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*A. S. Davis*

# PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

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NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, M. D., SR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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







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



### NICHOLAS SENN, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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### ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D.

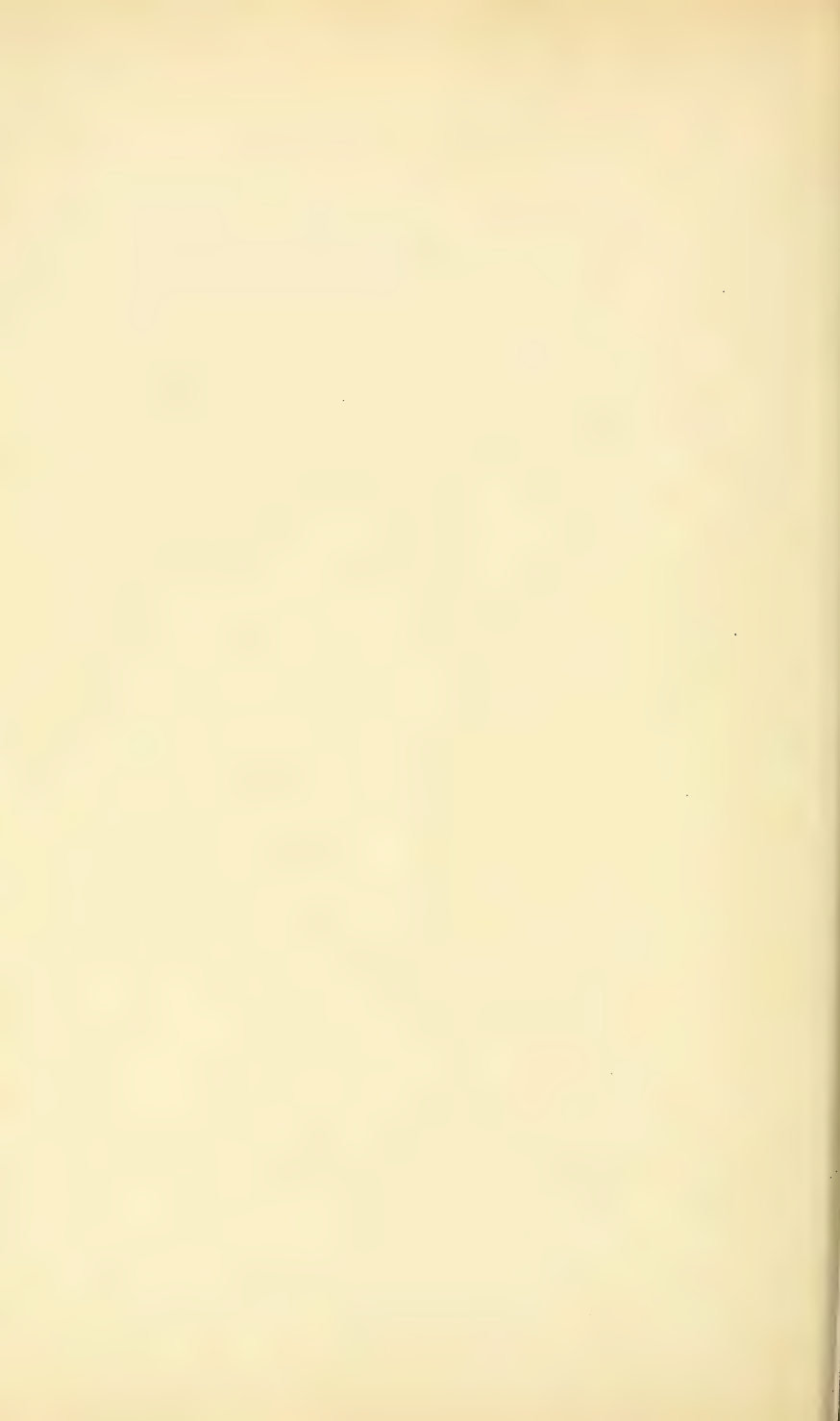
This eminent Chicago physician, whose fame as a practitioner, lecturer and author is co-extensive with the continents, is of English ancestry, and first saw the light in the (then) Kingdom of Hawaii, having been born at Hilo, November 26, 1835. The Lyman line may be traced, in an unbroken line, to the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



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Henry M. Lyman.





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

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

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

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

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



### CHRISTIAN FENGER, M. D.

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

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

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



*Christian Tennyson*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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### ELIJAH D. HARMON, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## JOHN BARTLETT, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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





H. H. Johnson

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

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

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

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### HOSMER ALLEN JOHNSON, M. D.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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





*Mrs. Jane Thompson*

*Jane Thompson*

## MARY HARRIS THOMPSON, M. D.

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

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

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



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

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

Dear Wendell:

Boston, December 20, 1871.

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

Yours truly,

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

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

Chicago, November 27, 1871.

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

W. H. BYFORD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

[LUCY WAITE, M. D.]

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

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

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





Lucy Waitt



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

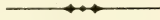
Dr. Dudley's most noted literary work is a book on Diseases of Women, which is a very valuable work, and most expressive of the individuality of the writer. It is already in the second edition, and is recognized as a text book in more than eighty medical colleges.

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

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



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



### FRANK CARY, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

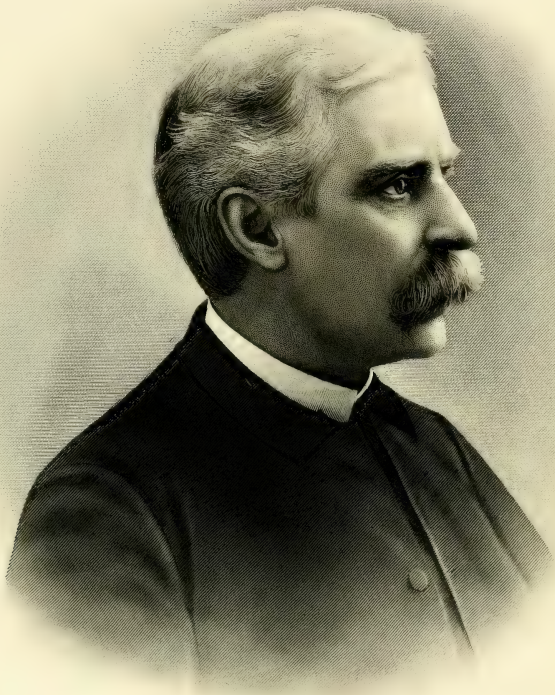
the hearts of all who come to know him. Some one has said that all celebrities have in their make-up something of the charlatan. This quality is wholly lacking in Dr. Cary, and perhaps because of this he has not attained to the world-wide fame to which his sterling qualities justly entitle him."

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

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

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





Wm. E. Lurie.



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

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

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

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### WILLIAM E. QUINE, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

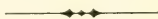
Dr. Christian Fenger writes: "Dr. Quine has been for many years one of the most prominent figures in medical education in this city. He possesses exceptional gifts as a lecturer and a teacher. He is beloved by his students and esteemed by his colleagues in the profession."

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

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

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

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



### ABRAHAM REEVES JACKSON, M. D.

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



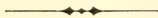




*James B. Murphy, M.D.*

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

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



### DR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



## JAMES VAN ZANDT BLANEY, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### EDWARD LORENZO HOLMES, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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







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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







*H. A. Worman*

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

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

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

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

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

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



### ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA, M. D.

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



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R. L. Rea





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## ARCHIBALD CHURCH, M. D.

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

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

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





D. C. Brewer



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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### WILLIAM B. HERRICK, M. D.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## FERDINAND CARL HOTZ, M. D.

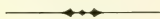
Ferdinand Carl Hotz, the eminent Chicago specialist in Affections of the Eye and Ear, was born at the picturesque town of Wertheim, in South Germany, July 12, 1843. His parents, Gottfried and Rosa Hotz, gave him admirable educational advantages. A thorough training in the common schools and Lyceum, which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

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

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

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

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



### TRUMAN W. MILLER, M. D.

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

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



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Freeman W. Miller





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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MARIE J. MERGLER, M. D.

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

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

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

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





Marie J. Wengler





Dr. Mergler filled with honor to her sex and her profession the following positions: Professor of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology, Northwestern University Woman's Medical College; Attending Surgeon Woman's Hospital; Gynecologist in Lincoln Street Dispensary; Professor of Gynecology in Post-graduate Medical School; Head Physician and Surgeon Mary Thompson Hospital; Attending Physician to Cook County Hospital in 1882; and Gynecologist to Wesley Hospital. She was a member of the Illinois State Medical, Chicago Medical and Chicago Pathological Societies and the American Medical Association.

As a teacher, although she shrank from all that is spectacular, she held the undivided attention of the class, keeping fully abreast with the advance made in science, and adopting objective methods of teaching only as far as consistent with the best interests of the patient. Inspiring the student with a love for excellence and skill, she laid great stress upon the moral responsibility assumed by the profession. She was a strong advocate of conservative measures, providing they were safe, teaching her classes that "Surgery should be constructive rather than destructive." In conversation she was often heard to say, "It is character and judgment as well as skill and scientific training that go to make up the ideal physician." It is doubtful if her ability as a medical teacher was excelled, and none can testify to this so fully as those who were fortunate enough to be her pupils.

Dr. Mergler made valuable contributions to medical literature, among them being the following: "Progress in Gynecology," Illinois State Medical Society Transactions, 1886; "Etiology and Treatment of Salpingitis," Illinois State Medical Society Transactions, 1888; "A Guide to the Study of Gynecology," 1892; "What are the Indications for the Removal of Uterine Appendages?" *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, July, 1893; "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Complications of Typhoid Fever in Diseases of the Female Generative Organs," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1895; "Report of Cases of Abdominal Sections for (a) Tubal Abortion, (b) Fibroid of the Uterus, (c) Puerperal Infection, (d) Myxoma of the Peritoneum, (e) Ovarian Abscesses," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1896, p. 425; "Exhibitions of Specimens: (a) Subserous Fibroid, (b) Pus Tubes, (c) Adeno Carcinoma of the Ovaries," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, December, 1896, p. 425; "Plastic Operation for Incontinence of Urine." Miscellaneous papers: "Preparations of Microscopical Specimens and Camera Lucida Drawings, Illustrating a paper on Tubercular Meningitis, by Prof. Charles W. Earle," *Chicago Journal and Examiner*, Vol. XXXIX, 1879; "Preparation and Description of Specimens of Cirrhosis of the Pancreas," by Prof. Charles W. Earle, whom she also assisted in preparing the chapter on "Diseases of the New Born," American Text Book of Obstetrics; "Report of Two Cases of Extensive Skin-grafting,"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Byron Robinson



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

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

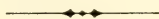
many students, scattered all over the United States, can testify. His forceful manner in demonstration, whether it be a dissection or a surgical operation on the living subject, impresses the student and becomes a mental picture not easily erased.

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

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

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

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



### JOHN M. RAUCH, M. D.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### ISAAC N. DANFORTH, M. D.

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

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

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

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



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*J. M. Danforth,*





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

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

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

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





Robert H. Babcock.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Dr. J. H. Merritt



## JONATHAN ADAMS ALLEN, M. D.

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



## FERNAND HENROTIN, M. D.

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

gist at the Chicago Polyclinic, and Consulting Gynecologist at St. Joseph's Hospital, as well as Acting Gynecologist at the German Hospital. With all these positions he manages a very large practice, almost entirely surgical.

Dr. Henrotin is a member of all the local societies and of the most prominent national societies, and was for many years Secretary General for America of the International Gynecological and Obstetrical Congress. He was elected President of the Chicago Medical Society in 1896, and unanimously reelected the following year, but declined to serve, believing there should be rotation in office. He has written monographs of importance which have made his name well known, most of them treating of Gynecological subjects. His numerous articles on "Pelvic Septic Diseases in Women" have been quoted the world over, and he was the first to perform a deliberate vaginal hysterectomy, for Suppurative Pelvic Diseases, in America. His "Ectopic Gestation" in the Practice of Obstetrics by American authors, and his treatment of the subject of "Gynecology" in the International Text Book of Surgery, are particularly worthy of note. Lately a small work which he has written, entitled "Democracy of Education in Medicine," has attracted much attention and favorable comment.

Dr. Henrotin is a worker full of energy and practical sense, and, as he frequently says, "The boys don't forge very far ahead of him yet." He is a broad man in every sense of the word, a genial, helpful friend, with a kindly feeling toward the world, never carrying resentment, but withal gifted with excellent judgment and a great stock of good everyday common sense.

Dr. Henrotin married Miss Emile B. Prussing, in 1873, and though having no children, he and his wife are made happy by an unusually large circle of warm personal friends. They reside on the north side, at No. 353 La Salle avenue.

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### WILLIAM F WAUGH, M. D.

Dr. William F. Waugh was born May 11, 1849, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, James Waugh, having been a Captain under Washington in the "Flying Camp." After the close of the war he settled at Neshannock, Pennsylvania, whence the family spread over Mercer county.

James Waugh, Jr., son of James, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and settled at Greenville, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in the early development of the iron industry.

William Waugh, son of James, Jr., graduated at the Western Pennsylvania University, and as lawyer, editor, judge, prothonotary and banker, occupied a prominent position in his county.



William F. Waugh, A. M., D. D.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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### MOSES GUNN, M. D

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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Winfield S. Hall



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHARLES GILMAN SMITH, M. D.

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

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

## WALTER S. CHRISTOPHER, M. D.

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

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

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

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





Eng. By Henry Tavier in Chicago

W. S. Christopher



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







J. H. B. & C.

Abigail Hackett Stoswell

## SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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





*Dr. Francis Dickinson*



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

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

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

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

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

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### FRANCES DICKINSON, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours, etc.,

"N. S. DAVIS.

"Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1903."

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

Yours &c M. S. Davis

Chicago Ill. Jan. 16<sup>th</sup> 1903

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#### HENRY T. BYFORD, M. D.

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

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



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his hopes. After a year and a half spent in foreign travel he resumed general practice, but he would have scarcely proved true to paternal tradition and training had the natural bent of his mind failed to incline toward gynecology. Gradually he separated himself from every line of work that might interfere with success in his chosen field. Earnestly and steadily he has devoted himself to the theoretical and practical study of his specialty, until to-day he stands in the very foremost rank of gynecologists, his fame extending over two continents. Among the operations with which his name is associated is the method of vaginal drainage of the stump and vaginal fixation of the stump in abdominal hysterectomy. He revived vaginal oophorectomy in America in 1888. He was also the first in the United States, in 1887, to shorten the sacro-uterine ligaments for retroversion of the uterus; and in the same year was the first to advocate the removal of lateral strips of the mucous membrane of the anterior vaginal wall for cystocele. In 1885 he wrote a brochure advocating the preservation, when possible, of the fetal membranes until they protruded at the vulva. Dr. Byford has also brought his ripe learning and broad experience to bear in the devising of various instruments for the use of the gynecological surgeon, among which are broad ligament forceps for use in vaginal hysterectomy; a hysterectomy clamp, for vaginal fixation of the stump; a uterine curette, uterine scarificator, uterine repositor, fascia scissors, self-retaining drainage tubes, uterine dilators, etc.

The Doctor is an honored member of many medical societies, both at home and abroad. He is prominently connected with the American and British Gynecological Societies, and was one of the founders of the International Congress of Gynecology, as well as of the Chicago Gynecological Society, having been president of the last named organization in 1889. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, etc.

Dr. Byford was Lecturer on the Diseases of Children in the Chicago Medical College in 1877; Lecturer on Obstetrics at Rush Medical College in 1889; has been Professor of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology since 1892, at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons (now a department of the University of Illinois); Professor of Clinical Gynecology at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School from 1890 until its end, in 1902; Professor of Gynecology and one of the founders of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago; Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital since 1883; and is Consulting Gynecologist to various hospitals. Few men of his age have at-

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

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

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

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

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

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



stract in Transactions, 1894. (46) Clinical Lecture on "Trachelorrhaphy and Adhesions of the Retroverted Uterus," delivered at St. Luke's Hospital; *International Clinics*, Vol. I; Fourth Series, 1894. (47) Clinical Lecture on "Prolapse of the Uterus—Alexander's Operation; Abdominal Section for the Removal of Parovarian Cyst," delivered at St. Luke's Hospital; *International Clinics*, Vol. II, Fourth Series, 1894. (48) "Choice of Radical Operations for the Care of Uterine Fibroids," Transactions of Illinois State Medical Society, 1894, *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1894. (49) Collaboration of American Text Book of Gynecology, 1894. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, edited by J. M. Baldy; 8vo, pp. 713, illustrated. (50) "Inflammatory Lesions of the Pelvic Peritoneum and Connective Tissue," Clinical Gynecology by Keating & Co., 1895; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. (51) Manual of Gynecology, 1895, P. Blakiston Sons & Co., Philadelphia; 12mo, pp. 488, illustrated. (52) Clinical Lecture on "Oophorectomy and Uterine Curettage upon the same Patient. Interstitial Salpingitis. Hematoma of the Ovary and Pelvic Peritonitis," delivered at St. Luke's Hospital; *Journal American Medical Association*, April 7, 1894. (53) Clinical Lecture on "Hysterectomy in Inflammatory Disease," *International Clinics*, 1896, Vol. LV, Fifth Series. (54) "The Microbic Origin of Fibroid and Other Benign Tumors," *North American Practitioner*, February, 1895. (55) "Operations for Retroversion," clinical lecture, *Medicine*, February, 1896. (56) "Drainage in Peritoneal Surgery," *American Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, March, 1896. (57) "The Romantic Side of Abdominal Hysterectomy," *The P. & S. Plexus* (College of Physicians & Surgeons), March, 1896. (58) "Anterior Suspension of the Uterus and Shortening of the Round Ligaments by Vaginal Section," *Chicago Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, June, 1896. (59) "Vaginal Section for the Cure of Retroversion of the Uterus," read before the Illinois State Medical Society, May, 1896; *Medical News*, October 31, 1896. (60) "Drainage of the Stump in Abdominal Hysterectomy," Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1896. (61) "How Gynecology Should be Taught," *The Medical Fortnightly*, June 1, 1896. (62) "Extirpation of the Rectum through the Vagina," *Annals of Surgery*, November, 1896. (63) "Shortening the Round Ligaments by Vaginal Section in Connection with Cysto-Hysterorrhaphy," Transactions of International Periodical Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Geneva, 1896. (64) "The Present Status of Vaginal Section, with Record of Personal Experience," *Journal American Medical Association*, April 24, 1897. (65) "Shall the Uterus be Removed when the Ovaries are Taken Out for Inflammatory Disease?" *Denver Medical Times*, July, 1897. (66) "A Dermoid Tumor Weighing over Seventy Pounds," *Western Medical Review*, March 15, 1898. (67) "Lessons from Experience in Abdominal Surgery,"



*Occidental Medical Times*, May, 1898. (68) "An Improvement in the Technic of the After-treatment of Peritoneal Section," Transactions Illinois State Medical Society, 1888; *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1. (69) "How to Prepare the Hands for an Operation," *The American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*, November, 1898. (70) "The Remote Results of Shortening the Round Ligaments by Vaginal Section." Transactions American Gynecological Society, 1899. *The American Journal of Obstetrics*, etc., Vol. XL, No. 1, 1899. (71) "Treatment of Hemorrhoids by the Plastic Method," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, March, 1899. (72) "The Intestinal Treatment of Tuberculous Peritonitis," *Annals of Surgery*, September, 1899. (73) "Criminal Abortion," *Western Medical Review*, July 15, 1899. (74) "The After-Treatment of Peritoneal Section," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, December 15, 1899. (75) "The Rest Cure Without Rest," *The P. & S. Plexus*, February, 1900. (76) "An Improvement in the Technique of the After-Treatment of Peritoneal Section," Transactions, Illinois State Medical Society, 1898; *The American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, 1898. (77) "Prolapse and Procidentia of the Uterus," read before the American Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, May 30, 1901; *The American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, July, 1901. (78) "Conservative Operations upon the Uterine Adnexa," *The Medical News*, October 5, 1901. (79) "Treatment of Prolapse and Procidentia of the Uterus" (Spanish), Transactions, Third Pan-American Medical Congress, Havana, 1901. (80) "A New Method of Shortening the Round Ligaments Intraperitoneally for Retroversion," *Journal American Medical Association*, May 2, 1903; Transactions, Western Surgical and Gynecological Association. (81) "Spurious Dysmenorrhoea," Transactions, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, 1903; *American Gynecology*, 1904.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, M. D.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

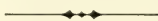
Practitioners' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions, the Loyal Legion and the Congregational Club of Chicago. On March 9, 1894, a bust of Dr. Earle was unveiled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the address on that occasion being delivered by Dr. William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

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

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

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

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



### FRANK BILLINGS, M. D.

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

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





Frank Billings.





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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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





*W. S. Davis*

Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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





J. H. BECKER CO.

John Kildon



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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### JOHN E. OWENS, M. D.

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

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

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

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



### JOHN EVANS, M. D.

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

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

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

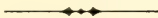
The earnestness of the sermon caused his ears to ring with the name of God, as he afterward declared, and he at once joined the Methodist Church. At the solicitation of Bishop Simpson, he decided to make Chicago his home. He was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in Rush Medical College, and was actively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

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

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

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

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



### WELLER VAN HOOK, M. D.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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







Franklin H. Martin

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

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

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

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### FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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### JOSEPH W. FREER, M. D.

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

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





Engraved from a photograph by G. S. Smith

*Seth Scott Bishop*



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

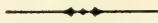
During his widely extended practice, covering a period of more than two decades, Dr. Bishop has frequently found himself confronted with dif-

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

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

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

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



### RICHARD DEWEY, M. D.

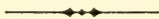
Richard Dewey, whose work along the line of Mental Diseases has made his name familiar, was born in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1845, and grew up amid the scenes of country life. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1864 was graduated from Dwight's high school, Clinton, New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



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

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

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



## HENRY BAIRD FAVILL, M. D.

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



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

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

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

He is an influential and honored member of many important medical

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Casey A. Wood

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

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

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

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### CASEY A. WOOD, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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R. G. BOGUE, M. D.

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

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

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

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



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

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

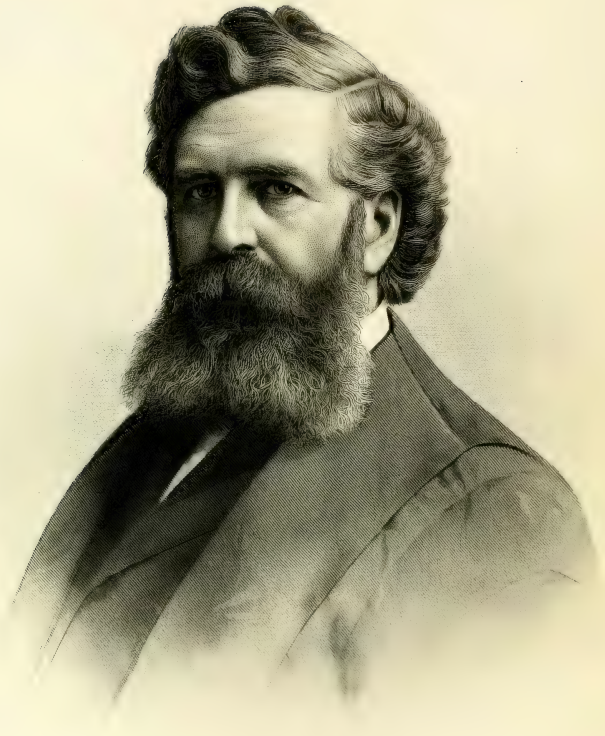
“Though best known as a surgeon, Dr. Bogue was a general practitioner. He was an excellent physician, manifesting in practice the same good judgment ever shown by him in surgery. And in Obstetrics, of which he was little fond, and of which he sometimes, in moments of self-disparagement, declared he knew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

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

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

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





ENG BY HENRY TAYLOR, JR. CHICAGO.

*Samuel W. Prophy*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



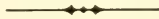




Jos. B. De Lee.

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

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



### JOSEPH BOLIVAR DE LEE, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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





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A. C. Cotton

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## JAMES STEWART JEWELL, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### MAURICE L. GOODKIND, M. D.

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







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Chas. T. Parkes

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

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

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### CHARLES THEODORE PARKES, M. D.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



## MALCOLM LASALLE HARRIS, M. D.

Beginning as a general physician some twenty years ago, Dr. Harris was soon recognized as having peculiar qualifications for the surgical branch of his profession. From taking particular interest in such cases, and giving all available time to their study and treatment, he came to make Surgery his specialty, and has given all his time to that line since 1890. His success may be best judged by the standing he has gained in such a center of advanced thought and up-to-date practice as the city of Chicago, and by the positions of high responsibility to which he has been called. As an active practitioner, an advocate of and worker for the most progressive methods, and a prolific writer on topics relating to his specialty, he is a very busy man, and to much purpose.

Dr. Harris was born June 27, 1862, in Port Byron, Illinois, son of Samuel Gedney and Frances Thankful (Greene) Harris, and is descended on both sides from old New England ancestry. The father, who was a merchant, was born and reared in Boston, in which city his ancestors had lived for generations, they having been of the Puritan stock which came from England at an early day. Mrs. Harris was born in Vermont, a daughter of Josiah Greene, and a descendant of Gen. Nathanael Greene, whose forefathers came to these shores from England in early Colonial days, and lived in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

M. L. Harris received his literary education in the public schools, and his professional training in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1882. Following his graduation he was Intern in the Cook County Hospital until 1884, and in the latter year took up private practice in Chicago, continuing as a general physician and surgeon until 1890, since when he has devoted himself exclusively to Surgery. Regarding his fitness for this line, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., of Chicago, under date of October 9, 1903, writes:

"Dr. M. L. Harris, of Chicago, commenced the practice of his profession twenty years since, and early developed a predilection for Surgery. Though still belonging to the younger class of surgeons, he has, during the last decade, made rapid advancement in the field of operative surgery, in which he is not only a thorough student, but is also possessed of those mental qualities that fit him for a true leader in this his chosen department. He is a valuable contributor to the pages of medical literature, and an active supporter of medical organizations, both State and National."

Dr. Harris is Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Policlinic, with which institution he has been connected since its inception, in 1887; Surgeon to the Alexian Brothers, Passavant, Children's and Policlinic Hospitals;



M. L. Harris,



Chief Surgeon to the Chicago Union Traction Company; Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway Company; and Medical Referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Doctor holds membership in various organizations of his profession, being connected with the International Surgical Association, the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Society of Clinical Surgery, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Associations, and the Illinois State Medical, the Chicago Surgical, the Chicago Medical, the Chicago Gynecological, the Chicago Pathological and the Physicians National X-Ray Societies. He was president of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1902, and is at present one of the trustees of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Harris was married to Miss Rose Breckenridge, and they have one child, Florence.



### JOHN B. HAMILTON, M. D., LL. D.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, late of Chicago, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, December 1, 1847. He was one of the most distinguished medical men of the United States, and he enjoyed, without doubt, the widest personal acquaintance of American physicians. He stood foremost among medical editors, and won a national reputation for executive ability, and he possessed over a score of certificates of honorable mention for worthy and valuable service, of membership in American and European scientific societies, and was the recipient of many degrees and tokens of honor. He was a well-known and well-recognized leader of debates in medical societies. His reputation long ago passed from a local to a national one, and he was known on both sides of the Atlantic. The world instinctively pays deference to the man who achieves success and fame worthily, who so industriously applies his talents as to force wide recognition from State and Nation. Dr. Hamilton was one of the few men, endowed by nature with rare ability, and the State Legislature mentioned him for meritorious service, while national cabinet officials singled him out for honorable mention for valuable services.

Dr. Hamilton was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1869, and he continued in general practice from March, 1869, until 1874. In 1871 he married Miss Mary L. Frost, who with two children, Ralph Alexander and Blanche, survives him. He entered the army by competitive examination in 1874, as Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant, serving in St. Louis, and Washington Territory, until 1876, when he resigned. He then entered the Marine Hospital service, also by competitive examination, in which he

rapidly rose to the rank of Supervising Surgeon-General, succeeding Gen. John M. Woodworth, who died March 10, 1879. In this department Dr. Hamilton won his well deserved and widely recognized reputation as a man of superior executive ability. He organized the whole department, and finally succeeded in placing it practically on equal footing with the Corps of the Army and Navy. He first introduced the important visual examination of pilots, and physical examination of seamen. Through Dr. Hamilton's efforts chiefly, and from his own drafting, the national quarantine acts were passed. He successfully managed campaigns against epidemics of yellow fever, and received the thanks of the Legislature of Florida for services during the epidemic of December, 1889. In June, 1891, Dr. Hamilton resigned because the House of Representatives failed for a second time to pass the Senate bill which provided that the salary of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine service should be equal to that of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy, after which he entered again the ranks of the service. He was assigned to duty in Chicago, and removed thither. His rare executive ability, his meritorious service and distinguished surgical skill won for him a position in Rush Medical College, his old Alma Mater, as one of the successors of the immortal Brainard. While in Washington he was Surgeon to Providence Hospital, where he held a weekly clinic, and he was the Professor of Surgery in Georgetown University Medical Department for eight years, up to 1891, when he left Washington. In 1888 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Georgetown. On returning to Chicago, he was made Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Rush Medical College, Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, Consulting Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, and to the Central Free Dispensary. In 1887 he was the Secretary-general of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, and in 1890 he was a delegate from our government to the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, and there made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the address of welcome. Professor Hamilton held a weekly surgical clinic at Rush Medical College. He was author of various articles in medical journals, and of "Lessons on Longevity," and "Lectures on Tumors," and was the American editor of *Moulin's Surgery*, published in 1893. He founded "Camp Perry" in Florida, in the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, and in 1892 founded "Camp Low," on Sandy Hook, New Jersey, as a refuge, or cholera camp, for the overflow from New York quarantine. In 1893 he was elected editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and through his four years of successful management, that magazine had a circulation of over 12,000. As Executive President of the Section on General Sur-



gery, in the first Pan-American Medical Congress, he delivered an address on "General Surgery," and subsequently wrote an editorial of great interest for the *Journal* on the "Future Great University," and the establishment of such an institution in this country, suggested by this assembly of physicians of the Western Hemisphere. He was an efficient member and official of various medical congresses, being Secretary-General of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington.

During Dr. Hamilton's professional life he several times had occasion to resign from important offices, but subsequently circumstances have shown his action to be the most dignified and proper course to pursue. Mr. Foster, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, remarked, "I do not believe the country has produced an abler man in his line than Dr. J. B. Hamilton." Mr. Tichenor, first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said, "Dr. Hamilton as a bureau officer was exceptionally able and efficient, displaying in every emergency administrative abilities of the very highest order." During all this time he kept up his surgery at Providence Hospital, and it was there that, in 1895, he made the second successful operation for suturing intestines for pistol shot wounds.

The essential feature of Dr. Hamilton's surgical work was accurate diagnosis and rapid operating. His surgical clinic was of inestimable practical value to students, inasmuch as his views and labors in surgery were conservative. He was an impressive and forcible teacher, a fluent and entertaining speaker, using expressions at once concise and classical, while his striking personality infused much dignity into his subject.

Among the surgical operations for which Prof. Hamilton was justly famous was that for hernia, he being one of the first surgeons to introduce the modern methods of herniotomy in Chicago, and his classical paper read in Chicago, in 1886, to which the reader may be referred, is one of the most accurate, concise and instructive articles on this subject. To illustrate his extensive practice in herniotomy at one of his recent clinics at Rush Medical College, he presented in the arena eight cases of herniotomy on which he had operated, in none of which was a drop of pus, a showing of which any surgeon may well be proud, for if there be any locality in the human body which it is difficult to preserve aseptic after operation, it is the groin. The proximity of the groin to the genitals, the accumulation of considerable low-grade non-resisting fat tissue and its limited vascular supply, makes operations on the groin prone to suppuration.

Dr. Hamilton's method of performing herniotomy was the result of the previous twenty years' accumulation in surgical progress. It included the advance in herniotomy made by such surgeons as Champonnier, Marey, Basini, Halstead, Ferguson, Senn, and others, which consists in an efficient restoration

of abdominal walls, which were made deficient by congenital, or acquired, processes. In doing the operation the cord is removed from its old dilated inguinal canal to a location immediately under the superficial and deep fascia, and its abnormal point of exit is removed nearer to the anterior iliac spine. The inguinal canal pillars of the hernial ring, or better the slit in the inguinal region, is closed by three to five silver wire sutures, which are left permanently buried. The superficial and deep fascia is sutured over the spermatic cord by catgut, and the skin is united by interrupted silkworm gut sutures. Many a surgeon has profited by observation of Dr. Hamilton's labors in herniotomy, and Chicago was justly proud of him as one of its distinguished men of science.

Dr. Hamilton combined the rare traits of an eminent citizen, a distinguished man of letters and a skilled surgeon. He was an honorable gentleman and a genial companion, and a friend of whom many were proud. His circle of usefulness increased with time. He was always an industrious man, and few would care to work as many hours in the day as he did for the last fifteen years of his life. Shortly before his death, without his asking, the Governor of Illinois requested him to become Superintendent of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, and by great economy of his time, he found that he would be able to accept it. His force as an organizer was soon felt. Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., says of Dr. Hamilton: "A man of much activity and force of character, a successful writer and teacher, and a very efficient executive officer as shown by his work in connection with the United States Marine Hospital service, the Ninth International Medicine Congress of 1887, and the editorship of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*."

Dr. John B. Hamilton died at the age of fifty-one in the prime of physical vigor. He was attacked by typhoid fever which progressed until an intestinal perforation occurred, and he succumbed to hemorrhage from the bowels several days later. Dr. Hamilton was a dignified gentleman of military bearing, of polite manners and of simple habits. He was of amiable disposition and mild to his associates. He was generous to a fault, chivalrous, bold and sternly resolute in duty. He was beloved by his friends and he commanded esteem even from his foes.

[BYRON ROBINSON.]

## EPHRAIM INGALS, M. D.

The Ingals family was planted in America by Edmund Ingalls, who came from England with Governor Endicott's colony, landing at Salem in September, 1628. Edmund Ingalls was the first settler of Lynn, Massachusetts. From him all of the name of Ingalls or Ingals on this side of the Atlantic have descended. Of this number Ephraim Ingals was born in Abington, Connecticut, May 26, 1823, the youngest of nine children. His father and mother both dying before he was eight years old, the family became scattered, and young Ephraim was turned adrift in the world, his future depending on his own efforts. In 1837 he came to what is now Lee county, Illinois, where he worked three years on a farm. For a short time he attended school in Princeton, Mt. Morris and Jacksonville, Illinois. Having but little money to acquire even an education, he was obliged to combine manual labor with study. He attended lectures in Rush Medical College during the sessions of 1845-46 and 1846-47, graduating in February of the last year. After practicing medicine ten years in Lee Center, Illinois, he removed to Chicago, where he soon acquired a good reputation as a general practitioner, and came to be regarded as a business man of more than ordinary capacity. He was associated for a time in the conduct of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal* with Prof. Daniel Brainard, and later with Prof. De Laskie Miller. He was ever a close friend of Dr. Brainard, and was appointed by him as the executor of his estate. In 1859 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Rush Medical College, to succeed Dr. John H. Rauch, who had resigned. He accepted the position, and entered upon the discharge of its duties with the same industry and fidelity that had characterized him in all other relations of life. He was not a brilliant lecturer, but a superior teacher whose instruction was characterized by clearness of expression and sound practical application, and he added much strength to the Faculty. He continued to discharge the duties of his professorship for eleven years, during much of which time he was also Treasurer of the college and an active worker in the construction of a new building. At this time his extensive private practice and college duties often compelled him to go to his early morning lecture without having slept at all the previous night. During all of these years he missed only one lecture, and that was at the time of Dr. Brainard's death. In 1871 he resigned the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the college and was elected Emeritus Professor. Soon after his resignation the Chicago fire swept away the improvements on the greater part of his real estate and it required the labor of years to repair his losses. Through it all, however, he retained his original interest in the welfare of the medical profession and of Rush Medical College as

his Alma mater, for he had no sooner recovered from the effects of the great fire, and secured for himself a fair income, than he began to devise ways and means for advancing the interests of both. His first suggestion was for the securing of a lot and suitable building for a permanent medical library for the benefit of the profession at large. Finding himself forestalled in this by the offer of the trustees of the Newberry Library to provide a permanent Medical Library Department in that institution, he cordially gave his personal influence in that direction, and turned his attention more actively to the work of elevating the standard of medical education. He was a strong advocate of a higher requirement of general education for students before commencing the study of medicine, and for an increased term of graded medical college instruction before graduation. He did not limit his influence in those directions solely to the advancement of Rush Medical College, but gave substantial encouragement to the Medical Department of the Northwestern University by a donation of \$10,000 toward the erection of the present excellent laboratory building of that institution. He was greatly interested in having Rush Medical College become the Medical Department of the University of Chicago, and gave \$25,000 to the college at the time it became affiliated with that institution, with the foresight to see that this step would be a great factor in the advancement of medical education throughout the country.

Of him Dr. Nicholas Senn has written: "Dr. Ephraim Ingals was the type of a family physician. He was a leader in his profession, loved by his students and universally respected by his colleagues. Although not an author he added to the advancement of medicine by his teachings and practice."

Dr. Ingals gave up all practice in 1893, but retained his interest in medical affairs until the close of life. He died of senile heart and angina pectoris December 18, 1900, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

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### DANIEL BRAINARD, M. D.

Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Westernville, Oneida county, New York, May 15, 1812, and died October 10, 1866. He received a fair general education; studied medicine in the office of Dr. Pope, of Rome, New York, a prominent surgeon, and was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1834, at a time when Dr. George McClellan, the founder of the institution, was in the zenith of his renown. Dr. Brainard immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Whitesboro, a village in his native county; but the next year, prompted by a just ambition for a wider field of professional work, he removed to



Chicago. Hon. John Dean Caton, who had been a student of law in Rome, New York, while Dr. Brainard was studying medicine in the same place, but who had already established himself in a law office in Chicago, describes the arrival of the latter in the following language:

"About the 1st of September, 1835, Dr. Brainard rode up to my office wearing pretty seedy clothes and mounted on a little Indian pony. He reported that he was nearly out of funds, and asked my advice as to the propriety of commencing practice here. I knew him to have been an ambitious and studious young man of great firmness and ability, and I did not doubt that the three years since I had seen him had been profitably spent in acquiring a knowledge of his profession. I advised him to go to the Indian camp, where the Pottowatomies were gathered preparatory to starting for their new location west of the Mississippi river, sell his pony, take a desk or rather a little table in my office and put his shingle by the side of the door, promising to aid him, as best I could, in building up a business."

Dr. Brainard appears to have made rather slow progress during the first two years, but in 1838 a laborer on the canal, several miles from the city, received a fracture of the thighbone, and before complete union had taken place he came to Chicago on foot, which induced so much inflammation that at a council, at which were present Drs. Brainard, Goodhue, Maxwell and Eagan, it was decided that amputation was necessary. The majority advised amputation below the trochanters, while Dr. Brainard thought it should be done at the hip joint. Dr. Brainard was selected to operate, while Dr. Goodhue was to compress the femoral artery. The young surgeon dexterously removed the limb below the trochanters, but finding the medullary substance of the bone diseased higher up, he immediately proceeded to amputate at the hip joint. The patient progressed favorably for one month, and the wounds were nearly healed, when secondary hemorrhage occurred, proving fatal. The post-mortem examination revealed a large, bony neoplasm attached to the pelvic bones and surrounding the femoral artery. The case attracted much attention at the time, and contributed largely toward giving the operator a leading position as a surgeon.

In 1839 the Doctor visited Paris, France, and spent some time in further studies, having reference to the opening of the new medical college in Chicago, which was accomplished in December, 1843, and named in honor of Dr. Rush. In this institution Dr. Brainard became the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. He now rapidly acquired a high reputation as a teacher and surgical operator, and for twenty years did a large surgical practice, more extensive, in fact, than any other in the Northwest. In 1852 he visited Europe the second time; was elected an honorary member of the Surgical Society of



Paris, and brought home some osteological specimens for the museum of Rush Medical College.

"In the spring of 1866 he crossed the Atlantic a third time, and spent a few months on the continent, but returned home in time to commence his annual course of lectures on Surgery in Rush Medical College. The epidemic cholera had been prevailing in many places in this country during the summer of 1866, and had prevailed moderately in Chicago, from the last week in June to the middle of August, when it entirely ceased. Consequently all those citizens who had left the city early in the season, to escape exposure to the dreaded disease, returned in September, supposing all danger passed. But about the 1st of October the disease suddenly developed with renewed violence, and caused a thousand deaths before the end of the month. Among the early victims was Dr. Brainard, who was attacked soon after leaving the lecture room of the college, and died in a few hours. He had been a firm believer in its direct contagiousness, and had in all previous epidemics, from 1849 to 1854, avoided as far as possible any personal contact with cases of the disease. Neither is it known that he had been directly in contact with any case before the final attack upon himself."

Dr. Brainard was a close student, an original or rather an independent thinker, and an active investigator. During the years from 1849 to 1851 he used a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium, by injection into serous sacs, filled with serous fluid, including cases of ascites, hydrocephalus, spina bifida and even edema of the extremities, on the theory that changing the quality of the dropsical fluid would stop further effusion and promote absorption. He reported several cases as much improved, but the effects were generally temporary.

During the same years he made many experiments in the hope of finding some remedy that would cure cancerous growths, by destroying the cancer cells, either by local application or by injection into the blood, or by both. He prepared solutions of a dozen or more substances, such as bichloride of mercury, arsenic, extract of conium, iodide and lactate of iron, into which he put pieces of cancerous tumor, and note carefully the effects upon cancerous tissue. The mercury, arsenic and iodine, being good antiseptics, preserved the tissue, while the lactic acid, with the iron, rapidly digested or dissolved it. He then injected between five and ten grains of lactate of iron, dissolved in pure water, into the cephalic vein of a moderate sized dog, without any injurious effects. Encouraged by this result, he began to treat all cases of cancer that came under his care by giving ordinary doses of lactate of iron by the stomach, and injecting once in from six to ten days a solution of the same into the blood through a vein in the arm, especially to destroy such cancer cells as might be diffused, while when practicable the cancerous

growths were thoroughly removed by surgical operation. He reported several cases as favorably affected by the treatment and one case of acephalous disease of the eyeball in an adult was reported in the *American Journal of Medical Science* as effectually cured. Unfortunately, however, the disease re-appeared in a few months and proceeded to a fatal termination. One fact was developed during the progress of these experiments worth remembering, namely, that a given substance may be injected into the venous blood with safety that if injected into the arteries or into the areolar tissue would produce the most destructive effects. Several times, when endeavoring to inject a solution of lactate of iron into one of the veins of the arm, a few drops were allowed, by mistake, to infiltrate the areolar tissue, and it invariably destroyed all such tissue, leaving a clean, ulcerated surface.

While he was in the active prosecution of these experiments, a patient came under the care of Dr. Brainard, with a well-formed popliteal aneurism. Instead of ligating the artery, he conceived the idea of coagulating the blood in the aneurismal sac. Of course the lactate was carried into the capillaries of the leg, and it was speedily followed by an inflammation so intense and extensive that amputation of the limb became necessary.

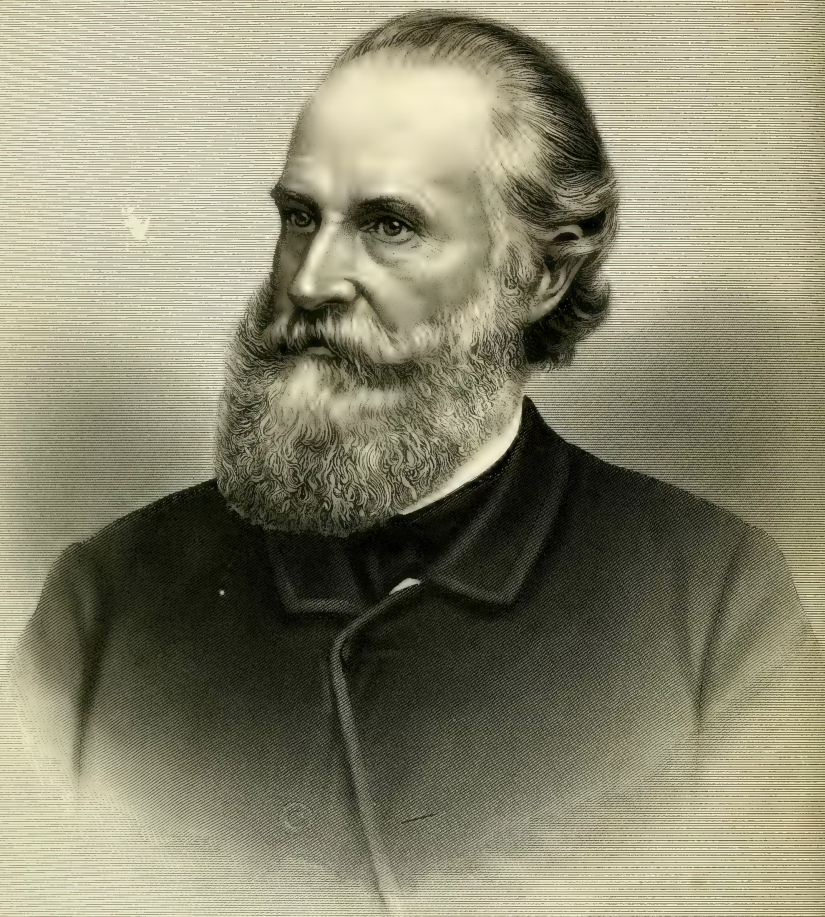
While in Paris, in 1852, Dr. Brainard prosecuted a series of experiments with iodine to neutralize the poison of serpents, and communicated the results to the Surgical Society of that city; and after his return he presented an essay embodying the same facts to the Illinois State Medical Society. Another line of investigation that engaged his attention for several years was the successful treatment of false joints by the subcutaneous perforation of fractured bones by means of wire sutures. This surgical procedure, however, was not original with him, as it had been successfully established by Dr. Physick, in the early part of the last century. The results obtained, however, by Dr. Brainard were embodied in an essay presented to the American Medical Association, at the annual meeting at St. Louis, in 1854, which received the prize awarded that year, and was published in the Transactions the same year.

In subsequent years Dr. Brainard, like others of his adopted city, yielded to the temptation to increase his pecuniary resources by dealing in real estate and public business, and gave correspondingly less attention to original investigation, or even to the practical duties of his profession. After the great Rebellion had begun, in 1861, he was appointed on the State Board for examining candidates for appointment as surgeons and as assistant surgeons to the numerous regiments of Illinois volunteers, and rendered good service in that capacity.

Physically Dr. Brainard was tall and well proportioned, dignified in manner, bordering on reserve; as a public speaker, or in his lecture room in

the college, he was clear, forcible, and always commanded attention, and he retained his popularity and controlling influence as Professor of Surgery and as President of Rush Medical College, of which he was the chief founder, until his sudden death, which occurred when he was aged only fifty-four years, and when at the height of his eventful and exalted professional career. He lived, however, to see the city of his adoption, in which he had always been a conspicuous personage, increase from a population no greater than an ordinary county seat to a metropolis of two hundred thousand. At the time of his death he had been engaged on an extensive surgical work, which remains unfinished, but those yet living who have listened to his clinical teaching, and have witnessed his skill as an operator, will long remember him as one of the most eminent of American surgeons.





*E. B. Wolcott*



## ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, M. D.

Tolland, Somersetshire, England, was the ancestral home of the Wolcott family for several centuries; their progenitors, representatives of the class to which Great Britain owes her strength and supremacy, came from West Wales, and can be traced back to the eleventh century.

Henry Wolcott, an English gentleman of character and station, came to America with his family in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. He was the son and heir of Sir John Wolcott, of Galden Manor, the principal mansion in Tolland, "with meadows, pastures, mills, tenements and herditaments thereunto belonging." [A full description of this manor house and estate can be found in the comprehensive History of the Wolcott Family, published in 1880.] This manor house, of great antiquity, is still standing. It is richly ornamented with carved work, and upon the walls may be seen the motto of the family coat of arms, "*Nullius addictus jurare in Verba Magistri*" ("accustomed to swear in the words of no master"). This sentiment was in harmony with the spirit of the English gentlemen of the Middle Ages and of that resolute Puritan—that stout-hearted and God-fearing man of later date, Henry Wolcott—who spurned the dictation of ecclesiastical authority. This noteworthy family trait lost none of its force in the character of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who derived his knowledge of the Author of All Things from the study of His Works.

When Henry Wolcott came to America, in 1630, a family tree was planted in this country which has been prolific of the best type of American citizenship. To the student of American history few names are more familiar than that of Wolcott. From Henry Wolcott, who became the first magistrate of the Connecticut Colony in 1643, to Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, appears, in direct line, a long succession of distinguished men. Counselors, representatives, senators, chief justices and generals were constantly recruited from this family. Six governors of their native State, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, belonged to this natural house of American nobility. Roger Wolcott, the first governor of the Connecticut Colony, lived to see his son, Oliver, govern fourteen years, and his grandson, Oliver, four years; and of his descendants bearing the name of Wolcott, twelve were graduates of Yale College, two of Harvard University, and two of other New England colleges previous to the year 1834.

When the Declaration of Independence was framed Oliver Wolcott was one of the signers, and in the struggle to establish the civil and religious liberties of the Colonies the Wolcotts were conspicuous for their loyalty and

devotion to the cause and for services rendered in its behalf. Representatives of this family have shed lustre upon the name in all the higher walks of life and in almost every sphere of action. In statecraft, diplomacy and the learned professions they have been especially conspicuous, and if a history of the American nobility, the aristocracy of intellect (not of blood), were written, a history of those ennobled by their own acts, and not by kingly enactment, many of the brightest pages would be devoted to the representatives of the Wolcott family.

Of this ancestry came Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, and along with the heritage of a good name there came to him a share of the virtues, the graces and the intellectual vigor of a long line of honored antecedents. The wisdom, probity, courage and patriotism of many generations of picked men, and the aggregation of centuries of good fortune, made possible one of the rarest of personalities in Erastus B. Wolcott. As his breeding was well marked, so his race could be distinguished, being that of the strong yet unmixed people of old West Wales, from which that which is noblest in peace and in war, in council and in colonization, has sprung.

Erastus B. Wolcott was born October 18, 1804, at Benton, Yates county, New York, and was a son of Elisha and Anne (Hull) Wolcott, who went from Connecticut to New York State to become pioneer settlers of the region in which they established their home. After receiving his academic education, Dr. Wolcott turned his attention to the study of medicine, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1833. After three years of special study and practice in New York State, he passed an examination before the Board of Medical Examiners of the United States and was appointed a Surgeon in the regular army January 1, 1836, and assigned to duty at Mackinac, in the then Territory of Michigan. Soon afterward he was called to the South, and joined Gen. Scott's forces in moving the Cherokee Indians from the Carolinas and Georgia to the Territory of Arkansas.

But Dr. Wolcott found the life of Post Surgeon too circumscribed, and he resigned his position in 1839 to resume the civil practice of his profession, going to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in that year. From this time forward his life was identified with the growth of Wisconsin and added lustre to her arts and arms. He accepted many places of trust, while he refused those of mere power. Not only was he eminent in his profession, but he was active also in the development of the Territory and State. He was the first to build mills at West Bend, Washington county, and at Humboldt, near Milwaukee. He was one of the prime movers in building the first railroad in the State, from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, and was one of the organizers of

the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of which he was a trustee from the time of its organization until his death. He was trustee, also, of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, and was exceedingly active in the development and building of several similar institutions, and was long identified with them in an official capacity. In 1850 he was appointed one of the Regents of the State University, and the cause of liberal education found in him a steadfast friend. He was one of the early members of the Academy of Literature, Art and Science, and was appointed by Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, a commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1867. In enterprises of public moment he was always among the first, and his advice was always sought in relation to public matters.

Dr. Wolcott's retirement from the regular army, in 1839, did not divorce him from military life, and no other physician has been so conspicuously identified with the military history of the State. The martial spirit, the military training of his early life, eminently fitted him for the duties which devolved upon him in later years. He was appointed Surgeon General of the Territorial Militia by Governor Doty as early as 1842, and from that time to the date of his death he served continuously as Surgeon General of the Territory and State. He was commissioned Colonel of a regiment of militia in 1846, and later Major General of the First Division of Wisconsin Militia. As Surgeon General of the State his duties were not arduous until the beginning of the war of the Rebellion; but during that long and bloody conflict his energies and resources were severely taxed. A patriot by inheritance, and a loyal supporter of the Union by instinct, it was natural that the effort made by President Lincoln to suppress the Rebellion should enlist all his sympathies and receive his unqualified endorsement and support. From the beginning to the close of the war, Dr. Wolcott was charged with the most important responsibilities, and the value of his services to the State and to the Union can hardly be overestimated. With the exception of Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts, he was the only Surgeon General who served through the entire war, assisting alike in the mobilization and disbandment of the State troops. As long as the struggle lasted he was at his post of duty, and when the veterans returned to their homes he was among the most conspicuous of those who continued to look after their welfare. He was one of the originators of the idea of establishing a Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, and, with all the resources at his command, he aided the local movement which resulted in laying the foundation of the institution. When the Government was induced to take hold of it, and it became a National institution, he was appointed one of the managers under Government auspices, and up to the time of his death was recognized throughout the State as one of the

ables and most influential of the Home officials. He always took an active interest in political and National affairs, and his semi-annual trips to Washington, at the convening and adjournment of Congress, in the interest of the National Homes, kept him in touch with the leading men and statesmen of the nation; and, with all the energy of his forceful nature, he aided the advancement of measures framed for the welfare of the people. He helped to organize the Republican party in Wisconsin, fought its battles, and rejoiced in its victories.

But it was in his profession that Dr. Wolcott was best known to his city and State, and in which he made his most signal successes. During the pioneer era there were few physicians in the Northwest, and of skilled surgeons a smaller number. As a natural consequence the services of Dr. Wolcott were in demand throughout a wide extent of territory, and his practice entailed upon him many hardships, and required much self-sacrifice. His devotion to his profession, however, was of that chivalrous character which subordinated to professional duty every other consideration. Believing it to be the duty of the physician to relieve the sufferer when it is in his power to do so, he answered every call, went everywhere, and was widely known throughout the Northwest. His experiences and eventful rides, in the days when there were no roads, would fill a volume; but no way was too long or too rough, no storm too severe, to stop his progress, if human suffering was to be relieved. He possessed an iron will, with great personal courage, yet it is said by one who knew him well that "he had a woman's heart, but a hand of steel."

In his special department of Surgery Dr. Wolcott manifested the greatest interest and early acquired a reputation which spread to remote settlements. He was a fearless operator, his skill and ingenuity often aiding him to devise novel methods for the relief of suffering humanity. One of his celebrated operations was the removal of a kidney, the patient recovering; this was the first recorded operation in Nephrotomy. [Gross: "A Century of American Medicine," Philadelphia, 1876.] During this long period of medical and surgical practice, Dr. Wolcott performed with success many rare and difficult surgical operations, requiring the highest courage and the best surgical knowledge and skill. These are noted not only in the medical records of this country, but in the medical and surgical encyclopedias of Europe as well. He would have been a distinguished surgeon anywhere, and would have ranked among the first of London or Paris. He was extraordinary, and that not more with the surgeon's knife than with the physician's skill. Gratuitous services were given by him in all charitable institutions and unto the poor he ministered without money and without price. He had a preference for doing



rather than for receiving favors, and a certain inability to squeeze money out of the sadness and suffering of life.

Walter Kempster, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Medical Diseases, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, writes of him: "While many able and accomplished physicians have been identified with the medical profession of Milwaukee within the threescore years that have elapsed since the city was founded, one man has left upon its history, to a greater extent than any other, the strong impress of his individuality. That man was Dr. Erasmus B. Wolcott, who may truthfully be said to have been for more than forty years the most interesting character among the physicians of Wisconsin.

"Dr. Wolcott came to Milwaukee in 1839, and began the practice of his profession with all the ardor of a devotee, his intense energies aiding him to achieve success when defeat appeared to be inevitable. After a hard day's work at his profession, at that time involving many miles of riding through unbroken forest, he would sometimes take his rifle and go after game, rarely returning without some evidence of his skill as a marksman; but although a great huntsman, the sport never interfered, even in the slightest degree, with his duty to his patients; and he entertained a high idea of a physician's duty. It is a proverb among old settlers that after Dr. Wolcott had passed over territory looking for game, it was useless for any one else to look there. His manipulation of the fishing rod was equal to his accuracy with the rifle, and he was as skillful with the bow and arrow, and never lost his fondness for marksmanship. His personal courage was often called into requisition in those early days. On one occasion it was unusually conspicuous; this was during what was called the 'Leahy Riots.' An ex-priest endeavored to speak in a church which was filled with a mob clamoring for his life. Dr. Wolcott inquired into the matter, and found that the right of free speech was being denied Leahy, and that the man was in imminent danger of being killed. Dr. Wolcott pushed his way through the mob in the church, in the face of determined opposition, and with assistance fearlessly took Leahy out of the church, pursued by the mob, to a place of safety. Subsequently Dr. Wolcott called a 'law and order meeting,' held in the same church, where he acted as chairman and Leahy made his address. This act turned the tide in his favor, and great cheers were given by the crowd for Dr. Wolcott, law and order. Another instance of his bravery was shown in the famous case of the runaway slave, Joshua Glover.

"Dr. Wolcott was absolutely fearless in doing what he believed to be right, and would give his influence and personal aid to those whom he believed to be wrongfully assailed or accused. He was always a conspicuous figure and would have attracted attention anywhere—tall, straight as an



arrow, elastic in movement, and with a manner that had far more about it of the courtier than the pioneer. Kindly, gracious, and with a pleasant word of recognition for his hosts of acquaintances—the humblest of whom received the same courteous treatment as the wealthiest—he belonged distinctively to the group known as 'old school' gentlemen, among whom courtliness in manner was a necessary and fundamental part of every gentleman's equipment. Alas, that those days are gone! This easy gracious manner became Dr. Wolcott perfectly. Upon horseback he was even more stately than on foot. Never did knight of old appear to better advantage upon his horse than did Dr. Wolcott, his erect form and graceful carriage being accentuated by the movements of his high-mettled animal, which he selected with great care. In all this there was not the slightest approach to affectation or mannerism; it was part of the man, and was apparent on the street, in the parlor, his office, at the bedside, or at the operating table; his hearty handclasp, in itself characteristic, made everyone feel at ease. The popularity of Dr. Wolcott grew with his years.

"His efficiency as Surgeon General of the State during the Civil war was fully recognized and appreciated by all who had knowledge of his tactful energy and loyalty of purpose. The best evidence of the estimation in which he was held by the Veterans, and the highest tribute they could bestow, was the merited compliment of naming the Grand Army Post, located in Milwaukee, in honor of his memory—E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

"Dr. Wolcott's keen powers of observation placed him among the ranks of those who were in advance of the time in matters of therapeutics. In the 'sixties it was still the custom among careful practitioners to resort to copious blood-letting in the early stages of pneumonia as a matter of routine practice. Dr. Wolcott combated this method with great earnestness, and instead of depleting his patients he sustained them—a plan which later on came into very general use.

"In the treatment of fractures he was a pioneer in one respect. In 1848 Dr. Wolcott read a paper before the Milwaukee Medical Association, in which he advocated the use of 'starch bandages' in the treatment of fractures, citing cases to demonstrate their applicability. The Doctor's interest in this association was active, and marked by the recital of experiences he had met with, whether successful or not. There was novelty and originality both in operative procedure, and in departures from routine, based upon clear insight and broad common-sense views. To these his success and reputation are largely due. Much important matter has been lost to the profession because his impromptu remarks were rarely recorded."

When the vast extent of country that Dr. Wolcott traversed in practicing



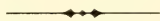


*Designed by Sims*

L. J. R. Wolcott

his profession, for many years without the facilities of modern transportation, is considered, and the amount of time consumed in such journeys, it can be readily seen that there was little time left for recording his many medical and surgical cases; but had he possessed the modern accessories of secretary and stenographer—now to be seen in nearly every physician's office—the record would fill volumes.

Dr. Wolcott married, in 1836, Elizabeth J. Dousman, who died in 1860, leaving a son and a daughter. In 1869 he married Laura J. Ross, M. D., the first woman physician in Milwaukee, of whose life and work an account immediately follows. Dr. Wolcott died January 5, 1880, after a brief illness, and the obsequies were memorable for the splendid testimonials to his worth and character, which came from all classes of people.



### LAURA J. ROSS WOLCOTT, M. D.

The truth of the humorous aphorism, that to educate an individual it is necessary to begin by educating his great-grandparents, is made obvious by every-day experience. In estimating the lives of men and women the genitive causes which determine character and sequentially mold and color the activities of a whole life are of primary importance, and seldom more marked and notable than in the subject of this biographical sketch.

The Ross family emigrated to the American Colonies from Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1630, the New England branch settling at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Jonathan Ross, a lineal descendant of Thomas Ross, one of the original settlers, moved, after the war of the Revolution, to York, Maine, the State then being the District of Massachusetts, and it was not admitted as a State until 1820.

James, the son of Jonathan, was born at York, as was also the subject of this sketch, who was a daughter of James. Jonathan Ross, her grandfather, participated in the first battles of the Revolutionary war, and served the entire seven years of its duration. She is the granddaughter on her mother's side of Major Darling Huntress, another Revolutionary soldier, who commanded the Colonial forces during the war at the important post of Kitteryforeside, now Fort McCleary, opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and who at its close married her grandmother, née Mary Warren, daughter of John Warren, also a Revolutionary soldier, and cousin of the famous General Warren of Bunker Hill.

To a branch of the Ross family which settled in the middle Colonies.

belonged Rev. George Ross, rector of the First Episcopal Church of Newcastle, Delaware, who was the father of Judge George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Three sisters of Judge Ross were married to signers of the Declaration, to wit: George Read, George Clymer, and James Wilson, and a brother's wife was the famous Betsy Ross, who designed the first American flag.

Laura J. Ross (Wolcott), daughter of James Ross and Lovey Huntress, his wife, was born July 16, 1834, at York, Maine. She was carefully educated in the best schools and by the ablest teachers, of New England. About this time Horace Mann, secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, having studied in Europe the Normal system, inaugurated the first Normal school in this country, and Dr. Ross was one of the earliest graduates. Upon the completion of her studies at this school she asked to enter the collegiate course at Harvard, but the time was not ripe for such an innovation. Her studies were afterward privately pursued, chiefly under the tuition of professors at Harvard College, by the direction of George Emerson, a distinguished educator of that day. This was an epoch of great controversial agitation, and as is the case when great principles are in question, great men and women arose to meet the need of their discussion. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Starr King, Edward Everett, Theodore Parker, Lydia Maria Child and Margaret Fuller were among the conspicuous figures of that day, and from the atmosphere of such influence and that of her own home Dr. Ross imbibed an impulse that has been sustained throughout a life of usefulness and noble example to women. A true Daughter of the American Revolution, lineal and collateral ancestors having taken conspicuous part, nurtured in the liberal and humane spirit of its best traditions, with an intellectual education above the average of women in her day, and a moral teaching which inculcated Spartan frugality and self-denial that she might effectually practice generosity to others, she gave herself in dedication to objects which would extend the education and broaden the outlook, for the activities of women. In every educational and humane reform she took active part. The questions of anti-slavery, temperance, woman's suffrage and the opening of the professions to women were all unpopular in their day; but in the bitter controversies they provoked she maintained an unshaken loyalty and patience, believing in their ultimate triumph.

Dr. Ross took a full course in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. This was the first medical school for women established upon a secure foundation, and is recognized by the American Medical Association as one of the best medical colleges in this country. It has been enriched by donations and large endowments from Isaac Barton, the Jeanes family, and others.



Dr. Ross was one of the earliest graduates of this college, being one also of the three women first admitted in this country on a footing with men to clinical studies at the Philadelphia Hospital. Against this innovation of scientific co-education there was, as may be imagined, no lack of opposition. Time was required to overcome this prejudice.

Receiving her diploma in 1856, the following year she came to Milwaukee and commenced practice. From this time begins the active life which has made her honorably conspicuous in the city of her residence and wherever there is approving commendation of a life spent in active charity, enlightened usefulness and the constant endeavor to exalt the character and dignity of woman, and strengthen her claims to a larger effectual participation in social and political affairs.

Dr. Ross was cordially received in the best social circles among the representative men and women of Milwaukee; but stubborn prejudice among the members of her own profession had to be met and overcome. To her honor be it said this was soon effected. She was early established as one of the Consulting Physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, Passavant Hospital, the Orphan Asylums, St. John's Home for Aged Women, Temporary Home for Women, Industrial School for Girls, and the Convent of Notre Dame, having besides a large private practice, in which she was unusually successful. Among the suffering in the lowly walks of life she has been friend, counselor and physician, giving without charge such assistance as money could not purchase; and throughout the whole term of her professional life she made her dedication to it votive, not speculative or commercial.

In this laborious activity she found time to participate in the great questions of the day. The agitation for equal rights, which marked the close of the Civil war, was followed in 1869 by the question of woman's suffrage. This question was so unpopular and provoked such warm discussion that its advocacy brought almost discredit. Through her efforts the first woman's suffrage convention held in Wisconsin was convened by the courtesy of the Mayor, Hon. Edward O'Neill, in the City Hall of Milwaukee, in the winter of 1869. At this convention, for which she made all the arrangements and bore the entire expense, as well as at the one which immediately followed in the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol at Madison, granted for the purpose by Gov. Lucius Fairchild, at Mrs. Wolcott's request, were present Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore and other distinguished speakers.

Dr. Ross was the first to report and expose the condition of the county poorhouse, and of the county jail, where she went to minister to the bodily and mental needs of the incarcerated women. She worked with counsel and

advice in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and another association, formed in the interest of industrial education and aid for women, which culminated in the "Woman's Exchange," held the first meeting for organization, upon her call, in the parlors of her residence. Of the Wisconsin branch of the Humane Society, and the State Academy of Arts, Science and Letters, she was one of the earliest members; and without going further in their enumeration, she has been conspicuous, if not foremost, in every progressive and humane initiative of general public character which has arisen during her long residence in this city.

Before her marriage Dr. Ross had visited Europe with the object of making special clinical studies. Letters of introduction from the late Archbishop Henni, and other officials of Church and State, procured her admission to the surgical wards of the "Maison de Santé" at Paris, where she assisted in difficult and dangerous operations. This institution was supported by the Empress Eugenie. Upon learning of the presence of the young American doctor, the Empress graciously interested herself and made her known to the wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, through whose mediation Dr. Ross had unusual advantages of hospital practice and study, and devoted much time to practical work in normal and pathological histology, and also the enjoyment of the privileges of lectures at the Sorbonne.

Her marriage in 1869 with the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, was the beginning of a singularly congenial and happy life. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Wolcott has gradually relinquished general practice. In the semester of 1887-88 at Cambridge University, England, she attended lectures and made vivisection and laboratory studies of special interest. During her now frequent sojourns in Europe she retains the old zest for study; at Paris, Leipsic and Vienna is an assiduous attendant at lectures, and at Rome, one of the richest fields of archæology, she has spent two seasons in active study.

In personal appearance Mrs. Wolcott is tall in stature to that point which is felt to be expressed in the word commanding. Force and dignity, softened and enveloped by a marked kindness and womanly grace, are the distinguishing traits of her character. As a hostess her graceful and sincere hospitality will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be her guests. Her doors are open to receive the disheartened, hopeless woman, battling with fate, as readily as to welcome her who has won the world's laurels and compelled its plaudits. She has a rare appreciation of home life and to the fulfillment of its duties she gives the same thoroughness that characterized her professional work. Like those to whom it has been given to open paths for others to follow to success, she has been obliged to bear burdens, perform labors and en-

dure hardships that would have been impossible had she possessed a less noble aim, a less resolute purpose.

That Dr. Wolcott has won and maintained a high place in the world of Medicine and Surgery, the following words of the venerable Dr. N. S. Davis are the best testimonial:

"Laura J. Ross-Wolcott, M. D., the well known and highly esteemed pioneer woman physician of Milwaukee, is certainly entitled to a prominent place on the roll of distinguished physicians of that city. A descendant from a long line of intelligent and highly patriotic ancestors, and inheriting both physical and mental endowments of a high order, she was educated in the best schools and under the guidance of some of the best teachers in the New England States, and early imbibed a strong desire to make her life useful, not only to herself, but also to those around her. After taking a full four years' course of medical study in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which she graduated in 1856, she settled in Milwaukee as a pioneer woman practitioner of medicine. By untiring industry, a sound and discriminating judgment, and superior attainments, she overcame all prejudices and acquired an excellent general professional practice, in a few years; and subsequently her name and counsel is to be found in connection with all the leading hospitals and dispensaries of that city. At the same time she has been found at the head of every social, economical and benevolent enterprise designed to benefit the human race, or the community in which she lives."

Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., pays Dr. Wolcott the following tribute: "All women physicians should be proud of the work accomplished by Dr. Ross-Wolcott and the honorable position she has attained in the profession. To a remarkably distinguished ancestry she added a peculiarly gifted mind, and fortunate circumstances gave her abundant opportunity to make practical application of her great gifts. It is fortunate that we are allowed to offer a tribute to some of the pioneer women physicians before they pass away, and I am especially glad of the opportunity to honor the name of Dr. Wolcott and point to her as an illustrious example for the younger women in the profession to emulate."

Walter Kempster, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, writes of Dr. Ross-Wolcott: "Laura J. Ross, M. D., came to Milwaukee in 1857, a representative pioneer among women in the medical profession. She was among the first women who were graduated from medical colleges in the United States, and all had great difficulty in overcoming the prejudices and obstacles intended to prevent the admission of women to the practice of medicine. Not only did these hindrances occur during the college course, when these ladies were sometimes

subjected to coarse jeers, unworthy of men, but long after graduation they failed to obtain recognition as physicians, although legally qualified. Women physicians were denounced on general principles, and the most frivolous proceedings were instituted and urged as reasons why they could not and should not study or practice medicine. Dr. Ross met and sustained in a quiet womanly way the full share of the indignities showered upon her. But satisfied with the propriety of the course she had marked out for herself, after careful consideration, she applied for membership in the 'Milwaukee City Medical Society.' At once there was a determined opposition; some of the members declared at the meetings of the Society that the election of Dr. Ross would be the death-blow of the Society, that it could not survive with a 'woman doctor' as a member. The difficulty was how to prevent it. Dr. Ross was a duly qualified practitioner, possessing a diploma from a regularly incorporated Medical College, and was in good standing in every respect. She had made application for membership in the Society as a physician, complying with the exact letter of the requirements. There was but one objection—she was a woman. The application caused much discussion, in and out of the Society, and there was considerable ill-feeling growing out of the application, for she was not without champions. The ballot was deferred from time to time, but the issue could not be evaded, and on January 21, 1869, a ballot was taken, and Dr. Laura J. Ross was declared duly elected. This did not allay the animosity which had been displayed. To state the case very mildly, Dr. Ross was not met with cordiality by all the physicians of the city. Some of those who felt compelled to vote for her were chary of their courtesies, but she patiently bided her time and success came. Dr. Ross's experiences in Milwaukee were not unlike the struggles of other pioneers who attempt to initiate reforms, or to broaden the scope of human knowledge beyond certain prescribed limits. Though not of the same kind, they are not infrequently equal in hardship and disappointment to those who contend with the forces of nature in new and untried fields.

"Steady attention to professional business, and zeal in her life work, combined with skill and womanly tact, won friends and brought success not alone in her chosen work, but in the social world. She not only achieved distinction for herself, but made the pathway easier for other women who were to follow her example here and elsewhere."







engraved by John Sartain Phil<sup>a</sup>

Ernest Chase

## ENOCH CHASE, M. D.

Dr. Enoch Chase, who passed away August 23, 1892, is entitled to especially honorable mention among the physicians of Milwaukee as the first representative of the medical profession in that city, where he resided for the long period of fifty-seven years. He was a pioneer of the city, having located in Milwaukee in 1835, and watched and aided in its wonderful growth with an enthusiasm which caused him to be regarded as one of its public-spirited citizens, and gave him a wide acquaintance apart from his professional renown.

Dr. Chase was a native of Vermont, born January 16, 1809, and received a thorough elementary and professional training, graduating from Dartmouth College. When prepared to enter upon the practice of his chosen calling independently he decided to try his fortune in what was then the great and growing West, and located in Michigan, first at Tecumseh, later at Cold Water, in 1831. There he speedily acquired a large and lucrative practice, but he found the country decidedly unhealthful, and made up his mind to go farther West. In 1834, hearing that his brother was at Chicago, he concluded to make a trip thither, and the brothers decided to go to Milwaukee or St. Louis, together. Dr. Chase returned to Cold Water to close up his business there, and then went back to Chicago, reaching that place April 1, 1835. On the afternoon of April 6, 1835, with two companions, he started for Milwaukee by team, and, arriving at his destination in a few days, located on the south side of the river, and made his permanent home in the city. Dr. Chase's experiences at Cold Water had given him enough idea of a physician's life in a pioneer country to convince him that his health would break down under the strain, and he had intended to abandon practice, expecting to engage in real-estate operations. But he could not sever his relations with the profession altogether. When other doctors came he tried to get patients to go to them, and he really did not practice much after 1839, giving his attention to his numerous other interests, but he was always popular among patrons and brother practitioners. However, he never lost his interest in professional matters, though he proved a successful business man in every sense of the word. Early in his practice, by a fortunate accident, he discovered the value of quinine in the treatment of fevers where calomel was usually employed, and, after a careful investigation of the subject, he changed his practice accordingly. He was also interested in the cinchona treatment for the cure of alcoholism.

As a citizen of intelligence and public spirit Dr. Chase was early in the history of the city selected as a suitable incumbent for offices of trust, and, proving his efficiency in many trials, was again and again chosen to such

honors. Much of the progress and enterprise of those early days was due to his influence, and Milwaukee owes him a debt of gratitude for many wise measures which were adopted under his direction. All in all, he was one of the factors of her growth from a straggling swampy village into a great metropolis, a transformation which he watched with pride as well as pleasure, for he was ever devoted to the interests of his adopted city. He contributed an interesting chapter to the first volume of James Buck's history of Milwaukee. Personally the Doctor was a man of kindly and benevolent disposition, for the exercise of which his profession gave him many opportunities, and much of his popularity was due to the fact that he did not neglect them.

Dr. Chase was twice married, first time to Miss Julia A. Ellsworth, of Otsego county, New York. She died January 5, 1837, leaving one daughter, Julia Chase Brown, who is now deceased. The Doctor subsequently married Miss Nancy Bromley, who survives him, and of the ten children born to this union three are living: George H., Clifford and Mrs. Hannah W. Burrell.

George H. Chase, the eldest surviving son of Dr. Enoch Chase, is engaged as a mining engineer in Milwaukee, and is one of the prominent residents of that city, having served as city controller, alderman, member of the library board, and in various other local offices, also as a representative in the State Legislature. He married Miss Helen A. Smith, who became the mother of one son, Lucien D., and died in January, 1869. Mr. Chase subsequently married Miss Anna R. Keeler, and five children blessed this marriage; Enoch, Mary R., Horace, Helen D. and Ruth M. George H. Chase is a member of the Loyal Legion, having been captain in the First Colorado Volunteer Cavalry from 1861 to 1865; from August, 1865, until November of that year, he was on the Plains, guarding overland routes. Fraternally he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, affiliating with Wisconsin Consistory.

Clifford Chase, youngest surviving son of Dr. Enoch Chase, is a brick manufacturer in the city of Milwaukee. Like his brother he belongs to the Freemasons, holding membership in Lake Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He married Miss Alice Austin, and they have seven children, namely: Corinne, Barbara, Zoe, Eugene, Lee, Enoch and Alice.

## JAMES JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. James Johnson, whose death occurred in 1882, began practice in Milwaukee in 1844. He was born and reared in Ireland, and received his early education in his native country, where he also began his medical studies, having been apprenticed to a physician. While a student he was for a time stationed in a government hospital, during one of the cholera epidemics. He continued his studies after coming to this country, receiving his degree at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and settling in Milwaukee in 1844. He soon acquired a good practice, and became as prominent in public affairs as he was in his profession. In 1867, when the State Legislature authorized the appointment of a Board of Health, Dr. Johnson was selected as president of that body and Health Commissioner, and held the position until 1877. In 1874 he made a trip to Europe to investigate sanitary matters, and upon his return made every effort to have sanitary measures introduced.

Dr. Johnson did most effective work in causing the overthrow of the Know-nothings, a secret political organization which attempted to gain prominence in the city in early days, and which he thought inimical to the general welfare. At another time, disgusted with the tactics of certain aldermen regarding municipal matters, he ran for alderman himself, as an independent candidate, and was elected. He did not succeed in accomplishing all he had hoped for, but the incident is characteristic. He is credited with being largely instrumental in defeating a so-called "limitation land bill," and in 1846 he was appointed a member of the first Board of School Commissioners, being a zealous advocate of the free school system.

The Doctor was possessed of a genial temperament, was a man of fine literary attainments, and, with true Irish wit and a talent for conversation, proved a most agreeable companion. He also had gifts as an orator, drawing upon a fund of dry humor which held his audience and entertained them while drawing them toward his own line of thought. He was a devout Catholic, but in religion as in every other field was liberal in his own views and tolerant of the opinions held by others. Persistent hard work finally told upon his health, and in 1880 he went to Denver, in the hope of recuperating, later spending some time in Mobile, Alabama. However, the expected relief did not come, and he died in 1882.

## SOLON MARKS, M. D.

Solon Marks, M. D., the eminent Milwaukee surgeon who for so many years has been at the head of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, needs no introduction either to the profession or to the laity. His distinguished services, especially in the field of Surgery, have brought him a national reputation, and his fame as a specialist has in no way suffered because of his able work in other important avenues of his profession—as an active member and president of the State Board of Health, as professor in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, as Chief Surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and as a valuable member of various medical associations, to say nothing of his work as a general practitioner.

Dr. Marks was born July 14, 1827, in Stockbridge, Windsor county, Vermont. He received his early education in the local district and private schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age, and from 1843 to 1846 was a student in the academy at Royalton, in his native State. In 1848 he left his home in Vermont and came to the then new State of Wisconsin. Having settled upon the medical profession as his life work, he lost no time in commencing his preparation for same. But he had only himself to depend upon, and it was not until 1851 that he considered himself justified, financially, in taking a course in medicine. In that year he entered Rush Medical College, which he attended until his graduation, in 1853. His first location for practice was Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he remained for about three years, in 1856 removing to Stevens Point, in the same State, at which place he soon acquired a large practice. There he was, in the enjoyment of his early success, at the outbreak of the Civil war, which stirred his patriotic impulses to their depths. Within a few months he had tendered his services to the Union, and on September 27, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, with the rank of major. The regiment left the State for the seat of war on the 9th of November. Dr. Marks's skill and faithful service soon won him promotion. On April 11, 1862, he was made brigade surgeon in General Sill's Division, and for several months had charge of the military hospital established at Huntsville, Alabama, remaining there until General Buell began his movement toward the Ohio river. The Doctor was thereupon ordered to the field, and in October, 1862, was assigned to the post of Chief Surgeon of General Rousseau's Division, Army of the Ohio. On the organization of the Army of the Cumberland he was made chief surgeon of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and served ably and faithfully in that responsible position until honorably discharged, in November, 1864. Dr. Marks was with his command in nearly all its engagements, and in the per-





Solon Marks M.D.



formance of his duties on the field and in the hospital there was opened to him special opportunity for the study and practice of that branch of his chosen profession to which he felt himself best adapted, and in which he took particular interest. The practical knowledge gained during service in the army has proved of inestimable and lasting value to him in his subsequent career, and has been the foundation for numerous contributions he has made for the benefit of the profession—both as regards practice and literature.

Upon his return from military service Dr. Marks made his home in Milwaukee, where he has ever since devoted himself to practice, and his name takes rank with the most successful and best known physicians and surgeons of the day. In 1866 he was Chief Surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, in that city. In 1873 the Doctor took a trip to Europe, and, combining study with recreation, visited the hospitals of England, Ireland and France, traveling also in Scotland, Switzerland and Italy. On his return, refreshed and invigorated, he resumed his professional work with renewed zeal and the awakened interest inspired by direct contact with the discoveries and researches of his fellows abroad. Dr. Marks has been strictly a medical man, and the good he has done—no minus quantity—has been mainly in that line, but he has been enabled to accomplish much in a general way for the benefit of mankind, without working along any special line. He has ever been possessed of a kindly spirit toward the young and ambitious members of his profession, many of whom have reason to be grateful for his counsel and timely assistance.

From the organization of the State Board of Health Dr. Marks has been counted one of its most efficient members, and he has served as president of that body during the greater part of its existence, continuing to act in that position to February, 1903. Since 1895 he has been Professor of Military Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1870 to 1901 he held the responsible position of Chief Surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and he was a prominent member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. His connection with medical associations includes membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society; in the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1870; in the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the American Medical Association; the American Surgical Association; and the American Public Health Association. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters and of the American Historical Society.

Dr. Marks's contributions to medical literature have been numerous and valuable. We name some of special importance: An article on "Mechanical Treatment of Diseases of Hip Joint," written for the Wisconsin

State Medical Society, 1868; "Aneurisms, Treatment and Report of Cases," Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1868; "Fractures, Treatment and Report of Cases," 1868-69; "Treatment of Ununited Fractures," 1871; his address as president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1870; "Observations upon European Methods," 1874; "The Animal Ligature as a Hemostatic Agent," 1875; "Sewerage and Drainage," report to State Board of Health, 1876; "Hydrophobia," reported article for State Board of Health, 1877; "Prevention of Typhoid Fever," State Board of Health, 1878; "Trephining the Sternum for Removal of Foreign Body from the Anterior Mediastinum," Report of Case, 1883; "Dislocation of the Fifth Cervical Vertebra," Reported Case, 1898.

On December 11, 1867, Dr. Marks was married, at Waterville, to Miss Theodora Smith, who passed away June 12, 1893.

As evidence of the high esteem in which Dr. Marks is held by his professional brethren, we present the following testimonials from various well-known doctors.

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate says: "Dr. Solon Marks represents the true type of the physician and surgeon—he is an 'all round' man, and few men can measure works with him. He possesses a remarkably active mind, and amid his seventy-odd years will become as enthusiastic over a new adventure in his profession as a man just out of college. His rare mechanical proclivities have served him in a most advantageous manner in his surgical work; his love of the use of tools is a passion, and since he has given up his more active professional work he often finds his most enjoyable recreation in the mechanic's workshop. He is a great lover of nature, and his admiration for all living things, and the great mystery of all life's functions, amounts to a sacred reverence. He has no disposition to combat an opponent unless cornered, when he will cut his way out with a dexterity to be envied. Kindness of heart is a most prominent characteristic, and he never tires in helping those who will try to help themselves. His great tact is well illustrated by an experience I once observed in court: a lawyer was trying to break down his clear and logical testimony by asking if he would resist a woman in self defense; quick as a flash the answer came from the Doctor, 'Yes, I would, wouldn't you?' The answer came so promptly and was so unexpected that it threw the attorney off his guard and turned the laugh of the court upon him. As a consulting physician he is careful and thorough in his investigations, conservative, and never holds out false hopes. By nature he is candid and honest, and he is unable to understand why others are not like himself. In times of danger to his country he is fired with patriotism, and while never aspiring to position he takes a deep interest in all public



affairs. Generous to perfection, and thoroughly devoted to duty, he is deservedly respected by all.

“May 14, 1902.”

Dr. Walter Kempster says of him: “The career of Dr. Marks has been one of great usefulness to his fellows. Covering the entire period of advancement in the field of modern medicine and surgery, he has nevertheless kept well informed, especially in his chosen branches of surgery, sanitation and bacteriology.

“Possessing an active mind, he has been quick to seize upon the fundamental propositions as each advance has been made. Naturally cautious, he has been careful to inquire fully into the merits of advanced work, before accepting it; but being satisfied, armed with the details, he then moves forward fearlessly, assured of the success which has marked his long career. It is this element in his character which led to rapid promotion while in the service of his country, 1861-65. He left Wisconsin as surgeon of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, November, 1861. In the spring of 1862 he was selected to take charge of the military hospitals at Huntsville, Alabama, his executive ability and scientific acquirements fitting him for the larger field of usefulness to which he was called. These characteristics, with loyalty and ceaseless energy, marked him as one competent to occupy still higher position, and he was made Chief Surgeon of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, where he accomplished more good, in the same length of time, than at any other period of his life. If merit had been recognized by promotion in rank in the surgical department of the army, as it was in those who commanded battalions, Dr. Marks would have been made a major general. To Dr. Marks's worth might well be applied the Homeric couplet:

A sage physician, skill'd our wounds to heal,  
Is more than armies to the public weal.

In civil life his energies found scope outside his surgical practice in the study and practice of sanitary science, his long experience on the State Board of Health affording excellent opportunity for the practical demonstration of his views. His thorough belief in the efficacy of the Science, and his energy in putting it into practice, has been of great use throughout the State. With advancing years his zeal does not abate, his heart is young, and his mind active. Recognizing the vast importance of a practical knowledge of bacteriology, Dr. Marks equipped completely the bacteriological laboratories in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he delivers a course of lectures to the students on gunshot wounds. Cool, careful, studious, active in mind and body, Dr. Marks is a model for many a youthful aspirant for medical honors, and is rounding out his eventful life of study and work as energetically and zealously as he began it.”



Dr. W. H. Washburn writes: "Dr. Solon Marks has been a prominent figure in the profession of Wisconsin ever since the Civil war. He has been a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society since 1867, and was its president in 1870. Before the days, in Wisconsin, of specialism in medical practice, he was widely known not only as a surgeon but also as a physician, and was for many years in the enjoyment of a large consultation practice.

"He has been specially known for his skill in the management of fractures and dislocations. Aside from his practical work in his profession he has always manifested the liveliest interest in the advancement of all that is good, noble and scientific in medicine. Entering the Faculty of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at a time in life when personal profit was out of the question, he has been untiring in his educational work therein, and has imparted of his store of knowledge and experience to the rising generation of physicians. Unselfish, and actuated by the highest motives that can dominate human action, he has equipped at his own expense the laboratories of the college, for studies in Chemistry, Bacteriology and Microscopic Anatomy, both normal and pathologic. In the hearts of the people, both medical and lay, this 'Nestor' of the medical profession in Wisconsin occupies and has for years occupied a most enviable position."

Dr. Horace M. Brown says: "Dr. Solon Marks wears with dignity the honors that a long life of studious and practical application to the duties of his profession, and a lifetime of kindly and noble activity in the services of his fellowmen, have so well earned for him. Respected and venerated by the public, he has well earned the reverence in which he is held by the members of his own profession."

Dr. A. H. Levings says: "During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Marks occupied the enviable position of brigade surgeon. He made a splendid record. He was an officer of unusual executive ability, was extremely conscientious in his work, and showed great familiarity with the operative technique incident to the work of an army surgeon. He was quick and accurate in arriving at conclusions, and was an extremely rapid operator. As a brigade surgeon he had the confidence and respect of his regimental and assistant surgeons and the esteem and admiration of the officers and men.

"The Doctor after the close of the war took up his residence in Milwaukee, where he devoted himself to the study and practice of surgery. His reputation as a military surgeon had preceded him and he soon acquired a leading practice in the city and throughout the State and Northwest. He was for many years Chief Surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1895 he was elected Professor of Military Surgery and Fractures and Dislocations in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. In

1898 he endowed the laboratories of Histology, Chemistry, Bacteriology and Pathology in the above named institution, which are known as the Marks Laboratories. These laboratories, in consequence of his munificence, are provided with every equipment of science and precision which could be of advantage to the student in carrying out his work or in explanation thereof.

"The Doctor's character may be well illustrated by an incident which occurred in a small country town upon the line of the railroad of which he was chief surgeon. An employe had been previously injured and was to have his foot amputated. The employe was under the care of a struggling country doctor who probably had never done an amputation in his life. Dr. Marks, who had done many hundred, and who was recognized as having unusual skill, dexterity, and rapidity in his work, said, when the patient was ready for the operation, to the country doctor, 'You do this operation. You can do it as well as I can.'

"One of the Doctor's chief characteristics aside from his honesty and ability is his generosity and regard for and interest in young men and young physicians. The writer has been credibly informed that it has been his custom at short intervals to select some bright, ambitious, industrious, energetic young man who is desirous of not only gaining an education but of putting that education to account, and to quietly and without the knowledge of anyone put him in school and through college and on his feet and in a position to acquire not only independence and respect but honor and perhaps fame. Prof. Marks has always shown great interest in his work as a teacher and has shown himself to be a clear, forcible instructor. The Doctor always speaks well of and lends a helping hand to young physicians. When called in consultation with one of these he leaves the family with the belief that the young man is doing all that could be done and is the right man in the right place. He ignores himself to assist others. He endeavors to put himself in the background to put them in the fore. He is a forcible and excellent teacher, a great surgeon, and a true friend."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., pays him the following tribute: "Solon Marks, M. D., is one of the oldest and best known physicians now practicing medicine and surgery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Naturally possessed of an active intellect, disciplined by a fine preliminary education, he pursued his medical studies in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which institution he graduated with credit in 1853. He settled in Milwaukee and soon acquired a good general practice with a predominance of surgery. He early became an active member of the Milwaukee Medical Society, of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. On the organization of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons he was made Professor of Military Surgery and of Fractures and Dislocations, and Sur-

geon to St. Mary's Hospital. He is also a member of the American Surgical Association and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and president of the Wisconsin State Board of Health. By a continued diligent practice of his profession, and a liberal attention to the sanitary and other important interests of the community in which he lives, he has not only acquired a high reputation as a practitioner and teacher of Surgery, but is also esteemed as one of the most enlightened and influential citizens of his city and State."

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### EDWIN W. BARTLETT, M. D.

No profession is so frequently called upon to give its services without pecuniary compensation as the medical. From time immemorial the physician has been expected to minister to mind and body diseased without regard, often, to future reward. To a man of broad sympathies, the ills of mankind appeal strongly, and if he have executive force as well, he almost invariably sets in motion some plan, whose great far-reaching power perhaps he cannot see, for the benefit of humanity. Dr. Edwin W. Bartlett of Milwaukee is one of those men who "see the want and feel the need" and at once conceive the remedy. With him to think is to act, and out of his clear conception of public needs stands to-day the Wisconsin Eye and Ear Infirmary, at once a monument to his zeal and a boon to the public.

Edwin W. Bartlett was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, in 1839. His parents believed in education, and he was given the advantages of the private schools and academies of his town and county until well prepared to take a course in the University of Vermont to prepare himself for his life work. He was graduated from the Medical Department of that University in 1866, having in the meantime attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. For eighteen months following his graduation he was Assistant Physician and Surgeon of King's County Hospital, at Flatbush, New York. Not being satisfied with his professional attainments, he determined upon a visit to the schools and hospitals of the Old World, and accordingly went to Europe, where he spent two years in tireless and industrious study and in practical work in the various hospitals, chiefly in Paris, Vienna and London. His close application to his work, his unceasing research, and his mind receptive and retentive, have all combined to make those years' work of inestimable value to him and to the public. When Dr. Bartlett returned to the United States, in 1869, he at once sought a location that would be permanent, and that would offer a wide field for his chosen work. The West naturally offered the

largest theatre for his work, and in May, 1870, he located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he at once entered upon a career that has been most successful. Three years of close application to his work with but little rest began to tell upon his constitution, and he sought rest and renewed health in the scene of his former activities, the European schools of medicine, spending most of his time in Vienna and Berlin. At this time the Diseases of the Eye and Ear had received but little attention from the specialists, and Dr. Bartlett had paid particular attention to this line of work, and was well prepared by his study and by his own original investigation to enter at once upon a practice devoted almost exclusively to Ophthalmology and Otology. After his return to Milwaukee he was much impressed with the want of an institution adequate to the proper care and treatment of those afflicted with troubles in the Eye and the Ear. In 1877 there was erected the handsome building in which the Wisconsin Eye and Ear Infirmary is located, at a cost of \$20,000. This hospital is furnished and heated with all the modern appliances for the comfort and well-being of the patients, and fulfills all the most approved methods of ventilation and sanitation. The hospital is designed to accommodate forty patients without crowding, and very frequently is the limit of its capacity reached. In many large cities and also in the small ones there are many sufferers who are unable to pay for the treatment received. To meet the demand that these deserving afflicted ones may be given first-class treatment a charitable department has been opened at the Infirmary, which is sustained wholly by voluntary contributions, the founder giving his skill and attention without charge. His broad, sympathetic nature, his kindly bearing, and, above all, his firm, confident manner, inspire confidence in his patients, and they in turn become his friends.

Dr. Bartlett is a member of the city, county and State, and also of the American Ophthalmological and Otological Societies. He has attained to a high place in his profession, and has deserved the honors won. His professional friends have the highest confidence in his skill, and have written many high tributes, among which may be mentioned that of Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., of Chicago, who wrote: "Edwin W. Bartlett, M. D., is one of the older physicians of Milwaukee. He graduated in medicine from the University of Vermont in 1866, spent the following three years in further studies in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna, and then settled in Milwaukee, where he was several years on the most friendly terms with the pioneer surgeon, the late E. B. Wolcott. He is a member and ex-President of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and contributor to its Transactions. He is the Professor of Ophthalmology in Milwaukee Medical College, and a citizen of much influence, having been president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Museum for three terms." Dr. Solon Marks writes:



“Edwin W. Bartlett, M. D., is an excellent practitioner in his specialty, a man of marked ability, and sound judgment. He is a frequent contributor to medical literature and a good citizen.”

In 1874 Dr. Bartlett was married to Miss Helen F. Ball, of Milwaukee.



### GEORGE DUTTON LADD, M. D.

Dr. George D. Ladd, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee, has ranked among the most successful surgeons of that city for the past quarter of a century. His parents settled in Wisconsin at an early day, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, David Ladd, from whom the Doctor is descended in the eighth generation, having settled in Massachusetts in 1633. George Dutton Ladd was born October 7, 1850, in Woodstock, Vermont, but he has spent practically all of his life in Milwaukee, his parents, Edwin O. and Sarah A. (Crandall) Ladd, having removed hither in September, 1856. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and Markham Academy, now known as the Milwaukee Academy. Following the custom of the day, he began the study of medicine, in 1871, in the office of Dr. Moses Barrett, and he subsequently studied under Drs. Wolcott and Marks, two of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in Wisconsin. In 1875 he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and, returning to Milwaukee, entered the office of one of his former preceptors, Dr. Marks, as assistant. Later he entered into a partnership with Dr. Marks, in the practice of medicine and surgery, this connection lasting until 1896. After many years of general practice, which included a thorough training in surgery, he devoted himself more and more to that branch as a specialty, and at present, in addition to the calls of his private practice, he discharges the duties of Surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. Ladd's career speaks for itself. Success among such an army of surgeons as Milwaukee has known means hard work both in the lines of study and practice, and he has won his standing by the most honorable means.

Dr. Ladd was married in 1885, to Annette Ashley Dutcher, who passed away in 1892, leaving a daughter, Annette D. Mrs. Ladd was a daughter of John A. Dutcher and Annette Edwards, the former an old resident and prominent merchant of Milwaukee.







J.H. Beers & Co.

*H. W. Brown M.D.*

## HORACE MANCHESTER BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Brown, though still numbered among the young men of the profession, has achieved distinction as a surgeon, at an unusually early age. Energetic, aggressive, and of singularly independent spirit, he feared not to "cross swords" with the most eminent men in medicine, thus making for himself a reputation as an original thinker and reasoner and one not overshadowed by the weight of anyone's authority, no matter how great the name. The position he has acquired and maintained in his chosen profession has been won through originality of genius and indefatigable industry, supplementing inherited ability and a scientific bent.

Dr. Brown was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 11, 1858, son of Major J. C. and Jane Elizabeth (Taylor) Brown, the father a direct descendant of Peter Brown, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. During the Civil war he was Major of the Seventy-third United States Colored Volunteers, and was killed at the assault on Fort Blakely, at the capture of Mobile. Mrs. Jane Elizabeth (Taylor) Brown was descended from the early Quaker settlers of Rhode Island and Plymouth Colony, Robert Taylor, the first of the family in America, having come from England to South Kingston, near Newport, Rhode Island, in 1633. In the succeeding generations were many physicians and scientists, as well as literary men, notably William H. Taylor, Dr. Brown's maternal grandfather, who was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and resided at New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was eminent as a scientist and writer, especially well versed in Geology, Conchology and Chemistry, and an accomplished linguist. He served as a surgeon, in the United States navy, during the War of 1812.

Horace M. Brown received his preliminary education in the public schools of New England, and under the instruction of his grandfather, Mr. Taylor, who, quick to observe and appreciate the scientific trend of the boy's mind, took unusual pains to develop his tastes in that direction. Few boys enjoy such advantages of training as thus fell to him between his eighth and eighteenth years, for the grandfather was a practical as well as a learned man, and Dr. Brown attributes much of his remarkable proficiency in Chemistry, Physiology and the Languages to the judicious supervision and advice of his relative. Entering the University of the City of New York, he graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1879, and subsequently spent some time in the study of medicine in Paris and Brussels. From 1881 to 1883 he was in Central America, doing commercial work in a scientific capacity for two Western companies. Returning to America he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee. His duties increased daily, and in a short time he was regarded as one of the coming physicians of

the West. In spite of the exactions of a most confining practice, Dr. Brown has devoted much time to scientific research, in which field his untiring industry and tenacious purpose have achieved wonderful results. Not only along the lines of *Materia Medica* and Surgery does the Doctor excel, but his versatile pen has given to the medical world many contributions in so clear and concise language as to rank him among the literary men of the profession. His colleagues most truly describe him as an able practitioner, an expert operator, and a clear, forcible and logical speaker. For twelve years Dr. Brown was Alternate Surgeon to the Milwaukee Hospital, and he owes much of his success to the influence upon his work of Prof. Nicholas Senn, at that time Chief Surgeon to the Milwaukee Hospital. Dr. Brown was one of the founders of the Emergency Hospital, and for many years president of its Board of Directors. He has been associated with the surgical work of most of the public institutions of Milwaukee, and at present occupies the position of Consulting Surgeon on the staff of a number of hospitals, and upon the Boards of Management of many of the Public Charities of the city.

Of him, Dr. Solon Marks writes: "He is a young man of energy and ability, well educated, not only in his profession but in general literature. He is a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery, an original investigator, a close observer, a thorough student, a ready writer and a fluent speaker. He will, I believe, in the near future, stand in the front ranks of his profession."

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate writes: "Dr. Horace M. Brown is a man of remarkable versatility—as a surgeon he is skillful and daring—his thorough knowledge of anatomy and his natural ability in the use of instruments gives him perfect confidence in any surgical undertaking. He has no patience with pretense and affectation, and does not hesitate to express his contempt, which he is capable of doing in a most withering manner. With a rare gift of speech, but few can match him in debate. He is fond of music and art, and possesses natural gifts in both. He delights in entertaining his friends, is frank, liberal, honest, able and friendly."

Dr. A. H. Levings writes: "Dr. Horace Manchester Brown may with truth be said to be a genius. He is one of those very few men who could succeed and become renowned or even great in almost any profession or trade. Nature has been lavish with him in her gifts, many of which he has turned to good account. He is extremely versatile in conversation, having at his command an unusual vocabulary, and speaking without hesitancy and with fluency some half dozen languages. In conversation he is interesting and to the point. As a public speaker he is forcible, seems always prepared, and receives the closest attention of his audience. As a writer he is attractive, clear, and shows extended reading and familiarity with subjects both medical

and lay. The Doctor is proficient in music and has had some success as a composer. He has a good voice and sings well, and could with ease either teach a class or lead an orchestra. The Doctor is also proficient in modeling, spending much of his leisure time in artistic work of this character. As a surgeon he is brilliant, having a clear comprehension of the subject of surgery in that he has read, traveled and studied much. He acts promptly, is quick in making a diagnosis and arriving at conclusions, which are at times as if by intuition. He operates with rapidity and with success."

The revered Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "Horace M. Brown, M. D., graduated from the Medical Department of New York University in 1879. Since practicing in Milwaukee, he has become recognized as an active and successful practitioner in both medicine and surgery, inclined to original thought and investigation, and a valuable contributor to medical literature."

Dr. W. H. Washburn writes: "Dr. Horace M. Brown was one of the first of the present active generation of Milwaukee practitioners to achieve prominence as a surgeon, and as such has enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the public. Dr. Brown is a bold and resourceful surgeon, skilled not alone in the art but erudite in the science. Energetic and masterful, he is, in debate, an antagonist 'worthy the steel' of the most gifted. It is the fault of too many medical practitioners that they confine themselves too exclusively to affairs professional, thus incurring the charge of mental narrowness. Dr. Brown, while holding himself fully abreast with the course of events in the medical world, has found time to cultivate other tastes, and has exhibited a versatility of talent, and accomplishments, surprising to his most intimate associates. An accomplished linguist, he is a connoisseur in art and a composer of music."

Dr. Walter Kempster writes: "Quick of wit, keen, incisive in speech, intense in manner, are some of the characteristics which have contributed to make Dr. Brown conspicuous among the medical men of Milwaukee. Beneath the impulsiveness there is a vein of good humor which quickly kindles into good fellowship and develops the true color of the man. As a raconteur he has few equals among his professional brethren, and in the proper environment his genial flow of spirits finds full play to the delight of his companions. He has attained an excellent reputation as a skillful practitioner of medicine and surgery, and that there might be better accommodations for the treatment of medical and surgical cases he established a well equipped hospital as an individual enterprise. Although he has been engaged in the drudgery of active practice during his entire professional career he has found time to foster a genuine love for art and has produced a number of examples of plastic work which clearly show that had he chosen this field as a profession he would have attained distinction of a high order.



He is also a lover of music, his fondness for that marvelous instrument, the violin, amounting to a passion. He has familiarized himself with the details of its history and possesses several examples made by master hands. The career of Dr. Brown shows clearly that the hard work connected with a large practice does not prevent the development of artistic taste of a high order."

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### WILLIAM MACKIE, M. D.

Dr. Mackie holds so high a position among the eminent surgeons of Milwaukee that he needs no introduction to the profession of that city, or indeed, throughout the West. And wherever he is known his name arouses that feeling of confidence in his skill, of repose in his judgment, and of respect for the man personally, which the name of one who has won such honors as belong to him should awaken. He is a product and a creditable product of Old World training, for he grew to manhood in his native country, Scotland. The Doctor was born June 29, 1855, in Aberdeen, of Scottish ancestry, the only son of William and Elizabeth (Paul) Mackie, and grandson of Adam Mackie, a prominent merchant. William Mackie, the father, was a farmer, but he had two brothers, George and David, who were prominent physicians and surgeons, graduates of the University of Aberdeen. In that institution Dr. William Mackie also received his training, graduating with the degree of M. A. in 1875; he received his M. B. and M. C. degrees from the University in 1879, and that of M. D. in 1881. Following his student life he was Interne at Stockport Infirmary, Manchester, England, where he remained two years, and at the end of that period came to America, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he had friends. He was induced to remain, and has ever since made his home in that city, where from the first he has enjoyed a flattering patronage. His profession has received his undivided attention, but such success as his is sufficient reward for lifelong devotion. Few men in any line attain to greater heights than he has gained, by developing his native talents and with tireless industry doing thoroughly all that came to his hands. It is this thoroughness, stopping short of nothing but the best, which gives him such standing among his fellow practitioners—the highest test of a surgeon's worth. His associates in the profession are always ready to express their admiration for him and his work, and we quote from several physicians whose standing is high.

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate says of him: "Dr. William Mackie is an accomplished and skillful surgeon. His professional standard is of the highest order. Articles from his pen in the medical periodicals evidence careful



William Mackie





training and a thorough knowledge of his subject. In manner, he is cordial and companionable—he delights in entertaining his professional friends in a royal style. He often speaks of the good qualities of others, but he has no time to waste in narrating their faults. He recognizes the arduous nature of his professional labors and believes better work can be accomplished in ten than in twelve months of the year.”

Dr. Horace M. Brown, another physician of high repute in Milwaukee, says: “Easily first among the surgeons of Milwaukee, Dr. William Mackie has shown himself to be not only a man great in that capacity, but, by a fine tact, and more than ordinary knowledge of his profession and men, has acquired a position of the highest honor and reputation, both as a student and practical man, that leaves him little to desire if the respect and admiration of the public, and of his colleagues, are things worth striving for.”

The following is from the pen of the venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr.: “William Mackie, M. D., of Milwaukee, is at present one of the most active and influential members of the profession in that city. He was educated in Scotland, receiving the degree of M. B. from the University of Aberdeen in 1879, and the degree of M. D. in 1881. Settling in Milwaukee with thorough scientific and professional attainments, he soon acquired a lucrative practice and an enviable reputation in both medicine and surgery. He is a frequent contributor to medical literature and an active and influential member of the American and British Medical Associations, as well as the Wisconsin and Milwaukee Societies.”

Dr. Mackie holds membership in the Brainard Medical Society, the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Medical Society of Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the British Medical Association and the Academy of Railway Surgeons.

The Doctor married Miss Isabella Mitchell, of Milwaukee, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, daughter of George and Barbara (Shives) Mitchell, of Scotland, the former a farmer and land appraiser, brother of Alexander Mitchell, and uncle of Senator John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

## JAMES ANTHONY BACH, M. D.

As professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Dr. Bach occupies an unquestioned position as an authority in that branch of medical science, and the standing he has already won may be safely looked upon as a guarantee of higher achievement and honor. With almost daily experience as an operator, he has had unusual facilities for broadening a knowledge thorough from the foundation, and has improved every opportunity. His success in operations and treatment has brought him more than local fame.

As has been the case with many other men who have won success and distinction in the learned professions, Dr. Bach is the son of pioneers in the great forests of Wisconsin, having been born October 13, 1860, in Washington county, this State. His parents, Mathias and Anna Bach, were among the earliest settlers in the wilds of Washington county, to which section they came nearly sixty years ago, from their home in Luxemburg, Germany, young, vigorous, and determined to make a place for themselves in the New World. The land upon which they made their homestead was their permanent home, and there the mother still resides, in the enjoyment of good health, though she has passed the age of eighty. The father died in March, 1901, in his eighty-eighth year.

Like the sons of all pioneers, Dr. Bach spent his boyhood and youth in the double task of home-making and acquiring an education under difficulties. But the strenuous life of physical toil only served to sharpen his appetite for knowledge, and after receiving such instruction as was afforded in the country district school he entered the State Normal School at Oshkosh, at which he was a student for three years in all, teaching occasionally in the public schools in order to replenish his finances. Deciding finally upon the medical profession as his life work, he in 1881 entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He immediately commenced general practice in the city of Milwaukee, and from the beginning met with marked success, so much so that he was encouraged in a few years to resume study in preparation for a special line of work. In the fall of 1887 he went to Europe for the purpose of pursuing courses in the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and their treatment, under the masters of those specialties in the Old World, devoting two years to this end. One year he spent in Vienna, under the personal direction of such renowned authorities as Profs. Mauther, Fuchs, Politzer, Gruber, Stoerk, Schroeder, Urbantschitsch, Stellwag, and others, and taking an extensive course in Pathology under Weichselbaum. Thence he went to Berlin, where he took a post-graduate operative course under





James A. Bach, M.D.



Prof. Frankel and Hartman, and worked in the clinics of Drs. Hirschberg and Schweigger, besides continuing his studies in Pathology under the celebrated Virchow. Subsequently he was in Paris, where he spent over five months in the large eye clinics, deriving especial benefit from those of Drs. De Wecker, Panas, Landolt, Galesowski and Abadie, and finally, before returning to America, he went to London, spending some time in the Moorfield Eye and Ear Hospital and in the McKenzie Throat Hospital.

From the earliest days of his professional career Dr. Bach had shown predilection and aptitude for original research regarding Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, which fact, indeed, led him to such exhaustive study of those subjects abroad, and he returned to Milwaukee equipped, as his subsequent success has demonstrated, to cope with the best in his line. His experience as a general practitioner has proved of no small value to him. While he has shown himself worthy of the confidence of his patrons in every work which he has undertaken, Dr. Bach has been most successful in surgical operations of all kinds on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, a class of operations which requires the utmost caution and delicacy of touch. He performs operations almost daily at St. Mary's Hospital and other hospitals, from which it may be judged that the total amount of his operative work is immense. Ever since his return from the trip mentioned he has given his attention exclusively to his specialties, in which field he has won recognition as a most accurate diagnostician and very skillful operator.

Upon the establishment of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Milwaukee, nearly ten years ago, Dr. Bach, who was one of the chief promoters of the institution, was honored with election to the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology—a mark of superiority set upon his work by the profession itself. He has continued to serve in that incumbency to the present time, and as an instructor has the reputation of being concise and lucid on all points. Dr. Bach is also a member of the board of directors of the college, and is at the present writing secretary of the board. In his professional capacity at the college the Doctor treats and operates upon hundreds of poor patients yearly without remuneration, in this as in numerous other ways displaying that zeal for his work which is the hall-mark of the true professional man—the man who follows his profession for love of it and for the benefit which his knowledge may prove to mankind in general. In addition to his private practice and work as an instructor, Dr. Bach maintains connection with several hospitals, being specialist at Notre Dame Convent and the Emergency Hospital, the County Hospital, Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, St. Mary's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, in Milwaukee. He holds membership in various medical societies in his home city, and also in the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical

Association. He has made various contributions to medical journals on subjects in the line of his specialties, but though many of his observations would no doubt be of value to the profession, the numerous demands upon his time preclude his spending much time with his pen. In 1899 Dr. Bach made a second journey to the medical centers of Europe, returning after an absence of about five months. After ten years of exacting labor, he felt that he needed and had earned this "play spell," which was taken as much for rest and recreation as for study.

Dr. Bach married Miss Catherine Pick, of West Bend, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Mary (Goetter) Pick, and they have had three sons and a daughter, Clarence E., James J., Marcus J. and Catherine T.

The Doctor is held in high esteem among the members of the medical fraternity, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, under date of May 14, 1902, writes of him: "Dr. J. A. Bach is an able, scientific physician. As a teacher he is clear, thorough, and master of his subject. He is not only well read in his profession, but is a careful student of men and affairs. In intercourse he is friendly and courteous. He is a man of exemplary habits, honest in his dealings, and upright in all of his ways. He is devoted to his profession, family and home, and merits as well as he is accorded universal respect."

Dr. W. H. Washburn writes: "Dr. James A. Bach is one of the oldest ophthalmologists in the city, there being but two who have had a longer career in that specialty. The foundation for his specialism was laid in several years of general practice, rounded out by two years of special study and training. He began work in his specialty about fifteen years ago, and during that time has achieved a reputation and success of which any one might be proud. Among ophthalmologists he takes front rank, having few peers and no superiors in the Northwest. As a teacher in his special department in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons he early made an enviable reputation which he has since sustained."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes of him: "James A. Bach, M. D., graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan 1884, settled in Milwaukee, and rapidly gained an enviable reputation both as a practitioner and as a teacher in the departments of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Wisconsin College of Medicine and Surgery. He is generally recognized as an active and influential member of his city and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, and is a valuable contributor to medical literature."







W H Ashburn

## WILLIAM H. WASHBURN, M. D.

Dr. William H. Washburn, Professor of Medicine in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pathologist to Johnston Emergency Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Milwaukee County Hospital and Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, is one of the eminent physicians of Milwaukee whose fame is not bounded by the confines of his own city, but who through his writings and achievements, along the lines of Internal Medicine, has become a recognized authority in his chosen work.

The Washburn family is of Norman descent and traces its line to Roger, who was one of the followers of William the Conqueror to England, and who for his services during the Conquest was granted a large tract of land in England, known as Washbourne, from which the family derived its surname. For several generations the office of high sheriff was held by representatives of the Washburn family.

Dr. Washburn is a descendant in the ninth generation from John Washburn, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Israel Washburn, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Washburn, was one of the ardent supporters of the American Revolution, and served on the Committee of Safety. Although over sixty years of age, the fires of patriotism gave him the vigor of youth, and he shouldered a musket and marched to the front. His son, also Israel by name, was like his father, a member of the Committee of Safety. He, too, enlisted, becoming a soldier before he was eighteen, and gave to his country the years of his young manhood. After the war he became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and his son, Reuel, grandfather of Dr. William H., was elected to the United States Senate, by the Whigs, but his election was contested by his opponent. By profession Reuel Washburn was a lawyer, and through his brilliant force of intellect and his high attainments, no less than by the sterling attributes of his character, won no little renown. As circuit judge his decisions were marked for their unbiased love of justice and equity, and for the logic of their reasoning. At the time of his death he was the oldest Mason in Maine, and the oldest alumnus of Brown University of Providence, Rhode Island. Each generation has well played its part in the progress of the country and in the advancement of science. The Doctor's father, Alonzo Washburn, served during the Civil war as a member of Company L, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry.

William H. Washburn was born in Weyauwega, Wisconsin, February 14, 1854. His literary training was acquired in the high school at Oshkosh, where he early displayed the power of deep concentration that marks the thorough student. In February, 1877, he was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the degree of M. D. All during the course of his

medical instruction he had devoted his entire time to reading and research until at his graduation he was better equipped than the average student for the active practice of the profession. He received the appointment of Assistant Physician to the Ishpeming (Michigan) Miners' Hospital, and there he remained until 1880, in June of which year he moved to Florence, Wisconsin. For five years he remained in the latter place, actively engaged in his work, and devoting every possible moment to the study of his rapidly advancing profession. On January 1, 1885, Dr. Washburn located in Milwaukee, where he was soon recognized as one of the able physicians of the city. The positions he now holds are the best evidence of his continued high standing, and his contributions to the various medical papers have been read with wide interest. From 1890 to 1898 he served as assistant health commissioner.

While residing in Ishpeming, Dr. Washburn was married October 1, 1878, to Miss Esther Willson, of that city, a daughter of Daniel and Beatrice (Armstrong) Willson. Her ancestors participated in the War of the Revolution, but as subjects of King George. Two children have been born of this union, Robert Glendenning, who received the degree of B. Sc. from the Wisconsin State University in 1900, and is now a student in the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University; and Beatrice.

Dr. Washburn has a wide acquaintance among his professional brethren, through his membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Brainard Medical Society, the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Milwaukee Chapter A. M. P. O.

Among his more important contributions to medical literature may be mentioned the following: "An Essay on the History of Medical Science," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, July, 1891; "The Malthusian Theory of Population," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, April, 1891; "Causes and Prevention of Diphtheria in Cities," *Medical News*, September 5, 1891; "Notes on Strychnia as a Cardiac and Respiratory Stimulant," *Therapeutic Gazette*, February, 1894; "Pyrexia," *Milwaukee Medical Journal*, March, 1893; "Pneumonia," *Journal American Medical Association*, June, 1893, and *Milwaukee Medical Journal*, August, 1893; "Typhoid Fever," *Milwaukee Medical Journal*, January, 1894; "Vaccination," *Journal American Medical Association*, February 20, 1892; "Albuminuria in the Apparently Healthy," *Medical News*, March 11, 1890; "Albuminuria in the Apparently Healthy," *Medical News*, April 1, 1893; "Diagnosis and Prognosis of Albuminuria Independent of Nephritis," *Medical News*, July 29, 1893; "The Use of Morphine for the Relief of Certain Uraemic Symptoms," *Medical News*, July

11, 1891; "Bright's Disease," *Milwaukee Medical Journal*, April, May and June, 1894; Address to the Fourth Graduating Class of the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses; "Clinical Lecture on Albuminuria," *Chicago Clinical Review*, August, 1894; "Artificial Selection," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1894; "Report of a Case of Appendicitis," *Chicago Clinical Review*, March, 1895; "Cardiac Hypertrophy with Dilatation," *Chicago Clinical Review*, August, 1895; Doctorate Address, Third Graduating Class, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1896; "Infectious Jaundice," Transactions, Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1898; "Serous Inflammation," *Journal American Medical Association*, May 14, 1898; "The Etiology and Medical Treatment of Gall Stones," *Clinical Review*, December, 1898; "Some Cardiac Murmurs," *Clinical Review*, June, 1898; "The General Therapeutics of Inflammation," *Clinical Review*, July, 1899; "The Increased Prevalence of Cancer," *Clinical Review*, 1900; "The Disposal of the Dead," read before the State Society of Funeral Directors, 1893; "State Control of Medical Practice," Read before the joint meeting of the three Wisconsin State Medical Societies, June, 1901; "Resection of the Elbow Joint," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, February, 1884; "A Case of Extensive Laceration of the Perinæum and Urethra—Recovery," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, May, 1884.

Medical men have been unstinted in the praise of Dr. Washburn's work, and his devotion and painstaking effort for the advancement of the profession. Of him, Dr. A. H. Levings writes: "Dr. W. H. Washburn is a man just reaching the prime of life. He is possessed of a fine physique, excellent health and pronounced endurance. The Doctor has devoted much of his time to life insurance examinations, on which subject he is a recognized authority. He probably makes more examinations than almost any other man in the city of Milwaukee. Aside from this he has devoted his time exclusively to the study and practice of internal medicine. The Doctor was one of the founders of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was its secretary and treasurer for a number of years. He has done as much, perhaps more, work in furthering the interests of this institution than any other man connected with it. He has been from the first one of the active members of the Board of Directors. The Doctor was elected at the opening of the school to the position of Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, which position up to the present time he has filled to the great benefit of the students and the satisfaction of the Board of Directors. The Doctor has a most retentive memory. He is a close observer, a clear thinker, an instructive writer, and a most forcible speaker. He is a bookworm, and he seldom forgets anything of importance which he has read. The Doctor's wide reading and extended knowledge and observation of diseases makes



him an expert as a diagnostician. He is a close student of Pathology and Therapeutics. In fact, he is a scientist, an advanced thinker, and is able to apply readily and quickly the best means to secure any given end." Dr. Horace M. Brown writes: "Dr. William H. Washburn is a man who through study and close application to the work of medicine, has by that work, placed himself in a position in the medical profession of his city and State, that is most enviable. His sincerity is evidenced by the character of his work, and his success is well and honorably earned." Dr. Walter Kempster writes: "Dr. Washburn possesses the indefatigable industry that characterized his ancestry. Clear in ideas, incisive in manner, tireless in effort, success was assured. To his determination is largely due the upbuilding of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, with which he has been identified from its incorporation, steadily broadening its usefulness and educational advantages. His mind is trained to consider details, of which he is a close observer, and this, with his application and industry, has brought success in his field of general medicine, and has given him the merited reputation of being a most excellent diagnostician and successful practitioner. Fond of research, he has familiarized himself with the writings of the 'fathers of medicine' and has contributed several essays on their teachings and influence upon modern medicine which possess excellent literary merit. His well stored mind has qualified him for the exacting duties of an instructor. He presents his facts in a methodical and forceful manner—step by step upward to a clear, logical conclusion, at once intelligent and convincing. Dr. Washburn held for some years the appointment of surgeon at one of the great iron mines in Michigan, where he developed decided ability as a surgeon, but when he moved to Milwaukee he devoted himself particularly to the practice of medicine." The venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., of Chicago, writes: "William H. Washburn, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been an active and successful general practitioner of medicine for twenty-four years, during which time he has acquired an excellent reputation and full practice. As Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons he is well known as an able teacher; and he is also a valuable contributor to medical literature through active membership in the Wisconsin State Medical Society and in the American Medical Association." In conclusion Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, adds, "Dr. William H. Washburn is a faithful and devoted disciple of his profession. He believes in work, and harbors the utmost contempt for the sluggard; he likewise despises the artful dodger and charlatan, for whom he possesses a most exhaustive vocabulary, with which he delights to lash him in a most lavish manner when occasion offers. He is an earnest and enthusiastic teacher, and the honest medical student's friend. He possesses marked executive







*S. Bond M.D.*

ability, and can dispatch business in an accurate and rapid manner. He is a lover of books, devoted to family and home, honest, temperate and free from cant and hypocrisy."

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### LORENZO BOORSE, M. D.

Lorenzo Boorse, M. D., was born May 15, 1859, in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, on his father's farm, located two miles west of the city of Milwaukee. His parents, Henry and Mary (Price) Boorse, were born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, and were pioneers in Milwaukee county, migrating hither in 1846. That was before the days of railroads, and the trip was made by canal and the Great Lakes. Henry Boorse was a farmer by occupation. He came of an old Pennsylvania family. Lorenzo Boorse attended during boyhood the common schools of the home district, and later enjoyed the advantages of the Wauwatosa High School and the German-English Academy of Milwaukee. In 1879 he commenced his regular professional training at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He also read medicine with Dr. Solon Marks, and after his graduation from the college mentioned continued with him for some time. His first location for independent practice was at Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he remained two years, engaged in general professional work. Returning to Milwaukee, he has since made his home in that city, and has gained a reputation and built up a practice worthy of the arduous labors which have been demanded of him. In common with many of the most useful men in the profession today, his work in time centered itself in an important specialty, the Diseases of Children, and it is in this line that he has won high honors.

Dr. Boorse was one of the founders of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, in which he taught Physiology until 1897, since which year he has held the Chair of Pediatrics. Election to such an incumbency necessarily implies unusual familiarity with the subject, and is a recognition of that painstaking fidelity to study and research which alone brings the reward all-sufficient to the devotee of science—first, the gratification of having materially advanced that particular branch to which his best endeavors have been given, and, again, the proud distinction of being looked upon, by those most competent to judge, his co-workers in the same field, as an authority. This is a degree of achievement in which any man may without vanity take just pride. In addition to his active work, he has made various contributions to medical literature, principally in this line. Dr. W. H. Washburn has paid him the following high compliment:

"Dr. Lorenzo Boorse, one of the old established physicians of Milwaukee,

has, by reason of his mental gifts and close application to business, won a place in this city of which any professional gentleman might well be proud. Thorough knowledge of physiology and etiology has constituted the foundation of his work in pediatrics, in which department of medical practice he is rapidly making a reputation through the State of Wisconsin. Conscientious and painstaking in his work, he is modest and unassuming, and this is one of those instances in which true merit and ability deserving success has achieved it. As a teacher of pediatrics in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons he has left his lasting influence upon his pupils, many of whom are now successful practitioners in various parts of the country."

Dr. Boorse is a member of the Brainard Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, affiliating with Independence Lodge, Calumet Chapter and Ivanhoe Commandery, and the Alpha Mu Pi Omega.

Dr. Boorse married Miss Alice C. Pierson, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Thornton P. and Martha Pierson, and was of New England descent. To this union came one child, Mary M. Mrs. Boorse passed away February 15, 1896. The Doctor has since married Mrs. Annie M. Leberman, daughter of William and Margaret Clarke. William Clarke, who still lives in Milwaukee, is a native of England, and came to the city in its early days, engaging as a contractor and builder. Mrs. Leberman had one son, Hugo Clarke.



### URANUS OWEN BRACKET WINGATE, M. D.

Uranus Owen Bracket Wingate, M. D., the eminent Neurologist of Milwaukee, where he is Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, has not only gained enviable distinction in that sphere, but also in another, his efforts as a sanitarian having placed him in the list of public benefactors. His work as a nervous specialist has been pursued for pure love of the subject, but his equally valuable labors in the field of sanitation have been the outcome of a lifelong desire to do his utmost for his fellowmen, and he wisely chose a line in which his fine training and rare professional experience were of the greatest service.

Dr. Wingate was born September 4, 1848, in Rochester, Strafford county, New Hampshire, son of David (Jr.) and Lydia Thompson (Wentworth) Wingate, and comes of old New England stock, being of the ninth generation in descent from the first Wingate in America. His emigrant ancestor came from England and settled at Hilton's Point, New Hampshire, prior to 1658.



Engraved by Geo. P. Co. Chicago

W. B. Wingate, M. D.





Dr. Wingate's mother was born in New Hampshire, and was descended from William Wentworth, who settled in Dover, that State, in 1652. The late Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, was also one of his descendants. The Doctor's ancestors, on both sides, took an active part in all the wars of America, beginning with the French and Indian conflict, and he demonstrated his patriotism by service in the Civil war, enlisting at the very early age of sixteen. He joined the Construction Corps of the army, engaged in building military railroads, and was with Sherman's command in time to take part in the siege of Atlanta. He remained in the army until the war ended.

Immediately upon his return to civil life Dr. Wingate resumed his studies, preparing himself for college in the West Lebanon, Maine, Academy. Later he entered Harvard Medical College, and he completed his regular professional training at Dartmouth Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He at once began active practice, in 1875-76 settling down to the pursuit of his profession at Wellesley, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1886, and since his removal from that place he has been a resident of Milwaukee, in the sixteen years of his identification with the medical fraternity in that city gaining the highest rank. Until 1894 Dr. Wingate continued as a general practitioner, but for ten years past he has been a specialist in Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and their treatment, a field for which he has time and again demonstrated his fitness, and in which he is looked up to as an eminent authority. As substantial recognition from the profession of the high esteem in which his knowledge in this important branch is held, Dr. Wingate was made Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1894, and has held that chair up to the present time. His researches and observations in this particular branch have been of the greatest utility to the profession.

Dr. Wingate was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor Peck. In 1894, when his term as Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee expired, he was made Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Board of Health, and continued to serve until April, 1904. However, his services of this nature have not been confined to his own locality, nor yet to his own State, but have broadened to National importance, and many of the most beneficial sanitary measures adopted have been brought about by his instrumentality. The testimony of his associates in the profession, as given in the tributes from various members which follow, is the highest compliment he could receive. He is a Fellow of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, member of the Milwaukee Medical Society (of which he has served as President), of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of the New York Medico-Legal Society, of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and

Letters. He is author of many medical papers and magazine articles. Socially he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic Fraternity, in which latter he has attained the Royal Arch degree. He passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge in Massachusetts.

In 1889 Dr. Wingate was united in marriage with Miss Nellie West Schoonmaker, of Owego, New York, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (West) Schoonmaker. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Unitarian Church.

Of Dr. Wingate's work as a sanitarian Dr. W. H. Washburn writes thus: "Dr. U. O. B. Wingate is widely known throughout the United States as a sanitarian, and also for his herculean labors in the interest of the establishment of a department of public health, with a cabinet officer at its head. But here in Wisconsin the Doctor has carved out for himself a reputation in an entirely different field. We know him here as a specialist in diseases of the nervous system, in which line of work he has achieved success, having taught as Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons for the past eight years. He is a careful and painstaking practitioner and teacher."

Dr. Horace M. Brown says of him: "The postulate that 'Opportunity makes the man' does not hold true unless the man is equipped by nature and by acquirements to grasp and make the most of the opportunity. Opportunity came to Dr. Wingate, and he was equipped and ready. He set a standard as health officer of the city that has been with difficulty maintained by his successors in that office, and in his present public position his attention to detail and patient, persistent work have elevated the office, while they have shown the caliber of the man."

Dr. Walter Kempster writes as follows: "Dr. Wingate has achieved his measure of success by his own exertions. Schooled to habits of tireless industry and tenacity of purpose, his practical experiences were arrayed in a manner to give useful results to his profession and himself. His positive talent for work in the department of practical scientific sanitation has almost, in spite of himself, pushed him into the forefront of those devoted to this most useful branch of medical work. His great fondness for the study of diseases of the nervous system led him to devote himself to this subject, in which he has attained success, both as a specialist and as an instructor, holding the Chair devoted to this branch in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"His reputation as a practical sanitarian is deservedly National. He very early acquired local reputation in connection with the water supply of the city of Milwaukee. For more than twelve years he has persistently and

steadily striven to secure better sanitary laws and a more perfect observance of them. His quiet demeanor does not in any manner express the intensity of purpose hidden beneath the urbane manner. Clear and explicit in statement, forceful and logical in expression, his views effect lodgement in the minds of those who may at first oppose his views, while his tenacity of purpose rarely fails to carry the day at the end. Sanitary laws are often opposed by communities at first, sometimes violently so, but Dr. Wingate's quiet persistence rarely fails to convince his opponents, and generally wins them. To his exertions the State of Wisconsin is largely indebted for sound sanitary measures. To his singleness of purpose, and steady efforts to succeed, and the quiet, dignified method in which he requires enforcement of the sanitary laws, is due in great part their successful application."

Dr. A. H. Levings, of Milwaukee, writes: "Dr. U. O. B. Wingate is one of the most widely known men in Wisconsin. He was a student of Harvard and possesses many of the characteristics of the Bostonian. He was for many years health officer of Milwaukee, and made a reputation in this office for integrity, careful attention to details, conscientious supervision of the health of the community, with a most successful administration of the office, of which any gentleman might well be proud. For the last four or five years he has been secretary of the State Board of Health, and is in this capacity making an equally commendable reputation.

"The Doctor has distinctly a judicial cast of mind, has high ideals and lives up to them. He believes in elevating the medical profession and elevating its standards. In medicine during the past ten or fifteen years he has devoted himself to the study of nervous and mental diseases, in which field he is most proficient and an authority, and his advice and counsel are sought and highly prized by a large number of physicians. The Doctor is Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. As a teacher he is clear, forcible, but conservative. His reputation as an expert in nervous and mental diseases and as a sanitarian is not confined to the boundary line of one State or many States, but is National in character."

The following was written by Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr.: "Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, Wis., received his education in the schools of the New England States, graduating in medicine from the Medical Department of Dartmouth, at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1874. He early selected Milwaukee as his field for professional work, and soon acquired an excellent reputation and lucrative practice. He did not, however, confine his attention entirely to the routine of medical practice, but gave a due portion of his time to the educational and social interests of the profession and to measures for the promotion of the public health. Consequently he took an active part in the

City, State and National Medical Associations. In the American Medical Association, as chairman of the committee on a National Department of Health for several years, he succeeded in framing a Bill to be submitted to Congress, that was approved by the Association and the American Public Health Association and nearly all of the State Medical Societies, but has not yet been acted upon by Congress. He is also an influential member of the American Public Health Association; the New York Medico-Legal Society; and of the Society of State Boards of Health. Since the organization of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Wingate has been the Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, and is also Neurologist to St. Mary's Hospital. A strong man, both physical and mental."

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W. F. BECKER, M. D.

W. F. Becker, M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, has been identified with the medical profession in that city since 1884—almost the entire length of his independent professional career. Dr. Becker devoted himself from the beginning to the line in which he has attained eminence, a fact which argues much for the value of study with a single object in view. This does not necessarily imply limitations, either as regards research or practice, for the physician who understands his own line thoroughly knows best its worth in its bearing upon other lines, and is best able to appreciate their relation each to the other. Points at one time thought to be most insignificant have been shown by the specialist to be of the highest importance, and thus he opens up new avenues of thought and new possibilities in the application of knowledge. That Dr. Becker has been practical in all his work is demonstrated by the respect in which his opinions are held by the members of the profession—the high position he enjoys as an authority on neurological and psychological subjects.

The Doctor was born December 4, 1859, in Brooklyn, New York, and grew to manhood in his native city, attending in his youth the public schools and College Point Academy. His medical studies were pursued in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University), New York, from which institution he graduated in 1882, after a four-years course, and was awarded the Harsen prize for examination honors. He was connected with the Brooklyn Eastern District Hospital; also at Sanford Hall, Flushing, and assistant to Dr. Seguin in the Neurological Department, Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, coming West in 1884. Dr. Becker's first experience in Milwaukee was as a member of the medical staff of







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the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, where he remained two years, and he has since carried on private practice in that city as an alienist and neurologist, attaining a position reached by few. He has gone deeper than the average physician, in that he has not only done his best to benefit his own patrons, but has taken a profound interest, and a most effective one, in the laws governing such subjects, having been for years prominently identified with insanity legislation and the laws affecting the management of the insane. His work has been judicious and well timed, and has gained for him the hearty esteem of his fellow practitioners.

Dr. Becker has many prominent connections. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane; consulting neurologist for the Milwaukee County Hospital; a member of the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, American Medico-Psychological Society, and the Brainard Medical Society. Dr. Becker has made many valuable contributions to medical literature, among them articles for the *Popular Science Monthly*, the *New York Medical Journal*, the *American Journal of Insanity*, the *Alienist and Neurologist*, and other journals dealing principally with neurological and psychological matters.

Dr. W. H. Washburn, one of Milwaukee's most eminent physicians, pays Dr. Becker the following high tribute: "W. F. Becker, M. D., has been a practitioner of medicine in Milwaukee for the past fifteen or twenty years and during that time has devoted his attention so assiduously to the study of nervous and mental diseases that he has acquired more than a local reputation in this specialty. His well-earned reputation in this department of medical science secured for him the Professorship of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, where each year has added to the same, and given him the added distinction of being an accomplished teacher. Personally, socially and intellectually Dr. Becker is an honored and honorable member of the profession he has done so much to grace."



### ARTHUR JOHN PULS, M. D.

Persistent and untiring effort, and indomitable determination to overcome obstacles, have been the most prominent characteristics of the successful medical men among the American-born Germans of the Northwest, and no practitioner has gained greater eminence through the exercise of these characteristics than Arthur John Puls, at present a successful and more than

usually prominent practitioner, whose success in the medical profession has been gained through his special work in the departments of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery. His practical work in these specialties has proved him to be not only singularly capable and able, but has also shown in him a special aptitude, and that his choice of a specialty in medicine is quite as much the result of natural talent as it is a result of his singleness of purpose, and persistent study of the branches he has chosen. Occupying, as he does, an enviable position in the respect and esteem of his fellow practitioners, and a large and appreciative clientele, through his valuable contributions to medical literature, his high attainments and fine personal character, he has won and maintained the respect of his co-workers, and has lived up to his originally formed high ideal of his profession. His sound judgment, broad and liberal views, and above all, his ability to apply the knowledge that he has acquired through patient study and investigation, have made him one of the leaders in medicine and surgery in the West.

Dietrich Puls, the father of Dr. Arthur John Puls, was born in Lippe-Detmold, and after his service in the army of Germany, came to America when twenty-six years of age, and located in Watertown, Wisconsin. He was a prosperous farmer, and after a short period spent in Watertown, he moved to Mayville, Wisconsin, where, in 1852, he married Johanna Oehrl, who was born in the neighborhood of Coburg, Germany, the daughter of a carpenter. From this marriage were born six children. During the latter period of his life, Dietrich Puls was a successful farmer and hotel keeper in Mayville, Wisconsin. He died in 1896 at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife died in 1883, aged fifty-two years.

Arthur John Puls, the third child in his father's family, was born August 10, 1857. He was educated in the public and German schools of Mayville until 1872, in the spring of which year he was admitted to the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin, where he remained three terms. He then worked two years in a drug store in his native town, and then, in 1875, he returned to the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated in the modern classical course in 1879, with the degree of B. L. Determining to enter the medical profession, he went to Germany, and during the winter semester of 1879-80 he studied in the University of Berlin, and then spent seven semesters at the University of Heidelberg. During one semester he was famulus in Professor Czerny's clinic. In 1883 he passed the required examination—the main subject being Surgery—under his teachers, Professors Gegenbaur, Kuehne, Arnold, Erb, Kehrer and Czerny, who conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His thesis "Eine Beobachtung von Cysto-fibrom der Mamma bei Mutter und Tochter," was published in *Virchow Archives* (Vol. 94—1883). As may be inferred, he had

won considerable recognition for his close application, his careful investigation and his accurate reasoning. After receiving his degree, he determined to pursue further his studies before entering upon general practice, and accordingly went to Vienna for courses in medical and surgical specialties. In 1884 he returned to Mayville, and in a short time was recognized as a master of the art of Surgery. The operation which first brought him favorable notice was the resection of the ankle joint, in what seemed to be a hopeless case. He reported this operation at a meeting of the Rock River Medical Society, now known as the Brainard Medical Society. That same year he was elected a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and in other ways became known to his professional brethren as a progressive and successful young practitioner. In 1886 he again went abroad, this time to take special work in Gynecology and Obstetrics under Profs. Schroeder, Gusserow, Martin, Hofmeier and Wyder. During this period he found time to take a course in Bacteriology in the newly opened bacteriological laboratory of Professor Koch. The inestimable value of association with such men was not wasted by Dr. Puls, and he devoted himself assiduously to his studies, reading and investigating, and in every way taking advantage of the great facilities open to him. In March, 1887, he returned to America and opened an office in Milwaukee, where he has since devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Abdominal Surgery. His papers on his specialties have been widely published in medical journals of the country, and most of them were read before the various societies. The keynote of Dr. Puls's success has been his constant fight for conservatism in abdominal surgery, and it is greatly to his credit that he was among the first to protest against the widespread mania for indiscriminate operative procedures, in almost all gynecologic cases, that overspread the country during the last decade of the nineteenth century. In his later writings he strongly advocates conservatism in abdominal surgery, especially in operations on the diseased uterine appendages.

Besides the societies above mentioned, Dr. Puls is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, Verein deutscher Aerzte in Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. In 1902 he was appointed regent of the University of Wisconsin to succeed Judge George D. Noyes, representing the Fifth Congressional District, which position he has filled with credit to himself and with honor to the important office.

In 1886 Dr. Puls was united in marriage with Miss Marie Rahte, daughter of Henry and Marie (Lauenstein) Rahte, the former a wholesale merchant in Fond du Lac and Milwaukee. One daughter, Elinor, has been born of this union.



## HARRY VANDERBILT WÜRDEMANN, M. D.

Harry Vanderbilt Würdemann, M. D., is a well known Ophthalmologist and Otologist. He is managing editor of the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, associate editor on the *Ophthalmic Record*, Professor of Ophthalmology to the Milwaukee Medical College and Chief of Eye Clinic, Professor of Ophthalmology to the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Trinity Hospital, to the Milwaukee County Hospital, and to the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Chronic Insane, being especially endowed by nature and attainments for advanced professional life. Inheriting from his father mathematical precision and keen artistic tastes, his hand has been trained to portray accurately, and his illustrations have been no less meritorious than the productions they accompanied. To attain success in a rapidly advancing age, one must follow a single line steadily, and it is only the man who is born with a versatility like unto Dr. Würdemann's who can thoroughly master the companion details of his specialty. A tireless worker of tenacious purpose and clear brain, he has won his way by his own efforts, and stands to-day on a high plane, respected by the laity and honored by his professional brethren.

Dr. Würdemann was born in Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865, a son of John Vanderbilt and Matilda (Barnard) Würdemann, and a grandson of William Würdemann, of Washington, who was famous in his day as an inventor and manufacturer of mathematical instruments. His maternal grandfather was Henry Barnard, a painter and engraver of London, England. John Vanderbilt Würdemann, the father, was a civil engineer.

Harry V. Würdemann was educated in the public schools of Washington, St. Louis and Leavenworth, Kansas, completing his public school course in the high school of the latter city, whither his parents had removed. The artistic talent inherited on both sides early developed, and it was while still a school boy that he entered the office of E. T. Carr, State architect (Kansas), with whom he remained two years, or until the return of the family to Washington in 1881. The young man was naturally a student, and he by no means considered his education complete. Upon the return of the family to the Capitol City, he took a course of study in Columbian University, and at the same time learned the trade of engraver with Maurice Joyce. No idle hours came to the industrious boy who was fast developing into the grave, studious man he is to-day. In 1882 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Z. T. Sowers and D. K. Shute in general medicine, and Drs. F. P. Loring and Swan M. Burnett in Ophthalmology and Otology. He attended four courses of lectures in the Medical Department of Columbian University, from which he was graduated with honors March 15, 1888.



H. V. Wurdemann M. D.  
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During all this time he had continued his work as an engraver and illustrator, paying all his own expenses with his brush and pen. The absolute accuracy that characterizes his drawings had won favor with the government officials, and from 1884 to 1886 he had been employed in the United States Geographical Survey, being rapidly advanced from subordinate positions to that of topographer. The Doctor is especially skilled in the illustration of medical subjects, his own writings and a number of modern text-books being illustrated by him, among which are some atlases of the larynx and ophthalmic works, while the medical illustrations in the Century Dictionary are mostly from his pen. After receiving his degree in 1888, Dr. Würdemann practiced for a time in Washington, in the meanwhile taking a post-graduate course in the school of Ophthalmology. Having determined to make it his specialty, he at once entered upon a rigid course of instruction, devoting all his time to wide reading on the subject, finally going abroad, where he attended lectures in clinics, both special and general, in the Poliklinik and general hospitals in Vienna, and in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, whence he returned in 1889. To those who knew the Doctor at this time, he seemed to find time in which to accomplish the work of several ordinary men. During his four years in the medical school in Washington, he had efficiently filled a number of positions, among which may be mentioned that of assistant to Professor Loring, and later Professor Burnett, Prosector of Anatomy in Columbian University, Attending Surgeon to the Washington Eye and Ear Infirmary, Assistant to the Ophthalmic and Aural Clinic of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital. With all his many duties, he never seemed to be too hurried to give careful attention to all that he did, but his time was so arranged with a nicety of mathematical calculation that each day was well spent, each hour well taken. His fine physique suffered in no way from the strain upon it, because of his regular and temperate habits, while his genial disposition won him many friends among both the students and the Faculty.

In 1890 Dr. Würdemann located in Milwaukee, where he was at once recognized as a brilliant light in the medical world. As an instructor in the Milwaukee Medical College, in which, as has been stated, he holds the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology, and in his clinics and lectures in his Chicago position he is most thorough. Careful and painstaking in his own work, he inspires his pupils to look closely and carefully into the subject under discussion and to master all that they do. He is widely read, and, with a retentive memory, is able to use in his daily work the gleanings of the past.

Among the various medical and scientific societies with which Dr. Würdemann is identified may be mentioned the following: The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association; member of the American Medi-

cal Association, in which, in 1900, he was chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology, the highest office of the special profession in the United States; member and first vice president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society (1900); Milwaukee Medical Society; Medical Society of the County of Milwaukee; Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society; member and first vice-president of the Western Ophthalmologic and Oto-Laryngologic Association (1900), Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; Fox River Valley Medical Society; Brainard Medical Society; Philosophical Society of Washington; Columbian University Alumni; Honorary member Sociedad Científica of Mexico; Honorary member Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Society; also a member of all the Masonic bodies to the Thirty-second degree, and belongs to the Milwaukee Chapter, Alpha Mu Pi Omega, and the Milwaukee Deutscher and Town Clubs. He has been delegate to the Pan-American and International Congresses of Physicians and Surgeons (Madrid, 1903, delegate American Medical Association). At present he is managing editor of the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, and associate editor of the *Ophthalmic Record*.

Medical literature has been greatly enriched by the productions from the pen of Dr. Würdemann, who not only possesses the technical knowledge, but also the literary ability so essential to a clear yet concise treatise. Among his medical writings are editorials and much abstract work in the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, the *Ophthalmic Record*, the *Medical News* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The more prominent of his articles are: "Color Perception"; "Skiascopy" (eight papers); "The Pathology of Trachoma"; "Syphilitic Lesions of the Eye"; "Researches upon Corneal Astigmatism"; "Description of the Removal of the Ossicles for Chronic Suppuration and Chronic Catarrh" (which he was one of the first in America to perform); "Pathology of Ophthalmia in the New Born"; "Introduced Infiltration Anesthesia into America" (four publications); "Researches upon Optic Nerve Atrophy"; "Thrombophlebitis"; the first essay in America upon "Holocaine as a Local Anesthetic" (published in October, 1897, second essay January, 1898); "Indications for Paracentesis of the Membrana Tympanum in Otitis Media Acuta" (several papers); "Phosphor-Necrosis of the Temporal Bone"; "Metastatic Angio-Sarcoma"; "Surgical Treatment of High Myopia" (several papers); "Pharyngeal Adenoids"; Sight and Hearing of School Children"; "Blindness from Inhalation and Ingestion of Methyl Alcohol"; "Massage in Treatment of Embolism of the Retinal Arteries"; "Tumors of the Orbit" (with Brown Pusey). He has done much pathologic work for the preparation of microscopic eye specimens and photographic illustrations thereof. He has presented a number of committee reports to the Ophthalmic Section of the American Medical Association upon Granular Conjunctivitis,



Objective Methods of Measuring Refraction, and was chairman of the committee who prepared rules now in use by most of the railroads for examination of the sight and hearing of railroad employes. With Dr. H. Magnus of Breslau, Germany, he prepared a book on Visual Economics, Economic Valuation of Vision; and with Prof. O. Haab, of Zurich, Switzerland, on Injuries to the Eyes; both of these books are taken as the standard medico-legal works on the subject in America and England. He has also collaborated on Norris & Oliver's Diseases of the Eye ("Entozoa of the Human Eye"); de Schweinitz & Randall, American Text-Book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ("Amblyopia of the Visual Field, Scotomas and Hemianopia; also Injuries and Diseases of the Drumhead"); Posey & Wright, System of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ("Embryology of the Eye; Diseases of the Iris, Ciliary Body, Chorioid and Vitreous"); Posey & Spiller, the Eye in Its Relations to the Nervous System, Diseases of Optic Nerve and Retina. In 1900 Dr. Würdemann was in charge of the Examination of school children's eyes in the Milwaukee schools.

High tributes have been paid Dr. Würdemann for his conscientious work in his practice, and the medical men who have come to know him personally and through his writings have given him unstinted praise. Of him the senior Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, has written: "Dr. Harry V. Würdemann was educated in medicine in Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1888. During the fifteen years he has been in practice, he has advanced rapidly both in practice and society. By his active membership in the State and National Medical Societies and his contributions to the same, he has become well and favorably known to the profession in general." Dr. W. H. Washburn, of Milwaukee, has written: "Dr. H. V. Würdemann, in his specialty of Ophthalmology and Otology, has achieved what may be justly termed phenomenal success. Nature has liberally endowed him with artistic tastes, a quick eye and a steady hand. Bu untiring and sleepless industry and application he has so developed his natural gifts that he takes rank among the most skillful and scientifically successful of ophthalmic surgeons. He has been a prolific contributor to current literature pertaining to his specialty." Dr. Horace M. Brown writes, "Especially endowed by nature, and especially qualified by study and acquirement, for the special form of practice that he has chosen, Dr. H. V. Würdemann has shown not only by his success in practical practice, but by his writings and original investigations, the ability that has placed him on a par with any of his colleagues in the profession of medicine in general, and in his specialty in particular."

In 1888 Dr. Würdemann was married in Washington to Miss Rachel Field, daughter of Gen. John C. Starkweather, of Milwaukee. Two children

have been born of this union, Converse Vanderbilt and Helen Vanderbilt. While a boy in Kansas the Doctor belonged to the State Militia, and after moving to Washington was enrolled in the National Rifles.

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ALFRED H. LEVINGS, M. D.

Alfred H. Levings, M. D., is a typically successful practitioner of the present age—the age of specialists—and his career is ample vindication of the tendency of the day. His election as president of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Milwaukee, was a fitting crown for a life devoted to the advancement of his profession and the increase of its usefulness. In the midst of a patronage that would have flattered many into following this high calling for selfish ends merely, he never lost his early zeal and love of the profession for its own sake, and his standing among his brother practitioners, the sharpest test of a physician's worth, is sufficient testimony that this spirit has been recognized by them. Though he has been active in various ways, he has nevertheless held to the one line for which he has always felt best fitted, and toward which from the beginning of his medical career he was most drawn—Surgery; and his fame as a private practitioner, as an hospital worker of noted efficiency, and as an able instructor, has been laid on that foundation. Versatility in any field evokes admiration, but the man who, following the blazed path of those who have gone before, helps to lay one broad, permanent avenue to the highest achievement in his chosen calling, wins the respect of his fellows in a most enviable degree. Such is the distinction Dr. Levings has attained.

The Doctor is a native of Rockford, Illinois, born August 24, 1847, son of Peter R. and Annie (Goodman) Levings, and is of English descent in both paternal and maternal lines. His father was for some time a dry-goods merchant in New York City, and then came to Illinois and established a large stock farm at Rockford. There Alfred H. Levings commenced his literary education, and at the age of twenty he graduated from the Rockford High School with honors, being valedictorian of his class. Not long thereafter he entered the Chicago Medical College (the Medical Department of Northwestern University), from which he was graduated in 1872, as valedictorian of his class. Dr. Levings settled upon Janesville, Wisconsin, as his first location for practice, and there he remained one year. While in Chicago he had read medicine with Dr. Ralph N. Isham, Chief Surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, who appointed him a Surgeon for that line during his stay in Janesville. From that place Dr. Levings re-



Al. Lewis





moved to Appleton, in which city he made his home for eighteen years, establishing an unusually wide practice, and so winning the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens that he was twice honored with election as mayor. He was one of the founders of the Prescott Hospital there, and served as president thereof for seven or eight years, until his removal to Milwaukee, in 1891. At this time he also resigned the position of mayor, in the latter part of his second term. While at Appleton Dr. Levings had gained the distinction of being considered the ablest surgeon in that section of the State, and during the last year of his residence in that city he was appointed District Surgeon of the Lake Shore Railway Company.

For a number of years prior to his removal to Milwaukee Dr. Levings had paid marked attention to Surgery, and he has made a specialty of that branch in practice ever since his location in this city, where he soon won deserved renown. Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee certain leading physicians and surgeons approached the Doctor on the subject of a medical college, and so favorably impressed was he with the idea that he was one of the most enthusiastic organizers of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he has been President from the beginning. He is also Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, of both Oral and Clinical Surgery, and the various members of the Faculty pay fine tribute to his ability and worth in this incumbency. Dr. Levings has been a notably hard worker ever since he took up practice, and, with all his practical duties, has never ceased to be a student—in fact, such rest as he has taken has been in the change from practice to study. In 1880 he spent one year at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and in 1882 he pursued his studies in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has spent one year—1889—at Vienna, Austria, and 1899 was spent at the University in Berlin, Germany, in both places giving particular attention to Surgery and Pathology. In addition to his work as Professor in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to his large private practice, Dr. Levings serves as Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and the Milwaukee County Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Emergency Hospital, Milwaukee, and Surgeon to the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Acute and Chronic Insane. He is a valuable member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the Milwaukee City Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, in which he has been quite active.

In July, 1876, Dr. Levings married Miss Annie Beveridge, daughter of Hon. Benjamin and Johanna Beveridge. Her father was a prominent lumberman and merchant of Andover, New Brunswick, and was a member of the



Canadian House of Parliament for twenty consecutive years. Dr. and Mrs. Levings had one child, Ralph, who died at the age of four years.

We may fittingly include in this article a few words of eulogy from his associates in the profession. Dr. W. H. Washburn writes of him: "Dr. A. H. Levings easily ranks among the very best surgeons in the country. Possessed of a quick eye and skillful hand, his minute and intimate knowledge of anatomy and surgical pathology have raised him to a commanding position in his chosen profession. He is an enthusiastic and indefatigable student, and as a teacher of surgery in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons has made his influence widely felt. Uniting boldness, skill and faultless technique with diagnostic acumen and that caution born of ripe experience, he has few equals and fewer superiors as a surgeon."

Dr. Horace M. Brown says: "The line of Pope, 'One science only will one genius fit,' seems to be particularly applicable when speaking of Dr. Levings; for his career in the State of Wisconsin, and in the city of Milwaukee, illustrates in the highest degree the success that comes to the man who by persistent attention to one vocation, a singular application to one science and a large appreciation of the necessity of attention to detail, bends circumstances to his will, and moulds, himself, the forces that go to regulate his work and acts. As a surgeon he has shown himself able and brilliant, and in that branch of medicine he has proved himself to be a master."

Dr. Walter Kempster writes: "Like so many men who have achieved success in life, Dr. Levings owes his reputation to his untiring industry from youth up. To his industry is added studious application to the details of his profession, and incessant work in its practice. He is one of those men who says he cannot find time for recreation and is not disposed to demand for himself the relaxation from business cares that many find to be essential. His rest seems to come from change of work. The enjoyment which others secure from relaxation of professional duties he appears to obtain from the study of new patients.

"Dr. Levings has been identified with the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons from its early days, and President of the Board of Trustees and Faculty, and Professor of Surgery; earnestly endeavoring to extend its usefulness and increase its efficiency by all legitimate means. Being a hard-working devotee, in the practice of his profession and in mastering its technicalities, he exacts unwearied application on the part of the students, being intolerant of anything less than continuous endeavor on their part to master the principles of an arduous and difficult profession."

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, under date of October 4, 1901, says: "I have been quite intimately associated with Dr. A. H. Levings in college work for nearly a decade, and I have learned to esteem him very highly. He is a

dignified and courteous gentleman on all occasions, and as a surgeon he is able, a close and earnest student, an excellent teacher, a good diagnostician, a careful and skillful operator, and a faithful friend to the worthy unfortunate. I consider his professional attainments of the highest order, and he fully merits the grand success he is achieving."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., speaks of him thus: "Alfred H. Levings, M. D., of Milwaukee, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduated in medicine from the Chicago Medical College—Medical Department of Northwestern University—in 1872. As a student he was diligent, clear-headed, and among the foremost of his class. During the nearly thirty years that he has been in active practice of his profession the same habit and quality of mind have not only given him an extensive practice and deservedly high reputation as a practitioner and teacher of surgery, but also an equally high rank and influence as a citizen and upholder of the best interests of society. A frequent contributor to the pages of medical literature, he is an active member of the American Medical Association, and took part in the proceedings of the Section on Surgery at the recent annual meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota."

Dr. Levings has not been a profuse writer, but he has contributed a number of valuable articles to medical literature on the subjects of Surgery and Pathology, notably the following: "Appendicitis, Typhlitis, and Perityphlitic Abscess," reprint from the Transactions of the State Medical Society, 1892. "Congenital Malformations of the Rectum and the Anus, and Their Surgical Treatment," reprint from the Transactions of the State Medical Society, 1895. "The Results of Experiments Upon the Dog to Determine the Relative and Actual Time Required to Perform the Various Intestinal Operations, both by Suture and by the Use of Mechanical Appliances," reprint from the *Chicago Clinical Review*, 1895. "Bacteriology: Its Relation to Diseases," read before the Fox River Valley Medical Society, January 22, 1890. "Sarcoma of the Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Cavities," reprint from the *American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*. "Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints," reprint from the Transactions of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1891. "The Restoration of Nerves After Injury," reprint from *The Railway Surgeon*, August 11, 1896. "Injury to Peripheral Nerves and Their Surgical Treatment," reprint from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 20, 1898. "Ventrosuspension of the Uterus," reprint from the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1898. "An Analysis of Sixty-eight Cases of Uterine Curettement during my Last Year's Practice in Appleton." "Traumatic Rupture of a Branch of the Middle Cerebral Artery by Contra Coup, causing Motor Aphasia and Pronounced Papillitis. Operation and Recovery," reprint from the *Clinical Review*, 1897. "Surgical Shock," reprint

from the Transactions of the State Medical Society, 1898. "Cancer of the Stomach," reprint from the Transactions of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, 1902. "An Article on Tuberculosis of the Mammary Gland," read at New Orleans at the meeting of the American Medical Association, 1903, published in the Journal of the Association. "An Article on Shock," published in the Reference Hand Book for 1903-04. "A Work upon Tumors, consisting of Clinical Lectures upon the Etiology, Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Tumors," consisting of 700 pages; published by the *Clinical Review*, of Chicago. "Pheripheral Anesthetic Paralysis of branches of the Brachial Plexus," reprint from *American Medicine*, 1891.

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### HENRY A. SIFTON, M. D.

As Professor of Anatomy in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was one of the founders, Dr. Sifton is giving to the coming generation of physicians the accurate results of years of patient research and careful investigation.

Dr. Sifton is a son of Henry and Margaret Sifton, of London, Ontario. He received excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the ward schools, and later the high school, in London, graduating from the latter. He soon afterward began the study of medicine, and, entering the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, he received his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1886. From his father he inherited a love of Mathematics, and the reasoning faculties thus developed have done much to make him a deep and logical thinker. Immediately after the completion of his medical studies he located for practice at Sutton's Bay, Michigan, and there he remained actively engaged until January, 1891, when he moved to Milwaukee. During these years he had studied constantly, experimenting in private, until, when he entered upon his city practice, he was well versed in medical lore; his chief characteristic is that his knowledge is practically used, applied in his everyday life. In Anatomy he has few equals, possessing the steady hand, unerring judgment and thorough comprehension necessary for such work.

Dr. Sifton was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in that institution he has held the Chair of Anatomy from the beginning to the present time. His work in the college is thorough, and his highest praise is the close attention of his pupils, and the full attendance at all of his lectures since he first began his work in the college. He has contributed a number of papers to the various medical journals. The *Clinical Review*, April, 1895, records a description of the operation of laparotomy

for the perforation of the intestine in typhoid fever, the Doctor being the first in the State to perform that operation successfully. He was also the first in Milwaukee successfully to remove the entire larynx. His article on "Anatomy and Surgery of the Meningeal Artery" was read before the State Medical Society in 1897, while that on the "Radical Cure of Hernia" was read before the State Medical Society in 1900. The Doctor is ex-President of the Milwaukee Medical Society, and is a member of the Brainard Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Mason.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., the father of the American Medical Association, writes thus of Dr. Sifton and his work: "Henry A. Sifton, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, was educated in the University of Michigan, graduating from the Medical Department in 1886. With good natural endowments, industry and thorough mental discipline, he has rapidly acquired a high reputation both as a surgeon and as a teacher of anatomy." Dr. Solon Marks, the venerable surgeon of Milwaukee, writes: "Dr. Sifton I regard as a very fine professional man, modest, unassuming, and a most excellent teacher. He is a man of fine judgment, great energy and fine principles. He is an original investigator, and as a surgeon is equal to any emergency that may arise in the practice of the profession. Young, vigorous, studious, honest and the possessor of great energy, he is a man to be relied upon. I predict a great future for him."

Dr. A. H. Levings, of Milwaukee, writes: "Dr. H. A. Sifton is a man who holds pronounced opinions. He is a man of decision, firmness and is possessed of great perseverance. In anatomy, to which study he devotes some hours before the sun is up each day, and many weeks in dissection each year, he probably has few equals in the Northwest. As a teacher of anatomy he commences his lecture almost before the bell ceases ringing and holds the undivided attention of his class until the close of his hour. He has the respect and admiration of every student in the class and not more than this could be said of any teacher. In surgery his knowledge of anatomy and pathology makes him most proficient. While decided in his opinion he weighs carefully the evidence in every case before arriving at a conclusion. In his operative work his many years of dissection and his knowledge of anatomy make him clean, rapid and successful."

Dr. Horace M. Brown pays him the following tribute: "A high degree of skill, more than ordinary common sense, a studious and laborious devotion to his profession, a bold and firm faith in his convictions, these are the characteristics that have made Dr. H. A. Sifton distinguished among his col-



leagues, and that have given him a place of honor and a reputation for ability, that are as modestly worn as they are deserved."

Dr. W. H. Washburn has written of him: "Dr. H. A. Sifton is a man who by hard work, and by virtue of native capacity united with a rare and singularly accurate judgment, has carved out for himself a standing in his profession seldom reached by a man of his years. As an anatomist he has few equals; as a teacher of anatomy in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons he has made for himself a reputation of which any one might well be proud; as a surgeon he ranks among the very first; as a contributor to medical literature his papers have attracted the widest attention, as indicating breadth of thought, maturity of judgment, accuracy and precision in detail and comprehensive knowledge of surgical pathology and anatomy."

On April 17, 1895, Dr. Sifton was united in marriage with Helen Evans, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Rev. R. H. Evans, the oldest Welsh minister in the State.



### WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.

It has been the custom to measure a man's success in life by the height to which he himself has attained. But in these days of scientific enlightenment, and when the true spirit of Christianity, filtered through the generations of nearly two thousand years, has at last come to be the code of the highest intellects, success must be measured by the height to which a man assists his fellow-men to rise. No one field affords greater opportunities for such a life of usefulness than the medical profession, whose followers, by their peculiar relation to the community, exert the highest influence on its physical and moral well-being. And as an example of devotion to the general good, through the medium of that profession, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Milwaukee, stands pre-eminent.

The Doctor was born in London, England, May 25, 1841, son of Christopher and Charlotte (Treble) Kempster, and comes of an old family of that country, of Norman extraction. Gaufridus, Sylvester, Helibec and Herbert Kempster are mentioned in Norman documents as migrating to England in the year 1180, while Geoffry and other descendants are mentioned in early English manuscripts in 1272. The Doctor is directly descended from these ancestors. Christopher Kempster came to America with his family in 1848, and located in Syracuse, New York. By profession he was a botanist and horticulturist, and he became well known in that line. But he also made a name for himself in other fields of thought and endeavor. He early imbibed true democratic principles and was inflexibly loyal to the country of his adoption.





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Walter Kempster M.D.



He promptly identified himself with the cause of Abolition of Slavery, and, being a man of strong convictions, was active in the work of that party, becoming an ardent co-laborer of such noted Abolitionists as Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel J. May, and others. Equally zealous in the support of his religious principles, he devoted much time to the advancement of the Young Men's Christian Association, then in its infancy. He was one of the earliest promoters of the prison reform movement, then attracting considerable attention. Throughout life he maintained a high standing in the community in which he had settled.

Walter Kempster, youngest son of Christopher, received his early education in the common and high schools of Syracuse. The associations of his youth developed in him the spirit which had its outlet in his faithful service in the Civil war. Accompanying his father to the so-called Abolition meetings, in ante-bellum days, he listened to the brilliant orations of Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Samuel J. May, and their discussions of the problems that soon afterward convulsed the nation awakened a burning interest in those questions in his boyish mind. The earnestness of those men made an impression upon the lad, and he familiarized himself with the subjects then uppermost in the minds of thinking men. The opening of the Civil war put an end to his preparations for college, as he promptly volunteered under the first call for three months' troops, becoming a private in Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers. The regiment reached Washington, D. C., May 13, 1861, and camped on the White House grounds, Company H being located on the present site of the conservatories. While they were in these grounds President Lincoln frequently talked with the soldiers, and on one occasion approached young Kempster, who was of slender build, and, placing his hand on the youth's head, said, "My boy, my boy, what are you doing here? You should be at home. We don't want such children as you here." The sadness that overspread his grave countenance was but the index of what he knew to be in store for the volunteers. At the time Dr. Kempster considered the remark as almost a reflection upon his qualifications for the army. It is now remembered as a benediction.

On May 24, 1861, the Twelfth crossed the long bridge and encamped on the soil of Virginia. Not long afterward the regiment was ordered to Chain Bridge, where it was engaged in picketing the Potomac river until the advance was made in opening the Bull Run campaign, in which it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. I. B. Richardson. On July 18, 1861, Colonel Richardson's brigade advanced from Centerville toward Blackburn's Ford, where there was a sharp skirmish at close range, the Twelfth New York having five killed and nineteen wounded—the largest list of casualties of any regiment engaged. At the close of the fight young Kempster, who had al-

ready commenced to study medicine, was detailed for duty in the hospital, and had the immediate charge of the wounded men. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Richardson's brigade was on the left of the line, and eventually covered the retreat from Centerville, the brigade leaving that place about 10 P. M., and reaching Arlington about 3 P. M., July 22d.

At the expiration of his service with the Twelfth New York Infantry he was honorably mustered out, and re-enlisted in the Tenth New York Cavalry, in November, 1861, for three years, receiving the appointment of hospital steward. During the winter of 1861-62 he bivouacked with his regiment on the hills of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—the only regiment in the army which had encamped on this historic ground before the battle of July, 1863. He participated in all the movements of the regiment until April, 1862, when he was detailed for duty at Patterson Park General Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. As assistant to the Surgeon, Major R. W. Pease, he aided in organizing this large hospital, at one time containing more than twelve hundred beds, constantly filled with sick and wounded men. He was continuously on duty caring for the wounded and sick until January, 1863, when he applied to the Adjutant General of the United States Army to be relieved from duty in the hospital, that he might rejoin his regiment, then in the field near Aquia Creek, Virginia, preparing for the spring campaign. Thereafter he took part in all the engagements of his regiment, near Fredericksburg, the Stoneman raid, and the fierce cavalry battle at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, where the palm of ascendancy passed forever from General Stuart—the “Rupert of the South”—and his brave men into the hands of Pleasonton, of Gregg, of Sheridan. Immediately after the battle of Brandy Station Dr. Kempster was promoted to be first lieutenant of Company D, of his regiment, the commission bearing date of June 9, 1863, the date of the battle, for services, etc. He took part in the cavalry battles of Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, and the almost constant skirmishing necessary to locate the several commands of the Confederate troops and ascertain their destination; and long before they reached the historic field of Gettysburg Pleasonton's cavalymen knew that the Confederates were aiming for that locality, and so advised General Hooker, then commanding the army, but at the time the advice was disregarded. Dr. Kempster was present during the terrible fighting at Gettysburg, and in the several engagements following, during Lee's retreat to Virginia, Boonsboro, Shepardstown, and many other places. During the time occupied in this campaign the regiment was without its complement of surgeons, and Lieut. Kempster was called upon to care for the sick and wounded, as well as to perform his duties as first lieutenant. Study and medical reading were kept up during field service, but as books were bulky and could not be carried, successive chapters were cut out and sent from home, from time to time. While

picketing with his men on Hazel river, preliminary to the battle of Mine Run, he received an injury which incapacitated him from performing full field duty, and in consequence he resigned. During the period of convalescence he completed his medical education at Albany Medical College, and was graduated from Long Island College Hospital in June, 1864. He immediately re-entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, being assigned to duty at Patterson Park General Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Soon thereafter he was promoted to be "Executive Officer," and remained in active service until the close of the Civil war.

On leaving military life Dr. Kempster began the study of Nervous and Mental Diseases, thus early in his career entering the field in which he has won special renown. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the New York State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, New York, where he remained during 1866-67. In the autumn of 1867 he received the appointment of Assistant Physician in the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, New York, remaining there until 1873, and during that period established (in 1867) the first laboratory in any such institution in the United States for the study of Macroscopic and Microscopic Histology and Pathology of the Brain. While in that institution Dr. Kempster was associate editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, contributing to the *Journal* reports of cases, reviews, and other matter. In January, 1873, he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Northern Hospital for Insane, near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1887. During his twenty years' experience among the insane more than eleven thousand persons thus afflicted came under his observation and care.

Dr. Kempster was the first physician in the United States to use carbolic acid internally for the treatment of diseases, the results being published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* and in the *United States Dispensatory*. He was the first to introduce and use chloral in this country as a sleep procuring agent, and was the first to introduce hyoscyamine in the treatment of certain forms of insanity. He conducted a lengthy series of experiments for the purpose of studying the development of mind in the lower animals, and made many vivisections which determined the action of certain medicines upon the circulation in the brain, to increase or decrease the flow of blood in this organ, also for ascertaining the location of the motor and other centers in the brain, which since these investigations were made have aided in locating diseased conditions and determined their treatment by surgical interference or otherwise.

In 1875 Dr. Kempster was requested to deliver an address to the members of the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876, upon the results observed by him in the investigations of the microscopic pathology of the brains of the insane; the address being illustrated by a large



number of photographs of diseased brain tissue, taken through the microscope. The address was published in the volume of Transactions. The photo-micrographs demonstrate perfectly the several microscopic changes occurring in the various stages of degeneration; from the first granular speck, denoting departure from the normal tissue, to the complete obliteration or destruction of the part involved. They show changes in the finer blood vessels due to engorgements, the walls becoming diseased resulting in miliary hemorrhages, miliary aneurisms and fusiform enlargements, these changes being a focus for impairment and destruction of adjacent nerve tissue. The nerve fibers and neuroglia were found diseased, sometimes hardened (sclerosis) or softened; these changes in many cases being too minute to be observed without the aid of a microscope. The most important changes observed were in the nerve cells. As these cells are doubtless concerned in mental operations, it must be assumed that perfect mental integrity depends upon their being in a healthy state, and that a diseased condition means more or less mental impairment. As in other tissues, the photo-micrographs show abnormalities varying from a minute speck upon some part of the cell, to complete change in cell structure, the cell after a time losing its characteristic appearance, being hypertrophied, atrophied, or destroyed by the disease, which affects also the nerve fibers connected with the cell. Typical cases of insanity were first selected from among the several varieties, and slides prepared in precisely the same way in each case, to determine, if possible, whether a distinctive lesion could be found characteristic of each form of insanity. It was found that some lesions were common to all forms of the disease, chronic cases presenting quite distinct lesions. This was especially well marked in the large pyramidal cells often found granular and atrophied. No case was found that did not show some abnormality—some departure from health—in the tissues within the cranium; the lesions in most instances required the use of a microscope for their recognition and study. These examinations extended through a period of seventeen years, during which time more than two hundred brains of insane were thus examined, besides many of the lower animals. Summing up the results of his observations, Dr. Kempster states that we must appeal to the microscope for an explanation of those mysterious phenomena which, under the name "insanity," have so long baffled the philosopher, theologian and physician; by means of this instrument the pathology of this dread disease will be revealed, its character understood, and effective measures of treatment established. The original slides and the photo-micrographs were exhibited to the members of the Chicago Pathological Society in 1875 by Dr. Kempster, and he was then made an honorary member, the first physician who had received this distinction. It has been his aim to demonstrate, by the study of pathology, that insanity is a symptom of diseased brain tissue, and not a

disturbance of the mental faculties independent of disease; and his investigations, based upon his long experience, demonstrate this truth. As a result he is an ardent advocate for the care of the insane in hospitals, instead of confining them in houses of detention, or asylums. The results of his observations have been published from time to time in medical journals, transactions of medical societies, etc., from 1869 to the present (1904) being the earliest contributions upon this subject made in the United States, which were based upon personal observations. Several of the articles were copied into foreign medical journals.

While Dr. Kempster was superintendent of the Hospital in Wisconsin the reports of high health and low death rate in that institution, compared with similar establishments abroad, attracted the attention of the English Lunacy Commissioners, who requested full information as to the methods employed, and finally the institution was visited by a commissioner sent from England for the purpose of making personal study of the methods which were subsequently commended by him in his report made to the English Lunacy Commission. During the twelve years of Dr. Kempster's superintendency there was not one instance of suicide, a death by violence, or serious bodily injury to either the insane or officials, a record of which the Doctor feels proud. The laboratory established in the institution was one of the best equipped in the United States, if not in the world, being provided with every instrument necessary to the prosecution of such investigations. As this branch of the work was then new, much of the scientific apparatus used to secure the results attained was devised by him. Objectives were made especially for his use by Wales, of Fort Lee, New Jersey, Powell and Lealand, London, England, and scientific instruments were made by Fasoldt, of Albany, New York, and others.

The Doctor's contributions to the literature of Insanity were not confined to the *Journal of Insanity*. Papers and addresses have been contributed to other journals, to medical societies—National, State and local—and before scientific bodies. He has delivered lectures and prepared pamphlets, some of which attained wide circulation, and among them we mention: "Some of the Preventable Causes of Insanity"; "General Paresis of the Insane"; "The Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity"; "The Care of the Chronic Insane"; "Mental Hygiene"; "Why Brains Wear Out"; "The Pathology of Insanity," with reports of cases; "The Character of the diseased tissues found in the brains of the Insane," illustrated by photo-micrographs.

The annual reports issued by Dr. Kempster from year to year contain much information concerning the history of insanity and its jurisprudence, entirely independent of the statistical data found in such documents. Dr. Kempster resigned the superintendency of the Northern Hospital for Insane

because of the complete change made by the Legislature of the State in the management of the public institutions, including the hospitals for the insane, believing that under the new law the efficiency of the hospitals and the care of the insane could not be kept up to the proper standard.

As an expert in the Jurisprudence of Insanity Dr. Kempster has received distinguished recognition in America and abroad. Among the important trials to which he has been summoned are those of Gen. George W. Cole, charged with the killing of L. Harris Hiscock, in Albany, New York, in 1867; the trial of the assassin Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield, to which he was called as "medical counsel" by the United States Government; and the trial of E. M. Field, New York, as well as many others of importance. He was once summoned to attend the trial of a former patient, in Wales, and his testimony upon that occasion led to an unprecedented charge by the judge before whom the case was tried, in Caernarvon. In charging the jury the judge added to the usual formula employed in English courts, i. e., "Is the accused insane, and if so, did he know that the act committed by him was wrong and contrary to law?" the phrase now used in most of the American courts, viz.: "and if the accused knew the act was wrong, did he at the time the act was committed possess the power to resist doing the wrong?" Under this charge the accused was acquitted. The character of the testimony given by the Doctor, that disease was the real cause which impelled the man to commit the act charged, led the presiding judge to ask for further illustration. Turning to the High Sheriff sitting at the Judge's side, the Doctor took hold of the High Sheriff's wrist and said, "Let us assume that I am a much more muscular man than the High Sheriff, that the High Sheriff has a dagger in his hand, and by sheer strength I overpower the Sheriff and make him plunge the dagger into your honor's body. Which one would be guilty of the assault—the High Sheriff or myself?" The Judge responded, "Why, you would be guilty, of course." The Doctor replied, "Then, your honor, assume that I represent disease; that disease overpowered the Sheriff and compelled him to commit the assault, the Sheriff would still be innocent, and that is the case with this prisoner; it was disease that really committed the act and not the man." After the trial Dr. J. Batty Tuke, the most eminent authority on insanity in England, was most enthusiastic in his remarks about the testimony, saying, among other things, "You have accomplished in thirty minutes what we have been trying to do without success for twenty years," and he was also congratulated by the Court officials and attorneys. This was the first time in English courts that the American method was used by the judge, and it was the direct result of the testimony given by Dr. Kempster, as stated by Dr. J. Batty Tuke, who was present at the trial, as well as by the lawyers who conducted the case. This precedent established a distinct advance in the trial of insane persons

who had been accused of crime, and its adoption was made the subject of favorable comment in English Psychological journals and in the Continental press of the day.

In 1891 the United States Government appointed Dr. Kempster to examine and report upon the causes which incited emigration from Europe, with special reference to the exodus of the Jews from Russia. With others he made a thorough investigation of the whole subject, traveling extensively in Russia and the other European countries, and afterward embodied the results of the investigation in a report to the Congress of the United States, which was published in 1892. The report, full of interesting material, was translated and republished in France and England, and copious extracts from it found entrance into Russia, although the Russian government "officially" prohibited the introduction of the report into that country. While in Russia Dr. Kempster met Baron Osten-Sagen, then connected with the Department of the Interior (State Department), with whom he had several interviews concerning the subject of the investigations. Failing to obtain governmental authority to visit and investigate the whole subject, the Doctor left St. Petersburg without the special permit required, and continued the investigations. His experiences form a chapter of thrilling interest, including an arrest by members of the famous "Third Division" (secret police), interviews with a number of the Russian nobility, etc. During this trip Dr. Kempster passed through a portion of Russia where the famine of 1892 was prevailing, witnessing its harrowing details, and on returning to the United States he was urged to accompany the supply ships loaded with provisions contributed by American citizens. It was upon his suggestion that corn and cornmeal were sent in sacks to be distributed, instead of wheat flour, of which the "moujik" (Russian peasant) has little knowledge. Dr. Kempster, knowing that his report upon "Emigration from Russia" had made him *persona non grata* to the Russian Government, declined the proffered honor of returning with the relief expedition, though urged by Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, and others. After the completion of his report he was requested by the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, to undertake a second mission abroad, for the purpose of inquiring into the means employed by foreign governments to check the introduction of cholera or other dangerous contagious diseases into their dominions, and to prevent, if possible, any such disease from being carried into the United States during the continuance of the Columbian Exposition (1893), cholera being at that time epidemic in parts of Europe. The inquiries took the investigators over the routes usually traveled by former cholera epidemics, which were carefully studied, and a map prepared. England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Turkey were visited, the



investigations covering the lines of travel in Asia over which camel trains laden with wools, rugs, skins, etc., come to the Mediterranean from the far East, and by which the germs of disease are transported from countries where cholera is endemic, to Europe by way of Asia, Persia or Russia. The dissemination of cholera by pilgrims visiting the "holy cities" of Jerusalem, Mecca and Medina was investigated, and conferences were held with the members of the "Superior Council of Health" of Turkey, and with health officers in all governments visited. These examinations disclosed the fact that there was no quarantine worthy the name at any of the far Eastern places, where it is most needed, and from which cholera and Bubonic plague spread over the earth.

A report upon "The International Dissemination of Cholera and Other Diseases," containing an account of the conditions seen, was published by the United States Government (1893); in it is outlined a method of international quarantine which would prevent these dangerous diseases from spreading beyond the limits of those countries where they originate. The methods of quarantine introduced for the year 1893, to prevent anyone sailing from cholera-infected countries to the United States until after all danger of the appearance of the disease in their persons had passed, prevented cholera from invading the United States during that time, although the disease appeared in several of the European ports where intending passengers to the Columbian Exposition were detained under the quarantine regulations imposed; but no case of cholera appeared in the United States during that year, prevented, it is believed, by the rigid enforcement of the regulations then established, at every port in the Old World from which passengers sailed. No vessel could unload passengers in the United States which did not have a clean "bill of health" from the American consul at the port of sailing, countersigned by a surgeon detailed for that purpose, who was a member of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and under the immediate orders of the surgeon general of that corps.

In 1892 Dr. Kempster was solicited by the trustees of the King's County Hospital for Insane, Brooklyn, New York, to take the position of superintendent. There had been dissatisfaction with the management of the hospital, and demand was made upon the trustees to secure the services of some one as superintendent whose experience with the care of insane fitted him in an especial manner for the position. Upon investigation the hospital was found to be so completely controlled by a political coterie that Dr. Kempster declined to take charge of the institution, because he believed that "politics" should not be permitted to guide or control in any way such institutions.

In 1894 Dr. Kempster was nominated health commissioner by the mayor of Milwaukee, with the view of placing the health department under



civil service rules. This appointment was immediately antagonized by members of the so-called "American Protective Association," and demagogues and spoilsmen in the common council, who began attacks upon the commissioner before he was confirmed. An epidemic of smallpox existed at this time, and the aldermen who opposed civil service methods, or any other method but their own, took every opportunity to obstruct and hinder the commissioner and health department from taking proper and effective means to check the spread of the disease. A few aldermen went so far as to publicly harangue the people, inciting them to resist the orders of the health commissioner in his attempts to carry out the plain provisions of State and municipal laws. Their acts and words resulted in mob violence, which was openly commended by them, and which lasted several days, during which time the health officers were violently attacked and forcibly driven away from quarantined houses, through which the mobs walked, thus causing a rapid spread of the epidemic, and seriously affecting the business interests of the city. These demagogues formed a combination in the council, obtained numerous injunctions, intended to prevent the proper care of smallpox patients, and began what they called "impeachment" proceedings, resulting in a long so-called trial, which lasted for several weeks before a "packed" committee of the common council, some of the most active, outspoken and bitter opponents of the commissioner being selected to "try" the case. The whole proceeding was a farce, or worse. The most competent expert witnesses from other cities, as well as from Milwaukee, gave testimony as to the value of the system employed by the commissioner to check the spread of the epidemic, but those gentlemen were dismissed with a sneer. The result was a foregone conclusion even before the farce of a trial began, and the committee of the common council reported in favor of removing the commissioner from office, which report was speedily rushed through the common council. Legal proceedings were at once commenced by the commissioner for a review of the lawless acts of the common council, and in furtherance of such proceedings he obtained an injunctive order from the Superior court, ordering and restraining the common council from in any manner interfering with the commissioner in the discharge of his duties, or molesting him in his office, until the further order of the court. Notwithstanding such injunction and order, and in open defiance thereof, by direction of the common council, and some city officials, the police forcibly ejected the commissioner from his office. In order to defeat the ends of justice, and prevent a review by the court of the mock trial proceedings, every conceivable obstacle was interposed by the common council that was possible, but to no avail; the circuit court finally decided that the proceedings of the common council in attempting the removal of the commissioner were unlawful, null and void, and that the commissioner had been

unjustly and illegally removed from his office. Although the commissioner was excluded from his office by force for the space of one year, during which time it was occupied by another person, selected by the common council, the Supreme court of the State affirmed the decisions of the lower court, whereupon Dr. Kempster resumed charge of his office, and in an action brought therefor which was taken to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that court held that the commissioner was entitled to the full salary for the entire time during which he was unlawfully and forcibly dispossessed. Meantime the State Legislature passed a "civil service act," which provides that *all* employes of the city must pass an examination held by the Civil Service Commission, and this is now on a permanent basis.

Arrangements for making daily analyses of milk, and of the city water, were perfected under Dr. Kempster's administration, resulting in lowering infant mortality. For this purpose an excellent laboratory was provided, not only for making the tests mentioned, but for the study of bacteriology in all its branches, and the office of Analyst and Bacteriologist was created at his request. The bakeries and candy manufactories were first regularly inspected, and thoroughly cleaned, revolting conditions of filth having been found in some of them. All other sources of food supply were regularly inspected and supervised. The result brought about a lowered death rate for the entire city, and has placed Milwaukee on a parallel with the healthiest cities of the United States. During the administration of Dr. Kempster systematic critical inspection of the sanitary condition of the schools of Milwaukee was inaugurated, the investigations being made by competent medical men connected with the health department. These investigations disclosed imperfect ventilation, and the escape of sewer gas into several school buildings, which defects were corrected. Teachers were requested to report to the department of health immediately, by telephone, any case of sickness, or unsanitary conditions of any kind, found among the children, and the matter was forthwith examined by medical officers. All this resulted in checking the spread of contagious diseases, the correction of unwholesomeness, and assisted in lowering the rate of sickness and death.

Dr. Kempster attempted to secure municipal legislation preventing unnecessary noises; the abatement of the "smoke nuisance"; and to prevent contaminating the water supply of the city; and after the appointment of an analyst caused analyses to be made daily of the water drawn from all parts of the city. He formulated plans for the disposal of the city garbage, and for the more perfect oversight of all matters affecting the health of the citizens, the several subjects being treated at length in the annual reports of the health department.

The Doctor was for some years Professor of Mental Diseases in the

Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and received the appointment to the same chair in the Albany (New York) Medical College, which, however, he was not able to accept. He has taken an active interest in school and literary affairs; and has delivered several addresses upon literary subjects, of which we may mention: "A Study of the Mental Epidemics of the Middle Ages," "Was Hamlet Insane?" "Personal Experiences in the Dominions of the Czar," "Education in Russia"; Memorial addresses on the occasion of the funeral exercises for President Garfield and President McKinley; Memorial Day addresses; also a number of articles upon subjects relating to the Civil war. Dr. Kempster has found delight and recreation in literary and kindred pursuits, in spite of the activity which his zealous devotion to professional interests has involved. He has devoted time and study to the collection of books illustrating the origin and growth of printing and engraving, and has a number of books, engravings and prints illustrating this subject, among them being some of great rarity—such as Albrecht Dürer's "Knight, Death and the Devil," "Melancholia," the series "The Life of the Virgin," eighteen pieces, "The Sword Hilt," "St. Christopher," and others. Of Lucas von Leyden's engravings he has the extremely rare "Magdalen's Dance," "The Passion of Our Savior," fourteen pieces, "Adoration of the Magi," "Ecce Homo," and a number of others, with examples of many of the masters. He has collected coins showing the progress of the die-cutter's craft, having specimens struck about 700 B. C., also of the early Greek, Roman and Egyptian periods of coinmaking. The explorations in Assyria, Babylonia and Egypt, relating particularly to anthropology and the development of art, have engaged his attention, and he has many interesting specimens illustrating this fascinating subject, with thousands of photographs collected during his travels. He is an enthusiastic student on all matters pertaining to the history of the Civil war in the United States, and has made several contributions to the literature of the subject. For more than fifteen years he has been collecting material for a contribution to the history of the cavalry in that war, now being prepared for publication.

Dr. Kempster is a member of Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, United States, of which he was elected commander in 1901. He also holds membership in the Society of the Army of the Potomac and other military organizations. In professional connection, he is a member of the National, State, local and special medical organizations, and is now (1903) president of the Wisconsin Chapter, A. M. P. O. (Greek letter society). Socially he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and he is also affiliated with other benevolent and literary bodies. On December 2, 1892, Dr. Kempster was married to Frances S.

Fraser, of Milwaukee, daughter of William Shillaber Saunders and Sarah (Davis) Saunders, both of Massachusetts.

We may fittingly close this outline of the career of one whose life has been of such inestimable benefit to his fellowmen, and who has been so highly honored by his government with positions of the gravest responsibility, with the opinions of some of his co-laborers in professional work. The venerable Dr. N. S. Davis pays him the following tribute:

"Walter Kempster, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who graduated from the Long Island Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1864, and soon after became connected with the medical staff of the New York State Asylum for the Insane at Utica, early attained an excellent reputation as a writer on mental diseases and their management. After serving in the institution at Utica several years, he took charge of an Asylum for the insane at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and in 1878 he was chairman of the Section on Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry and Psychology of the American Medical Association. At the annual meeting he delivered an able address as chairman of the Section, and also read a very interesting and valuable paper on General Paresis of the Insane. During the last twenty-five years he has deservedly held a high rank among the more eminent psychologists of our country."

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate writes as follows: "I have known Dr. Walter Kempster for the past eight years, and have learned to regard him as a man of unusual ability. As an expert medical witness in court he has no superiors. He is an earnest, industrious student of men and affairs, kind-hearted, true to his friends, fearless of his enemies, strong in his convictions and dauntless in his aims and undertakings. As a public debater he has few equals; as a writer he is clear and pithy; and as a citizen he is patriotic and public-spirited. He despises shams and charlatany, and withal is a courteous and affable gentleman."

The following is from the pen of Dr. W. H. Washburn: "Dr. Walter Kempster has for nearly thirty years occupied a commanding position in America as an alienist, and it is in this particular department of medical science that he is best known to the general public, as well as in the profession at large. As health commissioner of the city of Milwaukee he showed himself equal to the handling of great problems in sanitary science, for during his term of office he handled with consummate skill and success the greatest and most fatal epidemic of smallpox that ever visited this city. Possessing a mind of singular power and brilliancy, and having profited by his vast and varied opportunities, he is a most entertaining and instructive converser upon literature, science, art, religion and politics."

Dr. Daniel R. Brower, of Chicago, under date of June 26, 1902, wrote as follows: "Dr. Walter Kempster was the first physician in the United







Eng. by Henry Taylor in Chicago

*Almon Clarke*

States to make systematic microscopic examinations of the brain of the insane, and to make of these micro-photographs. He read a paper before the International Medical Congress of 1876, exhibiting these photographs with a descriptive lecture that was regarded at the time a very great contribution to the Pathology of Insanity. He is entitled to credit as the first American laborer in this important field. To prepare him for this work, he had a very excellent training in the New York Hospital for the Insane at Utica, under that great master, John P. Gray, and his work as an assistant in this hospital secured for him the superintendency of the Northern Hospital for the Insane of Wisconsin at Oshkosh. Dr. Walter Kempster is regarded as one of the leading specialists to-day in Diseases of the Nervous System and Insanity, and teaches these important topics in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee."

The Doctor is still an active worker in the field of his chosen specialty, and interested in the advances made in the medical profession.

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### ALMON CLARKE, M. D.

Dr. Almon Clarke, the well known physician of Milwaukee, of wide experience, was born in Granville, Vermont, October 13, 1840. When he was three years old his parents removed to a farm in the adjoining town of Rochester, where he grew up, attended district and high school, taught school at the age of fifteen, and at nineteen commenced to read medicine with the noted Huntingtons, who have continuously had the medical practice in Rochester for a hundred years. He attended lectures at Castleton, and lastly at Ann Arbor, where he graduated March 26, 1862. Returning to Vermont, Dr. Clarke began practice near Montpelier. The country was then astir with the excitement of war, and in August, 1862, when not quite twenty-two years old, Dr. Clarke found himself in camp at Brattleboro, as Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Infantry Volunteers. In September he and his regiment were transferred to Arlington Heights, near Fairfax Seminary, where they met many friends from the older regiments who related gloomy accounts of the recent disasters of the Peninsula and the Second Bull Run. The armies, reunited under McClellan, were fighting at South Mountain and Antietam, while some of the new regiments, among them the Tenth Vermont, were marched up the north side of the Potomac to a point near Poolesville to guard the fords of that river. On this march, and in the camp on the Pleasant's Meadow, Dr. Clarke endured a three weeks run of typhoid fever. Fearful illness preyed upon these new troops during the fall and winter, keeping the

subject of this sketch very busy riding from camp to camp, and giving him great experience. At last the spring and summer of 1863 brought changes, and just after the battle of Gettysburg these now well trained troops became an integral part of the Army of the Potomac, near Antietam, as a part of the Third Division, Third Army Corps. Though they had been in many skirmishes, their first real battle was on November 27, 1863, at Orange Grove, near Mine Run. After this battle Dr. Clarke, though much worn with hard and incessant campaigning, blood low from scurvy and suffering for three months with diarrhoea, from the effects of which he has never recovered, was detailed to remain on the field with a few badly wounded men, to be captured by the enemy, for the want of transportation to remove them. Fortunately ambulances returned for them just in the nick of time. The winter was spent in a pleasant camp at Brandy Station. Grant came as commander-in-chief, the army was reorganized, and Dr. Clarke's regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps. In this famous corps, commanded by Sedgwick, and afterward by Wright, he served through the great battles of The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, many of the fierce struggles before Petersburg (notably the last one, in which Richmond and Petersburg were captured), Sailor's Creek, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last named battle Dr. Clarke, being with the hospital corps near the pike to the rear of the line of battle, heard the click of rapid hoofs on the stone road, looked eastward, and to his great joy beheld Sheridan, on his immortal ride, coming "down from Winchester to save the day."

Many and varied were Dr. Clarke's professional and personal experiences in campaign and battle. At Cold Harbor, for eight days after the battle, he was obliged to visit the front line daily to hold sick call. This took him over a path directly in range of the enemy's sharpshooters, hidden in tree tops, where the frequent whiz of the swift minie reminded him that he was a special target. He was more endangered than the troops, and has often remarked that but for pride, that quality of soul that outlives both patriotism and courage, and nerves men in the swath of death, he would have crawled on the ground like a snake. At Bermuda Hundred he was knocked down by an exploding shell, as he stood in the front edge of a bomb-proof dressing a wound, there being between his head and the bursting shell only a five-inch pole. In July and August, 1864, the Doctor had charge of several wards of the large hospital at City Point. There he was ordered on board a steamer in charge of 600 convalescents, with orders to take them to Washington, thence by rail to Harper's Ferry. They were an unruly crowd, and he wore no arms—not even the surgeon's slender, dress sword—but he had the good luck to get them through without loss or serious trouble, and won the personal

thanks of the Corps Commander. After the battle of Sailor's Creek, three days before Lee's Surrender, Dr. Clarke was left in charge of the field to gather up the wounded, some 500, over half of whom were Confederates, load them into the cavalry wagon train, and convey them to Burksville depot, six miles distant. He had with him several Union and Confederate surgeons, one of the latter being Dr. Snell, Gen. Ewell's medical director. This was an arduous task, but the last hard service of the war. Lee having given up, the troops rested several days near Burksville, fraternizing on the best of terms with their former enemies. It was here that the startling news came of Lincoln's assassination.

While in the last named camp Dr. Clarke received a large envelope containing a commission as Surgeon of the First Vermont Cavalry. Joining his new command on the march near Black's and White's Station, he marched with it the whole length of Virginia, in the famous Third Cavalry Division, led by the "yellow-haired Chief," Gen. Custer, and had the great joy of riding with this immortal troop, leading the advance, in the Great Review at Washington. Every officer and man wore the long flaming "red necktie," the counterpart of that worn by Custer in so many daring charges, and Dr. Clarke has carefully treasured his to the present time. Thirty years later, meeting Mrs. Custer at a reception, he showed her this souvenir of great days, whereupon, with tears in her eyes, she seized his hand with both of hers and said, "O, Dr. Clarke, how proud Gen. Custer would be if he could know you had preserved that all these years." The Review over, the last farewell look into the grand faces of the great leaders, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan and many others, so often seen stern with the anxieties of battles and wreathed with the smiles of triumph, Dr. Clarke, with his troops, went to northern New York and Vermont, to guard the border against raids. This gave them four months of actual "picnic service," and then came the muster out at Burlington, at the end of exactly three years of military life as a volunteer surgeon.

In April, 1866, Dr. Clarke settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. The roads were rough, the weather exposure severe in day and night service, and he found that his physical powers, somewhat impaired by army life, were not equal to the large demands that were made upon him, but he struggled on doing the best he could. For thirteen years he was Physician to the County Insane Asylum, for several years Surgeon for two lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, President of the Pension Board, etc. In 1877 he was employed by the Pension Bureau to do special work in four different States, at the termination of which he received high encomiums from the officers of the Bureau. He worked in Sheboygan until 1895, when he was appointed, by Gen. Franklin, Surgeon of the Northwest Branch of the National Soldiers'



Home. He thinks he did a good deal of hard work in Sheboygan, driving a distance equal to once and a half around the world, and he is content to let his work stand for what it was worth, though his financial rewards were not abundant.

In 1868 Dr. Clarke was married to Miss Emma Josephine Alams, who is still his companion. They have no children.

One of the happy as well as amusing features of the Doctor's life is the fact that he has a double, his twin brother, Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston, late chairman of the United States Industrial Commission, and a well known writer and speaker on economic subjects throughout the Eastern States. Their homes being widely separated two-thirds of their lives, many amusing incidents have occurred when they have visited each other, and their near friends have had great fun in palming off the wrong man on their neighbors. They might each say, with Antipholus of Syracuse:

There's not a man I meet but doth salute me,  
As if I were their well-acquainted friend,  
And every one doth call me by my name.  
Some tender money to me, some invite me,  
Some other give me thanks for kindnesses;  
Sure, these are but imaginary wiles  
And Lapland sorcerers inhabit here.

Dr. Clarke is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the G. A. R.; the Alpha Mu Pi Omega; the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, of which he was president in 1895; and the American Medical Association. In both politics and religion he is free and earnest, ranking as an agnostic—one who does not know—and is a great admirer of men of the Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin following.

Dr. Walter Kempster writes: "Schooled among the vicissitudes of the Green Mountain State, Dr. Clarke early acquired those habits of thrift, industry and painstaking effort which have marked his entire professional career. During the Civil war his services as surgeon of the First Vermont Volunteer Cavalry developed his adaptability in the department of medicine, which he has enriched by his zeal and untiring devotion. A surgeon of a cavalry regiment has frequent experiences to which his professional brother in the infantry is a stranger. Moving rapidly, striking the enemy quick blows at exposed points at the front, and far removed from a base of supplies, his ingenuity is frequently taxed to the utmost to make suitable provision for the wounded and sick which come under his professional care. In a charge of cavalry it is frequently necessary for the surgeon to charge with the regiment, for it may come to rest miles from where it started in, and of course in a place unknown to even the commander of the forces. But in all the varying circum-



stances attending his military career his valuable services were recognized not only by promotion, but by what is far more valuable, the thankful expression of those who came within the sphere of his professional usefulness. In his practice during civil life he acquired a most excellent reputation as a skillful, careful physician and surgeon. His decided fitness for the position led to his appointment as Surgeon to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers at Milwaukee, which position he has held for many years. Courteous, genial in manner, possessing a fine command of language and felicity of expression, he is a genuine favorite among his comrades of the army, and beloved by the younger members of the profession toward whom he manifests the utmost cordiality and good fellowship. He is a devoted student, a loyal friend, a zealous patriot."

Dr. W. H. Washburn writes of him: "Dr. Almon Clarke has long been a conspicuous figure in the Medical profession of the State of Wisconsin, where he has made a reputation as a physician, surgeon and gentleman. A man of sterling qualities he has especially endeared himself to the younger members of the profession, among whom he is ever ready to recognize and encourage ability, and toward whom he has always been willing to extend a helping hand. 'Training with the boys' he has always kept his heart young and warm, while at the same time he has sobered them with his head, which is well stored with the wisdom and knowledge of years."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "Dr. Almon Clarke, now surgeon to the Northwest Branch of the National Soldiers' Home in Wisconsin, is one of the best known and most honorable Surgeons who served with the Volunteers during the last three years of the great Civil war. During his three years of active service he was in the Army of the Potomac, and for the most part in field service, where he was obliged to witness some of the most bloody and trying scenes of the war. Since 1866 he has resided and practiced his profession in Wisconsin, where he has held several responsible positions, in all of which he has acquitted himself with honor."

To all of this deserved praise, Dr. Solon Marks adds: "I have known Dr. Almon Clarke for many years, both professionally and socially. He is a student, a skillful physician and surgeon, conscientious, conservative and sympathetic. In sickness, a person in poverty receives the same care and consideration, at his hands, as though possessed of millions. He is ever ready to uplift the fallen and comfort the afflicted. As a surgeon in the army, his conscientious devotion to duty soon won the love and confidence of both officers and men. Few possess the ability and tact to discharge the difficult and complicated duties connected with the important office of Surgeon of the National Soldiers' Homes. Dr. Clarke has been at the head of the Medical Department of the National Soldiers' Home, located at Milwaukee, for many

years and has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. An old soldier, crippled in body and mind, never hesitates to consult Dr. Clarke, as he knows he is sure to receive counsel and advice which will comfort him in his declining days. Dr. Clarke has suffered for many years from a most painful illness, an illness from which men of less courage and determination would have long since succumbed. Notwithstanding all this, he has accomplished an immense amount of labor, and we trust that his life may be spared to go on with his noble work for many years to come."

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### ROBERT G. SAYLE, M. D.

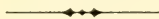
Though Dr. Sayle has not been located in Milwaukee for many years, he occupies a high position in the medical circles of the city, a fact which is substantiated by his responsible connection with the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. Besides filling the Chair of Anatomy in that institution he has many other professional interests, serving on the surgical staff of two hospitals, acting as Associate Surgeon of the Northwestern Railway Company, and holding active membership in various medical organizations. As may be inferred from the foregoing, he is a busy man.

Dr. Sayle was born May 31, 1860, on his father's farm near Greenfield, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Ambrose and Martha (Bolton) Sayle, both of whom survive. Their family comprised three sons and four daughters. Mr. Sayle is a blacksmith by trade, and a man of more than ordinary mechanical ability. Robert G. Sayle divided his time during boyhood between attendance at the local schools and work on his father's farm and in the shop, work which developed bone and muscle and the mechanical tastes inherited from his father. This genius has proved of no little value to him in his surgical work. After acquiring a good preliminary education he entered the State Normal School, which he attended for two years, and he was subsequently a student at the University of Wisconsin for one year before matriculating at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he received his medical training. He graduated from the latter institution in 1885, and at once located for practice at Hales Corners, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. Here he remained ten years, enjoying a lucrative general practice, and at the end of that period returned to Chicago, where he spent six months doing post-graduate work in Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology, and attending surgical clinics. From that time (since 1896) he has resided in Milwaukee, where during the first three years he taught General Pathology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the same time acting as Dem-

onstructor of Anatomy in the same institution. The year following he became Associate Professor of Anatomy there, and two years later was made Professor of Anatomy, which chair he still holds. In addition to his work in this connection, Dr. Sayle lectures on Anatomy to the Milwaukee County Training School for Nurses. He has made a number of contributions to medical literature. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Milwaukee Emergency Hospital and the Milwaukee County Hospital, and is an Associate Surgeon of the Northwestern road.

In the words of Dr. W. H. Washburn, the well known Milwaukee physician: "Dr. Robert G. Sayle is a man who by indefatigable industry, both mental and physical, has risen in the ranks of the medical profession to a commanding position. As an anatomist and surgeon he is rapidly forging for himself a name and fame of which a much older man might well be proud. As a teacher of anatomy in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, he has made such a reputation for thoroughness that it is said of him that when he has finished a subject 'there is no more to be said upon it.'" Dr. Sayle is connected with the Brainard Medical Society, the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, as well as the local chapter of the Phi Rho Sigma. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, affiliating with Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., Council No. 4, K. of P., and Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1.

Dr. Sayle married Miss Florence Gilbert, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, daughter of Hon. A. E. Gilbert and Hannah (Hollister) Gilbert, the former a pioneer settler of Waukesha county and one of the prominent men of his vicinity; he was a member of the State Assembly several terms. Mr. Gilbert is deceased, and his widow now makes her home in Milwaukee. Dr. and Mrs. Sayle have three children, Ethel, Florence and Edwin.



### JOHN A. MCLEOD, M. D.

John A. McLeod, an eminent physician and surgeon who has played a responsible part in the growth and development of his profession in the West, has inherited from his Scotch ancestors the tenacity of purpose, the indomitable will and the iron constitution so essential to the highest success in professional life. His paternal grandfather was extensively engaged in sheep raising in Scotland, and came to America while yet a young man, locating in Montreal, Canada, where he acquired considerable property and where he died, while yet in the prime of life.

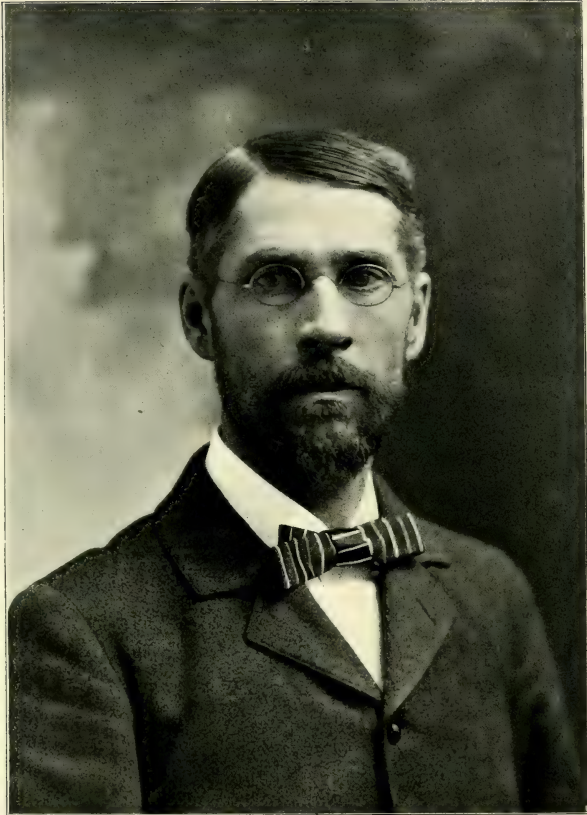
Alexander McLeod, the Doctor's father, was but eleven years of age when brought to America by his father. He grew to manhood in Canada, and there followed farming until his death, which occurred when he was aged eighty-four. He married Anna (Wood) Curry, who was born in New York City, daughter of Alexander Wood, a merchant of that city who during the Revolutionary war moved with his family to Canada; he died there aged ninety-six years. Mrs. Anna (Wood) McLeod was the mother of five children by her marriage with Mr. Curry, namely: Johnson T., Joseph, Elizabeth, Jennie and S. S. By her marriage with Alexander McLeod she had the following children: A. A., a prominent railroad man of New York; Isabelle, deceased; Henrietta, wife of Dr. Norton, of California; Alexander, who died young; and John A.

John A. McLeod was born in Lancaster, County of Glengarry, Ontario, November 11, 1854, was reared to manhood in Canada, and acquired his excellent literary training in the schools there. His medical studies were pursued in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1878. His entire school life was characterized by a fondness for study, and in everything he undertook he was most thorough, his keen, analytical mind quickly seizing upon and holding the major and essential points in the matter studied. A marvelously retentive memory has enabled him to acquire a vast fund of information, which is so thoroughly assimilated as to be instantly available. Immediately after graduation he was appointed Surgeon for the Menominee Mining Company, but subsequently removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged in successful practice until 1887, when he located in Ironwood, Michigan. There he received the appointment of Surgeon for the Metropolitan Iron & Land Company and others, in connection with which work he also had a general practice. Always public-spirited and enterprising, he at once identified himself with the town in many ways, becoming president of the Ironwood Stove Company, in which he owned a half interest; was one of the organizers of the Ironwood Electric Company, serving as one of its first officers, as he was also of the Twin City Railway Company; was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Ironwood, of which he was vice-president; and was one of the organizers of the People's Banking Company. Whatever he thought would add to the welfare of the town met with his hearty co-operation, and he was ever willing to assist with his time and means all measures for the public good.

In 1880 Dr. McLeod was married to Isabel Prime, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of O. B. Prime. Five children have been born to them, of whom are living Roderick C., Della Jean, John A., Jr., and Frances Isabel. While the Doctor is a Democrat from principle he is not a politician, although always interested in public affairs. During his residence at Ironwood he





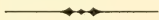


Fred J. Nye, M.D.

served on the school board, a portion of the time being president. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He has always been interested in the National Guard, and assisted in organizing the Curry Rifles (of which he was first captain), an independent organization at Ironwood, which later became a company of the First Regiment, Michigan National Guard. In 1894 he was detailed Brigade Surgeon.

Dr. McLeod is a man of pleasing address, grave but ever courteous. Professionally he is known as an accurate diagnostician, skilled as an operator, and gentle and considerate in the sickroom, with a sympathy deep as a woman's. Of him Dr. Solon B. Marks writes: "Dr. McLeod is a good 'all round' practitioner, reliable in every particular, conservative, good, analytical mind, and stands high in the profession and in the community."

Dr. W. H. Washburn writes: "Dr. John A. McLeod, after a practice of several years in the iron mining districts of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, came to Milwaukee with an experience more vast and varied than most men acquire in a whole lifetime of active work. Possessing in a remarkable degree affability of manner and attractive social qualities, combined with breadth of experience, knowledge and skill, he soon acquired a lucrative practice in Milwaukee and assumed a commanding position in his practice in his chosen profession. As a teacher of general therapeutics in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons he has made an enviable reputation, and has left the impress of his personality and experience upon the recent graduates of that institution."



### FRED TRACY NYE, M. D.

Dr. Fred T. Nye, Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, is one of the eminent specialists of Milwaukee. He abandoned a lucrative general practice to follow the particular branch of medicine for which his inclinations and research particularly fitted him, and the result has shown the wisdom of his choice. His present standing in the learned body with which he is associated has been won by faithful and conscientious devotion to the calling which he chose for his life work, and in which he has deservedly prospered.

Dr. Nye was born on his father's farm in Shirland, Winnebago county, Illinois, not far from Beloit, Wisconsin, and is a son of John H. and Susan (Perry) Nye, the mother a relative of Commodore Perry. During his early years he worked on the paternal homestead, attending school during the winter time, and at the age of about sixteen he entered the Beloit high school.

Three years later he entered a drug store in Beloit, where he remained two years, and so well did he improve his time that he became a licentiate in pharmacy. Teaching was his next occupation, and he followed that profession in the public schools of Winnebago for three winters. In 1878 he entered the Chicago Medical School, now the Medical Department of Northwestern University, and graduated in 1881, in the same class with Drs. Frank Billings and Frank Johnson. Locating his practice in Beloit he remained there, in the command of a flattering patronage, until his removal to Milwaukee in 1901. The latter city has ever since been his home. Until 1892 Dr. Nye was engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and has since limited his labors to treatment of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose. His course has been justified by the uniform success which has attended him. In 1893 he was elected to the Chair of Laryngology and Rhinology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, an incumbency for which his previous experience, both in general and special practice, had particularly fitted him. Among the medical societies Dr. Nye holds membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Central Wisconsin Medical Society (of which he was president one year), the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Western Ophthalmologic and Oto-Laryngologic Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was Assistant Surgeon for the Northwestern Railway Company, while following the general practice of his profession. He has never sought public office of any sort, though while in Beloit he served as Health Officer. In spite of the large demands made upon his time by the exactions of his professorship and the duties of a large private practice he has found opportunity to make a number of valuable contributions to medical literature. Dr. Washburn speaks thus of his fellow practitioner:

"Dr. F. T. Nye, though a comparatively recent addition to the ranks of the medical profession in Milwaukee, has been well and favorably known in the State for a long time. For many years he enjoyed a lucrative general practice in the city of Beloit, but latterly devoting himself to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he found that city too restricted a field and cast his lot in the metropolis of the State of Wisconsin. The Doctor's reputation preceded him to Milwaukee, where it has been maintained and enhanced. As a physician and citizen Dr. Nye is an acquisition to Milwaukee. As a teacher of Rhinology and Laryngology Dr. Nye has made an enviable reputation among the students and faculty of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons."

On October 31, 1877, Dr. Nye was married to Miss Eva Stewart, of Shirland, Illinois, who was born in Vinton, Iowa, daughter of J. H. and Mary (Pope) Stewart. Dr. and Mrs. Nye have three children, Grace, Alice and Laura.

## AZARIAH BLANCHARD, M. D.

Dr. Blanchard was in his day one of the most devoted members of the medical profession in Milwaukee, a typical defender of the "old school" of practice. He was trained to the heroic treatment advocated by the old system, graduated from Geneva Medical College, and commenced practice in Cortland county, New York, where he remained for several years. Settling in Milwaukee, he devoted himself to professional labors, proving a faithful, conscientious worker, especially for the interests of his calling. Those were the days when the old methods were being supplanted, and Dr. Blanchard, by his extreme orthodoxy, brought down upon himself many criticisms; but his earnestness and the integrity of his motives were never questioned. He was for some time Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service in Milwaukee. His death occurred there in 1866.



## DR. THOMAS SPENCER.

Dr. Spencer, who passed away in 1857, was one of the pioneer physicians of Milwaukee, where he located in 1849. He was born in 1793 in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and was descended from the celebrated family of that name, which has given to this country so many men of eminent ability. In an early day he went to Geneva, New York, where he built up a large practice. Learning the needs of the college at that place, he secured an election to the Legislature, and through his zealous advocacy obtained an appropriation for the establishment of the Medical Department of Geneva (now Hobart) College, in which institution he afterward held the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

This work he was obliged to relinquish because of failing health. He was a surgeon in the army during the war with Mexico, where his health improved, and at the close of the war he decided to settle in the West, coming to Milwaukee, where he very soon gained a good practice. He was a man of far more than the ordinary acquirements, and made a fine appearance, being tall, courteous in manner and charming in conversation. After coming to Milwaukee he was elected to the Chair of the Practice of Medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and proved an excellent instructor. He had intended to remain in the city of his adoption, but jealousy upset his plans. "A man of his mould could not escape the shafts of envious traducers, and a suit for malpractice was instigated by some one, but brought by the father of a child who had lost part of the jaw-bone. It was alleged that the loss of

the bone was caused by the administration of calomel in excessive doses. During the trial it was proved that the Doctor had given no calomel, and he was acquitted. [Unpublished Records of the Milwaukee City Medical Association.] The animus was made apparent, however, and the Doctor, stung by the injustice of the proceeding, left the city for Philadelphia, where he was elected professor in one of the medical colleges, and where he remained until his death in 1857." In 1832 Dr. Spencer published a work entitled "Observations on Epidemic Diarrhoea, known as Cholera." "Lectures on Vital Chemistry or Animal Heat" came out in 1845, and "The Atomic Theory of Life" in 1853. His memoir, by Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, of New York, was published in 1858.

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### ORLANDO W. WIGHT, M. D.

This physician was prominent in the profession in Milwaukee for a number of years. He came of a family long established in the New World, his ancestors having settled in Massachusetts in 1637. When twenty years old Dr. Wight graduated from the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, New York, and soon afterward held a professorship in the academy at Cayuga, New York, and later the presidency of the female seminary in Auburn, New York. Then he went to New York City and was for a time a writer upon the staff of the *Whig Review*. While in New York he studied theology, being ordained by Rev. E. H. Chapin, and for three years had charge of a congregation in Newark, New Jersey. On relinquishing ministerial duties he went to Europe, where he remained about four years. He studied medicine and graduated, and then took a course of law reading, being admitted to the Bar.

After living for a time in New York Dr. Wight moved to Pennsylvania, thence to Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and to Milwaukee in 1871. He was made Surgeon General of the State, and State Geologist in 1874, and in 1878 was appointed Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee, which position he held for four years, resigning to accept a similar position in Detroit, which he held until his death. Dr. Wight was a man of exceptional culture, with literary taste and ability, which he cultivated, becoming a pleasant writer and a fluent speaker. He wrote many articles on historical and other subjects, which were published in *Reviews*. He translated the works of Victor Cousin and Montaigne, "Pascal's Thoughts and Provincial Letters," "Germany," by Madame de Stael, Chateaubriand's "Martyrs," and selections from Balzac. He edited the philosophical papers of Sir William Hamilton, and wrote a life of Abelard and Heloise. He also wrote and edited a valuable series of textbooks for higher institutions of learning.



## DR. ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN.

Dr. Castleman was one of the earliest physicians in Milwaukee, having settled in the city in 1835. He was a native of Kentucky, where he had read medicine, attending lectures in Louisville, and he soon acquired good standing in the western city, his genial manners winning him popularity throughout this section. He was a man of the energetic nervous temperament, and became active in other than professional lines, doing much to promote different institutions of value in the new community. Leaving Milwaukee, he made his home for a short time in Washington, D. C., but he soon returned. He was for several years a Regent of the State University, in which he took particular interest, and in 1850-51 and 1855 he was President of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

Dr. Castleman was a man of high aims, honorable and sincere in the advocacy of every cause he espoused, and possessed the courage of his convictions, which were very strong. His political sympathies were originally with the Democratic party, and he was quite active in public affairs. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which he served on the committee on Banking and Corporations. He forsook the Democrats during the stormy days which preceded the Civil war, becoming a Republican soon after that party was formed. When the Rebellion broke out he became an ardent Unionist, took an active part in the raising of troops, and was commissioned Surgeon of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was assigned to General Hancock's brigade and immediately entered the active service. He served until his resignation, in December, 1863. Throughout his service the Doctor kept a very complete diary, covering the period from July, 1861, to December, 1863, which he published after his withdrawal from the army, under the title "The Army of the Potomac Behind the Scenes." His devotion to the soldiers throughout the period of his service was thoroughly unselfish, and he was tireless in the discharge of his duty, but his free nature made army restraints and restrictions almost intolerable, and the life wore on him.

After his return from the service Dr. Castleman carried on a farm in Delafield for a time, and later he conducted a "hydropathic sanitarium" in Madison, but failing health, another consequence of his military service, necessitated a change of climate, and in 1873 he went to California, where he continued to reside until his death, in the year 1877. The Doctor was a man of fine appearance, and of decidedly social disposition, and he made many friends during his residence in Milwaukee.

## DR. WILLIAM P. PROUDFIT.

Though Dr. Proudfit's medical career covered only a few years, for he passed away March 11, 1843, at the early age of thirty-seven, he ranked among the most successful practitioners of his day in Milwaukee. He was a man of excellent education, widely read, and soon became a prominent figure in the growing western city to which he came in 1836, from Rome, New York. He gave himself up unreservedly to professional labors, doing what he could for the welfare of humanity in general, as well as for the patients who came under his immediate care, and he was soon recognized in the community as a man exercising great influence for good. Among other duties, he was employed by the authorities to attend to the sick among the homeless children, who were at that day given over to the care of the lowest bidder, and while thus engaged he was so impressed with the lack of attention these wards of the public received that he made vigorous protest to Daniel Wells, Jr., who was then acting as superintendent of the poor. So effectively did he plead that the practice was at once discontinued and better plans adopted.

Dr. Proudfit was very fond of Botany, of which he had made a special study, and in his practice he made use of many indigenous plants which he cultivated in his garden. Such time as could be spared from professional work he devoted to experimenting with the kinds of plants and shrubs best adapted to the soil and climate of his adopted home. His ceaseless devotion to the wants of his patrons, no matter what their degree, won him a very large practice, and his kindly disposition made him popular personally. Pneumonia was unusually severe during the hard winter of 1842-43, and after exposure incident to reaching one of his patients who was down with the disease Dr. Proudfit was himself fatally attacked. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. It is said that a medical society was organized in Milwaukee in 1837, and that Dr. Proudfit was treasurer thereof, but there are no records to show that such was the case.



## WILLIAM MEEKER GORHAM, M. D.

Dr. William M. Gorham was born July 4, 1810. He began the study of medicine with the celebrated Dr. Isaac Garrison, of Newburgh, New York, with whom he continued seven years, and he graduated from Castleton (Vermont) Medical College in 1833. The young Doctor had heard the glowing accounts of the growing West, and expending his ready money in a stock of merchandise he came to Milwaukee, reaching the town May 13, 1836. But

his stock was not suited to the demands of the times, so he abandoned his intention of becoming a merchant and returned to his profession, which he followed for a number of years. Physicians at that time were not numerous in this region, and at least six times between 1836 and 1838 he was called upon to attend patients as far away as the "Rock River Settlement," now Janesville, to reach which he had to follow a trail many miles of which lay through the woods. In 1838, having resolved to try another location, Dr. Gorham removed to Troy, Wisconsin, but he returned to Milwaukee in 1846, and was active during the cholera epidemic in 1849. During his latter years—which were attended with sickness and misfortune—he lived in retirement upon a farm, where he died in 1884.

One incident of the Doctor's career, as presenting a typical picture of the times, is worth relating. During the panic of 1837, and the attendant hard times, money was almost unknown in this pioneer region, and it was next to impossible for people to meet money obligations. Doctors' bills were not the first to be settled. During this period Dr. Gorham was called to Spring Prairie, to attend a man whose skull had been crushed by a falling tree. It was winter time, but in spite of the distance and the inclement weather the Doctor set out, and found his patient unconscious, with a fractured skull and depressed bone, which he relieved by trephining. The man recovered, and was grateful. Having no money to settle with the Doctor, he came to Milwaukee in the spring with men, teams, plows and seed, plowed and sowed a thirty-acre lot for the Doctor, and fenced one side of it. Over two hundred bushels of wheat were harvested from this tract.



### JOHN B. DOUSMAN, M. D.

Dr. John B. Dousman, whose death occurred in February, 1868, was engaged in the practice of his profession in Milwaukee for nearly a quarter of a century, having settled in the city in the autumn of 1844. Dr. Dousman gained his early education in the schools of New Hampshire, and while a student in the academy was a classmate of Franklin Pierce, afterward President of the United States. Coming to the West, he located for a time at Prairieville, now Waukesha, Wisconsin, coming thence to Milwaukee, where he passed the remainder of his days. He had a fine intellect and a well trained mind, and he devoted himself with all his powers to the welfare of his patients and to the advancement of the profession, winning the confidence of his fellow citizens and his medical brethren alike. He assisted in organizing several of the local medical societies, and in 1848 and 1849 he served as

President of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. For a time he served as Examining Surgeon in the provost marshal's office for the district.

Dr. Dousman was originally a Whig in political faith, and when that party ceased to exist cast his fortunes in with the Republicans. He was always interested in politics, but not as an office-seeker. The Doctor was a man of high principles and unblemished integrity, and throughout his residence in the city he exerted an influence for good which lasted long after he had passed away.



### JEREMIAH B. SELBY, M. D.

Dr. Jeremiah B. Selby arrived in Milwaukee in the year 1842, coming from Wayne county, New York. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first medical student in the city, in 1843 and 1844 studying in the office of Drs. Bartlett and Bean, and in 1843, during the first smallpox epidemic, which was very severe, he took charge of the Isolation Hospital, where there were at one time forty cases. Dr. Bean, who was in immediate charge, came out about twice a week to give him directions and advice. Dr. Selby further pursued his studies in Willoughby College, Ohio, and the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which latter institution he graduated. At that time Drs. Mott and Martyn Paine were instructors there.

Returning to Milwaukee, Dr. Selby commenced the practice of his profession in 1845, and attended to an extensive practice for many years, until his retirement. During the cholera epidemic of 1850 he treated many victims of the dread disease. His interest in the welfare of the city was ever keen, and his influence for good in such matters intelligently directed. In 1846 he was appointed a member of the first Board of School Commissioners, which board organized a school system for the city. Shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war he was appointed, by President Lincoln, pension agent for Milwaukee, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until July, 1866. Throughout his active years he was an earnest, public-spirited citizen, alive to the interests of his profession and the city of his residence, and he won the highest esteem of his fellow practitioners and fellowmen everywhere.

## SELDEN BENNETT SPERRY, M. D.

Selden Bennett Sperry, M. D., has passed the greater part of his professional life in the city of Milwaukee, where he has attained substantial position as a high example of the earnest, devoted physician. He is essentially a "family physician," a type than which none ranked higher as benefactors of humanity, morally as well as physically, and which in this age of specialism has been almost threatened with extinction. But that will never come to pass while there are men who follow the medical profession for what a few years ago was looked upon as its only aim—the relief of suffering humanity, not the mere attainment of scientific knowledge and greatness. Not, however, that the work of the student and experimentalist is to be deprecated; they are born to their work as the other is to his, but the family doctor has a hold on the hearts of his patrons which nothing can weaken. Dr. Sperry is a credit to his family as well as to his profession. He comes of sterling American ancestry, being a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard Sperry, who settled in New Haven in 1640, and is best known as the friend of the Regicides, Goffe and Whalley, who fled to this country, and whom he hid on his farm near New Haven. From him the line is traced through Richard (2), Moses, Moses (2), Moses (3), Moses (4), Moses (5) and Moses Johnson.

Dr. Moses Johnson Sperry, the father of Dr. Selden Bennett Sperry, was a native of Manchester, Vermont. He was reared by an aunt, and passed the greater part of his youth in Perry Center, New York, later removing to Welshfield, Ohio. His mother died at the latter place, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Moses J. Sperry read medicine with a physician in Ohio, and was a young man when he migrated West to the then new State of Wisconsin, in 1847. He settled at Delafield, where he passed the remainder of his life in the successful pursuit of his chosen calling, dying in 1879, at the age of fifty-six years. Dr. Sperry married Permelia D. Hawks, and their family consisted of six children, four of whom survive: Martha (unmarried), Thurlow, Selden Bennett, and Agnes (unmarried).

Selden Bennett Sperry was born May 15, 1859, at Delafield, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he passed his early life, attending in youth the public schools. His professional training was gained at the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. He commenced the active practice of his profession in his native place, being located in Delafield for nine years. Since that time he has been a resident of Milwaukee, where he has met with unusual success as a general practitioner, establishing an excellent reputation. He has become identified with various institutions of high standing, being attending physician to the Milwaukee Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Emergency Hospital, and is an inter-



ested member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Brainard Medical Society and the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

The Doctor married, in September, 1887, Miss Susan Sitgreaves Kemper, who was born in Nashotah, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, daughter of Samuel Relf and Mary A. (Wiseman) Kemper. The Doctor and his wife are members of All Saints Cathedral.

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### FRANKLIN E. WALBRIDGE, M. D.

This Milwaukee physician is a native of Wisconsin, and has passed all his life in the State. Since 1884 he has been established in Milwaukee, where he has succeeded in building up an excellent practice, and he has been quite a prominent member of the profession and the various medical societies. Dr. Walbridge was born on September 23, 1851, on his father's farm in Avoca, Iowa county, Wisconsin, son of Solon R. and Harriet (Gage) Walbridge. He received his education in the common schools and at private schools, which he attended until ready to enter the Medical Department of the University of Ann Arbor (Michigan), from which he was graduated in 1877. The early years of his professional career were passed in Weyauwega, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1884, the year of his removal to Milwaukee. That city has since been the field of his practice, in which he has met with such substantial success. The Doctor holds membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society (of which he was president in 1903-04) and the American Medical Association.

Dr. W. H. Washburn pays the following tribute to him: "Dr. F. E. Walbridge came to Milwaukee in 1884, after having buffeted with a country practice for seven years, during which he developed those masculine and resourceful qualities which make the country doctor on the average the superior of the city doctor or their average. Large of body, large of mind, gifted with rare judgment and skill, he soon achieved a success in his new field of labor. But while always remaining a general practitioner he is best known and most highly esteemed as a surgeon of boldness, skill and cautious judgment, as near perfect in technique as is possible for any man to be, and a diagnostician of high rank.

"Always concerned for the welfare of medicine as a science as well as an art, and actively interested in whatever tends to the betterment of both, he exhibits very little of the ego, but strives ever for the dignity of the profession. The Doctor is one of those men whose personal and professional accomplish-





*John Bell M.B. M.D.*

ments and conduct lead one to believe that if there be a 'Brahmin Caste' among doctors he is of it."

The venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., speaks thus of Dr. Walbridge: "Dr. F. E. Walbridge was educated in medicine at the University of Michigan, from the Medical Department of which he graduated in 1877, and subsequently settled in Milwaukee. With excellent natural endowments, good education and commendable industry he has acquired an enviable reputation both as a physician and surgeon, and is highly esteemed as a citizen."

Fraternally Dr. Walbridge is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Commandery, Milwaukee. He was married to Miss Mary E. Dzienanowski, daughter of Count Dzienanowski, April 15, 1875. They attend the Congregational Church.



### JOHN BELL, M. B., M. D.

John Bell, M. B., M. D., late of Benton Harbor, Michigan, was a very successful practitioner, who did not forget the struggles of his earlier days, and stooped from the lofty heights he scaled to lend a helping hand to those who had it all to gain. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1840, and received his first schooling in the grammar schools of Milton, Canada, completing the course in 1858. That same year he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. C. Freeman, with whom he remained three years, in the meantime attending the Medical Department of the Toronto University. In 1861 that University conferred upon him the degree of M. B. Prior to this, he had, in 1860, gone to the University of New York City, and passed the medical examination, but not yet having attained his twenty-one years, he could not be given his degree. In 1864 he returned to New York, and was made an M. D., from the University there. He first located for practice in Milton, Canada, with his former preceptor, but after six months, he went to Michigan, and located in St. Joseph, where he remained only a few months, when he removed his office one and one-half miles distant, to Benton Harbor, where he afterward built up a large and lucrative practice. He was surgeon for the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus Railway Company, and Examiner for the New York Mutual, the New York Life, the Pennsylvania Mutual, the Equitable, and the Travelers' Life Insurance Companies. He was also Surgeon General for the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Bell was a member of the Berrien County Medical Society, of which he was President two different terms, and also belonged to the American

Medical Association. He was also a member of the Commandery of Benton Harbor, and was Master of the Masonic Lodge seven years, and High Priest two years.

Dr. Bell was married in 1867 to Miss Antoinette Hopkins, of Trumansburg, New York. In all the time it was necessary for him to devote to his practice, the Doctor did not lose sight of his duties as a loyal, faithful citizen, and while he had no time to devote to the active work in politics, and had not time to seek offices, he did not seek to evade the duties the people thrust upon him, and he served two terms as Mayor of Benton Harbor, and was President of the Village Council. In his death the Medical world lost a faithful and intelligent practitioner, and the people of Berrien county a tried and true friend.

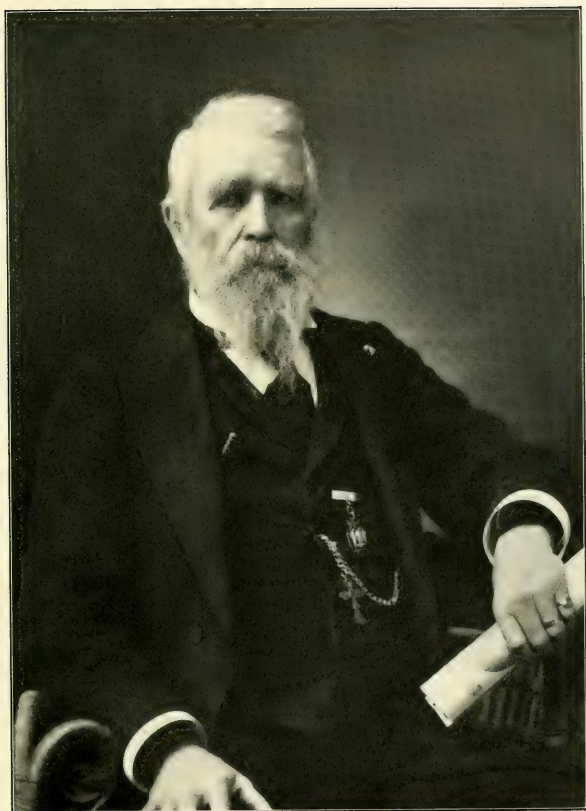
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JOHN M. EVANS, M. D.

John M. Evans, M. D., of Evansville, Wisconsin. Any work relating to the medical practitioners of Wisconsin, would be incomplete did it not contain mention of the well-known and beloved Dr. John Evans, of Evansville. That the town in which he has for so many years made his home bears his name, is but a slight testimonial of the regard in which he is held, professionally and socially. He is a native of Rutland county, Vermont, where he was born in 1820, a son of Calvin R. and Penelope (Goodrich) Evans. The public schools of the Green Mountain State afforded him his literary training, and in 1838, he left his old home in New England to carve out for himself a new home, in what was then the Far West. He located in La Porte, Indiana, where for three years he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1843 he began the study of medicine in the La Porte (Ind.) Medical College, working at any honorable employment he could get, in order to pay the expenses of his education. In 1846 he secured his degree of M. D., and that year located in what is now Evansville, Wisconsin, but was then known as "The Grove," a place that numbered less than fifty souls. His personal history in those early days would fill a volume. His work was not confined to his profession alone, but as the town grew and the country improved, Dr. Evans progressed with it, and he stands out a conspicuous figure of those pioneer days, loved and respected in the present.

In 1861, he went out as Surgeon for the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1866. When his services were no longer needed by his country he returned home, and associated with himself, Dr. Charles Smith—a partnership that continued for seventeen years, when Dr. Evans established a drug business for himself, although still continuing in practice.





John M. Evans, M.D.



Dr. Evans is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Association, and the Pharmaceutical Association of Wisconsin, and is Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The municipal welfare of his town has never been lost sight of in the midst of his professional duties. He was the first Mayor of the town, and for thirteen years labored for the benefit of the public schools, as a member of the school board. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has a lively faith in the principles of his party. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian. While probably the oldest physician in the State, he is hale and hearty, with as keen an interest in his profession and in the great questions of the day, as when he first set foot in the wilderness to aid in making a path for civilization.

In 1853, Dr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Emma Clement, a native of New York, and to them three children were born: Dr. John M., Jr., Emma E., and Anna P., the last named being now deceased.

Dr. John M. Evans, Jr., was born in 1858, and attended the public schools of Evansville, Wisconsin, graduating in 1876. He, too, decided to enter the professional world, read medicine with his father for three years, and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1882. For the next six years he practiced in Evansville, and in 1884 passed the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Pharmacy, at Madison. In 1888, he went to Europe to still further prepare himself for efficiency in the medical world. He spent seven months in Vienna, practicing in the General Hospital, one month in Munich, three and a half months in London, and then returned to Evansville. He is a member of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and is ex-Vice-President of same. In 1885 he was married to Miss May Johnson, of Evansville, and they have two children, Adelaide and Clement.

Socially both father and son rank very high, and both are prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity. Dr. Evans, Sr., is a member of Blue Lodge, R. A. M., the Commandery and Consistory, of the Shrine, is a 32d degree Mason, and Dr. Evans, Jr., belongs to the Janesville Commandery, No. 2.

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### SIGMUND BLOCH, M. D.

Sigmund Bloch, M. D., is a prominent physician and valued citizen of Muskegon, Michigan, and notwithstanding the claims of a large practice finds time for intelligent participation in local affairs.

Doctor Bloch was born June 7, 1846, in Bohemia, Austria. He received excellent educational advantages during his youth, being educated in the con-

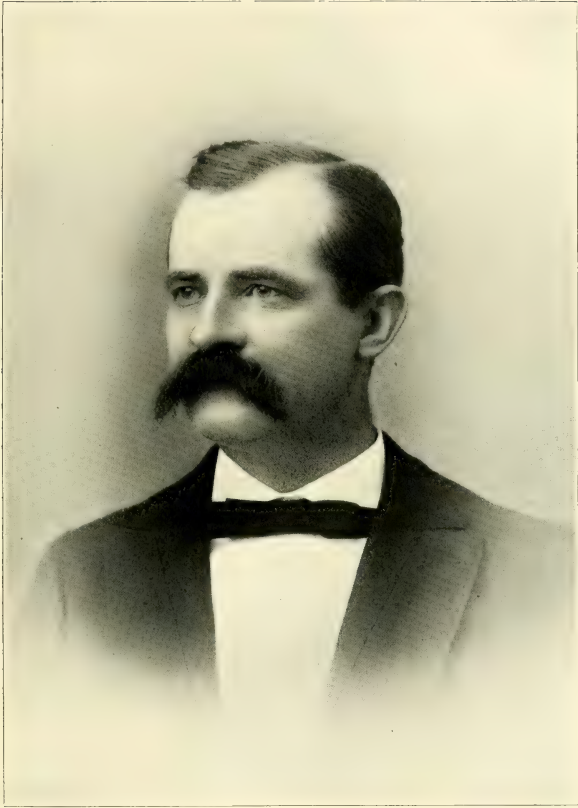
vent of the Jesuits of his native country, and having studied at the Universities of Prague and Vienna. Besides being a Hebrew, Latin and Greek scholar, the Doctor speaks and writes eight different languages—German, English, French, Spanish, Bohemian, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian. He has traveled extensively in Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Turkey. Among his accomplishments also may be mentioned a knowledge of stenography. On his graduation from the University at Vienna, in 1876, he came to America, locating in Muskegon, where he has since remained in continuous practice. He is a member of the Muskegon County Medical Society, of which he has been President, and is an active member of the Michigan State Medical Society. He holds the office of Examiner for several old line insurance companies, and several fraternal insurance associations. Socially the Doctor is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and his public spirit has been shown by efficient service as Alderman and member of the Board of Public Works of Muskegon.



### CHARLES M. GOULD, M. D.

Prominent among the practicing physicians of West Superior, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch, a native of New England, but for many years identified with the Northwest. He came to Minnesota when a lad of twelve years, and has since been closely associated with the growing prosperity of that region. The grandfather of our subject, Col. Daniel Gould, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, and there lived and died. Nathan Gould, the father, married at Fairfield, Connecticut, his native town, Miss Mary A. Sawyer, a native of Cornwall, that State. In 1860 he removed from Connecticut to Lake City, Minnesota, where he embarked in mercantile business. He now lives retired at Northfield, Minnesota, aged eighty years. The wife of his early manhood died at the age of twenty-eight years, when the son, the subject of this sketch, was too young to remember her. She was a woman richly endowed with all the Christian graces, and a lifelong member of the Methodist Church.

Charles M. Gould, our subject, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 18, 1849, and at the age of twelve years became with his parents' family a resident of Minnesota. He received an excellent classical education in the common schools and at Hamlin University. The first few years of his adult life were spent as a pharmacist and druggist. He was connected for a time with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and for thirteen years carried on the drug business at Lake City, Minnesota, and at River Falls, Wisconsin. While in business he began the study of medicine, and in 1882 he



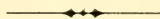
Chas. Gould M.D.





graduated from the Medical Department of the Northwestern University. Doctor Gould began his medical practice at River Falls, where he was engaged continuously in practice for ten years. In the fall of 1892 he came to West Superior, Wisconsin, and there has continued in practice to the present time. During the winter of 1891-92 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post Graduate School. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine, the Douglas County Medical Society, and the Northwestern Inter-County Medical Society. He has served as president of the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine, is a censor of the Douglas County Society and at the present time is Health Commissioner of the city of Superior.

Among the social organizations, Doctor Gould is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics he is a Republican. He was married at River Falls, Wisconsin, in 1892, to Mrs. Ida P. Andrews, née Powell.



### ADELLON P. ANDRUS, M. D.

Desiring a wider field for practice, Dr. Andrus, the subject of this sketch, removed in 1889 from Fairchild, Wisconsin, to Ashland, the same State. The change brought full fruition to the widening capacities and skill of the young physician, and he now ranks among the most successful practitioners of that thriving city.

Dr. Andrus was born at Binghamton, Broome county, New York, November 10, 1854, the son of S. P. and Mary Jane (Morrison) Andrus, and the grandson of Japhet Andrus, who was a native of New York State and who for many years owned and operated a farm near Binghamton, that State. Both parents of our subject were natives of Broome county, New York. A few years after his marriage, the father, who was a mason by trade, moved to Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, where he continued working at his trade for some time, also engaging in farming; then removed to Chicago, where he now resides.

Adellon P. Andrews was two years of age when he came with his parents to Illinois. He acquired a good education in the public schools of Chicago, and at Drew's Business College. Adopting medicine as his profession, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in 1880. His first location was at Fairchild, Wisconsin, and there he remained in constant practice for nine years, or until 1889, when he removed to Ashland, his present home. Doctor Andrus is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the American Association of Official

Surgeons. He is a member of the Pension Board. In politics the Doctor is a staunch Republican, and is chairman of the County Board, and Supervisor of the Fourth ward of Ashland. Among the social orders he is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. F., the M. W. A. and the A. O. U. W.

Dr. Andrus has been twice married. By his first wife he has two children, Adellon and Grace. His present wife was Miss Maria Gilbertson, of Levis, Wisconsin. Doctor and Mrs. Andrus are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been an officer for many years.



### HON. JOHN C. CORBUS, M. D.

Hon. John C. Corbus, M. D., former superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for the Insane at Kankakee, and now located in Mendota, that State, is a man whose wide and accurate knowledge of medical science is accompanied by rare ability. For many years he practiced successfully at Mendota, Illinois, and among the public positions in which he served with conspicuous success was that of member of the Illinois State Board of Charities, to which he was appointed by Governor Beveridge, and continued in same through all the administrations up to and including that of Governor Fifer. For twelve years he served as President of the Board.

Dr. Corbus was born September 30, 1833, at Millersburg, Ohio, where he attended the common schools and the academy. At eighteen he began the study of medicine with Drs. Samuel Welch and S. G. Armour, and after three years of preliminary reading he took a course in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio. On graduating he located at Orville, Ohio, but after one year he removed to Lee county, Illinois, where he remained for five years. In 1862 he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and nine months later he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, but ill health compelled him to resign. In 1863 he settled at Mendota, Illinois, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. After his appointment on February 6, 1899, as Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, by Governor Tanner, he resided in Kankakee, but on leaving that institution he was gladly welcomed back to his old home in Mendota. He is a member of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, and the Illinois State Medical Society. His interest in educational advancement is shown by several years of effective service as President of the Mendota School Board, and also his work in connection with the State Board of Charities, which has made him a valued member of the National Confer-





*W. T. Buck M.D.*



ence on Charities. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and for about eight years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Doctor is a member of the Loyal Legion, and is active in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Knight Templar degree. In 1870 he was married in Wayne county, Ohio, to Miss Minerva McFarland, who died in Mendota in 1891, and his present wife was formerly Mrs. Helen E. Ruggles, widow of Robert Ruggles, of Mendota. He has had five children, all by the first marriage. One died in infancy and the following survive: Frank G., John C., Jr., Ella M., and Robert C.



### HORATIO B. BUCK, M. D.

Horatio B. Buck, M. D., who, for the third of a century, has been prominent in the city of Springfield, Illinois, as an able physician and progressive citizen, is a native of the State of Maine, born January 27, 1832, in the county of York.

Dr. Reuben Buck, the father of our subject, was born near Boston, Massachusetts, of Scottish ancestry, and after completing his education for the medical profession, he wedded Miss Alice Jaquith, of the same locality, by whom he had a family of four sons and five daughters, our subject being the youngest. After marriage Dr. Reuben Buck removed to Acton, York county, Maine, where he passed a long and successful professional life, dying there in September, 1874, in his eighty-eighth year, ten years after his wife, who passed away at the age of seventy-six. He was a man of prominence and influence, exerting his power for the prosperity and advancement of the community in which he lived, and was a true champion for the cause of temperance, as well as an active worker in the Sunday-school.

Dr. Horatio B. Buck received in his boyhood a liberal academic education, and, having early evinced a strong desire to enter his father's profession, and his fondness for the work being encouraged by his father and brother, who at that time were associated as partners in medical practice, he was accorded the best of opportunities to pursue his inclinations. In 1852 he commenced reading medicine under the preceptorship of his father, four years being so passed, at the end of which time he took up the profession of teacher, merely as a stepping stone to other professional duties, and taught for some time in a district school at Lebanon, Maine. He then began a course of study in the Medical department of Bowdoin (Maine) College, on the completion of which he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1856, receiving the degree of M. D., also a private letter of

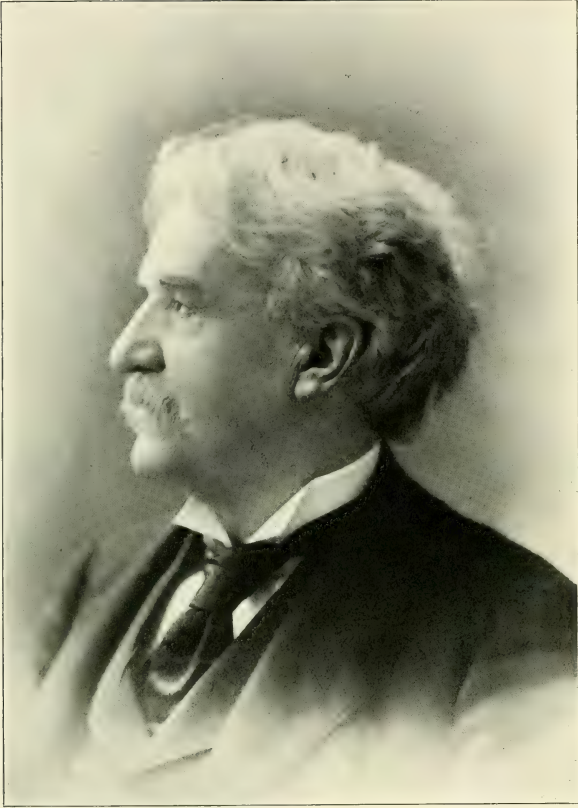
recommendation from Dr. Joseph Pancoast, one of the foremost surgeons of his day. This had seemed to him, as a boy, the height of a young physician's attainment—Philadelphia being at that time the medical emporium of the country.

Dr. Buck at once entered upon his professional life in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1862, in which year, the Civil war being at its height, he patriotically offered his services to the government, and, they being accepted, he entered upon duty as a Physician and Surgeon in Columbia College Hospital. After six months (having passed a rigid examination before the board at Washington), he was given a Surgeon's Commission, with the rank of United States Volunteer (equivalent to the Regular Army rank), by President Lincoln. His first duty under his commission as United States Volunteer was charge of the regular artillery attached to a Division of the Second Army Corps. After the battle of Chancellorsville under General Hooker, the artillery of all the three divisions was brigaded, and Doctor Buck had full charge of a Brigade of Artillery, Second Army Corps, consisting of both regular and volunteer artillery. From that time until the spring of 1864, he was with the Army of the Potomac in all its campaigns, after which he was sent to Springfield, Illinois, and there found an extensive field of labor, that city being the rendezvous of troops from all parts of the State. Sickness was continually breaking out among them, and Doctor Buck found his time fully occupied, but he was thoroughly equal to the task. The accommodations for the sick and wounded at this place were very inadequate and unsatisfactory, but in a short time, however, mainly through his instrumentality, more commodious quarters were established, and better arrangements made for the comfort of the patients. This measure was a laudable one, and its wisdom was shown by the great reduction of mortality. After continuing his labors in Springfield until July, 1865, Doctor Buck was transferred to Madison, Wisconsin, to aid in closing up a large general hospital, which task was accomplished in six months, and he, then feeling that the government no longer needed his services, resigned and turned his attention to private practice.

In January, 1866, the Doctor made his permanent location in Springfield, as a Physician and Surgeon, and has here succeeded in making for himself an enviable reputation in the front rank of the many able medical practitioners of the great State of Illinois. Indeed his reputation is not confined, as may be readily inferred, to Springfield, or even the entire State, for the prominent part he has taken in various medical assemblies has made him known to many throughout the Union, where, it may be almost said, his name is "familiar as household words."

Doctor Buck has served as Vice-President of the State Medical Society, and was its delegate to the American Medical Association, which convened





EDWARD W. JENKS, M. D., LL. D.

in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1879 he was President of the Tri-State Medical Society, now known as the Missouri Valley Medical Society. He has been a member of the Pension Board continuously since 1877, with the exception of eight years, during President Cleveland's administration, when he resigned. He has been re-appointed, and is now President of said Board; he is also Medical Director of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, which is the pioneer old-line company in Illinois. He was previously Medical Director of the Franklin Life Association, which conducted business on the natural premium plan, with a security fund. About July 1, 1898, this association was consolidated with the People's Company, chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is now a legal reserve company. The Doctor has won the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

On March 17, 1863, Doctor Buck was united in marriage, with Miss Lizzie Heller, daughter of George K. Heller, a highly respected and influential citizen of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born seven children, two sons and five daughters. The mother died April 22, 1898. In religious faith the Doctor is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Springfield.



### EDWARD W. JENKS, M. D., LL. D.

That city is unfortunate, indeed, which has no resident or residents to whom it points with pride—men the ripples of whose fame have widened almost around the world. The city of Detroit, Michigan, has a few citizens to whom has come pre-eminence. Among the number is Doctor Jenks, who as a specialist in gynecology is famed beyond the confines of his own country.

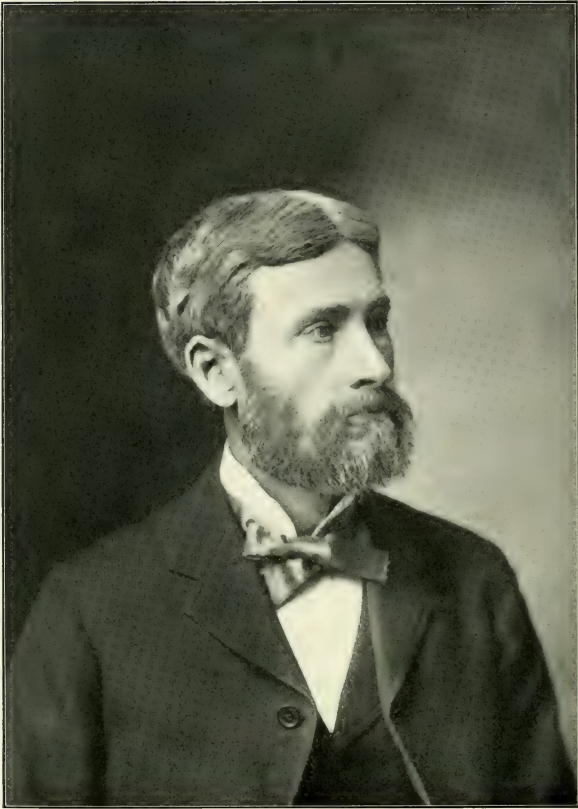
Dr. Jenks was born at Victor, N. Y., in 1833, son of Nathan and Jane B. (Bushnell) Jenks, and is a direct descendant of Joseph Jenks, one of the Colonial governors of Rhode Island. He acquired his early education in the La Grange (Indiana) Collegiate Institute, which was mainly endowed by his father early in the century, and which for many years was one of the famous schools of northern Indiana and southern Michigan. Choosing medicine as his profession, our subject then entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, as a private pupil of Profs. James R. Wood and William Darling. Subsequently he attended the once famous Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, where he was under the special tutelage of the late Prof. C. L. Ford, a renowned teacher of anatomy. Returning to New York, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College for the reason that his preceptor, Doctor Wood, was one of its leading professors, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1864, with the degree of M. D.



Doctor Jenks located at once in Detroit. He was soon officially connected with Harper Hospital, St. Mary's, St. Luke's and the Woman's Hospitals, and was a prominent member of the first staff of the Detroit Medical College, which he was largely instrumental in founding, and which subsequently became the Detroit College of Medicine. Doctor Jenks was its first president, and also filled the Chairs of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women for a period of ten years. While so engaged he was elected to and accepted the same Chair in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, which he retained for four years, and then resigned on account of the labor involved in connection with his professorial duties and large practice at Detroit. In 1879 he resigned his various positions in Detroit and removed to Chicago, where he filled the Chair of Gynecology in the Chicago Medical College for some years, but for domestic reasons he resigned, and returned to Detroit, and has since devoted himself to private practice.

Doctor Jenks has always maintained an eminent rank among the physicians of Detroit. He has been a regular contributor to the leading medical and scientific publications, and many of his works have been translated and quoted in every part of the civilized world. A list of his contributions to medical literature would be a long one, but among his most notable works are: "Practice of Gynecology in Ancient Times," two contributions to "A System of Practical Medicine by American Authors," edited by Dr. William Pepper; two contributions to "Mann's American System of Gynecology." In 1888 he wrote "Disorders of Menstruation" for the "Physician's Leisure Library," which has passed through three editions, and in 1889 he delivered an address before the State Medical Society on the "Education of Girls from a Medical Standpoint," which attracted much attention and was highly commended, particularly by educators, in all parts of the country. Dr. Fordyce Barker, the distinguished obstetrician of New York, has said, "with obstetricians and gynecologists, both in the United States and Europe, Doctor Jenks has borne a high reputation as a contributor to the science and practice in these departments, and as an able writer whose many papers must be well known generally." Dr. Jenks was one of the founders, and is a fellow, of the American Gynecological Society, and is a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, England; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society (of which he has been president); an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Association; the Maine Medical Association; the Toledo Medical Society; the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; U. P. Medical Society of Michigan; and the Northwestern Medical Society of Indiana; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; member of the American Social Science Association, of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Detroit Gynecological Society, the Wayne County Medical Society, and





*R. K. Paine M.D.*

other learned associations, both at home and abroad. In brief, he is a member of many of the prominent medical and surgical associations and societies of America, and has frequently held offices in these renowned organizations.

In 1866 Doctor Jenks was one of the founders, and for four years was a member of the editorial staff, of the *Detroit Review of Medicine*, which was the predecessor of the *American Lancet*. Doctor Jenks is now serving his second term as one of the commissioners of the State Board of Correction and Charities of Michigan, an office of importance and great responsibility. For years he was a member of the Detroit Board of Health, and in that official capacity has rendered the city most valuable service. Doctor Jenks is actively engaged in his practice, and he devotes the greater portion of his time to the specialty which has gained him his reputation, and in which he is a recognized authority. He received the degree of LL. D. from Albion College, Michigan, in 1878.

The first wife of Doctor Jenks was Julia Darling, of Warsaw, New York. His second wife, who died in September, 1900, was Sarah R., the eldest daughter of the late Hon. James F. Joy, who is often called Detroit's "Grand Old Man." To Doctor and Mrs. Jenks were born two children, Martha and Dr. Nathan, the latter of whom is now associated with his father in practice in Detroit.



### RICHARD KENDALL PAINE, M. D.

With the sturdy characteristics of Puritan ancestors, this prominent physician of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, rapidly won for himself a notable place in the history of the medical profession in the Badger State. He was born in Vermont, in 1841, son of William B. Paine, a farmer and mechanic of the Green Mountain State. At the age of ten years he was brought by his parents to the then unredeemed West, and they made their home in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The public schools at the new home furnished our subject with a good preliminary education, which he supplemented by a course in the Wayland Academy. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but the following September was discharged on account of ill health, and was obliged to spend some time in the bracing air of Minnesota to recuperate his lost strength. In 1867 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Patchen, of Fond du Lac, but soon after returned to Mankato, Minnesota, teaching school and continuing his medical studies with Dr. A. L. Dornberg. In 1871 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated two years later with the degree of M. D. For over two years after his graduation he was one of the physicians at the Hahnemann Hospital, and

also took a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College. In 1874 he located at Manitowoc, and for the ensuing twenty-six years has continued in most successful practice. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Wisconsin League of Medical Licentiates, which latter society was organized in Milwaukee, March 6, 1900, our subject suggesting the name. Fraternally he belongs to the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A., and the Royal Arcanum, for all of which he is Medical Examiner. The best medical journals have received articles from him relative to General Practice and Surgery.

In 1874 Doctor Paine was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Patchen, daughter of Dr. A. J. Patchen (now deceased), who was a well-known dentist of Manitowoc. Two children, Richard A. and Bessie, have been born of this union.

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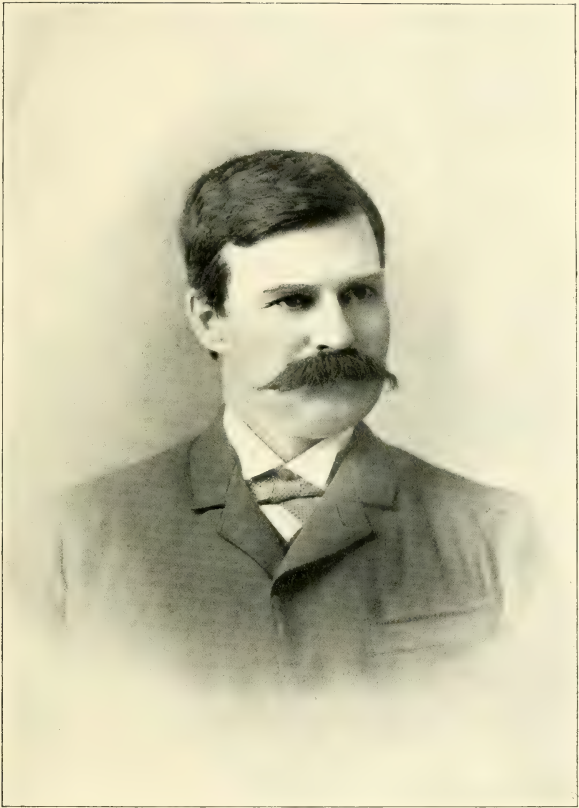
### LEDYARD VERDINE LEWIS, M. D.

Ledyard Verdine Lewis, M. D., of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, July 9, 1845, but is a thorough Western man, having been brought by his father, C. A. Lewis, to Wisconsin when only nine years of age. At this time, in 1854, they located at Sun Prairie, where the father took up land and successfully cultivated it. Now at the advanced age of more than four score, and his good wife also, Mr. Lewis is still an honored resident of Sun Prairie, and tenderly cared for by Doctor Lewis. Of their children, Julian C. was a member of Company B, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, belonging to the Iron Brigade, in the Civil war, and gave up his life as a sacrifice to his country in the battle of Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862. Another son died in Virginia township, Union county, South Dakota, October 29, 1881. Flora married Seth Higgins, of Union county, South Dakota, October 2, 1876, and now resides there on a farm owned by her brother, Doctor Lewis.

Dr. Ledyard V. Lewis pursued his studies in the public school, and was graduated from the Sun Prairie high school, subsequently pursuing a course in the University of Wisconsin. In 1867 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, but after remaining there one year, he decided to complete his professional studies at Rush Medical College, Chicago, which institution he entered in 1869, and was graduated with his degree of M. D. in the following year.

The Doctor at once located at Sun Prairie, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In addition to his regular calling, he has also been engaged in the drug business, establishing himself in that line





*L. V. Lewis M.D.*



in 1879. The Doctor is a member of the Central Wisconsin and Wisconsin State Medical societies, and was President of the Dane County Medical Society, prior to the merging of that organization into the Society of Central Wisconsin. He is Medical Examiner for many of the old-line insurance companies, including the New York Life, the Detroit Mutual, the Northwestern (of Milwaukee), the Illinois Life, the Northwestern (of Minneapolis), the Penn Mutual, the Equitable and the Fidelity. He also holds that position in several benevolent associations.

In spite of his busy professional life, Doctor Lewis has found time to take an active part in public work, and has greatly interested himself in local affairs, serving for two years as President of the Village Board, and as postmaster of Sun Prairie during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. The Doctor has always been Republican in politics, and is now chairman of the Republican Village Committee, and member of the Dane county Republican committee. Although he has been frequently urged to become a candidate for member of the Assembly, or for State Senator, he has steadily declined.

He has always taken a great interest in local enterprises. During its first year (1900) he was President of the Canning Company, located in his home town, and it was due to his energy that sufficient stock was sold to organize successfully, build, equip and operate the same. He was re-elected president, but owing to other duties, was obliged to decline.

Village improvements have ever found in him a warm advocate, and it was through his efforts that the streets of the entire village were macadamized, that the village hall was built, and, finally, against the opposition of many worthy citizens, secured, through argument and articles published in the local papers, a majority vote in favor of village waterworks, now so successfully and satisfactorily supplying the citizens with water. Dr. Lewis's financial interests embrace real estate in Sun Prairie and farming lands in South Dakota.

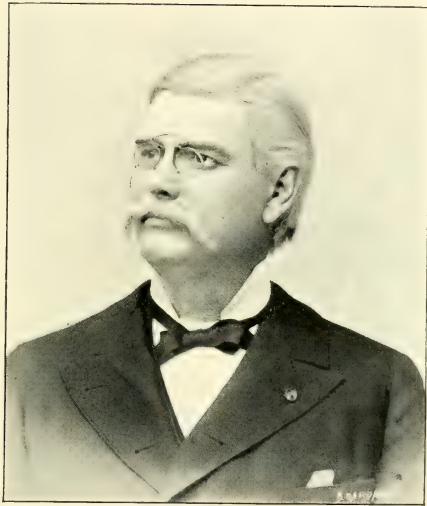
Fraternally, Doctor Lewis has, since 1868, been identified with the A. F. & A. M., of Sun Prairie, for many years as secretary, and later for many years as W. M., and he has also been connected with the camp of the M. W. A., having been the first Venerable Counsel of the camp.

In 1872 Doctor Lewis was married to Miss Ada Annise, of Amherst, Ohio.

## HORACE E. MANN, M. D.

Horace E. Mann, M. D., of Marinette, Wisconsin, one of the oldest physicians on the Menominee river, was born in Braintree, Vermont, in 1844, and attended the district schools of that town until twelve years old. Then, his father having died, he with his mother and younger brother removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he attended school until sixteen years of age. At that time he was appointed a clerk in the postoffice at that place, where he served until Lincoln's election, when, by change of the postmaster, he lost his position. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers, in which he served as private until February, 1865. After reaching Beaufort, South Carolina, with Sherman's army, he was promoted, by special order of the Secretary of War, to First Lieutenant and adjutant of the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, a regiment of Southern men, located at Memphis, Tennessee, into which he was mustered, and with which he served until the end of the war. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment, and returned to his old home, Fond du Lac. In 1866 our subject was appointed chief clerk in the postoffice, and served in that position for six years. While serving as such he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Doctors Mayham and Phillips, and continued thus until 1873, when he entered Rush Medical College. From there he went to Brooklyn, New York, to the Long Island Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1874. He at once located at Marinette, Wisconsin, where he has been in the continuous practice of his profession for twenty-seven years, and where he has won an enviable place in the medical world. In the spring of 1883 Doctor Mann started the Menominee River Hospital, at Marinette, which is now managed by an incorporated company, under the name of the Marinette & Menominee Hospital Co., of which Doctor Mann is President and General Manager. He has associated with him in the medical and surgical work of the hospital Dr. G. F. Colter, who is vice-president of the company.

Dr. Mann was appointed, in 1888, Assistant Surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard, with which he served until mustered into the United States service, in 1898. He went with his regiment to the war, but owing to ill health was obliged to resign, and was mustered out at Charleston, South Carolina, returning to his home at Marinette, and resuming the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Fox River Medical Society; the Wisconsin State Medical Society; and President of the Board of Pension Examiners. Dr. Mann has been very prominent in Masonic circles, having been Master of his Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Wisconsin; he is also a Knight Templar.



H. E. Mann M.D.









W. Nicholson,

In 1867 the Doctor married Miss Flora Tracy, of Fond du Lac, and they have two sons, who are both engaged in successful business in Chicago. The eldest, Dr. Ford E. Mann, graduated in medicine in 1899, but has not engaged in the active practice of his profession, having a prospect of a successful business life.

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### ALMON W. NICHOLSON, M. D.

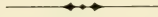
Almon W. Nicholson, M. D., of Newberry, Michigan, is a native of Connecticut, born in the year 1846. At Farmington (Ohio) College he enjoyed a thorough literary training, and in 1867 entered the United States Pension Office at Hartford, Connecticut, where for one year he served as chief clerk and one year, subsequently, as cashier. Later he commenced his medical studies, with Dr. F. P. Benjamin, of Massachusetts, remaining with him for one year. In 1871 he was matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom two years later, with the degree of M. D. During the last year of his course he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution.

The Doctor commenced his practice at Hoytville, Michigan, where he remained nine years. For several years thereafter he was identified with the State Board of Health in Sanitary work, with headquarters at Lansing, Michigan. On account of ill health, however, he was obliged to seek a change of climate, and in 1886 removed to the Upper Peninsula, locating at Newberry. Here he has established a good practice, and is now the oldest physician in point of service in that town.

Dr. Nicholson is not only widely known professionally, but is a writer of some note. He has given considerable attention to topics connected with Climatology, one of his articles appearing in Bell's work on that subject. The title of one of his papers is "Atmospheric Ozone and the Best Methods of its Observation;" it was published by three States and elsewhere. Another article which has received favorable comment was published by the State of Michigan, under the title "Causation of Intermittent Fever." About eighteen articles from his pen have been published in the *American Meteorological Journal*, now of Washington, D. C. He has also written considerably on Obstetrics, and other surgical and medical topics. In line with his literary reputation it should be stated that the *Medical Examiner*, of New York City, awarded him the prize for the best article on "Sanitary Science and Its Relation to Insurance." Doctor Nicholson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Union Life Guards. He was married in 1873 to Miss Lydia Page, of London, England, who died in

1894, leaving two sons and one daughter. In 1899 he was married to Miss Ida Fretz, of Newberry, Michigan.

The Doctor's life may teach an impressive lesson of self-reliance and determination, the results of which are both notable and enviable. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, as is evident from the foregoing record.



### JOSEPH BELLAMY WHITING, M. D.

Joseph Bellamy Whiting, M. D., Janesville. The subject of this sketch is descended from a long line of New England ancestors, of English origin, in this country, the first having established himself at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1634. The family residence of his great-grandfather, William Whiting, at the head of Broad street, Milford, Connecticut, is still a landmark.

William Whiting was born in Connecticut, a son of a merchant sea captain, who visited Bordeaux, France, where the son, William, was educated. This experience introduced some French blood in the family, for he married a French lady, and brought her to his New England home. His son, John Whiting, was a farmer at Barkhamsted, Connecticut, and was widely known as a successful breeder of fine cattle. He was distinguished for his stern love of justice and his outspoken character. He was a thorough gentleman under all circumstances, and when he found himself in the wrong—as must occasionally be the experience of all men—he could not rest until amends such as were within his power had been made. On account of the death of his only child, John Whiting, Jr., when the subject of this biography was only two and one-half years old, the care of the latter was undertaken by the grandfather, who was well qualified for training the willing youth. Much of his manly character and worth is, perhaps, due to the kind admonitions and maxims of his courtly grandfather.

John Whiting, Jr., was a man of high intellectual power, and became noted as a school teacher, though he also engaged in farming with his father in Barkhamsted. He used an arithmetic of his own compilation, which he kept in manuscript, while teaching. He was killed by an accident, while engaged with others in harvesting the crop of a sick neighbor. Mr. Whiting was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1786, and his death occurred in 1825, at the early age of thirty-nine years. He married Mary Warner, who was born in Hamden, Connecticut, in 1796, and survived to the age of seventy-one years, dying in 1867. She was a noble Christian woman, of strong intellect, and her watchful care and beautiful life laid the foundations of the useful life of her son. The latter, in writing of her, says: "It is not too much to say





*J. B. Whiting.*



that whatever of good I have attained to has been largely due to her daily prayers and admonitions, which followed me wherever I went, this labor of love and duty ceasing only when her life itself was done."

Joseph B. Whiting was born at Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, December 16, 1822, and was named for a noted divine of that time. He is the youngest of five children born to John and Mary Whiting, the eldest being a son, and the others daughters. Doctor Whiting has often expressed regret that he did not receive a college education, a lack which the observer would hardly discover in meeting the scholarly man and able physician, whose conversation is so entertaining and instructive. Under home instruction and common school training, he was ready for an academic course at the age of thirteen years. At seventeen he began teaching, and continued that work for five years, because it was a ready means of self-support. After another year of academic study, he decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, and accordingly, in 1845, became a student in the office of Dr. Vincent Holcombe, a distinguished physician and surgeon at Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts. This step was taken largely through his admiration for the character and appearance of Doctor Holcombe, and he gave two years to earnest and thorough reading of the authorities. He attended his first course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1847. His second course was at Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vermont, at the close of which he took up further study with Drs. H. H. and T. Childs, both of whom were professors in Berkshire College, from which institution our subject graduated in 1848. He began the practice of his profession at Wolcottville, a manufacturing village of Litchfield county, Connecticut, where in the autumn of 1850 he married Miss Frances A. Hungerford, a daughter of John and Charlotte A. Hungerford, descended from one of the historic families of Connecticut. In 1852 he removed to Brooklyn, New York, but was obliged to relinquish a growing and lucrative practice there by the failing health of his wife, who died in 1854, after a year of travel in the hope of recovery. Broken in health, Doctor Whiting went to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, located at Lee, and soon assumed a leading position. The Berkshire District Medical Society, noted for the character and high standing of its members, made him its secretary, which honorable position he filled for a period of six years—until his removal from the State. The atmosphere of Berkshire is filled with a high literary flavor, and here was a field in which Doctor Whiting was fitted to shine. But for the interference of a hard, practical life he would, no doubt, have excelled as a literary man.

In 1860 Doctor Whiting contracted an alliance which changed the field of his labors and the current of his life. On his wedding the widow of Chief Justice Edward V. Whiton, of Wisconsin, he removed to Janesville, which has

ever since been his home, and where he is respected and admired by all who are privileged to know him. He is not given to making miscellaneous acquaintances, and, being somewhat reserved in manner, he is sometimes supposed to be proud and supercilious, qualities, however, which could not be farther removed from his nature. To know him is to recognize the kind heart which yearns toward all mankind, with a desire for its uplifting and emancipation from every ill that threatens its physical or moral welfare. Without considering popularity—except in so far as every man desires the good will or approbation of his fellow men—he seeks only the right, to which he always adheres on principle. His motto is "If you find you are wrong, get right just as soon as possible." While not free from foibles, which characterize most people, all of which he most freely admits, his thoughts occupy a high plane, and he rises above the petty annoyances and interests that fill the minds of many persons. This condition has not been attained without severe self-repression and culture, for he was born with a high temper and an extremely sensitive nature, which was always quick to resent any imposition.

Immediately after the removal to the West, the Civil war came on, and after the battle of Fort Donelson, Doctor Whiting offered his services gratuitously to Governor Harvey, who accepted, and sent him to the front to care for the wounded soldiers. For six months he was on duty among the sick and wounded at Mound City Hospital. On the formation of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Doctor Whiting was commissioned Surgeon thereof, and spent six weeks in examination of the men, while the regiment was being gathered in camp at Racine. The experience gained in previous hospital work was here used to the advantage of the service, and such men as were accepted proved equal to the hardships of active military life. The regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, to take part in the expedition against Vicksburg, via Grenada and Jackson, Mississippi, and Surgeon Whiting was detailed for special service near army headquarters. When the change of program was made, and the army moved by the way of the Mississippi river, a large hospital was established at Milliken's Bend, nearly opposite Vicksburg, in which Doctor Whiting was chief executive officer under Surgeon Franklin. At the end of three weeks Doctor Whiting succeeded Doctor Franklin as Surgeon-in-chief, and the latter returned to his division. The importance of this position may be understood in view of the fact that it was the largest general hospital in the Mississippi Valley below Cairo. It contained about three thousand persons, and was a model for good order, discipline and thorough attention to the care and wants of its inmates. The executive ability there displayed was noticeable in many ways other than maintaining good order and thorough discipline, which are the foundations of success. Its supplies for daily use were obtained from every available point,

a work of itself of no mean magnitude. Not only the quantity, but the quality, was scrupulously regarded, and an abundance was provided for all; yet, when the hospital was closed, in September, 1863, after an existence of seven months, there stood to its credit in the commissary department, as an unexpended balance, the handsome sum of \$10,000, which had been saved to the government by economy in the hospital administration, and which afforded proof, also, of the liberality of the government in providing for its hospital department. When the books were closed and returns made to Washington, the accounts were found clear and correct.

In November, 1863, Doctor Whiting was made Surgeon-in-chief of the military district of Natchez, Mississippi, with headquarters in that city. The hospitals were found to be in a demoralized condition, but in a short time order was restored. The district became infected with smallpox, which spread with great rapidity among the citizens and colored troops, but special hospital accommodations were at once provided, and further progress of the disease was averted. The necessities of the case required our subject's appointment by the military authorities as Mayor of the city, which office he ably filled for some months, when his health gave way, and a return home became inevitable, and he was honorably discharged from the service in July, 1864. He was brought home on a cot, attended by a trusted servant, and for a long time was an invalid.

In 1865, after a quiet rest at home, Doctor Whiting resumed, so far as his strength would allow, an active professional life, in which he has been engrossed ever since, with few interruptions. He is still affected in some degree by his life in the army. He is honored by his professional brethren as an able and successful practitioner, and in 1875 was unanimously chosen president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, but has never sought any but social honors. In private life he is a Christian gentleman, whose career is without a blemish. He is the true friend of the unfortunate inebriate, and has given much time and thought to the temperance question, strongly advocating total abstinence as the only wise and safe rule for the general public. In various ways he has proven that the duties of an able physician, a true philanthropist, and a good citizen are not at all incompatible. The public schools of Janesville and State Institutions have in various ways shared his interest and efforts. For five years he filled the office of secretary of the Wisconsin Institution for the Blind, of which he was a trustee for many years. For ten years he was Health Officer of the city of Janesville. His papers read before the State Medical Society have always received attention, and he has always advocated a high culture in literary attainments for young men who propose to enter the medical profession. He is clear and strong in expression, with no redundant ornamentation,



on every occasion, and his utterances are worthy of preservation. His addresses to the Chippewa Indians are models of clear, and wholesome admonition.

In 1893 Doctor Whiting was elected Medical Director of the Department of Wisconsin, and re-elected in 1894. In 1895 he was elected Surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, without a dissenting vote. In presenting his name to the Encampment, Governor Hoard of Wisconsin said:

"In presenting this name I desire to say simply that Doctor Whiting is one of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of our State; that he bears a medical record second to no man in the army; that his services during the war were of the most arduous character, and were discharged with most excellent ability; and if he is elected he will prove an honor to this body, and of great usefulness in the discharge of its work."

In personal appearance Doctor Whiting is tall, erect and commanding, and his presence is calculated to place every one on his good behavior. Without any pedantry or affectation, he enforces upon all the conviction that they are in the presence of a gentleman. For many years he has been a Warden of Christ Episcopal church, in Janesville, and, as an evidence of the estimation in which he is held in the Diocese, it may be mentioned that Bishop Kemper appointed him a member of a committee of three on "Church Literature" for the Diocese of Wisconsin. In political affairs he has always adhered to the Democratic party. Early in 1889 he was appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the commission to treat with the Chippewa Indians for the sale of their reservations at White Earth, Red Lake, Leech Lake, Fond du Lac and Vermillion Lake, in Minnesota, to the government. This was an undertaking attended with no small difficulties, on account of the suspicions of the Indians, who had been frequently defrauded by dishonest traders and government agents. The great heart of Doctor Whiting went out to those oppressed people, in whom he found human souls, and he soon won their confidence, materially aiding in securing their assent to the government's plans.

Doctor Whiting is now assisted in his practice by his son, Joseph B. Whiting, Jr., who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, class of 1887. His other children are, Frances Hungerford, now the wife of Edward Eugene Spalding; and Mary Louise, wife of John Kelly.





*P. G. McMillan M.D.*





*C. B. Cady M.D.*



## P. G. MCGILL, M. D.

One of the successful physicians of West Superior, Wisconsin, is Doctor McGill, who for the past ten years has been in practice at that city. He was born in Huntingdon county, Quebec, Canada, July 7, 1860, son of James and Sarah (Swords) McGill. James McGill, the father, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, son of James and Elizabeth (McGuire) McGill. The grandfather died in his native land, and his widow about 1836 came to America and settled in Canada. James McGill, the father, was at the time about sixteen years of age. In Canada he married Miss Sarah Swords, who was born at St. John Chrysostome, daughter of James and Margaret (Moore) Swords, both natives of County Limerick, Ireland.

The education of our subject began with a common and model school training. He then completed an eight-years classical course in Montreal before entering upon his medical studies. For four years he attended Victoria Medical College, at Montreal, completing the course in 1890. Doctor McGill began his practice at Lyon Mountain, Clinton county, New York, where he remained only a short time, in 1891 locating at West Superior, where he has built up a large and influential practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Inter-County Medical Society, the Douglas County Medical Society, and the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine. Doctor McGill is a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to the following fraternal societies: B. P. O. E., K. C., C. O. F., C. K. of W., and I. O. F.

Doctor McGill was married, in St. Paul, in 1898, to Miss Gertrude McGuinness, a native of that city, and to them have been born two sons, James Warren and Gerald Francis.

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CHARLES BISSELL CODY, M. D.

Charles Bissell Cody, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is one of the older practitioners in the State. His is not the first professional career in his family, as his maternal grandfather Bissell was a physician at Sackett's Harbor during the war of 1812. His grandfather Cody served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. Doctor Cody was born in 1831, at Vernon Center, New York, a son of P. Cody, a farmer and merchant of that State. He was educated in the schools at Whitesborough and Cazenovia, New York. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and engaged in the drug business, during which time he read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Barnes, of Ripon, Wisconsin.

sin. In 1867 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and there continued his studies until he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of M. D. The first four years of his practice were passed at Brandon, Wisconsin. In 1873 he located in Sheboygan Falls, where for nearly thirty years he devoted his entire time to the practice of his chosen calling. From the Falls he moved to Sheboygan City in May, 1900, where he is now located in practice. He is a member of the Sheboygan County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1870, the Doctor was wedded to Miss Adelia Pride, of Brandon, Wisconsin, and they have one son, Dr. Charles M. Cody, a graduate of the American Dental College, of Chicago, and now practicing dentistry in Sheboygan Falls.

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### HENRY HATCH, M. D.

A life filled with worthy achievements acts as an inspiration to others, and the following history of one who has made his own way to success in the medical profession, can not fail to convey a helpful lesson. Left an orphan at an early age, Doctor Hatch had much to contend with in securing an education for his chosen profession, yet he not only graduated from one of the noted medical colleges of the West, but has taken post-graduate courses in this country and Europe, preparing himself for work upon advanced scientific lines. For a number of years he has been in active practice in Quincy, Illinois, and from 1882 to 1887 he was connected with Quincy College of Medicine, Medical Department, Chaddock College, in that city, as professor in various chairs, while from 1882 to 1886 he was in charge of Blessing Hospital.

Dr. Hatch was born February 22, 1848, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after the death of his parents came to Illinois to work on a farm near Griggsville, being then only eight years old. In the intervals of farm labor he found opportunity to attend the local schools, and in 1862 and 1863 he took a course in the State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois, and about 1866 he went to Kansas, where he was employed at various occupations for two years. In 1868 he began the study of Medicine at Griggsville with Dr. E. R. Stoner, with whom he remained about three years. In the meantime he matriculated at Louisville Medical College, where he was graduated in 1873, with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Griggsville until 1876, and then went to New Salem, Illinois, where he remained until 1879, giving up practice to take a post-graduate course at Long Island Hospital Medical College, in Brooklyn, New York. In the same year he went to Europe for further study, and there he spent more than a year, the time being chiefly occupied in regular courses of study in

Berlin and Paris. On his return in 1881, he located at Quincy, Illinois, where he speedily built up a large practice.

In connection with various duties pertaining to an arduous practice, Doctor Hatch has found time for literary work and investigation. He has contributed a number of important papers to the American Encyclopedia. He was one of the first to announce the contagiousness of Tubercular Disease, and one of the first to write upon the subject of Electric Injuries, having an illustrated paper upon this subject read in Louisville before the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, at its meeting in Louisville in 1896. Besides, he has given considerable attention to the subject of Degenerates, and delivered an address on this subject, as President of the Tri-State Medical Society, at Keokuk, in 1901, which received considerable attention, and was the cause and instigation of Legislation looking to the betterment of humanity. Besides this he has written important papers upon Illegitimacy, Coerea, Conservatism in Surgery, and others. In the fall of 1900 Doctor Hatch, for the purpose of medical investigation, made an extended tour of Europe, visiting the hospitals in England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy.

The Doctor is a member of the Adams County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the International Association of the Railway Surgeons, and the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. In 1901 he was President of the Tri-State Medical Society (Illinois, Iowa and Missouri). Since 1893 he has been local Surgeon of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 296, F. and A. M., Chapter No. 5, and the Royal Arcanum.

As a citizen he has shown much public spirit, and in various ways he endeavors to promote culture and educational advancement, being President of the Quincy Musical Society at the present time.

On November 28, 1872, Doctor Hatch wedded Miss Clara E. Crawford, daughter of Jesse G. Crawford, of Griggsville. She died June 12, 1892, while their son, Herman V., died in 1882. On September 6, 1893, the Doctor married Miss Emma L. Lyon, of Sedalia, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Marion E.

## GEORGE LAKE BAILEY, M. D.

George Lake Bailey, M. D., was a popular physician of Buchanan, Michigan. His birth occurred in New York State in 1851, but his schooling was all received in the State of Michigan, where he attended the common schools and also the State Normal at Ypsilanti. From the time he left school until 1884, he was engaged in lumbering and farming, and by that work gained the hardy constitution that enabled him to withstand so well the strain of his extensive practice. In 1884 he began the reading of medicine under Dr. J. S. Wheelock, of Bancroft, Michigan, with whom he remained some four months, and then entered the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, which three years later conferred upon him the degree of M. D. That year he located in Buchanan, Michigan, and remained in active work here until his lamented death in December, 1900. He was Medical Examiner for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Iowa, and several other insurance companies. Socially he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1871, Doctor Bailey was united in marriage with Florence Wise, of Delaware, Ohio. The widow and three children—Harry P., Burt F. and Jennie E.—survive.



## JOSEPH J. FORTIER, M. D.

The practice of this efficient physician of West Superior, Wisconsin, began about the time that Civil war burst forth in the United States, calling into service, as well as soldiers, trained physicians and surgeons, upon whom devolved duties of supreme importance. The subject of this sketch was a young physician of Canada, but his earnest sympathies were with the loyal North, and to the government he tendered his services, which were accepted. Doctor Fortier has had an extended practice since the close of those days of dark warfare, and has fully kept pace with the advancement of his profession.

The Doctor was born at St. Scholastique, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, January 1, 1839, son of Hyacinthe and Magdalena (Shaffer) Fortier, and grandson of Charles Fortier, a native of the Province of Quebec, of French parentage, and who married a Miss Massie, also of French extraction. He was a farmer through life, and this vocation was likewise adopted by the father of our subject. The mother of Doctor Fortier was a native of Canada, although of German parentage. She died in 1879, aged seventy-five years, and her husband survived until 1890, dying at the age of ninety-two years.

Joseph J. Fortier received his education in the public schools, and at



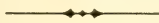
*Chas. S. Bailey M.D.*





Father Bonin's College. Choosing medicine as his life work, he entered the French School of Medicine, at Montreal, from which he graduated in 1860. For two or three years Doctor Fortier practiced in Canada. He then moved to the United States and for nearly two years served as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army. Doctor Fortier then practiced for a short time at Springfield, Massachusetts, from which city he removed to Saginaw, Michigan. At Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, he was in active practice for twenty-five years, broken by four years spent in Deadwood, in the Black Hills, Dakota. In 1892 he located at Chicago, where he remained in practice until his removal to West Superior, Wisconsin, in 1897. While giving the entire field of medicine his professional attention, Doctor Fortier is a specialist in Gynecology and General Surgery. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and has served efficiently as President of the Chippewa County Medical Society. He has also served as Physician of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Among the social organizations he is a prominent Mason. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Doctor Fortier was married, in Beauharnois, Canada, in 1886, to Miss Angelina H. Béique, and to Doctor and Mrs. Fortier, have been born three children, two deceased, and one surviving son, Charles F.



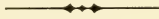
### WILLIAM R. PITTMAN, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of McDonough county, Illinois, none perhaps is better known than the subject of this sketch, who for over forty years has been a practitioner in that county. He is a man of great force of character, and like many other physicians, was reared on a farm, teaching school in his youth and adopting other temporary vocations while laying the foundation for his professional attainments.

Doctor Pittman was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, March 15, 1830, son of William and Nancy (Wyatt) Pittman. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died in McDonough county, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother died in 1865, at the age of about sixty years. They had a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the third. He was about five years of age when his parents moved to McDonough county, where he was reared to manhood, attending the neighboring schools and obtaining a good common school education. He began the study of medicine in Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1850, remaining there for about two and one-half years, teaching school part of the time. He then entered the office of Dr. B. A. Duncan, where he remained about eighteen months, and later he was

with Dr. J. D. Walker, in Macomb. In 1856 he began the practice of his profession at Tennessee, McDonough county, where he remained until 1874, except during the interim when he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated in 1864. In 1874 Doctor Pittman removed to Miles, Jackson county, Iowa. Two and one-half years later he returned to McDonough county, and practiced at Tennessee and Colchester until 1888, when he settled at Macomb. Here he has since remained in practice. In 1897 he was appointed United States Pension Examiner by President McKinley. Doctor Pittman is interested in politics, and has twice been elected Coroner of McDonough county.

By his marriage to Miss Martha Bacon, at Tennessee, McDonough county, Doctor Pittman has two children, James and Larkin B. Mrs. Pittman died in 1876, at Miles, Iowa, and in 1877 the Doctor married Miss Sarah Gridley, of Watertown, New York. By this marriage he has two children, Edith M. and Maud.



### WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

William W. Williams, M. D., a well-known practitioner of Quincy, Illinois, has attained a high reputation in professional lines, his work in Surgery being especially worthy of note. His father, Dr. Wright Williams, was a native of Columbus City, Louisa county, Iowa, and was successfully engaged in the practice of the medical profession at Unionville, Missouri. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah S. Geisinger, was born near Cleveland, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. This estimable couple had six children who lived to adult age, the subject of this sketch being the eldest.

Doctor Williams was born July 4, 1861, at Columbus City, Iowa, but in 1866 his parents removed to Unionville, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. In 1881 he left home to pursue his studies in the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and on graduating in 1884 he began practicing in Unionville. He took advanced courses in the New York Polyclinic in 1892, and the Chicago Post-Graduate School in 1893. On October 25, 1894, he established an office at Quincy, his ability and skill gaining for him speedy recognition. Before taking his advanced courses he passed four years in Wichita, Kansas, and while there served as Surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and as Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital. Professionally he belongs to the following: The Quincy Medical and Library Association, serving as Librarian for the two years, 1900-1901; the Adams County Medical Society, of which he was Secretary one year, and Vice-President 1900-1901; the Kenns and South Kenns Medical Societies; the

Tri-State Medical Society; the Missouri Valley Medical Society; and the American Medical Association.

While at Unionville, Missouri, he was President of the Pension Examining Board for almost two years. At present he is a member of the Staff at Blessing Hospital, and served as Surgeon in 1900. He is a liberal contributor of articles to the medical journals.

On April 10, 1884, Doctor Williams was married at Unionville, Missouri, to Miss Anna M. Tatman, daughter of James E. and Lavinia Tatman, prominent residents of that place. They have three living children: Nita L., James Russell, and Robert T. One child, Laura, died in infancy. Socially the Doctor and his family are much esteemed, and he is an active worker in the Christian Church, with which he united when seventeen years of age. At present he is a Deacon in the Central Christian Church, of Quincy.



### THOMAS W. SCOTT, M. D.

Thomas W. Scott, M. D., a prominent physician of Rushville, Illinois, has a large practice extending over a radius of many miles. He is a man of broad mind, taking an interest in all that concerns his community, but his professional work does not suffer through any lack of devotion.

Doctor Scott is a native of Kentucky, born near Georgetown, April 18, 1848. His father, Thomas W. Scott, Sr., was born near Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, December 2, 1808, and was married in Kentucky to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, a native of Scott county, Kentucky, born October 30, 1822. In 1852 the family removed to a farm in Schuyler county, Illinois, two miles north of Rushville, where the father died January 22, 1885. The mother is living at an advanced age, and of their twelve children, nine lived to maturity. Our subject was the sixth child in this large family, and as a boy became familiar with the details of farm work, in which he is still interested, being the owner of a fine farm of 208 acres northeast and thirty acres near Rushville. After completing a common school course he attended Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, for two years, and in 1880 he began reading medicine with Dr. G. L. Knapp of Mt. Vernon, Missouri, with whom he spent two years. He then took a course in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, graduating in 1884, and for one year he practiced in Mt. Vernon, Missouri. Since that time he has been constantly in practice at Rushville, and in addition to his large business he has at times held local offices, serving several years as City Physician and Township

Supervisor, and for two years was County Physician. If the Doctor has a hobby, it is a love of fine horses, some valuable animals having been owned by him at different times.

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### B. C. GUDDEN, M. D.

B. C. Gudden, M. D., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Winnebago county, that State, born in 1857, a son of Dr. William Gudden. He was graduated from the Oshkosh high school in 1875, and in the following year entered Rush Medical College, Chicago. After completing the three years' course, and receiving the degree of M. D., he passed the competitive examination for an Internship in Cook County Hospital. Being thus thoroughly prepared, in a technical as well as a practical sense, to prosecute his professional career, he settled at Oshkosh for general practice. At the end of one year, however, he went abroad for purposes of study and professional improvement, spending two years in the hospitals of Berlin, Munich and Vienna. While a resident of Munich he met his future wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sophia Gudden, and to whom he was married in 1884.

The Doctor is a member of the Brainard Medical and the State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and is fully equipped in every way for a career of usefulness and honor.

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### JOSEPH HALLETT, M. D.

Joseph Hallett, M. D., a successful physician of Bloomington, Illinois, has an interesting history, and his honorable record as a soldier during the Civil war does credit to his English blood and his American citizenship.

The Doctor was born May 9, 1843, at West Chinnock, Somersetshire, England, and in 1852 came with his parents to the United States, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and five years later in Bloomington, Illinois. While in England, his instruction was received chiefly from a private tutor, but after coming to America he attended the public schools at Walnut Hills, Ohio, and at Bloomington, Illinois. In 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the Union army under the first call for troops, and at the expiration of his first term re-enlisted, in Company B, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until December 16, 1865. Although not a commissioned officer, he was in command of his company from September, 1864,



until April, 1865. For about six years after the close of the war he was engaged in various occupations, and he then entered the office of the Circuit Clerk of McLean county as deputy, remaining four years. During that time he began the study of medicine, and in 1876 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, where he graduated in 1878. He practiced in Pekin, Illinois, for a time, and then located in Bloomington, where he has since been in general practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is past president of the Central Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. At present he is President of the local Board of Pension Examiners, having been appointed in June, 1897.

On December 21, 1881, Doctor Hallett was married, at Pekin, Illinois, to Miss Eldora Rodenbeek, a native of that city, and they have four children, namely: James C., Henry A., Joseph R. and Dorothy.

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### JOHN SPECHT, M. D.

Surgical work is the department of medicine to which the subject of this sketch has devoted the greater part of his attention, and his large and flourishing practice at West Superior, Wisconsin, consists mainly of labor in his chosen field.

Doctor Specht is a native of the Northwest, having been born at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, June 22, 1860, son of Sebastian J. and Mary (Baker) Specht. The father is a native of Berstadt, Bavaria, Germany, son of Adam Specht, a landholder of that place, who remained through life a resident of Germany. Sebastian J. Specht, the father of our subject, was reared in his native land, where he acquired the trade of shoemaking. Migrating to America, he worked at his trade for a short time at the city of Philadelphia, then came West and settled at Black River Falls, Wisconsin. There he met and married Miss Mary Baker, a native of Norway, and he remained a lifelong resident of that village. He died in 1896, and his widow, the mother of our subject, still survives.

Our subject received his early education in his native town, and he is a graduate of the Union High School. Choosing medicine as his profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated February 27, 1883. Doctor Specht located at once at Henry, South Dakota, where he remained in practice for three years. In 1886 he removed to Duluth, and in the fall of the same year settled at West Superior, Wisconsin, where he has since remained, in constant and successful practice. Doctor Specht was the organizer of the Douglas County Medi-

cal Society, in 1887, and has served as its President. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine, and the Inter-County Medical Society.

In 1886 Doctor Specht was married, at Black River Falls, to Mrs. Maria O. Pardun, and to them have been born the following children: Theresa, Eben J., Violet and Adoniram. In politics Doctor Specht is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the M. E. Church. He is a prominent Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a Knight Templar; also a member of the Elks.



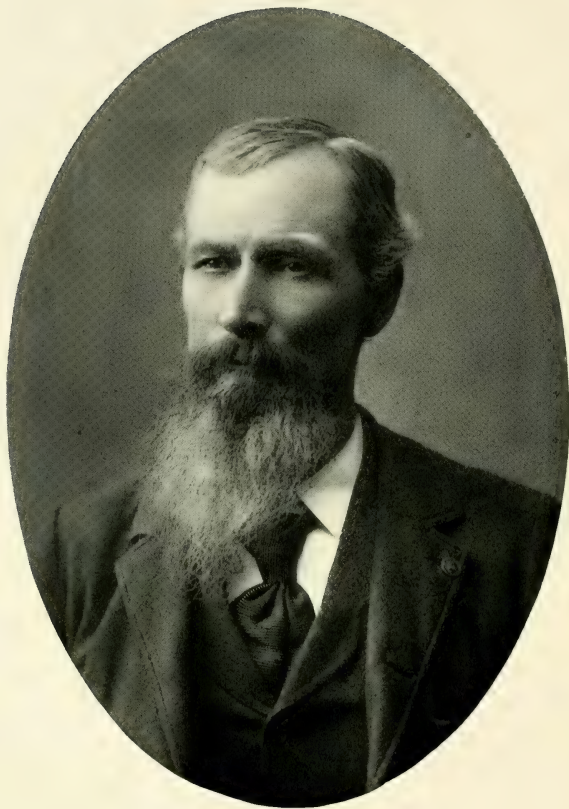
### JERVIS H. WATTLES, M. D.

Jervis H. Wattles, M. D., has for over a third of a century been one of the prominent professional men of the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, having been in continuous practice there as a physician since 1868. He has evinced that aptitude for the profession which, combined with his care and attention, has insured him a most enviable clientele. Doctor Wattles is a native of Michigan, born in Troy, Oakland county, September 7, 1840, son of Harper and Emeline (Dewey) Wattles. The earlier years of his life were spent in Troy and Detroit. His general education was obtained in the public schools where he resided, and when completed he began the study of Dentistry in Detroit, which he pursued for about three years, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he attended lectures one term.

His professional education was continued at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1866. Doctor Wattles located that year at Birmingham, Michigan, where for about three years he was engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery. In 1868 he located in Battle Creek, and in that city has since been an active practitioner. The Doctor is a member of the Independent Congregational Church, and takes an active part in church work. He is a member of A. T. Metcalf Lodge, No. 419, F. & A. M., and is prominent in the social life of the city.

At Birmingham, Michigan, on November 4, 1864, Doctor Wattles was united in marriage with Mrs. Carrie A. Whitney. They have one daughter, now Mrs. Eudora E. Webb, of Detroit, Michigan.





*Dr. Thomas J. Secor*

## M. J. DONOHUE, M. D.

M. J. Donohue, M. D., is a young practitioner of the city of Antigo, Wisconsin, who is rapidly winning a place among the best physicians of the State. He is a native of Wisconsin, the son of Con. Donohue, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1830, and when a young man migrated to America. For a time the father lived at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Kittrick, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and then moved to Wisconsin, first locating in Sheybogan, then at Manitowoc, whence he removed to Antigo, his present residence, and here he is employed by the Northwestern Railroad Company.

Doctor Donohue was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, April 29, 1874. He completed his schooling in the Antigo High School in 1890, and during the next two years he attended the University of Wisconsin, taking the Pre-Medical, or General Science course. He then began his medical studies and was graduated from the Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1898, with the degree of M. D. He practiced for a short time in Clintonville, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1899 he located in Antigo, where he has formed a partnership with Doctor Doyle. He is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, and socially is connected with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Home Forum, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

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## THOMAS J. SECOR, M. D.

Thomas J. Secor, M. D., of Lansing, Michigan, is a native of New York State, born in 1839. His earlier education was obtained in the Empire State, and he completed his public school studies in New York City in 1858. As he had already determined upon his future career, he entered the Eclectic Medical School of New York City, but subsequently pursued the study of medicine with the view of becoming a so-called Regular practitioner. In 1876, the Doctor removed to Michigan, locating in Three Rivers, where he continued to practice for ten years, removing thence to Midland, Michigan, where he continued in professional work for fourteen years.

Doctor Secor served as a young man in the Union army, enlisting in 1861, in Company D, Eighth New York Cavalry, and serving about one year. He has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1898 was appointed Document Keeper, of the State Senate, which position he now holds and ably fills, in addition to discharging with credit the duties of his profession.



For six years, from 1887 to 1893, he had served as County Superintendent of the Poor for Midland county, Michigan.

The Doctor is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Detroit, and is widely known among the members of his profession. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary E. Brooks, of New York. They have four children: Jessie H., Lois A., Carlos D. and Leman B.



### WILLIAM F. BREAKEY, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners of Michigan, few are better known than the subject of this sketch, who for thirty-five years has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and directly interested in its rapid development. He has contributed quite largely to the literature of medicine, and for years has been an educator in one of its best known universities. In the earlier years of his practice he was Surgeon for two years in the United States army during the Civil war.

Doctor Breakey was born in Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, September 10, 1835, son of Isaiah and Polly (Lyon) Breakey. His father's family trace their ancestry to the French Huguenots. They emigrated to New York from the north of Ireland about 1820. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and his education was received in the common schools and the Bethany Academy, in Pennsylvania. He began the study of medicine when nineteen years of age, and continued under the direction of different preceptors in New York. In 1855 he entered the Albany Medical College, at Albany, New York, where he attended lectures for one year. In 1857 he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1859.

Doctor Breakey began the practice of his profession at Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he remained three years. His professional labors ended there, when in 1862 he accepted a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which he filled for two years. During his service he was on detached duty much of the time in various military hospitals—Washington, Alexandria, Gettysburg, and others. In 1864 he resigned his commission and located at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he has since been in continuous and eminently successful practice. From 1865 to 1869 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Michigan, and since 1890 he has occupied the chair of Dermatology and Syphilis. From 1865 to 1899, with the exception of four years, he has been United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions continuously. He is a prominent member of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, in

which he has held important offices. He is a leading member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and has been elected, and served, as its vice-president and in other official positions; he is also a member of the American Medical Association. Doctor Breakey is an honorary member of the Detroit Medical Association, and of the Tri-State Medical Society. He has contributed quite largely to medical literature on the lines of general medicine and surgery, and especially of Skin Diseases and Syphilis.

Doctor Breakey was married at Whitmore Lake, Michigan, to Miss Jennie E. Stevens, who died in Ann Arbor in 1879. Two children were born to them—May S., now the wife of Prof. E. D. Adams, of Kansas University; and James F., who graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1894, and was for two and a half years on the Medical Staff of the Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac, Michigan, and is now assistant to the chair of Dermatology and Syphilis at the University of Michigan. For his second wife Doctor Breakey, in 1884, married Miss M. Louise Renville, of New York City.



### G. M. BELL, M. D.

G. M. Bell, M. D., of Benton Harbor, Michigan. Skill in the medical profession depends partly upon natural aptitude, or inheritance, and partly upon education. Doctor Bell was born in Canada in 1848, and the schools of that country afforded him an excellent opportunity for acquiring a good literary training. He afterward came to the United States, and studied in the University of Michigan. In 1868 he began reading medicine under the supervision of his brother, Dr. John Bell, of Benton Harbor, remained with him three years, and then entering the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, received from that famed institution his degree of M. D., after which he entered the Medical College of Chicago, where he studied for a time, receiving a diploma from that school also. He returned to Benton Harbor, and in 1874 went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he remained one year, receiving his diploma in 1875. He took a special course in surgery under the celebrated Doctor, Hamilton, and then returned to Benton Harbor to settle down to the serious exercise of his calling. He has continued in general practice and surgery up to the present time, and in connection with his brother, Dr. John Bell, carries one of the finest drug stores in western Michigan. He is a Surgeon for the Big Four Railway, and through his connection with this road is a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons; is also Surgeon for the Benton Harbor & St. Joseph Electric Railway, and on the Staff of physicians at Mercy Hospital.

He is a member of the Berrien County Medical Society. For a number of years he has been on the Niles Board of Pension Examiners.

Doctor Bell was married, in 1876, to Miss Anna Nichols, of Benton Harbor, and they are the parents of one son, John Bell, Jr., now a clerk in his father's drug store, and general business manager for the firm. Socially the Doctor is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights Templar, Malta Commandery and others.

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### HERMANN SCHAPER, M. D.

Hermann Schaper, M. D., a physician whose ability and training are second to none in the State of Wisconsin, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Kiel, that State, where for five years he has made his home. He was born in Franklin, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and acquired his education in the schools of his native place, and in the State Normal School, at Oshkosh. In 1889 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and three years later was graduated with the degree of M. D. This was followed by one and one-half years as Assistant and Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Milwaukee County Hospital, and that by two years passed in the Universities and Hospitals of Berlin, Gottingen, Munich, etc. With a medical education equalled by few physicians, he located at Kiel, Wisconsin, to engage in the practical application of the fund of professional knowledge he had spent years in acquiring. His practice now extends in a radius many miles from the city itself.

Doctor Schaper has won many friends by his genial manners, and they commend him highly as a pleasant companion, and skillful practitioner. The Doctor is interested in real estate in Kiel, and also in the drug business. His business ability is of high order, and he holds the position of director in the State Bank at Kiel. His brother, Charles, is a physician at Sheboygan.

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### WILLIAM D. HARVIE, M. D., C. M.

William D. Harvie, M. D., C. M., of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, is a man thoroughly equipped for the profession he has chosen, having prefaced his medical course by a thorough training in literary work. Doctor Harvie was born in Canada, in 1865, a son of John Harvie, and was educated in the collegiate institute at Galt, Ontario, where he completed the course of study in 1882. In 1884 he began the study of medicine in the Royal College of Physi-



L. Schaper M.D.







*Dr. H. Harvie M.D.*







T. J. Mayhew M.D.

cians and Surgeons at Kingston, Canada, and in 1889 received his degree of M. D., that of C. M. being conferred by Queen's University, and the following year received his license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Kingston. The first year of his actual work at his calling was passed in Canada, and the next year found him at Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he soon won for himself a high place in the professional world. In 1893 he located in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as a general practitioner and surgeon. He has supplemented his college work by a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, receiving a diploma for special work in Operative Surgery. Doctor Harvie is a member of the North Dakota Medical Association and the Northwestern Medical Association. He is Examining Surgeon for the Mutual Life, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Iowa Life, and several other insurance companies. Socially he belongs to the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1895 Doctor Harvie was united in marriage with Miss Clara Webb, of Grand Rapids, a daughter of Judge Webb, of that city. They have two children, Helen J. and Charles W.

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### THOMAS F. MAYHAM, M. D.

Thomas F. Mayham, M. D., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is a native of Schoharie county, New York, where he was born in 1830, a son of John Mayham, a farmer, of that State. He laid the foundation of his education in the public schools, and later enjoyed training in the higher courses at the Stanford Academy and Carlisle Seminary, graduating from the last named institution in 1853. During a portion of the period when he was a student at the institution last named, he also acted as instructor in Chemistry, Geology and Botany. In 1851 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Isaac Mayham, and remained under his general tutelage until 1854. He entered the Albany (New York) Medical College in 1852, graduating therefrom after the completion of the regular two years' course with the degree of M. D.

The Doctor then decided upon the West as the future field of his professional work, and after teaching for a time in the public schools of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, he went, in 1858, to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the purpose of pursuing a Post-graduate course in the State University. Having accomplished his purpose, he returned to Wisconsin and practiced there for three and a half years, when he located in Cairo, Illinois. Here he was Hospital Surgeon during the War of the Rebellion, remaining in that place until the spring of 1866, when he settled in Fond du Lac. On June



15th, 1866, he opened an office in that city, where he has remained with honor and profit to himself for a period of thirty-five years. In the winter of 1868-69 he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he took an honorary degree in the spring of 1869.

As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, Doctor Mayham holds high rank. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of the city of Fond du Lac, and held the position for eight terms. He also acceptably filled the office of County Physician for the same period. For a long time he was a member of the City Council, and served as President of that body, and for several years was honored with the Presidency of the Board of Education, and also of the Board of Supervisors of Fond du Lac county. At present he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library.

Doctor Mayham was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary E. Baker, of Fond du Lac county. They have one daughter, Bessie M., who was graduated from the Chicago Conservatory of Music, class of 1896, with highest honors of her class.



### AARON R. WHEELER, M. D.

Aaron R. Wheeler, M. D., of St. Louis, Michigan, is a native of Washenaw county, that State, where he was born in the year 1856. In 1876 he graduated from the Michigan State Normal School. He then entered the University of Michigan, and graduated from the Medical Department in 1879, with his degree of M. D. For two years after graduation he enjoyed a thorough clinical training in the Homeopathic Hospital connected with the University, serving also as Assistant to the Professor of Surgery.

In 1881 Doctor Wheeler located in St. Louis, Michigan, for the general practice of his profession, and to engage in special work in connection with Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He has practiced in the city and vicinity from that date, and is certainly one of the most respected and successful physicians. He has served as president of the United States Pension Board for four years, president of the School Board for six years, and also president of the Health Board. Further, he has been honored with the mayoralty of St. Louis for four terms, and is at present postmaster. In addition to performing these manifold duties of both a public and private nature, the Doctor has found time to take a thorough post-graduate course in medicine, in New York City (in 1889).

As to secret and benevolent societies, Doctor Wheeler is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., of which he was in 1886 Major and Assistant Surgeon-General for the State of Michigan—Department Patriarchs Militant and Uni-





*L. B. Shikan M.D.*

formed Rank. He is, and has been for several years, Master of the Masonic Lodge; was also High Priest of Masonic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, during the years of 1897 and 1898. In addition to holding membership in the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, he is a member of Ithaca Commandery, Knights Templar, Michigan Sovereign Consistory, 32d degree, and the Shrine (Moslem Temple).

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### LYMAN BEECHER SHEHAN, M. D.

The Scotch-Irish extraction of Dr. Shehan goes back to Colonial times, the grafting upon a new soil occurring during the times when so many Irish and Scotch-Irish families settled in Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire. Capt. Samuel Shehan, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was reared to manhood, and where he married a Miss Lucy Neal, who was of Scottish parentage. Captain Shehan was a salt sea sailor, and during the war of 1812 commanded a privateer.

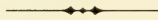
Samuel R. Shehan, the father of our subject, was born in 1820 at Kennebunk Port, Maine. He there married Miss Mary Mitchell, the daughter of George Mitchell, a native of Westbrook, Maine. Samuel R. Shehan was a merchant tailor, and carried on business for many years in York, Cumberland and Oxford counties, Maine. He died at Kennebunk Port, in 1894, aged seventy-four years. His widow, mother of our subject, still survives, at the age of eighty-two years, a resident of Kennebunk Port, Maine.

Lyman Beecher Shehan, our subject, was born at Bethel, Maine, January 6, 1855. His early education was received in the village schools, and at Gould's Academy. Entering Amherst College, he graduated in the class of 1877. The ensuing five years were spent by our subject in teaching school, the greater part of the time in the Portland city schools. Choosing medicine as his profession, he attended the Portland School for Medical Instruction, completing the course, and in 1884 he graduated from the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College.

Dr. Shehan began practice in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained only a short time, removing to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and there successfully engaging in the duties of his professional work for two and a half years. Seeking a larger field for his efforts, Doctor Shehan in 1887 came to West Superior, Wisconsin, where he has since remained in practice. Several years ago he served a year as Health Commissioner of the city, and is now serving another term as such, and is Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service. The Doctor was influential in the organi-

zation of the Douglas County Medical Society, and served as its first President. He was also, in 1898, the President of the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the American Medical Association. Doctor Shehan belongs to the Masonic Order. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. He has always been a Republican in politics.

Doctor Shehan was married, in Portland, Maine, in 1881, to Miss Sara Maybury, and to Doctor and Mrs. Shehan have been born two children, namely: Dorothy and Edward.



### CHARLES E. BOOTH, M. D.

Charles E. Booth, M. D., formerly of Escanaba, Michigan, now of Gay, Florida, is a successful physician, who was born in New York in 1840, and whose medical education was twice interrupted by service with the government during the Civil war. His literary education was obtained in the common schools of the Empire State, and in Wilson's Seminary. On leaving school he at once began to read medicine under the direction of Doctor Hall, of New York, with whom he remained one year. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, known as Dickenson's Guards, and was made First Sergeant. He took part in several battles, was wounded in the left thigh at Antietam, as a result of which he was discharged, and returned home, resuming his studies, but in January, 1864, he reentered the service of his country, as chief clerk of the Medical Dispensary, of Augur General Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., where he remained one year, following which he located in Wisconsin, where for one year he clerked in the drug store of George R. Curtis, at Janesville, thence entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, the degree of M. D. being conferred upon him in 1870. He did not regard his medical education as complete because of his graduation, but has since matriculated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the same place, and he holds a certificate of a course in the New York Polyclinic.

In 1870, Dr. Booth located at Elroy, Wisconsin, and remained there for eighteen years, when he was offered and accepted the charge of the Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, where he remained four years (1888-1892). On leaving the hospital at Oshkosh, he located in Escanaba, where he remained until his removal to Florida, holding high rank in his profession. In 1876 he became connected with the Northwestern Railway Company, as Surgeon, and was Division Surgeon for the same road. He was at





*Chas E. Booth, M.D.*



the head of the Staff of the Delta County Hospital, at Escanaba, and was President of the Delta County Medical Society, and a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a fellow of the Virginia Medical Association. Several insurance companies secured his services as Medical Examiner, among them the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York, the Home Life of New York, the Pennsylvania Mutual, etc.

Fraternally the Doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason. He takes an active working part in public affairs, and was an efficient member of the Wisconsin State Legislature for 1876-1877.

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### VINCENT A. BAKER, M. D.

Vincent A. Baker, M. D., is a well known practitioner at Adrian, Michigan, a physician who has won success, not only in the practice of his profession, but also as an instructor in some of the foremost medical colleges in the country. He has acquired a mastery of the principles of medical science, and an intimate knowledge of its facts, which have made him especially available as a teacher.

Doctor Baker was born at Watertown, New York, March 30, 1832, son of Freeborn and Julia A. (Fridenburg) Baker. He was reared chiefly in Jefferson county, New York, and received his education in the common schools of that county, Evans Mills Academy and Watertown Institute. He began the study of medicine with the late Dr. S. H. Potter, of Syracuse, and attended lectures at Syracuse Medical College, from which he graduated in 1854. His practice was begun at Carthage, New York, and after practicing seven years there he accepted an appointment to the Chair of Physiology and Physical Science in the Metropolitan Medical College, of New York, from which he received an honorary degree later, also attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, of New York. While at New York he was Assistant to the chair of Physiology and Physical Sciences, and subsequently (1872-73) held the chair of Diseases of Women and Children in the Eclectic Medical College, of New York. He also assisted Dr. John Kost, in the establishment of the Medical Department of the University of Florida located at Tallahassee. Doctor Baker practiced for six years at Mexico, Oswego county, New York, and in the spring of 1866 located at Adrian, Michigan, where for the past thirty-eight years he has been in constant practice, quickly winning the recognition to which his talents and

professional attainments entitle him. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society of Michigan, and also of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

Doctor Baker was married, in Watertown, New York, January 1, 1850, to Miss Merub R. Hill, of Natural Bridge, New York. They had two children, Franklin P. and Hellen M., who died aged three years and one year, respectively.

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### CLARENCE H. WHITE, M. D.

Clarence H. White, M. D., President of the Grand Rapids Medical College, Grand Rapids, Michigan, has attained his eminent professional standing by a life devoted to his profession in honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing labor for his extensive clientele, extending over a large portion of the lower peninsula of the State. Locating in Osceola county when that portion of Michigan was new and undeveloped, the country sparsely settled, the towns new and ungrown, he was the farthest north of any physician in central Michigan, there being no other physician north of him to the Straits of Mackinaw. He located there in 1871, when the terminus of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was at Paris. In 1878 he removed to Reed City, where he resided till 1894, when, for business reasons, he removed to Grand Rapids.

Doctor White was born in Cranesville, Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1848, and comes of hardy parentage of New England, where his father, Welcome W. White, was born, his ancestors having settled there in 1740. On his maternal side the Doctor is of New England ancestry, his mother, Abbie (Hoard) White, coming of a Revolutionary fighting family. Doctor White received his education at the old Sherburne Academy, at Sherburne, New York, where he graduated in 1868, and he later graduated from the Medical College of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and from the Detroit College of Medicine. He has since spent several winters in the Chicago Policlinic and New York Post Graduate Schools. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he has been Vice-President. He was for fifteen years Division Surgeon of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and President of the Board of Pension Examiners. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason.

In 1877 Doctor White was married to Miss Anna M. Hardy, and they have one son, Floyd Garrison, named by his father for that determined and talented fighter for human liberty, William Lloyd Garrison.







*James Mills*

## JAMES MILLS, M. S., M. D.

James Mills, M. S., M. D., of Janesville, Wisconsin, is one of the most experienced and successful physicians and surgeons in the State. He was born in Johnstown, Rock county, Wisconsin, July 25, 1852. His father and mother emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1848.

Doctor Mills's literary education was obtained in Milton College, Wisconsin, which graduated him in 1879, and conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science in 1890. Immediately after leaving this institution he began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Henry Palmer, deceased, of Janesville, and in 1880 entered the Chicago Medical College, now the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, by which college he was graduated in 1883. During his last year there he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, which is a strong proof of the ability he possessed as a student, and which afforded him a wide experience in surgical practice. This position he held one year. A few days after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he received the appointment of Assistant Physician in the Insane Hospital at Elgin, Illinois, where he remained two years. His practice here afforded him valuable opportunity for acquiring knowledge concerning the treatment of the insane.

Desiring still further to extend his medical researches, and to widen his experience before entering upon general practice, he resigned this position and went to Scotland, taking a course in the Edinburgh Medical University. On the completion of this course he received a diploma from the Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital. Here his advantages for gaining skill in attendance upon patients at their bedside, and in the operating room, were extensive. Going then to London, he spent several months making observations in surgery at St. Thomas and King's College Hospital, under Sir James Lister and other eminent surgeons; also in Soho Square Hospital, devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Women; in Brompton Hospital, applying remedies for Diseases of the Chest; and in Sir Morrell McKenzie's Hospital. Leaving London, he spent some time in Paris, pursuing the same course and visiting the principal hospitals.

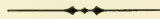
In the month of August, 1885, Doctor Mills returned from the old countries, and began at once the practice of his profession at Janesville, where he has since resided. As both a physician and a surgeon he has attained an enviable reputation; his energy and superior ability soon placed him in the foremost rank of his profession. He is a thorough scholar and a true gentleman, and has the respect and good will of the community. Everything he undertakes bears the unmistakable impress of energy and sound

judgment. Well-equipped as the Doctor is, careful and painstaking as has been his preparation for the successful practice of medicine, it is not to be wondered at that he is considered an authority among his fellow-practitioners. His bearing is such as to inspire confidence in his patients; and his pleasant manner to win friends wherever he goes.

After continuing his practice without interruption for ten years at Janesville, the Doctor again went abroad, in 1894, for further study. After remaining in Edinburgh for a short time, he went to Dublin, taking a practical course in Midwifery in the famous old Dublin Maternity Hospital. Then he proceeded to London, and revisited many of its hospitals. Leaving that city he reached Berlin, Germany, where he at once entered the Medical Department of the University of Berlin, taking special courses for six months. Returning to New York City after a year's study abroad, he took there a course in its Post Graduate School.

Doctor Mills is a member of the Rock County Medical Society; the Central Wisconsin Society, of which he is an ex-President; the Wisconsin State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He is a well-known contributor to medical journals. One of his best papers, "Gastro-Intestinal Antisepsis," has been published in a number of such periodicals. At present he is Secretary of the Palmer Memorial Hospital at Janesville, and is also one of the attending Physicians of that institution.

In 1886 Doctor Mills was married to Miss Emma F. Chamberlain, of Shopiere, Wisconsin. She is also a graduate of Milton College, Wisconsin, in the class of 1878, and for a time previous to marriage was engaged in teaching, proving herself to be very efficient in the profession, and a most amiable and accomplished woman. Doctor and Mrs. Mills have been blessed with two children, Wallace C. and James Stewart.



### EDGAR J. ORVIS, M. D.

Edgar J. Orvis, M. D., formerly of Oakfield, Wisconsin, now in Autwine, Oklahoma, is a native of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he was born in the year 1854. His father, James Orvis, was a farmer of that county, and at Oakfield our subject received his preliminary education. He subsequently continued his studies in the higher branches at the Whitby Collegiate Institute, of Ontario, Canada, and also pursued a two years' course at the University of the same city. After teaching for five years in the Dominion and in the State of Wisconsin, he in 1880 began his professional studies under Dr. William Moore, of Oakfield, and the same year was

matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, graduating therefrom in 1884, with the degree of M. D.

Immediately after graduation the Doctor settled in his native town, where he practiced two years, removing thence to New Cassel, in the same county. In 1896 he settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it being his intention to remain in that broader field. The climate, however, on account of the city's proximity to the lake, was detrimental to his health, and he was obliged to transfer the scene of his labors to some inland town; in 1898, therefore, he located in Oakfield, where he remained until he settled in Autwine. While in Milwaukee Doctor Orvis's medical ability was fully recognized by the most progressive members of the profession in that city. He was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in the Milwaukee College, and later to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. This latter position he was compelled to resign when he removed to Oakfield, where he enjoyed unusual favor and prosperity. Our subject is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical and the Brainard Medical Societies, and enjoys an honorary membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society. He is also identified with the Masonic Fraternity and with the I. O. O. F.

The Doctor was married to his present wife, Lillian Seary, of Madison, Wisconsin, in March, 1895. They have one daughter, Lillian G. By a former wife the Doctor has two children, Florence B. and Edgar P.



### CHARLES MARQUARDT, M. D.

Charles Marquardt, M. D., who is engaged in general practice in La Crosse, Wisconsin, is one of the prominent physicians of this section of the State, and has an enviable standing in professional circles. He is a native of Germany, born January 6, 1855, in Pomerania, son of Frederick and Augusta (Baumann) Marquardt, who came to America with their family in 1868, settling in La Crosse.

Our subject attended the public schools in the country and city, and later, becoming a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was graduated from that institution, in 1876. He was employed as a pharmacist in Philadelphia, La Crosse, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, meantime taking up the study of medicine, which he completed in 1881 at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He remained in that city for one year after graduating, attending Clinics and taking private instructions, as well as assisting general practitioners, until the spring of 1882, when he settled in La Crosse,

where he has ever since resided. He has served seven or eight years as City Physician, has been a member of the State Board of Health for six years, and was formerly on the Board of United States Pension Examiners. He is a well-known member of the La Crosse County Medical Society, of which he is vice-president; of the State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association.

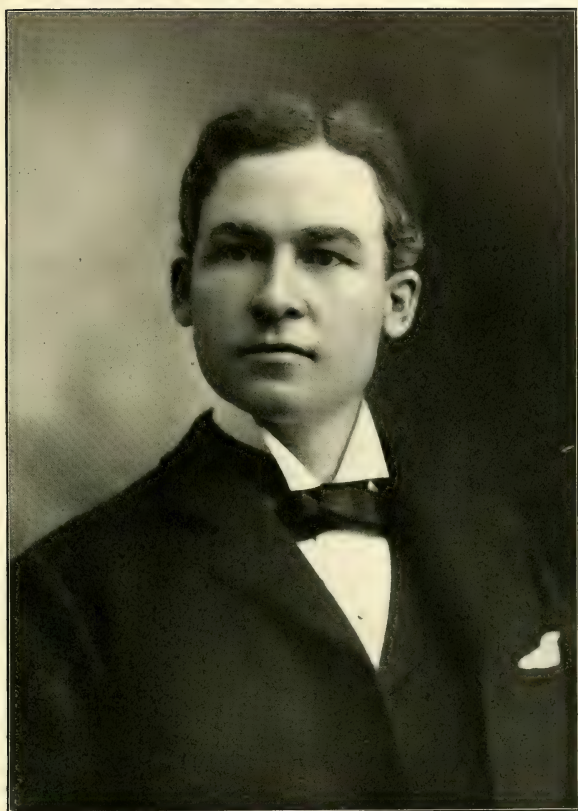
Doctor Marquardt was married, in Hokah, Minnesota, to Miss Frances Burkhardt, and two children have blessed this union—Sophia and Julius.



### JOSEPH B. NOBLE, B. S., M. S., M. D.

Joseph B. Noble, B. S., M. S., M. D., of Waukesha, Wisconsin, not only stands high in his calling, in a scientific and professional sense, but also has wide repute as an executive in business matters. Doctor Noble is a native of the Empire State, born in St. Lawrence county July 13, 1858. His father, William Noble, now deceased, was a prominent farmer of that county, and the son received his literary education at St. Lawrence University, located at Canton, graduating therefrom in 1882, with the degree of B. S. Two years later the degree of M. S. was conferred upon him. Thus thoroughly equipped, he secured a position in the Colton public schools, and after being thus employed for about a year was in 1883 matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He finished the full three-years course, and graduated with his medical degree in 1886, locating thereafter in Windom, Minnesota. There he remained for one year, and then removed to Tower, Minnesota, where he resided in prosperous medical work for a period of twelve years. While residing in that town he served as local Surgeon for the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, and was Assistant County Physician of St. Louis county for eleven years. At one time he also filled the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Poor, and was Medical Examiner for such leading insurance companies as the New York Life, Mutual Life and Penn Mutual. While there engaged in practice (in 1895) the Doctor pursued a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic School of New York City. He was the founder and owner of the Tower Hospital, which cared for the employes of the lumber firms in that vicinity. In August, 1899, when Doctor Noble removed to Waukesha, he sold the Tower Hospital, which had become a very large and lucrative institution. Since coming to his present location he has added to his already substantial reputation both as a physician and a manager, and has been appointed Surgeon for the North Western Railway





*Joseph B. Noble M. S. M. D.*







J. B. Dodge M.D.

at Waukesha. He is a member of the St. Louis County and of the Wisconsin State Medical Societies.

In 1896 our subject was married to Minnie Rice, a teacher of music in Tower, Minnesota. They have one son, Russell St. Lawrence Noble.

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JOHN B. DODGE, M. D.

The secret of success in the medical profession, as in other lines, lies in earnest, well-directed effort, and in the history of this prominent physician of St. Johns, Michigan, we find a valuable object lesson.

Doctor Dodge is a native of Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, and was born March 22, 1858. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Illinois, and soon afterward they settled permanently on Middle Bass Island, Ottawa county, Ohio, where our subject spent much of his boyhood. He was educated in the high school at Ann Arbor, and at Oberlin College, and in 1877 entered the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, completing his course in 1880. He began practice at Bascom, Seneca county, Ohio, but two years later removed to Mason, Michigan, where larger opportunities awaited him, and where he remained about nine years. Wishing to take a post-graduate course, he sold his practice and attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, also took a special course in Orificial Surgery, and during the following year practiced in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1892 locating in St. Johns, Michigan. He is a member of the Nebraska Homeopathic Medical Society, and socially belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Personally the Doctor is a thorough student and a great reader, and, as usual with people of a literary taste, is quite reserved in his manner. He is best esteemed by those who know him best. As a good citizen he has been interested in public questions, taking an active part in politics during his residence in Mason, and since his removal to St. Johns has served two years as County Physician.

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JAMES A. NOWLEN, M. D.

James A. Nowlen, M. D., has an extensive practice at Morrison, Illinois, and although in the prime of life enjoys the distinction of being the oldest member of the profession in that locality.

Doctor Nowlen was born April 6, 1853, near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, son of Dr. Arthur Nowlen, a well-known practitioner. During his



childhood the family removed to Unionville, Whiteside county, Illinois, and later to Morrison, where much of his literary education was obtained in the public schools. After some years of preliminary reading in medical science with his father, our subject attended Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in 1875, and since that time he has been in active practice in Morrison. In 1882 he took a post-graduate course in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and he keeps well abreast of the advancing thought of the day in his chosen profession. He is a member of the Rock River Valley Medical Association, and has been County Physician for a number of years, while during Cleveland's first administration he was a member of the local Board of Pension Surgeons. He also served one term as Coroner of the county, and at times has been induced by his fellow townsmen to take an active part in purely municipal affairs, his services as a member of the City Council of Morrison demonstrating the value of the assistance of educated, upright, broad-minded citizens in the settlement of public problems. Socially the Doctor and his family are prominent, and he is identified with Dunlap Lodge, No. 321, A. F. and A. M. On January 16, 1879, Doctor Nowlen was married in Morrison to Miss Eva Kidd, of that city, who died August 27, 1880. On April 28, 1885, he married Miss Louisa J. Huncler, of Morrison, and five children have blessed the union, viz.: Bessie J., Proctor A., Gladys, James C., and Mary.

Dr. Arthur Nowlen, our subject's father, who died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 7, 1897, was in practice in Morrison from 1853 to 1879 and his memory is cherished by a host of friends. His estimable wife, whose maiden name was Asenath Proctor, died in Morrison, August 24, 1888. They had the following children: Harvey L., Wesley, Anna, Robert R., and James A.



### JULIAN RIDGLEY SIMMS, A. M., M. D.

Julian Ridgley Simms, A. M., M. D., of Racine, Wisconsin, comes from a long line of ancestry as physicians. He is a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, born in 1852, son of Chatham H. Simms, a well known merchant of that place.

Doctor Simms' literary education was obtained in the excellent public schools of his native town, after which he attended Illinois College, and in 1872 was graduated with the degree of A. B., from that institution, which three years later conferred upon him the degree of A. M. When he was graduated, in 1872, he at once entered upon his medical studies, which were under the direct personal supervision of Dr. David Prince, of the Prince Sanitarium,



JULIAN R. SIMMS, M. D.



Jacksonville. He remained with Doctor Prince until he entered medical college, taking one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and then entering the Missouri Medical School, at St. Louis, Missouri, receiving his degree in 1875. For one year immediately after his graduation he was interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, and for six months was in the City Dispensary of that city. In 1877 he began general practice in St. Louis, remaining there until 1882, in which year his health was shattered by the poison of sewer gas, and he returned to the broad shaded streets and old friends of his native city of Jacksonville, where for four years he successfully practiced his profession. In 1886 he went to western Kansas, seeking health, where he practiced a while, but devoted most of his time to regaining his lost strength. Of vigorous constitution naturally, two years of the dry atmosphere of that climate restored him to his early vigor. In 1888 he located in Wisconsin, making his home first in Union Grove, Racine county, and after four years of successful practice there located permanently in Racine. He is at present Medical Superintendent of the Racine Insane Asylum, and makes a specialty of Nervous and Mental Diseases. Doctor Simms is a member of the American Medical Association and the Wisconsin State Medical Society, ex-member of the Illinois and Missouri State Medical Societies, and is an extensive writer for the journals of these societies on subjects relating to general medicine. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. F., K. O. T. M., O. C. K., R. L., F. A., and M. W. A., and is Medical Examiner of these societies, as well as local Medical Examiner for several old-line life insurance companies.

In 1878 Doctor Simms was married to Miss Jessie J. Tenney, of Madison, Wisconsin, a daughter of the Hon. Major H. A. Tenney, who was a member of the first Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and whose portrait adorns the walls of the Historical Society at the capital of that State. Doctor and Mrs. Simms have two children, Florence P. and Horace R.

Horace R. Simms is a manly fellow, known as the "Boy Wonder of Wisconsin," on account of his rare musical talent. In October, 1898, he sang before the Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., when they honored the Arctic explorer, Nansen, and was invited by President and Mrs. McKinley the following night to sing at the White House for them and the members of the Cabinet, being the first boy soloist ever so honored. The President said of him, "A sweet voice, pathetic, moving to tears; a wonderful singer."

## COL. JEFFERSON D. GRIFFITH, M. D.

Col. Jefferson D. Griffith, M. D., ex-President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, has been for many years a leading practitioner of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1887 he gave up general practice to devote his time to office practice and surgery, and in the latter branch he has won a wide reputation.

Doctor Griffith was born February 12, 1850, in Jackson, Mississippi, the son of Brigadier General Richard Griffith and his wife, Sally A. Whitefield, the latter a native of Mississippi. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man graduated at West Point, entering the army and rapidly winning distinction by his courage and capacity for leadership. During the Mexican war he was major of a regiment, and, it is said, led a charge at Buena Vista that saved the day for the Americans. He was an intimate and lifelong friend of Jefferson Davis, and when the Civil war broke out he cast his lot with the Confederacy, and did gallant service for the "lost cause." On June 29, 1862, at Savage Station, General Griffith rode away from his staff for the purpose of obtaining a better view of the battle, thus exposing himself to especial danger, and he was struck by a fragment from a burst shell, causing almost instant death. His eldest son was also in the Confederate army, and was killed at Shiloh.

Jefferson D. Griffith was one of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, and was but a boy at the time of his father's death. The martial spirit was strongly developed even in youth, and it is even intimated that he took part in some maneuvers of light artillery under General Withers, during the last days of the Confederacy, his enlistment being accomplished without his mother's consent or knowledge. At the close of the Civil war he entered a drug store in Jackson, Mississippi, his work as a clerk furnishing excellent preparation for the study of medicine, which he began in 1868, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and finished in the Medical Department of the University of New York, in 1871. He had previously entered Bellevue Hospital (1870) as an Interne, and was afterward made house surgeon of the Third Division of that celebrated institution. In January, 1874, Doctor Griffith came to Kansas City, and entered into partnership with Dr. John W. Elston, another young physician, both strangers in the West. This partnership lasted until 1877, since which time Doctor Griffith has practiced alone. In 1874 he was given a lectureship on Physiology in the Kansas City Medical College, and later he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy, and successively filled the Chairs of Physiology, Anatomy, and Principles and Practice of Surgery, of which last Chair he is the present incumbent. At present he is Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Consulting



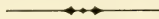
Surgeon to the German Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, Professor of Oral Surgery in the Kansas City Dental College, and Professor of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College. He is ex-Dean of the Kansas City Medical College. He is a firm believer in societies, and is an active member of the following: The National Association of Railroad Surgeons, American Orthopedic Association, American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, American Medical Association, Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Missouri Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Kansas City District Medical Association, Jackson County Medical Association, Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons in the United States. His selection as Presiding Officer of the Association of Military Surgeons was a graceful recognition of an able man and an active participant in its work. No better evidence of his devotion to its interests need be mentioned than the persistent and energetic manner in which he has prosecuted the series of experiments with the new Springfield rifle, to which he was assigned by General Senn, at one of the early meetings of the Association. During the summer of 1897 he opened correspondence with the Ordnance Department of the United States Navy, which resulted in the loan of the 6 m-m navy rifle, and the early days of the year 1898 found him again at Fort Riley, repeating his former experiment with the gun of smaller calibre. Of his time and means he has contributed freely, sparing nothing, not even his friends, that his work might be done well.

Doctor Griffith's first connection with the National Guard dates from February 10, 1886, from which time, until May 7, of the same year, he served as Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant (not commissioned) of the First Battalion, National Guard of Missouri. He was then commissioned Surgeon and Major, and assigned to the Third Regiment. In March, 1899, he was commissioned, by Governor D. R. Francis, Surgeon General of Missouri. On the expiration of the gubernatorial term of Governor Francis he resigned his commission, and became a volunteer aide on the Staff of the First Brigade, National Guard of Missouri. On May 4, 1897, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Medical Director of the above command, and has attended every encampment in the State since, bringing to the organization of his department the same energy that characterizes his life. He served through the Spanish-American war, first as Major and Chief Surgeon of the third Division, First Army Corps, and afterward as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Surgeon of the First Army Corps.

Although most genial in disposition, Doctor Griffith has found but little time for social diversion since the early years of his practice, professional

work and necessary study of its ever-widening avenues of research occupying his thought. The only fraternal order with which he is identified is the Masonic Society, and he is an active worker in the Oriental Commandery, No. 35, K. T., and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a life member.

On January 28, 1880, Doctor Griffith was married, at Independence, Missouri, to Miss Sally Comingo, daughter of the late Hon. Abram Comingo, formerly a Congressman from the old Fifth Missouri District. Two children have blessed this union, Abram Comingo and Lucy.



### IRVING DAVID WILTROUT, M. D.

This well known Specialist on Nervous and Mental Diseases, and Medico-Legal Expert, was born at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1856, of German-American parents. His father, Charles Wilttrout, was for forty years a leading merchant at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. His mother was Elizabeth Wildermuth, a woman of much natural talent, and widely known as a contributor to benevolencies, and during the Civil war was foremost in an organized movement, looking to the care and protection of families who had contributed a father or a son to the ranks of the Union army. Mrs. Wilttrout died from a lingering disease, and general nervous collapse, in 1886. Charles Wilttrout is living, and at seventy years of age is hale and hearty.

After graduating in the high schools of his native town Doctor Wilttrout attended Paschael Institute, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a noted school for boys. In 1873 he entered Union Seminary, a high-grade educational institution of the Evangelical Association, at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania. After completing a Preparatory Course at this school, he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Here he did not remain to complete his college course, owing chiefly to ill health. Later he completed his college work under the private tutorage of Prof. Benjamin Knerr, who was a celebrated educator, and of great prominence in the college work of Pennsylvania. In 1876 he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution, two years later, he graduated with special mention, and high honors.

Returning to his native home at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, in 1878, Doctor Wilttrout immediately engaged in the general practice of medicine, and soon built up a lucrative business. His surgical work attracted widespread attention, and his system of keeping records, and of simplification,

made his contributions to medical literature at once popular. In 1879 he was elected to fill the important place of Superintendent, and Physician and Surgeon in Charge, of the Schuylkill County Hospital. Here for two years Doctor Wiltrott accomplished a great work. The hospital containing the sick numbered 300 beds. A like number of insane were being cared for, in a modern building, but the treatment of the insane was still primitive. It was essentially the "transition period" in the treatment of the insane; and it may be said to the lasting credit of Doctor Wiltrott, that nowhere were the insane treated with such humanity; every detail of modern discovery and improvement in the care and treatment of the insane had here an early trial.

While occupying this position, and engaged with a large general medical work, the Doctor married Miss Ivald Benson, eldest daughter of Rev. Michael Benson, D. D., then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, Wisconsin. Miss Benson was a talented young lady, having obtained her education chiefly in Ontario, Canada, from which place they removed to Wisconsin in 1876.

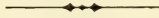
In 1881 Doctor Wiltrott removed to Hudson, Wisconsin. Here he built up a large practice; the country being then somewhat new, he was soon regarded as the leading surgeon and consultant for miles around; and in 1886 his practice had attained to such proportions that he concluded to erect a modern Sanitarium. He visited the sanitariums of this country, and made a like study of European institutions, which study eventuated, one year later, in the erection of the now well-known Oliver Wendell Holmes Sanitarium, a magnificent structure, located on a beautiful hillside, overlooking Lake St. Croix, and in the midst of a magnificent park of twenty-two acres, in the city limits of Hudson, Wisconsin. Here, for ten years, Doctor Wiltrott conducted one of the model institutions of this class in this country. Here thirteen hundred patients, of every variety of curable nervous and mental affections, were treated annually, and much original scientific work was done.

In connection with this work, in 1887, Doctor Wiltrott founded the Holmes College of Nursing, the first three-year high-grade school of this character in this country. Doctor Wiltrott's methods of training of the nurse were here given a fair trial, and out of this magnificent educational work has sprung the American Correspondence School of Nursing, an institution which is now located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and which is the only institution of this character in the country. This work was organized chiefly in behalf of the non-graduate nurse, and is today the only means the non-graduate nurse has of obtaining an education.

In 1897 Doctor Wiltrott severed his active relations with the Holmes Sanitarium, and removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Here he devotes his attention to his specialty, that of Nervous and Mental Diseases, and Medico-

Legal Medicine. He has also become a popular contributor to the high-grade magazine work of this age, and is now preparing to publish "Wilttrout's Literary and Nursing Journal," which is to combine popular literary matter with a graded department on technical nursing, to be issued at popular prices, and to be sold chiefly by and through the nurses, an initial issue of 100,000 having already been provided for, through the efforts of the Nurse Agents, appointees of the Correspondence School of Nursing. Doctor Wilttrout is also about publishing a popular work on "Nursing" in four volumes, of 450 pages each, to be known as "Wilttrout's American Reference Hand Book, on Nursing."

Doctor Wilttrout has four children, Charles Benson, George Irving, James Johnson, and one daughter, Florence E. Wilttrout. His home is at Eau Claire, where he spends much of his time now contributing popular medical articles to papers, magazines, and journals. Mrs. Wilttrout here has become a leader in charity work, and was the chief institutor of Eau Claire's model Associated Charities; here also Mrs. Wilttrout put into first operation a popular School Savings Bank System, a combined work which has attracted attention all over this country among philanthropic workers.



### ANDREW C. MAILER, M. D.

Andrew C. Mailer, M. D., of De Pere, Wisconsin, has made a substantial reputation in his profession, as well as in the sphere of public affairs.

The Doctor was born April 4, 1853, and obtained his education in the public schools of De Pere, at Lawrence University, and in the University of Michigan. Before entering upon his professional studies he taught school, and spent several years in the drug business. In 1878 he was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1882 received an *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He located in his native city, which has since been his home and the scene of his successful professional and public work. Doctor Mailer is Surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at De Pere, and is a leading member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

The Doctor has been active in the business and educational affairs of his city, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Education. For some time he has also held the position of Superintendent of Schools. For two years he served efficiently as Mayor of the city, and during the sessions of 1897 and 1899 he was a member of the State Senate,



*A. E. Walker*









Miss Kennedy M.D.

being elected to represent the Second Senatorial District, which comprises Brown and Oconto counties.

In 1887 Doctor Mailer was married to Miss Alice Belle Winegard, of De Pere, and two children, Katharine and Robert Andrew, add sunshine to their home.

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### STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

Stiles Kennedy, M. D., of St. Louis, Michigan, is a native of the South land, born in Kentucky in 1839. Through the medium of private tutors he gained an excellent education, and in 1856 began the study of medicine with Alexander Hardcastle, of Denton, Maryland, with whom he remained three years, during which time he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1859 receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution. After a year spent in travel he settled in Virginia.

In 1861 came the storm of the Civil war, and, with a firm faith in the policy of the South, Doctor Kennedy entered the Confederate army, as Surgeon, and remained with that army all through the war. He was constantly in the field except for one winter when he was Surgeon in the hospital at Front Royal, Virginia. When the clouds had passed, and peace once more dawned on the broad land, Doctor Kennedy resumed his private practice at Newark, Delaware, remaining there until 1871, when he located in St. Louis, Michigan, and is now the oldest practitioner there in active work. Doctor Kennedy is a contributor of articles on general medicine to various medical journals. His articles on treatment of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Consumption, Peritonitis, etc., have been extensively copied by European medical journals. He is also the author of "Mineral Springs of Michigan," which was published in 1873. He is Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable, Phœnix, Connecticut Life, Pennsylvania Mutual, and other standard insurance companies, with some of which he has been connected for over thirty years. Through his profession the Doctor is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, while fraternally he affiliates with the Scottish Rite Masons of Bay City.

In public affairs Doctor Kennedy is considered one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in central Michigan. He was one of the originators of the Lansing & St. Louis Electric Railway, over twenty miles of which is now ironed. The municipal water works and the municipal electric lighting plant he promoted with energy, and the splendid sewer system of his adopted city owes much to his foresight, ability and persistence.

## TORSTEIN A. LID, M. D.

Torstein A. Lid, M. D., of Marinette, Wisconsin, although comparatively young in the profession, is rapidly forging his way to the front.

Doctor Lid was born in 1867 in Norway, and acquired his education in Christiania and Levanger, in that country, graduating from the high school of the latter place in 1886. He then entered the University at Christiania, and completed the Junior year in that institution. In 1889 he came to America, locating at Menominee, Michigan. From 1891 to 1893 he read medicine with Doctor Thiell, of Marquette, Michigan, and during that time aided his preceptor in his work in St. Mary's Hospital, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of hospital work. In 1893 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and in 1896 received his degree of M. D. On the final examination of the class for the year 1893-94 he won the medal awarded by the Faculty for the highest scholarship. For the first year and a half after his graduation Doctor Lid held the position of house surgeon in the West Side Hospital, Chicago, and in 1897 located in Marinette, Wisconsin, where he has equipped a fine office, and is enjoying a goodly share of the medical work of the city. He is a member of the staff and secretary of the Menominee River Hospital, and acting secretary of the Examining Surgeons of the United States Pension Board. He is Medical Examiner for twelve fraternal and insurance societies at Marinette, and professionally belongs to the Fox River Valley Medical Society; while in Chicago he was an active worker in the Scandinavian Medical Society of that city.

In 1899 Doctor Lid was united in marriage with Miss Constance Wald, of Menominee, Michigan, a prominent teacher, and principal of one of the schools of that city.



## EDWARD B. PATTERSON, M. A., M. D.

Edward B. Patterson, M. A., M. D., of Granite, Montana, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in the year 1858. In 1878-79 he served as Assistant in Chemistry at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in the following year held the same position, as well as that of Instructor in the Sciences at Oberlin College. In 1880 he was graduated from the Oberlin (Ohio) College with the degree of A. B., and three years later was honored with that of M. A., for special and meritorious work in Botany and Chemistry. For about four years he was in business in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1884 entered the University of Michigan to prosecute his medical studies, graduating therefrom in 1886, with the degree of M. D. He held the position of Interne





*F. A. Lid, M.D.*



at the Ann Arbor Hospital for one year, after which he received an appointment from the Calumet & Hecla Company, with whom he remained for two years. He next filled the position of Assistant Surgeon at Champion, in which position he continued for three years.

The Doctor then removed to Michigamme, having received the appointment of Chief Surgeon for the Michigamme Iron Company, serving not only this corporation, but several others in the same place. In this capacity he continued for four years, when he removed to Marquette, Michigan, as Surgeon of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company. For a year and a half he continued acceptably to perform the duties of this position, and in 1896 he located at Manistique, where he became a prominent private practitioner as well as Chief Surgeon of Manistique Hospital, and his removal to Granite, Montana, caused universal regret. His practice has been general, although he has given special attention to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, having pursued a post-graduate course at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York.

The Doctor is a member of the Upper Peninsular and the Michigan State Medical Societies, and the American Academy of Medicine. Fraternaly he is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and an Elk. He was Surgeon of the Soo Line, Chief Surgeon of the Manistique & Northwestern Railway Company and Surgeon for the Manistique Iron Company, and is Medical Examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life, the Home, Aetna, and other standard insurance companies.

Doctor Patterson was married, in 1893, to Miss Sara Kaufman, and they have one son, Howard W.

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### LOUIS R. HEAD, M. D.

The son of an active and well-known physician of Wisconsin, the subject of this sketch adopted the profession of his father, and has attained marked prominence as a practitioner in his native State. He has had an extensive experience, and is now located in the State Capital, where he commands a wide and influential practice. Doctor Head was born in Albion, Wisconsin, September 22, 1859, a son of Dr. Charles R. and Seraphina (Potter) Head. The father is a native of Allegany county, New York, where he was born about 1820, and in 1842 came to Wisconsin with his father, Solomon Head, who was also a native of Allegany county, New York, and became one of the pioneers of Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin. Dr. Charles R. Head was for many years a practitioner at Albion, but for the past several years has been living a retired life. To Dr. Charles R.

and Seraphina Head were born two sons, Louis R., our subject; and M. A., a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin.

Louis R. Head received a good classical education. He graduated from Albion Academy in 1877, and completing the course at the University of Wisconsin, was graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. Beginning his medical studies at once, he entered the Rush Medical College and was graduated in the class of 1885, with the degree of M. D. Doctor Head then took a post graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York (the medical branch of the Columbia University). For two years he practiced with his father at Albion, and then accepted the appointment of Assistant Physician at the Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Illinois. Thence in 1888 he removed to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where he assumed the Superintendency of Oakwood Retreat. He was then Medical Superintendent at the State Hospital, Mendota, Wisconsin, for two years, 1889-1891, and in the latter year he located at Madison, his present home. Doctor Head is a member of the State Medical Society, and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Doctor Head was married to Miss Esther Reed, of New York, and four children have been born of this union: Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth and Jerome.



### JOHN C. ADAMS, M. D.

A native of Monticello, Wright county, Minnesota, Doctor Adams was born September 13, 1866, and was educated in the public schools and the Curtis Business College in his native town. Deciding on the study of medicine as his life work, he accordingly entered College at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and took a two-year course in Pharmacy, in September, 1885, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the same city, where he remained one year. During the summer of 1886 he was Assistant Interne at St. Barnabas Hospital in Minneapolis, and spent the following summer as Assistant Interne in the City and County Hospital at St. Paul, Minnesota. In the fall of 1887 Doctor Adams went to New York City, and there entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1888. From September, 1888, to September, 1889, the Doctor was Chief Interne at the City and County Hospital at St. Paul, and the next two years was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States army. In August, 1891, Doctor Adams settled in West Superior, Wisconsin, and has since engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, enjoying the same success that has



J.C. Adams M.D.









*C. J. Dwight, M.D.*

attended his efforts wherever he has been. He is at present Surgeon for the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, and is also a member of the Pension Board at West Superior. Fraternally he is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

In 1894 Doctor Adams was married to Miss Ellen F. Herrick, of Monticello, Minnesota, and to their union have come three children, Verna, J. Emery, and Effie May.

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### CORYDON GREENWOOD DWIGHT, M. D.

Corydon Greenwood Dwight, M. D., of Darlington, Wisconsin. Among the younger members of the profession whose prospects are most promising is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Plainwell, Michigan, May 8, 1870, and was trained in the public schools of Wayland and Lowell, Michigan, thoroughly laying the foundation of a substantial education. His next concern was to master a lucrative business or profession, and with that end in view he engaged in the drug business, pursuing same for two years at Kalamazoo and Chicago, thus preparing himself in several important respects for the profession which he was ultimately to adopt. In 1890 he entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, where he remained for four years, engaged in an industrious study of the literary branches, and also doing special work in the sciences preparatory to the study of medicine, which is illustrative of his further thoroughness in building a foundation for the profession he was to follow. At the same time he did not neglect physical training, which is a prime requisite for continuous mental vigor and work. While at College he was a prominent member of the Athletic Association, playing three seasons on the regular college football team. He was also a member for three seasons of the College Glee Club, the annual tours of which are a coveted pleasure of the college student.

Doctor Dwight belongs to an old New England family, the ancestors of which were pioneers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, embracing the famous Jonathan Edwards, and President Dwight, of Yale. He is a seventh son, and the old saying that the "seventh son is a born doctor" is true in his case. In the fall of 1894 Doctor Dwight was matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated March 25, 1897, with the degree of M. D. His permanent home being in Chicago during his medical course, he had endless opportunities for clinical work and observations, being clinical assistant in therapeutics, general surgery and obstetrics during his vacations. While there he continued to be a leader in all athletic sports, and organized the first football team of that institution, being captain of same two

years. Immediately after his graduation our subject located in Milwaukee, practiced there one year, and then settled in his present location, succeeding Dr. M. L. Huntington. In his practice he covers the entire field of medicine, with a preference, however, for surgery. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and socially is identified with the K. of P., of which he is a past chancellor, and with the M. W. A.

Doctor Dwight was married April 30, 1898, to Miss Bessie E. Sholes, of Milwaukee, a granddaughter of C. Latham Sholes, inventor of the first successful typewriter. She was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, later attending All Saints Cathedral, and was given a thorough musical education. The Doctor and his wife have two daughters, Frances Elizabeth and Dorothy Margaret.

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### HON. EDMUND A. DONELAN, M. D.

A long and useful life, crowned with honors and filled with arduous work in various lines of effort, affords an instructive object lesson, and the history of this well-known physician of St. Joseph, Missouri, will be read with interest. While winning a high reputation in his chosen profession, his ability and force of character have brought him into prominence in political affairs, as is shown by nine terms of service in the Missouri Legislature, and two in the Legislature of Nebraska, while other important offices have been filled by him with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people. His professional work is not confined to ordinary limits, as he was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Joseph, now the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, and after many years of service as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and also of Diseases of Women and Children, he is at present Emeritus Professor of Pediatrics in that institution.

Doctor Donelan was born April 5, 1824, in Lisbon township, St. Lawrence county, New York, and like many of our successful men of to-day he is of Irish descent. Michael Donelan, the Doctor's father, was born and reared in Ireland, and after graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, became an officer in the English navy. On resigning his position he came to America, and was married in Ogdensburg, New York, to Miss Mary Armstrong, also a native of Ireland. He purchased the farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, on which our subject was born, and resided there for some time, but later went West. His wife died in Cincinnati, Ohio, six years after their marriage, and his death occurred at Abington, Indiana, in 1840.

The Doctor was the eldest in a family of four children. As a boy he



attended the public schools near his home, and the Beach Grove Seminary, in Union county, Indiana. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he pursued a course of reading with Dr. Ziba Casterline, of Liberty, Indiana, and in the meantime taught school for two terms, to secure the funds for further study. During the winter of 1846-47 he attended his first course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and his professional work was begun soon afterward at Abington, Indiana, where he remained but a short time, however. He then moved to Missouri, settling in Amazonia, Andrew county, and in 1850 located in Savannah, Missouri. In the following year he returned to the Ohio Medical College, and in 1852 was graduated with the degree of M. D. For five years he practiced in Savannah, and during the winter of 1857-58 he attended Pope's Medical College, in St. Louis, taking an advanced course. On leaving this institution he went to Nebraska, remaining there until 1860, when he moved to St. Joseph. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he was elected Treasurer in 1872; and an honorary member of the St. Louis Medical Society. He also belongs to the St. Joseph Medical Society, and the Northwestern Medical Society, having served as President of both, while at times he has been delegate to the American Medical Association and the International Medical Congress. He attended a course at the Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1871. From early manhood his support has been given to the principles of the Democratic party, and while residing in Savannah he was twice elected to the Missouri Legislature. During his residence in Nebraska he was elected Mayor of Plattsmouth, in 1858, and was chosen for the Legislature from Cass county and in the following year was elected as a member of the Council (the Upper House in the Territorial Legislature, corresponding to the State Senate), of which he was President in 1859-60. Since locating in St. Joseph he has served as a member of the Legislature for a number of terms, while his interest in local affairs is seen by his effective work for the several years past as President of the School Board of that city. Though now at an advanced age, he is an active worker in the School Board, in which he takes great interest, in advocating all measures pertaining to the advancement of the schools of St. Joseph. He was City Physician under Mayor Davis, and for several years was County Physician, having been appointed by the first county judges named by Governor Gamble. For two years he was manager of the Insane Asylum at Fulton, Missouri, under Governor Brown's administration, and later, under appointment of Governors Woodson, Phelps and Crittenden, he served as manager of Asylum No. 2, at St. Joseph. For eighteen months he was a member of the Fish Commission of his State, having been appointed by Governor Stone, to fill a vacancy.

Doctor Donelan married Mrs. Mattie Fulkerson, who died April 17, 1890.

## JAMES GIBSON, M. D.

James Gibson, M. D., a successful practitioner of Janesville, Wisconsin, is a man of marked ability, combined with the energy to bring his talents into effective use. As a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago he took high rank, being chosen president of his class during his last year, and since entering the profession the recognition of his merits has been most gratifying.

Doctor Gibson was born in Janesville September 28, 1860, and belongs to a well-known family, his father, William Gibson, being a highly respected farmer of Rock county. During boyhood our subject attended the public schools of his native city, and in 1883 he began his professional studies with Dr. Henry Palmer & Son, of that place. On completing his preparatory reading, in the fall of that year, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Chicago, where he was graduated in the spring of 1886. For four years he practiced with his preceptor, but he has since continued alone, building up a fine practice. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and in addition to his other interests he finds time to take an active part in local affairs, having served for six years as Health Officer of Janesville. He is also Medical Examiner for the Germania Insurance Company.



## DANIEL MCL. MILLER, M. D.

Daniel McL. Miller, M. D., of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, is a native of New York City, where he was born in the year 1836, and obtained his education in the schools of the metropolis. He passed with credit through the Academic Institute and the New York City College, and in 1853 began his professional studies under the instruction of Doctors Parker and Watts, of New York City, continuing under their general supervision until his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1857. His record in that institution was so commendable that he was at once appointed to the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont. After filling that position for about one year he identified himself with hospital work in New York City, and in 1859 removed to Wisconsin.

Doctor Miller engaged in private practice in the Badger State until 1862, when he enlisted as Assistant Surgeon in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving therein and in that capacity until the close of the war. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to civic life, and resumed practice in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, locating at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in



James Gibson M.P.



1865. Here, for thirty-five years, he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Doctor Miller is a member of the Waukesha County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is identified with the National Association of Railway Surgeons, being local Surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He is not only widely known in Wisconsin, but throughout the United States, for his prominence in the councils of the Masonic fraternity, having reached the thirty-third degree of that order.

Our subject was married, in 1859, to Mary G. Remington, of New York City, a daughter of the late Rev. Stephen Remington. They have two children, both of whom are destined to be a credit to their talented parents in the professional walks of life. Charles S. Miller is a lawyer of Madison, Wisconsin, and Dr. Thomas Miller, a graduate of Rush Medical College (class of 1891), is engaged in practice with his father. The latter was married in 1891 to Hattie Kimmerley, of Chicago. They have two children, Elizabeth and Daniel McL., Jr.

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### JOHN E. BLAINE, M. D.

John E. Blaine, M. D., of St. Louis, Missouri, a physician whose ability is widely recognized, was for several years one of the talented corps of physicians in charge of the work of the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Illinois, being Chief of the Medical Staff. He resigned that position July 1, 1899, on becoming manager and Physician of the Keeley Institute of St. Louis, of which he is also part owner.

Doctor Blaine was born October 4, 1850, at Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and had excellent educational opportunities in his youth, his course in the high school and academy at Beaver being supplemented by advanced study in Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. His medical studies were begun with the late Dr. David Stanton, of Beaver, and later he attended Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, where he was graduated in the spring of 1872. He practiced at Tionesta, Forest county, Pennsylvania, until 1881, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, and in 1887 he engaged in practice in Chicago, remaining there until 1891, in which year he assumed his position with the Leslie E. Keeley Company at Dwight, Illinois. He is now in St. Louis as manager and physician of the Keeley Institute there, as above stated, and is meeting with the greatest success in his chosen specialty. Doctor Blaine is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State



Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. On his removal to Dwight he became a leading worker in the Congregational Church, and he is also an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1873 the Doctor was married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Ella L. Stow, daughter of the late Daniel Stow, formerly a well-known resident of that city, and three children have blessed the union: Augusta M., Julia F. and John E., Jr.

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### DWIGHT W. DAY, M. D.

For more than thirty-one years the subject of this sketch was an active practitioner at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He located in that now thriving city in October, 1868, when its population was scarcely 4,000, and kept pace in professional attainments with its rapid growth.

Doctor Day was a son of an old practitioner of New York State, Dr. Washington W. Day, son of Paul E. Day, who was a lifelong resident of Wayland, Steuben county, New York, where for many years he conducted a weaving establishment. Washington W. Day was born in Steuben county in 1812, and there married Rebecca Chase. He was graduated, as a physician, from Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, and for forty-five years was a widely known practitioner of medicine and surgery at Eagle Village and Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, where his declining years were spent.

Dwight W. Day was born in the village of Eagle, Wyoming county, New York, May 15, 1841. He attended the village school, and later completed a course of study in the academy at Pike, Wyoming county, and at Genesee College, Lima, New York. As a young man he engaged in the drug business at Arcade, New York, and while so engaged began his medical studies, under the supervision of his father, who was thus of great assistance to him in the preparation for his profession. He attended Buffalo Medical College (now Buffalo University), from which institution he was graduated in 1861, when but twenty years of age. Doctor Day began his professional career as a resident physician and surgeon in the Buffalo General Hospital and Edward Street Lying-in Asylum, in Buffalo, New York. In 1862 he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 154th New York Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he was promoted to be surgeon of his regiment; in 1864 to be brigade surgeon of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He marched in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at Elmira, New York, in the fall of 1865.

At the close of the war Doctor Day decided to go to the West, and ac-



Dr. D. M. Day.



cordingly located at Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, where he remained for eighteen months. In October, 1868, he located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he continued uninterruptedly in active and lucrative practice until his death. Doctor Day was president of the local Pension Board, and was also president of the Inter-County Medical Society. He was surgeon for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Wisconsin Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, and was a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, an honorary member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, a member of the Academy of Railroad Surgeons, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Association of Railroad Surgeons. Among the fraternal orders he held active membership with the Masons, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias, in which latter he was past grand chancellor of Wisconsin. In politics he was a Republican, and his availability as a public citizen was appreciated, as in 1891 he was elected mayor of his city, serving with distinguished ability.

In Franklinville, New York, in April, 1867, Doctor Day wedded Miss Elizabeth N. Smith. Their one child, a son, died in infancy.

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### WILLIAM A. GIBSON, M. D.

William A. Gibson, M. D., of Jackson, Michigan, holds an enviable rank in medical circles, more than thirty years of successful practice bearing witness to his professional skill and ability.

The Doctor is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light at Ypsilanti, July 18, 1843, and his parents, Thomas and Maryette (Piper) Gibson, were honored pioneers of that section. A district-school course formed the basis of his education, and he also attended the union schools at Jackson for a time. In 1860 he began his professional studies with Doctor Root, of Somerset Center, Hillsdale county, Michigan, and after a year and a half of preliminary reading he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University. The Civil war caused a great demand for skilled aid in the hospitals, and in 1863 he was assigned to duty as Hospital Steward of the Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the summer of 1865. For a few months after his return to the North he read medicine with Dr. G. W. Carhartt, of Jackson, and in the fall of the same year he resumed his studies at the University, where he was graduated in the spring of 1866. For a short time he practiced at Marshall, Michigan, and in the fall of 1869 he settled at Jackson,

engaging in general practice. His popularity is shown by the fact that he has frequently held offices requiring professional knowledge, and he has served four years as City Physician, four years as Physician at the county jail, two years as County Physician, and eight years as Physician and Surgeon at the Michigan State Prison. For twenty-eight years he has been a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners, of which he is now President. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Order, Royal Arch degree.

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### THOMAS H. HUGHES, M. D.

Since 1848 Doctor Hughes has looked upon Dodgeville, Wisconsin, as his home. He was born in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and came with his parents in boyhood to settle in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. His early education was obtained in the schools of his new home, and in 1862 he went to Idaho, but after two years returned, and in 1865 located in New Cambria, Missouri, where for a time he was engaged in mercantile business, paying considerable attention to drugs and the reading of medicine. In 1873 he began to practice, in connection with his drug trade. Later he entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, graduating in 1883. He immediately returned to New Cambria, but after a few years came back to his old home in Dodgeville, Wisconsin. Here, amid the scenes of his early struggles, he has met with unqualified success, and has won a high place among the medical practitioners of the State. He is a member of the Macon County Medical Society, and of the Missouri State Medical Society, while fraternally he belongs to the R. A. M. in Missouri.

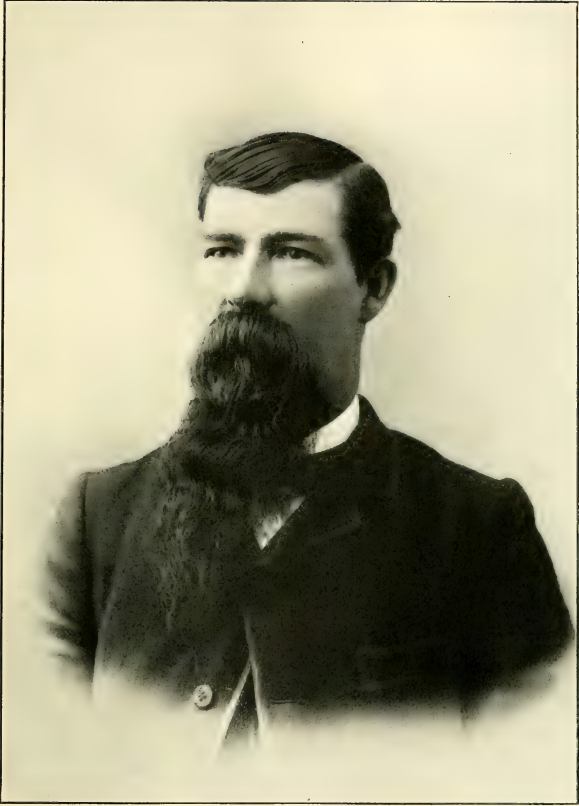
In 1865 the Doctor was married to Miss Elizabeth Morgan, of Dodgeville, and they have become the parents of two children: Charles A., who married Cora Taylor, of Iowa; and Jennie, who wedded J. W. Hocking, mayor of Dodgeville, by whom she has one son, Preston.

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### AUGUSTUS H. GUERNSEY, M. D.

Augustus H. Guernsey, M. D., is the oldest physician in active practice in Amherst, Wisconsin, and in connection with his profession is also engaged in the drug business. He was born in New York State in 1835, and received his preliminary education in the academy at Gilbertsville, that State. In 1855 he began reading medicine, and after four years' hard study entered the





*J. H. Hughes M.D.*







*A. H. Guernsey M. D.*

Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining one year. On his return to his native State he passed the examination before the Medical Society of Chenango county, and received his diploma, and he shortly afterward moved to Wisconsin, locating first in Almond, and moving to Amherst in 1862. In 1864-1866 he was in his country's service as Assistant Surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, to which position he was appointed by Governor Lewis. At the close of the war he settled in Amherst, and remained there, engaged in general practice, until 1869, when he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1870. Since then he has taken three special courses, one at Rush Medical, and two at the Chicago Polyclinic, paying especial attention to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Constant study and application to his work have been the stepping stones by which the Doctor has gained his present high standing, not only among his clientage, but among the members of his profession as well. For seventeen years he served on the Board of United States Pension Examiners. He is a member of the Northwestern (Wisconsin) Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Guernsey was first married, in 1861, to Miss Sarah Frost. She died in 1872, leaving two daughters: Carrie, now the wife of Willard Rice, of Virginia; and Alice, who graduated from Lawrence University, Wisconsin, in 1892, and is now the wife of James S. Deming, an attorney of Chicago. In 1873 Doctor Guernsey wedded his present wife, Miss P. H. Orcutt, by whom he has two sons: George A., a druggist; and Frank H.

The Guernsey family have given several members to the professional world, and all have risen above mediocre positions. Dr. Jonathan Guernsey, the father of Dr. Augustus H. Guernsey, was a physician of high repute, and numbered among his patients many who traveled miles for his advice. Two of his sons are physicians, and one of them is a well-known attorney.

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### JOHN N. BASKETT, M. D.

The spirit of the true scientist is shown in the scholarly investigations of this successful physician of Hannibal, Missouri, who has never ceased to be a student of the healing art. Not content with his advanced reading of the best medical literature of the day, he has taken courses in the practical work in leading post-graduate colleges, thus keeping well abreast of the progress in medical science.

Doctor Baskett was born June 24, 1853, in Lincoln county, Missouri, where his family has been well known for many years. The late H. N. Baskett,

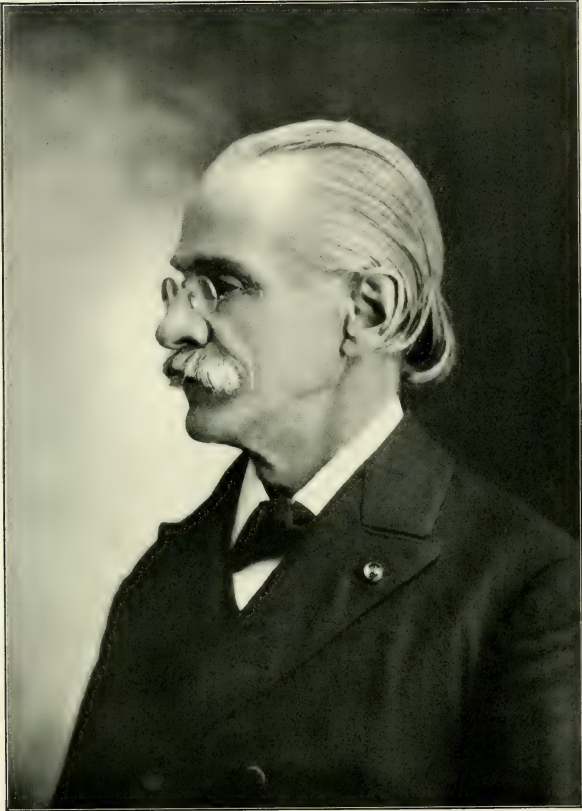


the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation; his death occurred at New Hope, Missouri, March 29, 1889. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Alameda Griffith, survives her husband. Of their large family of children, four sons and three daughters lived to maturity, the Doctor being fifth in the order of birth.

As a boy Doctor Baskett spent much time in the wholesome activities of farm life, his attendance at the local schools being limited to the winter season. His opportunities for study were so well improved, however, that at twenty he began to teach in his native county, and for four years he was thus employed during each winter, his summers being spent in farm work at the homestead. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. B. M. Griffith, of Springfield, Illinois, with whom he continued three years. During the winter of 1877-78 he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Michigan University, and in the following winter he was a student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, where he was graduated in March, 1879. For several years he practiced successfully in Marion county, Missouri, but in the fall of 1882 he returned to Bellevue College for a post-graduate course, and at the same time took a course in the New York Policlinic. On his return to Missouri, in March, 1883, he established himself in practice at Hannibal, where he quickly won recognition, and in June, 1896, he entered the Chicago Policlinic for a post-graduate course, adding still further to his store of practical knowledge of his arduous profession. Doctor Baskett is a member of the American Medical Association and the Marion county (Missouri) and Hannibal Medical Societies, and for some years has held the post of local Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company; the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York; the Mutual Benefit Company of Newark, New Jersey; the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company; the Phoenix Company of Hartford, Connecticut; the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa; the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Kansas City, Missouri; and several fraternal organizations. He is an active worker in the order of the Knights of Pythias, having served as Grand Chancellor of the State. In August, 1877, the Doctor became a member of the Baptist Church, of Springfield, Illinois. On locating in Hannibal he became connected with the Fifth Street Baptist Church, in which he has held various offices, and he is now serving as deacon, president of the advisory board, and president of the Young People's Union.

On May 12, 1886, Doctor Baskett was married, near Hannibal, to Miss Corinna L. Hendren, who was born in Marion county, Missouri, March 28, 1861, daughter of the late S. O. Hendren and his wife Caroline La Cossett. Two children have blessed this union, Ethlen C. and Mary L.





*Hugo Miller*

## HUGO PHILLER, M. D.

Hugo Philler, M. D., of Waukesha, Wisconsin. A man of broad and thorough education, Doctor Philler has long been identified with the practice of his profession in the Badger State. He was born in Patschkau, Germany, in 1838, and laid the basis of his thorough literary training in the gymnasiums of Glatz and Naisse, graduating from the latter in 1856. His medical studies were commenced in the University of Breslau, Germany, where he remained two years, and he was then transferred to the University of Greifswald. In January, 1861, he graduated from the institution last named with his medical degree. During the same year he emigrated to America, his spirit of patriotism inducing him to enlist as a private in Company E, of the Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. During his term of service (one year) he not only made a commendable record in the ranks, but mastered the language of his adopted country. He then appeared before an examining commission of United States surgeons, and passed the required examination for admission into their ranks, being commissioned First Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry. He thus served until the end of the war, being honorably discharged July 1, 1865.

Doctor Philler then traveled for some time, and after carefully surveying the professional field finally located in Waukesha, Wisconsin, where since November, 1865, he has been in the continuous practice of general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical and the Brainard Medical Societies, as well as of the American Medical Association. For a time he was identified with the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and he is now a member of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Association of Railway Surgeons. For several terms he was United States Examining Surgeon and Health Officer of the city. He was State Examiner for the Knights of Honor, an office now defunct.

The Doctor has written considerable for standard medical journals, notwithstanding his busy and confining practice, one of the specialties for which he is well known in literature being that of Diphtheria. Naturally he is thoroughly informed regarding the latest medical and surgical discoveries. He also keeps well abreast of the times by attending advanced courses in the above mentioned fields. His latest post-graduate course was pursued at the Chicago Polyclinic, in 1893.

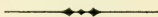
Doctor Philler was married, in 1868, to Miss Helen Lovleberg, of Pewaukee, Wisconsin, who died in 1877, leaving two children: Frances, wife of Leslie Edgerton, of Minneapolis; and Otto Fritz, an electrician and machinist of Chicago.

## LUTHER I. MCLIN, M. D.

For the medical profession the subject of this sketch has had both predilection and talent. He is an eminent physician, but he is more than that. A man of unusual force of character, he has been chosen by his fellow citizens in the city of St. Joseph, Michigan, where for more than a quarter of a century he has enjoyed a wide and influential practice, to represent them repeatedly in the highest and most responsible offices within their gift.

Doctor McLin was born on a farm in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, January 26, 1847, son of Jacob and Adelia (Gage) McLin. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and at the Baptist College at Kalamazoo. In 1867 he began his professional preparation as a student in the office of his brother, Dr. G. H. McLin, at Buchanan, Michigan. There he remained for six years, in the meantime attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and at Detroit Homeopathic College, where he graduated in 1873. In the spring of that year he settled at St. Joseph, where he has since been in continuous practice. Doctor McLin has held various local offices, among which may be mentioned that of mayor of the city for four years. He has served as Health Officer for several years, and as a member of the school board for many years. He is now President of the Board of Public Works of St. Joseph. Among the social orders he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1874 Doctor McLin wedded Miss Addie Napier, of St. Joseph, and they had one child, Nelson N., of St. Joseph. Mrs. McLin died in 1882, and for his second wife the Doctor married Miss Jennie B. Whitton, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; they have one child, J. Whitton.

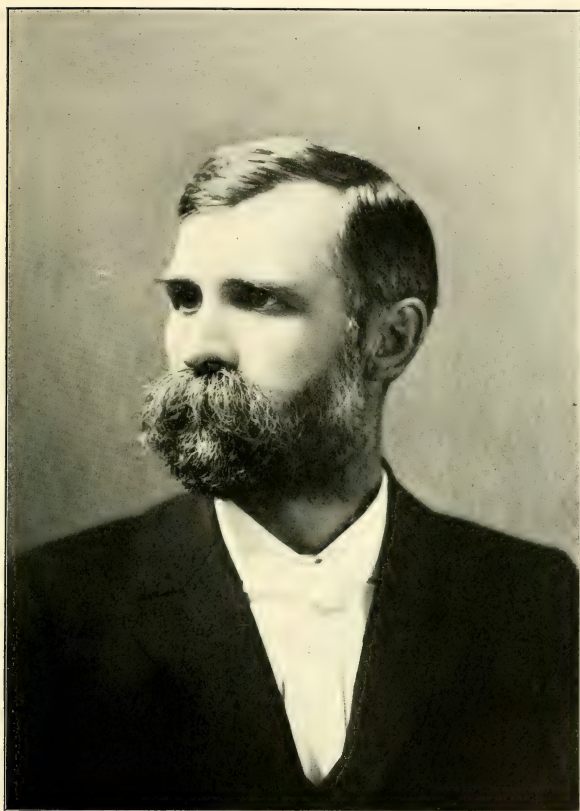


## JOSEPH ROBBINS, M. D.

Joseph Robbins, M. D., one of the oldest physicians of Quincy, Illinois, has an enviable reputation in the professional world, while his standing as a citizen is equally high, his influence being a potent factor on the side of progress. Realizing the obligation resting on the educated classes to aid in matters relating to the public welfare, he has at all times been ready to take part in a worthy cause or to lend his clear judgment to the solution of problems in municipal life.

Doctor Robbins comes of good old Colonial stock, and was born September 12, 1834, in Leominster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, where his ancestors settled at an early day. His grandfather, Thomas Robbins, who





L. J. McLine M. D.



died in Leominster in 1845, at the age of eighty-five years, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was an honored guest at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument. The late Gilman Robbins, our subject's father, was a native and a lifelong resident of Leominster, his death occurring there in his eightieth year. Our subject's mother, Rebeckah Dunster, a native of Westminister, Massachusetts, was a descendant of Rev. Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. She died in Melrose, Massachusetts, in 1854, aged fifty-two years. To Gilman and Rebeckah Robbins the following children were born: George, who died at the age of sixty-seven in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he was a leading citizen and once held the office of mayor; Charles, who died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, aged sixty-five; Sarah, widow of Martin Hatch; Joseph, our subject; Caroline, who married Reuben Dow, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and died at the age of fifty; and Jerome A., who died recently, in his fifty-sixth year, at West Somerville, Massachusetts.

Doctor Robbins remained in his native town until he reached the age of thirteen, when the family moved to Melrose, Massachusetts, where later he learned the painter's trade. In 1858 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and studied medicine with an uncle, Dr. John Parson. In 1859 he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and on graduating, in 1861, he settled at Quincy, where he has since been in constant practice. He is a leading member of the Adams County Medical Society, the Quincy Medical and Library Association, having been President of both, and also belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is present President of the Medical Staff of Blessing Hospital, and one of the Consulting Surgeons of the institution; for twenty-eight years he was a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners. Doctor Robbins's political work has given him prominence in the Republican party of this section. He was a candidate for the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1870; for Congress in his district in 1876; and for Governor before the convention of 1896. He was a delegate-at-large to the Presidential Convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1876, and to the convention at Minneapolis in 1892. He has been a member of the Quincy Board of Education for many years, serving for some time as its President, and was one of the Directors of the Quincy Public Library for several years.

In 1863 the Doctor was married, in Melrose, Massachusetts, to Miss Louise A. Norris, a native of the Bay State, who died in Quincy in 1876. On December 25, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Julia D. Pratt, widow of Charles C. Pratt, of Quincy, and daughter of the late Dr. Henry Jones, of Jacksonville, Illinois. The Doctor and his wife are prominent socially. He has taken an active part in the work of the Second Congregational Church of

Quincy, of which he has been a trustee for several years. He is also a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 296, F. & A. M.; Quincy Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Beasant Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; and Quincy Consistory, A. & A. S. R. He has been Grand Master of Illinois, having been elected in 1876, and again in 1877, and since 1869 he has written most of the reports on foreign correspondence for his Grand Lodge, whereby he has become widely known throughout both hemispheres.

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JACOB GEIGER, M. D., LL. D.

Jacob Geiger, M. D., LL. D., of St. Joseph, Missouri, is a native of Germany, born July 25, 1848. His father, Anton Geiger, was also a member of the medical profession, and was a classmate of Niemeyer, in the University of Tubingen, Wurtemberg; he died in 1851. Five years later our subject came with his mother to America, and in 1858 he was left an orphan, but, with a determination which would be creditable in a man of mature years, proceeded to support himself and to acquire an education at the same time. This he succeeded in doing, attending first the rural schools, and afterward entering Homer Seminary, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of St. Joseph, graduating from the latter institution in 1866. The Doctor's medical studies were commenced under the instruction of Dr. Galen E. Bishop, of St. Joseph, and in the spring of 1872, he received his degree of M. D. from the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

Doctor Geiger has made Surgery his specialty, and is widely known for his prominence in clinical and educational work. He was one of the founders of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital in St. Joseph, Missouri, and also assisted in the establishment of the Marion Sims College of Medicine in St. Louis, in both of which institutions he holds the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He is a life trustee of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, and is in every way a public spirited and progressive member of the profession.

Doctor Geiger is a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley, the State, North Kansas, Grand River, St. Louis and Buchanan Medical Societies, and is also identified with the District Medical Society of Northwestern Missouri, and with the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Of the Missouri State Medical Society he served as President in 1897, and in the same year received the degree of LL. D. He is local Surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. The Doctor is well known



*Jacob Geiger M.D. L.L.D.*









*A. M. Bird*

for his literary ability in the medical field, and at the present time is editor of the surgical department of the *St. Joseph Medical Herald*.

It may be rightly inferred that the Doctor is a man of ability in a business sense of the word, and has accumulated a handsome competence. His pleasant home is presided over by Mrs. Louisa (Kollatz) Geiger, to whom he was married in 1887. He is a Master Mason, and in his religious belief is a Presbyterian. Politically his views coincide with the principles of the Republican party.

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### ALFRED M. BIRD, M. D.

"The authentic picture of any human being's life and experience," says a well known writer, "should possess an interest greatly beyond that of fiction, inasmuch as it has the charm of reality." The histories in this volume illustrate well the truth of this observation, and among the most interesting is the following brief outline of the career of this successful practitioner of Mason City, Illinois.

Doctor Bird was born April 19, 1842, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. Milton Bird, D. D., and Elizabeth A. (Dunham) Bird. During our subject's boyhood his parents made several changes of residence, removing to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847, to Princeton, Kentucky, in 1855, to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858, and to Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1860; in 1864 they removed to Princeton, Kentucky, where their last years were spent. The Doctor was thus given the benefit of attendance at different schools, his progress being most rapid while studying at Cumberland College, Princeton, and the St. Louis high school, where he passed two years. In 1865 he entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and on his return to Princeton he engaged in teaching school and in agricultural work. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, and in September of that year became a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, where he attended two terms. He then located at Greenview, Menard county, Illinois, and practiced two years, in December, 1871, settling at Mason City, where he has since been continuously engaged in professional work. In December, 1877, he passed the required examination before the Illinois State Board of Health, from which he received a certificate in January, 1878, his well-proven skill and knowledge entitling him to the recognition. The Doctor is a valued member of the Brainard District Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society. As a citizen he is noted for his public spirit and it has ever been his belief that a physician sacrifices no part of his professional dignity by taking part in the settlement of the practical questions of the day. He is

a strong Democrat, and was chairman of the County Central Committee for two years, and committeeman from the North Precinct of Mason City for the same length of time. He has served as alderman two terms, and member of the board of education two terms, and has twice been mayor of the city, the electric light plant and the water system being established under his progressive and energetic administration.

Socially Doctor Bird and his family are much esteemed, and he is a member of Wilford Lodge, No. 213, K. of P.; Blue Lodge No. 403, F. & A. M.; Thompson Chapter, No. 209, at Mason City; and St. Aldermar Commandery, No. 47, K. T., at Petersburg, Illinois. On October 23, 1873, he was married, at Lincoln, Illinois, to Miss Mary Bowden, daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Bowden, formerly president of the Lincoln University. Three children have brightened his home, viz.: Emma B., now Mrs. Elijah Holland, of New Holland, Illinois; Robert L., of Marshall, Missouri; and James B.



### HON. JOHN L. WHITE, M. D.

Few citizens of Bloomington, Illinois, are as widely and favorably known as this able physician, who not only holds an enviable rank in his profession, but has taken an influential part in public affairs, serving as a member of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Illinois. Coming of good New England stock, he cherishes a high ideal of citizenship, believing it to be the duty of the cultured classes to assist in the settlement of the problems of the day.

The Doctor was born December 5, 1832, in Westminister, Massachusetts, son of Dr. John White, for many years a successful practitioner at that place, and later a resident of Watertown, New York, where his death occurred in 1868, when he was sixty-eight years of age. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Howe, died in Clinton, New York, aged sixty-eight. Her father, Dr. Josiah Howe, who died at Templeton, Massachusetts, was a well-known physician in his day, so it will be seen that the Doctor's ability and inclination for the profession are inherited from both lines of ancestry. He was the eldest of a large family of children, and his youth was spent chiefly in Westminister, where he attended the public schools and the academy. He also took a course in Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, while his medical studies were begun under the direction of his father and Dr. H. M. Lincoln, of Westminister. After attending medical lectures at Dartmouth College he entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1854. His high standing in his class gained him the appointment of Medical House Pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital,







Robert R. Lamm, D.

at Boston, which he held for one year. On graduating he visited Europe, spending several months in the hospitals of London and Paris, and on his return he located at Jerseyville, Illinois. In 1859 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, but in the following year he returned to Jerseyville. In March, 1870, he removed to Bloomington, establishing himself in general practice, in which he has since continued successfully. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he has been President, and all the local medical organizations.

On February 10, 1857, Doctor White was married, in Jerseyville, Illinois, to Miss Hattie Hawley, daughter of Samuel Hawley, a prominent resident of that town. Of the four children born to this union two are living, viz.: Lucy, now Mrs. J. J. S. Wilson, and Miss Leila. One daughter died in infancy, and the only son, Charles, died at the age of twenty-eight years.



### ROBERT R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Robert R. Lawrence, M. D., a highly respected citizen and prominent physician and surgeon of Hartford, Michigan, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1851. He early went to Michigan, and there secured his education, in the public schools. He graduated from the high school of Benton Harbor, Michigan, in 1871, and for some time afterward pursued a literary course. In 1872 he entered the office of Dr. John Bell, of Benton Harbor, and read medicine under his able tuition until he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1875, one year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. D.

Doctor Lawrence opened an office for practice in Watervliet, Michigan, where he remained five years, at the end of that time locating in Hartford, where he has since been successfully engaged in general practice, making a specialty of surgery. The Doctor has spent some time doing post-graduate work in surgery, and by constant reading has kept himself well posted in the newest methods in medicine and in surgery. He is a well-known contributor to medical literature, among his articles being "Conservatism in Operative Midwifery," "Laparotomy for Paralysis of the Bowels," "New Remedies," etc.—the articles in general covering medicine and surgery. Doctor Lawrence holds the honorable and responsible position of Division Surgeon to the Pere Marquette Railroad, and is United States Pension Examiner. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is ex-Vice-President of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. Socially he belongs to the F. & A. M. of Hartford.

In 1880 Doctor Lawrence was united in marriage with Miss Carrie B. Merrifield, of Coloma, Michigan, a dutiful wife and helpmeet in the broadest sense. Besides his practice the Doctor is the owner of Mascot Villa Stock farm, one mile from Hartford. Jersey cattle and swine are the main line of the stock. His practice has required a large portion of his time, and, while he is naturally a student, he has also good business qualifications, and has acquired a handsome competence of this world's goods.



### JOSEPH B. GRISWOLD, M. D.

The military experience of the subject of this sketch during the Civil war was somewhat unique. He was a student at college when, in 1861, the call came from the President for troops to save the Union. He was prompt to enlist as a private, and remained in the service until discharged for disability, about a year later. Then, beginning the study of medicine, he acquired the necessary proficiency to give his country two years of service as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon. Completing his medical education, he has now practiced for nearly a third of a century, most of the time at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he enjoys an enviable practice.

Doctor Griswold is a native of Michigan. He was born at Vermontville, Eaton county, June 21, 1842, son of Roger and Abigail (Bascom) Griswold, was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the Vermontville Academy, and at the Michigan State Agricultural College. He was a student at the latter institution when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Michigan Cavalry. He was discharged on account of disability in July, 1862. Then, beginning with Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, the study of medicine, he attended lectures during the years 1862 and 1863 at the University of Michigan, and in 1864 was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Michigan Infantry. In 1865 he was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment, serving until May, 1866. Upon his honorable discharge from the army he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in the class of 1867. Locating at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, Doctor Griswold remained in practice there until 1874, when he settled in Grand Rapids. For the past twenty-five years he has been a prominent factor in the medical history of that growing city. He is a leading member of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, and has been honored with its Presidency; has also been elected and has served as President of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he has been a member for many years; is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and has been a member







Chas. A. Hays M.D.

of the Executive Committee of that influential organization; and is also a member of the American Medical Association. Doctor Griswold has been City Physician at Grand Rapids, and has served that municipality both as a member of the Board of Education and of the City Council. He is a Mason, a member of the R. A. M. Chapter at Grand Rapids, and an active member of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

In 1868 Doctor Griswold was married to Miss Mary Barnett Wisner, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have become the parents of three children: Roger, secretary of the Widdicomb Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids; Grace H. and Joseph H., at home.

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### CHARLES ADDISON HAYES, M. D.

Throughout his professional and educational career the subject of this sketch, now a successful practitioner at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, has given abundant evidence of unusually quick adaptation to the problems which have confronted him. As a student he was honored both by fellow students and by the faculty of instructors. As a graduate he was tendered a promising professional position. As a practitioner many public recognitions have come to him unsought.

Doctor Hayes was born in Industry, Franklin county, Maine, November 6, 1852, a son of Charles Hayes, one of the intelligent and prosperous farmers of New England, who married Ann Emma Bullen, also a native of Maine. The mother of our subject is now a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas. The children of Charles and Ann Emma (Bullen) Hayes were as follows: Charles A., our subject; Nellie M., Mrs. Sparrow, of Leavenworth, Kansas; and Dr. E. S., of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

After receiving a good common-school education our subject entered the Northwestern State Normal School at Farmington, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1870. At the commencement exercises he was selected by his classmates to deliver the class prophecy, a foreshadowing of each member of the class. His school days ended, our subject came West. Tarrying for a short time at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he secured employment, he proceeded to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he entered the office of Dr. J. L. Weaver, as a medical student. He remained with him for three years, and completed his medical studies at Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 21, 1877. He was chosen valedictorian of his class, which consisted of 106 members. On April 5, of the same year, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie, Kansas, an appointment that was both unexpected and unsolicited. Doctor Hayes accepted the position, and remained at the

Asylum until 1883, when he resigned, and began the practice of his profession at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, soon afterward removing to Chippewa Falls, his present home. While connected with the Insane Asylum Doctor Hayes paid especial attention to the treatment of Mental Diseases, in which line of his work he has always taken a great interest. Doctor Hayes is the Visiting Physician at St. Joseph's Hospital and Home, and has held that position during the past ten years. He is also surgeon at Chippewa Falls for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Inter-County Medical Society, and the Chippewa County Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican, and for two terms has filled the position of Supervisor. In religious connection the Doctor is a member of the Congregational Church at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Doctor Hayes was married, at Chippewa Falls, in 1893, to Miss Margaret Cushing, and to them have been born two children, Charles A., Jr., and Sue Catherine.

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### JOHN RANDOLPH CURRENS, M. D.

John Randolph Currens, M. D., for twenty-one years has been a leading physician of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where he continues most successfully to minister to the ills of mankind. He was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1855, son of Charles M. Currens, a farmer, miller and merchant of that place. In 1860 the family moved westward, and settled in Plymouth, Illinois, where our subject acquired his preliminary education, completing the course in the high school. For a time he studied in the Carthage (Illinois) College, and then engaged in teaching school, being a member of the teacher's profession for a number of years. In 1873 he placed himself under the tutelage of Doctor Sapp, of Plymouth, and after two years entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1878, with his coveted degree of M. D.

Immediately upon receiving his diploma Doctor Currens located in Two Rivers. His unvarying success has won the confidence of the people in his ability, while his genial manners have made him friends wherever he goes. He is ex-President of the Manitowoc County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. For some twenty years he has been Health Officer of Two Rivers, and he is President of the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners, examining in Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgery. He is Examiner for almost all of the old line insurance companies, and for a time was a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners. In 1898 he formed a partnership with Dr. Emil S. Christensen, a graduate of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Sur-

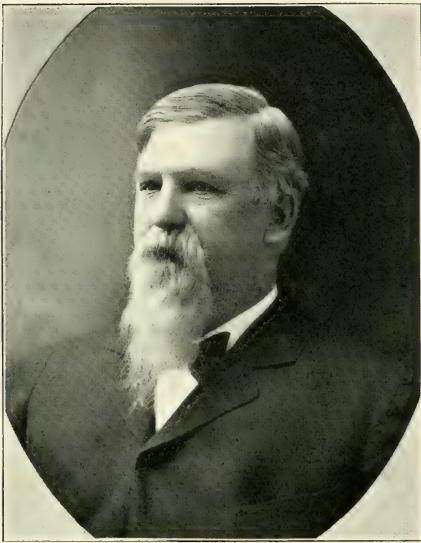


J. R. Curran









*Was Henry Houlbert M.D.?*

geons, at Milwaukee, class of 1896. Socially Doctor Currens is a member of the F. & A. M. at Two Rivers, the R. A. M. at Manitowoc, and the M. W. A. He is active in the ranks of the Republican party, and has been delegate to several conventions.

Dr. Currens was married, February 21, 1882, to Miss Julia Pierpont, who died in 1889. They had one daughter, Carrie P., now a student in the University of Chicago.



### HON. WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT, M. D.

Hon. William Henry Hurlbut, M. D., of Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Prominent not only in his profession, but in the political affairs of his State, Doctor Hurlbut is a worthy descendant of a long line of able and honored men—men who have left their indelible stamp on the Nation's history. Eight generations have lived in the New World, the first ancestor to come to this country being Thomas Hurlbut, who settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1635-37. Rufus Hurlbut, the great-grandfather of our subject, was one of the patriots of the Revolution, and laid down his life on the altar of Freedom September 6, 1781. His great-grandson seeks to honor his memory by membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. William Henry Hurlbut was born in New York State in 1837. The schools of Groton and Homer afforded him good facilities for an education, and in 1856 he came to Wisconsin. For five years he read medicine with a preceptor, and in 1867 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating the following year. He first located for practice in Poplar Grove, Illinois, but after two years in that State returned to Wisconsin, opening an office in Elkhorn, where for over thirty years he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He has won the confidence of the people, and has often served them in many ways. For twenty-two years he has been United States Pension Examiner, and for sixteen years has been medical attendant at the Walworth Asylum for the Chronic Insane, having in charge from ninety to one hundred inmates of that institution. For sixteen years he has served as County Physician, and for seven years he has been a member of the school board. Professionally he belongs to the State Eclectic Medical Society. His popularity as a man is evidenced by his election, twice, to the Assembly of Wisconsin. The first time, in 1896, he took from the beginning a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. He served as a member of the committee on Education, also as a member of the committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions, and during the session he introduced the following bills that became laws:

No. 230 A, to amend Chapter 27, of Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, regarding common schools; and No. 296 A, appropriating Julius M. Derthick a sum of money. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions, and also a member of the committee on Engrossed Bills. His record in the Assembly was that of an upright, patriotic gentleman, who endeavored to carry out the will of his constituents, rather than to work for self-aggrandizement.

Doctor Hurlbut was married, in 1860, to Miss Sarah C. Jones, of Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Margaret M. and Sarah E., the latter now the wife of Prof. John W. Decker, of the Ohio State University.

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DEWITT C. BEEBE, M. D.

DeWitt C. Beebe, M. D., has been located at Sparta, Wisconsin, for over thirty years, and during that time has practiced his profession continuously with a degree of success highly complimentary to his ability and efficiency.

Doctor Beebe is a native of Vermont, born February 19, 1838, and passed his early life in his native State. He received his medical education at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and at Albany (New York) Medical College, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union service as Surgeon of the Fourth New York Volunteer Cavalry, in which he continued until the close of the struggle. He then came West, locating at Sparta, Wisconsin, where he has ever since remained. Socially the Doctor is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen, being State Examiner for the last-named fraternity. In professional connection he belongs to the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and he has also served on the United States Board of Pension Examiners. His political support is given to the Republican party.

Doctor Beebe was married, in Vermont, to Miss Mary C. Sheldon, also a native of that State, and they had a family of five children, namely: C. M. is a practicing physician in Sparta; Julia M. is deceased; Spencer D. is engaged in the practice of medicine at Elroy, Wisconsin; Mamie is the wife of P. H. Bertrand, of Peoria, Illinois; Alice M. is still at home. In religious connection our subject is a member of the Congregational Church.







*© F. Weiright (Ma)*

## CHARLES F. WAINRIGHT, M. D.

Charles F. Wainright, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Kansas City, Missouri, is one of the most popular and successful members of the medical fraternity in his section, his accurate knowledge and rare skill as a practitioner bringing him an enviable fame, while his courteous manners and fine personal qualities make him prominent in social life.

Doctor Wainright was born July 11, 1858, in Lewis county, Missouri, son of Rev. Daniel T. and Amanda (Agee) Wainright. Rev. Daniel T. Wainright was a native of New York, and for many years an honored minister of the M. E. Church South, his death occurring in Newton county, Missouri, in August, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The mother, who was a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, died in Newton county, Missouri, May 1, 1880, aged fifty-nine years. This worthy couple had ten children, five sons and five daughters, our subject being seventh in the order of birth.

Doctor Wainright's literary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and at Monticello College, where he attended several terms. He began the study of medicine with Doctors Harrison and Lamson, of Newton county, Missouri, and after two years of preliminary reading entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, for a four-years course. After his graduation he took several courses of lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and in both these institutions his excellent work received special commendation. For some years he practiced successfully in Shelbyville, Missouri, and since 1889 he has resided in Kansas City, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. His abilities are cheerfully recognized by his professional brethren, and he belongs to the Jackson County Medical Association, the American Medical and District Medical Societies, and for five years was Corresponding Secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association, of which he is now Vice-President. For over two years he was President of the University Medical College, at Kansas City, and is now Dean of that institution. The Academy of Medicine, in the same city, was organized in his office, and for one year he was its President. In former years he took an active interest in politics as an ardent Democrat, and for four years he served as Coroner of Shelby county, Missouri.

On October 10, 1882, Doctor Wainright was married, in Shelby county, to Miss Ella C. Parsons, daughter of James Parsons; her mother's maiden name was Durrett. Of their three children only one, Helen M., is living, Ina B. and Alice M. having died when nearly two years of age. The Doctor is a member of various fraternal organizations, including Shelbyville Lodge,

I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand; Midland Lodge, No. 150, K. of P., of which he is Past Chancellor; and the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He was made an entered apprentice Mason in Shelbyville, and after his removal to Kansas City became a member of South Gate Lodge, No. 547, where he received the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, but he afterward demitted from South Gate Lodge and affiliated with Albert Pike Lodge, No. 229. He passed through the impressive ceremonies of Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, Areiopagus Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 2, De Molia Council, No. 2, Knights of Kadosh, Consistory of Western Missouri, A. A. S. R., thirty-second degree, and has trod the hot sands of Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

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DANA B. SEGER, M. D.

An honorable record for service in the Civil war adds distinction to the name of this well known physician of Morrison, Illinois. Although not a graduate at the time, his work in the hospitals was notably efficient, and laid the foundation of a practical and accurate knowledge of medical science. At present he is the oldest member of the profession at Morrison, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He comes of good New England stock, his father, Allen Seger, having been born in Maine in 1794, while his mother, whose maiden name was Achsa Howard, was born in Vermont in 1800. Both parents died in 1872 in Erie, Illinois, where the father had followed agriculture for many years. This worthy couple had three children: Mary E., who died in Wethersfield, Illinois; Milton H.; and Dana B.

Doctor Seger was born January 4, 1842, at Rumford, Oxford county, Maine, but when he was ten years old the family removed to Wethersfield, Henry county, Illinois, and in 1853 they settled at Erie. At the age of eighteen the Doctor began the study of medicine with Dr. S. Taylor, of Erie, but his preparatory work was interrupted in 1861 by his enlistment in Company I, Forty-Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served until May, 1862, when he was discharged for disability, and on his return to Erie he resumed his studies. In January, 1864, he again enlisted, this time becoming a member of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being assigned to hospital service until the close of the war. Soon after his return home he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1868, and he then engaged in practice in Erie, remaining fourteen years. Since that time he has been established at Morrison, and in addition to his extensive practice he is the local Examiner for several prominent insurance com-





*A. G. Power*



panies. Professionally he belongs to the Rock River Valley Medical Society. For years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, identified with Dunlop Lodge No. 321, F. & A. M. and Prophetic Chapter No. 174, R. A. M., of Morrison, while as a good citizen he also takes an interest in public affairs, and he has served one term as Coroner of Whiteside county. In 1873 he was married in Erie, Illinois, to Miss Catherine L. Reynolds, of that place, and they have had three children: Inez K., Ivy L., and Ralph R.

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### SAMUEL S. BOWERS, M. D.

Samuel S. Bowers, M. D., whose death occurred on January 2, 1900, was a prominent and highly respected physician and surgeon of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He held two diplomas, from leading colleges in the United States and Canada, and a record of successful practice in both countries gives better evidence of his ability and learning.

Doctor Bowers was born December 4, 1836, in Berlin, Waterloo county, Ontario, son of Samuel and Lydia (Sowers) Bowers, both of whom died in Canada, the former in 1854, the latter in 1869. The Doctor was the youngest in a family of eleven children, and, as his father was a prosperous manufacturer, mill owner and farmer, he was given good educational opportunities in boyhood. At the age of twelve he entered Rockwood Academy, near Guelph, where he remained two years, was then at Victoria College, Cobourg, Canada, for three years, and at the age of seventeen commenced the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Victoria College, Toronto. In 1856 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York, with the degree of M. D. The Doctor was appointed by Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of Canada, as Assistant Surgeon in the Seventh Battalion of Oxford, from October 30, 1856, and in the militia of the Province from the same date, in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign. After returning to Canada he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Queen's University, at Kingston, graduating in the spring of 1857. His active professional work was begun soon afterward, in Berlin, Ontario, but in 1860 he removed to Melbourne, Province of Quebec, where he practiced for five years. In 1865 he located at Fond du Lac, where he continued in practice until his death. For many years he was a leading member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. As a good citizen he tried to promote the best interests of the community in which he made his home, and he served three years as mayor of the city, and five years as chairman of the board of supervisors of Fond du Lac county.

On April 20, 1858, Doctor Bowers was married, in Berlin, Ontario, to Miss H. M. Flower, a native of Massachusetts, whose father, the late William Flower, was a well-known railway contractor. Six children blessed the union, namely: William F., Stella, Rosa, Louise, Lizzie, and Elsie, who died April 29, 1884, aged ten years.

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### C. EDWARD DAVIS, M. D.

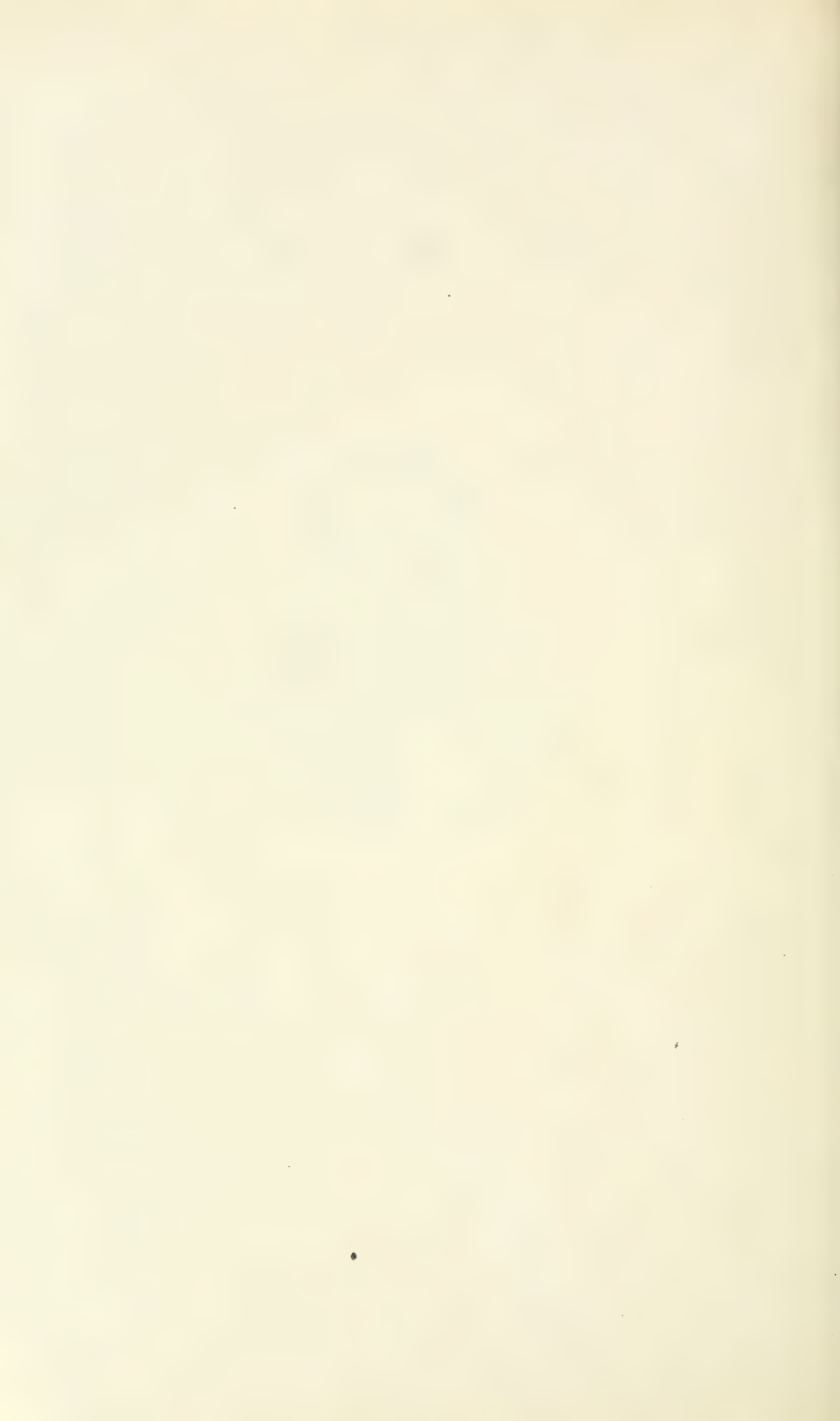
C. Edward Davis, M. D., Marcellus, Michigan, was born at Milan, Ohio, in 1846, and moved to Niles, Mich., in 1861. In his seventeenth year he enlisted in the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry for three years, serving a portion of the time as orderly on Brigadier General Graves's staff, and as Assistant in United States field hospital. Immediately after his discharge from the army, he entered the office of Dr. A. J. Meade, of Niles, for the further study and practice of medicine and surgery, graduating from the Medical University at Philadelphia in 1873. He attended a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College in 1882, and holds their certificate for the same, and attended a course at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in 1886-87, graduating again in the spring of 1887. For the year 1888 he was elected president of the Bennett Alumni Medical Association, and was chosen and served as delegate to the National Medical Association that met in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1889. He is also a member of the Michigan State Medical Society. For some time he has been Examining Surgeon for the Security Mutual Life Association, the Germania and other life insurance companies.

In January, 1893, Doctor Davis bought the *Marcellus News*, and still manipulates the editorial pen, believing that the latter is more mighty than the sword. Public-spirited and progressive, he has taken an active part in the life of the community and has served several terms as President of the city. Fraternally he belongs to the G. A. R. and Knights Templars.

Doctor Davis was united in marriage, in 1868, to Miss Laura Schall, who died in 1877. In 1879 he wedded Miss Anna Willard, and her death in 1895 left him with two children, Willard C. and Clella E. Davis. In 1897 the Doctor married his present wife, Miss Edna C. Welcher. Doctor Davis located in Marcellus January 1, 1874, and here for twenty-seven years he has conducted a successful practice, as well as other enterprises in which he has been engaged. Under his own vine and fig tree, in one of the most elegant homes that Marcellus can boast of, surrounded by his talented family, and respected by his many friends, the Doctor is spending the autumn of his days among his books and patients.



*B. E. Davis, M.D.*









WILLIAM H. HAUGHEY, M. D.

## WILLIAM H. HAUGHEY, M. D.

William H. Haughey, M. D., of Battle Creek, Michigan, bears the reputation of being one of the most prominent citizens aside from the high professional rank he holds. He is public spirited, progressive, and a leading influence in directing the better social and educational interests of the municipality. Doctor Haughey was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, July 6, 1856, son of Luke R. and Mary (Talbot) Haughey. The father is a resident of Kalamazoo, an old soldier of the Mexican war, in which he fought with General Scott, and a veteran of three years service in Company H, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, during the Civil war.

Doctor Haughey was educated in the public schools, and for many years was a school teacher. He taught for thirteen winters in the schools of Michigan, matriculating at the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. On receiving his diploma Doctor Haughey located at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he has since remained in continuous practice. He is Secretary of the Nicholas Memorial Training School for Nurses, and holds the chair of Abdominal Surgery in that institution. He is a corresponding member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, a member and Secretary of the Calhoun County Medical Society, a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

In 1879, Doctor Haughey was married, in Kalamazoo, to Miss Eliza Converse, and they have become the parents of five sons and one daughter.

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E. WIRT LAMOREAUX, M. D.

The medical education of Doctor Lamoreaux, a prominent practitioner of Battle Creek, Michigan, included besides the usual course of lectures and its consequent medical degree, a term as instructor in a medical college, an experience as physician at one of the large public institutions, followed by a post-graduate course in medicine. After that thorough preparation, he located at Battle Creek eighteen years ago, and in that city has won a large and lucrative practice.

Doctor Lamoreaux was born at Lodi, Seneca county, New York, August 7, 1854, son of William and Susan (Slaght) Lamoreaux. He was reared in his native county and received his literary education at Starkey Seminary, Eddytown, New York. He began the study of medicine in 1875 with Dr. V. A. Baker, of Adrian, Michigan, in whose office he remained as a student about a year. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan,

and was graduated in 1879. For a year he was retained at the University as Assistant to the chair of Pathology, and Practice of Medicine, and was then appointed Assistant Physician at the Willard Asylum for the Insane, Willard, Seneca county, New York, where he remained three years. He then completed a Post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. In the fall of 1883 Doctor Lamoreaux located at Battle Creek, and has there practiced continuously. He is a member of the Calhoun County Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and is prominent in fraternities. He is past Chancellor in the K. of P., and in the Masonic order he is a Knight Templar. Doctor Lamoreaux has been a member of the School Board of Battle Creek for four years, during three of which he has been Treasurer, and for the remaining year President. He has also been Health Officer of Battle Creek several terms. Doctor Lamoreaux is one of the prominent citizens of Battle Creek.

On March 14, 1883, Doctor Lamoreaux was wedded to Miss Hattie E. Rawling, and they have two children: Marion R., born April 27, 1888; and William, born October 3, 1892.

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### WILLIAM E. GUTHRIE, M. D.

William E. Guthrie, M. D., a leading practitioner of Bloomington, Illinois, has enjoyed unusual advantages for gaining knowledge of his professional work, having spent two years on two different visits of observation in European hospitals. He makes a specialty of Surgical work, and at present is Surgeon of the Deaconess Hospital at Bloomington. Since 1886 he has been District Surgeon for the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, and in 1898 was appointed to a similar position with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

Doctor Guthrie was born July 26, 1857, at Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, the son of Peter and Caroline (Corson) Guthrie. This worthy couple had two children, but the Doctor is now the only surviving member of the family. When he was one year old his parents removed to Lexington, Illinois, and in 1871 they settled in Bloomington, in order that he might enter the Illinois Wesleyan University. Until 1876 he studied at that institution and at the State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois. His medical studies were begun with Dr. John L. White, of Bloomington, with whom he remained as student four years. In the meantime he took the prescribed courses of lectures in Rush Medical College, and on graduating, in 1881, he formed a partnership with Doctor White, which continued until January 1, 1892. Since that time he has practiced alone, enjoying a constantly increasing patronage. In 1888 and





Chas. H. - r. M. D.



1889 the Doctor visited Europe, spending his time chiefly in hospitals of Berlin and London. In 1899 he again visited the old country, attending the International Congress of Gynecologists (of which he is a member), at Amsterdam, and attending various clinics for six months. He is a member of the McLean County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and from 1883 to 1888 he served with marked acceptance as County Physician of McLean county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic Order, and he is active in religious work as a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomington.

On February 22, 1882, Doctor Guthrie was married, in Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Letta Smith, daughter of Oliver G. and Elizabeth (Warren) Smith, and two children, Leila and Bernardine, brighten their home.



### HON. CHARLES KERR, M. D.

The physician occupies one of the most responsible, as well as confidential, relations in our social existence. To him are intrusted our innermost secrets, as well as the lives and welfare of our dearest friends. To worthily and acceptably fill such a position is one of the most difficult tasks ever imposed on man. Such a task, however, we find successfully assumed by the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch.

Dr. Charles Kerr is a native of Ireland, born May 17, 1837, in Bailieborough, County Cavan. In 1845, when but eight years old, he was brought by his parents, John and Mary Kerr, to the United States. They located in Morgan county, Illinois, near Jacksonville, and there Charles received a liberal common school education, after which he was engaged in teaching during winter months, the summer seasons being devoted to farm labor. This mode of life he continued until he had acquired sufficient means to enable him to pursue a suitable course of study, with the view of following the Medical profession. In 1863 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in the class of 1865. At this time the war of the Rebellion was still in progress, and, inspired with the spirit of patriotism, the Doctor laid aside his books and literary aspirations to volunteer his services in behalf of the cause of the Union, which were promptly accepted by the government. On February 15, 1865, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently till the close of the war, and then returned to his home in Illinois, and to the pursuits of peace.

In 1859 Doctor Kerr commenced the practice of his chosen profession in

Pawnee, Sangamon county, and there achieved a well-merited success as a physician and surgeon. In 1885 he removed to Springfield and continued practice with similar results. His professional attainments are of a high order, and it is but just and merited praise to say that as a physician he ranks among the ablest, not only in Springfield but in the entire State of Illinois.

In 1884 Doctor Kerr was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, to represent the Capital District on the Republican ticket, and was one of the 103 who stood loyally by General Logan in that historic contest. In 1888 he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Congress—in itself incontestable evidence as to his popularity and acknowledged ability. He is an active and prominent member of the leading local and State Medical Societies, and at one time he was Medical Director of the Capital Accident Insurance Company. Socially he is affiliated with the F. & A. M., the K. O. T. M., the M. W. A., and the G. A. R., all of Springfield.

On September 15, 1887, Doctor Kerr was married to Mrs. Mary North, of Springfield. His views on most subjects that come under his notice are by no means circumscribed or prejudiced, his opinions being broadened and matured by extensive travel, not only in the United States, but also in England and Ireland. His life record is one well worthy of emulation, and contains many valuable lessons of incentive showing the possibilities that are open to the ambitious and energetic in this great country.



### RALPH H. SPENCER, M. D.

Ralph H. Spencer, M. D., a prominent practitioner of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is one of the natives of New England who have won signal success in the profession of Medicine in the State of Michigan. He was born at Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 18, 1854, son of Douglas and Catherine (Heath) Spencer, and was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools and at the high schools of Lee and Westfield, Massachusetts. In 1874 he began the study of medicine with Dr. James Holland, of Westfield, Massachusetts, under whose preceptorship he remained two years. In 1876, he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he was graduated in February, 1879.

Doctor Spencer began his medical practice in August of the same year, at Portland, Michigan, where he remained five years. He then settled at Pewamo, Michigan, where for the next five years he engaged in successful practice. Seeking a larger field, Doctor Spencer, in 1889, located at Grand Rapids, where he has since continued the duties of his profession, winning a large and



*Ralph H. Spencer*









A. Sutton, M.D.  
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lucrative practice. He is a member of Michigan State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and a prominent member of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, having served as its President. He is now visiting Physician to Butterworth Hospital. Doctor Spencer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias. While practicing at Pewamo he was President of that village for two years, and he also served as chairman of the School Board of that place.

In 1879 Doctor Spencer was married to Miss Hattie L. Bush, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Of their children four are living, namely: Edward B., Frank L., Herbert W. and Catherine Elizabeth. One son, J. Carlton, is deceased.

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### HENRY V. TUTTON, M. D.

Henry V. Tutton, M. D., of Benton Harbor, Michigan, was born in Pennsylvania in 1858. His literary education was obtained in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, his studies being directed chiefly toward subjects of a medical nature. In 1877 he moved to Michigan, where he continued his medical studies, finally matriculating at the Northwestern University Medical School in 1882. Since his graduation the Doctor has practiced successfully in northern Indiana and southern Michigan, his business being chiefly surgical. He is a member of the Berrien County and Michigan State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association. He is the founder and Senior Surgeon of Mercy Hospital, Benton Harbor, Surgeon for several railroads, and Medical Examiner for many life insurance companies. He is generally recognized as the leading surgeon in southwestern Michigan.

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### WILLOUGHBY L. GODFREY, M. D.

Willoughby L. Godfrey, M. D., has for almost his entire life of fifty years, been identified with the people of Battle Creek, first as a farmer lad, then a pupil in its schools, then as a medical student, and, for more than a score of years, as one of its most careful and successful physicians. He was born three and a half miles south of Battle Creek, in a log house in his father's brick yard, April 25, 1852, son of Lyman and Laura Jane (Carr) Godfrey. After completing his education in the public schools of Battle Creek, Michigan, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. H. Wattles, of Battle Creek. Matriculating at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, he

graduated from that Institution in the class of 1876. Locating in Battle Creek, Doctor Godfrey has remained in continuous practice there ever since, except one and a half years when he was engaged in practice at Williamson, Wayne county, New York. Doctor Godfrey is a prominent member of the Calhoun County Medical Society.

In 1881 Dr. Godfrey was married to Miss Lettie L. Locke, a native of Vermont, who was one of the leading and accomplished musicians of Battle Creek. For fourteen years she was the leading soprano of the Congregational Church, and for two years had charge of the vested choir of the Episcopal Church.



### GEORGE W. GREEN, M. D.

George W. Green, M. D., of Battle Creek, Michigan. In all the important relations of citizenship Doctor Green has filled a leading role. He is eminent in church, educational and political work, and has engaged extensively and successfully in business life. In the dark hours of the Civil war he went to the front in his professional capacity.

Doctor Green was born in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, March 6, 1837, son of Jesse M. and Zelpha (Lovel) Green. He was reared on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. His education was received in the common schools, at Madison Seminary, and at Oberlin College, where he took a partial course. In the autumn of 1860 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in the class of 1862. For about two years he practiced at Three Rivers, Michigan, then in August, 1864, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity for two years. In 1866 he located at Hudson, Michigan, but after ten years he relinquished his practice there to engage in the wholesale drug business at Chicago, where he remained for twelve years. Deciding to resume his profession, Doctor Green took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-graduate school, and then began at Battle Creek, Michigan, a practice as a specialist for the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, which he has since continued. He is a member of the Calhoun Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, serving as President of the first named society. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him, in 1881, by Kalamazoo College. Dr. Green is the President of the Board of Public Works of Battle Creek. For nearly half a century the Doctor has been a member of the Baptist Church, and he takes an active interest in the church work.

On June 25, 1862, Doctor Green was wedded to Miss Nancy E. Bugbee, of



*Geo W Green*





Lockport, New York. They have five children: Frank A., a dentist at Geneva, Ohio; Walter J., a dentist at Ashtabula, Ohio; Blanche M., wife of Gilbert Nichols, of Battle Creek; Grace W., at home; and George W., Jr., a student in Battle Creek Business College.

Doctor Green comes from good Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Joseph Green, having enlisted at Muncy, Pennsylvania, at the age of twelve. He carried a musket until the end of the war, and the Pension Department wrote Doctor Green that as far as the pension records show, Joseph Green was the youngest revolutionary soldier who carried a gun.

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### GEORGE K. JOHNSON, M. D.

George K. Johnson, M. D., is one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of the flourishing city of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He has an honorable war record, and since the close of the great Civil conflict he has practiced continuously at Grand Rapids, not only attaining a commanding rank in his profession, but receiving the highest political gift of the city, election to the office of Mayor.

Doctor Johnson was born in Auburn, New York, January 17, 1822, the son of Elijah and Lucy (Kinney) Johnson, and he was reared in Allegany county, New York, to the age of fourteen years, when he removed with his father to Livingston county, Michigan. He attended McNeal's Academy at Ann Arbor, and about 1841 began the study of medicine, completing in 1846 the course in the Cleveland Medical College. That year he began practice at Pontiac, Michigan, and remained there eight years. Then, after three years' practice at Detroit, he came to Grand Rapids, and was, in 1861, commissioned Surgeon in the First Michigan Cavalry, remaining in that position until February, 1863, when he was commissioned Medical Inspector of the United States army, serving in that important capacity until October, 1865. Resuming practice at Grand Rapids he has since been intimately identified with the medical progress of that city. He is a member of all the leading medical societies, including the American Medical Association, and has served as President of the State Medical Society, the Grand Rapids Medical Society, and the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city.

In 1847 Doctor Johnson was married to Miss Adeline M. Stewart, of Pontiac, Michigan, and they have two children: Mrs. Mary A. Kendall, of Grand Rapids; and G. Stewart, General Manager of the Grand Rapids Street Railway. There are two things in which the Doctor takes great delight: hard work, and the paying of his debts.

## GEORGE H. YOUNG, M. D.

For more than half a century the name of Young has appeared in the annals of the Elkhorn, Wisconsin, medical world. In 1817, in New York State, there was born Dr. George H. Young, Sr., who grew to manhood there, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. For five years he practiced his profession in his native State, and then turned his eyes to the Great Northwest, and in 1843 became a resident of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, then a little hamlet of but a few homes. Here in 1852, George H. Young, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born. He obtained his education in the public schools of Wisconsin, graduating in 1871. For some time prior to his completing his high school course, he read medicine with his father, and in 1875, he attended a course of lectures in the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa. This was followed by a course in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and later in the Bennett Medical College, also of Chicago, from which latter institution he graduated in 1881. He returned to Elkhorn and entered the office of his father, although no partnership was formed. The father dying in 1891, the son has continued to occupy the office alone. Since leaving college, Doctor Young has made it his practice to visit either the Chicago Polyclinic, or the Chicago Post-Graduate, for weekly lectures on Surgery, thus keeping fully posted on the latest methods and newest discoveries in his work. Doctor Young is a member of the Wisconsin State Eclectic Association, and his counsels in that body are listened to with great respect. He also belongs to the Wisconsin League of Medical Licentiates. For several terms he served his townspeople as Health Officer, and is the present Secretary of the United States Board of Pension Examiners.

In 1879 Dr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Laura Potter, of Lafayette, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of three children: Mabel, William and Howard. Mabel is graduate of the Elkhorn High School, class of 1901.

## ALBERT T. GETCHELL, M. D.

Albert T. Getchell, M. D., who for twelve years has held a high position in the medical world at Mount Pleasant, Michigan, was born in New York in 1856. His literary education was received in Canada and in Michigan. In 1881 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1884, with the degree of M. D. He then went to Clio, Michigan, where for two and one-half years he was engaged in practice, and was then appointed to a position in the Grand Rapids Hos-

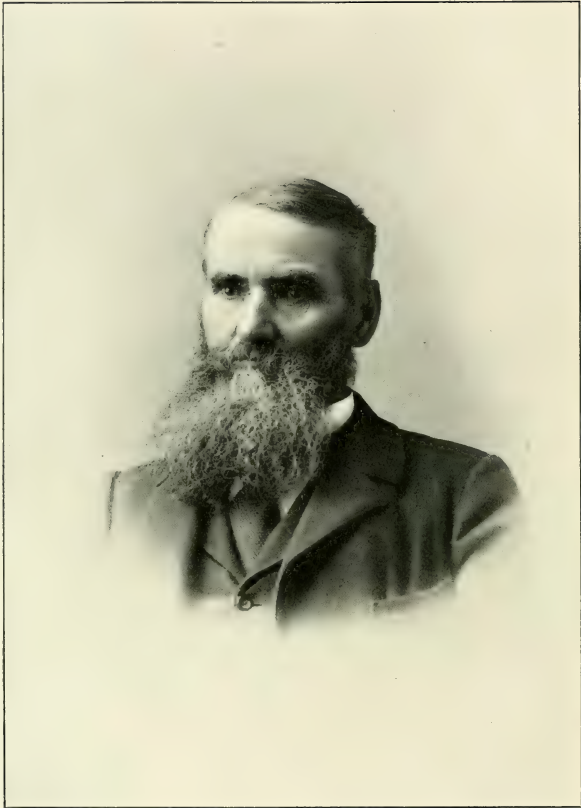


Geo. H. Young M.D









W. Townes M. D.

pital, where he remained one year, when he was appointed to the Sanitarium at Alma. After a year at that place he located in Mount Pleasant. Under the administration of Grover Cleveland, Doctor Getchell served on the Board of Pension Examiners. He is Examiner of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Aetna, Pennsylvania Mutual, National Life, and Washington Life. He affiliates with the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

In 1877 Doctor Getchell was married to Miss Ella Scoutten, of Clio, and they have one son living. One daughter died at the age of seventeen.

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### WYMAN TOWNS, M. D.

Wyman Towns, M. D., a successful practitioner at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has made a special study of the mysterious disease known as epilepsy, and his researches have enabled him to find a method of treatment which proves to be most valuable. He enjoys an extensive practice, his record for remarkable cures bringing him many patients from a distance. He is contemplating the erection of a sanitarium for the treatment of epileptics, as he has received letters from all over the world regarding his treatment of this terrible disease.

Doctor Towns is a native of Montreal, Canada, and was born January 25, 1832. His father, Joseph Towns, was born in Massachusetts, but made his home in Canada, where he followed farming as an occupation. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Gentle, was born in Connecticut, of Scottish parentage. The Doctor was reared amid the wholesome surroundings of country life, but as he desired better opportunities than the farm afforded he left home at the age of eighteen, and came to the United States. After spending a short time in Vermont, he entered a school at Fort Edward, New York, and later spent three years in Pennsylvania, and three in Wausau, Wisconsin, in the lumber business. Having already determined to become a physician, his spare time was devoted to preparatory study, and in 1870 he engaged in general practice, meeting with success from the start. Since December, 1865, he has resided in Fond du Lac, and is prominently identified with various fraternal orders there, including the Masonic Society and the I. O. O. F. Besides attending to his professional work, the Doctor conducts a farm of about 580 acres near Eau Claire, Wisconsin. For about forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but he now belongs to the People's Christian Association.

In 1861, near Plainfield, Wisconsin, Doctor Towns was married to

Miss Mary E. Crowe, a native of Nova Scotia, and they have become the parents of the following named children: Emma, Hiram E., Ella and Wyman.

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HENRY J. PARKER, M. D.

The specialization of medical practice has in recent years been quite pronounced, and many physicians who remain in general and wholly successful practice attain by natural bent or circumstance high proficiency along some special lines. Between the two great professions of medicine and law there are a number of important blending points. Taste has led the eminent practitioner whose name appears above into the discursive field, and his attainments there have illustrated great versatility of mind. Doctor Parker is moreover a cogent writer, and has attained distinction as an author in the field of political economy.

The Doctor was born near Palmyra, Missouri, October 5, 1845, and was reared to manhood near his birthplace, assisting his father in the operation of the farm and attending neighboring schools. At the age of twenty years he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. H. Hickerson, of Hydesburg, Missouri. Remaining there about two years, he matriculated at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1868, and was graduated from that institution in 1870. He began the practice of his profession at New Memphis, Illinois, continuing there five years, and then removed to Hannibal, Missouri. While there he was for two years City Physician. In 1882 he settled at Clayton, Illinois, where he has since remained in practice. Doctor Parker took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar by the Superior Court of Illinois in 1893. He is the author of a work on political economy, "The False Prophet Unveiled." He is also the author of a work on medicine entitled "A Rip Van Winkle in the Practice of Medicine," a reconsideration of the blood-letting controversy of 1857, and which sets forth what the author considers the most rational treatment for pneumonia, cerebro-spinal-meningitis, and typhoid fever. His most important work, however, is one now in process of preparation, and to be entitled "The Way of Life," a work on moral philosophy, the aim of which is to compromise the religio-scientific conflict, showing the Bible to be right after all, and to be a guide in the way of life, and answering unbelief along new lines. To this work the Doctor has devoted years of thought, and it is to be his great life work.

Doctor Parker was married, at Montgomery City, Missouri, June 22, 1870, to Miss Mary V. Busby, a native of Missouri, who departed this life



*H. J. Parker M.D.*









G. E. Newell M. A.





*E. E. Loomis M.D.*

October 8, 1900. The Doctor has three sons, namely: Frank B., M. D., who is in practice with his father; Henry A., a medical student; and Uberto, a student of law.



### GEORGE EDWARD NEWELL, M. D.

George Edward Newell, M. D., of Burlington, Wisconsin, is a native of Racine county, that State, born in 1850. His father, Dr. George F. Newell, was a graduate of Castleton Medical College, Vermont, class of 1843, and practiced in Wisconsin until his death, which occurred March 18, 1898.

Our subject obtained his literary education in the high school of Racine, and in 1867 began the study of medicine with his father. Two years later he was matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he attended one course of lectures and completed the laboratory course. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1871 with his medical degree. The Doctor at once located in Waterford, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1895, when he settled in Burlington, Wisconsin, his present place of residence. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is identified with the M. W. A.

Doctor Newell was married, in 1872, to Miss Serie Heg, of Waterford, a niece of Colonel Heg. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Mrs. A. F. Olson, Olene, George Warren, Dr. Frank Fordyce, Howard Heg, Nellie (deceased), and Edward (deceased).



### EGBERT E. LOOMIS, M. D.

Egbert E. Loomis, M. D., a well-known and eminently successful physician and surgeon of Janesville, Wisconsin, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1846. At the early age of three years he was brought by his parents to Wisconsin, and has since made his home in that State. His education was obtained in the public schools of Monroe, Wisconsin, and in the Liberal Institute at Jefferson, Wisconsin. In 1869 he turned his attention to the study of medicine, studying under the direction of the late Dr. Henry Palmer, of Janesville. He entered the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated in the class of 1873. After his graduation Doctor Loomis returned to Janesville, Wisconsin, and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, continuing thus for three years, at the end of which time he opened up an office



for himself in the very rooms he now occupies, and in which he began his work as a student under Doctor Palmer. He has attained high rank in his profession, and at present is President of the Palmer Memorial Hospital Staff, in Janesville; in 1898-99 he was President of the Rock County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. For six years he has been President of the Janesville Y. M. C. A.

In 1873 Doctor Loomis was united in marriage with Miss Etta E. Boyce, of Janesville, who for some time had been a very efficient teacher in the high school of that city.

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### ABNER E. GORE, M. D.

A theoretical knowledge of medical science, however perfect, is of secondary value as compared with the accurate judgment and practical skill gained by long years of professional work. The subject of this biography, long a leading physician of Paris, Missouri, was in active practice there for fifty years, dealing successfully with all classes of cases, and the shrewd insight in diagnosis and sound and sure judgment in treatment possessed by him were regarded with envy by the young theorists fresh from the schools.

Doctor Gore came of good old Kentucky stock, his ancestors having settled in that State at an early day. Jonathan Gore, our subject's father, was born in January, 1799, in Nelson county, Kentucky, where as a young man he engaged in business as a saddler. In 1834 he removed with his family to Monroe county, Missouri, locating upon a farm, and in 1847 he again became interested in the saddler's trade, in Hannibal, Missouri. He resided in the latter place about sixteen years, but returned to Monroe county in 1863, and his last years were spent in Paris, Missouri, his death occurring in July, 1865. His estimable wife, whose maiden name was Maria Duncan, was born in 1800 in Nelson county, Kentucky, and died in 1830 in Shepherdsville, Kentucky. Of their five children, our subject was the second in order of birth.

The Doctor first saw the light October 12, 1823, in Shepherdsville, Kentucky, and when eleven years old accompanied his father to Missouri. He remained under the parental roof until he reached the age of twenty-five, his education being continued for some time in the common schools of the localities where the family resided. He studied two years in an academy in Boone county, Missouri, and took a classical course in the Masonic College at Philadelphia, Marion county, Missouri. In the spring of 1845 he entered upon the study of medicine with the late Dr. George W. Moss, of Paris.





*Nick. Iversen. A. M. M. D.*

After eighteen months of preparatory work he matriculated, in the fall of 1846, in the Medical Department of the University of Kentucky, at Louisville, where his degree of M. D. was conferred in 1848. For some time he practiced in Hannibal and Emerson, Missouri, and in the spring of 1850 he settled in Paris, where he carried on a successful practice until his death, March 28, 1901. He was prominently identified with insurance work, having been local Medical Examiner of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; the Equitable Life Insurance Company; and the New York Life Insurance Company. Among his professional brethren his attainments were appreciated, and he was a valuable member of the Moberly District Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he was elected President in 1882 for the term of one year. For half a century he was an active member of the Christian Church, and he also belonged to the Masonic order, and held the rank of Master in Union Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., at Paris.

On March 28, 1850, Doctor Gore was married, in Marion county, Missouri, to Miss Margaret Clark, who was born in that county September 22, 1827; the daughter of Dr. David Clark. She died in Paris January 16, 1888, and three are now living of their eight children. David, a physician in Marshall, Missouri; Jonathan, who died when two years old; Ellis; Robert, a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, who died in Paris in 1882, aged twenty-four years; Marion, who died when three years old; Josephine, who died at the age of two years; Mary, who died in Paris at the age of twenty; and Margaret, at home.

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### MICHAEL IVERSEN, M. D.

Michael Iversen, M. D., of Stoughton, Wisconsin, is a native of Bergen, Norway, born November 30, 1861, a son of Iver and Maria (Hoegh) Iversen. The father, who was a leading and prosperous jeweler of that place, recently died. The mother, who is still living in Bergen, is of noble descent, the Hoeghs counting their noble ancestors through several hundred years. Several of the family have been prominent in Danish history. In the generations of our days there are four dentists, four medical doctors, four ministers, and one bishop, Doctor Iversen's cousins and uncles.

Our subject was educated in the Latin school of his native city and in the Royal University of Christiania, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of A. M., passing the examination in philosophy during the following year. He then commenced the study of medicine in the University

of Christiania; where he graduated, in 1890, with the degree of M. D. Previously, in 1885, he had enjoyed the benefits of instruction under the well-known Professor Weidenheim, of Freiburg, Germany, serving as Assistant in Anatomy and Dissection for six months.

In 1891 Doctor Iversen came to America, locating immediately in Stoughton, where he has since remained in successful and progressive practice, giving special attention to surgery and the Diseases of the Eye and Ear. In 1891, six months after coming to this country, he was married to Helga Yohanne Eide, of Sondford, Norway.

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### DANIEL B. COLLINS, M. D.

Daniel B. Collins, M. D., is a native of Madison, Wisconsin, where he is now a practicing physician of wide repute and ability. He is the son of Daniel H. Collins, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1825, and in 1849 migrated to America, and grandson of Michael H. Collins.

Daniel H. Collins, our subject's father, married Mary McKeon, and settled at Madison, Wisconsin, where his son, our subject, was born August 15, 1863. The latter acquired an excellent education in the common and high schools of Madison, and at the University of Wisconsin. He began the study of medicine at Madison, and completing the course at Rush Medical College, graduated February 15, 1887, with the degree of M. D. Doctor Collins began practice the same year at Muscoda, Wisconsin, where he remained three years. In 1890 he removed to the State capital, and there he has acquired an influential and extended practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. He is a Democrat, but takes no active part in politics.

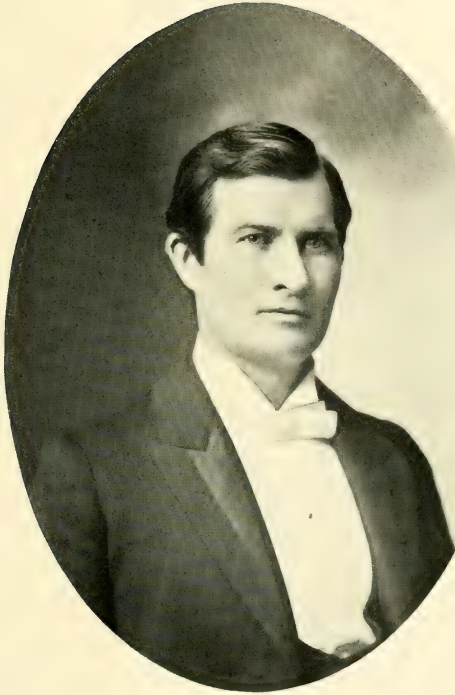
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### WALTER H. SAWYER, M. D.

There are men whose strong personality gives them eminence not only in their own profession, but in the various relations of active life. As a physician Doctor Sawyer, of Hillsdale, Michigan, has attained prestige commensurate with the skill he has displayed, and he is prominent in the educational and eleemosynary work of his profession. He ranks high also as a business man, as a public-spirited citizen, and in the social affairs of life.

Doctor Sawyer was born in Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, August 10,





*D. B. Collins*



1861, son of George and Julia A. (Wood) Sawyer. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Eaton Rapids, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools, and at the high school of Grass Lake, from which he graduated in 1881. Entering the Medical Department of the University of Michigan the same year, he completed the course, and received the degree of M. D. in 1884. Receiving the appointment of House Surgeon at Ann Arbor, he filled that position for one year, then in 1885 located at Hillsdale, where he has since engaged continuously and successfully in general practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society. He is also a corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and a director of Oak Grove Hospital, at Flint, Michigan.

Doctor Sawyer is a prominent Republican, and a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is chairman of the Hillsdale School Board, and is one of the trustees of Hillsdale College. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Knights Templar Commandery. In business relations he is president of the Buchanan Screen Door Works located at Hillsdale, and is a director of the Omega Cement Company.

Doctor Sawyer was married, at Hillsdale, Michigan, to Miss Harriett B. Mitchell, daughter of C. T. Mitchell, of that city. To Doctor and Mrs. Sawyer has been born one son, Thomas M.

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### EDWARD PYNCHON BARTLETT, M. D.

Every profession has its prominent men, some made such by long membership, and others by their proficiency in their calling. The subject of this sketch is made conspicuous among the physicians of Springfield, Illinois, both by the length of time he has devoted to his calling, and by the eminent success he has attained.

A native of Indiana, Doctor Bartlett was born April 24, 1842, at Rising Sun, Ohio county, a son of Charles L. B. and Emeline D. (Lanphear) Bartlett. After attending the public schools of his native county young Bartlett entered Lake Forest (Illinois) University, where he completed the full course, after which, the Civil war having broken out, he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. In 1863, when the Eighth Cavalry veteranized, a number of the officers of the same left the regiment and officered the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which was raised in the northern portion of the State, having its rendezvous at St. Charles, Kane county. Doctor Bartlett entered the new regiment also, and was mustered out of the service

at Springfield, in December, 1865, as captain of Company A. He served in all three and one-fourth years, during which time he participated in the battles of the Peninsula with the Eighth Cavalry, in the battles in Missouri, and upon the Plains in Indian warfare, with the Seventeenth Cavalry.

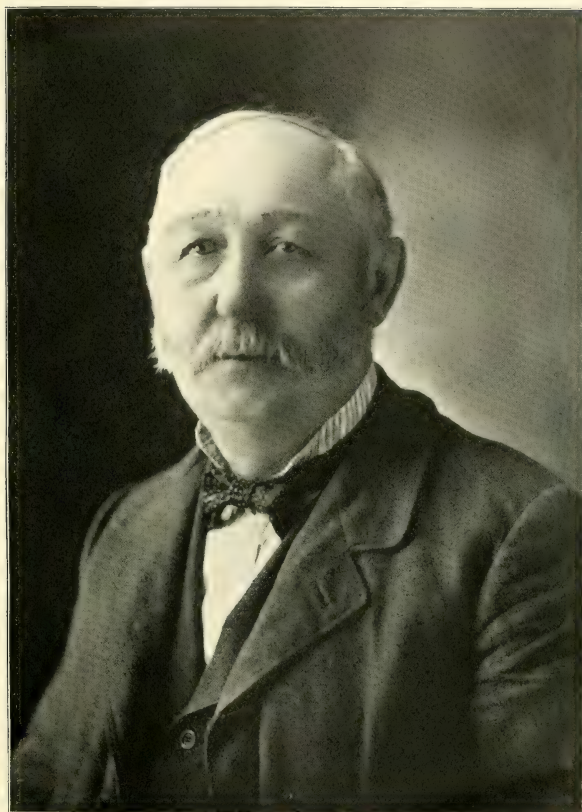
On his return from the army Doctor Bartlett resumed the study of medicine, which he had begun prior to his enlistment, taking a full course at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1870. At once commencing the practice of his chosen profession, he located first in southwestern Missouri, remaining there three years, and at the end of that time removing to New York City, where he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The Doctor then again took up the practice of medicine, this time in Ohio, in 1885 coming to Illinois, and establishing himself at Springfield. It is almost superfluous to add that he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, none standing higher in the profession in either the city or the county.

Doctor Bartlett was married, in May, 1867, to Miss Augusta Clayton, of Macon, Missouri, and three children were born of this union, only one of whom now survives, Ida Mae Bartlett. Although an ardent Republican in politics, Doctor Bartlett has never aspired to office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his professional duties. He occupies a prominent position in the social affairs of his adopted city, being an active member of the Knights of the Globe, Knights of Pythias, and other organizations. The distinction he has won as a physician and surgeon is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and he is esteemed as one of the valued citizens of the Capital City. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, and for a number of years has been Surgeon of Stephenson Post, No. 30, at Springfield. At the meeting of the Department of Illinois, held at Danville, that State, May 17-18, 1899, he was elected Department Medical Director.

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### AUGUSTUS E. BACON, M. D.

Augustus E. Bacon, M. D., who died April 15, 1900, was a prominent physician and ex-mayor of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. He was a native of Ohio, born in 1841. Early in life he went to Michigan, and his literary education was obtained in the public schools of that State and in Disco Academy, after which he followed the teacher's profession for three years. On August 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company F, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served in all the battles



*Dr. A. E. Bacon*





in which his regiment participated, and their attendant hardships, until his discharge from the government service, in 1865.

On his return to the arts of peace our subject entered the high school at Utica, Michigan, and after a short time there again resumed his pedagogical duties. In 1866 he began to read medicine with Dr. E. N. Harris, of Disco, Michigan, with whom he remained two years, entering the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1867. After one term, however, he went to Philadelphia, and completed his medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1869. For twelve years he was engaged in general practice in Disco, Michigan, and on January 6, 1882, he located in Sault Ste. Marie, which was ever after his home. Full of energy and ambition, well equipped by hard study, Doctor Bacon was eminently successful in his chosen work. He was a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners, and Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company.

In spite of the time he found it necessary to devote to his profession, he never lost his interest in State and municipal affairs, but endeavored to do his duty as a patriotic American citizen. For two terms he served as alderman of the "Soo," and was mayor of the city in 1898. He was the county agent for the State School at Coldwater, and in many ways was found ever ready to lay aside his personal affairs when he could serve his fellow townsmen. He was an active worker in several fraternal orders, among them the G. A. R., the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

In 1868 Doctor Bacon was wedded to Miss Josephine A. Moe, and they became the parents of one son, William R., now a rising young druggist at Sault Ste. Marie.

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### THEODORE G. BREHM, M. D.

Theodore G. Brehm, M. D., who gave up a successful practice in Negaunee, Michigan, to locate in Racine, Wisconsin, thoroughly prepared himself for the profession he now follows by an extended practice in pharmacy before entering upon his medical studies. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1858. The high school at Sandusky, Ohio, afforded him his preliminary education, and he was graduated from that institution in 1873. The ten years succeeding his graduation were passed at work in the drug business, and in 1883 he entered the College of Pharmacy at Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his degree of Licentiate of Pharmacy in 1883, from the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy. In that same year he began the study of medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and then passed three years at

the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1891, with the degree of M. D. The two years immediately following his graduation he was Instructor in Gynæcology in the Chicago Policlinic, and in September, 1894, he located at Negaunee, Michigan, where for one and one-half years he assisted Doctor Sheldon. He then received the appointment of Physician for the Cambria and Lillie Mines, at Negaunee, which position he held until his location in Racine. Professionally he is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and fraternally belongs to the R. A. M. of Negaunee.

In 1897 Doctor Brehm wedded Miss Elizabeth Guenther, of Racine, Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed with one son, Edmond, born February 17, 1899.

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### ELIPHALET G. EDWARDS, M. D., C. M.

Eliphalet G. Edwards, M. D., C. M., Dean, and Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine, Grand Rapids Medical College, is a native of Canada. He was for many years an active practitioner at London, Ontario, where he attained an eminent rank in his profession. Twelve years ago he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has also met with flattering success.

Doctor Edwards was born near London, Ontario, May 26, 1833, son of Henry and Saloma (Gustin) Edwards. He was reared in Canada, and educated in the grammar school of London, Ontario. In 1851 he entered McGill University, at Montreal, and taking the full course graduated in 1855, receiving the degrees of M. D. and C. M. He is also a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and in 1869 became a member of the Medical Council of Ontario. In 1866 he became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. After graduation he began the practice of medicine near London, Ontario, where he remained three years. He practiced for three or four years at Warwick, Lambton county, Ontario, and then located at Strathroy, where he remained twelve years. Transferring his practice from Strathroy to London, Ontario, Doctor Edwards was an active and influential physician of the latter city for fifteen years, or, until 1887, when he located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has since been in constant practice. He has been connected with the leading medical societies of Ontario, and was President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He was also surgeon of the Eighth Battalion, of Middlesex, Ontario. He was appointed by the government Examiner on Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario,



*H. G. Edwards M.D. Cm*









GEORGE MONROE STEELE, A. M., M. D.

which position he held for two years, and for two years he was also Examiner on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and was five times elected to the position of Territorial representative to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Doctor has one son, J. S., who is now a practicing physician in Grand Rapids, and two, E. P. and Allison H., who are students in medicine. He is also the father of four daughters.

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### GEORGE MONROE STEELE, A. M., M. D.

George Monroe Steele, A. M., M. D., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of the Empire State, the date of his birth being August 23, 1847. His father, Elijah Steele, with other members of the family, moved to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and settled on a farm. Here Mr. Steele remained engaged as an agriculturist, until the date of his death, December 30, 1863. The last few years he had retired from active work.

Receiving a thorough preliminary education, our subject entered Ripon (Wisconsin) College, from which he graduated in 1869 with the degree of B. S., subsequently receiving from that institution the degree of A. M. He had already begun the study of medicine, with Dr. W. A. Gordon, of Ripon, continuing under his careful instruction until he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. In 1871, after completing two terms, he received from that institution the degree of M. D. The Doctor at once settled in Oshkosh, where for thirty years he has been engaged in the practice of general medicine and surgery. His private and consultation practice is substantial and large. He is Surgeon for the Diamond Match Company, of Oshkosh, and for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He is an influential member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and of the three first named he has been President. He is further identified with the Masonic order, and is Medical Examiner for such insurance companies as the New York Life, the Equitable, the Mutual Life of New York, the Metropolitan, the Home Life and several other large New York and Eastern companies. He has working connections with the hospitals of the city.

The Doctor's wife was formerly Miss Mary E. Wickware, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to whom he was married in 1871.

## HON. ERASTUS J. BUCK, M. D.

Hon. Erastus J. Buck, M. D., of Platteville, Wisconsin, is the oldest medical practitioner of that place, and is still actively engaged in the duties of his chosen profession. He was born in Massachusetts in 1828, and was educated in western New York, completing the course in the academy at Nunda, New York, in 1846. In 1849 he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Turner, of Nunda, and in 1852 entered the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he completed a course of lectures. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1854. After three years' practice in New York State he located in Westfield, Wisconsin, where he remained three years. In 1861, when the storm that threatened the land with destruction had broken out in Civil war, Doctor Buck enlisted in the Marquette Sharpshooters, but was soon commissioned first lieutenant, and later became Assistant Surgeon of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was commissioned Surgeon in September, 1862. He served in that capacity until the close of the war.

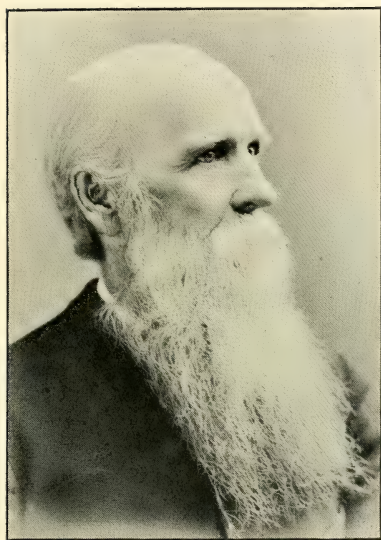
When peace had been restored over the land Doctor Buck returned to Wisconsin, and located at Platteville, where he has since remained in general practice, enjoying a large share of the patronage of a people to whom he has endeared himself by years of noble living and conscientious work. In 1861 he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature, and served one term. In 1866 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Trask, and they have seven children.



## LEWIS C. TAYLOR, M. D.

Lewis C. Taylor, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of Springfield, Illinois, where he follows a career of usefulness, having thoroughly fitted himself for the duties of the most responsible and noble of all professions.

Doctor Taylor is a native of the State of Illinois, having been born April 9, 1854, in Williamsville, Sangamon county, son of N. R. and Catherine (Halbert) Taylor. After a liberal and thorough education at the common schools of the place of his nativity, he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. L. Carroll, one of the leading physicians of Williamsville, and on concluding a course of reading with that gentleman entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, receiving his degree of M. D. At once taking up the practice of his chosen profession in Springfield, Illinois, he remained there about a year, and then removed to Auburn, Illinois,



*E. J. Buck, M.D.*





where he continued in practice until 1892, the year of his final settlement in Springfield. Here he has succeeded, by his skill and experience, in building up an enviable practice, and establishing a reputation as one of the ablest and most reliable physicians and surgeons in his part of the State.

Doctor Taylor is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Socially he is a prominent member of the Ark and Anchor Lodge, of Auburn, Illinois, and is affiliated with Ellwood Commandery, K. T. Considerable travel in various parts of the United States and Europe has aided him in his researches for professional knowledge, thereby the better equipping him for the practice of his profession. His life has been one of usefulness, wherein he has faithfully performed all the duties devolving upon him, and he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



### THOMAS D. BEDFORD, M. D.

Thomas D. Bedford, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Kansas City, is an able representative of the Allopathic School, and his extensive practice affords evidence of his efficiency in his professional work and his popularity as a man.

Doctor Bedford was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, and is descended from early settlers of that State. His parents, Greene and Caroline (Chinn) Bedford, were both natives of Kentucky, and resided there until 1867, when they removed to a farm near Wellington, Lafayette county, Missouri. This estimable couple had eight children, five sons and three daughters, our subject being the seventh in order of birth. As he was very young when he went to Missouri he passed some time at the homestead in Lafayette county, assisting in farm work and attending the local school and the Wellington High school. In 1877 he began his medical studies, and after two years of preparation entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated in 1882. For eleven years he practiced successfully at Independence, Missouri, and during this period served three terms as county physician. In 1893 he settled in Kansas City, engaging in general practice, and receiving gratifying recognition from both his professional brethren and the community at large. In November, 1894, he was elected County Coroner, and for some time held the office of Pension Examiner. He is a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society and the Independence Medical Association. For a number of years he has been active in the work of the Knights of Pythias, subordinate and

uniformed lodges, and at present is Surgeon of the First Regiment, Uniformed Rank, of Missouri. He is also prominent in religious work as a member of the Christian Church, while in politics he has always been an ardent adherent of the Democratic party.

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### CARL MUTH, M. D.

Carl Muth, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a native of Germany, the year of his birth being 1842. When he was five years of age the family removed to America and located in Cleveland, Ohio, soon afterward settling in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. It was here that our subject received his common school education, which was supplemented by a thorough course in a private academy at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In August, 1861, however, when but nineteen years of age, he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, and was assigned to hospital service as a Steward. He continued to perform the duties of this position for four years, when he decided to adopt the medical profession, and commenced studying for that purpose. He was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D., in 1868.

Doctor Muth commenced his career as a practitioner in the year named, at Sheboygan. After five years of work there he went abroad, and for one and a half years pursued special courses in Anatomy and Pathology at the University of Gottingen, Germany. He then returned to Sheboygan, where he has since remained, in general practice. His standing both with the profession and laity is high, and he is an active member of the Sheboygan County Medical Society. In addition to his medical work the Doctor has become interested in agricultural pursuits, owning at the present time a large stock farm two miles from Sheboygan. Holstein cattle and road horses are his chief breeds of stock, and although the farm is under the direction of his son, Carl, Jr., the Doctor himself has always given it his close attention. He is also engaged in the drug business, and has invested quite successfully in city real estate. It will thus be seen that he is of necessity a man of not only broad professional attainments, but also of unusual business ability.

Doctor Muth was married, in 1877, to Miss Theckla Lupinski, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. They have four children, Carl, Jr., Ludmilla, Bruno and Egbert. Carl, Jr., married Miss Mattie Fox, of Plymouth, Wisconsin, and this union has been blessed by one daughter. Ludmilla is a graduate of the Sheboygan high school.





*Wm. H. Saunders A. M. M. D.*

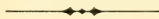


## WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, A. B., A. M., M. D.

William H. Saunders, A. B., A. M., M. D., has for a quarter of a century held an important place among the physicians and surgeons of Kenosha, Wisconsin. He was born in Philadelphia in 1840, son of William S. Saunders, a merchant of that city, and later of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The school of Lodi, Michigan, afforded the young lad an education, which he supplemented by a course in the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated in 1861, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the same University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. For some time after his graduation he served as draftsman in the office of G. D. Hill, surveyor general of Dakota, remaining two years. In 1863 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and two years later received his degree. During the summer vacations he studied with Dr. Edmund Andrews, of Chicago.

Immediately upon receiving his diploma, the young Doctor located for general practice in Davenport, Iowa, where for nine months he practiced in general medicine, and then located in Lawrence, Kansas, where for one and one-half years he was Professor of Chemistry in the State University. It was while he occupied this position that the world was startled by the Ruth-Medlicott poisoning case. Our subject performed the analytical work in this case. He remained in Lawrence until 1876, in December of which year he opened his office in Kenosha, where he has since remained in active work. While he is interested in general medicine and surgery, he makes a specialty of Gynecology. He is Examiner for a number of insurance companies, and is a member of the M. W. A. and several old line organizations.

In 1864, Doctor Saunders wedded Miss Elizabeth Mott, and in 1876 was married to his present wife, who was Mrs. Harriet A. Lusk, of Kenosha.



## HENRY F. EWERS, M. D.

Henry F. Ewers, M. D., was for several years prior to his death one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Burlington, Iowa, enjoying an extensive practice, the constant growth of which gave evidence of his skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Doctor Ewers was a native of Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, and was born February 24, 1830, son of Henry W. and Sarah G. (Tillotson) Ewers. The father died in Manlius. The Doctor was the second in a family of five children, and received excellent educational advantages in

youth, attending the public schools and the academy at Manlius, and Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, where he was graduated in 1850. In the summer of the same year he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Shipman, of Syracuse, New York, and later attended lectures at Albany, New York, and Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vermont, graduating in 1853. His professional work was begun at Union City, Michigan, where he resided until the summer of 1891, from which time he was in active practice in Burlington until his decease, March 31, 1899. He belonged to the American Medical Association and other medical societies, and was a member of the Staff of St. Francis Hospital, at Burlington, and of the Surgical Staff of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. While residing in Union City, Michigan, he was Pension Examining Surgeon for several years, and from September, 1896, filled the same position in Burlington.

On January 7, 1857, Doctor Ewers was married, in Syracuse, New York, to Miss Violetta Waggoner, a native of the Empire State, who died at Union City, Michigan, in November, 1885, leaving two children: Lottie is the wife of E. W. Barber, of North Dakota; and Elizabeth married W. D. Eaton, of Burlington, Iowa. Doctor Ewers was a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic fraternity in Missouri, being especially active in the work of the Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine.

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### JOHN B. DEWAR, M. D.

John B. Dewar, M. D., of Cedar Springs, Michigan, is a native of Canada, the year of his birth being 1854. His education was obtained in the schools of the Dominion, and he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. P. A. Dewar, of Windsor. In 1885 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and was graduated therefrom three years later, with his degree of M. D.

Doctor Dewar began practice in Huron county, Michigan, where he remained one year, and in 1889 located at Cedar Springs, his present place of residence. The Doctor has a good practice, and is widely known both as a physician and surgeon. In the latter capacity he is identified with the Grand Trunk Railroad. He is a member of the State Medical Association, of the American Medical Association, and as to secret and benevolent orders, is known for his work with the F. & A. M., M. W. A. and K. O. T. M., being Medical Examiner for all the orders named.

The Doctor was married, in 1890, to Miss Anna McColl, of St. Thomas, Canada. They have three children, Agness, Murray and Gordon.





*William T. Dodge, M.D.*

## HARRY B. SEARS, M. D.

Harry B. Sears, M. D., of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, is a native of Fond du Lac, that State, born in the year 1858, his father being Rev. Harry A. Sears, a well-known Baptist clergyman. His literary education was obtained in the high school of Fond du Lac, and in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, after which for two years he was employed as a teacher in the public schools of the Badger State. In 1878 our subject began the study of medicine with Doctors Russell and Steele, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and in the same year entered Rush Medical College, Chicago. After a three years' course he was graduated from that institution in February, 1882, with the degree of M. D. Shortly afterward he located for practice at Ishpeming, Michigan, and in 1884 removed to Beaver Dam, where for twenty years he has been engaged in the practice of general medicine and surgery. A portion of this period has been employed in the pursuit of advanced professional studies and clinical courses. In 1895 the Doctor took a post-graduate course at the West Side School, in Chicago. He is also a pharmacist, having taken the licentiate degree. Doctor Sears is identified with the Dodge County and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, the Milwaukee Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1887 the Doctor was married to Miss Jennie L. Germain, of Beaver Dam. They have two children, Jeannette A. and Harry J.

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WILLIAM T. DODGE, M. D.

William T. Dodge, M. D., of Big Rapids, Michigan, is a native of Barry county, Michigan, where he was born in the year 1860. His literary education was chiefly pursued in the Imlay City high school, from which he graduated in 1877. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1880, with the degree of M. D.

Doctor Dodge commenced his professional career at Marlette. There he remained for one year, when he decided to temporarily abandon active practice, and pursue post-graduate studies in the East. For that purpose he went to New York and entered Bellevue Hospital, of that city, where he remained for six months. The Doctor then returned to Marlette, where he continued in practice until 1890, when he located in Big Rapids, his present place of residence. Since coming to that city, he has not only obtained a good reputation as a practitioner, but is widely known because of his identification



with hospital work. He is a Surgeon for the Mercy Hospital, and a Lecturer in the training school of that institution. He is also actively and prominently identified with the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the K. of P., F. & A. M., R. A. M. and is a Knight Templar. He is public spirited and progressive as a citizen, and in 1897 he was Mayor of the city of Big Rapids.

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### HORACE L. BOWER, M. D.

Horace L. Bower, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Greenville, Michigan, and oldest in point of service in the profession, has covered all classes of cases.

Like many of the successful men of to-day Doctor Bower was reared upon a farm, the old family homestead being at Lansing, Tompkins county, New York, where he was born August 31, 1839. After completing a common school course he attended the Cortland Academy at Homer, New York, and a similar institution at Ithaca, New York, and in 1861 he removed to Clarkston, Oakland county, Michigan, and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Drummond, of that village. In 1862-63 he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and the following year was a student in the Albany Medical College, Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1864. Early in 1865 he settled in Greenville, meeting with gratifying success from the start, and with the exception of a few years he has since been continuously in practice. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Medical Society of Northern Michigan, and has used his professional training to the advantage of the public in the office of County Physician, which he has held for seventeen years, and as Health Officer of Greenville.

As a citizen he is public-spirited, and at present is serving as Alderman of the city, and for six years has been a member of the Board of Education. For two years he was Grand Councilor of the Royal Templars of Temperance of Michigan, and for several years was State Medical Examiner for the same order. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. of Greenville. Religiously he is an active worker in the Baptist Church.

In 1865 Doctor Bower was married to Miss Ettie A. Clark, of Detroit, and they have two children: George C., a produce dealer in Greenville and Belding; and Albert J., a literary and medical student in the University of Michigan.





*B. F. Moore M.D.*

## BENJAMIN F. URAN, M. D.

Benjamin F. Uran, M. D., a leading and successful physician and surgeon of Kankakee, Illinois, has brought to his professional work the energy and sound judgment that characterizes the self-made man, the Doctor's success having been gained through his own efforts.

Doctor Uran was born January 26, 1848, in Bourbonnais township, Kankakee county, Illinois, the son of Jonathan and Lucinda (Legg) Uran. The father, who was a native of Vermont, settled in Kankakee in 1836, where he died in 1885, aged seventy-five years; the mother, who is still living at an advanced age, was born in Kentucky, and removed in 1837, to Kankakee, where she has held a high place in the esteem of the people of that community. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the eldest. As a son of a busy farmer, the Doctor spent much time in his youth in agricultural work, and his literary education was obtained in the schools of Kankakee. At the age of eighteen he started out in life for himself, and for six years he taught school during the winter months, and worked at farm labor during the summers. In the fall of 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Knott, of Kankakee, and later took courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, where he was graduated in 1872. He formed a partnership with Doctor Knott, which continued for two and one-half years, but since has been in practice alone, his attention being devoted chiefly to Surgery. He is a member of the Kankakee County Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; and he has been president and secretary of the County organization. Fraternally he is connected with Grove City Council, Royal Arcanum, and he and his family are prominent in religious work, as members of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and although not an office seeker, he has been County Physician for several terms, and during Harrison's administration he was a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners. He is very public spirited, and looks well to the interests of his town. He was instrumental in securing the electric railroad constructed from Kankakee through Bradley and Bourbonnais, and has served as its president since it was established.

On September 10, 1874, Doctor Uran was married at Kankakee, Illinois, to Miss Susie W. Troup, daughter of the late Dr. J. A. Troup, formerly a prominent practitioner of Circleville, Ohio. They have had four children: (1) Howard Hale in 1898 enlisted in Company L, Third Illinois Infantry, and was transferred to the Ambulance Company of the Hospital Corps, serving in the Porto Rico campaign; he contracted typhoid fever at Ponce, and

returned home the latter part of September, 1898. For the last year he has acted as book-keeper in the City National Bank. (2) Joseph Alfred is now assistant in the Pathological Laboratory of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane. (3) Margaret Bertha, a prominent musician, was educated in Chicago, under Prof. Wm. F. Sherwood, of that city, and has also studied under other noted instructors. (4) Benjamin F., Jr., is a student at Champaign in the University of Illinois.



### DAVID W. MOORE, M. D.

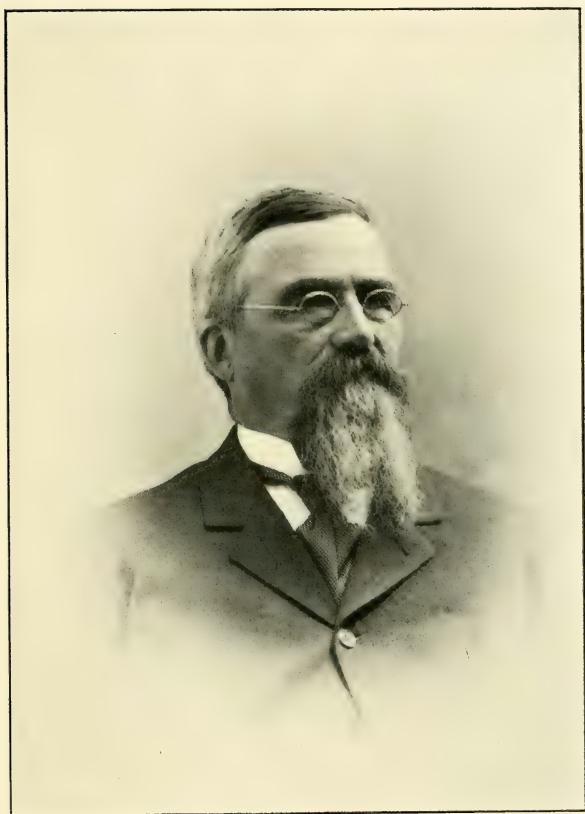
David W. Moore, M. D., of Waupun, Wisconsin, is a native of New York State, where he was born in the year 1825. He is the son of Silas Moore, a farmer of that State, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Tracing his patriotic ancestry further back, it is found that his maternal grandfather served in the War of the Revolution, and that his great-grandfather perished at Valley Forge.

Doctor Moore enjoyed his literary training, however, in the State of Vermont, and subsequently taught in the public schools of New York State. In 1851 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Shumway & Son, and in 1852 entered the Castleton Medical School of Vermont, pursuing therein one course of lectures. Later he was matriculated at the old College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which, in 1855, he was graduated with his medical degree.

The Doctor at once located for practice in Essex County, New York, but soon decided in favor of the Western field, and in November, 1855, removed to Waupun, Wisconsin. Here, for forty-eight years, he has been engaged in general practice, and after this long period of professional labors enjoys the universal confidence and esteem of the community. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, having also for six years served as Physician at the Wisconsin State Prison.

Doctor Moore is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is Medical Examiner for several leading life insurance companies. In 1855 he was married to his first wife, Sarah Jenkins. She died in 1862, leaving three children, Frank, D. W., Jr., and Marian. In 1864 he was married to Eunice R. Turner, who died in 1899, leaving one son, Charles E.





*D. W. Moore M.D.*



## JOHN F. PRITCHARD, M. D.

John F. Pritchard, M. D., the oldest regular practitioner of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, is a native of Canada, where he was born in 1846. The schools of Toronto afforded him an excellent opportunity for securing a good literary education, and in 1869 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1871 he was graduated with the degree of M. D., and located for practice at Oakfield, Wisconsin, where he practiced for one year, but in February, 1872, he came to Manitowoc, where he has since resided. For over thirty years he has been a conspicuous figure in the medical work of the County and State, and his eminent success has been the product of ability and skill coupled with his close application to the work of his profession. Doctor Pritchard is Division Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and Chief Surgeon for the Wisconsin Central, at Manitowoc. He is a member of the Manitowoc County Medical Society, President of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, ex-President of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, President of the Board of Pension Examiners. Besides attending to his many duties he has written many articles for medical journals that have attracted wide attention. He is also Examiner for a number of old line insurance companies. Socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

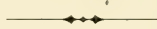
In 1873, Doctor Pritchard was united in marriage with Miss Emily Colby Hill, of Manitowoc, and they have become the parents of four talented children: Mabel Emily, a graduate of Wellesley College; Mollie F. and Grace, both graduates of Wilson College, Pennsylvania, and John Franklin.



## ROBERT LOGAN, M. D.

Few practitioners are as thoroughly equipped for professional work as this well-known physician of Ionia, Michigan, whose preparatory course secured diplomas from five medical colleges, including noted institutions at London, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred October 24, 1839, in Middlesex county, Ontario, and his literary education was obtained in the union schools of that locality, and the Normal University at Toronto, where he was graduated in 1853. In 1870 he turned his attention to professional study, and in 1873 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, the degree of M. D. being conferred upon him by that institution in 1876. He then took a course

in the School of Pharmacy, graduating in 1877, and in the same year he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. In 1879 he graduated from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, in 1880 from McGill Medical University at Montreal, and in 1883 from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at London, England, obtaining the membership degree of that school. In May, 1883, he settled in Ionia, where he has since been in active practice, and in addition to his regular professional work he has served as City Physician, Health Officer, and Secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners. He is Medical Examiner for the New York Life, Equitable and American Union Insurance Companies of New York, and several others.



### FRANKLIN RICHARD GARLOCK, M. D.

Franklin Richard Garlock, M. D., of Racine, Wisconsin, is a native of New York State, being born October 7, 1840, his father, Elisha, being a farmer of that Commonwealth. Doctor Garlock graduated from the Falley Seminary of New York, and taught in that State for a period of fifteen years. While thus engaged he felt the call of duty, and promptly responded to it by enlisting, on July 28, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry. Within less than two months he was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, which historical engagement was fought on September 17, of that year. For nine days and nights the young man lay upon the battle field, and was then taken to the hospital at Washington, D. C., being discharged on account of wounds received in battle October 14, 1862. In 1866 he was elected to the office of School Commissioner for the Third Assembly District of Monroe county, serving in that capacity for three years. In that year he had also begun his medical studies with Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, of Rochester, New York, and in 1868 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom on March 11, 1870, with his degree of M. D.

The Doctor first located for practice at Lyndonville, Orleans County, New York, where he remained four and a half years. In December, 1874, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, opening an office at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. Here he has since been engaged in general practice, devoting much of his time to Surgery. For a period of nearly twenty years he has been Surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and for four years has been Surgeon of the First Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, with the rank of Captain.



*F. R. Garlock, M.D.*





Not a few public honors have also been added to the credit of his professional career. He served as Alderman from the Second ward for two years, City Physician for eight years and a member of the city Board of Health for twelve years. Further, he is Secretary of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, of which he has been a member for nine years. He is a member of the Racine County and Wisconsin State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is identified with Oriental Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Racine Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M.; the Racine Council of Illustrious Masters; Racine Commandery No. 7, K. T.; and the Gov. Harvey Post, G. A. R., of Racine.

The Doctor was married May 7, 1876, to Mrs. M. J. Wescott, who died January 25, 1897, leaving one son, L. F. Garlock, a member of the class of 1901, Rush Medical College, Chicago. On October 5, 1898, Doctor Garlock wedded Mrs. Ella Richardson, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. His youngest brother, C. M. Garlock, is practicing medicine in New York City, being a graduate of the University of Buffalo.

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### HENRY B. LANDON, A. M., M. D.

Henry B. Landon, A. M., M. D., is successfully engaged in practice at Bay City, Michigan, and has a high standing in that community both as a practitioner and a citizen. He was born March 31, 1840, in Monroe, Michigan, and after availing himself of such educational privileges as that town afforded, he entered the Literary Department of Michigan University in 1857, and was graduated in 1861, with the degree of A. B. He then enlisted in the army, being commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was later appointed Adjutant, serving in that capacity until the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was severely wounded, being shot through the chest and left arm; he was compelled to return home and soon afterward resigned his commission. In the fall of 1862, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, but his studies were interrupted in the fall of 1863, by his appointment as Assistant Surgeon of his old command, the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until the spring of 1864, when he resigned and again entered the University of Michigan. He was graduated in 1865. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by his Alma Mater in 1866, in recognition of his ability and scholarly attainments in the line of his profession. In the spring of 1865 Doctor Landon settled in Bay City, where he remained until 1890.

In the fall of 1890 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was engaged in practice for three years, but in January, 1894, he returned to Bay City. He is a member of the Bay County Medical Society, and has been its President, and he also belongs to the Michigan State Medical Society.

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### IRA C. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Ira C. Williams, M. D., is a successful physician who, since 1893, has established himself in a fine practice in Cheboygan, Michigan. He was born in New York State in 1851, and obtained his preliminary literary training in the Corning Free Academy in New York. In 1870 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he remained for two years, and then returned to the East, and resumed his medical studies in the Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, whence he was graduated with the class of 1873. Upon completing his education, the necessity of choosing a location confronted him, and he wisely chose to return to the West, and accordingly located in Stockbridge, Michigan. So well did his first choice suit his tastes, and so kindly was he received socially and professionally, that for nineteen years he made it his home. In 1893 he removed to Cheboygan, Michigan, where he soon won recognition for his ability and his integrity. He is Medical Examiner for various insurance orders, and is a registered physician in both Illinois and Wisconsin. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. of Cheboygan.

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### CARL F. W. KORDENAT, M. D.

That the efforts of this well equipped physician at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, are thoroughly appreciated, is evidenced by his continually increasing practice. For twelve years he has practiced in this thriving city, and is now recognized as one of its leading practitioners. Doctor Kordenat is a native of Wisseck, Prussia, Germany, where he was born October 19, 1856, son of Dr. Frederick William and Julia (Kunkel) Kordenat, and grandson of Ferdinand Kordenat, whose ancestors were among the French Huguenots driven by religious persecution from their native land. Ferdinand Kordenat was a hat manufacturer, and died in Prussia in 1865, aged sixty-eight years. Frederick William Kordenat, the father of our subject, acquired a thorough medical training at the University at Insterburg, Germany. For



*Gen C Williams M.D.*





many years he practiced in his native land, and in 1873, immigrated to America with his family, and for three years practiced in Newark, New Jersey. He then located at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he continued in practice until 1879. In that year he removed to Wisconsin, settling first in Reedsburg, then in Watertown, and after a short time in the latter place, he went to Mayville, where he died in 1889.

Carl F. W. Kordenat received a thorough literary education in Germany, and in 1873 at the age of about seventeen years, came with his father to America. He at once began the study of pharmacy in New York City, and graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1881. In 1882 Doctor Kordenat came to Reedsburg, and there conducted a pharmacy for his father until 1884, meantime continuing his studies. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, he was graduated therefrom in 1887, and at once began the practice of medicine at Reedsburg, where he has met with gratifying success. He is Examining Physician on the United States Pension Board, is City Physician and also physician for the Sauk County Poor Farm, Insane Asylum and Hospital. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. He is a prominent member of the Royal Arch Masons, and of the Knights Templars, also of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican.

Doctor Kordenat was married in Newark, New Jersey, in 1881, to Miss Johanna Haase, and to this union have been born six children, Meta, Ralph and Paul G., who are living, and three who died young.

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### L. ZBOROWSKI, M. D.

L. Zborowski, M. D., who located at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, in April, 1898, was born June 27, 1859, in Galicia, Austria, son of Joseph and Mary (Motyl) Zborowski, natives of the same country, the father also born in Galicia. He died in 1885, at the age of sixty, and the mother is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five. Joseph Zborowski was a government officer, being overseer of government lands and mining property. The first of the name to come to America was the brother of our subject's paternal grandfather, Adalbertis Zborowski, who settled in the United States in 1814.

Doctor Zborowski received his medical education in Jagellons University, completing the course in January, 1883, and he came to America the following year, commencing practice in New York City, where he continued

for four years. Thence he removed to Connecticut, being located in practice at Bridgeport and Hartford, and later he spent time in Boston, Massachusetts, remaining in the New England States about eight years in all. On coming West he followed his profession for a period of two years in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in April, 1898, came to his present location, Stevens Point, where he has already won a high place in the esteem of his brother practitioners and fellow citizens generally. The Doctor holds membership in the Eclectic Medical Society of Connecticut. Politically, he is independent, though he inclines to the doctrines of the Republican party.

On June 20, 1891, Doctor Zborowski was married, in New York City, to Kazimiera Modrakowska, and they have had two children, Helen and Anthony Severin.

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### STEPHEN F. CARPENTER, M. D.

Stephen F. Carpenter, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, Missouri, has won a wide reputation for professional knowledge and skill, his ability having been demonstrated not only by his work as a practitioner, but as a Professor of Anatomy in the Central Medical College and the Northwestern Medical College. He was one of the founders of the latter institution, and at all times he has taken a broad view of his life work, giving his influence to the cultivation of fraternal feeling in the profession by his active work in medical associations. An honorable record as a soldier proves his courage, and in the brief history here outlined we have evidence of a high ideal of citizenship.

Doctor Carpenter was born November 25, 1845, at Luray, Page County, Virginia, the son of Lewis F. and Elizabeth (Varner) Carpenter. The father was for some time engaged in the manufacture of machinery in Virginia, but in October, 1854, removed to Buchanan county, Missouri, where his later years were spent upon a farm, his death occurring March 20, 1889, when he was seventy-one years of age. The mother is still living. This worthy couple had nine sons and one daughter, our subject being the second child in the family. As a boy he attended the district schools near his father's home, and Martin's Academy at Easton, Missouri. He remained under the parental roof until September, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, with which he served two years. On his return home he began the study of medicine with Dr. Burbon H. Cox, of Boxford, DeKalb county, Missouri, and after three years of preparatory reading he entered the Medical Department of the University at Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1868. He received his well-earned degree of M. D.





WILBUR T. SARLES, M. D.

in 1871, and at once began his professional work in Osborn, Missouri, continuing about three years. In January, 1874, he located at St. Joseph, where he has since been in constant practice. His work as a teacher of Anatomy has been a recognized factor in the success of the institutions with which he has been connected, and he is an active member of the St. Joseph Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During the existence of the Northwestern District Medical Society he was also prominent in its work, serving for a time as Vice-President. As a stanch Democrat, he takes an interest in all political questions, and his influence in municipal affairs is shown by his service as a member of the Council, of which he was President in 1884-85-86.

On September 1, 1874, Doctor Carpenter was married, in Parkville, Missouri, to Miss Fanne Nash, of that city, and one daughter, Anna D., has blessed the union. Socially the Doctor and his wife are popular, and he is a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M.; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. He is Past Master in St. Joseph Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., having filled all the chairs.

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### WILBUR T. SARLES, M. D.

Wilbur T. Sarles, M. D., has for a number of years been prominent in the life of Sparta, Wisconsin, and vicinity, where he has engaged successfully in the practice of medicine, though he has also found time to devote to the public affairs of his town, and has always been identified with movements for progress and improvement.

Doctor Sarles comes of honored American ancestry. His grandfather, Jesse D. Sarles, was born in Westchester county, New York, thence removing with his family, when a boy, to Dutchess county, same State, where he grew to manhood and married. He came to Wisconsin when in middle life, was a pioneer settler of Racine county, and here died. J. D. Sarles, father of our subject, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and when a young man migrated West, settling in Wisconsin, where he has since made his home. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at present has charge of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Superior, Wisconsin. Rev. J. D. Sarles married Miss Margaret Thompson, a native of Cayuga county, New York, who died at the age of sixty-two years.

Wilbur T. Sarles was born November 14, 1856, in Necedah, Juneau county, Wisconsin. He completed a high-school course at Prescott, Wisconsin, received more advanced training in an academy at River Falls, Wisconsin, at Galesville University, and then attended Rush Medical College,



Chicago, from which he was graduated in February, 1882. The month following he commenced practice in Sparta, where he has continued to make his home, having met with the success which his abilities and talents deserve. He is surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Companies at this place. The Doctor is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he is ex-President; of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, of which he is also an ex-President; of the La Crosse Valley Medical Society; National Association of Railway Surgeons; and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he unites with the Masonic order. In politics our subject is a staunch Republican, and he has for years been an active worker in the ranks of the party, being one of the influential leaders in this section of the State. He served three consecutive terms as Mayor of Sparta, during which time he inaugurated water-works, electric lighting and street paving systems, his re-elections testifying to his capability in that responsible position. He is a member of the Republican State Central committee. For some fifteen years he has been a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, of which he has served as Secretary fifteen years.

On March 23, 1882, Doctor Sarles was married to Miss Nineh Schaller, and they have two daughters by adoption, Grace and Frances. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which our subject is a member of the Board of Trustees.

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### WILLIAM M. BAILEY, M. D.

The professional career of Doctor Bailey in the city of Detroit spans a period of twenty-three years, supplementary to a practice of ten years elsewhere. He has become one of the skilled and well-known physicians of Michigan's metropolis, commanding a wide and generous practice.

Our subject was born at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, May 28, 1845, son of Benjamin F. and Marcia M. Bailey. He was educated in the public schools of Eaton Rapids, and in the Literary Department of Albion (Michigan) College. In 1863 he began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey, then in active practice at Lansing, under whose tutelage he remained until 1868. In the meantime, during the winters of 1866-67 and 1867-68, he attended lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1868. For two years Doctor Bailey practiced at Mason, Michigan. Then, owing to ill-health, he in 1870 removed to California, and for three years practiced in the northern part of the State and in western Nevada. Returning to Michigan in 1873, he





*W. H. Fisk M. D.*

practiced four years at Lansing. In 1877 he located at Detroit, where he has since practiced with marked success. Although a general practitioner, he makes a specialty of Gynæcology. Doctor Bailey is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Michigan Homeopathic Society, of which he has been President, and is now Secretary. He has also served as President of the Detroit College of Physicians and Surgeons; is a member of the Gynæcological Staff of Grace Hospital; and is President of the Wayne Club. Among the fraternal orders he is a prominent Mason, is Past High Priest of Peninsular Chapter, R. A. M., and has been Recorder of Moslem Temple of Detroit, A. A. O. N. M. S., for fourteen years. In September, 1899, he received the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite Masonry.

Doctor Bailey was married, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Lucy Stead, of that city, on March 4, 1869.

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### MELANCTON H. FISK, M. D.

For nearly forty years the name of this prominent physician and surgeon of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, has been well-known to the medical fraternity of the State. His success in the treatment of the Insane has, of itself, been sufficient to enroll his name high among those who have made the science of medicine what it is to-day. He was born in Brown county, Wisconsin, in 1843. His literary training was received back in old New England, and he was graduated from Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Massachusetts. On his return to the West, for a time he studied in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, but his studies here were stopped abruptly by his enlistment in Company E, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, in which he served until the close of the war. Prior to his enlistment he had begun the study of medicine, and on his return from the army he entered the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated in 1866. The Doctor first located in De Pere, Wisconsin, where for twenty years he occupied a prominent place both as a citizen and as a physician, but in 1886 he located at Wauwatosa, where he has since remained. During the year of 1873-74 he took the post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. At present he holds the position of Consulting Physician at the Chronic Insane Asylum, the County Hospital, and the Hospital for the Insane. For a time he was President of the Board of Visiting Physicians (1896-99) at the Chronic Insane Asylum, and Physician-in-charge 1895-96. The Doctor is ex-President of the Brainard Medical Society, and a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Fisk was married in 1869, to Miss Mary Joy Lawton, of De Pere, and one son, Raymond, now Assistant Chemist for the E. P. Allis works in Milwaukee, came to bless their union.



### J. HENRY CARSTENS, M. D.

This eminent specialist of Detroit, Michigan, is the son of a German revolutionist of 1848. He was born at Kiel, Province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 9, 1848, at which time his father, John Carstens, an ardent revolutionist and a merchant tailor of Kiel, had been captured and incarcerated in prison for his active devotion to the principles of human liberty.

The Doctor received his early education in the public schools of Detroit, and at the German American Seminary, where he spent six years. When he was fifteen years of age, his school days ended. He was for some time employed in the drug store of William Thum, and later accepted a position in the Duffield drug store. Then for a year he was prescription clerk in Stearns drug store. Our subject began the study of medicine in the Detroit Medical College, completed the course, and was graduated in 1870. The following year he was appointed Lecturer in Minor Surgery in the Detroit Medical College, and since that time Doctor Carstens has lectured on almost every branch of medical science. He became lecturer on Diseases of the Skin and Clinical Medicine. His taste and practice gradually tended to Diseases of Women, and after holding the professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in his Alma Mater for some years he in 1881 accepted the Professorship of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology, and has ever since held that chair. He is also Gynecologist to Harper Hospital, and Chief of its Medical Staff; is Attending Physician to the Woman's Hospital, and Obstetrician to the House of Providence. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Detroit Medical Association, the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and the British Gynecological Society. He is an honorary member of the Owosso and Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, and is an ex-President of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Doctor Carstens has long since given up general practice, and devotes himself exclusively to Abdominal Surgery and to Diseases of Women, on which subjects he has written extensively for medical journals.

As early as 1876 Doctor Carstens became interested in politics. He was that year chairman of the Republican City Committee, and was a member of the County Committee, which position he held for three years. In 1875 he







*A. S. Daniels M.A.*

was elected to the Board of Education, and re-elected in 1879. In 1877 he was appointed President of the Detroit Board of Health.

In October, 1870, Doctor Carstens was married to Miss Hattie Rohnert, of Detroit, and they have become the parents of five children.

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### A. D. DANIELS, M. D.

To the physician whose perceptions are keen, and whose judgment extends along business as well as professional lines, there come frequent opportunities for investments in a vigorous and growing community. The resident of upper Wisconsin, of whatever calling, is interested directly, or indirectly, in lumber, and so has been the subject of this sketch, a prominent practitioner of Rhinelander, that State. Doctor Daniels has shown more than the usual devotion to his profession, as exemplified by his post-graduate study. His active mental temperament has found diversion in banking and in lumbering, both to his own advantage.

Doctor Daniels was born at Paris, Maine, August 11, 1854, the son of Joseph T. Daniels, a native of that State, who migrated to Neenah, Wisconsin. In the public schools of Oxford county, Maine, our subject completed a course preparatory to a literary training at Bowdoin College. Deciding, however, to enter the medical profession he remained at Bowdoin only a year, doing medical work, and in 1873 entered Detroit Medical College and was graduated February 29, 1876. Doctor Daniels located in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he remained in practice for eight years. Then, owing to ill health, he decided to go abroad, and accordingly he spent two years in Europe. However, he was not remiss to his professional advancement. He took a course of medical study at Heidelberg University, at the Vienna General Hospital and various other well-known medical institutions on the Continent. Returning to Wisconsin he located for two years at New London, then settled at Rhinelander, where for some years he had been identified with banking and lumbering interests. In 1893 he retired from the banking business, in which he was connected with the First National Bank. In 1897 he also ceased active lumber operations, though still interested in timber lands.

Doctor Daniels is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In connection with his partner, Dr. C. D. Packard, he is Physician-in-charge at St. Mary's Hospital, at Rhinelander. He was married in New London, Wisconsin, in 1889, to Miss Ella M. Sterling, and to this union has been born one son, Joseph S. In politics Doctor Daniels is a Republican.

## ABIJAH M. ALLEN, M. D.

Abijah M. Allen, M. D., has for more than a third of a century been a prominent medical practitioner at Adrian, Michigan, in which city he settled at the close of his professional services in the United States army during the Civil war. He is recognized as one of the conservative, efficient and successful physicians of that city, his long career there having responded to his skill and splendid reputation.

Doctor Allen was born on a farm in Washtenaw county, Michigan, June 3, 1834, son of Lewis and Eliza (Marvin) Allen. He was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools of his native county. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Bennett Root, of Manchester, Michigan, and was in his office for a period of three or four years, in the meantime attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1861. For a year he engaged in practice at Manchester, Michigan, in partnership with Doctor Root, and was then commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity for fourteen months. Doctor Allen was then assigned to various hospitals successively, as acting Assistant Surgeon, serving in that active and responsible position for about two years. He was one of the men who led the "forlorn hope" under Burnside at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December, 1862. He had charge of one of the hospitals during the entire siege. In 1865, at the close of the war, he located at Adrian, Michigan, where he has been in continuous practice. For about three years Doctor Allen served as United States Pension Examiner. He is now Surgeon of Woodbury Post, No. 45, G. A. R., of Adrian. He has served his fellowtownsmen, too, as Alderman of the city.



## CHARLES B. HORRELL, M. D.

Charles B. Horrell, M. D., formerly of Colchester, now of Galesburg, Illinois, has enjoyed an unusually prosperous career in medicine. For fifteen years he was in the former location, and his professional services during that time were accompanied with great success. In addition to a predilection for the healing art, Doctor Horrell is a man of decided tastes and ability, and in the earlier years of his life was an active business man.

He was born on a farm four miles from Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, August 10, 1851, the son of Leander P. and Annis R. (Beadles) Horrell. The Horrell family is of English extraction, and the grandfather

of our subject, Charles W. Horrell, was a native of Kentucky, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, locating in what is now Scott county, about seven miles southwest of Jacksonville, where he died at an advanced age. The parents of Doctor Horrell moved to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1864, and the father died at Colchester in 1873; the mother still survives. Of their seven children, Doctor Horrell is the eldest. He was thirteen years of age when the family located in McDonough county, and was educated in the high school at Colchester, and the Macomb Normal school. For a year he taught school in that county, and then for two or three years engaged in the drug business in Colchester. During this time (in 1872) he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Wier, but in 1873 the death of his father made it necessary for him to close out his business and return home to assume the management of the farm. He then spent two years in southwestern Missouri, and was engaged in teaching in Henry county. Proceeding to Colorado he engaged for two years in silver mining in San Juan county. On his return to Illinois he resumed the study of medicine, and for six years taught school. In 1881 he entered the Keokuk Medical College, where he remained for two years, and then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, where he was graduated in 1884. Locating at Colchester, Illinois, he remained there continuously in practice until January 1, 1899, when he removed to Galesburg, Illinois, being elected Medical Director of the Farmers & Mechanics Life Association. He continues in general practice, making a specialty of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the former having over 1600 cases, while in Colchester, without a death.

Doctor Horrell is a member of the McDonough County Medical Society, and ex-President of the Military Tract Medical Society; he also belongs to the Illinois Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. For twelve years he was a member of the Bushnell Board of Pension Examiners, serving as Secretary and President of the Board. He is also intimately connected with fraternal organizations, being a member and Past Master of Colchester Lodge, No. 781, F. & A. M., a member of Morse Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., of Macomb, and of Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of Galesburg. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the A. O. U. W., the K. of P., the K. K., the Eastern Star, and the Royal Neighbors. He has taken an active part in politics, and is a stanch Republican, and served as Vice President of the McDonough County Central Committee. For many years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Colchester, and now of the Central Congregational Church of Galesburg.

In Colchester, Doctor Horrell was united in marriage with Miss Hattie



Young, a native of McDonough county, and to them have been born two children, Forrest and E. Dale. They occupy a beautiful home on North Broad Street, and the new location gives every promise of flattering success.

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### CHARLES M. SMITH, M. D.

Charles M. Smith, M. D., of Evansville, Wisconsin, is a physician of wide and varied experience, who, in the early days of his practice, gave up his personal aims to enter the service of his country. He was born in New York State in 1834, and educated in the common schools of that State, and in the academy at Albion, Wisconsin, graduating in 1857. He spent some time during the winter months in teaching school, but in 1855 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. John M. Evans, of Evansville, Wisconsin, with whom he continued until he had completed his preparation. He entered Rush Medical College and was graduated in 1860. He began practice in Illinois, but in 1862 he entered the United States service by going to the front as acting-assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He remained with this regiment three months, and then returned North, locating in Footville, Wisconsin, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until June, 1863, when he again enlisted, this time becoming assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in September, 1864. In July, 1863, he was placed on detached duty at Fort Donelson, and in September of the same year, was on detached duty in the smallpox hospital. On his return from the army he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Doctor Evans, at Evansville, and for seventeen years this partnership continued, when Doctor Smith established an independent practice. His articles for the various medical journals have attracted wide attention.

Doctor Smith is a member of the Wisconsin Central Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and was the first President of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. Fraternaly he is a member of the Masonic order, Knights Templar, and the I. O. O. F. It might be added that, during the time he was in partnership with Doctor Evans, he took a course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1873.

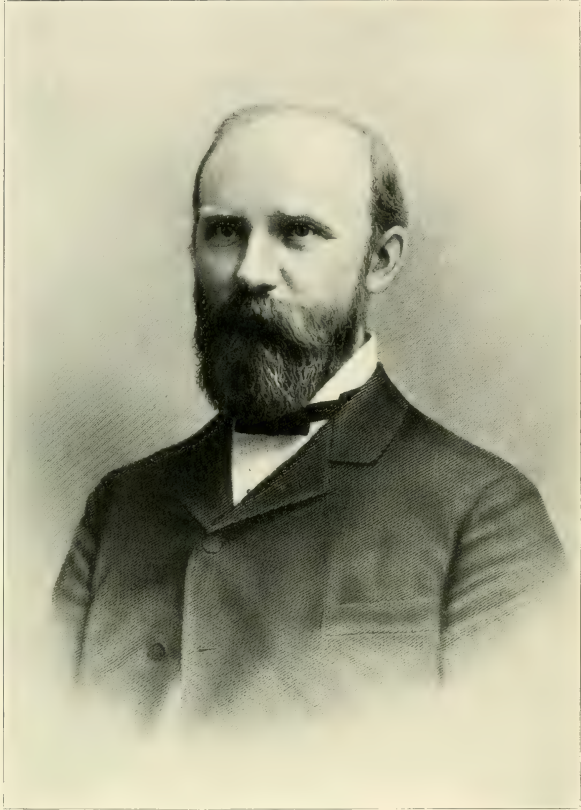
In 1861 Doctor Smith was united in marriage with Miss Julia Sawin, of Brooklyn, Wisconsin, and they have two children: Flora D., wife of George O. Gordon, a druggist at Lodi, Wisconsin; and Dr. Charles M., Jr., who was born in 1867, graduated from the Evansville High School and



*C. M. Smith M.D.*







Dr. J. H. Wye



later (1890) from Rush Medical College, and is now practicing in Evansville (he married Miss Ida Monshan, of Evansville, and they have one child, Dudley W.). Dr. C. M., Jr., is a member of the same medical societies and the same fraternal orders as is his father.

Dr. Charles M. Smith (Sr.) has taken a prominent part in the municipal affairs of Evansville, and has served his fellow townsmen in various official capacities. In 1878 he was President of the village board, and has ever manifested a hearty interest in the welfare of his town.

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### JOHN HENRY VOJE, M. D.

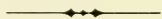
John Henry Voje, M. D., of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, is a son of John H. Voje, a merchant of Germany, and was born in that country March 12, 1853. As is customary in the land of his birth, his literary education was thorough, and when nineteen years of age he came to America and located at Waukesha, Wisconsin. His medical studies were begun under the tutelage of Doctor Ulrich, with whom he remained two years, entering the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, in 1874. In 1876, having completed the two-years' course then in vogue, he obtained his degree of M. D., and soon afterward located at Kewaskum, Wisconsin. After practicing there for about two years, he went abroad to pursue his investigations and studies in the leading hospitals of his native land. On his return, he located at New Holstein, Wisconsin, where he remained for seven months. Later he spent five years at Fredonia, Wisconsin. This varied and active experience, however, was followed by another season of study in Europe, at the conclusion of which the Doctor was graduated from the University of Leipzig with the degree of M. D. He then returned to Wisconsin and settled in Oconomowoc. Here he has established himself as a reliable and progressive private practitioner and has erected a Sanatorium, of which he is Proprietor and Medical Superintendent. It is modern in every respect and has an Interne and a corps of nurses. The establishment has accommodations for fifty patients. In addition to the management of the Sanatorium, however, the Doctor finds time to devote himself to the faithful care of his increasing clientage, and, for this purpose, has a down-town office where he may be consulted a portion of each day. He also is a valued contributor to the standard medical journals of the time, and socially is a member of the F. & A. M., of Port Washington.

In 1879 Dr. Voje was married to Miss Hannah Ulrich of Waukesha, Wisconsin. They have two children, Hertha and Henry.

## HERBERT HARRIS, M. D.

For over thirty years Doctor Harris has been a practitioner of Hillsdale, Michigan. The long period was once broken, when he relinquished his practice to take a post-graduate course in medicine. Doctor Harris has been successful in his profession, and ranks as one of the skillful and reliable practitioners of Michigan. He was born near Ingersoll, Oxford county, Ontario, December 26, 1839, son of Ira and Magdalena Harris. Until twenty-two years of age he resided on the home farm and received his general education in that locality. In 1861 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas J. Hankinson, of Valparaiso, Indiana, and was under his preceptorship for about two years. Entering the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, he graduated therefrom in 1866. Doctor Harris began practice at Hebron, Indiana, where he remained three years. He then returned to his old home in Ontario, and there engaged in practice for several years. In 1873 he settled in Hillsdale, which he has since made his home. During the years of 1883 and 1884 he took a post graduate course at the New York Polyclinic.

On January 2, 1860, the Doctor wedded Miss Eliza Quatermass, daughter of George and Emma Quatermass, of Ontario. Their union has been blessed with four children—Reuben H., Herbert S., Clarence W. and Sterling W.—of whom three are living.



## W. W. PECK, M. D.

W. W. Peck, M. D., of Darlington, Wisconsin. A native of Darlington, where he is one of the rising practitioners of the younger generation, Doctor Peck was born in the year 1860. When seventeen years of age he graduated from the high school of that place and subsequently taught in the common schools of Lafayette county. While thus employed he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Smith, of Darlington, and under his tutelage was soon enabled to enter Rush Medical College, Chicago. Having pursued his full three years' course he graduated therefrom, with the coveted degree, in 1883.

The Doctor's professional career was inaugurated at Fayette, Wisconsin, where he remained for six and a half years following his graduation. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Darlington, Wisconsin, where he has since resided and steadily progressed in his profession. Although at first his practice was of a general nature, it has gradually concentrated into sur-



W. W. Peck, M. D.



gical work. In 1895 the Doctor pursued a thorough post-graduate course in New York City, taking up advanced studies in Gynecology, in which specialty, as well as in the general field of surgery, he has become an acknowledged leader. Doctor Peck is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Tri-State Medical Society, and is prominently identified with the Knights Templars and Knights of Pythias. He is Medical Examiner for various old-line insurance companies, such as the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee. George L. Peck, a brother of our subject, is a pharmacist, located in Chicago.

In 1888 our subject was married to Miss Nannie Parkinson, of Fayette, daughter of Peter Parkinson, an old settler of that place. They have one daughter, Helene.

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### PHILIP FOX AND SONS.

The name of Fox has been prominently connected with the medical history of Madison, Wisconsin, for more than a score of years. New importance is given it by the recent accession to the ranks of the profession of two efficient sons of the elder practitioner. Philip Fox has been located as a physician at Madison, since 1877. He was born at Lexington, La Grange county, Indiana, March 27, 1840, the son of George W. Fox, and the grandson of William Fox. The grandfather was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1782. In 1834 he came to America with his wife, Eleanor Lynn, a native of Dungulf Castle, Ireland, and their family. He was a Methodist minister, and located first in Indiana, removing in 1845 to Fitchburg, Dane county, Wisconsin, and continuing in the ministry until his death in 1859.

George W. Fox, the father of our subject, was a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, and was fourteen years of age when, in 1834, he came with his parents to America. He married Catherine Keenan, a native of Queens County, Ireland, and became a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1894. His family consisted of six children: Eleanor, deceased; Maria L., of Leavenworth, Kansas; Catherine, of Fitchburg, Wisconsin; Adeline, of Durand, Wisconsin; William, deceased; and Philip.

The boyhood of Philip Fox was passed in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he attended the neighboring schools. Later he was a student at Sinsinawa, Grant county, Wisconsin. He began his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital, New York, graduating in March, 1863. Returning to Fitchburg, Wisconsin, he soon after enlisted as Assistant Surgeon in the Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until mustered out in July,



1865. Doctor Fox located at Fitchburg, Wisconsin, where he practiced five years. He removed to Janesville, where he continued in practice for six years, and in 1877 settled at Madison, his present location. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. In religious faith he is a Catholic, and politically he is opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver. He was married in Madison in 1866, to Miss Anna Reynolds and to them have been born four children: Philip R., Mary J., Anna K., and George W.

PHILIP R. FOX, M. D., son of Dr. Philip Fox, was born at Madison, Wisconsin, and attended the ward and high schools of that city. His classical education was acquired at Prairie du Chien and Watertown, Wisconsin. In 1887 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1890. He spent one and a half years in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago, and since 1893 has been associated in practice with his father at Madison. He is a member of the American Medical Society. His religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Gold Democrat.

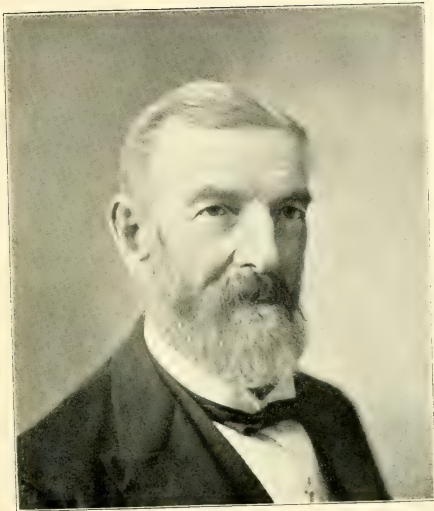
GEORGE W. FOX, M. D., son of Philip Fox, received his education at Madison, Wisconsin, attending the University of Wisconsin for two years. He entered Rush Medical College in 1894, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897. For a year and a half he was connected with the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago and is now in practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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### HENRY WOHLGEMUTH, M. D.

Henry Wohlgenuth, M. D., has for half a century been prominently identified with the medical profession of central Illinois. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born March 22, 1822, a son of Frederick and Caroline Wohlgenuth, and in the excellent schools of his native land prepared himself for his profession. In 1845 he came to America and soon located at Springfield, Illinois, where he at once entered upon the active practice of medicine. Nine years later he took a course in medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a graduate from that well-known institution. Springfield has always been his home since he came to this country, and he soon acquired an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, which has increased with the passing years, until now in his declining years there is little left for him to attain.

While constantly studying to keep abreast with his profession, he has taken an active part in the financial and political life of the Capital City.



HENRY WOHLGEMUTH, M. D.



He has held the offices of City and County Physician, has been a member of the City Council, a member of the Board of Education and Board of Supervisors, and was a member of the Board of Water Works Commissioners in its construction. He has been a director of the Farmers National Bank since its organization. To his active work as President of the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery, much of the beauty of that "City of the Dead" is due.

Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason, and has attained the Royal Arch, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees. In religion he is a Baptist, and holds membership in the Central Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

In 1849, Doctor Wohlgemuth was united in marriage with Mary E. Wolgamot, of Springfield, who entered into rest January 8, 1897. Three children survive: Henry J.; William; and Mabel, widow of Stanly P. V. Arnold, of Springfield, who died February 1, 1901.

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### JAMES H. NOBLE, M. D.

James H. Noble, M. D., is one of the most prominent and best known physicians of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He commands a wide and influential practice, and is honored both for his professional ability and as a citizen. His grandfather, Henry Noble, a native of Benson, Vermont, was a physician of some celebrity, practicing for nine years in Pittsford, New York. He is buried near Rochester, New York.

James D. Noble, the father of our subject, was born in 1814, at Winchester, Connecticut, and, when a young man, came West, locating at Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the wood and coal business. He married Susan Titus, a native of Lima, New York, and died in Fairmount, Nebraska, in 1882. His widow still survives, and makes her home in Madison, Wisconsin, aged over eighty years.

James H. Noble was born at Madison, Wisconsin, March 30, 1851. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Wisconsin State University. He began his medical studies with physicians at Madison, then matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1871. Doctor Noble located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he has since continued successfully in practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society. Fraternaly he is a member of the Masonic order, and is Examiner for the Royal Arcanum. He is also Examining Physician

for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and several other insurance companies.

Dr. Noble was married at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1871, to Jennie M. Harden, to whom one child was born, Henry H., on January 26, 1873. In 1879 he was married second to Miss Cora L. Yonker, a native of Randolph, New York. The family by his second marriage consists of three children: Bowen, born May 14, 1880; Curtis, born July 1, 1882; and Mary L., born July 8, 1885. In politics Doctor Noble is a Republican, and he has served eight years as a member of the City School Board, and for three years of that period served as its President. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Mayor, and was defeated by less than one hundred votes, although the city, in local affairs, is strongly Democratic.

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### BEVERLEY DRAKE HARISON, M. D.

Beverley Drake Harison, M. D., of Sault Ste. Marie, is one of the best-known physicians of northern Michigan, where he has attained especial prominence in his connection with the Medical Practice Act.

Doctor Harison is a native of New York, born in 1855 in Canton, St. Lawrence county, of sturdy English and Colonial stock, being a descendant of Francis Harison, who arrived at New York in October, 1708. Francis Harison was a son of Sir Richard Harison, of Hurst House, Hurst, Berkshire, England, a member of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King Charles II. Our subject received the greater part of his education in Canada, attending Bishops College School at Lennoxville, and Trinity College School, Port Hope, the "Eton" and "Rugby" of Canada. Later he was enrolled in Trinity College, Port Hope, and in the Literary Department of the University of Trinity College, Toronto. He took up the study of medicine in the University of Toronto, graduating in 1882 with the degree of M. D., and for nearly three years following practiced in Toronto. He was then made Surgeon for lumber companies at Spanish river, Algoma, to which work he devoted his attention exclusively for three years, at the end of that time locating in Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been in active and successful practice ever since. His work has become so extensive that he has become known far and wide, and has been called upon to accept positions that have reflected much credit on his ability and skill. He is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, of which he has served as President and Secretary; member of the Detroit Medical Society; member of the Michigan State Medical Society, in which he holds the offices of First Vice-President, Chairman of the





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Executive and Legislative committees and member of the Judiciary Council; member of the American Medical Association; and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, being Surgeon for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad and also for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. He has served as Coroner for Chippewa county, and is Consulting Surgeon for the Hall and Munson Manufacturing Companies, at Bay Mills; is President of the Board of Trustees of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, located at Newberry, Michigan; and is Surgeon to the Michigan & Lake Superior Power Co. Beside these various positions that have come to him in recognition of his talent, he is the owner of the Sault (Michigan) General Hospital, at Sault Ste. Marie, which accommodates about seventy-five patients, and is a modern, well-conducted institution.

Doctor Harison has been called upon to fill the position of Examiner for a large number of insurance companies, among which may be mentioned the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York, the Home Life, Equitable Life, Washington Life, Pennsylvania Mutual, National Life, Northwestern of Milwaukee, Pacific Mutual Accident, Standard Life, and Michigan Mutual Life. The Doctor is the author of the Chandler Medical Act, Michigan, 1899. When the State Board of Registration became a fact, Doctor Harison was, in recognition of his earnest labors for the advancement of his profession, appointed member and Secretary of the Bureau. He is also State Examiner in Medicine and Pathology. During recent years there have been strenuous efforts to protect both the public and the profession from incompetent practitioners, and in 1899 Doctor Harison, as Chairman of the committee on Medical Legislation of the State Medical Society, took up the work with characteristic zeal, with results creditable to himself and the able physicians associated with him, and general satisfaction to his professional brethren.

In 1889 Doctor Harison was wedded to Miss Josephine Lister, daughter of Hon. J. F. Lister, of the Court of Appeals, of Ontario, Canada, and late member of Parliament for West Lampton. To their union has come one daughter, Frances Lister.

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### FRANK BURR TIBBALS, M. D.

A practitioner of ten years' standing, the subject of this sketch has won in the city of Detroit, Michigan, a wide and well-merited recognition. He was born on a farm near Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 14, 1864, son of Henry E. and Mary B. (Burr) Tibbals, of New England ancestry.

In his boyhood our subject removed to Monroe, Connecticut, where he

attended the public schools, and later he was a pupil at Fairfield Academy, and at Hillhouse High School, New Haven. Entering Yale University in 1884 he graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B., and received his medical education at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1891. The same year he located at Detroit, where he has since enjoyed a gratifying practice. Doctor Tibbals is a member of the American Medical Association, the Detroit Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society, the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and the Michigan State Medical Society. Of the latter he has been one of the Vice-Presidents and Chairman of the Surgical Section. Doctor Tibbals is also Junior Surgeon to Harper Hospital. He is the Detroit Physician to the Actors Fund of New York, and Medical Examiner to the American Union Life and the United States Life Insurance Companies of New York, the Pacific Mutual of San Francisco, the Bankers' Life of Iowa, and several fraternal organizations. The Doctor is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 357, F. & A. M.; King Cyrus Chapter, No. 133, R. A. M.; Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and the University Club.

Doctor Tibbals was married, in January, 1893, to Miss Laura A. West, daughter of James and Sophia West, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have two daughters, Helen Stanley and Margaret.

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### G. ROOD, M. D.

G. Rood, M. D., who has in his forty odd years' residence at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, gained an enviable standing as a general practitioner and enjoys a wide and lucrative patronage, was born January 14, 1830, in Jericho, Vermont. When nine years old he came West with his father to Chicago, thence removing to Joliet, Illinois, and in the fall of 1842 to Madison, Wisconsin.

After receiving a thorough preliminary education, Doctor Rood attended the University of Wisconsin, and he obtained his medical training in the old Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1856. Immediately after graduation he came to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he has continued to practice to the present day, and he has met with gratifying success in his profession. Doctor Rood is highly respected as a citizen in the place of his adoption. He has served as city Health Officer for thirty-six years. Professionally, he is a member of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association, of which he is an ex-President; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; and of the American Medical







CHARLES S. SHELDON, A. B., A. M., M. D.

Association. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican and Prohibition parties.

Doctor Rood was married, in Stevens Point, to Miss Jane Sylvester. Their children are as follows: Dr. Myron; Katherine; Robert D., a dentist at Stevens Point; and Price W., a dentist at Milwaukee.

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### CHARLES S. SHELDON, A. B., A. M., M. D.

For the past fourteen years the subject of this sketch, a prominent physician of Madison, Wisconsin, has been the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He is widely known throughout the State, and ranks high in the profession, commanding at the State capital a wide and influential practice.

Judge David Sheldon, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, was a resident of Suffield, Connecticut, but traversed Vermont as a Revolutionary soldier, while with the Colonial troops on an expedition into Canada, and deeming it an ideal place for settlement located there when peace was restored. David S. Sheldon, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, married Jerusha Smith, and became a man of political note in that State. He held various offices, and was elected a member of the State Legislature. Stephen Smith Sheldon, the father of our subject, was born at Rupert, Vermont, in 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College, and in Vermont married Miss Lemira Harris, a native of New Hampshire. He had commenced preparation for the ministry, but owing to impaired eyesight he was obliged to give up study. Embarking on a business career, he was for many years secretary and treasurer of the New York Mills Manufacturing Company, near Utica, New York. He died at Greenville, Michigan, in 1872, having for some years prior to that date lived a retired life. His children were as follows: Shepard L., of Madison, Wisconsin; Mary L., of Detroit, Michigan; Alfred H., a merchant of Janesville, Wisconsin; and Charles S.

Charles S. Sheldon was born at New York Mills, New York, January 14, 1842. He was reared in Western New York, near Brockport, where he attended the country, village and academic schools. He graduated from the Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1858, completed a course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1859, and completed a four-years course at Yale College, graduating in 1863, with the degree of A. B. While a student at College he was drafted for the army, but was not called upon to serve. For a year after graduation at Yale he was principal of the First Ward

school, Madison, Wisconsin, and was then principal of the State Reform School, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, until January, 1865. Eager to complete preparation for medical practice, he then took a course at the Buffalo Medical College, graduating in 1867, and in 1868 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York City.

Doctor Sheldon began practice at Winona, Minnesota, where he remained three years. His father and family having settled at Greenville, Michigan, he determined to join them, and for thirteen years practiced successfully in that city. In March, 1885, he settled at Madison, Wisconsin, where he has since continued in active practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and is Secretary of both the latter organizations. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Council, and was a member of the Board of Curators of Detroit College of Medicine, 1881-1884. In 1888 he was appointed United States Pension Examiner, and has been Examining Physician for various organizations. Doctor Sheldon is a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school.

On October 30, 1868, Doctor Sheldon was married to Miss Emma L. Hodge, of Buffalo, New York. Their home has been brightened by the following children: William H. (deceased); Sidney R., a professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; Dr. Walter Hodge, a graduate of the class of 1900, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Stuart H., a member of the class of 1902, Rush Medical College, Chicago; and Helen M.

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### HERBERT A. CHIPMAN, M. D.

Herbert A. Chipman, M. D., of Stoughton, Wisconsin, is a young practitioner who has confined his practice to no one line, and has met with the well deserved success that crowns earnest effort. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1865, and attended the public schools at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, graduating from the high school at that place in 1885. The following two years he spent on the home farm, but the love of literary work proved stronger than the attractions of rural life, and in 1888 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. L. S. Ingman, of Madison, remaining with him for one year. The fall of 1888 found him a student in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and in 1890 he passed from its halls



*A. A. Chipman M.S.*





a full-fledged M. D. He returned at once to his native county, and in Mazomanie began to practice, but in September of the same year he located in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he has since engaged in general practice with ever-increasing success. He has kept abreast with the newer methods by taking post-graduate work at his Alma Mater. Doctor Chipman is Medical Examiner for the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and socially is a member of the F. & A. M. of Stoughton.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Doctor Chipman to Miss Flora Chase, of Viroqua, Wisconsin. They have one child, Willard.

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### HENRY LAWRENCE DAY, M. D.

Henry Lawrence Day, M. D., of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is a native of New York State, born September 7, 1839, a son of Dr. Washington W. Day. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo (then the Buffalo Medical College) in 1860. For twenty years he engaged in the practice of his profession at Arcade, New York, and in 1881 removed to Eau Claire. Doctor Day is a member of the Inter-County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

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### CHARLES E. RUTH, M. D.

Charles E. Ruth, M. D., ex-President of the Tri-State Medical Society, embracing Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, is a successful practitioner of Keokuk, Iowa, and being of western birth and education the story of his career will be of special interest to readers of this volume.

Doctor Ruth first saw the light August 17, 1861, in Johnson county, Iowa, where his father, Alexander Ruth, is a prosperous agriculturist. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Funk, died in July, 1896. During his youth the Doctor enjoyed the advantages afforded by farm life, and on completing a district-school course he attended the high school, and the State University, at Iowa City. His professional studies were begun in the fall of 1880, and in 1883 he graduated from the Medical Department of the State University, with the degree of M. D. He practiced four years at Atalissa, and six years at Muscatine, Iowa, and in 1892 located at Keokuk, where he soon established an excellent practice. Doctor Ruth belongs to various medical organizations, including the American Medical Association,

the Iowa State Medical Society, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Military Tract Medical Society, the Southeastern Iowa Medical Society, and the Southwestern Medical Society. On June 4, 1898, he was appointed Brigadier Surgeon, with the rank of major, but owing to illness he resigned in the following July.

Doctor Ruth is Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Keokuk Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa. He has been connected with the faculty of this institution for eleven years, and is now its Vice-President.

In religious faith the Doctor is a Methodist, having been a member of that church since he was ten years old, and socially he is identified with the Masonic fraternity. On November 3, 1883, he was married in Johnson county to Miss Della Tantlinger, and they have had three children, Verl A., Una G. and Zana.



### AUSTIN W. ALVORD, M. D.

Austin W. Alvord, M. D., of Battle Creek, Michigan, had partially completed his medical education, and was engaged in teaching school as a measure to complete his professional training, when the Civil war opened, and diverted the minds of patriotic men to that supreme struggle for national existence. He was one of those who heard the call to arms, and enlisted, securing a captain's commission. He bore the brunt of hard military service through the greater part of the war, when, broken in health, he was discharged by the Secretary of War. After this glorious interruption he resumed his medical studies, and became one of the most prominent practitioners of Michigan.

Doctor Alvord was born at Chester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1838, son of Rev. Alanson and Adaline (Barrows) Alvord. At the age of nine years he was brought by his parents to Downer's Grove, Illinois, where he lived until fourteen years of age. Entering Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, he remained there about four years. He then entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, in the Junior year, took two courses of medical lectures, and then for a year engaged in teaching as superintendent of the schools of Owego, New York. His work as a teacher was followed by his enlistment, and he was commissioned captain of Company H, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and remained two and one-half years in the service. During the last year of his military service he acted as Surgeon in South Carolina. On account of ill health he was or-

dered home by the board of surgeons, and honorably discharged by order of the Secretary of War.

Doctor Alvord resumed his medical studies, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1868. He began the practice of his profession in Clinton, Michigan, and there remained until May, 1882, when he removed to Battle Creek, where he has since remained in practice. Since 1884 he has been devoting especial attention to the practice of surgery. He is a member of the American Medical Association, President of the Michigan State Medical Society, member of the Tri-State Medical Society, of the Calhoun County Medical Society, and the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. President McKinley appointed him United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He is also member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine and Chairman of the committee on Colleges and Standards. Doctor Alvord is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Commander of the order of Knights Templars, Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

The Doctor was married, in 1861, to Miss Eliza Barnes, daughter of Orville Barnes, of Ann Arbor. She died in 1877, leaving one son, William Roy, a student in the University of Michigan, and one daughter, Grace, now the wife of T. J. Kelleher, a merchant of Battle Creek. In 1878 Doctor Alvord was married to Miss Fannie R. Little, of Grinnell, Iowa, daughter of Hon. H. G. Little, of that place. They have two children: Louise, a high school student; and Max Barrows, also a student in the home schools.



### ERNEST TAYLOR TAPPEY, M. D.

Ernest Taylor Tappey, M. D., commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, but following his taste for surgery he has devoted most of his energies to that branch of work. It is scarcely a score of years since Doctor Tappey began at Detroit, Michigan, the practice of medicine. In general surgery he quickly acquired a proficiency, and in Gynecic and Abdominal work, in which he has specialized his talent, he has performed many noted and difficult operations.

Doctor Tappey was born at Petersburg, Virginia, March 30, 1853, son of Leopold C. and Ann (Parish) Tappey. From 1864 to 1868 he attended the public schools of New York City. Entering the literary department of the University of Michigan, he graduated therefrom in 1873, with the degree of B. A., receiving the degree of M. A. three years later. In 1873 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. O. Farrand, of Detroit.

He attended a course of lectures at the Detroit College of Medicine, and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1879. During that and the ensuing year he continued his studies in Berlin and Vienna. For two months he studied medicine under Dr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, England, and the same year he was with Schede, in Hamburg.

In 1880 Doctor Tappey located at Detroit, and from that year until 1899 was Surgeon to Harper Hospital. In 1892 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Detroit College of Medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the Detroit Medical Society. Doctor Tappey has performed many abdominal operations, including the removal of the ovaries, operations of the gall bladder, and the successful end to end suturing of intestines. In 1894 he removed by lateral perineal section a bullet from the bladder. He has also been successful in the use of the X-Rays, and recently removed a coin from the esophagus of a child, after it had been located by this method.

In 1880 Doctor Tappey was married to Miss Pamela W. Waterman, of Detroit, who died eight years afterward, leaving two daughters, Ernestine D. and Pamela W. In 1891 Doctor Tappey married, for his second wife, Miss Sally H. Lightner, of Detroit.

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### HARVEY B. DALE, M. D.

Homeopathy has an able exponent in this talented and successful physician, who not only conducts a large practice at his home in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, but exerts a wide influence through his efficient work as associate editor of the *Medical Visitor*, a leading publication of that School. For three years he was associate editor of the *Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine*, while his ability has also been demonstrated in various public positions of a professional nature.

Doctor Dale was born in Oshkosh March 7, 1865, son of the late Dr. Harvey B. Dale, for many years a leading practitioner of that city. As a boy he attended the public schools of Oshkosh, and on graduating from the high school he completed a preliminary course of reading in medical science under his father's direction. In 1884 he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1887, and spent the following year in attending clinics in the Cook County Hospital. He then took a course in the Chicago Homeopathic College, graduating in 1888, and has since been in active practice in Oshkosh. He is a member of the American Insti-



Harvey A. Dale, M.D.





tute of Homeopathy, and the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society, of which latter he was President in 1895-96. At times he has taken an active part in local affairs, being identified with the Democratic party, and he has served three terms as City Physician and one term as Health Commissioner. In 1897 Dr. Dale was appointed by Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin, one of the two Homeopathic members of the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners, and in 1899 was re-appointed, for a term of four years; in July of that year he was made President of the Board. In May, 1899, he was elected President of the Board of Education of the city of Oshkosh. Doctor Dale belongs to the Masonic and other fraternal orders, and is a prominent member of the Knights of the Maccabees, being a Past Commander of Winnebago Tent, and in 1897 was elected one of the two delegates from the State of Wisconsin to the Supreme Review, which met at Port Huron, Michigan. On May 15, 1889, he was married to Miss Nellie E. Porter, daughter of J. W. Porter, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Oshkosh, and they have had three children, Porter, George and Alan.

DR. HARVEY B. DALE, our subject's father, was in his lifetime a man of fine mentality, and strong and energetic character, and his career did lasting honor to the medical profession in this section. He was a native of Seneca county, New York, born October 23, 1835, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry in the paternal line. About 1845 his parents, William F. and Philinda (Sutton) Dale, removed to Bath, New York, where he grew to manhood, completing his literary education in the high school of that town. He began his medical studies with Dr. T. J. Patchen, of that city, and accompanied him on his removal to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in order to continue his studies. In 1860 he was graduated from the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, and during the following year he located at Oshkosh, where he speedily built up a large practice. His death, on July 7, 1897, cut short his work at a time when his ripe experience and wide knowledge had brought his services into constant demand, and his loss caused sincere grief throughout the community. In 1865 he with six other physicians organized the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he remained a leading member until his death. As a citizen he showed much public spirit, taking an active part in municipal affairs, and he served four terms as Mayor of Oshkosh. For eleven years he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of that place, and one of the large school buildings is named in his honor. Under Governor Peck's administration he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, his practical ideas on educational matters making his advice of value. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party, but in 1896 he strongly opposed the free coinage of silver. For thirty years he was an active worker in the

Masonic Order, and he and his family held from the first a high position in the social life of their community. In 1861 Doctor Dale married Miss Augusta S. Olcott, of Fond du Lac, who survives him, and our subject is the only child of that union.

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### WESLEY R. CHURCHILL, M. D.

The professional career of this well known practitioner of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, extends over a quarter of a century, all of which has been spent in Wisconsin, and most of it at the city of his residence.

Doctor Churchill is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Niagara Falls, New York, August 30, 1845, son of Otis Churchill, and grandson of David Churchill, a New Englander whose American ancestry dates back as far as the passenger list of the "Mayflower." Otis Churchill, the father of our subject, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1805, and when a young man moved to Niagara Falls, New York. There he for many years owned and operated a carriage factory, and was also engaged in contracting and building. In the winter of 1854-55 he moved to Wisconsin, purchasing property near Milwaukee, where for a short time he was interested in farming. He moved to Pierce county, and there continued his agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was twice married. By his second wife, Belinda Russell, he had four children: William, a farmer of Pierce county, Wisconsin; Wesley R., our subject; Frank, a lumberman of Pierce county; and Wilbur, a merchant and postmaster at Rock Elm, Pierce county.

At the age of ten years Wesley R. Churchill came with his parents to Wisconsin. He attended the schools near Milwaukee, and began his professional training as a student in the office of an experienced practitioner at Rock Elm. Entering Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, he graduated from that institution in 1874, and began practice at Arkansas, Pepin county, Wisconsin, in 1883 removing to Reedsburg, where he has since been in successful and almost continuous practice. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society, and socially is a member of the Masons and of the Woodmen of America, of which latter he is Examining Physician. He is Secretary of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., of Reedsburg, and in 1899 was State delegate to the National Convention of Modern Woodmen of America held at Kansas City, Mo. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican. The Doctor has won considerable recognition as a writer on general practice in the medical journals.





A. C. Amundson, A. P. M. S.



In 1876, at Durand, Wisconsin, Doctor Churchill was married to Miss Carrie E. Pomeroy, of Hoyleton, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Alta, a graduate of the Reedsburg High School, class of 1894.



### ALBERT C. AMUNDSON, A. B., M. D.

Albert C. Amundson, A. B., M. D., of Cambridge, Wisconsin, is a native of Dane county, that State, where he was born in 1855, his father being Ingebrigt Amundson, a farmer of that section, and his mother a member of the von Krogh family, the name of which for over two hundred years past has figured very prominently in the military records of Norway and Denmark.

Our subject received his higher literary education at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, graduating in the full classical course in 1878, with the degree of A. B. Later he entered the University of Wisconsin, and for one year pursued a pre-medical course, having determined to eventually adopt the profession which he now follows. Not being in a position, however, to give his full time to medical studies, he secured a situation in a Minnesota school and taught for one year, at the same time taking up the study of medicine under the direction of Doctor Jensen, of Spring Grove, Minnesota. In 1880 he entered the University Medical College, of New York City, graduating therefrom in 1882, with the degree of M. D.

The Doctor at once located at Spring Grove, Minnesota, entering into a partnership with his former preceptor. He continued this connection for one year, and in 1883 located in Cambridge, where he has since engaged in general practice, in which he has been successful both professionally and financially. As an evidence of the prosperity which has come to him through well directed efforts, it may be said that his residence is one of the finest in southern Wisconsin. The Doctor has continued to be a student in the midst of a busy practice, taking a post-graduate course in 1887, at the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, where he pursued advanced studies in both medicine and surgery; and again in 1900, at the West Side School of Chicago.

The Doctor has been honored with the position of President of the village, and member of the Village Board for several years.

He has served all the leading old line insurance companies as their Medical Examiner, is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society.

Our subject writes in the Norwegian language, and is an occasional

contributor to the leading periodicals and papers published in that language. It should be stated, as an evidence of his extended reputation, that in 1896 the government offered him a position as Physician and Surgeon to the Teller Reindeer Station in Alaska; but on account of his professional duties at home he was obliged to decline the offer.

In 1883 Doctor Amundson was married to Clara Olson, a sister of Professor Olson, of the University of Wisconsin. They have five children, Emmet, Alvin, Carl, Ruth and Eldrid.

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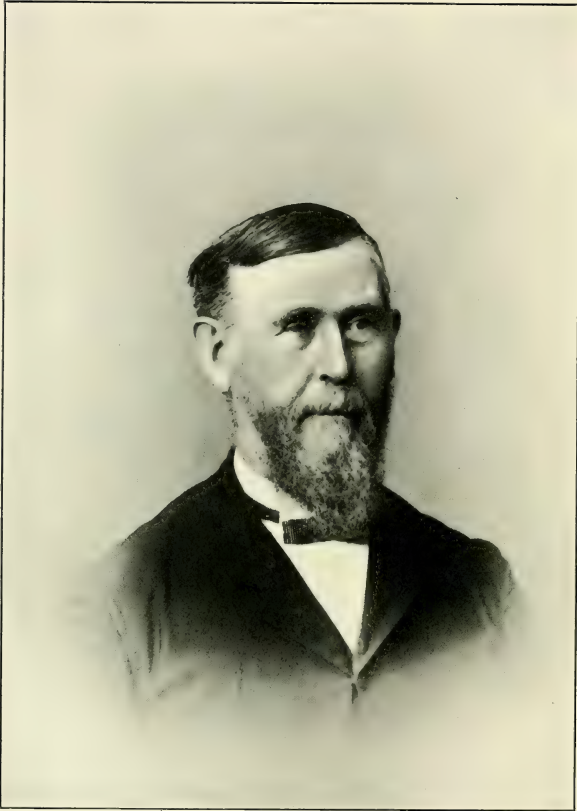
### FRED P. STILES, M. D.

Fred P. Stiles, M. D., is one of the most prominent residents of Sparta, Wisconsin, both as a successful physician and public-spirited citizen, and he is of sturdy New England stock, his first American ancestor, Robert, Stiles, having landed on the Massachusetts coast in 1639. Our subject can trace his descent through an unbroken line, and in the records of the seventh generation we find that a Stiles married a sister of the famous Rebecca Nurse, who was hanged as a witch during the witchcraft excitement at Salem.

Luther Stiles, grandfather of Doctor Stiles, was a native of Massachusetts, and removing thence to New Amsterdam, New York, engaged in the manufacture of scythes in partnership with his brothers. Having decided to move West he migrated to Michigan, being a pioneer of Coldwater, that State, where he erected the first sawmill in the locality. He died in Elgin, Illinois. His son, Cornelius C. Stiles, was born in Rome, New York, and when a boy, came with his parents to Michigan, later removing to Elgin, Illinois, where he engaged in contracting and building for a number of years. He is now living retired at Sandwich, Illinois. In Elgin he married Miss Cornelia Phelps, a native of Greenwood, New York, and a descendant of one of the old Puritan families.

Fred P. Stiles was born in Elgin, Illinois, March 22, 1855. He received a good literary training, attending the Kankakee (Illinois) High School and the Romeo (Michigan) Union School. In 1880 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and immediately thereafter came to Sparta and entered upon a general practice, which has increased steadily to the present day. Of late, the demands upon his services have been so pressing that he has taken into partnership his brother, Dr. V. W. Stiles, of Riverside, California, who has been engaged in practice for eleven years. In professional connection the Doctor is a member of the American





*L. E. Howe*

Institute of Homeopathy; the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society, of which he was at one time President; the American Climatological Association; and the United States Board of Pension Examiners. He is also associate editor of the Minneapolis *Homeopathic Magazine*. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Knight Templar Degree and has served as Commander. The Doctor is a staunch Republican in political faith, and though not an office seeker he takes a lively interest in local affairs. He has served as Health Officer, President of the School Board, Mayor of the City, and in other positions with satisfaction to all concerned.

Doctor Stiles was married at Sparta, to Miss Nellie Root, a native of New York State, daughter of George W. and Jane (Bennett) Root. The former lived with our subject for some years prior to his death, which occurred in January, 1899, and had the distinction of being the only son of a Revolutionary soldier living in this portion of the State. Doctor Stiles is a member of the Congregational Church.

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### LUCIUS E. TOWNE, M. D.

Lucius E. Towne, M. D., whose death removed one of the veteran practitioners of Wisconsin, was one of the most honored citizens of Brodhead. He was a native of the Green Mountain State, and received his literary education in Saxton's River Village Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1842. He began his medical studies under the tutelage of his uncle, Dr. L. A. Smith, of Saxton's River, with whom he continued for some time, later pursuing his studies in the Medical Department of the village seminary.

Doctor Towne located in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1848, practicing there for three years and then settled at Clarence, Green county, remaining there until 1862, when he located at Brodhead, his last place of residence. In the year 1867 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1868, with the degree of M. D. The Doctor returned to Brodhead, where he remained, in continuous practice, being especially interested in Obstetrics and Gynecology. In the fields mentioned few practitioners had a more successful career. Of nearly four thousand obstetrical cases the Doctor lost only one patient, and in only three cases did puerperal fever follow. In typhoid fever the Doctor saved at least ninety-six per cent of his cases. For the last twenty-five years his practice was almost wholly confined to the city, and a large percentage of his work was office patronage. In 1888 Doctor Towne became a member of the United States Pension Board, on which body he served until his death. He was identified with the Southwestern Wisconsin Medical Society, and with the Masonic Order.



The Doctor was first married, July 4, 1846, to Fannie Kendall, who died in 1850. His second wife was Miss Caroline W. Harroun, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1892. He had one child that survives him, L. A. Towne, having lost one son, Willie.

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### JAMES D. MUNSON, M. D.

James D. Munson, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Traverse City, Michigan, ranks among the ablest specialists on Mental Diseases.

Doctor Munson was born in Oakland county, Michigan, in 1848, and acquired his education in the district school, and in the high school at Pontiac, Michigan. In 1870 he began the study of medicine, in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in the spring of 1873, with the degree of M. D. He then engaged in practice in Detroit, Michigan, until 1878, when he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, and subsequently was promoted to the Assistant Superintendency of the same institution. On September 15, 1885, he was appointed to his present position. His name appears as a member on the rolls of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Psychological Association. In 1899 he was appointed Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the University of Michigan.

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### ADOLPH HOCHSTEIN, M. D.

The professional experiences of the eminent medical practitioner at Kalamazoo, Michigan, who is the subject of this sketch, have been unusual from an American standpoint. Many advanced physicians go abroad to finish their medical education. The entire training of Doctor Hochstein was received abroad. He is a graduate of one of the most celebrated foreign universities. He practiced his profession in Germany, and served as a Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war.

Doctor Hochstein was born in eastern Prussia March 13, 1845, and received his education in his native land. He was a student at the colleges of Hohenstein and Elbing, and graduated at the latter institution in 1866. The same year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Berlin, and completed its four-years course in 1870, receiving his diploma that year.

The young physician was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Prussian army, and served during the sharp and decisive war in which his native land soon after became involved with France. After the close of that war Doctor Hochstein began the practice of his profession at Berlin. He remained there until 1874, and in that year migrated to the United States. For about a year and a half he practiced at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in 1876 he removed to Kalamazoo, where he has since been engaged in general practice and where he has attained a high professional standing in discharging the duties of an influential and absorbing practice. He is a prominent member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, and has served one term as its President. He has been appointed Health Officer of Kalamazoo five terms.

Doctor Hochstein was married in Berlin, in 1874, to Miss Henrietta Bomster, a native of Prussia. To them have been born two daughters, Amelia and Clare. Of these, Amelia was graduated from the Kalamazoo College June 21, 1899, and received the honorary degree of B. A. from the University of Chicago on the same date. She was elected principal of the high school at Atlanta, Illinois, and assumed her duties there in September, 1899.

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### J. D. CAMERON, M. D., C. M.

J. D. Cameron, M. D., C. M., of Iron Mountain, Michigan, is a native of Canada, born in the year 1851. His literary education was obtained in the high school at Williamstown, Canada, from which he graduated in 1870. He then engaged in business for three years, and commenced his medical studies in 1874, as a student at McGill University, Montreal. Graduating from this institution in 1878, with his degree of M. D., C. M., he began practice at Lancaster, Ontario. After passing an examination before the Board of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario he practiced there for two years, when he removed to Iron Mountain, Michigan, as Physician to the Menominee Mining Company, having charge of the Chapin Hospital at that place.

In 1889 Doctors Cameron and Crowell founded the St. George's Hospital, at Iron Mountain, which, as proprietors, they now manage. They are also Physicians to the Cundy and the Millie Mining Companies, and the Traders and Cuff mines, and Surgeons for the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Doctor Cameron is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Surgeons. He is Examining Surgeon for various standard insurance companies. He is

identified with the fraternal affairs of the K. O. T. M., M. W. A. and other orders, being the Examining Physician for the organizations named.

Our subject was married, in 1882, to Miss C. M. McRae, of Ontario, Canada. They have one daughter, Elva.

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### HOMER WAKEFIELD, M. D.

Homer Wakefield, M. D., of New York, was born in Bloomington, June 24, 1865, the son of the late Cyrenius Wakefield, a well-known druggist and chemist, who died in 1885. He attended school in Bloomington and also studied at the State Normal University of Normal, Illinois, the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota. He began the study of medicine in 1887 with Dr. J. B. Taylor of Bloomington, and in 1888, '90 and '91 attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, where he was graduated in 1891. He commenced the practice of his profession in Bloomington, but in 1892 he visited Europe and took post-graduate courses at London, England, Paris and at Nancy, France, and in 1900 under Prof. Theodor Schott, at Bad Nauheim, Germany. He is a member of the Society of Hypnology and Psychology of Paris; a fellow of the International Congress of Experimental Psychology of 1892; American correspondent of the *Review of Psychology*; and a member of the New York County Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine.

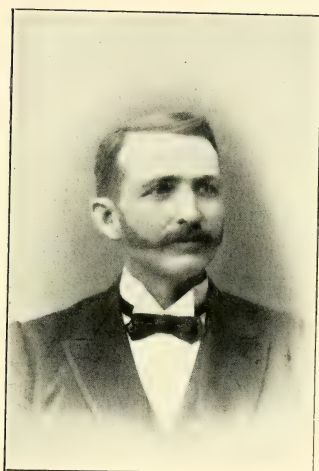
Doctor Wakefield's wife was formerly Miss Julia P. Sherman, of Buffalo. They have had three children, namely: Sherman, Elizabeth and Harriet.

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### BARTLETT H. McMULLEN, M. D.

Bartlett H. McMullen, M. D., a highly accomplished physician of Cadillac, Michigan, was born in Canada September 15, 1856. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of Bay City, Michigan, and in 1873 he began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Doctor McGill, of West Bay City, with whom he remained for three years, in 1876 entering the Detroit Medical College, where he remained until he was graduated in 1879.

The year immediately following his graduation Doctor McMullen practiced with Dr. George P. Andrews, of Detroit. In 1881 he began private



B. A. M<sup>o</sup> Muller  
N. D.





practice in Morley, Michigan, and for eight years he held a full share of the medical work there. In 1888 he located in Cadillac, where he has since been in continuous practice. In 1890 he passed three months in the Polyclinic School, New York, and again in 1899 passed the same length of time there. Since his special courses in the East he has made a specialty of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Doctor McMullen is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, while socially he affiliates with the F. & A. M. and the K. of P. He is Examiner for the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable, the Home of New York, and others, and is Division Surgeon for the Ann Arbor Railroad.

In 1883 Doctor McMullen was married to Miss Alice Sams, of Morley, Michigan, and they have had three children: Florence, born in 1887; Donald, born in 1892; and Edward, born in 1896. During the time the Doctor was in Morley he served as Health Officer, and as Superintendent of the city schools.

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### J. ORTON EDIE, M. D.

J. Orton Edie, M. D., is one of the most eminent physicians of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is prominently connected with college and hospital work, and his high rank as a physician has won for him a large practice.

Doctor Edie was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, June 14, 1837, son of David W. and Matilda (Austin) Edie. He was educated in the schools of New York, attended the high school at New Haven, New York, for a time, and at the age of fourteen years came with his father to Michigan. In 1858 he began the study of medicine at Oswego, New York, and in 1859 entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he attended lectures until 1863. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1874. Doctor Edie began the practice of his profession at Berlin, Ottawa county, Michigan. Six months later he located at Rockford, Kent county, Michigan. At that town and at Lowell he practiced continuously until 1875, when he removed to the neighboring and flourishing city of Grand Rapids, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has been one of the most active and successful practitioners. Doctor Edie is a member of the leading medical societies. He has served as President of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, and as Recording Secretary of the Medical and Surgical Society of Grand Rapids. For about three years he has been County Physician of Kent county. He has been a member of the Board of Health, filling the office of

President of same, and has served for many years and is now local Surgeon of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. He is Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Grand Rapids Medical College; is now Consulting Surgeon of Butterworth Hospital, and of the Union Benevolent Association Hospital, and on the staff of the former he has served as first Vice-President. Doctor Edie was acting United States Surgeon for recruits at the Grand Rapids recruiting station. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

Doctor Edie was married, in Lockport, New York, to Miss Laura Gaskill, who died in 1883. He has two children, daughters, both married. The eldest is the wife of ex-Senator Baker, of Michigan, and the younger married E. S. Ferry, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. Ferry is a nephew of Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Michigan.

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### JAMES W. McMEEKIN, C. M., M. D.

Thorough preparation for his profession, joined to inherent ability, have given this talented physician of Saginaw a standing in the medical circles of three nations. His able work as a surgeon has attracted especial notice, an advanced course of study in leading European hospitals enabling him to keep pace with the best modern methods.

Doctor McMeekin was born October 31, 1859, in Oxford, Ontario, and during his youth enjoyed excellent educational opportunities, attending the high school and the Canadian Literary Institute, at Woodstock, Ontario, the Collegiate Institute at Brantford, St. Catharine's Collegiate Institute, and the Toronto University. In 1881 he entered the Medical Department of McGill University, at Montreal, and on his graduation, in 1885, practiced for a time at St. Catharine's General Hospital, as House Surgeon, afterward becoming Medical Superintendent of the same hospital. On leaving Canada he settled in Michigan, and for one and one-half years practiced at Otter Lake, where in 1889 he was president of the town council. In the spring of 1890 he removed to Saginaw. He has since visited Europe, and taken a course of study at St. Bartholomew's College Hospital, London, England. The Doctor is a life member of that institution, and also a member of the British Medical Association, and the Michigan State Medical Society, as well as the Saginaw County Medical Society. At present he is Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital at Saginaw, Surgeon to the Saginaw Valley Traction Company, and Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery and Surgical Pathology to the Saginaw Valley Medical College. Among other positions he has filled may be mentioned that of Surgeon to the Bliss Deaconess Hospital.

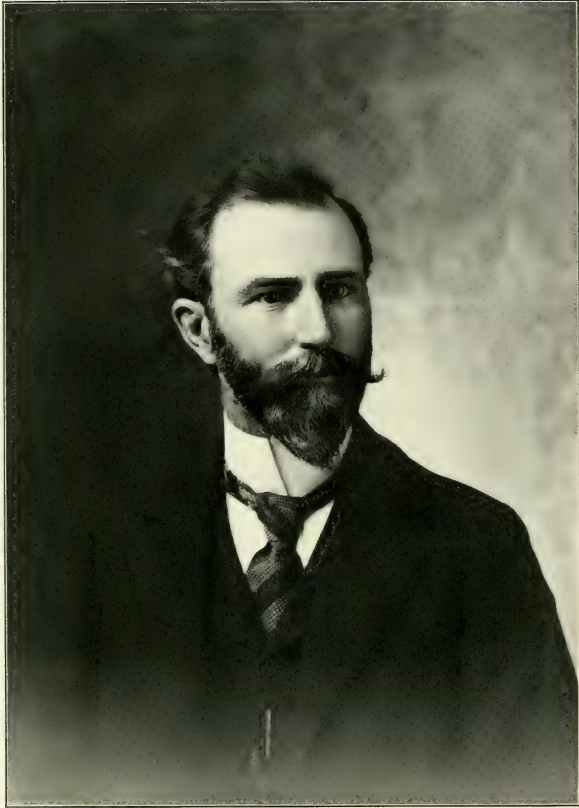


*James W. C. C. C. C. C. M. D.*









Walter S. Haven A.M. M.S.

## EUGENE BOISE, M. D.

Eugene Boise, M. D., has received a degree from two American medical colleges, and supplemented his studies by a course in the hospitals and by a year in study abroad. This done, he settled at Grand Rapids, Michigan, which, for more than a quarter of a century, has witnessed the rapid progress he has made in his profession.

Doctor Boise was born at Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, November 29, 1846, son of Dr. Eli and Lydia Kellogg Boise. He was reared in his native county, and received his literary education at Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1867. He then began the study of medicine, and two years later graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. Then, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he received a degree from that institution in 1870. Doctor Boise next took a course in the Charity Hospital, New York, after which he had charge for six months of the New York Fever Hospital. Going abroad, he spent one year in special study at the University of Vienna. In 1872 Doctor Boise located at Grand Rapids, where he has since remained, in continuous practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the American Gynecological Society. He is a prominent member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and has served as its President. He has also been elected President of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, of which he has been a leading member for many years. He is one of the Staff of Physicians of Butterworth Hospital.

In 1875 Doctor Boise married Eva LaMont. They have one child, a son, Edward B., born in 1877.

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WALTER S. HAVEN, A. M., M. D.

Walter S. Haven, A. M., M. D., who had won high standing for scholarly attainments before entering upon his professional life, is a popular physician of Racine, Wisconsin. He is a native of that State, where he was born in 1862, a son of George S. Haven, a blacksmith. He entered the public schools of Racine, and maintained a high standard of scholarship throughout his entire course, and when he was graduated at the high school in 1882, it was at the head of his class. He then entered Beloit College, from which institution he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of A. B. Here, too, he ranked first in his class, and gave the valedictory oration. Two years later, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. During his

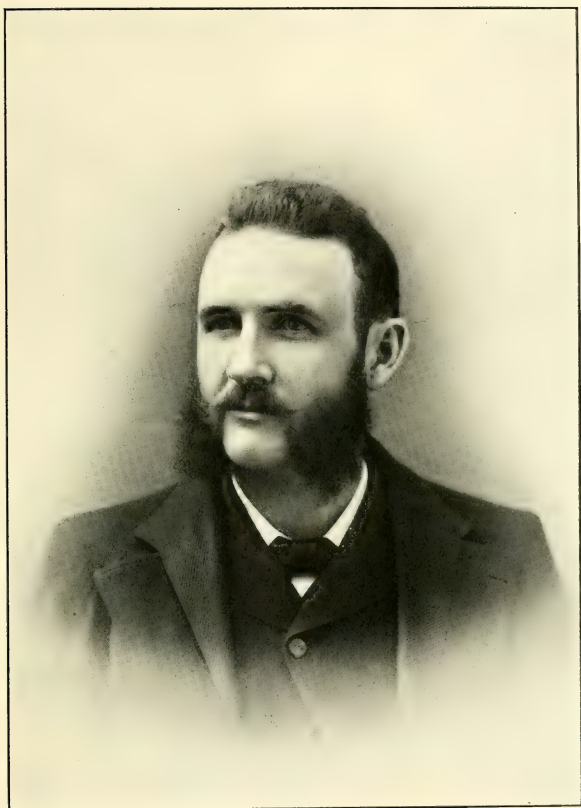
college course he was recognized as an orator of ability, and in 1887 represented the State of Wisconsin, in the inter-state oratorical contest, held at Bloomington, Illinois. The year immediately succeeding his graduation he occupied the chair of Latin and Greek in Wayland Academy, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, but having determined upon a medical career, he matriculated in the Chicago Medical College (now the Medical Department of the Northwestern University), and in 1891 was graduated with the degree of M. D. His course in medical college was but a fitting complement of his school and college career, and he displayed the same marked tendencies of the natural student. So high did he rank, that upon his graduation he was tendered the position of assistant on the Medical Staff of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, Illinois, where he remained for two years. In 1893 he opened his office in Racine, and has built up a large and lucrative practice in general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, while fraternally he belongs to the F. & A. M. and the college fraternity of Phi Kappa Psi. The Doctor is Medical Examiner for a number of well known insurance companies, among them being the Equitable of New York, the Mutual of New York, the Pennsylvania Mutual, National Life of Vermont, etc. At present the Doctor is serving as President of the United States Board of Pension Examiners.

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### DAVID NICHOLAS ALCORN, M. D.

David Nicholas Alcorn, M. D., one of the prominent and popular physicians of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1856. Early in life he developed a great liking for the medical profession, and determined to make it his life work. In 1892 he was graduated in Medicine and Surgery from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, now the Medical Department of the State University of Illinois. His post-graduate work was taken in different hospitals and schools of Chicago, and in 1894, he went to Stevens Point, where he has practiced continuously since. He has made a special study of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and has confined his practice to these branches since locating there. He has acquired a wide reputation as an Eye and Ear Specialist, and incidentally has a large and lucrative practice.

In 1896 Doctor Alcorn erected a large and handsome residence and private hospital for Eye and Ear patients, at No. 621, Main street, the only hospital of the kind in that part of the State, if not the only one outside



*A. M. Alcorn M.D.*





of Milwaukee. His skill and ability have been recognized by the United States government, and he has been made special Eye and Ear Expert Examiner for the Pension Bureau.

Professionally Doctor Alcorn is a Regular. He is a member of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association, and has taken an active and interested part in its work.

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### ALLEN T. BARNES, M. D.

Among the able practitioners who have made the medical fraternity of Bloomington, Illinois, noted in the profession is Dr. Allen T. Barnes, whose abilities have been tested not only in general practice, but by service as a military surgeon and in many important positions of a public nature.

Doctor Barnes was born June 21, 1832, in Trimble county, Kentucky, where much of his childhood was spent. On the removal of the family to Madison, Indiana, his education was continued there, and later he attended a college at South Hanover, Indiana. For some time he taught school, and his professional reading was begun with Dr. David McClure, of Frankfort, Indiana. In 1853 he was graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and the next three years were spent in practice at Austin, Indiana. He then removed to Louisville, Clay county, Illinois, but in 1862 he interrupted his practice there to enter the service of the government, being commissioned Surgeon of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and at the close of the war located in Centralia, Illinois, where he remained until his appointment by Governor Beveridge as Superintendent of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, a position which he held eight years. On resigning, in 1879, he settled in Bloomington and engaged in general practice, continuing until October, 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley to his present position as Postmaster of the city. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the McLean County Medical Society, of which he has been President. From early manhood he has taken a keen interest in politics, and for eight years he was chairman of the McLean County Central (Republican) Committee, while during his residence in Centralia he served as Mayor and Alderman. For three years he was a member of the State Board of Public Charities, having been appointed by Governor Fifer. He was one of the Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket, elected for the Thirteenth Congressional district in Illinois, in 1896. As a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomington he is prominent in religious affairs, and he also takes an active part in the work of the Masonic order, and the G. A. R., being an ex-commander of William

T. Sherman Post No. 146, at Bloomington; for two terms, one year each, he was Medical Director, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., and declined to accept a proffered third term.

Doctor Barnes married Miss E. H. Green, of Clay county, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Belle Dora, who married H. H. Green, of Bloomington.

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### LYMAN B. LESTER, M. D.

Lyman B. Lester, M. D., of Greenville, Michigan, is one of the oldest and most successful practitioners in the State, and his years of practical experience in the treatment of disease have brought a degree of accuracy and skill, which the theorist fresh from the school may well envy.

Although three score and ten years have passed over his head, he is still hale and hearty and gives much time to his extensive practice, his advice being constantly sought in difficult cases. He was born December 28, 1829, in Wayne county, New York, and much of his early life was spent upon a farm there. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools of Hannibal, Oswego county, New York, his course including an attendance at the Union high school. In 1860 he began the study of medicine at the Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, where he was graduated in 1863, and his first professional work was done at Gorham, New York, where he remained about six years. In 1869 he settled in Greenville, Michigan, establishing a general practice, which steadily increased with the passing years. He is a member of the Ontario (New York) Medical Society, and the Montcalm county (Michigan) Medical Society.

In 1868 Doctor Lester was married to Miss Amelia Pulver, of Gorham, and they have two sons: Dr. William H., and L. B.

The Doctor's father, Henry Lester, was born on Long Island, while his mother (Mrs. Henry Lester) was a native of Martha's Vineyard. In their family of children there were seven sons, of whom our subject is the youngest.

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### WILLIAM H. LESTER, M. D.

William H. Lester, M. D., an able young physician and surgeon of Greenville, Michigan, does credit to his family name, which has been distinguished in the profession through the long and successful career of his father, Dr. Lyman B. Lester, with whom he is now associated in practice.



Will N. Leaker Wm. D. Lyman B. Leaker 170









J. F. Pember, M. D.

Born in 1874, in Greenville, Michigan, Doctor Lester has passed the greater portion of his life there, and the confidence and esteem developed through intimate acquaintance will be of advantage to him in the professional world. He was educated in the Greenville public schools, and was graduated from the high school in 1894. His medical studies were begun under the direction of his father and later he took a three years course in the Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated in 1899. He at once began practice at Greenville with his father, under the firm name of Lester & Lester. He has been appointed Medical Examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, Ladies and Knights of Security, Court of Honor and Commonwealth Provident Association. He is a member of the Montcalm and Ionia County Medical Societies.

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### JOHN FRANK PEMBER, M. D.

John Frank Pember, M. D., of Janesville, Wisconsin, one of the best known physicians of his State, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1858. He attended Milton College, and in 1879 began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Henry Palmer, of Janesville, with whom he continued until the completion of his course. In 1880 he entered the Medical Department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1883. He was immediately appointed Interne at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, which position he filled for one year. The following two years he was a member of the Medical Staff of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. After nearly a year's practice then in Chicago, Doctor Pember was elected Physician and Surgeon to the Minnesota Granite Company, at Hinsdale, Minnesota, holding that position until 1889, when he resigned to take up general practice in Janesville. Not feeling fully satisfied with his preparation for the practice of medicine, in 1896 the Doctor took the course in the Post-Graduate School of New York City, where he not only pursued general medicine and surgery, but paid especial attention to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. In 1898 he took a similar course at the Post-Graduate School in Chicago, and the following year continued the same line at the University of Berlin, Germany. Returning to America in December, 1899, Doctor Pember at once resumed his practice at Janesville, which he had temporarily laid aside while better fitting himself for the very best work. His practice has grown so large, and he is kept so very busy with his professional work, that he has had no time to devote to political affairs. For a number of years he has filled the posi-

tion of County Physician of Rock county. He is a member of and President of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order.

In 1887 Dr. Pember wedded Miss Ada Humphrey, of Sharon, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of two children, Constance and Aubrey.

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### JAMES W. FREEMAN, M. D.

Throughout his long career as a general practitioner this well known physician of Saginaw, Michigan, has maintained a high degree of success in the practical treatment of disease. Although he is nearing an age when most men lay aside the burdens of business and professional life, he would find it difficult to sever entirely his connection with his extensive practice, as the confidence reposed in his skill causes a constant demand for his ripe and accurate judgment in important cases. Born October 25, 1828, he has now passed the seventieth milestone in life's journey, but a host of friends join in wishing him a long continuance in his noble calling.

He is a native of Colesville, Broome county, New York, and was educated in the common schools of the Empire State. In 1861 he began the study of Medicine at Albany Medical College, Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1864. For some time he practiced in New York State, locating first in Windsor, Broome county, and then in Otego, Otsego county, where he spent about six years. In December, 1877, he located in Saginaw, engaging in general practice, which he has since continued without interruption. He is a valued member of the Saginaw County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society.

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### CHARLES H. HALL, A. B., M. S., LL. B., M. D.

By a continuous practice at Madison, Wisconsin, which spans more than a score of years, and by the efficiency which he has displayed in his profession, Doctor Hall has won an enviable place in the medical history of the capital of Wisconsin. He was born at Monson, Massachusetts, March 16, 1853, a son of Sydney H. and Sarah B. Phillips Hall, and a grandson of Eli Hall, a native of Massachusetts. Sydney H. Hall was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, and for some years was engaged in mercantile pursuits





Fraternally Yours  
Hiram G. Miller M. J.



at Palmer, that State. In 1853, he came to Madison, Wisconsin, where he re-embarked in business, continuing until his decease in 1890.

Dr. Charles H. Hall acquired his early education in Madison and in the University of Wisconsin, from which latter institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1870. His professional education was received at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent the next six years of his life, attending during that period the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College, and Hahnemann Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1876. In 1877 he received the degree of M. S. from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1896 the degree of LL. B. from the same University. After a year in the Philadelphia hospitals, Doctor Hall returned, in 1877, to Madison, Wisconsin, where he began a practice which has ever since been most successfully continued. He is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, serving for two years as its presiding officer. Socially he is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Knight of Pythias.

As a pastime Doctor has taken up the study of Archeology. He has examined a number of mounds erected by the prehistoric Mound Builders in the southern part of Wisconsin, and has a large and valuable collection of Indian relics, consisting of stone articles for domestic and hunting uses, flint arrows and spear heads, copper knives, etc. He is a recognized authority on Archeology in Wisconsin.

Doctor Hall was married, in 1877, to Miss Carrie F. Norton, and to their union have come four children, Claudia, Frances (deceased), Carl and Sidney. Doctor and Mrs. Hall are members of the Congregational Church, and politically he is a staunch Republican.



### HIRAM G. MILLER, M. D.

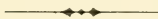
Hiram G. Miller, M. D., the oldest medical practitioner in La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born March 30, 1825, at Virgil, Cortland county, New York, and is a descendant of an early Massachusetts family. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Miller (1), was a descendant of Nathaniel Miller, of England, and was of Scotch-English parentage. He emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, settling in Massachusetts in 1709.

Benjamin Miller (2) was born in Massachusetts, where he was reared, and for forty years was teacher of mathematics in Williamstown (Massachusetts) College. He served in the ranks of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His wife was Mrs. Martha Allen. Late in life Benjamin Miller moved to Otsego county, New York, where he

passed away at the great age of ninety-nine years and seven months. His son Benjamin (3), the father of our subject, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, grew to manhood in Otsego county, New York, and later removed to Cortland county, same State, thence, in 1836, migrating to Illinois and settling at Peoria. He was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Miller took considerable interest in politics, and was a Democrat of the Old School; he held a colonel's commission signed by Andrew Jackson. He married Miss Julia Garrett, daughter of Mills Garrett, and granddaughter of Col. John Garrett, who was killed by the Indians in the battle of Cherry Valley, New York. Our subject's father died in Peoria, Illinois, at the age of seventy-seven years.

In 1836 Hiram G. Miller moved west with the family to Peoria, and there he attended the public schools for a time, also studying two years at the academy. For another two years more he was a student at Shurtliff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, and he subsequently began his medical studies under Dr. L. C. McKenney, of Burlington, Iowa, remaining with him four years. In 1869 he graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, and the same year began practice at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he has remained to the present. He has met with gratifying success, and has established a large and lucrative practice, his many sterling personal qualities being no small factor in the attainment of his high professional standing. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Eclectic Medical Society (of which he is ex-President) and of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

Doctor Miller was married, in La Crosse, to Miss Virginia E. McKenney, a native of Illinois, and five children have been born to them, two of whom are living, viz.: Virginia E. and Hiram McKenney. The Doctor is a staunch supporter of Prohibition principles.



### R. C. RUDY, M. D.

Both in professional and in social circles the name of Doctor Rudy, subject of this sketch, is well and favorably known. He has attained an enviable practice, and is a skilled and progressive physician.

Doctor Rudy was born on a farm near Paris, Illinois, November 1, 1862, son of Preston O. and Catherine (Harding) Rudy. He received his general education in the schools of Paris, and at Butler University, and in 1883 he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of M. D. During his Senior year he was assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica, and following his graduation he was appointed Resident





*W. H. Border, M. D.*

Physician and Surgeon to the University of Michigan Hospital. Later in the same year he resigned this position, being appointed to the Medical Staff of the Alma Sanitarium, at Alma, Michigan. This position Doctor Rudy resigned in 1887, to locate at Detroit, where he has ever since continued in active practice. He is a member of the Medical Staff of Grace Hospital and President of the Medical Board at Detroit, and Professor of Obstetrics, in Detroit Homeopathic Medical College. Among the fraternal orders he is a member of the F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Wayne Club, and the University of Michigan Association of Detroit.

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### WILLIAM HENRY BORDEN, M. D.

William Henry Borden, M. D., is the oldest medical practitioner in Milton, Wisconsin, and one of the oldest in the State. He is a native of Schoharie county, New York, where his birth occurred September 24, 1824. His father was James Borden, a tanner by trade, and his great-grandfather, William Borden, was a surgeon in the Continental army, later practicing in New York State. The family is of French extraction, the name formerly being spelled D'Borden.

Doctor Borden attended the public schools of New York State, and later was a student in an academy in the same State. He then started out in the world as a pedagogue, but in 1846 began the study of medicine with Dr. Levi Goldsmith, of New York, with whom he remained one year, and in March, 1847, entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, being one of the class to take the first course of lectures ever given in that institution of learning. He received his degree of M. D. in 1849, the degrees being conferred by Millard Fillmore, then vice-president of the United States. He began practice in his native State, and for two years he was in partnership with Dr. W. H. Wilcox, at Randolph. He remained in the Empire State until November 23, 1854, when he located in Milton, Wisconsin, where he entered into partnership with Doctor Rider, who at once started him in practice by having him answer a call on the very night he landed in the place, and on the following day he answered four calls. This was the beginning of the large practice he holds to-day. His success in winning friends and in battling disease has placed him in the front rank of Wisconsin's physicians and surgeons.

In September, 1864, Doctor Borden was commissioned Surgeon to the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and on October 18, 1864, was made Surgeon in the United States Army, being listed with the Division having for



its work the defense of Washington, D. C., in which capacity he served until July 13, 1865, when he was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After a little time spent in recuperation, he resumed his practice at Milton, where he has remained. He is a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners with headquarters at Janesville, Wisconsin, and professionally belongs to the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On January 23, 1851, Dr. Borden was united in marriage with Miss Lovina Van Campen, a daughter of Captain Van Campen, of the war of 1812, and a niece of Major Van Campen of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Borden died in 1885, leaving three children: Mary A., who is at home with her father in Milton; Emma A., wife of George Van Campen, of New York; and Prof. James B., Superintendent of Schools at Marshfield, Wisconsin.

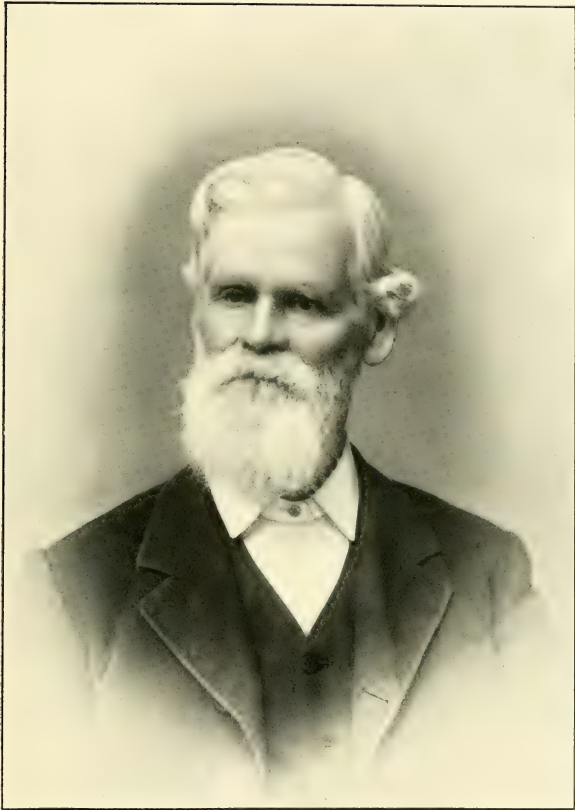
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### WILLIAM MONROE, M. D.

William Monroe, M. D., of Monroe, is one of the veterans of Wisconsin in several fields of endeavor. He was born in the Buckeye State July 30, 1818, and is said to be the oldest active practitioner in the State of Wisconsin. His father, Dr. William Monroe, was born in the Empire State about 1788 and died during the year of his son's birth.

Doctor Monroe, our subject, enjoyed a literary course in Washburn's Institute, at Blendon, Ohio, and in 1838 began reading medicine with Dr. O. E. Strong of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Six years thereafter he began practice, but, deciding to pursue a regular professional course, he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the "fifties." Subsequently a varied experience interfered with his medical studies, which he did not resume until 1868. In that year he returned to Rush Medical College, and received his degree of M. D.

When only fourteen years of age Doctor Monroe participated in the Black Hawk War, and in 1850, at the height of the gold excitement, migrated to California, where he practiced medicine for about three years previous to returning to Wisconsin. In 1862 he was appointed Examiner for those drafted into the service and in 1872-'73 was a member of the United States Pension Board. The Doctor was elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1866, and served most acceptably for one term, after which, as stated, he pursued a regular course at the Rush Medical College, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. It will thus be seen that the Doctor's practice antedates the history of Wisconsin as a State. Fraternally



*William Howse M.D.*



Doctor Monroe is a Knight Templar. In 1840, four years prior to the commencement of his medical career, he married Mary J. Beebe, of Gratiot, Wisconsin. They have four children living: Harriett M. Balch, of Minneapolis; Mattie J.; Dr. W. B. Monroe; and Dr. Z. W. Monroe, the two last named mentioned below.

Dr. W. B. Monroe was born at Fayette, Wisconsin, in 1861, and was educated, as to the higher branches, in the University of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1884, with the degree of A. B. In the same year he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1887, with the degree of M. D. For eight years he practiced in Brooklyn, Wisconsin, but since removing from that place has resided in Monroe. He is a member of the State Medical Society, Medical Examiner for various life insurance companies, and is affiliated with the F. & A. M. and K. of P.

Dr. Z. W. Monroe is also a native of Fayette, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1866 and he received his education at the Wisconsin University and at Brooklyn, New York. In 1887 he entered Rush Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1890. His wife was formerly Miss Annie Benson. They have four daughters, Marie, Helen B., Frances M. and Catharine. The Doctor is located for practice at Monroe, Wisconsin.



### AUSTIN F. OLMSTED, M. D.

Austin F. Olmsted, M. D., of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is a native of the Green Mountain State, where he was born in 1843, and when he was seven years of age, his parents moved to the Badger State. Here he has become prominent not only because of his professional abilities, but his unusual length of professional service, being at the present time the oldest Homeopathic practitioner in Green Bay, and one of the oldest in Brown county. As a boy he attended the public schools of Fond du Lac, and after mastering the common branches, entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1871 he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. C. C. Olmsted, of Fond du Lac. He continued his studies with Doctor Dixon of the same city, and in 1872 entered the Homeopathic Hospital College, at Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1874 with the degree of M. D.

In the spring of the same year the Doctor located at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where for a quarter of a century his practice and reputation have kept pace with the growth of the city. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin, and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is

identified with the Royal Arcanum, K. of P. and the I. O. O. F. For two years he has honored the position of Health Officer of Green Bay, and in every way has taken a deep and practical interest in the welfare of the city.

In 1863 Dr. Olmsted was married to Miss Harriet Sylvester, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They have two children, Clara K. and Austin O., the latter being a student in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

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### GEORGE O. COFFIN, M. D.

George O. Coffin, M. D., a leading practitioner of Kansas City, Missouri, is now serving as City Physician, and holds numerous other positions of professional prominence. He is a Dean of the Faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College, of that city, and, as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Clinical and Operative Surgery, his work has done much to promote the reputation of that excellent institution, and his surgical work in connection with various hospitals is widely appreciated.

Doctor Coffin is a native of Danielsville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was born August 4, 1858, a son of the late Samuel Coffin, and his wife, Lavina Olewine. In 1878 Doctor Coffin settled in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since been in active practice. In 1894 he was appointed House Surgeon of the Kansas City Hospital, and the following year was appointed City Physician and Sanitary Superintendent, also becoming Chief Surgeon at the Kansas City Hospital. These positions he still holds, having been re-appointed in 1897, and again in 1899. At present he is Consulting Surgeon of the Memphis Hospital, of Kansas City, and a member of the staff of Surgeons of the German Hospital, the Douglas Hospital, and is Medical Director of the Bankers Life Association, of Kansas City. Professionally he is identified with the Jackson County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

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### LEAVITT S. GRISWOLD, M. D.

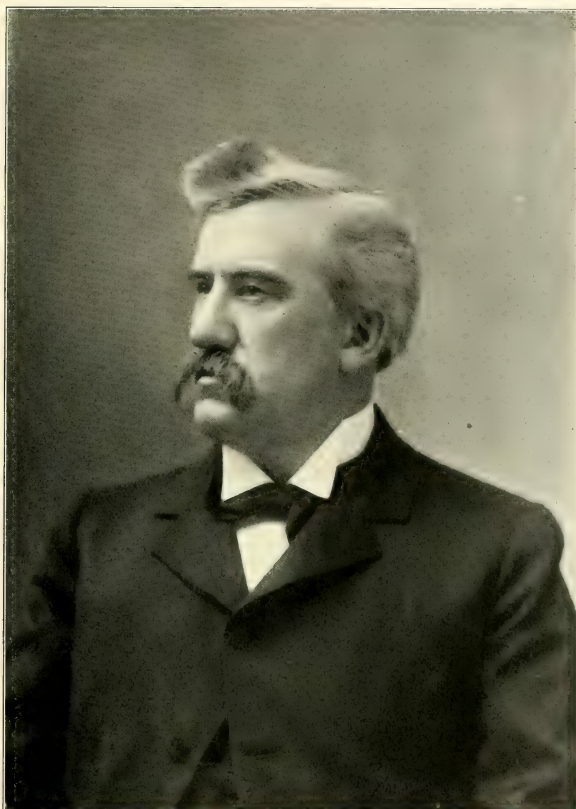
Leavitt S. Griswold, M. D., of Big Rapids, Michigan, is a native of the Buckeye State, where he was born January 3, 1853. His early education was obtained in the schools of Ohio, the latter years of his literary training being passed in the public schools of Greenville, Michigan. In 1872, at the age of nineteen, he began the study of medicine with Doctor Morgan, of that





Go Coffin MD



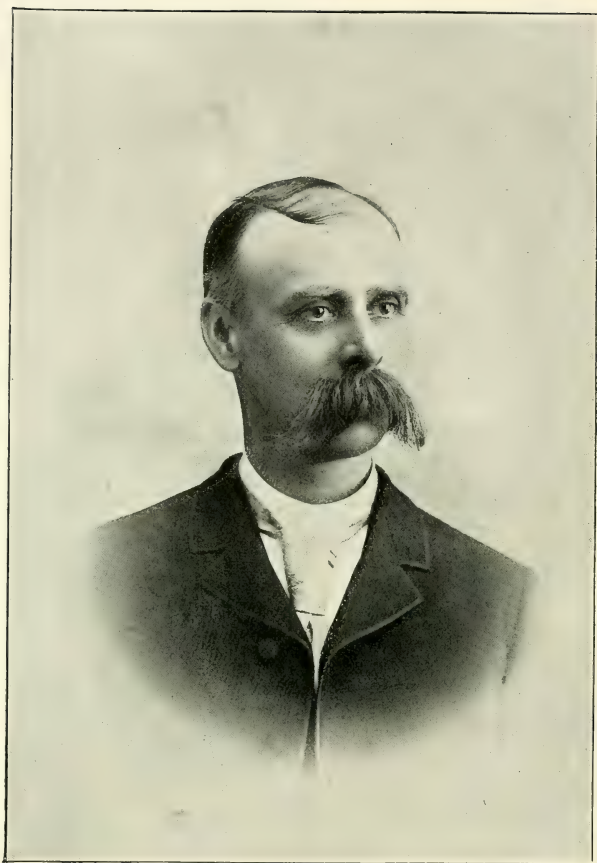


*Leavitt S. Griswold M.D.*









*G. V. Chamberlain M.D.*

place, and in 1874 he matriculated at the Detroit (Michigan) Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879, with his professional degree.

Doctor Griswold at first located for practice in Sand Lake, Michigan, where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Big Rapids, his present home. Although he has engaged in general practice, he has given special attention to surgery. He is local surgeon for the Grand Rapids & Indiana, Grand Rapids & Western, and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads, which positions he has held for a period of fifteen years.

In addition to his surgical work, the Doctor is well known as a medical educator, being a lecturer before the Training School for Nurses, connected with Mercy Hospital. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also identified with the F. & A. M., R. A. M., Knights Templars (being commander of the latter), and K. of P., of Big Rapids.

Doctor Griswold was married, June 12, 1879, to Miss Mattie A. Liston, of Vassar, Michigan. They have two children, Carl and Rowe.

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### GILBERT V. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.

Gilbert V. Chamberlain, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon of Flint, Michigan, has won a high standing in professional circles, while as a citizen his record is no less creditable, his service in the Union army in boyhood proving his courage and patriotism.

Doctor Chamberlain was born March 8, 1849, in Easton, Pennsylvania, and was but two years old when his parents removed to Oakland county, Michigan, where his boyhood was mainly spent. The stirring events of the Civil war aroused his martial spirit, and in November, 1864, a mere boy of fifteen, he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, his service continuing nearly a year. On returning home he resumed his studies at the high school in Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan, and later he was employed for a time as clerk in a drug store. This position enabled him to gain invaluable information in materia medica, and as he had already decided upon a professional career he pursued a course of reading in preparation for entering the Detroit Medical College. From 1871 to 1874 he attended lectures in that institution, and on graduating he began practice in Columbiaville, Lapeer county, Michigan, where he remained only a short time. For four years he was in practice at Flushing, Genesee county, Michigan, but ill health compelled him to relinquish professional work for two

years, and on his recovery he located at Hersey, Osceola county, Michigan, remaining four and a half years. Since 1884 he has been in constant practice in Flint, and at times he has held various public positions, involving professional work, serving twice as United States Pension Examiner and for some time as member of the local Board of Health. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Northeastern District Medical Society, and the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he has been president.

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### WILLIAM REID WHITELAW, M. D.

William Reid Whitelaw, M. D., of Lodi, Wisconsin, has proven himself an exception to the old saw that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

The Doctor was born April 10, 1853, in Columbia county, Wisconsin, a son of Robert Whitelaw, a pioneer of that county, and received his education in the high school at Portage and in Beloit College. In 1877 he began the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, graduating from the regular school of that institution in 1880, with the degree of M. D. Returning at once to his native county, he opened an office at Lodi, where he has since remained. He has attained an enviable position in the regard of the people of the community, and has a large practice, which has ever been successfully cared for. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and is Medical Examiner for the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

In 1881 Doctor Whitelaw was married to Miss Hannah Gidley, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and they have three children, Robert G., Edith M. and Anna Reid.

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### A. I. LAWBAUGH, M. D.

Calumet, Michigan, may well regard with pride the physicians who have made that place their home, and among them is Dr. A. I. Lawbaugh, who was born in Ohio in 1844. The high school at Trenton, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, afforded him his earlier education, and after his graduation, in 1860, he went to Illinois, where for five years he followed the teacher's profession. He first began preparation for his medical studies under the direction of Doctor Brown, of Geneseo, Illinois, with whom he remained four years, and then entered Rush Medical College for a time. In 1869 he entered the



W. P. Whitelaw.









*A. J. Lawbaugh M.D.*

Long Island Hospital Medical College, and in 1871 was graduated with the degree of M. D. His work in college had so won the praise of his instructors that he was made House Physician for the year following his graduation. On his return to the West he settled in Phoenix, Michigan, where he was practicing in connection with the Phoenix and Cliff Mines for twelve years, and in 1883 he located in Calumet, becoming Head Physician of the Tamarack and Oscoda Mines. Doctor Lawbaugh meets his professional brethren in the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and in the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the F. & A. M. at Calumet.

In 1868 Doctor Lawbaugh was married to Miss Margaret Smith, of Geneseo, Illinois, and they have two children, Elmer and Carrie. Elmer bids fair to win fame in his father's profession, and has already a high standing in Chicago, where he is a specialist on Diseases of the Eye.

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### OSCAR R. LONG, M. D.

Oscar R. Long, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the State Asylum, Ionia, Michigan, has displayed marked ability in that position, which he has occupied nearly twenty years, as well as in his work as a general practitioner, which covered a period of eleven years. As physician to the Michigan State House of Correction at Ionia, from 1882 to 1883, he was equally successful, while previous to beginning general practice he did efficient work for a time as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in a well-known medical college.

Doctor Long was born August 16, 1850, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he spent his youth, his literary education being obtained in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. On leaving school he began reading medicine with Doctors Doane and Reinhold, of Williamsport, with whom he remained three years, and in the meantime he took a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. Later he attended Detroit Homeopathic College, graduating in 1873, and for some time he held the position of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in that institution. In 1874 he located in Ionia, and engaged in general practice, continuing thus until June, 1885, when he was appointed to his present position. In June, 1898, the Regents of the University of Michigan also conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in recognition of his services at the University, he having been Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases in that institution for a number of years. For several years Doctor Long was a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners, and when appointed to his present

post he resigned his position as president of that body. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Michigan State Homeopathic Society, of which latter body he has been president, while socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has proven his ability in the financial world by his services as vice-president of the State Savings Bank of Ionia.

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### CHARLES WILLIAM STOELTING, M. D.

Charles William Stoelting, M. D., of Oconto, Wisconsin, is well known to the medical fraternity of the State. He was born September 12, 1853, in Indianapolis, Indiana, but when a child was brought by his parents to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where his boyhood and youth were passed. Besides attending the public schools of the county, he passed two years in a German seminary, "Missions-Haus," near his home, and one year in the University of Wisconsin, and then for some time engaged in teaching school.

In 1877 Doctor Stoelting began reading medicine in the Medical Department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained one year. The following year he spent with Dr. Carl Muth, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1881. He immediately returned to his old home near Franklin, in Sheboygan county, and began to practice at Hika, same county, but after two years he removed to Kiel, Manitowoc county, and there remained three years. He met with success almost from the start, but decided to continue his studies abroad, and in 1886-87 he studied at the Polyclinics in the University of Vienna, Austria, and also spent several months in the same line in Berlin, Germany. From 1887 to 1889 he practiced in Appleton, Wisconsin, and then located in Oconto, where he has since remained, engaging in general practice and surgery. He has a lucrative patronage, and is looked upon as one of the reliable medical examiners of the State. Professionally he is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is a member of various social orders, among them being the Blue Lodge, at Oconto, the K. of P., and the Royal Arcanum. He is medical examiner for the New York Life, Mutual of New York, Northwestern of Milwaukee, Aetna, Manhattan Insurance Company, Hartford Life, Metropolitan Life and others.

In 1883 Doctor Stoelting was united in marriage with Miss Emma Teitgen, and they have become the parents of two sons, Roland and Hugo.



C.W. Stoelting, M.D.



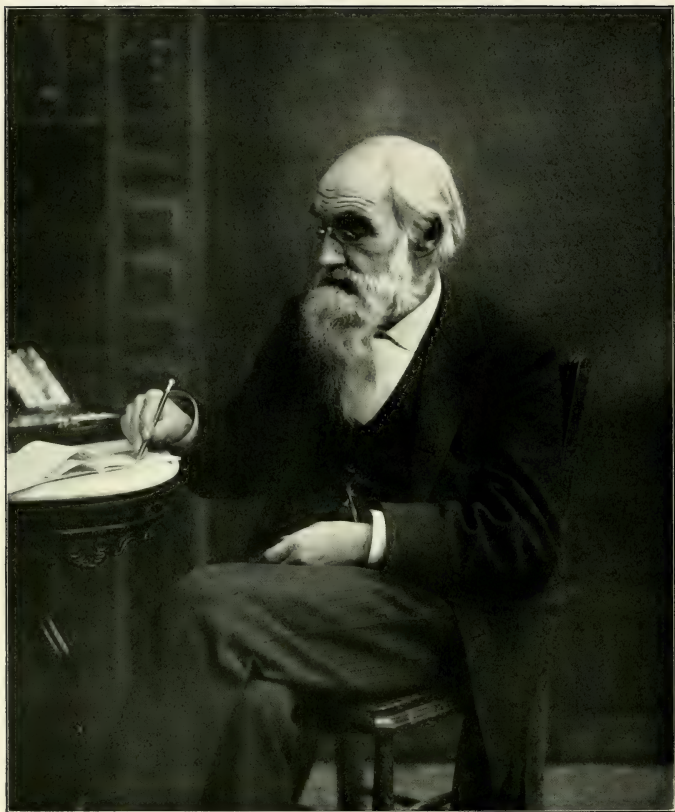






*H. D. Squire M.D.*





*J. Y. Mason M.D.*



## HENRY D. SQUIRE, M. D.

Henry D. Squire, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, was born in Riverhead, New York, in the year 1839. He is a graduate of the Rockford (Illinois) high school, class of 1857, and taught for three years in the schools of Illinois.

In 1861 the Doctor commenced his medical studies with Doctor Cator, of Rockford, Illinois, and in the following year entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. He did not graduate from that institution, however, but received his medical degree from the Cleveland Homeopathic and the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864. The Doctor then located in McGregor, Iowa, remaining in active professional work there and at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, for almost ten years. For a few months he resided in Denver, Colorado, in September, 1873, locating in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he has since been engaged in general practice. His professional reputation has been enhanced not only because of his success in private work, but because of the substantial record which he has made as Health Officer and City Physician. He has also been prominently and actively identified with the educational affairs of Sheboygan, having been a member of the board of education for four years, and during that period chairman of the teachers' committee. The Doctor is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and fraternizes with the I. O. O. F., K. of H., Royal Arcanum, and K. O. T. M.

Our subject was married, in 1866, to Mrs. Mary (Watson) Chamberlin, of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. They have eight children: Edmund A. Chamberlin; Henry D., Jr., who served in Cuba in the Second United States Cavalry; Mary E., Mrs. C. H. Stedman, of Berlin, Wisconsin; Sarah B.; Charles A., professor of biology in the Sheboygan high school, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class of 1898 (degree of B. S.); Carrie H., Mrs. J. C. Britt, of Omaha, Nebraska; Alice; and Arthur B.

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JOHN T. MAIN, M. D.

The life of a successful physician is an arduous one, requiring vigor of mind and body for the fulfilment of its duties. Doctor Main, of Jaskson, Michigan, a leading practitioner, is fortunate in his inheritance of these qualities from good New England stock, while a boyhood spent in the healthful activities of a farm helped to prepare him to endure the fatigue incident to a large practice.

Doctor Main was born May 31, 1831, at Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, son of a well-known agriculturist, Josiah Main. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, which he continued about seven years, and during that time much of his leisure was spent in reading medicine. He attended the Medical Department of Harvard University, at Boston, Massachusetts, for two years, and then entered Castleton Medical College, in 1857. For one year he practiced at China, Maine, but afterward located at Unity, Waldo county, that State, remaining until June, 1872, when he settled in Jackson. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society.

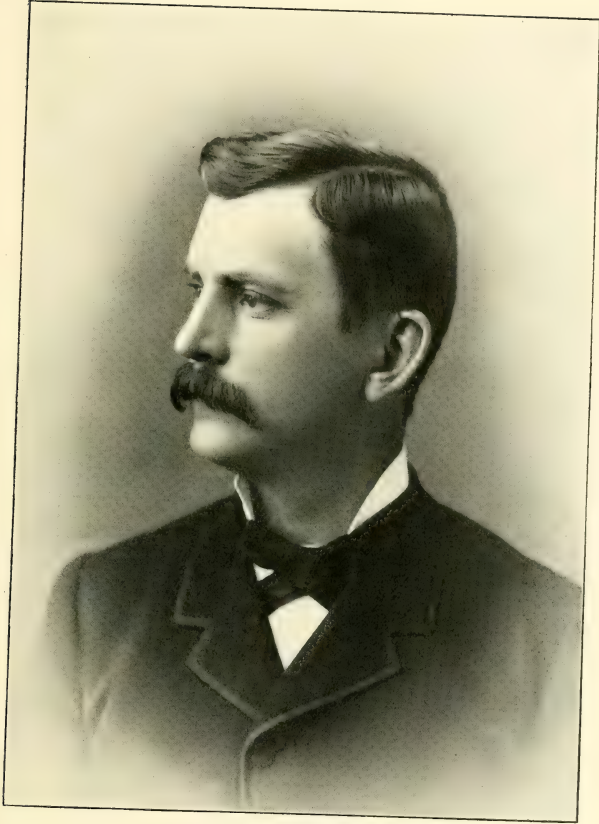
Doctor Main has a son, Frederick W., born in Maine in 1861, who graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1884, since which time he has served as assistant to his father in the practice of medicine. He, too, is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society.

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### CARL SCHAPER, M. D., (DECEASED).

The professional world of America has been largely aided by the vast numbers added to its lists from the German-American element. Doctor Schaper was born in Germany in 1856, and when but four years of age was brought by his parents to the New World, and to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, to find a new home. Here he grew to manhood and attended the public schools of the county and the city, and later attended the Normal School at Danville, Indiana. Upon reaching the close of his school life he at once turned for his life work to the profession that had long held many attractions for him. In 1881 he began to read medicine under the supervision of Doctor Reineking, of Sheboygan, and the following year found him enrolled as a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated, three years later. He first located in Franklin, Sheboygan county, and there remained twelve years, advancing not only by experience, but by close application to study as well. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic School and in the Rush Medical College. In 1897 he located in Sheboygan, where from the first he enjoyed a large share of the medical practice of the city. The Doctor was a member of the Sheboygan County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; he was also a member of the United States Pension Board at Sheboygan, and Examiner for a number of insurance companies.

Doctor Schaper was married, in 1885, to Miss Mary Luhmann, of Franklin, Wisconsin, and they had two daughters, Lydia and Ruth.



*Chas. Schaper, M. D.*









*Robert L. Stratton A.B.-M.D.*





*John Fletcher M.D.*

## ROBERT F. STRATTON, A. B., M. D.

Robert F. Stratton, A. B., M. D., has been continuously since 1865 Examining Surgeon for Pensions at the city of St. Joseph, Michigan, where for a similar period of time he has actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. His duties as Examining Surgeon are a natural heritage of his distinguished services as surgeon of a regiment during the Civil war.

Doctor Stratton has been eminently successful as a practitioner. He was born in Winslow, Maine, April 22, 1831, son of William and Abby M. (Clark) Stratton, and was reared in his native State, where he received a collegiate education, graduating in 1853 from Waterville College, with the degree of A. B. He began the study of medicine at Waterville, Maine, with Dr. N. A. Boutelle, and was with him for three years, during which time he attended lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University, and at Albany Medical College, graduating from Harvard in the class of 1857. In that year he removed to Illinois, locating at Maquon, Knox county, where he practiced until 1862. He was then commissioned surgeon of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and continued in that military service until the regiment was mustered out, in October, 1865. In the fall of that year Doctor Stratton located at St. Joseph, Michigan, where he has since been in practice. He is a prominent member of the Berrien County Medical Society, and of A. W. Chapman Post, No. 21, G. A. R. He has also held various local offices at St. Joseph, including those of alderman, treasurer, and school trustee.

In 1859 Doctor Stratton was married to Miss Cornelia J. Chapman, of Knox county, Illinois, and they have three children, namely: Roberta M., wife of Henry S. Cooper, of Midland, Michigan; Kate L., wife of A. D. Kent, of Greenfield, Tennessee; and Charles W., a lawyer of St. Joseph, Michigan.

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JOHN FLETCHER, M. D.

The profession of medicine is more largely recruited from the ranks of school teachers, perhaps, than any other calling, and among the prominent citizens of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who have thus transferred their professional services must be mentioned Doctor Fletcher, the subject of this sketch.

The Doctor was born at Thamesford, Ontario, November 21, 1852, son of John McNabb and Christina (Sutherland) Fletcher. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his education was attended to as the years

advanced, his early training being supplemented by one term at the Normal School of Toronto, as an especial preparation for the work the young man then saw before him. He became a school teacher, and taught fourteen years in Ontario, during which time he took up the study of medicine. He attended lectures in the Medical Department of the Western University, London, Ontario, and was graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, at Detroit, in March, 1897. Doctor Fletcher located at Kalamazoo, where he has since engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. Among the social orders he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A., the I. C., the N. P. L., and the N. E. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and takes an active interest in church work; for many years he has been a teacher in the Sunday-school. Doctor Fletcher is public-spirited, and has always taken an active part in political affairs, especially while in Canada. In Manitoba he engaged for a time in agriculture and in the raising of live stock.

The Doctor was married, at Darlington, Ontario, to Miss Eva H. M. Hogarth, a native of that place. To them have been born two children, Helen M. and Vera M.

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### JOSEPH MARSHALL, M. D.

Joseph Marshall, M. D., of Durand, Michigan, is a native of Canada, born in 1848, who came to Michigan at the age of three years. He attended the schools of Romeo and Armada, graduating from the high school in the latter place in 1870. His public-school life was interrupted by his service in the Union army. In 1864 he became a member of Company B, Thirtieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service until the close of the war.

It was not until 1874 that the Doctor began preparation for his life work. In that year he entered the office of Dr. F. M. Garlick, with whom he remained one year, when he entered Detroit Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of medicine at Gaines, Michigan, and for fifteen years was a prominent physician of that place. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course in the Post-graduate Medical School at Chicago, and in 1897 took two courses in the Post-graduate School of New York. In 1893 Doctor Marshall located in Durand, where he has remained in continuous practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is Examiner for some of the best old-line insurance companies—Equitable of New York, New York Life, Vermont Life, and Mutual Benefit of Detroit. Socially the Doctor belongs



Mr. W. G. Burtch



J Marshall MD

advanced, his early training being supplemented by one term at the Normal School of Toronto, as an especial preparation for the work the young man then saw before him. He became a school teacher, and taught fourteen years in Ontario, during which time he took up the study of medicine. He attended lectures in the Medical Department of the Western University, London, Ontario, and was graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, at Detroit, in March, 1897. Doctor Fletcher located at Kalamazoo, where he has since engaged in general practice of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. Among the members of the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A., the I. C., and the N. E. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and takes an active part in church work; for many years he has been a teacher in the Sunday school. Doctor Fletcher is public-spirited, and has always taken an interest in political affairs, especially while in Canada. In Manitoba he spent a time in agriculture and in the raising of live stock.

The Doctor was married, at Darlington, Ontario, to Miss Margaret Hogarth, a native of that place. To them have been born three children: Helen M. and Vera M.

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### JOSEPH MARSHALL, M. D.

Joseph Marshall, M. D., of Durand, Michigan, is born in 1848, who came to Michigan at the age of three years. He attended the schools of Romeo and Armada, graduating from the latter place in 1870. His public-school life was interrupted by his service in the Union army. In 1864 he became a member of Company B, Thirtieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service until the close of the war.

It was not until 1874 that the Doctor began preparation for his life work. In that year he entered the office of Dr. F. M. Garlick, with whom he remained one year, when he entered Detroit Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of medicine at Gaines, Michigan, and for fifteen years was a prominent physician of that place. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course in the Post-graduate Medical School at Chicago, and in 1897 took two courses in the Post-graduate School of New York. In 1893 Doctor Marshall located in Durand, where he has remained in continuous practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is Examiner for some of the best old-line insurance companies—Equitable of New York, New York Life, Vermont Life, and Mutual Benefit of Detroit. Socially the Doctor belongs



*J Marshall M D*



to the Knights Templars, the Mystic Shrine, and the Elks. In 1893 he was elected Surgeon General of the Union Veterans Union, Department of Michigan, which office he held one year.

In 1876 Doctor Marshall was married to Miss Hester Ogden, of Armada, and they have one daughter, Nellie H., who graduated from the public schools of Durand, and after attendance at the Conservatory of Music at Detroit engaged in teaching music; she is now the wife of J. H. Swineford, of Pueblo, Colorado.

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### DAVID C. HARMISON, M. D.

David C. Harmison, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon of Havana, Illinois, has gained a high reputation for the successful treatment of cases, and his large practice indicates the confidence of the community in his ability.

Doctor Harmison was born near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, November 16, 1844. In 1849 his parents removed to Champaign county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1852 they located in Knox county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post, and continued in the service until the close of the war. At the battle of Nashville he was wounded three times, the most serious injury being in the left breast. On his return he entered Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois, and took the Scientific course, remaining four years. For some years he taught school, and in the meantime began reading medicine with Dr. J. J. Lobaugh, of Elmwood, Illinois, with whom he studied three years. In October, 1872, he opened an office at Summit, Illinois, where he practiced one year, and then located in Yates City, Illinois, there remaining until 1875. The following twenty-two years he was a resident of Bath, Mason county, Illinois, and in 1897 removed to Havana, same county, as a wider field awaited him there. In 1877 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated in June, 1878. In 1891 he took two post-graduate courses in the Chicago Policlinic, in 1892 and 1893 he took other courses, and in 1894 completed a course at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in the same city. He makes a specialty of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Children, and has contributed several articles on Bacteriology to medical journals. Doctor Harmison is a member of the Military Tract Medical Association; the Illinois State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; and the Army and Navy Medical Association of Illinois. For many years he has been active in the Masonic fraternity, and for five years



served as master in Blue Lodge No. 94, Bath, Illinois. At present he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 88, Chapter No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., all at Havana, Illinois. In spite of the close attention the Doctor has given his profession, he has not neglected his duties as an American citizen. While at Bath he served as school trustee for three years, school director one year, mayor of the city one year, alderman for several years, and as city treasurer one year.

On December 29, 1870, Doctor Harmison was married, in Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Isabella Rafferty, a daughter of the late William Rafferty, of Madison county, Ohio. Six children were born to them: Junius B., William V., Maude W., Claude, and two who died in infancy.

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#### A. F. SNYDER, M. D.

A. F. Snyder, M. D., who since 1898 has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Escanaba, Michigan, is a son of Wisconsin, born in 1855. His literary education was obtained in the seminary at Evansville, Wisconsin, and in 1873 he entered the teacher's profession, which he followed without interruption for eight years. He then began the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1884 was graduated with the degree of M. D.

Elroy, Wisconsin, seemed to offer exceptional advantages to the aspiring young physician, and he made it his first choice of location. After remaining there three years he returned to Chicago, where he practiced four and one-half years. The next seven years he passed at Baraboo, Wisconsin, and in 1898, as above stated, he located in Escanaba as a general practitioner and surgeon. While practicing in Chicago Doctor Snyder was attending physician at the Central Free Dispensary, at Rush Medical College. He is at present serving as Surgeon to the Northwestern Railroad, and is examiner for the Pennsylvania Mutual, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, and for several others of the best-known insurance companies. For some time he has served as Health Officer of Escanaba. Professionally he is a member of the Delta County Medical Society and the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the Knights Templars and the Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Snyder, in 1885, wedded Miss Laura Booth, daughter of Dr. C. E. Booth, of Escanaba, and they have two daughters, Alfa and Marie.



A. F. Snyder M.D.



## WILLIAM F. KNAPP, M. D.

To an ambitious youth the histories recorded in this volume will be full of helpful suggestions, and this brief and yet significant biography of one of the leading practitioners of Monroe, Michigan, is of marked interest.

As a boy Doctor Knapp enjoyed the advantages of country life, having been reared upon a farm near Raisinville, Monroe county, Michigan, where his birth occurred July 2, 1855. His father, L. C. Knapp, still resides there, and is a well known agriculturist. After attending the local schools for some time the Doctor took a course in the Normal School at Ypsilanti, and his medical studies were begun with the late Dr. C. F. Southworth, of Monroe. One year was spent in preliminary reading, and he then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in March, 1878. He began the practice of his profession at La Salle, Michigan, remaining there about eight years, and has since been in active practice in Monroe. At one time he was City Physician there, and on January 1, 1901, was elected County Physician. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, and socially is identified with the I. O. O. F.

On January 1, 1880, the Doctor was married, in La Salle, Michigan, to Miss Margaret Graham, daughter of the late William Graham, a soldier in the Civil war, who died in Libby Prison. Three children have blessed the union, Myrtle (who died when three years old), Burton and Tracy.



## M. RORABACHER, M. D.

M. Rorabacher, M. D., who passed away March 11, 1901, was a native of Michigan, and save the one year of his attendance in a New York school his entire life of sixty-five years was spent within the borders of his native State. He was a prominent physician of Battle Creek, having during the last eighteen years of his life thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of that prosperous city, becoming one of its substantial citizens and skillful physicians.

Doctor Rorabacher was born in Washtenaw county, near the city of Ann Arbor, January 28, 1836, a son of John C. and Sarah A. Rorabacher. He was reared on a farm in Washtenaw county, and received a good classical education in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he graduated in 1860. He began the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, attending lectures in the Medical Department of the University, and taking one year at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1865.

While still a student at Ann Arbor he assisted his preceptor, Dr. Francis Woodruff, in the latter's practice. Soon after graduation Doctor Rorabacher located at Litchfield, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he remained until 1883. In that year he settled in Battle Creek, where he continued to the close of his life an active and prominent practitioner. He was a prominent member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and filled several of the offices of that important organization. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On March 31, 1858, Doctor Rorabacher was married to Miss Julia A. Murray, daughter of Hon. P. C. Murray, of Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and two children were born to them: Genevieve E. is the wife of Dr. C. C. Landon; Fred M., who was a conductor on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, died April 15, 1901.

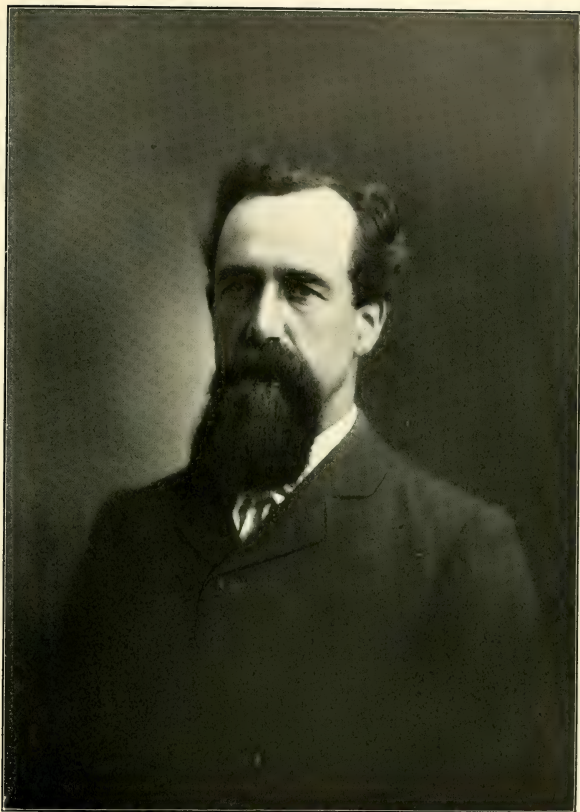
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### WILLIAM J. PEARCE, M. D.

William J. Pearce, M. D., of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, is one of those busy men who, in spite of many professional duties and cares, still find time to be of public service in shouldering some of the many burdens of true American citizenship. There are few men who can so successfully keep abreast with an ever-widening, ever-progressing, profession, and yet maintain a personal interest in civic affairs.

Doctor Pearce was born in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, in 1857, and obtained his literary education in the high schools of his native place, and in the University of Wisconsin, being the first student from Dodgeville to be admitted to the State institution. In 1878 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Doctor Burrall, of Dodgeville, and in the fall of that year matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating from that famous institution in 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year he practiced at Linden, Wisconsin, thence going to Cobb, where he continued until 1886, when he finally located in Dodgeville, and here he has since engaged in general practice and in surgery. In point of medical practice he is the oldest practitioner in the city. He belongs to the South-western Wisconsin Medical Society, and also to the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He is surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad at Dodgeville, and is examiner for several old-line insurance companies.

Doctor Pearce has always taken a prominent part in the political affairs of his town, and the Republican party has found in him an ardent and indefatigable worker. At present he is serving as County Physician of Iowa



W. J. Pearce M.D.





county, and is Medical Superintendent of the Iowa County Insane Asylum. He has also served as City Physician, and has been Mayor of the city. His interest in educational matters has been unflagging, and he has efficiently served as President of the School Board. He has been chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1898. A close student of his profession, a loyal citizen willing to set aside personal aims to fulfil such duties as his citizenship entails, he holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Socially Doctor Pearce is a member of the Masonic fraternity with the rank of Royal Arch Mason, being the Worshipful Master of Dodgeville Lodge No. 119, for several years, and also a member of the Eastern Star; is Chief Ranger of the I. O. F., and a member of the K. of P. In 1884 the Doctor was wedded to Miss Martha A. Cook, of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of three children, Mary, Charles C., and Jennie.

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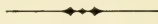
### EDWARD S. HAYES, M. D.

After two years of hospital and State institution work the subject of this sketch located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and for the past twenty years has filled a prominent place in the medical history of that thriving city. He was born at Industry, Maine, December 27, 1856, son of Charles and Ann Emma (Bullen) Hayes, and grandson of Elijah Hayes, who was born at Berwick, Maine, and there passed his entire life engaged as a farmer. The father of our subject, who was likewise a farmer, died at the early age of thirty-six years.

Edward S. Hayes received the foundation of his education in the public schools of Farmington, Maine, and at Amherst College. Selecting medicine as his profession, he entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1881. For a time he was officially connected with the Rhode Island General Hospital, at Providence, Rhode Island. A year after graduation he went West, and for another year was connected with the State institutions at Osawatomie, Kansas. In 1883 he removed to Eau Claire, and there began his private practice, which he has followed for the past twenty years continuously, meeting with a deserved success. He is Attending Physician and Surgeon at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Eau Claire, and is local surgeon for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Inter-County Medical Society, and has served as president of the latter organization. Doctor Hayes is a member of the Congregational Church, and

in politics is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

Doctor Hayes was married, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1885, to Miss Miriam P. Ingram, a native of New York, and to Doctor and Mrs. Hayes have been born three children, Ruth, Ingram and Edmund.



### LLEWELLYN A. BISHOP, M. D.

Llewellyn A. Bishop, M. D., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is a native of the county of that name, the year of his birth being 1846. His father was a farmer of that locality, and the boy graduated in good standing from the Fond du Lac high school, teaching thereafter for two winter terms.

In 1867 our subject began the study of medicine with Dr. P. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac, with whom he remained three years, and during that period pursued the regular course at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1870, with the degree of M. D. He was a thorough and brilliant student, being selected as valedictorian of his class. After graduating the Doctor located for practice in the same locality where now stands his elegant office building, lately erected. At this critical period of his career, in March, 1870, our subject was married to Cynthia A. Patchen, daughter of his old preceptor.

Desiring to more thoroughly inform himself in certain departments of theory and practice, the Doctor pursued a second course at the Chicago Homeopathic College, from which he graduated in 1880. He also pursued a special course under Doctor Hildreth, of Chicago, taking up for study and investigation Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and completed a two-years course in these specialties, receiving a certificate to that effect. In 1875-76 he pursued like studies under Professor Woodyatt, of Hahnemann Medical College, and also at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, under Professors Holmes and Jones. In addition to his general practice, therefore, the Doctor does much skillful work in Ophthalmology and Otology. It should be stated also that in 1892-93 he pursued courses in Orificial Surgery at the Chicago Homeopathic College and Pratt Sanitarium. Such a record shows that the Doctor is thoroughly educated and trained in several fields of surgical and medical practice.

Our subject has been for over twenty years surgeon for the Northwestern Railroad Company at Fond du Lac, and is a member of the International Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is identified with the affairs of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and is in affiliation with Fond du



L. A. Bishop M.D.









Oscar Hauck M.D. & Mary Piper Horick, M.D.

Lac Lodge, No. 140, F. & A. M., Darling Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M., and Fond du Lac Commandery, No. 5, K. T. For three years he served as Worshipful Master, four years as High Priest of the Chapter, four years as Eminent Commander, and one year as Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the Wisconsin Knights Templar. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and Past Chancellor Commander of that lodge; and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, No. 209, of Fond du Lac. The Doctor is also well known in club life, having served as president for fifteen years of De Neve Lake Club. For three years he served upon the public library board, has been chairman of the Republican County Committee (in 1896-97), and was alderman of Fond du Lac for four years.

The Doctor and his wife have one daughter, Marlea, a graduate of Kemper Hall, Kenosha.

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### OSCAR HOUCK, M. D.

Oscar Houck, M. D., was born in 1860 at Trondhjem, Norway, where he attended school until eighteen years of age, when he came to America. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1884. For a year and a half he was engaged as Assistant Chemist in the Franklin Sugar Refinery, after which he opened a pharmacy in La Crosse, Wisconsin. In 1896 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, since which time he has been engaged in general practice at La Crosse. He is a member of the La Crosse County, the Central Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, as well as of the American Medical Association. The Doctor is also a member of the La Crosse Board of Education. He is Examining Physician for the I. O. F., the M. W. A., the I. S. W. A., and the R. H. K. Doctor Houck married Dr. Mary R. Piper, and they have one son, Knut Hoegh.

MARY PIPER HOUCK, M. D., was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. She received her medical education in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (the oldest woman's medical school in the world), from which institution she was graduated in 1887, and has ever since been engaged in general practice at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Doctor Houck is a member of the La Crosse County, the Central Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association, as well as of the Alumni Association of her Alma Mater. She is an Examining Physician for the Royal Neighbors of America, the Woodmen's Circle, the Lady Foresters, the Maccabees, and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and she is also a prominent member of the La Crosse Woman's Club.

## CORNELIUS VAN ZWALENBURG, M. D.

Cornelius Van Zwalenburg, M. D., is a native of Michigan, and for fourteen years was engaged in medical practice at Kalamazoo and vicinity, where, having shown unusual aptitude for the profession, he built up an excellent practice.

Dr. Van Zwalenburg was born in Pavilion township, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, November 17, 1862, son of Ryer and Sarah (Kools) Van Zwalenburg, the former of whom was a farmer and grocer. The boyhood of our subject was passed chiefly in Ottawa county, Michigan, and after attending the public schools he entered Hope College, Holland, Michigan, where he received a finished literary education. In the fall of 1882 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom June 30, 1885. In July of that year he located at Kalamazoo, where he long practiced so successfully, and became a member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Of the first named he was secretary for several years, and later president. For two years he was Health Officer of Kalamazoo, and a member of the Pension Examining Board, appointed by President McKinley. He served as an elder in the Second Reformed Church, and a member of the council or board of trustees of Hope College. In September, 1899, Doctor Van Zwalenburg's family preceded him to Riverside, California, where he followed them after spending the greater part of 1900 in post-graduate work in New York, also taking a trip to Europe. He opened his office in October, 1900, and is now working up a practice in that garden spot of sunshine and roses.

Doctor Van Zwalenburg was married, at Zeeland, Michigan, to Miss Ada Wabeke, a native of that town, and to them have been born three children, Mabel E., Bertha F., and Marion G.

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WILLIAM A. ENGSBERG, M. D., PH. G.

William A. Engsberg, M. D., Ph. G., of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, is one of those young men of German parentage who have found peace and plenty in the New World. He was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1867, a son of Theodore Engsberg, a silk weaver, who when a young man left the Fatherland to become one of the pioneers of the West. After coming to this country he followed agricultural pursuits.

Doctor Engsberg attended the rural schools of Jefferson county, and



Wm. A. Engsberg Ch. D. M. D.



then entered the high school at Lake Mills. After completing his literary studies he worked for a time in his brother's drug store, and in 1887 entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of Ph. G. He immediately enrolled himself as a student in Rush Medical College, and two years later returned home with the degree of M. D. His first choice of location was at Johnson's Creek, Wisconsin, but after a year and a half at that place he located permanently in Lake Mills, where he has met with a flattering reception. He engages in general practice and in surgery, paying especial attention to Obstetrics. He is Medical Examiner for some of the oldest and best insurance companies in the land, among them being the New York Life, the New York Mutual, the Equitable, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Pennsylvania Mutual, the National Life, and others. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Socially he affiliates with the Masonic orders, the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.

In 1892 Doctor Engsborg was married to Miss Hattie E. Hildreth, of Lake Mills, and to this union have been born two children, Harold and Ruby.

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### BENJAMIN G. DYSART, M. D.

Benjamin G. Dysart, M. D., of Paris, Missouri, has a wide reputation as a physician and surgeon, his success in the latter branch of professional work being especially notable. At the very beginning of his career he spent years in the exacting duties of a military surgeon in the field, and few practitioners of to-day have the practical knowledge and unerring skill which that experience brought.

Doctor Dysart was born September 28, 1833, in Randolph county, Missouri, and is of old Kentucky stock in both paternal and maternal lines. Nicholas Dysart, his father, was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born October 26, 1800, and was a farmer by occupation. His latter years were spent in Randolph county, Missouri, where he died February 20, 1896. The Doctor's mother, whose maiden name was Euphia Givens, was born in 1810 in Scott county, Kentucky, and died in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1878. This worthy couple had nine children, of whom our subject was fourth in the order of birth.

The Doctor was reared at the old homestead, and in 1850, having completed a preliminary course of study, he entered McGee College, at Macon, Missouri, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. Being obliged to secure the necessary funds for carrying out his plans for a professional career,



he taught school two years, and in 1855 was able to begin a course of medical study with Dr. R. K. Lewis, of his native county, with whom he remained two years. In the meantime he took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated March 1, 1859, and for nearly two years he was engaged in practice in Macon, Missouri. Early in the Civil war he was commissioned by Governor Jackson as Surgeon of the Fourth Missouri State Volunteers, which regiment was assigned to service under General Price. In 1862 he was commissioned Surgeon of the Fifth Missouri Regiment, C. S. A., and in 1863 he became Brigade Surgeon in General Cockrell's forces, continuing until the close of the war. He had charge of the hospitals at Fort Gibson and Raymond, Mississippi, and Franklin, Tennessee, after the battles fought there, and his entire service was marked by rare efficiency. At the close of the war he located at Paris, where he speedily built up a large and lucrative practice. He has been Medical Examiner for several insurance companies, and for four years, under Governor Marmaduke, he held the position of Curator of the State Asylum for the Insane. He has also served as vice-president of the Board of Health of the State of Missouri, and also as Surgeon General on the staff of Governor Dockery, from whom he received both appointments. Doctor Dysart is a valued member of the State Medical Societies, and of the Moberly District Medical Society, and his sound judgment in matters of finance has been shown by his able management of the Paris Savings Bank, of which he has been president since 1886. He and his wife are prominent in social life, and for years he has been a leading worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Masonic order in his locality, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., of Paris; the Chapter, R. A. M., and Parsifal Commandery, K. T.

On June 9, 1869, Doctor Dysart was married in Paris to Mrs. Olivia Ragsdale, a native of Monroe county, Missouri, and daughter of the late Preston Nivion, of Saline county, Missouri. Their only child, Charles E., died in 1886, aged sixteen years.

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### IGNATIUS D. STEFFEN, M. D.

Not only as a practicing physician has Doctor Steffen won recognition and distinction at Antigo, but as a citizen he has been honored by the political franchises of its people. He was elected mayor of the city in 1899, and re-elected in 1900, and held the same chief executive office in 1890, besides filling various other responsible positions.



*W. Steffen M. D.*



Doctor Steffen is a native of Wisconsin, and was born at Hortonville, December 17, 1855. His father, John Steffen, was born in 1825, in Orenhofen, Prussia, Germany, and in 1842 was there married to Appolonia Stark, in 1847 emigrating to the United States. He located with her family near Troy, New York, where he engaged in farming for eight years, and then removed to Hortonville, Wisconsin. Jacob Steffen, the grandfather of our subject, also emigrated to America, about 1848, locating in 1852 at Hortonville, Wisconsin, where he died in July, 1870.

Our subject received an excellent collegiate education, graduating from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, with the degree of M. S., in 1879. Then for four years he taught school at Hortonville, during this time beginning his medical studies, which he completed at Rush Medical College in February, 1887. Doctor Steffen located at once at Antigo, Wisconsin, where he has since continued in practice with marked success. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Fox River Valley Medical Society. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and their Examining Physician. He is Surgeon at Antigo for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co., and a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. For several years he has served as Health Officer, and he has been City Physician. Doctor Steffen always aims to keep pace with the progress of his profession, and in October and November, 1900, he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Socially he is a Mason, and politically a Republican. Besides his election as mayor of Antigo he has served the city as councilman, and as president of the School Board. He has the esteem and confidence of the entire community, and no citizen has had more local honors thrust upon him.

Doctor Steffen was married, at Oshkosh, July 19, 1883, to Miss Effie L. Nye, and to this union were born four children: Bernice E., Lyman A., Glyndon F., and Margaret L.

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### GEORGE A. ROBERTSON, M. D.

George A. Robertson, M. D., the present Coroner of Calhoun county, Michigan, has for twenty years been a prominent medical practitioner at the city of Battle Creek. It is full assurance of his thorough equipment as a physician that just prior to his location at that city he completed a second course of medical study, after years of practice elsewhere, and after having secured a degree fourteen years earlier. Physicians of high devotion to their profession not uncommonly return to the institution of medical knowledge

to keep fully abreast with the present rapid progress in medical science, and of this number our subject is one.

Doctor Robertson was born on a farm in St. Joseph county, Michigan, near Leonidas, March 13, 1842, son of Theodore and Christena (Houtz) Robertson. He was reared on a farm near Albion, Michigan, and was educated at Albion College. Entering the office of the late Dr. Alvin Bagley, of Marshall, Michigan, he there studied medicine about one and a half years, and then, in 1864, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, graduating in the class of 1868. He began the practice of medicine at Grass Lake, Michigan, where he remained two and a half years, and for the next twelve years practiced at Chelsea, Michigan. Doctor Robertson then completed a medical course of study at the New York Homeopathic College, graduating in 1882, in the fall of which year he located at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he has since practiced continuously, and with a marked degree of success. Doctor Robertson is a member of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and is ex-president of that organization. He has been honored with various civil offices besides his present incumbency, that of Coroner, and has served several years as Health Officer of Battle Creek. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is active in church work, having for several years been an elder in the Presbyterian Church; and he is now chairman of the board of trustees.

Doctor Robertson married Miss May E. Durand, a native of Michigan, and to them have come five children, four of whom are now living, namely: Minnie C., wife of Dr. L. M. Gillette, of Battle Creek; George A., a student in the University of Michigan; Thomas A.; and Donald C.



### A. E. GOURDEAU, M. D.

A. E. Gourdeau, M. D., of Ishpeming, Michigan, well known as a specialist in Gynecology, is a French Canadian by birth, having been born in St. Zotique, Province of Quebec, in 1852. At an early age he was placed in St. Sulpice College, at Montreal, and there remained eight years, obtaining a thorough classical education, and graduating in 1869. He then began the study of medicine in Victoria College, and received his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1873. He left Canada when he began to practice, his first location being in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained but three months, going thence to Alpena, Michigan, and there continuing in the successful practice of his profession until 1884, when he located in Ishpeming. He is a member

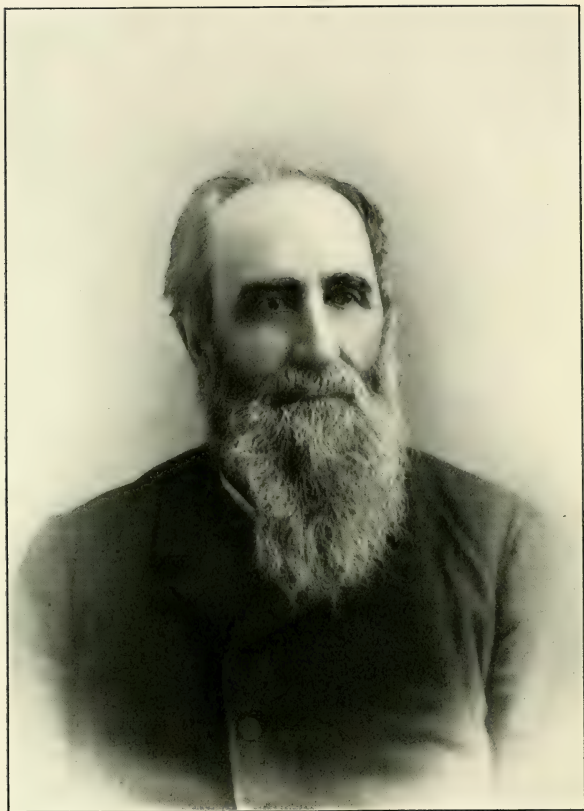


*A. Gourdeau M.D.*









*Edwin Ellis M.D.*

of the K. O. T. M. Dr. Gourdeau is medical examiner for the Mutual and Phœnix Insurance Companies, and also for the K. O. T. M., has been County Physician for Marquette county for eight years, and Health Officer for the city of Ishpeming six years.

In 1880 Doctor Gourdeau was united in marriage with Miss Marie Victoria McGuire, who died in 1892, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. The older son is now a medical student at Detroit Medical College.

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### EDWIN ELLIS, M. D.

Edwin Ellis, M. D., late of Ashland, Wisconsin, than whom few men had a larger experience in the practice of medicine, was a native of Maine, where his birth occurred May 24, 1824. Farmington Academy and Colby University afforded him unusual facilities for education in those days, an opportunity he was quick to take advantage of.

In 1842 Doctor Ellis turned his attention to medicine, and studied for a time under the direction of Dr. William Kilbourn, and later with Dr. Lafayette Perkins, both of his native State. In 1844 he entered Bowdoin Medical College, but remained only one term, and in 1845 became a student in the University of the City of New York, graduating as a Doctor of Medicine in 1846. For a year he practiced at New Portland, Maine, and for seven years at Farmington, and then, in 1854, he started for the West, locating in St. Paul, Minnesota. After one year at that place he settled in what is now Ashland, Wisconsin, where at that time there were but two families. Between 1855 and 1857 quite a number of families came there, and the village seemed to be rapidly growing. Doctor Ellis began the varied career of a frontiersman, experiencing all the ups and downs—and there are many of them—to be encountered in a new country. In 1857 a panic struck all the Northwest country, and all save one family deserted Ashland. In 1860 Doctor Ellis went to Odanah, Wisconsin, where he remained four years in practice, and at the head of the Indian boarding-school. A year's practice among the miners was followed by another year's practice in Odanah, after which he removed to Ontonagon, where he followed his profession until 1873, and then returned to his early choice, Ashland, Wisconsin. The little village had expanded, but it welcomed the Doctor as an old friend, and he soon had as large a practice as it was possible for him to care for. For some years he was connected professionally with St. Joseph's Hospital, and for a long time was closely identified with the educational interests of the town, by his active work as a member of the board of education. The

Doctor was a contributor to the *American Medical Journal* on the "Effect of Croton Oil on the Human System." He was Surgeon for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and for thirty-three years was United States Pension Examiner. Socially Doctor Ellis was a thirty-second degree Mason, and was first Master, first High Priest, and first Eminent Commander in that order at Ashland.

Doctor Ellis was first married, in 1847, to Miss Sophia S. Davis, of Farmington, Maine, who died in 1849, leaving a daughter, Sophia. In 1850 he wedded Miss B. Baker, of New Sharon, Maine, who died in 1896, leaving three children, Danielia, Edwin H., and Jonathan S. Doctor Ellis practically retired from the active practice of his profession some years before his death, and devoted himself to insurance and real-estate business. His high standing among his professional brethren was evidenced in the banquet tendered him in 1894, by the physicians of Ashland, in commemoration of his fifty years' work as an able practitioner. Many friends of the Doctor were gathered there, and responded to the toasts appropriate to the occasion.

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### THOMAS FRANCIS CONROY, A. B., A. M., M. D.

Thomas Francis Conroy, A. B., A. M., M. D., Oculist and Aurist, of Neillsville, Wisconsin. The medical profession offers many attractions to the natural student. Always advancing, broadening and increasing, the end is always beyond the limit of human conception. Doctor Conroy was born in Chicago, in 1865, and received his classical education in the St. Louis (Missouri) University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1885. From 1888 to 1892 he occupied the Chair of Latin and Greek in St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and when he severed his connection with that institution to take up his life work, the study of medicine, in 1892, the College bestowed on him the degree of Master of Arts. His first preparation for the medical world was obtained under the personal supervision of the well-known surgeon, Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, with whom he remained one year. In 1893 he entered Rush Medical College, was graduated therefrom in 1896, and was immediately called to the position of Intern in St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, where he remained one year. He then located in Neillsville, Wisconsin, where he has secured a lucrative practice in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and in general surgery. Within the past two years Doctor Conroy has been tendered a professorship in two different medical colleges, both of which he has declined. During the summer months he does post-graduate work in Chicago, devoting the major portion of his time to general surgery, and Diseases of the



*A. James Courcy M.D.*









*E. F. Enos M.D.*

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He is President of the United States Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, County Physician, City Physician of Neillsville, Examining Physician for the Northwestern Life, Manhattan Life, Etna Life, Penn Mutual Life, Mutual Reserve Fund, and Modern Woodmen Life Insurance Companies.

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### E. F. ENOS, M. D.

E. F. Enos, M. D., late Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, and also Chief of Medical Staff of the same Institution, was a general practitioner, but the responsibilities and duties of his position necessarily brought him in contact mainly with mental troubles, in the treatment of which he showed great skill. He was born at Kankakee, Illinois, July 4, 1866, a son of Frank D. and Anna (Gubtail) Enos. His general and collegiate education was received in the Kankakee schools and at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. He began reading medicine with Dr. O. N. Ellis, of Kankakee, with whom he remained one year, and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1892, with the degree of M. D. While attending lectures at College he became the first business manager of *The Corpuscle*, the publication of which was then begun by the students and faculty of Rush Medical College. After graduation Doctor Enos, in 1892, located at Herscher, Kankakee county, Illinois, where he continued successfully in practice for five years, or until his appointment in 1897 to the Medical Staff of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, in which capacity he served about one year, when he was appointed Chief of the Medical Staff, and also Assistant Superintendent. He was an active member of the Kankakee County Medical Society, which he served one term as president. Politically Dr. Enos was a Republican, but his entire attention he devoted to his profession. He was an active Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery, at Kankakee.

Doctor Enos was married, in 1893, to Miss Jessie Hoke, of Waldron, Illinois, and to them was born one son, Emmet.

The death of Dr. Enos attracted the attention of the medical men the world over. He had risen in his profession until he ranked with the great alienists of the time. Shortly before his death he detected in himself the early signs of insanity, diagnosed his own case, gave up his work, placed himself under the care of others, who had but to admit his diagnosis was correct and that his case was hopeless. His death occurred July 16, 1902.

## JOHN M. RICHMOND, A. M., M. D.

Few physicians were as well equipped for the practice of their profession as was the late Dr. John M. Richmond, a well-known practitioner of St. Joseph, Missouri, whose extended course of study in the best American Colleges was supplemented by two years of advanced work in European hospitals. Later, as a Surgeon in the Confederate army, he had an opportunity for the acquirement of rare practical skill in Surgery, in which he was regarded as a specialist, although in general practice he was notably successful also. At the time of his death he was professor of Obstetrics in Ensworth Medical College, at St. Joseph, while his wide relations to the profession, through active membership in various medical societies, was strengthened by the thoughtful addresses which he delivered before them from time to time.

Doctor Richmond was born September 17, 1837, in Winnsboro, South Carolina, where his family had long been prominent. James B. Richmond, his father, was a native of South Carolina, and owned a plantation at Winnsboro, where he died at the early age of thirty-four years. His wife, Agnes McCrory, also a native of that State, died at the age of twenty-four, leaving two sons, of whom our subject was the elder. Being orphaned in boyhood the Doctor was reared under the eyes of relatives in Winnsboro, and at the age of sixteen he entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. On graduating in the class of 1858, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Jones, of that institution, and in the spring of 1860 he completed a course in the Medical Department of the University of New York, receiving the degree of M. D. (In 1861, the University of North Carolina conferred on him the degree of A. M.) In the following summer he went to Europe, where he remained two years, a greater part of the time being spent in Paris, and on returning to America, he entered the Confederate army as a Surgeon. At the close of the war he located at Abbeville, South Carolina, and engaged successfully in practice, but in the spring of 1872 he removed to St. Joseph, a wide field of usefulness being found there. While in college he became a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, and professionally he was identified with the Missouri State Medical Society, the Northwestern Medical Society, and the Missouri Valley Medical Association, in all of which he at one time or another held the office of President; the St. Joseph Medical Society, the Buchanan County Medical Society, and the Western Gynecological Society.

On July 29, 1863, during his military service, Dr. Richmond was married, near Richmond, to Miss Edmonia Tomlin, a native of Virginia, daughter of the late Walker Tomlin, a well-to-do planter of that State. Six chil-

dren blessed this union: James M.; Speir; Corbin; John, who died in St. Louis, May 8, 1895, aged twenty-two years; Harry; and William. Doctor Richmond entered into rest July 16, 1900.

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### MILO BUEL WARD, A. M., M. D.

In his lifetime this well known practitioner of Kansas City ranked among the leading surgeons of the United States. His experience embraced railroad, military and general surgery, but for some years at the last he limited his practice to Diseases of Women and Abdominal Surgery, in which he became a recognized authority.

Doctor Ward was born June 29, 1848, in Huron county, Ohio, the son of William B. and Julia (Wolcott) Ward, both natives of New York. In the spring of 1865 the family moved to Van Buren county, Michigan. He was married in 1871 to Orissa L. Scott, of Mattawan, Michigan, and in 1877 moved to Manhattan, Kansas. He was Captain of Company B, Kansas National Guards, 1878-79, and then was commissioned Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment, Kansas National Guards, and served in this capacity four years. His medical studies were pursued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1879. Doctor Ward practiced medicine in Manhattan until 1882, when he went to Mexico, and was appointed, by Hon. D. B. Robinson, Chief of the Hospital Department of the Mexican Central Railroad. This position he resigned in 1885, to enter into general practice at Topeka, Kansas. The Doctor was one of the founders, and secretary and Professor of Gynecology for a number of years, of the Kansas Medical College, in Topeka. In 1890 he took a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, where he was a special student, and dispensary assistant of Dr. Joseph Price, and he afterward visited all the large cities in the United States, studying the work at the hospitals and the methods of noted operators. For five years he conducted a private hospital for women, at Topeka, and later, with four other gentlemen, he secured the funds for building the beautiful Stormont Hospital, of which he was the Chief of Staff until his removal to Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1897. Doctor Ward's work during the late war with Spain is worthy of note. He was appointed by President McKinley as Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of major, and during his short service of three and a half months filled several important assignments. The first was a detail as Chief Operating Surgeon of one of the division hospitals at Chickamauga Park. He was also chairman of an Investigating Board, which made an exhaustive report



on the conditions at Camp Thomas, and later his testimony before the War Investigating Commission was highly commended. Throughout his life he was a student, and the high position he attained was the result of hard, conscientious work. In 1892 Baker University conferred on him the degree of A. M.

Doctor Ward was a collaborator of the *Denver Medical Times*, and several other medical journals, and was prominently identified with many medical organizations. He was founder and twice elected president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association; ex-chairman of the section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and member of the Judicial Council, American Medical Association; honorary chairman of the section of Abdominal Surgery, and vice-president for Kansas, Second Pan-American Medical Congress; member of the Ninth International Medical Congress; ex-president of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery, and Eastern Kansas Medical Society; honorary member of the Indian Territory and Southern Kansas Medical Societies; member of the Association of Military Surgeons, United States; member of the Kansas State Medical Society and Missouri State Medical Society; member of the Jackson County Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine, Kansas City, Missouri; member of Consulting Staff of the German Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri; Clinical Professor of Gynecology of the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri. Doctor Ward did not neglect the social functions of life, and was popular in society circles and a member of several social clubs. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and occupied high offices in secret societies, being Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative, I. O. O. F., and was a thirty-second-degree Mason. His death cut short a most brilliant career, and closed a most useful life.

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### JOSHUA N. SPEED, M. D.

Joshua N. Speed, M. D., who departed this life November 6, 1900, was a well-known physician of Rushville, Illinois, an able practitioner, and a progressive, public-spirited citizen, whose influence was recognized as a power for good in the community.

Doctor Speed was born February 1, 1834, in Danville, Kentucky, the son of Judge William Speed, a native of Boyle county, Kentucky, who was for many years Police Magistrate at Danville. In 1854 the family removed to Rushville, Illinois, where Judge Speed held a similar office for a number of years, and late in the 'eighties he went to Buena Vista, Colorado, where his wife, Elizabeth Coggsall Nichols, a native of Providence, Rhode Island,

died eight months after their removal. The Judge returned to Rushville to pass his remaining years with the Doctor and family, his death occurring September 19, 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He had four children, of whom Matthias and Mary are yet living.

During boyhood our subject secured an excellent literary education in his native town, graduating from Center College in 1853. In the following year he accompanied his parents to Rushville, where he taught school for some years and in 1855 he became Professor of Mathematics at McDonough College, Macomb, Illinois. He early manifested the desire to be a physician, and in 1857 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Jesse Sweeney, of Rushville, under whose direction he continued three years. He then attended a course of lectures at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1860, and his professional career was begun at Ripley, Brown county, Illinois, where he remained about a year and a half. His wide acquaintance in Rushville, gained during his years of successful teaching, led him to locate there permanently, the wisdom of this decision being shown in the speedy attainment of a large practice. In 1881 he took a post graduate course in Rush Medical College, and in 1860 Center College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. During the Civil war, he was Assistant Surgeon of Enrollment of the Congressional District, in which Rushville is located. He was a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Military Tract Association, and fraternally was identified with the Masonic Order, as a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. Doctor Speed was an earnest advocate of temperance, affiliated with the Prohibition party, and labored faithfully in its cause, as President of the Christian Citizenship League. From 1861 he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for thirty-five years was a member of the Official Board.

On June 13, 1861, the Doctor was married, at Rushville, to Miss Ellen Virginia Scripps, and four children have brightened their home. Agnes died of scarlet fever when six years old, and Anna died of the same disease at the age of four years. William S. is a journalist, and one of the owners of *The Baltimore World*, published in Baltimore, Maryland. Elizabeth S. is at home. Mrs. Speed is a native of Rushville, and a daughter of Rev. John Scripps, who was born in London in 1785, and became an honored clergyman of the M. E. church; he died in Rushville July 26, 1865, aged nearly eighty years. Her mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Corrie, was born in Scotland, and came to America when nineteen years old, her death occurring in Rushville, May 31, 1866, at the age of sixty-six.

Just at the dawn of day, Doctor Speed entered into rest eternal, leaving behind him the record of a noble, well-spent life.

## JOHN HAMILTON MOSELEY, M. D.

John Hamilton Moseley, M. D., who has been located at Tomah, Wisconsin, since 1885, has not only made a success as a general practitioner, in that town, but has by his public spirit and zeal in every good movement come to be regarded as a public benefactor and a most useful citizen. The life history of Dr. Moseley affords a practical illustration of the force of a manly character. Possessed of the spirit of self-help he began life with a determination to achieve honorable success, and with patient perseverance, tireless industry and steadfast integrity has pursued his high purpose and accomplished results of which he may justly feel proud.

Doctor Moseley was born May 28, 1851, in Cattaraugus county, New York, and comes of Vermont stock, his grandparents having been natives of the Green Mountain State. His parents, Alonzo and Eunice (Hunt) Moseley, were both born in Cattaraugus county, the father on October 28, 1827, the mother September 25, 1831. The family emigrated West in 1852, making the trip from Buffalo, to Racine, Wisconsin, via the Lakes, and from the latter place drove over the country to Monroe county, which, at that time, was a part of La Crosse county. The father pre-empted a quarter section of land, one and one-half miles north of Sparta, which the County recently purchased for the poor farm.

John H. Moseley passed his early life on the farm in Monroe county, attending, in his boyhood, the district school at Beaver Creek, and later the high school at Sparta.

On April 11, 1870, he left home to seek his fortune. His capital consisted of three dollars in his pockets, and the clothing he wore. He went to La Crosse, thence across the Mississippi river, into Minnesota, traveling across the country to St. Charles, where he hired out to work upon a farm at twenty dollars per month until harvest time. During harvest, he worked for three dollars per day, after which he spent four months upon the farm for one hundred dollars. Investing his summer's wages in wheat, he left the early part of December for the logging woods of Black river, Wisconsin, where he found employment scaling timber, during the winter, for Robert Ross, near Neillsville, Wisconsin. Returning to Minnesota in the spring, he passed another summer upon the farm, and again investing in wheat in the fall, returned to the logging woods, where he worked a second winter for the same man, and put in four weeks upon the log drive in the spring. He then went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, to raft logs until harvest time when he again sought Minnesota, when men were in demand at big wages to bind grain. This was before the days of the twine binder, and farmers paid four and five dollars per day for men to bind grain. In this capacity Doctor



J. H. Mosseley, M.D.





Moseley learned the lessons of human sympathy which expanded his character and made him a broad-gauged, liberal-minded man. Having been fortunate in his wheat speculations, he amassed a little fortune of eleven hundred dollars, and then in October, 1872, went to St. Louis to study medicine with Dr. E. E. Sargent, which he continued in that city for five years, preparing himself thoroughly for his profession.

Having decided in favor of Homeopathy, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in March, 1874, after which he spent some time in the hospitals of that city, and in the spring of 1876 he graduated with high honors from the Missouri Medical College (Old School). Doctor Moseley began practice in Olathe, the county seat of Johnson county, Kansas, locating there in May, 1876, and remaining until 1882, when he returned to Wisconsin. For one year he practiced at Warrens Mills, Monroe county, and then returning to Bismarck, North Dakota, continued there for about one year, returning to Wisconsin in 1885, and purchasing the interests of Dr. W. O. Kenyon, of Tomah, where he has since resided. He has met with gratifying success in general practice, and he also conducts a home or sanitarium for patients requiring special treatment, such as Massage, Electricity, Vapor and Hot Water Baths, etc. By his skill in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and ailments of various kinds, Doctor Moseley has gained a high rank among his brother physicians, and established himself completely in the confidence of his fellow citizens, who thoroughly appreciate his ability and devotion to his profession.

The Doctor was reared a Republican, politically, but his ardent sympathy with the temperance cause has led him to join the ranks of the Prohibition party, with which he has been identified since early manhood. He has always been strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, and while in Kansas he was associated with ex-Gov. John P. St. John in the early temperance agitations in that State, taking an active part in the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in Kansas in 1880. He has been an active member of the Independent Order of Good Templars since 1865. In 1888 he was a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket, and again in 1896. Doctor Moseley has served as Alderman and Treasurer of the School Board in Tomah with satisfaction to all concerned. Socially, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Masonic fraternity, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, and Knights of the Maccabees.

On March 22, 1877, Doctor Moseley was married to Miss Clara Clark, a graduate of the St. Louis Normal School, who taught in the schools of Missouri previous to her marriage. Eight children have blessed this union, namely: Parker, Mabel, Edith, Jennie (deceased), Juanita, Cora Marie, Allan Benton and Bryan Alonzo. The older son enlisted in Company K,



Third Wisconsin National Guard, as a private, in the Spanish-American war, and was made a corporal at Chickamauga, where they were stationed a couple of months. He later saw service in Porto Rico, and after returning attended the Milwaukee Normal School with a sister (Edith), where they graduated in 1902. Dr. Moseley and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

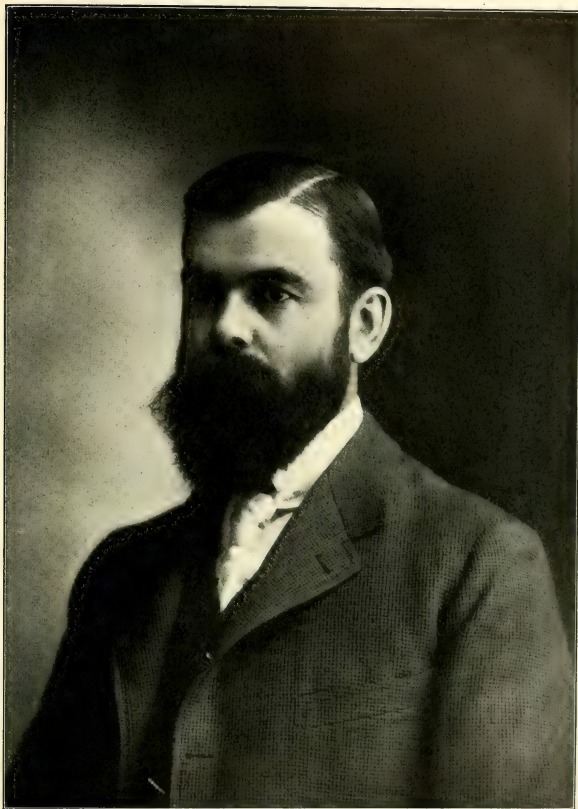
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### JOHN MORRIS DODD, M. D.

The subject of this sketch is identified with the best medical interests of the flourishing city of Ashland, Wisconsin, where for thirteen years he has been in continuous practice. Besides attending to a large general practice he is the proprietor of a private hospital of thirty beds, which he established in 1894, and which is known as Dodd's Hospital.

Samuel Dodd, the father of our subject, was born in England, where on reaching manhood he became a veterinary surgeon. He practiced his profession for a time at Bath, and later at Dundalk, Ireland, and while still a young man crossed the ocean and located at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he became widely known for his skill as a veterinarian. In 1861 he married Catharine Morris, a daughter of John Morris, a descendant of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame, and some of the early Knickerbocker and Jersey families. During the Civil war Samuel Dodd served as veterinarian of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He died in 1867, at the age of forty-five. His wife died two years later, leaving two children, Elizabeth and John M.

John M. Dodd, the subject of our sketch, was born at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1866. After the death of their parents he and his sister lived with their grandmother Morris, a woman of rare good qualities, until her death, in 1875. He then lived for six years with a cousin on a farm, at the end of which time he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. During all this time he was acquiring a good common-school education and laying the foundation for his life work which he a little later decided should be medicine. Working at his trade in summer, and teaching school in his native town in winter, he finally entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated March 8, 1889. Doctor Dodd first located at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, where he founded the Rhinelander Hospital, conducting same until April, 1891, when he transferred his interests to Doctors McIndoe and Daniels, of that city, and removed to Ashland, there entering into partnership with Doctor Rinehart. He has been in Ashland since that time, and in 1894 established his private hospital. At the same



*J. M. Dodd M.D.*







*L. W. Beebe, M.D.*

time he organized the Ashland Training School for Nurses, the first nurses' school in this part of the State, and it was incorporated in 1895.

The practice of Doctor Dodd is general, but he has a special preference for Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, in which lines he has performed nearly all the major operations. He is now serving as Marine Surgeon for the port of Ashland, and is a member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Inter-County Medical Society, and the Ashland County Medical Society, of which he was for six years secretary and for one year president. He is ambitious to keep in the front ranks of his profession, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals on the subjects of surgery and Gynecology.

Doctor Dodd was married in 1889 to Miss Missouri Stoops, of Fordyce, Greene county, Pennsylvania. To Doctor and Mrs. Dodd have been born four children, Florence, Edith, Helen and John M., Jr.



### LOREN W. BEEBE, M. D.

First a pharmacist and later a physician, Doctor Beebe, of West Superior, Wisconsin, has by the adoption of the latter profession followed in the footsteps of his father, who was one of the successful practitioners of the Northwest.

Constantine Beebe, the grandfather of our subject, a native of the State of New York, married a Miss White, and in his early life was a farmer in Genesee county, Michigan. For thirty years he was a druggist in Ovid, Clinton county, Michigan, where he died in 1896, aged seventy-nine years. Casper V. Beebe, the father of our subject, was born in 1844 in Genesee county, Michigan. He there married Maria C. Dickinson, a native of the same county. In his youth he had attended the Flint (Michigan) High School, and the University of Michigan. He studied medicine with a physician at Grand Blanc, Michigan, and in 1870 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. For ten years he was a practitioner at Ovid, Michigan, and for the ensuing five years practiced at Howell, Michigan. He was then at Manistee until 1887, when he removed to West Superior, Wisconsin, and there continued in practice until his death, in February, 1896. His widow, the mother of our subject, is still a resident of West Superior. Their children were: Loren W., our subject; Tessie B., wife of I. P. Lord; Pauline, wife of Theodore J. Worthman; and Frankie C. V., all of West Superior.



Loren W. Beebe was born March 7, 1865, in Genesee county. He received a thorough education in the Manistee High School, and for a time was a student at the University of Michigan. He then became a druggist and pharmacist at Ovid and Flint, Michigan. His choice of a life work, however, was medicine, and in 1887 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining one year, and then entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which school he was graduated in 1891. That year he located for the practice of his profession at West Superior, and since then he has supplemented his previous training by a lecture course at Rush Medical College. He is engaged in general practice, and is meeting with gratifying success.

At Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1894, Doctor Beebe was married to Miss Lillian Denton Pennington, a native of that State. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. Among the social organizations with which he is identified are the Ancient Order United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, Foresters, Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Loyal Guard.



### JAMES ASHLEY BANGS, M. D.

The mining region of Michigan has attracted a large number of physicians of unusual ability and skill, and among these may be mentioned Doctor Bangs, of Iron Mountain, Michigan. He was born in Maine in 1865, and was educated in the high school at Brighton, that State. In 1881 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and three years later was graduated as an M. D. Two and one-half years' practice in the State of New Hampshire followed, and then he acquired invaluable experience by his connection with various asylums—one and one-half years at Oshkosh, six months at the Ward's Island Asylum, New York City, and one year in the King's County Asylum. In 1889 he located in Ironwood, in connection with the Union Hospital, where he remained for three years, when he was appointed Surgeon for the Pewabic Mine, of Iron Mountain. He has taken an active part in the deliberations of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, of which he is a prominent member.

Doctor Bangs was married, on April 25, 1893, to Mrs. Bessie Vallance, of Hurley, Wisconsin, and they have one son, William Ashley, born January 5, 1896. The Doctor affiliates with the F. & A. M. and the R. A. M. of Iron Mountain.





*Geo Swan MD*

## GEORGE ELBRIDGE SWAN, M. D.

George Elbridge Swan, M. D., of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Few American families can trace their ancestry further back than can Doctor Swan, but we shall, however, refer to his genealogy only from the time his ancestors touched American soil. The Doctor is of Scotch-Welsh extraction on the paternal side. Tradition has it that three brothers came from Scotland to America, in the seventeenth century, one locating in Boston, another in Connecticut, and the third in New York. It is from the New York branch of the family tree that our subject is directly descended.

Doctor Swan is a son of Alfred Swan, who was long engaged in business in Eden, Erie county, New York, where our subject was born April 6, 1838. His mother, Polly Benedict, was the sixth in descent from Thomas Benedict, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, where he was born in 1617. The Doctor's paternal grandmother's name was Alger, and she was an aunt of Ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, who was Secretary of War in President McKinley's cabinet. Five months prior to the birth of our subject a fire swept away his father's earthly possessions, and soon after the family moved from Eden to Greenfield, Ohio. Here the boy attended the public schools, and at the age of eleven showed his mettle by gaining the first prize in a class of one hundred for the best composition on "The Vices of Youth." Not feeling satisfied with his location, either on his own account or for the sake of his family, Mr. Swan removed to Michigan, locating in a heavily-wooded district in the Eastern part of the State. Here our subject laid the foundation of his sturdy manhood, whether considered in the physical or intellectual sense of the word. He assisted his father in clearing the land for the homestead, and afterward in establishing it. At the age of seventeen, however, the youth, as was quite natural, became ambitious for a wider field of endeavor and performance, and, bidding adieu to his home and parents, started for the farther West. Before taking up the practical duties of life, he wisely determined to secure further intellectual strength, and for that purpose entered Hillsdale (Michigan) College, where for three years he applied himself faithfully to his studies, and he subsequently engaged in teaching in that State. He continued to perform his pedagogical duties for a period of three years, and in 1863 began the study of medicine under the direction of Doctor Bagg, of Owosso, Michigan, and later with Doctor Dodge, of Detroit. In 1864-65 he attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan, during the latter year entering the Homeopathic College of New York City. He graduated therefrom in 1866, with the degree which he had justly earned, and in 1867 located for practice at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. While thus employed the Doctor made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Woodbridge, to

whom he was married in 1870, and who has been, since that time, his true and helpful assistant. In 1871 Doctor Swan removed to South Bend, Indiana, where he again entered general practice. He remained in that city until 1876, when he located in Beaver Dam, his present place of residence. Here he fortunately was enabled to succeed to the practice of Doctor Thurber; but, being a practical chemist, he decided after a short experience in regular practice, to apply his knowledge in this line to the preparation of medical compounds. His proprietary remedies are well-known in this and other countries. His chief specifics are his Pastiles for the cure of Female Weaknesses, and Lithic Tablets, for the cure of Lithema. The Doctor has also devised a neat little spring, which, set in the shoe heel, prevents shock or jar in walking, and makes the step soft, easy and elastic.

Doctor Swan is a genial, courteous and able gentleman, and his beautiful home in Beaver Dam is a visible witness to the success of his undertakings. He has one son, George B. Swan, who was born in 1878, graduated in 1898 from the Shattuck School, at Faribault, Minnesota, and is now a student at Madison, fitting himself for the legal profession.

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### J. ADELARD RENÉ, M. D.

Scattered throughout the Northwest, in the Lake Superior region, are many representatives of the old French families, whose ancestors first gave to the civilized world this rich industrial district, now teeming with multiplied prosperity. It is doubtful if any can be found whose ancestry in the new country dates farther back than that of Doctor René, the subject of this sketch, now a well-known physician and writer of Superior, Wisconsin. The family is traced back to 1700, and until within the present century the name was written René-de-Cottret. The ancestors of our subject were pioneers of the Province of Quebec, and in the village of Nicolet, Jean René, the Doctor's grandfather, was born and reared. He married Cecile Therien, also a native of Canada, and for many years engaged in the lumbering trade, dying in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Aime René, the Doctor's father, was born at Nicolet, Quebec, in 1838. He married Ezilda Lord, a native of Yamachiche, same Province, and is now a resident of St. Hyacinthe, going there to live about two years ago, after retiring from active business life, and leaving St. Guillaume, where for the past thirty years he had been engaged in business as a farmer, hotel proprietor and merchant. He has acquired considerable wealth and his recreation is the speeding of fast horses.



J. P. Smith, Mrs.





J. Adelard René, our subject, was born at Ste. Monique, Province of Quebec, June 12, 1868. He acquired his early education at St. Guillaume, where he removed when three years of age with his father's family. Later he completed a course of study at Nicolet Seminary. His medical education was received at Victoria Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He at once located at West Superior, Wisconsin, where he has since remained in active practice. For three years he has served as health officer of the city, and is now holding that office. He is the Examining Physician for the New York Life Insurance Company and the Prudential Company and for a number of fraternal insurance societies, and is now serving his second term as President of the local French Society, the Union Canadienne-Française. He has been President of the Douglas County Medical Society, and is an active member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine of Duluth and Superior. He is a member of the Superior Driving Association, and served as its president, having inherited a fondness for horses, which he still cultivates. He is the owner of "Dal Dewey," one of the fastest race horses of this part of the country, having raced him successfully for two seasons.

While devoted to his profession and giving to it the attention which a large practice compels, Doctor René has also a literary side to his character, which he indulges in the writing of short stories for the standard magazines. Recently he has been writing for some of the leading periodicals of the North and East, and he has promised the *Saturday Review* a short story now and then. As a writer of short tales he has met with very marked success. The individuality of his style is touched with an elegance and finish that does him pleasing compliment. A small volume of his short stories has been successfully published under the title of "Wanderings of French Ed, and Other Stories," and his next book, which is entitled "Priest and Man," is now in the hands of his publishers, and will soon be on the market. Judging from the flattering comments of the literary press about his first book, it is safe to predict success for his next work. In politics Doctor René is a Democrat, and in 1902 he had the honor of receiving the unanimous nomination for Congress at the Democratic Convention held at Chippewa Falls, and while failing to win his campaign, it was the most successful ever fought against the Republican nominee, and he succeeded in cutting down the Republican majority of at least ten thousand votes, thereby materially strengthening the Democratic party in the Eleventh District of the State of Wisconsin. The following is one of the many complimentary articles published about the Doctor during his Congressional campaign, and the fact that it was published in a Republican paper speaks with more force:

Dr. René, who is the candidate from Superior for Congress, is a fine example of the class of young men who have in recent years become prominent in public affairs. It has not been long ago that popular impression favored only men of elderly age for positions of high trust. The instances in which young men have gone to the front and been successful are very numerous. We have only to refer to President Roosevelt, W. J. Bryan, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Senator Beveridge of Indiana and many others, to show that men who have not yet reached the age of forty have been found capable and efficient in every way to fill offices to which they have been elected. More than this such men, when properly equipped, have been found to be most active, the most fearless and yet conservative of all classes of men in public life, and they seem to be endowed with the faculty of rallying around them enthusiasm and holding the confidence of the masses.

Dr. René, who appears upon the political arena in this strong Republican Congressional district of Wisconsin, is about thirty-five years of age, and yet there are back of him fifteen years of a career which, while devoted to his favorite profession, that of medicine, has allowed him to take great interest in all matters of life around him. He opened his office in Superior in 1889, having come here from Montreal, Canada, where he was born. He has resided in this city ever since, and aside from his practice, as a physician and surgeon, he soon became remarkably popular with our people owing to his strong personality and the continued interest that he manifested in affairs of importance to the city's welfare. Early in his residence here he recognized the need of a well conducted city health department, and it was largely his enthusiasm and through his suggestions that led to the establishment of the city health department of which he was made the first commissioner. In assuming this public office he found time out of his medical practice to place the department on a firm basis, and it was only fitting last spring when a Democratic mayor and city administration were chosen, that he should be asked again to take charge of the department. It is largely owing to his energies that the city of Superior is now enjoying the best health that it has had for years, being now entirely free from all kinds of epidemic diseases.

If the citizens of Superior were asked to point out one of their number, who is attending to a large professional practice, who is in charge of an important part of the city administration and who finds time in addition to devote to many other salutary phases of public life, they would select Dr. René as an example. While this gentleman stands high in his profession, he does not in the least seek to make public his work in medicine, yet it is not improper to state that he has been prominent in the societies of physicians and surgeons and that he has contributed much to medical and other literature. It is a fact that *The Leader* states on its own account that Dr. René's popularity has come largely through his associations professionally with our people. He is an all-round, everyday sort of a man, and has always made a friend of every acquaintance. He is animated and picturesque in speech, cordial and most chivalrous in manner, a man of strong convictions. He has made a study of public matters just as he would endeavor to analyze a case in his profession. Having had strong convictions in regard to political matters, and having expressed them without reserve, his Democratic friends saw in him a most suitable man to send to Congress. Dr. René's friends in Superior, and they are not confined to any one party, have been greatly pleased with his nomination and will work for him until the polls close on election day.

In addition to their esteem for Dr. René, and the recognition by them of his qualifications for the office for which he has entered, they feel doubly interested in having—and it will be the first time—a Congressman from the city of Superior, the second city in Wisconsin. They claim that it is unnecessary to give details as to the justice so apparent in





*Jefferson Owen M.D.*

this matter. There are so many interests at stake in this large city requiring the attention of a Congressman that it seems most remarkable that such interests have so long been confided to a Congressman outside of this city. They point for instance to the fact that the federal building, that should long ago have been located here, has only recently been secured, and that other government matters, vital to Superior, have been only slowly and lately awakened. There is no question but what a Congressman from Superior would work a vital change at Washington relative to this city's welfare and it would not be surprising to see a large number of our citizens support Dr. René in this campaign.

In a general way Dr. René says on some topics:

"My idea of protection is that it should protect the consumer and the tariff schedules should be modified so as to prevent their affording shelter to monopolies. The coal situation of today illustrates very well the huge power of the trusts and the dire results of our protective tariff as it now exists. It is within the power of Congress to prevent the possibilities of such conditions, by removing the protective tariff from all articles controlled by trusts and that is the only safe way to deal with trusts. The Philippine policy antagonizes the principles on which this government was founded and for the first time in the glorious history of this country our government has broken utterly our best and wisest traditions, and while the Republicans may try to justify the present policy by reference to the past history of American expansion, sanctioned by the Democratic party, still it must be remembered that the Democratic party never acquired any territory that it did not sign a covenant with the inhabitants that they should receive all the rights of American citizenship and also all the protection of the constitution, but such is not the case with the Philippines.

"About Cuba, didn't our government agree and promise the people of Cuba upon their establishment of a government we would surrender the sovereignty and control of the island to them? But long before our army was withdrawn from the island the Platt amendment was passed, restricting that very control. I believe that we owe it to the people of Cuba to relieve them from the conditions of being a dependent nation, and I can not see how any scheme of reciprocity can justify the action of our government, or give any permanent satisfaction to those people."



## H. JEFFERSON OBRIEN, M. D.

Among the young physicians of West Superior, Wisconsin, whose ability and energy have won high place in the confidence of the people and of the medical fraternity as well, Dr. H. Jefferson Obrien holds a very high place. He was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, in 1869, and secured such education as was offered in the public schools of Hudson. For six years he was engaged in newspaper work in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, two years of that time being editor of *The Northern Press Bureau*, and he was a member of the Minneapolis Press Club. In 1889 he entered Hamlin University, and in 1895 had won his degree of M. D. from that institution.

Immediately after his graduation Doctor Obrien went to West Superior, Wisconsin, and opened up an office. His quick sympathy and natural intelli-



gence, coupled with his thorough preparation for his profession, soon won for him a high standing, and he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine, the Douglas County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He holds the position of Examining Surgeon for the Northern Division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee & Omaha Railroad, and is Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, and the Metropolitan Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies of New York. He is also Medical Examiner for several fraternal orders, among which are the I. O. of F., M. W. A., K. O. T. M. and U. O. of F.

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### MATHEW S. HOSMER, M. D.

The professional attainments of Doctor Hosmer, who is a well-known physician and surgeon of Ashland, Wisconsin, considerably exceed the regular course of instruction received at a medical college. He has not only had the benefit of a post-graduate course, but has pursued his studies abroad since identifying himself with the medical interests of Ashland. He has won a wide and influential practice, and is held in the highest esteem for his notable success in his profession.

Artemus Hosmer, the grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Michigan, coming to that State in the early days from his old home near Boston, Massachusetts, and bringing to the hardships and privations of a pioneer life, a willing and worthy wife and seventeen children. He followed farming and contracting at New Boston, Wayne county, Michigan, until his death. Andrew Jackson Hosmer, the father of our subject, was born in Wayne county, Michigan, in 1829. In his early life he followed blacksmithing, and later devoted his attention mainly to farming. He married Miss Martha Eldred, a native of Elyria, Ohio, and is now a resident of Romulus, Wayne county, Michigan. His children were as follows: Mary, John, Albert, Mathew S., Andrew, Jennie, James, Charles, Addie, Harriet and Eli.

Mathew S. Hosmer was born at New Boston, Michigan, November 17, 1856. After receiving a good high school education, he taught school for three years in Jackson and Wayne counties, Michigan, and then beginning the study of medicine, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1882. Doctor Hosmer began his medical career at Maple Ridge, Michigan, where he remained in practice for two and a half years, when he located at Ashland, Wisconsin, where he has since remained an active practitioner.



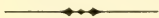
*Mr. S. Hasmer M. D.*



During the winter of 1892 Doctor Hosmer took up post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, and during the winter of 1894-95 he studied in Europe, visiting Dresden, Berlin and Vienna, spending seven months of study in the last named city. Upon his return home he took another course in New York City. Doctor Hosmer is now Visiting Physician and Surgeon at St. Joseph Hospital. He is Examiner for about fifteen insurance companies, and Examining Physician for the A. O. U. W., Modern Woodmen, and Maccabees, and is surgeon for the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific Railway companies. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Inter-County Medical Society, the Anglo-American Medical Society of Vienna, and the Ashland County Medical Society. Of the latter he has served as President. He established, and from 1884 to 1889 operated, the Hosmer Hospital at Ashland, Wisconsin. Among the fraternal orders Doctor Hosmer is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Doctor Hosmer was married in Flint, Michigan, in 1886, to Miss Anna McDonald, and they have become the parents of three children, Helen, Roscoe and Margaret.

Of the brothers of Dr. Hosmer, Andrew, James and Charles are practicing physicians in Utah, Charles being a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Andrew and James of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan.



### WALTER A. HAZELTON, M. D.

As a leading and public-spirited citizen of the thriving city of Baraboo, Wisconsin, it would be difficult to find a more representative resident than was the subject of this sketch, who located in the city in 1892, and, since then, in a variety of ways, attested the vigor and worth of his influence in the upbuilding of its better institutions. He was President of the Baraboo Railway Young Men's Christian Association, an organization which has the finest buildings of that association in the State. At the last international convention of the Association in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Doctor Hazelton was a delegate. He was a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Baraboo, was Superintendent of its Sunday-school for three years, and a member of the Board of Trustees.

Doctor Hazelton was born in Will county, Illinois, April 21, 1868, a son of Norman and Almira (Frost) Hazelton. The father was a native of Vermont, and when a young man moved, in 1840, to Will county, Illinois.

Mrs. Almira (Frost) Hazelton was a daughter of Colonel Frost, whose father was a Revolutionary officer and a resident of Schuyler county, New York. Our subject attended the district schools of Will county, and later the city schools at Morrison, Illinois. For two years he was a student at the Northwestern University, and then taught school for three years. Matriculating at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1892, and the same year located at Baraboo, where he purchased the practice of Dr. E. A. Cross, and soon had a wide and influential practice. On November 16, 1901, Doctor Hazelton turned his Baraboo practice over to his brother, and he, himself, located in Wausau, Wisconsin, where it is safe, in the light of his past experience, to predict great success for him.

Doctor Hazelton is a member of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society. He is High Chief Ranger of the United Order of Foresters, and in May, 1899, was delegate of the local lodge to the Supreme Court. He is also the local Examining Physician for that order, and for the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican.

On November 2, 1892, Doctor Hazelton was married to Miss Minnie Miller, of Brockport, New York, and to them have been born two children: Helen G., born in 1894; and Walter A., Jr., born in 1896.

Charles N. Hazelton, the eldest brother of our subject, is a prominent practicing physician at Morrison, Illinois.

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### RUSSELL BROUGHTON, M. D.

Russell Broughton, M. D., of Dwight, Illinois, is a member of the staff of physicians of the Leslie F. Keeley Company, and has charge of all patients afflicted with the Opium, or any other Drug habit, and as well is in charge of the Women's Department. This position he has held for eight years, and his efficient work in that Department was worthy of special note, and added to the high reputation of the institution.

Doctor Broughton was born May 16, 1842, at Racine, Wisconsin, but during his boyhood his parents removed to Albany, Green county, Wisconsin, where much of his youth was spent. He attended the public schools, and the Academy at Milton, Wisconsin, and, as a young man, served in the Civil war, in Company C, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In 1865, he began the study of medicine with Drs. J. M. Evans and C. M. Smith, of Evansville, Wisconsin, and, on completing his preparatory reading, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he received his degree of M. D.





*R. Broughton M.D.*





in the spring of 1869. For many years he was an active practitioner at Brodhead, Wisconsin, and in 1890 he went to Dwight, Illinois, where he took treatment in the Keeley Institute, and soon afterward was placed on the medical staff of that institute. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and for four years was a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners at Brodhead. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, having been a member of Bicknell Lodge, No. 71, F. & A. M., at Brodhead, since 1869, and Evansville Chapter, No. 35, since 1867. He is a charter member of W. W. Patton Post, No. 90, G. A. R., Brodhead, Wisconsin.

In February, 1869, Doctor Broughton was married, at Albany, Wisconsin, to Miss Julia A. Smiley, daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Smiley, formerly a leading citizen of that town, and they have two sons: William S. and James R.

[Since the above was written, Doctor Broughton has resigned his position at Dwight, and has resumed the active practice of his profession, with location at Rockford, Illinois. He pays especial attention to Nervous cases, Opium and other Drug Addictions, including Alcohol, and is meeting with the success his ability and skill merit.]

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### WILLIAM ELLIOTT, M. B.

William Elliott, M. B., of Escanaba, Michigan, is a young physician of much promise. He was born in Canada in 1867, and educated in the schools at Owen Sound and Meaford, graduating from the high school of the latter place in 1894. The year previous he had begun the study of medicine, and in 1897 the degree of M. B. was conferred upon him by Toronto University. He began the practice of his profession at Daggett, Michigan, but remained there a short time only, when he located at Powers, later removing to his present place, and has proven himself so far a worthy disciple of Esculapius. He has merited the honors that he has received, being Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Massachusetts Mutual, and the Northwestern of Milwaukee. He is a member of and Examiner for the Star of Bethlehem, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs also to the Foresters. The Doctor meets his professional brothers in the Upper Peninsula Medical Society.

Doctor Elliott in 1899 was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Martin, of Owen Sound, Canada.

## ARTHUR GENTER, B. S., M. D.

Arthur Genter, B. S., M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a native of Illinois, born in that State in the year 1870. His father was a farmer of Wisconsin, and our subject enjoyed his literary training in the Northern Indiana State Normal School. From that institution he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of B. S. For two years he served as Principal of a high school in Illinois, and during that period commenced his medical studies with Dr. William Elliott, of Peotone. In 1891 he entered the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated three years later with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Genter at once located at Sheboygan, and commenced practice in his present office, one of the most completely furnished in that section of the State. His services from the first have been in general and continuous demand, and both as a physician and surgeon he is widely and favorably known. He is a member of the Sheboygan County and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and is Examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Association of New Jersey, the Bankers' Life of Iowa, New York Life, New York Mutual, and for the L. O. T. M. and other fraternal societies; he is the State Medical Examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America.

Our subject was married, in 1894, to Miss Kate Collins, of Peotone, Illinois, a daughter of Michael Collins, who is a banker of that place. They have two children, Harold and Margaret.

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ROBERT NICHOLS, M. D.

Robert Nichols, M. D., who, since 1887, has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, is a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he was born December 31, 1862, a son of John Nichols, a prominent architect of that place. His literary education was obtained in the public schools of his town, and he was graduated from the high school at that place in 1883. He followed his work in the common schools by a special course in the University of Wisconsin, but having decided to enter the medical profession, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in 1887. Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, was chosen as the scene of his first labors at his profession, and so kindly did she take to the young physician, so quickly did she recognize his ability, that his first location has so far been his last. He is a member of the State Homeo-



*R. M. Nichols. Jun. D*



pathic Medical Society, and socially belongs to the R. A. M. The Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company and the New York Life Insurance Company have both claimed his services as their regular Examiner. The Doctor is a well-known writer for the Homeopathic Medical Journals, on the lines of general practice, and has been Village Physician for a number of years.

In 1891 Doctor Nichols was united in marriage with Miss Inez Ashcraft, of Sheboygan Falls, and they have become the parents of five children: Esther, Winifred, Philip, Laura and Marjorie.

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### NATHANIEL A. HERRING, M. D.

Nathaniel A. Herring, M. D., of Benton Harbor, Michigan, was born in Indiana in 1856, and secured his preliminary education in the Goshen, Indiana, city schools, after which he took a special course in the Indiana State University. He is a graduate of the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, is a member of the Bennett Alumni Association, of the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society, and of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

Doctor Herring practiced his profession for seventeen years in Indiana, locating in 1897 in Benton Harbor, where he has since built up a very extensive and lucrative practice. The Doctor is a social, genial gentleman, and has traveled quite extensively. He has visited various institutions devoted to post-graduate and special teaching, located in our larger cities, and is in every sense qualified to practice his chosen profession.

The Doctor was married, in 1881, to Miss Lucy E. Wright, of Bremen, Indiana. They have one son, Fred J., who is a student in the Benton Harbor High School.

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### M. H. HARTWIG, M. D.

M. H. Hartwig, M. D., of Port Washington, Wisconsin, is a native of Ozaukee county, that State, where he was born April 21, 1864. His father, Dr. Theodore Hartwig, was a native of Germany, born in 1820, and was graduated from the Marburg University, Germany, in 1845. In the following year he came to Wisconsin, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Doctor Hartwig received his literary education in the Detroit (Mich.) public schools, and for four and a half years after leaving school, was engaged in the drug business at the Cream City. In 1885 he commenced his profes-



sional studies at that place, and in the same year entered the Detroit Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1889 with his degree of M. D. After graduating the Doctor spent one and a half years in the Hooper Hospital, at Detroit, after which he located at Cedarburg, Wisconsin, where his father resided and practiced. With him he entered into partnership, but in 1891 our subject settled at Port Washington. Here he has established and developed a lucrative practice in medicine and surgery, and has been honored in being selected to the positions of City and County Physician.

The Doctor was married, in 1890, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Rochester, Michigan, a daughter of a well known medical practitioner of that place. They have three children, Millie, Earl and Albert.

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#### H. W. SHELDON, A. B., A. M., M. D.

H. W. Sheldon, A. B., A. M., M. D., of Negaunee, Michigan, is a native of New York, where his birth occurred in 1854. In 1881 he received the degree of A. B. from Brown University, and two years later the degree of A. M. In 1882 he began the study of medicine, and entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, was graduated in 1885. For one full term after his graduation he was Interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and then for a year engaged in general practice in the "Windy City." In 1887 he located in Negaunee, and has built up an extensive practice, chiefly among the mining fraternity. Doctor Sheldon is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the F. & A. M. and to the K. T. Doctor Sheldon is medical examiner for a number of the best old line insurance companies, and is local Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

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#### CHARLES R. NUTT, M. D.

Charles R. Nutt, M. D., of Plymouth, Wisconsin, is a son of William Nutt, and was born in Iowa in 1865. He is a graduate of the Plymouth high school, and was early thrown upon his own resources. To support himself and to enable him to pursue his medical studies, he engaged in any honorable employment which was offered, and at one time worked in a cheese factory during the summer months, teaching county school in the winter. In 1889 he was enabled to commence systematically the study of



C. R. Nutt. M.D.



medicine with Dr. A. J. Rosenberry, of Wausau, Wisconsin, and in the following year entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he remained three years, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1894, with the degree of M. D. Shortly afterward he returned to Plymouth, Wisconsin, and established himself in general practice, giving special attention, however, to Diseases of the Nose and Throat, in the treatment of which he has met with marked success. Doctor Nutt has acceptably served for several years as City Physician and Health Officer of Plymouth.

In 1899 the Doctor formed a partnership with Dr. E. C. Dollard, a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of that year.

Doctor Nutt is identified with the F. & A. M. and is Medical Examiner for the New York Life, the Aetna and Equitable Insurance Companies.

In 1894 Doctor Nutt wedded Miss Grace Burton, of Plymouth, formerly a teacher in the public schools of the city.

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### JAMES FRANKLIN ADAMS, M. D.

James Franklin Adams, M. D., of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, won his way to the front rank of physicians and surgeons by his successful treatment of patients in the Smallpox Emergency Hospital in Chicago, where he was appointed shortly after his graduation. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born in 1867. The University of Toronto afforded him excellent mental training, and for two years after leaving school, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Michigan. In 1889, he entered the office of Dr. Ernest L. Hayford, of Chicago, and remained with him during his four years course in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, whence he was graduated in 1893, as a Doctor of Medicine. The first six months after his graduation he practiced with Doctor Boddiger under the supervision of Dr. Bayard Holmes, of Chicago, and was then appointed Physician-in-charge of the Emergency Hospital for Smallpox, where he remained during the erection of the new hospital, in that time caring for two hundred sixty-two cases of the dreaded disease. On leaving the Emergency Hospital, he went to the Mt. Forest Hospital, where he practiced for two years, returning after a short vacation to Chicago, where he practiced until the fall of 1897. In November, 1897, Doctor Adams located in Mount Pleasant, and has since engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is Examining Surgeon for the Canada Life Assurance Company and several fraternal orders.

## JULIA WOODZICKA, M. D.

Julia Woodzicka, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a native of the Badger State, being a marked type of the self-made and progressive woman. The Doctor is a graduate of the Ryan high school of Appleton, Wisconsin, and has taken a partial course at Lawrence University, in the same city. After completing the junior year in the University named she decided to adopt the profession of a trained nurse. After fitting herself for the work, she followed that vocation for some time, her thoughts being naturally directed toward a medical career. In 1895 she was matriculated at the Women's Medical College, Chicago, and graduated therefrom in 1899, with the degree of M. D. It should be stated that the expenses of her entire course had been already provided for by her efforts as a teacher and trained nurse, so that she was enabled to leave college free of debt, which can be said of comparatively few practitioners.

In August, 1899, Doctor Woodzicka settled in Sheboygan, where she has met with success which comes from industry and well-directed efforts. She has given special attention to Surgery and is destined to become well known in that department of medicine.



## PRESTON H. SHARP, M. D.

Preston H. Sharp, M. D., of Mt. Vernon, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Westerville, Ohio, in 1848, a son of John W. Sharp. His literary education was obtained in the Albion (Wisconsin) Academy, and in the Commercial College of Dubuque, Iowa, from which latter institution he was graduated. For a time he engaged in teaching in the public schools of Illinois. In 1871 he married Miss Mila B. Elwell, also a teacher in Illinois. For some time after their marriage they continued to teach, but both having a predilection for the medical profession, they decided to enter the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, where they continued for a year, and then transferred to the Columbus (Ohio) Medical College, graduating in 1884. Immediately after graduating the Doctors settled in Monona, Iowa, where they practiced for five years. This was followed by two and one-half years at Storm Lake, Iowa, and in 1894 they went to Wisconsin, Dr. Preston H. locating in Mt. Vernon, Dane county, and Dr. Mila B. in Madison, Wisconsin.

MILA B. SHARP, M. D. It is one of the interesting facts in connection with the medical education of the Drs. Sharp that they attended lectures to-



*Julia Hoodzicka M. 18.*









PRESTON H. SHARP, M. D.

gether and graduated in the same class. In her early womanhood, Dr. Mila B. Sharp was, as stated above, a teacher. She was born in La Salle county, Illinois, November 14, 1849, daughter of Samuel B. Elwell, and granddaughter of Stilman Elwell, who was of English parentage and became a salt water sailor; later in life he became one of the pioneers of Michigan. Samuel B. Elwell, the father of Doctor Sharp, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, in 1822, and, when a young man, moved to La Salle county, Illinois, where he married Miss Elizabeth Dolph. To them were born five children, namely: Mila Belle (Doctor Sharp); Eveline, deceased; Adeline, a practicing physician of Washington, D. C.; Stephen, a resident of La Salle county, Illinois; and Jessie, deceased.

Mila Belle Elwell, in her girlhood, attended the village and city schools, and at the early age of seventeen years began teaching in her native county. To more thoroughly equip herself for the life of a teacher, she completed a course of study in one of the State Normal schools. At the age of twenty-two she married Preston H. Sharp, but continued to teach for several years after her marriage. To this union were born three children, but one of whom, Ray E., a dentist of Edgerton, Wisconsin, is now living. Professionally Dr. Mila B. Sharp is a member of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. The Doctor affiliates fraternally with the Order of the Eastern Star, while Dr. Preston H. is identified with the Masonic Order.

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#### HENRY S. SMITH, B. S., M. S., M. D.

Henry S. Smith, B. S., M. S., M. D., of Negaunee, Michigan, is a well-known and highly esteemed young physician, who in the few years of his active work as general practitioner, has met with remarkable success. He was born in Illinois in 1871, and was educated in Parsons College, Iowa, where, in 1893, he was graduated with the degree of B. S., and in 1896 received the degree of M. S., from the same institution. In 1893 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in 1896. Immediately after the conferring of his degree of M. D., he received the appointment of House Physician in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago, and remained there for one and one-half years. When he severed his connection with that institution in Chicago, he joined Doctor Carpenter, at Iron Mountain, Michigan, and remained with him for a short time, locating in August, 1898, at Negaunee. His contact with older and more experienced physicians has given him an unusual advantage, of which he has not failed to avail himself, and consequently has met with a success most unusual.

Doctor Smith is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was married in 1899, to Miss Mabel Colton, of Beatrice, Nebraska.

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### FRANK C. DUNN, M. D.

Frank C. Dunn, M. D., an able young practitioner at St. Johns, Michigan, has gained the confidence of that community in a marked degree, and his friends predict for him a bright future in the profession.

Doctor Dunn is a native of St. Johns, born September 16, 1871, and as a boy received a practical education in the public schools of that city. He then prepared for his professional career, graduating in 1892 from the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery (Regular School) in Detroit. For four years and a half he practiced at Fowler, Michigan, but he has since located in his old home. In 1897, and again in 1898, 1899 and 1900 he was appointed County Physician. His re-appointments are the best evidence possible of his faithful discharge of duties in that position. He is an active worker of the Clinton County Medical Society, in which he has served as Vice-President, and also belongs to the Michigan State Medical Society.

The New York Life Insurance Company claims his services as Medical Examiner. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Knights of Pythias, St. Johns Lodge, No. 182, and Ionia Lodge, No. 548, B. P. O. E.

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### EDWARD A. RUNYAN, M. D.

Edward A. Runyan, M. D., a prominent physician of Harbor Springs, Michigan, was born in that State in 1863. He obtained his education in the public schools of Genesee county, completing the courses in both the Linden and Fenton schools. In 1884 he entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and taking the medical course in that institution was graduated in 1887, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first located in Perry, Michigan, where for nine years he met with unqualified success. In 1896 he located in Harbor Springs, and has worked his way to the front rank of the physicians in the vicinity of the place. He is Medical Examiner for all the fraternal orders in the town, and also for several insurance companies at Harbor Springs. Socially he belongs to the F. & A. M. and the K. of P., at the same place. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society.

In 1892 Doctor Runyan was married to Miss Nettie Barnum, of Perry, Michigan, and they have one son, Russell.



*F. C. Sumner M.D.*





## CHARLES E. QUIGG, M. D.

Charles E. Quigg, M. D., who has been engaged in practice at Tomah, Wisconsin, since 1883, has attained more than local fame in his profession and he is also well-known in political circles in that section.

Doctor Quigg was born September 30, 1852, in Ticonderoga, New York, and received every advantage for thorough training, both in literature and in his profession, having attended various standard institutions during his boyhood and youth. He completed his medical studies at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1880, and he began practice immediately at Fox Lake and Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, in 1883 coming to Tomah, where he has since remained. He has, by skill and efficiency, built up a wide and lucrative practice, and his many admirable personal qualities have won him the esteem and praise of the entire community. His fellow citizens have shown their appreciation of his genuine worth by calling him to various offices of responsibility and importance, and he has served seven years as Health Officer of Tomah, four terms as Mayor of that city, and one term (1893-94) as member of the State Assembly from his district, although it is a Republican stronghold and he a staunch Democrat. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners, and in 1899 received re-appointment to the same, for a term of four years. Doctor Quigg's brother physicians, also, have honored him in various ways. In 1883 he was elected President of the Wisconsin State Eclectic Medical Society; he is an honorary member of the Illinois State Medical Society; and in 1893 he was a delegate to the World's Congress of Medico-Climatology. He is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association. Doctor Quigg is licensed to practice in four States—Wisconsin, Illinois, Colorado and California. Fraternally he is a Mason, and a member of various other orders.

In February, 1884, Doctor Quigg was married in Tunnel City, Wisconsin, to Miss Clara E. Gould.

## EDWARD AMES, M. D.

Edward Ames, M. D., has for the past ten years been a prominent practitioner of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He brought to the field for practice, which he there entered, the ripened experience of almost a score of years in his profession, and the training he had gained at two prominent institutions of medical learning. The fleeting years he has passed at Kalamazoo have been abundantly rewarded.

Doctor Ames was born at West Rutland, Vermont, January 28, 1851, son of Charles and Adelia D. (Ward) Ames; the father is now a resident of Kaneville, Illinois, and the mother died there in July, 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject in 1855, when four years of age, was brought by his parents to Kane county, Illinois, where he was reared, and in the common schools received the groundwork of his education. He then attended Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois, and later Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Illinois. The finishing touches of his literary education he received by private instruction from Rev. W. L. Hyde, at Sherman, New York. His professional education was begun in the office of Dr. H. B. Osborne, of Kalamazoo. For three years he remained in his office, in the meantime attending lectures at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1874. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Sherman, New York, and continued there until 1892, the only interruption being an attendance at a course of lectures in the University of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1881. In 1892 he located at Kalamazoo, and has since enjoyed a large general practice.

Doctor Ames is a member of the Chautauqua county (New York) Medical Society, in which he has filled various offices; is a member of the New York State Medical Association, and of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. He is an enthusiastic Mason, a member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, F. & A. M.; Westfield Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M.; Kalamazoo Council, No. 63, R. & S. M.; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, K. T.; De Witt Clinton Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree; and Saladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

The Doctor was married October 25, 1876, at Kaneville, Illinois, to Miss Cornelia A. Hoyt, daughter of Thaddeus Hoyt, of Elburn, Illinois. To Doctor and Mrs. Ames have been born two children, Jessie H. and Thaddeus H.

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### OSCEOLA C. QUEEN, M. D.

Osceola C. Queen, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon of Hannibal, Missouri, is a representative of the regular school of practice, and, by his successful treatment of the cases committed to his care, has won the confidence of the community in an enviable degree.

Doctor Queen was born June 10, 1864, at Cold Springs, Polk county, Texas, a son of Middleton J. and Viney Queen. When he was four years old his parents removed to Madison county, Texas, where he remained until the winter of 1882, his education being begun in the common schools of that





*Fred J. Perry M.D.*

place. He also attended the high school at Huntsville, Texas, but, as his thirst for knowledge was not satisfied with a limited course, he determined to secure a collegiate education, even though his own work must provide the funds. In January, 1883, he entered Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and during six years of earnest study he paid his own expenses, his vacations being spent in teaching in various places in Texas. In the fall of 1888 he began his professional studies in the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in February, 1891. For a short time he practiced at Fort Worth, Texas, but in the spring of 1892, he located at Hannibal. His ability and skill soon won recognition, and he now enjoys an extensive practice.

On May 31, 1893, Doctor Queen was married in Waco, Texas, to Miss Leah D. Easter, a native of the Lone Star State, and two children have blessed this union, Velma O., and Manzilla. Doctor Queen and his estimable wife are identified with the Baptist church, and he belongs to several fraternal organizations, including Marion Lodge, No. 36, G. W. O. O. F., Corinthian Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., Eureka Chapter, O. E. S., No. 28, and St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, W. B. F.



### FRED J. PERRY, M. D.

Fred J. Perry, M. D., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Among the medical men of the Badger State, who have kept pace with the rapid advancement of their profession, by constant study under competent instructors, may be mentioned Dr. Fred J. Perry.

Doctor Perry is a native of Columbia county, Wisconsin, born in 1865, a son of Fred Perry, a farmer of that county. He passed his early days on the home farm, and was early reared to habits of industry and frugality, an early training that has had much to do with his later success. He attended the local schools, and in 1885 was graduated from the high school at Lodi, Wisconsin. That fall he began his medical readings under the direction of Doctor Blake, of Lodi, with whom he remained for six months, when he entered the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. During the summer vacations of his college course, he read in the office of Doctor Stevens, of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin. In 1888 he received his degree of M. D. from the college in Cincinnati, and at once opened his office in Fort Atkinson, where he practiced until May, 1889. He then went to New York City, and took a post-graduate course, and then after another year's practice in Fort Atkinson, he took another course in post-graduate



work in New York City, this time paying especial attention to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. His constant study had attracted the attention and won the admiration of the people in Fort Atkinson, and after another year's practice, followed by a course in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1892, practice came to him without limit, and he found himself in the front rank of Fort Atkinson's physicians. He continued his practice from 1892 to 1899 without further interruptions, but that year he made a professional trip to Europe, studying in the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, and Berlin, where in addition to pursuing the recent developments in general medicine, he again made a specialty of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Doctor Perry is a member of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the K. of P., and is a Mason of the Chapter degree.

In 1897 Doctor Perry formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. H. O. Caswell, a son of the ex-Congressman Lucian Caswell, of Fort Atkinson. Doctor Caswell is a graduate of the Fort Atkinson high school and of Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1897. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He married Miss Winifred Sheldon, of Fort Atkinson, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth.

Doctor Perry was married, in 1890, to Miss May Elizabeth Caswell, and by this union has two daughters, Lucia and Marion.



### MINNIE McCLELLAND HOPKINS, M. D.

The medical profession offers many attractions to the gentler sex, and in it many women have acquired enviable places. Among those of the Badger State who are rapidly rising in their chosen work, is Minnie McClelland Hopkins, of Oconto, Wisconsin, who is one of the leading homeopathic physicians in that vicinity. Descended from a line of thinkers, she early evinced a desire to heal everything afflicted that she could find. Her grandfather, Garrett V. Hopkins, born in 1798, and died in 1892, was a pioneer physician of Fulton County, Illinois. Her father is an electrician of rare ability, and her mother, previous to her marriage, was a successful school teacher. Dr. Minnie Hopkins was born in Astoria, Illinois, and the early death of her mother left her, the sole survivor of five children, to the fostering care of her maternal grandparents, by whom she was carefully reared and trained for her life work. She received her literary training in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. In 1889 she began the



Mrs. M. Hopkins M.D.







Geo Conner M.D

study of medicine under the able direction of Dr. William D. Gentry, of Chicago, and after one year entered the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, where she remained two years, then entering the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which institution she was graduated in 1894, with the degree of M. D. She began her medical practice on the West Side in Chicago, but after two years settled in Oconto, Wisconsin, where her remarkable ability and genial nature have won for her a large practice. She is a member of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society, the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Society, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Her womanly intuition, coupled with her knowledge of the science of medicine, have made her well-known as a diagnostician, and she has been chosen Medical Examiner of a number of insurance orders.

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### GEORGE COVERT, M. D.

George Covert, M. D., for many years a physician in high standing in Clinton, Wisconsin, was with one exception the oldest continuous resident of that place.

The Doctor was born in Seneca county, New York, December 7, 1829. In 1851 he graduated from the Washington Collegiate Institute, in New York State, and then for a time was engaged as a teacher in his Alma Mater, later teaching in the public schools. Having decided upon the profession of medicine, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and began a course of medical reading with Doctor Van Epps, of that city, also attending lectures at the Starling Medical College, in 1853-54. The following two years he spent in Oakland county, Michigan, and then returned to Ohio, this time going to Cincinnati, where he resumed his medical studies in connection with the Eclectic Medical College of that city, graduating in 1863. He first settled in Elgin, Illinois, where he practiced for one year, and during the summer of that year he raised eighty bushels of onions on the ground where now stands the Elgin watch factory.

On leaving Elgin, in 1856, the Doctor removed to Clinton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in practice for forty-five years. In 1887 he received the degree of M. D. from the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, and in 1894-95 was Lecturer in Chronic Diseases in that institution, in 1896-97 he held the Chair of Obstetrics in the same school. Doctor Covert is a voluminous writer for medical journals, and his wide and successful career as a practitioner gives weight to his articles. Usually one article a month is con-



tributed to the various papers. He is ex-President of the State Eclectic Society, and also of the National Eclectic Association. He has served as a member of the Staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and was a member of the World's Medical Congress Assembly, in 1897. His interest in educational matters has brought him forward in many ways, and for six years he was Superintendent of the schools of Clinton. The Doctor is President of the Covert Association of Seneca, New York, which meets annually.

In 1858 Doctor Covert wedded his first wife, who was Mrs. Mary J. (Barker) Muzzy, and by whom he had three daughters: Mrs. Effie G. Shepard, Mrs. Kittie May Creeth, and Mrs. Georgia K. Thomas. The mother died in 1875, and Doctor Covert in 1887 wedded Miss Jennie Muzzy, who is a lady of rare literary attainments, a fluent speaker and a writer of ability. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1874 graduated again from the same school, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She has the honor to have been the first woman to complete the ancient classical course in the Wisconsin State University, and since leaving college she has kept well posted on the new scientific discoveries, and new literature. They have an adopted daughter, Julia Gertrude.

Although Doctor Covert has passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey, he is still in good health.

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### SPENCER R. STONE, M. D.

As County Physician of Oneida county, Wisconsin, the subject of this sketch, an active and successful young practitioner of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, is filling one of the many professional duties which a growing practice is imposing upon him. He is a native of the Buckeye State, a son of Timothy H. Stone, and a grandson of David Stone. The latter was of New England birth and English ancestry, and spent the last twenty years of his life as a farmer in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Timothy H. Stone, the father, was born in Geneva, Ohio, in 1827. He married Lucy Udell, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Cornelius and Louise (Langworthy) Udell. In antebellum days Timothy H. Stone was a traveling salesman through the Southern States, but he later followed a wholesale fruit business at Geneva, Ohio, where he died April 13, 1901, in the house where he was born.

Dr. Spencer R. Stone was born at Geneva, Ohio, May 12, 1868. He received a high-school and a normal-school training, and for a time was employed in a business house in St. Louis, Missouri. Choosing medicine as his



*S. R. Stone M.D.*







JAMES B. TAYLOR, M. D.

life work, he studied for a year with a physician, Doctor Hitchcock, at Geneva, Ohio, and then entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated in the class of 1891. That same year Doctor Stone located at Ashtabula, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then practiced two years at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in 1895 located at Rhineland, Wisconsin, where he has acquired a large and flourishing practice. He is a contributor to a number of medical journals, on the lines of general practice, among them being the *Medical Visitor*, *Medical Century*, *American Homeopathist*, and *Medical Examiner*. He is a member of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society, and serves as Medical Examiner for the I. O. F., M. W. A., K. O. T. M., L. O. T. M., and the K. T. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics is a strong Republican.

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### JAMES B. TAYLOR, M. D.

James B. Taylor, M. D., of Bloomington, Illinois, is a well-known specialist in the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He has emphasized the fact that at the present day the man who makes the most efficient use of his talents must focus them upon some one line of effort, rather than to attempt to cover too broad a field.

Doctor Taylor was born August 13, 1850, in Clark county, Kentucky, son of the late Dr. James H. Taylor, and his wife, Mary Price. His father died in Clark county, Kentucky, December 18, 1850, and our subject's early life was spent chiefly at Bloomington, Illinois, his literary education being completed at the Illinois Wesleyan University. On graduating, in 1869, he engaged in teaching, which he followed successfully for ten years, holding the position of Professor of Natural Sciences at his alma mater during the latter part of the time. In 1878 he resigned, in order to pursue a medical course, and after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, in 1882, he spent some time in advanced study at Leipsic, Germany. Since his return he has been in active practice at Bloomington, confining himself for a long time past to the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, for which he made special preparation. He is a member of the McLean County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. For a time he lectured on Physiology in the Illinois Wesleyan University, but his practice became such that he could no longer spare the time for it. He is a member of the Staff of the Protestant (Deaconess) Hospital at Bloomington, having the Eye and Ear Department. In politics he is a Republican, with strict temperance ideas.



The Doctor was married, at Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah G. Martin, a native of Clark county, that State, and they have had four children, Branch L., Helen M., Martin S., and Stanley G.

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### FRANCIS H. THIBODO, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. S.

Francis H. Thibodo, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. S., of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is a native of Boise City, Idaho, where he was born in the year 1870. He received a thorough and liberal education in Canada, being a graduate of the University at Kingston, and in 1887 began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. A. J. Thibodo, the same year entering Trinity Medical College, of Toronto. There he remained for three years, after which he removed to Kingston, where for one year he continued his professional studies, being graduated from Queen's University, in that city, in 1895.

Having thus secured the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery and L. R. C. P. S., our subject received the appointment of Physician and Surgeon for the Manitoulin & North Shore Railroad. He served in that position for a time, but in 1897 located for private practice at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Here he has remained and established a good general and surgical practice, besides filling the position of Health Officer of the city. The Doctor is a man of liberal education and broad views, and has traveled in nearly every section of the United States, Canada, and the British Northwest. He has also voyaged to China.

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### OTTO H. ARNDT, M. D.

Otto H. Arndt, M. D., is a native of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where his father, William Arndt, is a well-known miller. The Doctor was born in the year 1873, and is a graduate of the city high school. He enjoyed a short season of business training under his father, and subsequently engaged in the drug business in Sheboygan, continuing in the latter vocation for about three and a half years. In the meantime he had made such substantial progress in his medical studies that in 1893 he was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1896, with the degree of M. D.

For a short time after his graduation the Doctor practiced in Sheboygan, being appointed Resident Physician to Passavant Hospital, in Milwaukee. He remained there eight months, after which he removed to Glenbeulah,



O. G. Arnold M. D.







*M J Bagley MA*

Sheboygan county, where he conducted a general practice for nearly one year, and then returned to the city of Sheboygan. On May 1, 1898, he was appointed Hospital Steward to the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war, and he therefore left his private practice and went to Porto Rico, being much of the time employed in the care of sick and wounded soldiers en route from the West Indies to New York. He served with credit until the close of the war, when he returned to Sheboygan and resumed private professional work. However, he was not long to remain in this field, for he was soon appointed Health Officer of the city. Doctor Arndt is an active member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and his future seems assured.

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### MARK JAMES BAGLEY M. D.

Mark James Bagley, M. D., of Whitewater, Wisconsin, is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in 1854, a son of George A. Bagley. At the age of fifteen years he was brought West by his parents, who settled in Whitewater, Wisconsin. His education had begun back in New England, and he entered the public schools of Wisconsin with the foundation for the education he has since acquired. After leaving school he became his father's assistant in his store, but commercial life was distasteful to him, and in 1872 he began the study of the profession he now so well graces. His preceptor was Doctor Stetson, of Lima, Wisconsin, with whom he remained one year, when he entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, graduating March 24, 1884, with the degree of M. D.

Doctor Bagley first located in Milton, Wisconsin, but in 1888 returned to Whitewater, where he has since continued in practice, with the exception of two years (1892-94) when he was in Creighton, Nebraska. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and holds license to practice medicine in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin. For three terms he has served the city as its Health Officer. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A., for which orders he is Examining Physician.

Doctor Bagley has been three times married. In 1879 he wedded Miss Lulu B. Sherman, who died in 1889, leaving one son, Frank C. For his second wife the Doctor wedded Miss Lottie Gessler, by whom he has a son, Harold Lee. The mother died in 1895, and for his present wife Doctor Bagley married Miss Elizabeth Nichols. To this union have come two sons, one who died in childhood, and the younger born March 21, 1901.



## JAMES B. MARTIN, M. D.

This well-known practitioner of Traverse City, Michigan, exemplifies well the progressive spirit of the profession, being a constant student of the latest methods of treatment of disease. Although a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he first saw the light March 12, 1855, Doctor Martin spent his youth chiefly in St. Joseph county, Michigan, the family settling there when he was but four years old. He attended the common schools of Mendon, Michigan, completing a course in the high school, and afterward pursued advanced studies in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. In 1878 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and on graduating, in 1881, he commenced practicing at Manton, Michigan, where he remained nine years, at the end of that time locating in Traverse City, where he has built up a fine practice. In 1889 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, and in 1893 he spent some time at the Chicago Polyclinic. He has been Health Officer of Traverse City, and a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, and is a prominent member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the National Association of Railway Surgeons, being Local Surgeon of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Manistee & Northeastern Railroads.



## CHARLES F. BROWNE, M. D.

Charles F. Browne, M. D., is one of the young physicians of Racine, Wisconsin, who give promise of becoming leading lights in the profession they now adorn. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1875, a son of the late Samuel A. Browne, who in his lifetime was the proprietor of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Stock Farm.

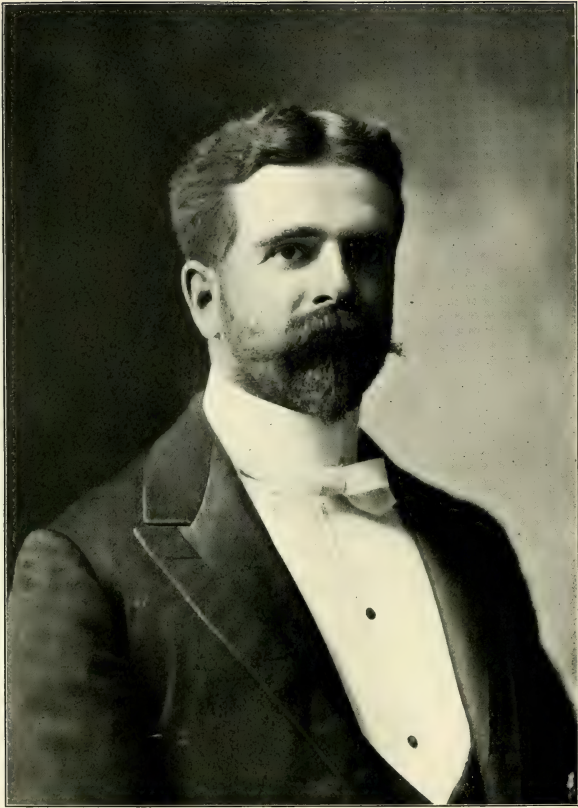
The Doctor's literary education was acquired in the Kalamazoo High School, and in Kalamazoo College. After leaving college he began to look about him for the profession most suited to his capabilities. He entered the University of Michigan, and for one term was engaged in the study of law, but the attractions of medical science proved too strong, so he abandoned the law and entered at once upon the studies preparatory to a medical career. For two years he pursued his studies in the University at Ann Arbor, and in 1896 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of M. D. He has also done post-graduate work in the same college. During the last year of his course he served as Clinical Assistant to Professor Mitchell. On May 2, 1898, he opened an



*C. F. Browne M. D.*







Geo. Hill's Pottery

office for general practice at Racine, and has met with no little success in his work, his natural ability and fine attainments having won for him the attention and good will of the community. On April 16, 1901, he was appointed City Physician. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society, and socially he belongs to the United Order of Foresters (of which he is Examiner), the Fraternal Alliance, the Royal Arcanum (of which he is Medical Examiner), and the Caledonian Society of Racine.

In June, 1899, Doctor Browne was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Peck, a charming young woman, and a graduate of the Kalamazoo High School.

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### GEORGE W. PATCHEN, M. D.

George W. Patchen, M. D., is one of the younger physicians of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, whose career amply justifies the placing of his name among those young men whose opportunities have not been neglected. He was born in the city of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1871, a son of the late Andrew J. Patchen, a dentist of Manitowoc.

After a faithful attendance at the public schools, our subject in 1887 entered the office of Doctor Paine, as a student of medicine, and in 1889 matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of M. D. His careful attention to his studies had placed him in the front rank of students at the college, and on his graduation he was offered the position of Interne in charge of the Homeopathic Hospital, but declined, as he was ambitious to enter at once into private practice. During the World's Fair in Chicago Doctor Patchen practiced in that city, but in the fall returned to Manitowoc, where he has since given his time and attention exclusively to his profession, making a specialty of general surgery and Gynecology. He has met with flattering success, and is accorded a place in the first ranks of Wisconsin's physicians. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and socially affiliates with the Masons (both Chapter and Council), the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P. For various insurance companies he is at present serving as Medical Examiner. For some time he has served as City Physician, and has been Health Officer of the town. In 1898 the Doctor returned to Chicago and took a post-graduate course in Surgery and Bacteriology at the Chicago Post Graduate School.

In 1892 Doctor Patchen wedded Miss G. I. Barnes, of Manitowoc.



## H. BEACH MORSE, M. D.

H. Beach Morse, M. D., of Elk Rapids, Michigan, was born in Brighton, Michigan, in 1871. He was afforded good opportunity for obtaining an education, and before he began his preparation for his profession, had attended the rural schools of his home neighborhood, Hillsdale high school and Hillsdale College. For two years after leaving college he engaged in teaching in the public schools of Michigan, and then began his medical reading. For six months he read under the personal supervision of Dr. Yates, of Washington, Macomb county, Michigan, and in 1892 entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in June, 1896. Sanilac Center was the scene of his early struggles with his profession, and after a year and a half there he located in Elk Rapids, and has won recognition for his marked ability from the people, and also from his professional brethren. At present he is serving as Health Officer, and also as clerk of the township. He is Medical Examiner for the Maccabees and Foresters, and for several insurance companies, and while he engages in general practice he makes a specialty of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Professionally he is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, while fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, a Maccabee and a Forester. In religious connection he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Doctor Morse was married, in 1896, to Miss Carrie A. McDougal, of Hillsdale. Mrs. Morse is a highly educated and cultured woman, a member of the class of 1894, Hillsdale College.



## ARCHIBALD G. SERVOSS, M. D.

Archibald G. Servoss, M. D., a successful practitioner of Havana, Illinois, is a man whose enterprise and ability would bring him into prominence in any line of effort. He was born July 21, 1865, in Mason county, Illinois, the only son and youngest child of the late Silas M. B. Servoss, and his wife Melia (Knox) Servoss. His sister died in 1869, and he is now the only surviving member of his family. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, and for several years was connected with the Fourth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1876. Our subject's education was begun in the public schools of Havana, and in 1884 he graduated from the high school. He had already entered upon his medical studies under the direction of Dr. P. Dieffenbacher, of Havana, and





*R. H. Foxworth*

after three years of preliminary reading, took a course in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1886. In April of that year he opened an office in Havana, and there has since continued in practice. He is a writer for medical journals on the lines of general practice and surgery. Doctor Servoss belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and the Brainard District Medical Society, being President of the latter for one year. Among the Doctor's cherished possessions is the bottle in which the first anti-toxin was brought to central Illinois. He secured this at Quincy, Illinois, and successfully used it in Mason county, January 17, 1895, the fact being reported the same month to the Brainard District Medical Society, at the meeting in Jacksonville. The Doctor's public spirit is shown in many ways, and at present he is Secretary of the Free Public Library board of Havana. Fraternally he is identified with Havana Lodge, No. 88, F. & A. M.; Havana Chapter, No. 86, R. A. M.; Havana Lodge, No. 258, Knights of Pythias, and was first captain of Company 64, Uniform Rank, in the latter society, afterward serving as Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth regiment, and Major and Aid-de-camp on the staff of the General Commander, Senior Brigade, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. He has served in all the offices of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was the first Physician to be Grand Chancellor of Illinois.

On March 16, 1888, the Doctor was married in Mason county, Illinois, to Miss Carrie E. Cross, daughter of Alexander Cross, a leading citizen of Forest City, Illinois. One son, Harold, has blessed the union.



### RICHARD S. FORSYTH, PH. C., M. D.

Richard S. Forsyth, Ph. C., M. D., the popular City Physician of Gladstone, Michigan, was born in the State where he now lives, in 1867. His literary education was obtained in a normal school, from which he was graduated in 1886, and in 1888 he received the certificate of Ph. C. from the State Board of Pharmacy. He continued his medical studies in the Detroit College of Medicine, and in 1892 he received his diploma as an M. D. His first location for general practice was at Black River, Michigan, where he remained but one year, and then located in Gladstone, where he has since been. His marked ability and skill have won for him many distinctions that men much older in years and in experience often covet in vain. He is Surgeon for the "Soo Line," and also for the Cleveland Clift Iron Company, and for the Northwestern Cooperage Company. He is Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Phoenix, the Northwestern

of Milwaukee, Washington Life, Penn Mutual, John Hancock Mutual, Northwestern of Minneapolis, and Travelers of Hartford, and he holds the same office in the Knights of Pythias, while he is at present serving as Health Officer and City Physician of Gladstone.

Through his profession the Doctor is a member of the Delta County Medical Society, the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, while he is a member of several fraternal orders, among them the F. & A. M., K. of P., and M. W. A.

Doctor Forsyth was married in 1894 to Miss Ida Mertz, of Gladstone, and they have two children, Richard A., and Takle Louise.



### CHARLES E. PATTERSON, M. D.

Charles E. Patterson, M. D., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Kent county, Michigan, October 2, 1856. His parents, John and Martha Patterson, were pioneers of that county, his father having purchased a farm from the government and located there two years previous to our subject's birth. The Doctor is the eldest of four children, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Dr. Pressey, his sister, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. A. J. Patterson located in Grand Rapids. Robert Patterson, his younger brother, now resides on the old farm. The death of the mother, on December 1, 1899, was the first death to mar the happiness of the family.

Doctor Patterson received his literary education in the common and select schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching, thereby earning sufficient means to enter the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. He graduated from that institution with his degree on March 4, 1879, and immediately thereafter located at Alpine Station, a small village seven miles north of Grand Rapids. At the time of coming to that locality an epidemic of diphtheria of the most virulent character was raging. The Doctor at once entered into a professional campaign to stamp it out, and during his year's residence there treated one hundred and fifty cases. He then removed to Sparta, a village seven miles farther from Grand Rapids, where he remained for five years, at the end of that time transferring his activities to the larger field of Grand Rapids. Here he has since resided, engaging in a successful general practice.

Having acquired a substantial reputation and a handsome competency, the Doctor established what is now widely known as the "Patterson Home Sanitarium," for the treatment of those afflicted with the drug and liquor



*Dr. C. E. Patterson  
Specialty, Treatment of Drug Habits*









E. O. McSowell

habits, and allied nervous diseases. For the past eight years he has limited his work to this field, and his success is evidenced in no more marked direction than by the fact that many of his patients, in fact the majority, are members of his own profession. His plan of treatment is claimed to be both humane and scientific. In the first place, it is based upon the principle that those who are addicted to the drug habits are victims of diseased nerves, and that the nervous system must therefore be restored to its normal condition before the stimulant can be withdrawn; hence, by so doing, that no disturbance of the general system results. No nurses are required in the home, and his doors are especially open to brother practitioners who wish to investigate his treatment and verify his theories.

Our subject was married, on October 2, 1878, to Miss Lovisa Tyler, of Paris township, Michigan, her parents also being early settlers of that locality. They have one son.

The Doctor is an active member of most of the fraternal societies, and is a Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum, but is most closely identified with the Knights of Pythias. In a general sense it may be said that he is fraternal in his attitude toward all.

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### EDGAR CREIGHTON McDOWELL, M. D., C. M.

Edgar Creighton McDowell, M. D., C. M., is a young physician whose preparation for his profession has been most thorough. He was born in Prescott, Canada, and received his education in some of the best schools of that country. In 1884 he received his diploma from Victoria University, in Canada, and received therewith the degrees of M. D., C. M. Two years later he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England, and the same year a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Canada. In 1887 he located in Bowmanville, Ontario, for the active practice of his profession, but after three years he removed to Port Perry, Ontario, where for four years he looked after the needs of the afflicted. In 1892 he graduated from the Toronto University, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution. In 1895 he was appointed Physician-in-Charge at the Aragon Mine and Hospital, Norway, Michigan, and continued in that position until the Miners' Union strike occurred in 1897 and the mine changed hands. The Hospital continued in his control some time. He also was placed in charge of the Paper and Pulp Mill plant, of the Kimberly and Clark Co., at Niagara, Wisconsin, in 1895, resigning therefrom in 1900 to give his undivided attention to his city private practice. Niagara, Wisconsin, is located but five miles from Norway, Michigan. Doctor McDowell has been

Local Surgeon to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad since 1895. He left Norway for further study in Europe.

Among the fraternities of which the Doctor is a member may be mentioned the Masonic Order, Jerusalem Lodge, No. 31; Florence Nightingale Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Encampment, and Cantonment or Patriarchs Militant; and the Sons of England, of which last named society he was President in 1888. All of these lodges are located in his old home at Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.

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### CHARLES N. SOWERS, M. D.

Charles N. Sowers, M. D., of Benton Harbor, Michigan, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1859. After passing through the common and high schools of his native city he pursued a literary course in the University of Michigan, and in 1890 began his medical studies in that institution. Three years later he graduated, with his professional degree, and entered practice as Surgeon of the Lowmore Iron Mines, Virginia. Doctor Sowers then took the examination before the State Board of Virginia, and secured the highest standing of any physician who ever passed that ordeal. After remaining in that State for six months he removed to Pentwater, Michigan, where he continued in practice for one year.

In 1895 Doctor Sowers located in Benton Harbor, as a general practitioner of medicine and surgery, and is now widely and favorably known. He is a member of the Berrien County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is identified with the F. & A. M. at Benton Harbor; and with the I. O. O. F., Oceana Lodge, No. 327. During eight years of his residence in Michigan Doctor Sowers has been a teacher, and he has served as County Superintendent of Schools for three years. In 1897 he was married to Miss Manie Bouton, of Pentwater, Michigan.

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### LESLIE W. KEYES, M. D.

Leslie W. Keyes, M. D., of Whitehall, Michigan, a prominent citizen and a well-known professional man, owns Massachusetts as his native State. He was born there in 1855, and was early brought to Michigan, receiving his education in Hillsdale (Michigan) College. Several years of his life after leaving college, were devoted to teaching in the public schools of Michigan and Ohio, and in 1878 he began the study of medicine with Doctor

Kendall, of Marion, Ohio, later studying with Doctor Davis of the same place. The next year found him a student in the Columbus Medical College, and 1882 saw the completion of his school work, when the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. He took a post-graduate course in Philadelphia in 1892.

For four years Doctor Keyes practiced in Ohio, one year in Galesburg, Illinois, and then moved to Whitehall, where he remained until 1892, when he sold out and went to Kansas. After two years he located in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and practiced there three years. In 1898 he returned to Whitehall, where he has since been busily engaged. He is Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life of New York, the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee, and for several other companies. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.

In 1882 Doctor Keyes was united in marriage with Miss Idell Keyes, of Stanton, Michigan, and they have one son, Carl L. Both the Doctor and his wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Whitehall.



### WILLIAM BOTZER, B. L., M. D.

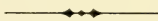
William Botzer, B. L., M. D., formerly of Clinton, Wisconsin, now of Mayfield, same State, has been identified with several distinguished callings, first devoting himself to the educational world as a teacher, in which line he met with gratifying success; second in the ministry, in which his devotion to his work and his natural love of his fellow man won for him friends and influence; and lastly entering the medical world.

Doctor Botzer was born in Germany in 1860, and when eleven years of age was brought by his parents to America. They settled in Clinton, Wisconsin, which place until recently has been the home of the Doctor. He attended the public schools and Lawrence (Wisconsin) University, graduating from the latter institution in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. The Doctor's college course was taken under circumstances quite unlike those of many a college student of the present day, as he was obliged to depend entirely upon his own resources. He boarded himself, and in every possible way reduced his expenditures to the minimum. His professors say of him, "He was a true, conscientious, hard-working student, always to be relied upon." During his college career he had been preparing himself for the ministry, upon which profession he entered immediately after graduating, entering the Wisconsin Methodist Episcopal Conference. He continued in this work for ten years, and while ministering to the spiritual wants of his



people he became convinced that the physical wants of the world were without due recognition on the part of educated men. After due consideration he entered upon a course of study with Doctor Loope, of Eureka, Wisconsin, and in 1895 he entered the Milwaukee Medical College for a course of lectures. He then entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1897. Settling in Clinton, Wisconsin, he built up a fine practice, later, however, locating in Mayfield. While he is no longer in the ministry he is the same Christian gentleman as when in the pulpit, and his numerous benevolences would astonish his acquaintances greatly if they were to be made public; however, this part of his work is done without any ostentation, and certainly without the knowledge of any but the beneficiaries, and of himself. Doctor Botzer is Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Northwestern Mutual Life, the M. W. A. and the E. F. W., of which he is a member. Socially he belongs to the F. & A. M.

In 1889 Doctor Botzer was wedded to Gertrude Rumery, daughter of Robert Rumery, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. She was educated in the Oshkosh Normal School, and for some time prior to her marriage was a teacher of music. Doctor and Mrs. Botzer have three children: Lella Blanche, Bessie and Georgia.



### THOMAS WALTER NUZUM, M. D.

Thomas Walter Nuzum, M. D., of Brodhead, Wisconsin. A native of the Badger State, Doctor Nuzum has virtually passed all his life within the limits of Wisconsin, and is therefore particularly identified with its medical history. He was born in Vernon county, in 1860, and is the son of Rev. G. W. Nuzum. He is a graduate of the Viroqua high school, completing his course in that institution in 1881. For some time thereafter he served as principal of the high school at De Soto, Wisconsin, during which period he commenced his professional studies with Dr. William A. Gott, of Viroqua. He was then matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated two years later, with the degree of M. D.

The Doctor commenced practice at Albany, Wisconsin, but after remaining there four years located, in December, 1888, at Brodhead, his present residence. In this brisk little city he has established an extensive professional business, and has also become interested in several lucrative commercial ventures. The result of his able professional work and his good business judgment has been to assure him a handsome competency, and he has accumulated a very comfortable property.

In 1898 Doctor Nuzum met a long-felt want by establishing a hospital



D. W. Kuzum M.D.







Bro. D. Beech M.D.

at Brodhead, where patients receive the best professional attention. The success of this institution is in line with the Doctor's former experience as an executive and a successful manager. Since graduating he has continued his studies, as well as his clinical work, by pursuing post-graduate courses at the Chicago Polyclinic and other advanced medical schools and hospitals. He served as Head Interne at Augustana Hospital under Prof. A. J. Ochsner.

Our subject is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and the St. Paul Railroad Surgeons Society. He is also local Surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and Medical Examiner for various insurance companies, and is affiliated with the secret and benevolent orders of the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M.

In 1887 Doctor Nuzum was married to Miss Josie Richard, daughter of Dr. J. R. Richard, of Brodhead. His wife is a talented and cultured lady, being a graduate of the Viroqua high school, and before her marriage was a teacher of music. She has also been connected with the public schools of Viroqua. They have had three children, Frank R., John W. and Florence.



### GEORGE D. BEECH, M. D.

George D. Beech, M. D., of Champion, Michigan, is a young physician who gives much promise of attaining unusual heights in the profession he so wisely chose. He was born in Wisconsin in 1868, and was educated in the public schools of Mineral Point, graduating therefrom in 1885. For three years after completing his literary education he taught in the rural schools of Wisconsin, and then began the study of medicine with Doctor Eastman, of Mineral Point, with whom he remained one year. In 1888 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and three years later was graduated with the degree of M. D.

Upon his graduation Doctor Beech was fortunate enough to secure, in competitive examination, the position of Interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, which place he creditably filled for one and one-half years. He was then appointed on the Staff of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Ishpeming Hospital, and remained there for two and one-half years, when he was made Superintendent of the Champion Iron Company's Hospital, at Champion. Since that time he has ably filled this most responsible position, and has become an indispensable factor of the company he represents. Besides his duties in the hospital he is local Surgeon for the Duluth, South



Shore & Atlantic Railroad and also for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Northern Railroad. He is Medical Examiner for the New York Life, the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee, the John Hancock of Boston, the Washington Life, and many other insurance companies. Professionally he belongs to the American Medical Association and the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and socially he affiliates with the Masons and the K. O. T. M.

Doctor Beech was wedded, in 1894, to Miss Mary C. Spalding, of Ishpeming, and to this union has come one daughter, Ruth.

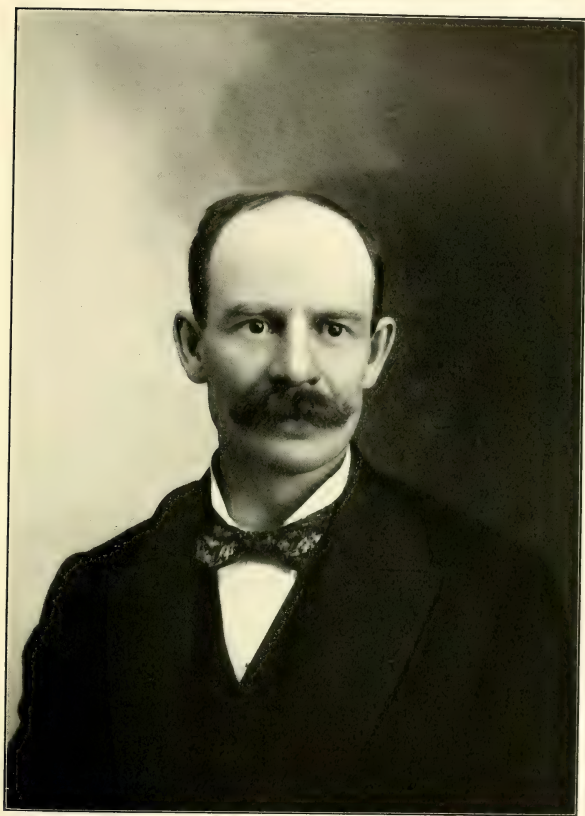


### ARTHUR L. RIDGMAN, M. D.

Arthur L. Ridgman, M. D., who since 1886 has been engaged in the practice of medicine in that part of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, formerly known as Centralia, is a native of Ohio, born in 1857. He attended the Normal School of River Falls, Wisconsin, and Hamlin University, Minnesota. After leaving the University he spent several years in teaching, and met with no little success in that line. In 1879 he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. L. Burroughs, with whom he remained two summers, spending the winters in teaching. From 1882 until 1884 he was a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and in the latter year obtained his degree of M. D.

Doctor Ridgman's first year's work at his profession was passed at Knapp, Wisconsin, and the second in Barnesville, Minnesota; then Centralia claimed his attention, and he decided to locate there permanently. He has met with much success, both professionally and financially. In 1885 he took a post-graduate course in polyclinics at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and by constant reading is keeping himself well posted on the new discoveries in medical science. Doctor Ridgman is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association, and is Medical Examiner for various old line insurance companies. He is also Physician and Surgeon for all the mills of Centralia and Grand Rapids, looking after the professional needs of the employes of these large industries.

Doctor Ridgman was married, in 1884, to Miss Gertrude Percy, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. She died in 1892, leaving two daughters, Georgia and Edna. In 1895 the Doctor wedded Miss Fannie Chester, of Canby, Minnesota, and by her he has one son, Chester P. The family reside in a charming home recently built by the Doctor, and are well known for their social dispositions. Fraternally the Doctor belongs to the F. & A. M.



*A. L. Ridgeman M. D.*







W. A. Prouty M. D.







W. B. Kemper M. D.

**WILLIAM A. PROUTY, M. D.**

William A. Prouty, M. D., of Burlington, Wisconsin. The son of A. L. Prouty, our subject is a native of Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1862. He graduated from the Spring Green (Wisconsin) high school, and after a time spent on the farm began the study of medicine, in 1889, with Dr. G. F. Newell, of Burlington, Wisconsin.

In 1890 our subject was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated with the degree of M. D. after completing his three years' course. He then located at New Munster, where he remained for two years, settling at his present place of residence in 1895. Here he has since been engaged in general practice. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the M. W. A. and the B. P. O. E., for which orders he is Medical Examiner. He also holds the same office in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Our subject was married, in 1896, to Miss Malie Vaughan, of Burlington, Wisconsin.

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**JAMES MITCHELL, M. D., C. M.**

James Mitchell, M. D., C. M., of Gladstone, Michigan, is a young man, who, having adopted the profession of medicine, is putting to it all the energy that is necessary for future success. He was born in Canada in 1870, and obtained his education in the public schools of Renfrew county, Ontario, graduating from the high school in 1895. That year he entered the Medical Department of Queen's College, Ontario, and received his degree of M. D., C. M., in 1899. In July of the same year he located in Gladstone, where his genial, hearty manner has won him many friends.

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**WILLIAM GEORGE KEMPER, M. D.**

William George Kemper, M. D., of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, is a son of Manitowoc county, that State, having been born at Two Rivers, on August 6, 1858. His parents, Louis and Louisa Kemper, came to this State from Germany in 1847.

After finishing the course in the public schools in Manitowoc, the Doctor entered the German-English Academy at Milwaukee from which he graduated in 1875. In 1877 he began his medical studies, in the office of Dr.

J. F. Pritchard, of Manitowoc, and for two years continued his studies under that physician's directions. In the spring of 1879 he entered Rush Medical College, attended three spring and three winter terms and received his medical degree in 1882. He first located for general practice in Chilton, Wisconsin, and Kewaunee, Wisconsin; thence going to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained until coming to Manitowoc, in 1888. Devoting himself to general practice and surgery, he has risen to the front rank in the profession, and enjoys a lucrative practice. He is the President of the Manitowoc County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin League of Medical Licentiatees, and the American Medical Association. Fraternaly he belongs to the F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League, and the Order of Elks. The Doctor is City Physician and Health Officer of Manitowoc, and is a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners. He is the Examiner for a number of life insurance companies, among which are the Home, the Germania, the Illinois and others. He is a frequent contributor to medical and other publications.

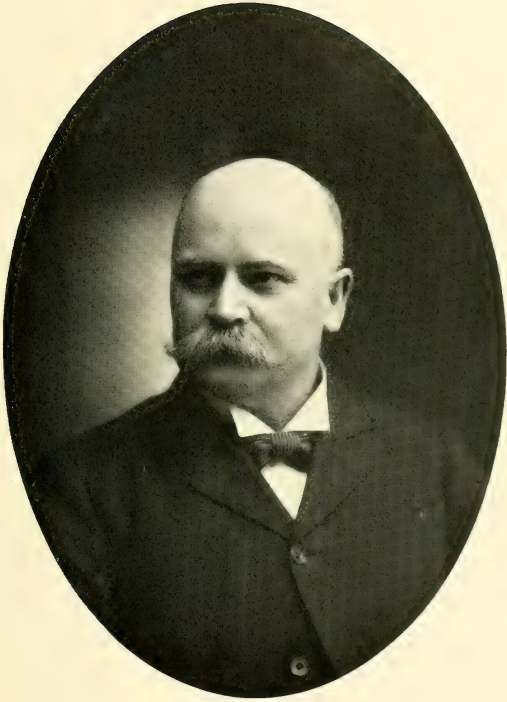
In 1883 Doctor Kemper was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Franz, of Manitowoc.

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### BENJAMIN U. JACOB, A. M., M. D.

Benjamin U. Jacob, A. M., M. D., of Waukesha, Wisconsin, was born in the Buckeye State in the year 1850, his father, Rev. E. P. Jacob, being a minister in the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After receiving a thorough preparatory training the Doctor entered Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, completing the classical course, and graduating in 1871 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently he was honored with that of A. M. Still later he pursued a special course in Chemistry, after which he purchased an interest in a drug store in Cook county, Illinois. In this line he afterward transferred his labors to Chicago, at the same time commencing and assiduously continuing his medical studies. He began reading medicine with Dr. W. P. Peirce, of Hoopston, Illinois, and under him remained for two years, after which (in 1879) he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1881. Before entering upon active practice he filled a responsible position for one and a half years at the South Side Dispensary, Chicago, and in 1883 located in Port Washington, Wisconsin. There he remained four years, in 1887 settling at his present residence, where, in addition to attending to an ever-increasing private practice, he has ably performed the duties of City Physician for several terms. He is a member of the Wisconsin State and Brainard Medical Societies, and of the

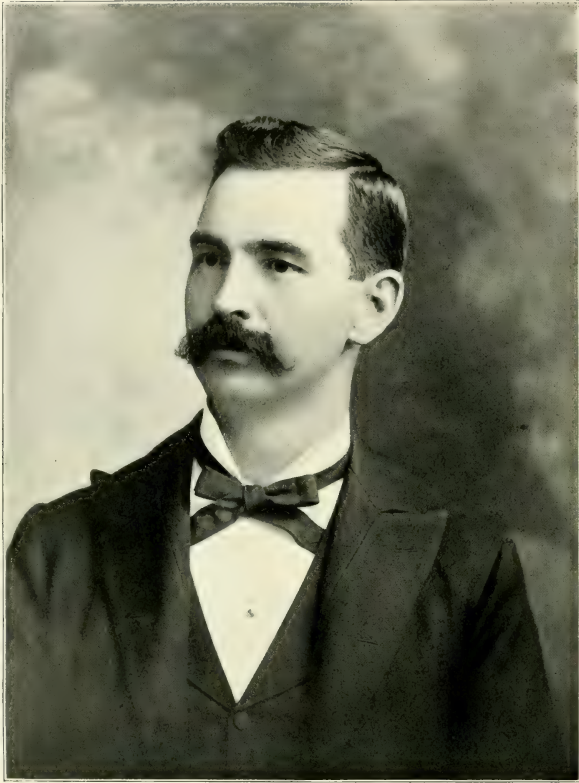


Benj. W. Jacob, a. u. m. d.,









*M. E. Barnett M.D.*

American Medical Association; Examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the Penn Mutual, the Phœnix, the Connecticut Mutual, and others of a like reputation; and Attending Physician to the Wisconsin State Industrial School for Boys. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. in Waukesha.

Doctor Jacob was married, in 1871, to Miss Lucetta Hartshorn, daughter of Dr. O. N. Hartshorn, former president of Mt. Union College. She is a lady of talents and culture, being a graduate of the musical school of that institution. They have three children living: Frances, wife of Prof. J. C. McDowell, principal of the high school at Pewaukee, Wisconsin; Charles, a bookkeeper in the Waukesha National Bank; and Richard, a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point; Eugene and Dorothea are deceased.

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### MILES E. BARNETT, M. D.

Miles E. Barnett, M. D., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, born in the year 1864. His literary studies were pursued in the Waterford Academy, of that State, and subsequently, for three years, he was a teacher in the public schools. While thus engaged he studied medicine with Doctor Strozer, of Pennsylvania, under whose instruction he remained for one year, at the conclusion of this period removing to Kansas, where he remained two years, and then settled in Wisconsin, engaging in the lumber business for about a year. For the succeeding year he filled the position of superintendent of the St. Paul & Tacoma (Washington) Lumber Company. He then traveled for the Radford Brothers, of Oshkosh, for about four years. By these means he had placed himself in a position to uninterruptedly continue his professional studies, and in 1894 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, remaining there two years, after which he was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating therefrom in 1897, with the degree of M. D. As Pathologist at the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, for one year, the Doctor further acquired the necessary qualifications of a modern practitioner.

Locating at Oshkosh, Doctor Barnett at once commenced active professional work, and has continued there in general practice, having made a specialty of Nervous and Mental Diseases and Diseases of Women and Children. He has acquired a substantial reputation and a competency in the line of his private work, besides discharging with credit his duties as County Physician, to which office he was first elected in 1897. He has since been honored with that position for three terms, and has had charge of the county

insane asylum, the poor house, the jail and the work house. His reputation as a man of affairs has extended beyond the confines of his village and county, for he has served as a delegate to the Republican State Convention which nominated Hon. William H. Upham to the governorship of Wisconsin.

Our subject holds membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also identified with the M. W. A., A. O. U. W. and Royal Neighbors; is Examiner for the Milwaukee Mutual; and is one of the attending Surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital. He was married, in 1891, to Miss Nellie Terry, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Clara.

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### EMIL GUNTHER, M. D.

Emil Gunther, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a native of that city, born February 22, 1868. His brother, William H. Gunther, is also a practicing physician of that place. Here he was educated, and on completing his literary course took up journalism, being for three years assistant editor and business manager of the German paper published in Sheboygan. While thus engaged he also pursued his professional studies with the brother already mentioned, and in 1889 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago. After completing the regular three years' course therein he was graduated, in 1892, with the degree of M. D., and immediately thereafter established himself for practice at Sheboygan. Here he has since been engaged in professional work, in both medical and surgical fields. He has been identified further with St. Nicholas Hospital, having served on its Medical Staff. Since commencing practice in Sheboygan the Doctor has served for three years as City and County Physician, and for two years as Health Officer. He is also Medical Examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

Doctor Gunther was married, in 1895, to Miss Margaret Zeimet, of Sheboygan. They have two children, Robert and Margaret.

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### EDGAR S. HOOPER, M. D.

Edgar S. Hooper, M. D., of Darlington, Wisconsin, is a native of the Badger State, and has obtained his education virtually within her limits. He was born in Darlington in 1869, graduated from the high school of that city in 1885, and in the following year assumed the position of clerk in a Darlington drug store. While thus supporting himself, he thoroughly stud-





*Albert A. Dufresne M.D.*

ied the principles of pharmacy, and in 1892 secured the Licentiate degree from the State board. In the meantime he had also taken up the study of medicine under the instruction of Doctor Quam of Deerfield, Wisconsin. He remained under his tutelage for two years (1890-1892), when he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1895 with his professional degree. In the fall of 1895, upon competitive examination, he was appointed Interne in the Cook County Hospital, and enjoyed the benefits of that position until June, 1897, when he located at Darlington. The partnership was immediately formed of Peck & Hooper, which soon was established in professional work—both in general practice and in surgery.

Doctor Hooper is an active member of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and fraternally is identified with the F. & A. M., and the Phi Rho Sigma Greek letter fraternity.

One of his brothers, J. T. Hooper, is City Superintendent of Schools at Ashland, Wisconsin, being a graduate in the classical course of the University of Wisconsin (class of 1891). His other brother is an attorney at law in South Dakota.

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### ALBERT A. DUFRESNE, M. D., C. M.

Albert A. Dufresne, M. D., C. M., of Oconto, Wisconsin, is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity who have been very successful in their chosen profession. He is of French ancestry, and was born in Montreal, Canada, January 23, 1868. The public schools of his home and the Montreal College afforded him ample means for a good education, and he graduated from the latter institution in 1890. Being well equipped with a classical training he entered Laval University, at Montreal, and there pursued a thorough course in medicine, in 1894 receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery (C. M.). For nearly a year he practiced in Montreal, and in April, 1895, came to the United States, locating in Oconto, where he has been accepted as medical adviser by a large number of citizens, and has secured a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Union Medical Society of Montreal, and of the Wisconsin League of Medical Licentiates. Doctor Dufresne is Medical Examiner of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of his city, and of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, as well as various life insurance companies. He is City Physician, and President of the Board of Health of Oconto.

In 1894 Doctor Dufresne was wedded to Miss Graziella Dubois, of Acton Vale, Canada, daughter of N. H. Dubois, a merchant of Acton Vale.



## JULIA D. GODFREY, M. D.

Julia D. Godfrey, M. D., of South Bend, Indiana, comes of a professional family, both her paternal and maternal grandfathers having been ministers of the Gospel.

Doctor Godfrey is a native of southern Ohio, received a thorough education in the Ursuline Convent at St. Martin, Ohio, and completed her literary training at the Southwestern Normal School, Lebanon, that State. Subsequently she was a successful teacher in Ohio and Kentucky, although she had long determined to eventually adopt the medical profession, with the intention of becoming a missionary in foreign fields. Later events, however, compelled her to abandon that design. In 1887 she matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and in 1891 graduated from that institution with her professional degree. She has since enjoyed a post-graduate course there, which has been of untold benefit to her in her regular practice.

Doctor Godfrey commenced her professional career at South Bend, Indiana, where she practiced for five years before removing to Chicago. She remained in the latter city about two years, and then settled in Delavan, Wisconsin, where she enjoyed a good general practice, although her specialty is Gynecology. She has since returned to South Bend, where she is most successful. She is a member of the Northern Indiana, Southern Michigan and Chicago Medical Societies, and is connected with the Medical Staff of St. Luke's Hospital, at Niles, Michigan. She has become much interested in Orificial Surgery, and has recently taken a special course under Dr. Edwin H. Pratt, of Chicago, the originator of that system. Doctor Godfrey has attended lectures on Electro-Therapeutics, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals on the specialty of which she has made a thorough study. By also continuing her post-graduate studies in Chicago she keeps fully abreast of the times, and of the leading investigations of her profession.



## WARREN O'HARA, M. D.

Warren O'Hara, M. D., of Big Rapids, Michigan, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1867, being the son of Dr. J. W. O'Hara. In his native city our subject received his literary training, and in 1882 was graduated from the St. Mary's Academy of that place. From 1883 to 1884 he took a full course, further, at the Mt. Pleasant (Michigan) high school and from 1885 to 1886 he pursued a business course in the commercial college at Saginaw, Michigan, from which he also graduated. In



*Julia S. Godfrey. M.D.*



1886 he matriculated in the Medical Department of the Lake Forest (Illinois) University, and in 1891 he was graduated therefrom with his medical degree. In the year mentioned above he located in Merrill, Michigan, to commence professional work, remaining there for two and one-half years, after which he located at Big Rapids, Michigan. Here he has progressed professionally and socially, and is prominently identified with Mercy Hospital, in which he is Physician and Surgeon and Lecturer in its Training School for Nurses.

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### ZELPHA G. WALKER, M. D.

Prominent among the young women who have chosen to enter the medical profession, is Zelpha G. Walker, of Benton Harbor, Michigan. She is a native of Ohio, and her education was acquired in the Ohio University at Athens. In 1894 she entered the Laura Memorial Medical College, Cincinnati, and three years later was graduated with the degree that entitles her to the privilege of practicing medicine. She at once located in Benton Harbor, Michigan, and has there engaged in the general practice of her profession. For four years prior to her entrance into medical college, she followed the teacher's profession at Athens, Ohio.

Doctor Walker is a member of the Berrien County Medical Society, of Michigan, and the American Medical Association.

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### ERNEST E. COUCH, M. D.

Ernest E. Couch, M. D., of Port Washington, Wisconsin, is a native of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, born in 1864, and the son of Joseph Couch, a farmer of the Badger State. He graduated from the Plymouth (Wisconsin) high school in 1883, and for two years thereafter pursued a thorough business course at the Northwestern College of Madison, Wisconsin. To this thorough literary and business training he added a course of two years at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1890 was graduated from the Milwaukee State Normal School, receiving a life certificate to teach in the public schools of Wisconsin. He took advantage of this honorable diploma, however, for but a short time, deciding to adopt another profession for his life work.

In 1899 Doctor Couch was graduated from the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, with the degree of M. D. He im-

mediately located for practice at Port Washington, where he is already established as a general practitioner of progressive methods and growing reputation.

Socially the Doctor is a member of the M. W. A., and is Medical Examiner for the New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Life of Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Couch was married in 1887 to Miss Nellie Tallman, of Greenbush, Wisconsin, his wife being for some time prior to her marriage a successful teacher. They have three children, Joseph, Cary and Timothy. It may be added that the Doctor has a brother, E. J. Couch, who is a graduate of the Dental Department of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1900, and who is now located at Medford, Wisconsin.

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### O. S. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of Detroit, Michigan, is included Doctor Armstrong, the subject of this sketch. For a number of years he was one of the leading instructors of the city in the medical schools, but he now devotes his time exclusively to his large practice. He was born at Toronto, Ontario, August 30, 1853, son of James and Anna (Hunter) Armstrong, and grandson of Col. James Armstrong, an English army officer to whom was granted by the English Government a tract of land in what is now the northern part of the city of Toronto. His wife, whose maiden name was Willoughby, was a descendant of the Duke of Marlborough.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Toronto, and later became a student in Rockwood Academy, at Rockwood, Ontario, from which he graduated in 1869. He was subsequently, in 1871, appointed principal of the public schools of Drayton, Ontario, remaining in charge there until 1874, when he resigned to enter the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. He completed the three-years course, and graduated in the class of 1877, with the degree of M. D. Doctor Armstrong began practice in Detroit. Later he removed to Morenci, and thence to Oxford, Michigan, where he practiced until 1887. Returning in that year to Detroit, Doctor Armstrong has since resided in that city, where he has built up an influential and extensive practice, acquiring and maintaining a leading rank in the medical profession. He was in 1887 appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Michigan College of Medicine, and in 1889 to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the same institution. Doctor Armstrong continued to fill this chair until 1895, when he resigned, and has since sur-

rendered himself to his constantly growing practice. He is a member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society, of which latter he served as President in 1892-93. He is also a member of the Michigan Surgical and Pathological Society. Among the social organizations he is a member of Conestoga Lodge, F. & A. M., of Dayton, Ontario, the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Armstrong was married, in 1879, to Miss Clara M. Allen, of Morenci, Michigan, and to them have been born two children, Mae Allen and Harold Hunter.

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### T. E. WILLIAMS, M. D.

This specialist in the treatment of Chronic Diseases is one of the successful and prominent practitioners of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where for the past seven years he has been located. He is a native of Swansea, England, a son of E. E. and Hannah Hicks (Harris) Williams. His father was in the revenue service of the English government.

Doctor Williams was born January 5, 1843, and his early education was received in the schools which the vicinity of his home afforded. In boyhood he was placed in the apothecary store, where, in addition to the mastery of the druggist's trade, he acquired also, as was the wont in those times, a thorough medical training. In 1871 he came to America and located at Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, where he practiced for several years. He was afterward graduated from the American Health College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and took post-graduate work in the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, Indianapolis, Indiana. For a time he prosecuted his professional studies in the East, and in 1888 he located in Augusta, Wisconsin, where he remained for several years. In 1892 he took up his residence at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he has since continued in practice. Doctor Williams follows the electrical treatment, as applied to nervous and chronic diseases, and has met with gratifying success, his patients coming from a radius that is considerably beyond the ordinary limits of a practice. In politics Doctor Williams is a Republican. He is not a party man in the partisan sense of the term, as his professional duties prevent a too extensive surrender of his time to other than his office demands.

At Madison, Wisconsin, in 1877, Doctor Williams was married to Miss Henrietta E. Evers, daughter of Carl Evers, of Iowa county, Wisconsin. To Doctor and Mrs. Williams have been born three children, namely: Lizzie J.; Carl E., a stenographer at Green Bay, Wisconsin; and Albert E.



## EDWARD R. CLOSE, M. D.

Edward R. Close, M. D., of Bellaire, Michigan, is a son of the Empire State, born in 1834, who, when a young man, came westward and cast his fortunes with the newer country. The rural schools of his native place afforded him his only means for an education, and he is practically a self-made man. His medical studies were pursued under Dr. R. L. Blakely, of Rockford, Michigan, with whom he remained five years. When, in 1883, he had been granted a certificate to practice medicine, he located in Rockford, where his reputation as a hard-working earnest man had already been made. He remained here for ten years, and then after about two years at Mancelona and two years at Grand Rapids, he located in 1890 in Bellaire, where he has been eminently successful. He makes a specialty of Chronic Diseases and Obstetrics. During the time he was in Grand Rapids, and also for a short time at Sandlake, he engaged in the drug business, and now has a prosperous drug store at Bellaire. A certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy was first granted him several years since, also a certificate from the Medical Board of Examiners, in medicine, at Lansing, March 22, 1900. Financially, as well as professionally, the Doctor has forged ahead, and now owns a large farm near Bellaire.

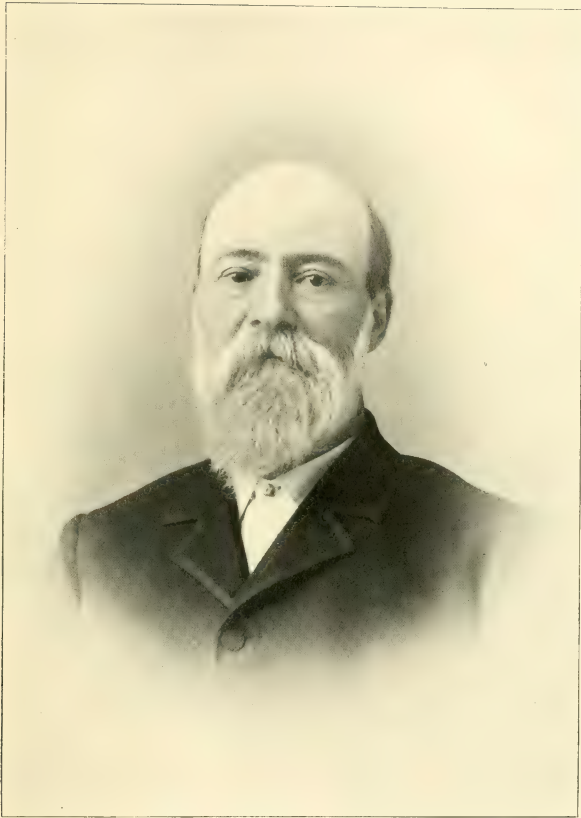
On December 25, 1856, Doctor Close was wedded to Miss Annis A. Stocum, of Kent county, Michigan, and their union has been blessed with one son, Orrin, now a pharmacist of Bellaire.



## GEORGE D. CARNES, M. D.

George D. Carnes, M. D., of South Haven, Michigan, is a native of Pomfret, Vermont, born in the year 1851. He graduated from the State Normal School at Randolph, Vermont, in 1873, previous to which he had taught winters in Vermont and Illinois. In the year last named he commenced his professional studies with Dr. Richard Morris, of Watrousville, Michigan, attending medical college in 1874 at Burlington, Vermont, and again in the winter of 1875-76, at the Detroit Medical College. In February, 1876, he was graduated from this institution, with the degree of M. D.

Doctor Carnes commenced practice at Covert, Michigan, where he remained for seven years, locating in 1883 at his present place of residence. He has thus continued in active and prosperous practice for a period of over twenty-five years, devoting his whole time to general medicine. The Doctor has been active and prominent in the affairs of professional organizations,



Edward R. Close M.D.







*Franklin M.D.*

having served as President of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. He has been honored also with the Vice-Presidency of the State Medical Society, and has been for many years identified with the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the F. & A. M. in South Haven.

In 1874 our subject was married to Miss Lucy J. Edson, of Detroit. His daughter, Eva P., is a graduate of the South Haven high school, and of Olivet College; was for two years a teacher in the preparatory department of that institution and is now a teacher of languages in the high school of Dowagiac, Michigan. Thomas H. is a graduate of the high school of South Haven, and has been for the past four years a salesman in the large hardware and grocery store of John Mackey of South Haven.

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### JOSEPH N. AUBIN, M. D.

Joseph N. Aubin, M. D., of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, is a native son of Canada, who has found honor and prosperity in the United States. He was born in St. Anicet Province, Quebec, in 1865, and was educated in the Normal School at Montreal, whence he was graduated in 1884. For four years he followed the teacher's profession, being engaged in the public schools in Canada, where he won for himself a high reputation as an instructor. In 1889 he began the study of medicine in Laval University, Montreal, Canada, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1892 and of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. When seeking a location for his life work, he came upon Peshtigo, Wisconsin, a beautiful little village of about 2,500 inhabitants, near Marinette, and determined to cast his fortunes with hers. Here he has met with no little success, and has placed himself in the front rank as a physician and surgeon. He has now in connection with his practice, a well-equipped drug store which he established in 1895, and his genial, pleasing manners win him customers in the business world, where his ability and training have won him success in the professional. He is Medical Examiner for the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the New York Mutual, the Metropolitan of New York and National Life of Vermont, etc.

Socially he is a member of the K. O. T. M., the M. W. A., the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and C. B. R. A., for which orders he is Examining Physician.

In 1896, Doctor Aubin was married to Miss Carrie Brouette, of Peshtigo, a popular teacher in the public schools of that place. One son, Omer, has been born of this union.



## ED. L. CARY, M. D.

Ed. L. Cary, M. D., Whitewater, Wisconsin, is an enterprising physician, who has cast his fortunes with his native State. He was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, May 10, 1853, and received his education in the public schools of Janesville, Wisconsin, and in the Evansville Seminary. During his school career he attained a high degree of scholarship, and for several years after completing his education followed the teacher's profession. In 1875 he began the study of medicine under the direction of the late Henry Palmer, M. D., of Janesville, Wisconsin, with whom he remained two years, and then entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1879. In 1880 he located in Whitewater, Wisconsin, as a general practitioner and surgeon, and has there remained in continuous practice, during a portion of which time he has served as Health Officer of the city. For one year, too, he served as City Superintendent of Schools.

In 1878 Doctor Cary was united in marriage with Miss Frances E. Wood, of Johnstown, Wisconsin, and they had one daughter, Florence. On September 14, 1899, Doctor Cary was called upon to mourn the death of his faithful helpmeet, and he and his young daughter had the sympathy of a large circle of friends.



## CHARLES H. MOORE, B. S., M. D.

Charles H. Moore, B. S., M. D., of Oakfield, Wisconsin, is a man of broad and thorough education, both literary and professional. He is the son of Dr. William Moore, one of the pioneer members of the profession of Fond du Lac county, where our subject was born in 1866. His father was born in Canada in 1825, and is a graduate of the Buffalo (New York) University. With the exception of three years he has spent his entire professional life in Oakfield, Wisconsin, where he now resides, retired and honored.

Charles H. Moore was educated in the public schools of Oakfield and Byron, Wisconsin, attended Lawrence University at Appleton two years, and then entered the Literary Department of the University of New York in 1879. Two years later he had completed that course and secured the degree of B. S. Soon thereafter he was matriculated at the Medical Department of the same institution, from which he graduated in March, 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Doctor Moore at once located at Waupun, where he practiced for two years, and in 1890 removed to his native town of Oakfield. Here he is engaged in general practice, with special attention to Chronic Diseases, Sur-



*C. S. Moore*







*Claude E. Armstrong M.D.*

gery and Diseases of Women. He is also Consulting Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, Niles, Michigan. The Doctor has furthermore done special work under Dr. A. L. Loomin in Physical Diagnosis. He is Medical Examiner for the Phoenix and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and is actively identified with the order of the Eastern Star, being also a Knight Templar.

Doctor Moore was married, in 1892, to Miss Mary E. McLean, of Fond du Lac. His wife is a graduate of the high school of that city, and was a teacher in Wisconsin schools prior to her marriage. They have one daughter, Mabel.

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### CLAUDE E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

Claude E. Armstrong, M. D., of Oconto, Wisconsin, is one of the Badger State's native sons, having been born in Sussex, that State, in 1861. His literary education was obtained in the public schools of Waupaca, Wisconsin, and he was graduated therefrom in 1879. He at once turned his attention to the medical profession, and entered the Chicago Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. He entered upon his practice in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and after a year and a half in that locality, he was offered the position of Assistant Physician and Surgeon in Mendota Hospital, Mendota, Wisconsin. This position was ably filled for five years, and at the end of that time he resumed general practice at Oakfield, Wisconsin, continuing there for five years. His interests were then transferred to Oconto, Wisconsin, where he has since practiced with eminent success. He is Medical Examiner for a number of leading insurance companies—the Northwestern of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan of New York, etc. Doctor Armstrong is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, and fraternally belongs to the F. & A. M. of Oconto, and the K. P. of Fond du Lac.

In 1889 Doctor Armstrong was united in marriage with Miss Emma Penewell, of Stoughton, Wisconsin, an experienced nurse, who was connected with the Hospital at Mendota, for some time, and later served efficiently in the same capacity at Elgin, Illinois. To this marriage have come two children, Claudine and William.

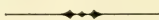
Doctor Armstrong comes of a professional family. His grandfather, John Armstrong, was a well-known and successful physician and member of Legislature from Fredericksburg, Virginia, and other members of the family have proven themselves well capable of holding high rank in the professions. The Doctor, himself, has found the success his devotion to his work well merits, and he stands high socially, as well as professionally.



## W. H. OATWAY, M. D.

W. H. Oatway, M. D., Lake Mills, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Medical College has sent forth into the world men who have reflected no little credit upon their Alma Mater by ably ministering to the physical needs of the afflicted by whom they are surrounded. Among this number may be found Doctor Oatway of Lake Mills, Wisconsin. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Toronto, Canada, in 1868. In 1885 he was graduated from the High School at Toronto, and then for a time attended Toronto University, taking the Medical course in this institution for two years. He then transferred to the Milwaukee Medical College, and was graduated in 1897. In the interval between his high school graduation and his entering the University, he spent some time in traveling in the United States, covering the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

After receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine, he began to practice, but remained in his first location but one and one-half years, locating in Lake Mills, in December, 1898. He devotes his attention to general practice and surgery, paying, however, especial attention to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He has won recognition outside of his own community, and has been made Medical Examiner for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also for the Iowa Central, and the Aetna Life. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and socially belongs to the I. O. F. and the Masonic Order. He has a brother, Richard, who has studied in the Medical Department of the University of Manitoba, Canada.



## JOHN W. AMESSE, M. D.

John W. Amesse, M. D., a young man of worthy ambition and high attainments, entered upon the practice of the medical profession at South Lake Linden, Michigan. He was born in Eagle River, Michigan, in 1874, was graduated from the high school at Lake Linden in 1889, and for five years served as assistant postmaster at that place. In 1896 he went to Ann Arbor, and there entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. For about six months he engaged in practice in Laurium, Michigan, and in February, 1899, he located in South Lake Linden, as assistant mine physician for the Tamarack and Osceola Mills. In October, 1899, he resigned this position and went to New York, took the examination before a United States Board of Surgeons, and, owing to not having the required three or more years of





H. B. Osborn

practice in hospital work, came out the fifth of twenty-six applicants. He was appointed and commissioned, ranking as first lieutenant, and stationed at Detroit, Michigan, being transferred thence to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to San Francisco, California, and thence to Honolulu, Hawaii. He is now at Manila, Philippine Islands, as United States Assistant Surgeon in quarantine and hospital service.

Doctor Amesse was a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and was Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company.

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### HARRIS B. OSBORNE, M. D.

To any man who wins signal success in his chosen lifework the knowledge that it has come as the reward of his own individual efforts is a just and proper cause for self congratulation. To the friend and acquaintance that knowledge enhances the bonds of regard and esteem, and to the general public it subserves the most potent and useful purpose of inciting others to commendable effort. Among the professional men of Kalamazoo Doctor Harris B. Osborne is eminent, not only for his skill and high professional attainments, but for his genial and sterling character as a man and as a citizen. He has enjoyed an honorable and prosperous career, and he has reached his success from opportunities which in his youth seemed scant indeed. Doctor Osborne has not shunned the work that lay before him because it may have been distasteful, but was rather disposed to employ it as a means for his advancement. As an instance of this most admirable trait, it may here be mentioned that he had almost completed his medical education when the Civil war began, and was prepared to give his country valuable service in the line of his life work, but the opportunity not presenting itself he enlisted as a private soldier; he left the service as a Surgeon and Health Officer at an important post.

Doctor Osborne was born at Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, August 11, 1841, son of Platt S. and Mary A. (Platt) Osborne, natives of Queensbury, Washington county, New York. Platt S. Osborne was a tanner and currier by occupation, and of his ten children our subject was the eighth. Harris B. remained at Sherman until he was twelve years of age. He then began life for himself by selling musical instruments. At the age of fourteen he went to Kane county, Illinois, to live with a married sister, the wife of Dr. Samuel McNair. He there made his home for the next seven years, receiving a good common-school education, attending Elgin Academy for one term of nine months, and Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois, for one term. He began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Doctor McNair, and was

in his office for about three years. In 1860 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and had attended one term when he enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; after three months of service he was appointed Hospital Steward, which position he filled for about eighteen months. He was then commissioned, May 9, 1863, Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-second Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and served in that capacity until January, 1864, when he was detached and appointed Post Surgeon and Health Officer of Vicksburg, Mississippi, filling that position until the fall of 1866. Then, leaving the military service of the United States, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1867.

Doctor Osborne began practice at Sherman, New York, where he remained eight years. He then took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia College. Returning to Sherman, he continued practice there until the winter of 1880-81, when he located at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and since then he has practiced constantly in that city. For several years he has been a trustee of the Michigan Insane Asylum, and for sixteen years was Pension Examining Surgeon. He is the local Surgeon at Kalamazoo for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Doctor Osborne is a member of Orcutt Post, G. A. R., Kalamazoo. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, Detroit Commandery. For many years he has been a member of the Congregational Church.

The Doctor was married, at Kaneville, Kane county, Illinois, to Miss Annette J. Ames, a native of West Rutland, Vermont, and the daughter of Charles Ames.



### MAYBELLE M. PARK, B. S., M. D., H. M.

Maybelle M. Park, B. S., M. D., H. M., of Waukesha, Wisconsin. In this age of progress it creates no comment to be told that a woman has embraced the medical profession, but it is something unusual when she is honored with public position; and not only honored, but repeatedly honored. The subject of our sketch is perhaps the first woman to hold the position of County Physician in the State of Wisconsin, and one of the first in the United States. She is a native of Waukesha county, which has thus honored her, and was born in the year 1871, being the daughter of John W. Park (deceased), a well-to-do farmer of that section of the State. Her literary education was begun in Carroll College, Wisconsin, and continued in the University of Wisconsin, from which she graduated in the full scientific course in 1891, thus securing the degree of B. S., after which she entered the Woman's Medical



Maybelle M. Park, B. S., M. D., H. M.









E. M. A. Lizer

College of Philadelphia. When our subject graduated from that institution, in 1894, she added another degree, that of M. D., to her other title. Not satisfied with this advancement, the Doctor immediately entered upon an advanced medical course in the Post Graduate School of Philadelphia, from which in 1895 she received the degree of H. M. (Master of Homeopathy).

In the summer of that year Doctor Park settled in Waukesha as a general practitioner. In 1897 she was elected Physician of Waukesha county, was re-elected in 1898, and again urged to accept the office in 1899. However, she declined the last time, that she might devote her entire time to her growing private practice. Doctor Park is a contributor to standard periodical literature, being a frequent writer for the *Medical Advance* of Chicago and the *Dunham Medical Magazine*. She is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine. The Doctor has two brothers, who are lawyers, and one sister, who is an artist in Waukesha.

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### ELMER MARK ANTONY SIZER, M. D.

Elmer Mark Antony Sizer, M. D., of Fall Creek, Wisconsin, is a native of the Badger State, having been born in Rosendale, in 1867. Ripon College of Wisconsin afforded him his literary training, and in 1890 he entered upon his preparation for the profession he has since graced so well. For one year he pursued his medical studies under Doctor Patchen of Fond du Lac, and in 1891 he went to Chicago, where he entered the Chicago Homeopathic College. In 1894 the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him, and at the same time he was offered the appointment of Physician to the Dispensary at the Homeopathic Medical College, which position he declined to accept. He first located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, but remained there only a short time when he went to Whitefish Bay, where he remained eight months. In 1895 he located at Kenney, Illinois, and early in 1896 he went to Fall Creek, Wisconsin, where he has built up a large practice, and gained many friends. He is Examining Surgeon for the New York Life, Mutual Life of New York, and Iowa Mutual Insurance Companies. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. In 1898 Dr. Sizer was married to Miss Amanda Ziemann, of Fall Creek.

The Sizer family is one that shows a remarkable liking for professional life. Louis Julius Sizer, brother of our subject, is a dentist at Colby, Wisconsin; George W. Sizer, another brother, is an optician, and located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. A sister, Georgia Sizer Orvis, was graduated in the class of 1900,

from Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and now practices with her brother at Fall Creek, Wisconsin; while another sister, Helen, is the wife of the noted optician, Dr. G. A. Rogers, of Chicago.

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### NEWTON T. ENLOE, M. D.

Newton T. Enloe, M. D., an able young physician of Jefferson City, Missouri, has entered upon his professional career with most gratifying prospects of success. He was born February 23, 1872, on a farm near Lamar, Barton county, Missouri, a son of Thomas M. and Nancy (Vanpool) Enloe, who now reside near Russellville, Cole county, Missouri. Our subject was the third in a family of eleven children, and, as the son of a busy farmer, he was early trained to habits of industry. After completing a course of study in the common schools, he prepared for professional work at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, graduating in March, 1895. He soon afterward located in Jefferson City, where his talents met with speedy recognition. Socially he and his wife are prominent, and he is an active member of the order of Macca-bees. His first wife, Miss Emma Leslie, of Cole county, Missouri, died May 30, 1896, and on December 29, 1897, he married Miss Winnie Herrick, of Jefferson City, and they have had one child, Newton E.

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### M. G. ROOD, M. D.

M. G. Rood, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, since 1882, is a native of that place, and he is widely known, as a physician and citizen, throughout his section.

Doctor Rood completed his medical studies in the Ohio School of Medicine in 1882, and the same year began practice in his native town. After a time he discontinued professional work, but in 1893 he resumed his practice, which he has continued ever since. He has met with encouraging success throughout his career, and has been a prominent member of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association, of which he was Secretary for one year. For the past several years he has been a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners. His political sympathies are with the Republican party.







*Viola M. French.*

## WILLIAM A. POLGLASE, M. D.

William A. Polglase, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded, at Lapeer, Michigan, has fully demonstrated his fitness for that difficult and responsible position. The asylum, which now shelters a large number of imbeciles and epileptics, was organized by Doctor Polglase, and opened August 1, 1895.

Doctor Polglase was born March 8, 1856, in Detroit, Michigan, where he received a public-school education. In 1874 he began the study of Medicine, and in April, 1878, he was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College. For about a year he practiced in Chicago, but afterward located in Detroit, and continued in active practice until March, 1895, when he was appointed to his present position. He was formerly Neurologist at Grace Hospital, in Detroit. As a member of the American Epileptic Association and the National Association of Medical Officers of Institutes for the Feeble Minded the results of Doctor Polglase's observation and experience are given to his co-laborers. He is an honorary member of the Detroit Practitioners Society, and belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Michigan State Homeopathy Society, of which he has been Corresponding Secretary; he is also lecturer on Nervous Diseases on the Medical Staff of the University of Michigan.

## VIOLA M. FRENCH, M. D.

Viola M. French, M. D., who is engaged in general practice at Neillsville, Wisconsin, is a native of that town. She comes of sturdy American stock, her grandfather, John French, having been born in one of the New England States, where he engaged in farming. He married a Miss Kennedy, and died in 1871.

Benjamin F. French, father of our subject, was born August 10, 1832, in Chautauqua county, New York, and when a young man settled in Wisconsin, taking up his residence in Clark county. Here he married Miss Elizabeth R. Brown, who was a teacher in the public schools at Black River Falls. Benjamin F. French was a lawyer by profession, but he had gained considerable knowledge of medicine, and was frequently called upon to prescribe for the sick—in fact he was popularly known throughout the county as "Doctor" French. In 1863 he began lumbering and farming, which he continued until his death on February 11, 1888. He was a public-spirited man, always looking to the advancement and improvement of the community in which he made his home, and, possessing keen intelligence and good education, he had wide influence for good in his section.

Viola M. French received her literary education in the common and high schools, and her medical training in the Woman's Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, graduating therefrom in 1891. She commenced practice in her native town, continuing there until 1895, when she accepted a position as Assistant Physician in the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee. Within a short time she took up similar work in the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, Wisconsin, being the first woman in Wisconsin to occupy a position on the staff of any of the hospitals for the insane in the State. Since 1897 she has carried on a general practice again at Neillsville. Doctor French is prominent among the progressive, intelligent residents of this part of the State, is a well-known member of the Order of the Eastern Star, a member, and local Medical Examiner of the Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and is President of the Woman's Club of Neillsville. She also holds the position of County Physician of Clark county. Professionally she unites with the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Society, and the Wisconsin State Medical Society. In religious connection she is a Presbyterian.

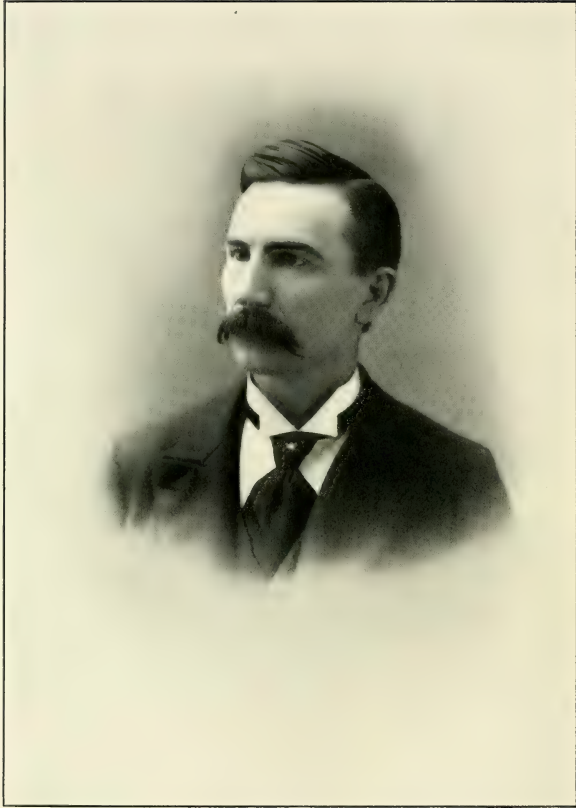


#### COLLINS H. JOHNSTON, M. D.

If the name were to be selected of one among the medical practitioners of Michigan who is wide-awake in all that appertains to the advancement of his profession, who has made most careful and thorough preparation for his practice, who has both talent and taste for his life work, and whose achievements are in full accord with the promise of his earlier years, that of Collins H. Johnston, of Grand Rapids, would suggest itself as one that is eminently fitting. Doctor Johnston possesses that personality of force and ability, of courtesy and culture, which has won for him a high standing in the medical profession.

Doctor Johnston was born at Detroit, Michigan, August 29, 1859, a son of John and Sarah Johnston. At the age of twelve years he entered Mount Pleasant Institute, at Amherst, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. He then attended the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in 1877. He completed the classical course in and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881. He obtained his medical education in the last named institution, graduating in the class of 1883. After serving as House Surgeon of Harper Hospital, Detroit, Doctor Johnston located at Sutton's Bay, Michigan, where he practiced two and one-half years, and then took a seven months post-graduate course in New York. In 1887 he settled at Grand Rapids, and there he has since practiced continuously except for one year, 1893-94, which





*E. F. Woods, M. D.*

he spent abroad in the hospitals of Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden and Prague. Doctor Johnston is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine. He is now Secretary of the State Medical Society, and is also a member of the Michigan State Board of Health, and District Surgeon of the Grand Trunk Railway, and is Surgeon of Butterworth Hospital at Grand Rapids. He is one of the staff of editors of the *Clinical Review* of Chicago. Among the fraternities the Doctor holds membership with the Masons in the Knight Templar degree, and is Physician of the Michigan Masonic Home. Besides all the duties of his extensive practice, he yet finds time to take an active interest in local affairs, and at present is serving on the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids.

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### EDMUND F. WOODS, M. D.

Edmund F. Woods, M. D., of Janesville, Wisconsin, is a man whose professional advantages have not been circumscribed by the boundaries of his adopted country, but he has supplemented his work in the schools of the United States by study in the leading medical schools of Europe, and by visiting medical hospitals in nearly every European country.

Doctor Woods was born at Aldborough, England, in 1854. His father died during his childhood, and shortly after the mother came to America, settling near Darlington, Wisconsin. The rural schools afforded our subject his earlier training, and being thrown entirely upon his own resources, he was obliged to leave school at an early age, and make his own way in the world. He learned the tinner's trade, and shortly after completing his apprenticeship an opportunity was offered him for work at his trade in the mines at Leadville, Colorado. There he soon laid by sufficient means to enable him to continue his medical studies, which he had begun by night study with Dr. A. E. Smith, while learning his trade. On leaving Leadville he entered the Medical College of Indiana, and was graduated from that institution in 1882. After a short practice in Darlington, his old home, he went South, and took the medical course in the Atlanta (Georgia) Medical School, in 1890 receiving the degree of M. D. from that school. His course there was followed by work in the Post Graduate School in New York City; he holds a diploma for his work there.

In June, 1890, Doctor Woods was united in marriage with Miss Margaret B. Allen, a native of Darlington, Wisconsin. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and for some years previous to her marriage was a successful teacher in the public



schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Immediately after their marriage Doctor Woods and his wife sailed for England, where the Doctor pursued a course in the Medical Department of the University of London. On January 1, 1891, he opened his office in Janesville, and here he has built up a large and lucrative practice, in connection with which Mrs. Woods is her husband's invaluable assistant. There are few physicians who have had the added advantages of travel and study that our subject has secured for himself. He has visited every country in Europe except Spain, and has studied the methods pursued in the hospitals everywhere he has gone. For the past five years he has been the very efficient Surgeon for a Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Professionally the Doctor is a member of the Rock County Medical Society, the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the International Medical Society. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., and is a Thirty-second-degree Mason.



### GILBERT F. MCNITT, M. D.

A native of New York, this gifted physician of Racine, Wisconsin, has fully identified himself with the State of his adoption, and is one of the progressive citizens of his new home. He was born in New York in 1854, and was but two years of age when his parents moved to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. His literary education was obtained in the Chamberlin Institute, New York, and he was graduated in 1872.

On leaving school Doctor McNitt began life as a drug clerk, in Warren, and three years later began to read medicine with Dr. D. V. Stranahan, of that place, with whom he remained until he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, where in 1879 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned home and opened an office for general practice, succeeding well until, in 1892, he disposed of his practice to take post-graduate courses in the Post Graduate Schools in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. In 1894 he located in Racine, where he is yet engaged, making a specialty of Surgery and Diseases of Women. For six years of the time he lived in Pennsylvania he acted as Pension Examiner, and for two years since locating in Wisconsin. For twelve years he was Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and is now Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, as well as Examiner for the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the Mutual Reserve Fund





J. A. Cunn M.D.,

of New York, the Travelers of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Bankers Life, of Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1877 Doctor McNitt was wedded to Miss Vesta A. Williams, of Warren, Pennsylvania, who died in 1882, leaving one son, Gilbert F., Jr., who had studied in the State University of Wisconsin. In 1885 the Doctor wedded Miss Kate Degmeier, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and to this union one child has been born, Grover C.

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### JOSEPH A. CRUM, B. S., M. D.

Joseph A. Crum, B. S., M. D., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1873. Several members of his family have adorned the medical profession. Doctor Crum's literary education was acquired chiefly at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1894, with the degree of B. S. He then commenced his medical studies with Dr. J. D. Crum, his uncle, who was at that time practicing at Owosso, Michigan. In 1895 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated three years later, with the degree of M. D. Prior to assuming the active duties of his profession he took a post-graduate course in New York, for which he received the usual diploma.

Doctor Crum then located in Oshkosh, his present place of residence, for general practice. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders. In 1894 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wild, of Sycamore, Illinois, and they have three daughters, Elinor, Marion and Emily.

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### ARTHUR HAZLEWOOD, M. D.

Migrating to the United States from England, his native land, when a young man, just before the clouds of the Civil war rose over the land of his adoption, the subject of this sketch, who had already made considerable progress in medical attainments, entered the medical branch of the military department, and for four years continuously gave his professional service. Completing his medical education, he for more than thirty years practiced most successfully at Grand Rapids, Michigan, winning a wide practice, and rising steadily in reputation as a careful and talented practitioner, afterward locating in Plainville, Michigan, where he is adding to his laurels.

Doctor Hazlewood was born near Birmingham, England, September 22, 1839, son of Thomas and Mary (Coley) Hazlewood. After the completion

of his medical studies in this country he first settled in Memphis, Tennessee, where he practiced about two years. He then located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has since remained, throughout that time engaged in successful practice. For fourteen years the Doctor was a member of the State Board of Health. He has filled the office of President of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, of which he has been a member for many years. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State Medical Society.

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### DAVID N. KEE, M. D., C. M.

David N. Kee, M. D., C. M., of Gladstone, Michigan, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1860. He remained at home, attending the public schools, and when he had graduated from the high school, at Goderich, he in 1881 entered the Normal School at Toronto, and was graduated from that institution with a life certificate to teach. He followed the teacher's profession for five years, and in 1886 began the study of medicine at McGill University, Canada, receiving in 1890 the degree of M. D., C. M. Like so many of the young professional men of Canada, Doctor Kee sought his permanent location in the United States. He first located in Garden, Michigan, where he remained three years, and then, after one year at Escanaba, he in 1894 located in Gladstone, where he has since been practicing general medicine and surgery. Doctor Kee is a member of the Delta County Medical Society, of which he is Secretary, and non-professionally he affiliates with the K. O. T. M. He is Examiner for the Phoenix and the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Companies.

Doctor Kee was married, in 1898, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Ontario, Canada.

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### MARGARET ANDERSON, M. D.

The entrance of women into the medical profession marked a new era in progress, and to-day there are none so conservative as to cherish a doubt as to their ability to solve the practical problems of the healing art. The town of Quincy, Illinois, is fortunate in having been chosen as a field for work by the gifted physician whose name heads this sketch, and her extensive practice shows that the people appreciate her worth.

Doctor Anderson was born March 18, 1842, in Hannibal, Missouri, the daughter of Guershom Silver and his wife Mary Brown. Her father, who was a well-known agriculturist, was born in South Carolina, while her mother



Margaret Anderson. M D





was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and both died some years ago, at their homestead at Hannibal. The Doctor was the youngest of a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Her literary education was acquired in the schools of her native place, and her rare executive ability received early recognition in her appointment as Superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Quincy. In 1878, while holding this position, she began her professional reading with Doctor McMahan, of Quincy, and after her appointment in 1882 as Superintendent of Blessing Hospital continued her studies with undiminished zeal. In 1887 and 1888 she attended Quincy Medical College, at Quincy, Illinois, taking a full course, and securing the degree of M. D. Since engaging in practice in Quincy Doctor Anderson has enjoyed well deserved success, her patients including many of the best people in the city. From an early age she has been a member of the Christian Church, and before her professional duties absorbed so much of her attention she was active in church work. She was married, in Hannibal, Missouri, to Clark Anderson, a prominent merchant of Quincy.

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### WILLIAM M. COX, M. D.

For professional attainments, for courteous manners, for all those qualities which command the respect and esteem of men and women, the subject of this sketch is well known. He has practiced continuously at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, for twenty-five years, and his professional experience in Illinois extends over a period of over forty years. Doctor Cox has ever been a wide-awake, progressive practitioner, and in the earlier years of his professional life, though meeting with abundant success and already the graduate of one medical college, his devotion to higher education induced him to again enter the walls of an institution of learning. Painstaking and enthusiastic application, such as he has bestowed upon his profession, is destined to meet with its fit reward.

The Doctor was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 7, 1838, son of Charles Cox, a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, who died in Hancock county, Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Our subject was about eight years old when he came with his parents to Hancock county, Illinois. There he was reared to manhood, attending the public schools and also Nauvoo Academy. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine with Dr. D. L. McGougin, of Keokuk, Iowa. In 1858 he entered the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, from which he was graduated in 1860. Doctor Cox began the practice of his profession at Liberty, Adams county, Illinois. In 1861 he was commissioned Surgeon of the Third Iowa Cavalry, but owing to sickness did not remain long in the service.

Continuing his practice at Liberty, he in 1869 and 1870 attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which institution he received his diploma in 1870. In 1877 Doctor Cox settled at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, where he has ever since remained in successful practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Adams County Medical Society. Among the fraternities he is a member of Hardin Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M., Clayton Chapter, R. A. M., and Delta Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, Clayton.

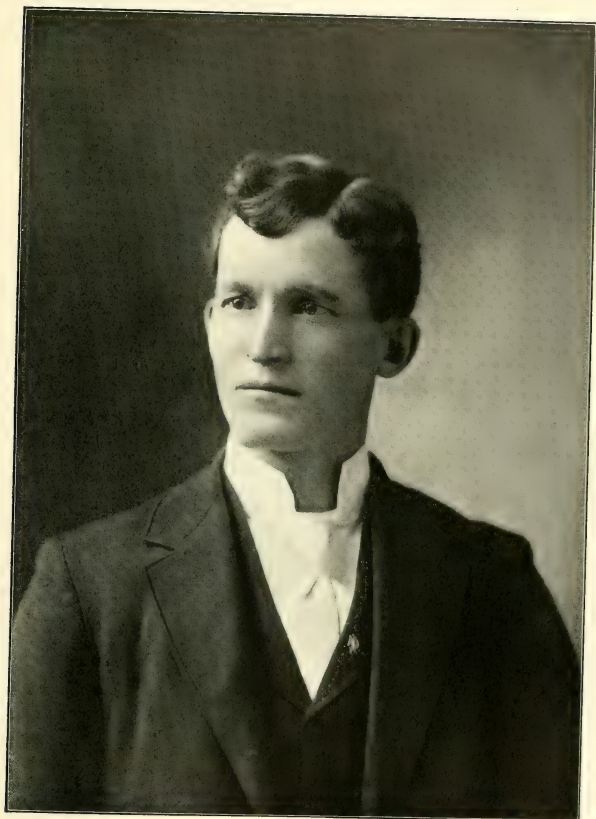
The first wife of our subject was Miss Mary A. Choate, to whom he was married in Hancock county, Illinois. Their one son died at the age of four years. Mrs. Cox died in Adams county, Illinois, and for his second wife the Doctor married Miss Effie M. Morris, daughter of the late Israel and Emily H. Morris. By this marriage Doctor Cox has one child, Eleanor M., now the wife of Charles E. Walker, of Mt. Sterling.

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### JOSEPH ROBERT MITCHELL, M. D.

Joseph Robert Mitchell, M. D., of Washburn, Wisconsin, is a native of that State, born in 1864. He was educated in the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota, and in the Normal School at Mayville, North Dakota, graduating from the latter institution. In 1893 he began his preparation for entering the medical profession by entering the University of Minnesota, but remained there only one year. He then went to Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he continued his studies for nearly three years, when he transferred to the Chicago Homeopathic College, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1899. In addition to his regular course Doctor Mitchell spent two summers with the noted Doctor Watry, of the Hahnemann Medical College, doing special work on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, at the same time holding a clerkship under the supervision of Dr. B. S. Arnolphy and his fellows, assisting in Chest Diseases for six months. In September, 1900, Doctor Mitchell attended for one week Dr. E. H. Pratt's post-graduate course in Orificial Surgery, at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

After his graduation Doctor Mitchell settled in southern Wisconsin, but remained there only a short time, as he saw that there was open to him in the northern part of the State a wider field for his work as an Oculist and Aurist, as well as in general practice. On September 6, he settled in Washburn, where he is rapidly increasing his practice, and where his genial manner and evident knowledge of his profession are fast winning him friends socially and professionally. He holds membership in the Homeopathic Society of Wis-



*Jos. R. Mitchell, M.D.*









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E. H. Hensley M.D.

consin. He is a member of the M. W. A., of the Foresters, and of the Maccabees of the World. In his political affiliations the Doctor is a firm believer in the principles of the Prohibition doctrine, and religiously is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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### CHARLES M. BASKERVILLE, M. D.

Charles M. Baskerville, M. D., of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, who has supplemented his medical course with a course in pharmacy, is a native of Canada, born in 1874. His early literary education was acquired in the Chatham (Canada) high school, from which he was graduated in 1891. For three years he engaged in the drug business in Chatham, and then began the study of medicine with Doctors Holmes and McKeough, of Chatham. During all this time he had continued his studies in pharmacy, and in 1893 he took the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and secured a certificate as Registered Pharmacist. In 1894 he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, and in 1897 received his degree. That year he located in Mount Pleasant, and now has an extensive practice. For the year 1898 he served as City Physician. He is a member of and Medical Examiner for the K. O. T. M., Court of Honor, Modern Woodmen, and Citizens Life Insurance Company of Detroit. He is a member of the Isabella County Medical Society.

Doctor Baskerville was married, in 1899, to Miss Minnie W. Thomson, of Chatham, Canada.

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### EUGENE P. ELLENSON, M. D.

This young and progressive physician of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, has had a professional experience of seven years in that place, and during that time has established for himself a reputation that is rapidly winning him a wide and influential practice.

Doctor Ellenson is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at La Crosse April 29, 1889, son of Eugene and Eva (Meyer) Ellenson. He received good educational advantages, and was not slow in making the most of them. He was graduated from the Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal in 1886, and later attended Beloit College, completing the Sophomore year. Matriculating at Rush Medical College, Chicago, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1892. Doctor Ellenson located at once at Chippewa Falls, where he has since practiced continuously, making a specialty of General Surgery

and Gynecology. He is Surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, and also for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and is a member of the Inter-County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Doctor Ellenson spent the winter of 1895 at Rush Medical College, taking a post-graduate course there, and also one term at the Chicago Post Graduate Hospital during the same winter. In politics Doctor Ellenson is a Democrat, but he is not an active worker of the party.

At St. Paul, in 1891, Doctor Ellenson was wedded to Miss Rose Argard, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of one son, Eugene A., born April 2, 1894.

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### ANNETTE J. SHAW, M. D.

The clear New England conscience and the intellectual vigor of that historic region have been predominant forces in the career of this well-known and successful medical practitioner of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Doctor Shaw has won notable achievement in the professional world, and ranks high among the physicians of the flourishing city, where for the past twenty years she has been engaged in practice.

Doctor Shaw was born in Sutton, Vermont, daughter of Daniel G. Shaw, and granddaughter of Daniel Shaw, who was born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1782, married Sarah Gilman, and at the age of thirty years moved with his family to northern Vermont, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1860, aged seventy-eight years. Daniel G. Shaw, the father of our subject, was born in Sutton, Vermont, and there married Lovina True, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kennedy) True, who was also a native of Sutton. Daniel G. Shaw was a farmer in early life, and later was engaged in the lumber business. He died in 1882, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow is still living, at Greenfield, Massachusetts. The three children of Daniel G. and Lovina Shaw were Annette J., the subject of this sketch; Mary A., of Greenfield, Massachusetts; and Clark T., who is engaged in the mining business at Groveland, California.

The early education of our subject was acquired at Sutton. She then attended Green Mt. Perkins Academy, located at South Woodstock, Vermont, fitting herself for St. Lawrence University, of Canton, New York, and completing the course at the latter institution in 1873. She then taught two years in the Union Free School of Canton, New York, and attended Theological School at Canton, from which she graduated in 1876. For five years our sub-

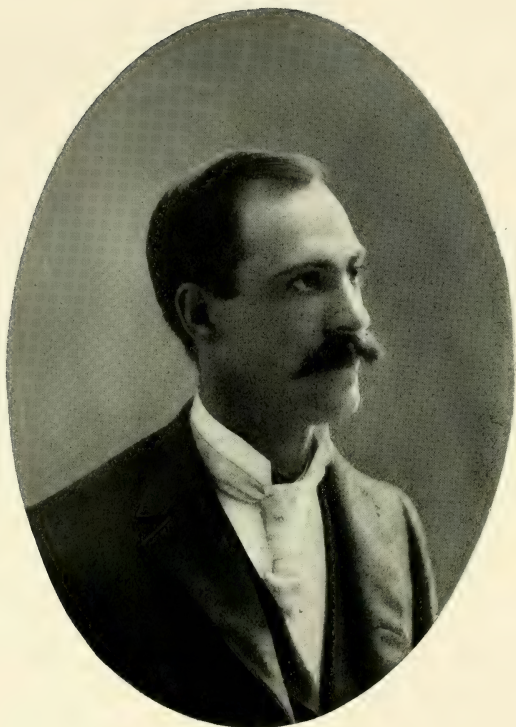


Annette J. Shaw









*J. P. Bohu M.D.*

ject was minister of the Universalist Church in northern Vermont, and for three years at Chicago, Illinois. Entering Bennett Medical College, Chicago, she graduated therefrom in 1884.

Doctor Shaw located the same year at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where she has since continued in successful practice. She is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. Her political opinions are strongly Prohibitionist, and for many years she has been an active worker in the W. C. T. U. She is at present devoting considerable time to the Superintendency of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. Home at Eau Claire, which cares for unfortunate mothers and children.

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FRANK P. BOHN, M. D.

Frank P. Bohn, M. D., is a highly esteemed physician of Newberry, Michigan. He was born in Indiana in 1866, and received his literary training in the Central College, of Danville, Indiana, and at the American Normal College of Logansport, that State. In 1886 he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. N. Wishard, an instructor in the Medical College of Indiana, and the following year he was enrolled as a student in that college, graduating in 1890, with the degree of M. D. His career in college was such as to call forth unusual honors upon his graduation, and he was immediately appointed City Physician at Indianapolis, which position he ably filled for one year. His first location for general practice was in Seney, Michigan, where he was busily engaged until 1896, and he then spent the following two years in Grand Marais, Michigan, locating finally in Newberry in 1898, where he has won a good share of the city's medical work. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of the places wherein he has located, and in 1896 was nominated for the State Legislature from the Delta District.

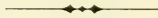
He fraternizes with the F. & A. M., the Knights Templars, and the Mystic Shrine, while through his profession he has become a member of the Northern Michigan Medical Society.

In 1890, Doctor Bohn was united in marriage with Miss Maude Bell, of Logansport, Indiana, who passed to her last rest on May 31, 1899, leaving one son, Frank Thiell. On October 9, 1900, the Doctor wedded Mrs. Lucy J. Hubbert of Newberry, Michigan. Doctor Bohn is surgeon for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company, and is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. In February, 1901, Governor Bliss appointed him, for a term of six years, a member of the Board of Control of the Upper Peninsula Insane Asylum.

### GERTRUDE C. CRUMB, M. D.

Gertrude C. Crumb, M. D., of Berlin, Wisconsin, is a pleasing representative of the new woman, using that phrase in the higher sense of the word, being, as she is, able, energetic, independent and progressive. Her energy may be partially accounted for in the fact that she was born in a rural district of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and was early trained to habits of activity and industry.

The Doctor is a daughter of Carleton Crumb, a farmer of that locality. She was graduated with high standing from the high school of Walworth, and subsequently entered Milton College, completing the literary course of that institution in 1888. For two years after graduating, she was a teacher in the public schools of Milton and Walworth, and in 1890 began the study of medicine at Petoskey, Michigan, with Doctor Dowse. In 1891 she matriculated at the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1894 with her degree of M. D. She then located in Berlin for the practice of her profession, and, during the period since, has developed and retained a large and lucrative practice. It may be also added that, with her professional reputation, she has firmly installed herself as a favorite in society.



### JAMES E. LOGAN, M. D.

James E. Logan, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Kansas City, Missouri, is noted for his skill in the treatment of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, to which he has devoted especial attention for a number of years. His extensive practice, and his work as a professor in the University Medical College, at Kansas City, do not prevent him, however, from participating in the activities of social and general business life, in which he wields a recognized influence.

Doctor Logan is a native of Kentucky, where his ancestors settled at an early period. Dr. William G. Logan, our subject's father, was born in 1831 in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and his wife, Mildred Arnold, was a native of Jessamine county, same State, born in 1834. They now reside in Kansas City, the father having retired from practice after many years of successful work. Of their family of three children, one son and two daughters, our subject is the youngest.

James E. Logan was born October 16, 1861, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, and at the age of ten years he accompanied his parents to a new home in St. Joseph, Missouri, where they remained about a year and a half. For some





W Eastman M.D

time they resided in Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri, and in the spring of 1875 they removed to Perrin, in the same county. In the fall of 1878 he entered Kentucky University, at Lexington, Kentucky, having prepared for college by a year and a half of study under a private tutor supplementary to his public-school course, and after two years in that institution he entered the University of Missouri, where he remained until 1882. While there he began his medical studies, but in the fall of 1882, his family having removed from Perrin to Kansas City, he became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City, now the University Medical College. On graduating, in 1883, he engaged in practice in that city, but during the following year spent some time in post-graduate work in Philadelphia and New York, graduating in 1884 from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. For a few months he was in partnership with Dr. J. P. Jackson, and later he was associated with his father, Dr. William G. Logan, in general practice. Since August, 1885, however, he has devoted his entire time to his chosen specialty with most gratifying results, and in the same year he became professor of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat in the University Medical College. For a year previous he had been connected with the college as Professor of Physiology, and since 1890 he has been active in the management of the institution, serving two years as secretary of the faculty, and is now President of the Board of Trustees. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Laryngological Society; the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; the National Association of Railway Surgeons; the Missouri State Medical Society; the Kansas City Academy of Medicine; the Jackson County Medical Society; the Kansas City District Medical Society, and the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. Doctor Logan has been largely interested in the development of Kansas City, and was instrumental in the organization of the Kansas City and Country Club, which is a prominent social organization, and of which he has been President and is now a member of the Directory. For years he has been an active member of the Kansas City Club, an organization of business men, and he is its present President.

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#### W. EASTMAN, M. D.

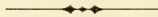
W. Eastman, M. D., of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. One of the nestors of the medical profession in Wisconsin is Dr. W. Eastman, the oldest practitioner now engaged in active work in the city of Mineral Point. He is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, a son of Amos Eastman, and was born in the year 1837. When he was seven years of age the family removed to



Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where our subject received his early literary training, which was supplemented by a course in a select school at Fayette. Later he enjoyed two years of study in the Hillsdale (Michigan) College.

In 1867 Doctor Eastman was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1871. He at once located at Blanchardville, Wisconsin, for the practice of his profession, where he remained for a period of six years, when he removed to Mineral Point. Here, for a quarter of a century, he has been engaged in an active, successful and lucrative practice, and his reputation has extended throughout the State. In addition to professional practice, the Doctor has become interested in the drug business in Mineral Point, and has also invested in farming property in Wisconsin and the far West. He is therefore what may be termed a man of easy circumstances, although it is opposed to his energetic nature to rest while there is any work to do.

The Doctor has been County Physician for a number of years, and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1861 to Miss Alma Wrenen, of Evansville, Wisconsin, who died in 1878, leaving four children: Edwin A. (deceased), Nellie (deceased), Inez (Mrs. Lewis Howell, of Humboldt, Nebraska), and Amos (deceased).



### EDWARD S. HULL, M. D.

Edward S. Hull, M. D., of Milton Junction, Wisconsin, is a young physician whose energy and determination have won for him a high place in the estimation of all who know him. He is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, where his father, Samuel Hull, is a well-to-do farmer. Doctor Hull spent his boyhood on the home farm, attending the district schools in the winter, and assisting with the farm work in the summer. Later he entered the Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and there acquired a good education. On leaving school he returned to the farm and passed several years in agricultural pursuits. His ambition, however, led him beyond the confines of the farm and its labors, and in 1887, he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Doctor Stetson, of Lima, Wisconsin, and later with Doctor Bagley, now of Whitewater, Wisconsin. In 1887 he entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1891, with the degree of M. D. He determined to make his native county the scene of his future work, and returned to Milton Junction, where he has acquired a large practice both in general medicine and in surgery. In 1899 he was elected President of the Wisconsin State Eclectic Medical Society, a testimonial of the regard in



Edward S Hull M.D.







JAMES O. ACKERMAN, M. D.

which he is held by his professional brethren. He is Medical Examiner for the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, and for some time was Health Officer of his town.

In 1885 Doctor Hull was united in marriage with Miss Clara H. Lathrop, of Palmyra, Wisconsin, daughter of the Rev. Henry T. Lathrop. Mrs. Hull was educated in the high school at Palmyra, and for some time prior to her marriage was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools. To Doctor and Mrs. Hull have been born five children, as follows: Mabel, Martha, Ray, Clara and Alice.

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### JAMES O. ACKERMAN, M. D.

James O. Ackerman, M. D., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is a native of New York City, where he was born in 1842, a son of James Ackerman, a farmer. When six years of age the family removed to Wisconsin, locating at Byron, where young James passed his youth and early manhood. He attended the public schools of that place, and was among the first to enlist at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He joined the ranks of Company E, Third Wisconsin Infantry, serving for a period of three years, at the expiration of which time (in June, 1864) he was honorably discharged. For a number of years he engaged in farm labors in the State of Wisconsin, commencing his professional studies with Dr. T. H. Vestey, of Sheboygan Falls, in the year 1872. In 1873 he was matriculated at the Detroit (Michigan) Homeopathic Medical College, where he remained for one year, but decided to embrace the broader opportunities offered by Chicago as a center of medical education and clinical training. He therefore entered Hahnemann Medical College, of that city, and graduated therefrom in 1877 with the degree of M. D.

The Doctor commenced his professional career at Mayville, Wisconsin, where he practiced for six years, locating in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1881. Since that time, or for a period of nearly two decades, he has continually enhanced his reputation and his prospects. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and is identified with the M. W. A., being Examining Physician of the same, and with the Royal Neighbors, in which he holds the same office.

Doctor Ackerman was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth H. Townsend, of Holly, New York, daughter of William K. Townsend, a well known lawyer of that State. They have had three children: Mabel C., deceased; Jessie E., wife of C. E. Brown, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and George W., of Fond du Lac, who married Miss Helen E. Sullivan, of that city.



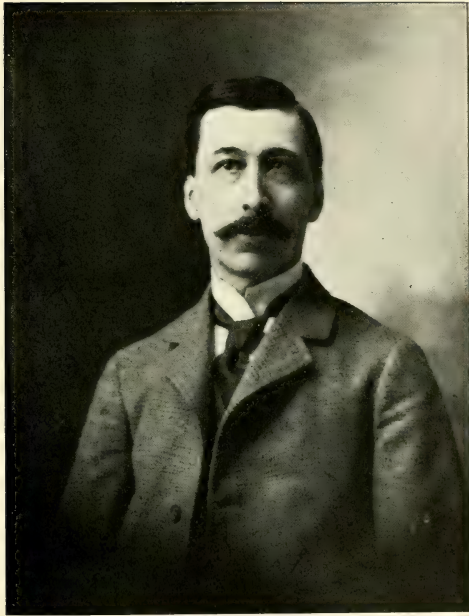
## EDMUND B. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

A student of heredity might find in this able and successful practitioner an excellent illustration of the theory, as he is descended from a line of talented physicians, extending through four generations of his maternal ancestry and including many noted names. For many years he has been in active practice in Quincy, Illinois, but his interpretation of the duties of a physician includes a participation in all the wider activities of the profession, and he is a leader in various medical societies, and at times has held positions of a semi-public nature. In 1884 he was appointed by Dr. John H. Ranch a member of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, and attended the meetings at Memphis and New Orleans. He then prepared, for the Illinois State Board of Health, a sanitary survey of the City of Quincy. From 1888 until 1893 he was Physician-in-Charge of Blessing Hospital at Quincy, and from 1893 to 1897 was Surgeon-in-Charge of the Illinois Soldiers' Home. Since then he has been Consulting Physician of the Medical Staff of the Blessing Hospital. In 1893, in preparation for the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in Washington, he organized the Adams County physicians, and he served as a delegate to that convention.

The Doctor was born May 11, 1858, in St. Louis, Missouri, but his youth was mainly spent in Quincy, where he received his literary education, graduating from the high school in 1873. He attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874, and entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1876, his course being completed in 1878, in which year he opened an office in Quincy, where he now has a good practice. He belongs to the Adams County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the Military Tract Medical Society, and was one of the organizers, and afterward Vice-President, of the Quincy Medical and Library Association. Doctor Montgomery is an Independent in politics, and is a member of the Unitarian church of Quincy. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with several organizations, including Quincy Lodge, No. 296, F. & A. M., and Quincy Chapter, R. A. M.

On October 12, 1881, Doctor Montgomery was married, at Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Agnes Cox, daughter of the late Richard Cox, a hardware merchant of Quincy, who died in St. Paul in 1897. Doctor and Mrs. Montgomery have had five children, Amelia, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Hosmer, who are living, and Edna, who died in September, 1898, at the age of ten years.

Robert Montgomery, father of our subject, was a well-known business man, and for many years conducted a large wholesale drug store at Quincy.



Edmund B. Montgomery M.D.



Soon after the birth of Dr. Edmund B., the family removed from St. Louis to Shelbina, Missouri, Mr. Montgomery being one of the founders of that town, and the owner of the first brick building erected there. For a few years he carried on a drug business in Shelbina, but in 1864 he settled permanently in Quincy, where he still resides. He married Miss Elizabeth Wishart, who died in Quincy November 10, 1894, leaving three sons, Edmund B.; James P., for a time paymaster in the United States army, now with Meyer Brothers Drug Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Robert W., a druggist in Quincy, Illinois, who died in September, 1900. Mrs. Elizabeth (Wishart) Montgomery was a great-granddaughter of Dr. James Wishart, of Cromarty, Scotland, a prominent physician of his day. One of his daughters, Jeannette, married the celebrated Dr. Abernethy, of Edinburgh, Scotland. His son Dr. Dr. David Wishart, the next in the line of descent, was born in the Parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1795, locating in Pennsylvania, first in Huntingdon county, later in the town of Washington, Washington county, and finally in Bedford county, where he died at an advanced age. He was a successful physician, and had four sons who followed the profession, John, James, David and Thomas, while his daughter, Jeannette, married James Lane, and became the mother of Dr. Robert Lane, for many years a leading practitioner at Rockford, Illinois. Dr. John Wishart, and his son, Charles, are still prominent practitioners in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. James Wishart, our subject's grandfather, was a prominent physician at St. Louis, Missouri, where he died in 1849, of Asiatic cholera.

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### WILLIAM G. TRIECE, M. D.

William G. Triece, M. D., for twenty-five years a prominent and popular physician of South Haven, Michigan, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1838. His literary education was obtained in the academy at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and on completing the course of study prescribed in the curriculum of that institution, he passed eleven terms in teaching school. During his career as a teacher, while he gave to his work the energy and enthusiasm of youth, he was working toward a higher plane, and passed his leisure hours reading medicine. His studies were directed by Dr. T. M. Laney, of Blairsville, and later by Dr. M. R. Banks. In 1876 he entered the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, and remained there until 1877. From 1877 until 1888 he practiced his profession, and then entered the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated the following year. He then resumed general practice at South Haven, and has since remained there.

He has achieved a popularity seldom equalled, both as a physician and as a man. In 1862 he was in the service of his country as a member of Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Professionally Doctor Trice is a member of the Michigan Eclectic Medical Association, while fraternally he belongs to the R. A. M., and is a member of Malta Commandery, of Benton Harbor, and a charter member of Jack Chandler Post, No. 35, G. A. R., of Michigan.

In 1859 Dr. Trice was married to Miss M. I. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they have three children living: Oliver, in Palestine, Texas; Dr. J. Harry, graduate of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, now practicing at South Haven, Michigan; and William H., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Their only daughter died in 1887, at the age of fourteen.

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### FREDERICK W. NAUSE, M. D.

Frederick W. Nause, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a native of that place, where he was born in 1864, his father, Frederick Nause, being a well-known veterinary surgeon of that city. Our subject is a graduate of the Sheboygan high school, completing his course therein during 1879. He afterward pursued advanced studies at the Lakeside Academy, Sheboygan, also studying French, Latin and Chemistry under Professor Monderville, of that place. As a practical preliminary to the study of medicine he engaged in the drug business at Chicago for three years. In 1883 he went abroad to pursue his medical studies and perfect himself in the German language, locating at Gottingen, Germany. Here he remained industriously and profitably employed for one year, when he returned to America and continued his medical studies under the direction of Doctor Hubbard, of Chicago. In 1884 he was matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom with his professional degree in 1887.

For the active practice of his profession, the Doctor located in Sheboygan, where for eighteen years he has been engaged in general practice, with a predilection for Gynecology. A course of thorough study and clinical work under the masters of Europe has added to his already extended reputation in this field. In 1893 he went abroad and enjoyed unusual opportunities under Professors Martin and Viet of Berlin, Doctor Croback of Vienna, and Professor Fritch, of Breslau. Since his return from abroad his practice has greatly increased in the direction indicated.

Socially the Doctor is a member of the Elks and the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1890 to Miss Ida Laack, of Plymouth, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Irene and Frederick.



*J. W. House M.D.*









*O. B. Brock, M.D.*

## OTTO BISMARCK BOCK, PH. G., M. D.

Otto Bismark Bock, Ph. G., M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, present City Physician of that place and secretary of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, is a native of the city in which he now resides as the youngest practitioner and one of the most prosperous members of his profession. He was born in 1871, a son of Dr. Louis Bock, who was born in Germany, in 1819, and, after graduating from Halle University in 1849, came to America. Residing in Poughkeepsie for a short time, he came to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he practiced honorably and successfully for a period of more than forty years, or until his death in 1891.

Otto Bismark Bock was carefully and thoroughly educated in the Sheboygan schools. After graduating from the grammar department he engaged for three years, from 1885 to 1888, in the drug business. In the latter year he went to Chicago and entered the College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1889 with the degree of Ph. G. The following two years he spent at St. Paul, Minnesota, engaged in the profession and business which he had so thoroughly mastered. Realizing, however, the broader field which medicine offered to his activities, he entered it with characteristic ability, industry and determination. At about the time the father was taken from the profession which he had so long honored, the son entered Rush Medical College to prepare himself for its duties and cares. He was a thorough and brilliant student, taking the Brainard prize, in his junior year, for the best dissection in the course in surgical anatomy, and graduating with the degree of M. D., in 1894.

Immediately thereafter the Doctor located at Sheboygan for the general practice of medicine and surgery, and continued steadily to increase his clientele and to add to his home reputation for four years. He was then called to the discharge of duties in another field. In June, 1898, he enlisted in Company C, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was soon taken from the ranks and assigned to hospital service, at Porto Rico, continuing therein until the close of the Spanish-American war. A post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic followed, when private practice was resumed at Sheboygan.

In 1899 the Mayor appointed Doctor Bock City Physician of Sheboygan, in which capacity he is still serving. He is an active member of the Sheboygan County and the State Medical Societies; is Medical Examiner of such standard insurance companies as the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia, and the Covenant Mutual of Galesburg; is Camp Physician of the M. W. A. and is a member of the F. & A. M., the B. P. O. E., and the K. of P. In 1896 he was Grand Exalted Ruler for Wisconsin, in the Order of Elks.

## SAMUEL GOODWIN GANT, M. D., LL. D.

Samuel Goodwin Gant, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Rectal and Anal Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Attending Surgeon for Rectal Diseases, Post-Graduate Hospital and New York Infant Asylum, formerly Dean and Curator of University Medical College, at Kansas City, is one of the most prominent members of the medical profession, his work as a practitioner, teacher and writer showing rare ability and wide and accurate knowledge. To thorough training in the best schools of the United States he has added a course of study and observation in European hospitals, and his extensive practice affords a congenial field for the application of the most approved methods and theories of modern medical science.

Doctor Gant was born May 9, 1867, at Knoxville, Missouri, the son of Dr. Jackson D. and Sarah A. (Creason) Gant. As a boy he received a public-school education, completing the course in the high school at Carrollton, Missouri, at the age of sixteen, when he began his medical studies under the direction of his father. Later he attended Missouri Medical College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1887, and the following summer was spent in practicing in "rural districts." In the fall he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York City, and in the spring of 1888 he entered the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. After two months he was appointed Assistant House Surgeon, and a year later he was promoted to the rank of House Surgeon, in which capacity he participated in all the operations in the school during the following year, and had free access to all clinics. During this period he also did excellent work as lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at the Nightingale Training School for Nurses, in New York City. In September, 1890, he engaged in practice at Kansas City, making a specialty of Rectal and Anal Diseases, and in the summer of 1891 he became a lecturer on Physiology in the University Medical College, in that city. This position he resigned after two years in order to take a trip to Europe for further study of his specialty, and on his return he learned that he had been elected Professor of Rectal and Anal Surgery in that institution. This position he held, together with that of Dean and Curator, to which he was appointed later, until his appointment to the Chair of Rectal and Anal Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He has also lectured on his specialty in the Scarritt Training School for Nurses, and has been Rectal and Anal surgeon for All Saints Hospital; the Servitus Woman's Hospital; the Memphis Hospital; the East Side Free Dispensary; the Children's Home; the Orphans' Home, and several of the large railway systems centering in Kansas City. His text-book on his chosen specialty is quoted as authority by the profession everywhere, and from time to time he







*O. Hummer M.D.*

contributes valuable papers to medical journals embodying the results of his observation and experience. He is a member of the principal medical societies, and of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Alumni Association, while his extended travel in foreign countries has given him a wide acquaintance.

On April 20, 1898, the Doctor was married, at Henderson, Kentucky, to Miss Susan R. Barret, daughter of James R. and Lucy Barret, well-known residents of that city.

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### CHARLES G. CRUMRINE, M. D.

Though not yet forty years of age Doctor Crumrine is a prominent member of the medical profession at Detroit, Michigan, and has had a rich measure of success. His brief professional career, brief only in point of time, bristles with facts of achievement and progress. Like many other men who have won celebrity, he is a product of the farm. He was born June 8, 1865, near Beallsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of Valentine and Sarah A. (Greenfield) Crumrine.

Charles G. Crumrine was reared on his father's farm, and until he was seventeen years of age he attended the common schools of his native place. During the next four years he was a student at Waynesburg College, Greene county, Pennsylvania, though teaching school one winter of this period. His literary education was completed by one year's attendance at Thiel College, Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. His vacations while attending college were spent on the home farm.

Choosing medicine as his profession our subject matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic College, in 1887, and was graduated in February, 1889. During this time he also attended clinics in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Doctor Crumrine first hung out his shingle in Battle Creek, Michigan, where he formed a partnership with Dr. G. A. Robertson, which continued one year, and he then took an office at No. 9, Annex Block, where he remained until May, 1896, doing a general and very lucrative practice. His practice was drifting into surgical work, and, realizing the opportunities that were thus opening to him, he secured a bright and ambitious young man to take his practice, and then arranged for special preparation for his surgical career. Coming to Chicago he attended clinics at the Presbyterian, Cook County and Chicago Homeopathic Hospitals. Selecting Detroit as his new and permanent field of professional service, he opened an office in that city. A few months later he was appointed a member of the Medical Board of Grace Hospital, and was assigned to the Surgical Staff. In July, 1899, he was appointed

to the Professorship of Gynecology in the Detroit Homeopathic College. In 1899 he was elected President of the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners Club. He is also lecturer to the Grace Hospital Training School for Nurses. Professionally he belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State Homeopathic Medical Society of Michigan, the Detroit Practitioners' Club, and is Secretary, Treasurer and Business Manager of the Medical Counselor Publishing Club. Dr. Crumrine is the designer of a number of surgical instruments, one of which is used in Crumrine's Bloodless Amputation of the Rectum. Socially the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On May 23, 1896, in Chicago, Doctor Crumrine was married to Miss Nellie E. Bird, of that city. They have one son, Charles Greenfield, born July 1, 1897.

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### ABBY M. ADAMS, M. D.

Abby M. Adams, M. D., well and favorably known in medical circles in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and vicinity, is a native of Farmington, Maine, and comes of hardy Eastern stock, her paternal ancestors being early settlers of the Pine Tree State. Her grandfather, Joshua Adams, also a native of Maine, passed his entire life in that State, for many years engaging in the tanning business in Wales.

Joshua Adams, father of our subject, was born in Wales, Maine, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Abigail Mosher, a native of Gorham, same State. He died in the town of Wilton, where he had been actively engaged in tanning and in the manufacture of boots and shoes for more than forty years. Mrs. Abigail (Mosher) Adams was descended from some of the earliest settlers of the country, who landed in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1628. Her great-grandfather was the second settler of Gorham, Maine, locating there in 1738, and his descendants are numerous in that State.

Doctor Adams received a thorough literary and medical education. She came to La Crosse in 1867, where for eleven years she was successfully engaged as a teacher in the public schools, and in 1881, having decided to enter the medical profession, she matriculated at the Syracuse University Medical College, Syracuse, New York, from which she was graduated in 1884. For several years following she was connected with various maternity and insane hospitals, for two years was Staff Physician at the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis, Indiana, and then returning to the scene of her former labors, established a Sanitarium for Women at La Crosse. Doctor Adams has gained a high rank in her profession, and she is a valued member of the La Crosse County Medical Society, and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society.



Abby M. Adams, M.D.



She was a charter member of the La Crosse Board of Associated Charities, and has continued an active member up to the present time. The Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Mutual of Maine (Portland, Maine), Washington Life of New York, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, La Crosse Hive, No. 49, all claim her services as Examining Physician. In religious faith Doctor Adams is a Universalist.

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### HUGH VALENTINE SCALLON, M. D.

For twenty years Doctor Scallon has been an active practitioner at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He has met with a gratifying success, attaining a large and lucrative practice which absorbs the greater part of his time and attention. He was born in Quebec, Canada, February 14, 1848, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth A. (O'Neil) Scallon. His father was also born in Quebec and was reared in that city. He married Elizabeth A. O'Neil, who was the daughter of Prof. Felix O'Neil, Professor of Mathematics at Westport, Ireland, but who, through religious differences, was obliged to relinquish his position; he came to Quebec, where he continued his occupation as a surveyor and an instructor. Thomas Scallon was a Superintendent of Land and Lumber at Quebec, and died there at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow survives at the ripe old age of almost ninety.

Hugh V. Scallon received in the schools of Quebec a good education. He also attended Normal school, and for eight years he engaged in teaching in Upper Canada. Adopting medicine as his life work, he entered Detroit Medical College, from which he graduated in 1877. Doctor Scallon began his medical career at Baldwin, Lake county, Michigan, where he remained for a short time, and then located at Rodger City, Michigan, where he remained for a year, and then at Hancock, Michigan, where he remained for two years. In 1881 he removed to Eau Claire, his present residence.

Doctor Scallon was married in 1880 at Detroit to Miss Julia La Ferte, a native of that city, and to them were born two children, both of whom died in infancy. The Doctor is a member of the Inter-County Medical Society, and is affiliated with a number of the fraternal orders. He is a member of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the City Council, and though his professional duties press upon his time, he is not averse to the fulfilment of those duties, which, in the interest of the general public, commend themselves to all patriotic citizens.



## JOSIE OCASEK, M. D.

Although young in years, Dr. Ocasek has already made substantial progress in her profession, both in a practical and a scientific way. She was born in Bohemia, in the year 1874, and when six years of age came with her family to America and located in Baltimore, Maryland, later removing to Chicago, Illinois. In the common schools of the western metropolis was laid the foundation of her literary training, which was continued in the Procopius Seminary, Chicago, from which institution she was graduated in 1892. Part of this time, however, she had prosecuted her medical studies under the direction of Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, and in the succeeding year she had so far advanced that she was enrolled as a student at the American Health University, of Chicago. From this institution she obtained her degree of M. D., and as even prior to her graduation, she had done considerable clinical work, she had, consequently, on the completion of her course, already enjoyed considerable experience in her chosen field.

In 1896 Dr. Ocasek settled in Delavan, Wisconsin, where she has since resided and prospered, having lived there, continuously, except for a short period, when in the absence of Dr. M. L. Ewing, of Evansville, Wisconsin, she assumed that lady's practice. In addition to general medicine, the Doctor has paid special attention to all forms of Chronic diseases. She is now one of the faculty of the Dutton Medical College, and a Medical Examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.

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JOHN R. WILLIAMS, M. D.

John R. Williams, M. D., a successful practitioner of White Pigeon, Michigan, shows the true scientific spirit in his constant study of the later theories and methods of professional work, and is gaining especial commendation for his ability and skill in surgical lines.

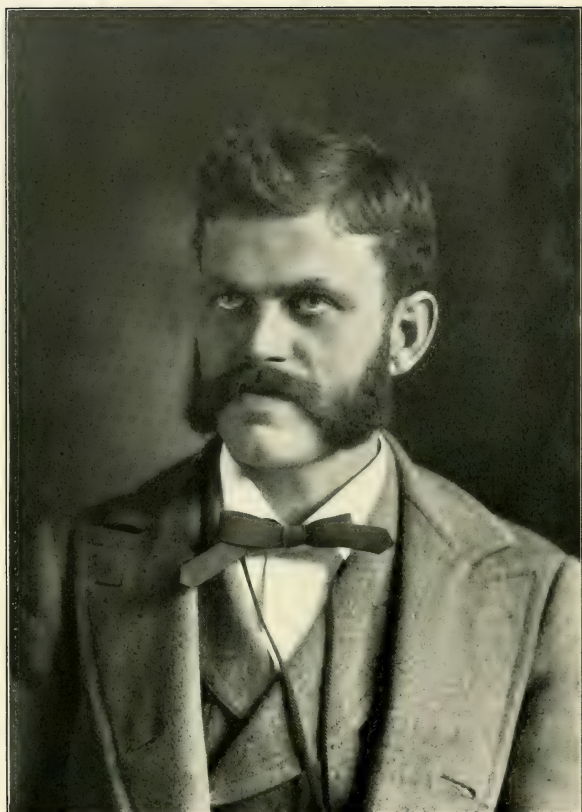
Doctor Williams is a native of Salem, Ohio, where he was born January 7, 1847, and after completing a course of study in the public schools of that place he attended Mount Union College at Mount Union, Ohio. In 1867 he began his medical studies with his brother, Dr. T. B. Williams, of Angola, Indiana, and three years later he entered the Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated in 1874. He then engaged in practice at his native place, but in 1880 he located at White Pigeon, Michigan, where he has since resided. In 1885-86 he took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, graduating in the spring of 1886. He is a member of



Josie Ocsek M. B.







*Dr. R. Schmitt.*

the Michigan State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons, being entitled to membership in the last named organization through his position as local surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. For many years he was a member of the school board of White Pigeon, and all movements for public benefit receive his hearty endorsement.

In 1875 Doctor Williams was married in Salem, Ohio, to Miss Martha E. Fox, daughter of the late Peter Fox, of Williamsburg, Michigan.

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### FERDINAND HERB, M. D.

When the subject of this sketch came to America, nine years ago, he brought with him the best professional equipment afforded by the famous schools and universities of Germany. He was born at Cologne, Germany, May 9, 1866, son of Ferdinand and Magdalena (Hoelz) Herb.

Doctor Herb's education was thorough and complete. He attended a number of private schools, and for nine years was a student in the Gymnasium. He began the study of medicine in the University of Munich, where he remained one year. Then for a year he attended the University of Bonn. Returning to the University of Munich, he there completed a four and a half years' course, graduating in 1890, after which he became a surgeon in the German army, retaining that post four years. During this time, and until 1895, he was Clinical Assistant at Munich, Vienna and Berlin, and then came to America. His first location was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but after six months there he proceeded to West Superior, and opened the office where he continues to practice. He has met with the gratifying success to which his eminent attainments fully entitle him.

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### RICHARD SCHMIDT, M. D.

Richard Schmidt, M. D., of Hannibal, Missouri, is a general practitioner, at present serving as secretary of the local Board of Pension Examiners, to which he was appointed July 4, 1897. For one year he served acceptably as City Physician, and now, in addition to caring for a large clientele, he acts as Medical Examiner for several insurance companies, including the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the Union Central, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and the Monroe City Safety Fund Life Association of Monroe City, Missouri.



Doctor Schmidt was born August 29, 1861, in Hannibal, Missouri, son of Rev. Carl Hermann Schmidt, and his wife Mrs. Margaret (Ruckdeschelle) Steininger. The father was born November 28, 1819, in Saxe-Altenburg, Saxony, Germany, and received an excellent education in that country, becoming master of seven languages. He came to America in 1841, locating first in St. Louis, Missouri, where for some time he was employed as a cigar maker, and later he went to St. Charles, Missouri. While there he was converted to the Christian religion (having previously been an agnostic) and entered the ministry of the German Methodist Church, where his scholarship and talents made him a valued acquisition. During the Mexican war he served as chaplain, and for a number of years was in charge of the Church in St. Charles. When first converted, it was his desire to go to Japan as a missionary, but the needs of the work in the home field were apparent, and he decided to remain here. In 1859 he was sent to Hannibal as pastor, and in 1865 he went to Arenzville, Cass county, Illinois, for a year. The following year was spent in Beardstown, Illinois, and in 1867 he returned to Hannibal, but failing health compelled him to retire from the ministry. He had retained an active interest in business life, having been secretary of the Prince & Bachrach Tobacco Company, at Hannibal, and on giving up pastoral work, he took a position as interpreter with the land department of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and later became secretary and notary for that department, so continuing until his death. During his last years he united with the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Hannibal, and at the time of his death, which occurred July 20, 1883, he was a deacon in that Society. In 1851 he was married, in St. Charles, to Mrs. Margaret (Ruckdeschelle) Steininger, a native of Bavaria, born December 14, 1830. In 1849 she came to America with her first husband, who died in St. Charles, Missouri. She was well educated, and after her marriage to Mr. Schmidt, she began the study of medicine with the expectation of aiding him in his work as a missionary in Japan, but her ability and skill have found wide scope for usefulness in her own community. A family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, claimed her care; of these three sons and two daughters are now living.

Dr. Richard Schmidt was the fifth in this large family, and was reared at Hannibal, his literary education being begun in the common schools, and completed in Welch's Academy and Baier's College. In 1886 he began reading medicine with Dr. S. G. Smith, of Hannibal, and in the following year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis, where he was graduated March 12, 1889. He has since been in active practice at Hannibal, meeting with success from the start. He is a member of the Missouri Medical Society, and the Hannibal Medical Association, and has taken an influential part in local affairs, serving two years as an alderman. Socially he

is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America; since 1887 he has been a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, at Hannibal, in which he is now a deacon.

On January 1, 1890, Doctor Schmidt was married at Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, to Miss Minnie Frederick, who was born June 14, 1866, a daughter of Dr. Isaiah and M. E. Frederick, well known residents of Bevier. Three children have blessed the union, Hermann R., Allen F. and Armida Louise.

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### RICHARD R. SMITH, M. D.

Richard R. Smith, M. D., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has, in the measure of years, scarcely begun his professional career. Twice since his graduation at a medical college twelve years ago has he relinquished a growing practice to equip himself more thoroughly for the future, once by taking a post-graduate course in New York, and once by visiting the most renowned clinics of Germany and Vienna, Austria. But despite these interruptions he has already acquired, in his profession, an influence which is far beyond his years.

Doctor Smith was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 10, 1869, son of Rev. J. Morgan Smith, for twenty years pastor of the Park Congregational Church at that place. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated, in 1888, from the high school. He attended for some time Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and spent one year in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan. Beginning the study of medicine he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1892. For nine months he was House Physician of Butterworth Hospital, and he then located at Chassell, Houghton county, Michigan, where he remained in practice for two and one-half years. During this time he took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate School of New York City. In the fall of the same year he left Chassell for Europe, and spent eighteen months in the various clinics of Germany, and at Vienna, Austria. On his return to America in 1897 he located at Grand Rapids, where he has since continued successfully in practice. Doctor Smith is now surgeon for Butterworth and St. Mary's Hospitals. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, and Michigan State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons.

On April 27, 1898, Dr. Smith wedded Miss Myra R. Wonderly, daughter of Joseph H. Wonderly, of Grand Rapids, and they have one child.

## AARON G. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Aaron G. Humphrey, M. D., proprietor of the "New Sanitarium" at Galesburg, Illinois, has won a high reputation as a physician. His excellent articles in various medical journals are quoted as authoritative, and some years ago he was chosen by the Illinois Board of Health as one of the committee to revise the medical laws of the State, the appointment meeting with general approval.

Doctor Humphrey was born July 19, 1832, in Delaware county, Ohio, and comes of good New England stock in both paternal and maternal lines. His father, Rev. Aaron Case Humphrey, a native of Connecticut, was for more than thirty years an honored clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but gave much attention to farming in later life, his death occurring at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, in 1876, when he was aged seventy-seven. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Starr, was born in Connecticut, and died in Tipton in 1850, aged forty-seven years. The Doctor was about ten years old when the family removed to Iowa, and until he reached his majority he remained at home, assisting in the farm work. From 1855 until 1857 he attended Mt. Carroll Seminary, at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, and spent the following winter in study at the Hygeio Therapeutic College, in New York City, where he was graduated in the spring of 1858. He began his professional work at Lancaster, Ohio, remaining about a year, and later settled at Moline, Illinois, opening a Water Cure which he conducted about two years. For some time he practiced at Minneapolis, Minnesota, then St. Anthony's Falls, and in April, 1866, located in Galesburg, founding the Sanitarium long known as the Galesburg Health Institute. After twenty-four years of successful work in this establishment he removed to his present location, No. 325 Division street, the institute being now continued under the name of the "New Sanitarium." The Doctor is a member of the Galesburg Medical Association, and for two years was Commissioner of Health for the city, his appointment on the committee of revision of medical laws being made during that period. At times he has taken part in local affairs of a non-professional nature, believing it a duty of the educated classes to help in solving the practical problems of the day, and many times words from his pen have appeared in the Galesburg papers. He has served six years as a member of the Public Library Board, two years in the City Council, and two years on the Board of Supervisors of Knox county.

On October 18, 1857, Doctor Humphrey was married, in Big Rock, Iowa, to Dr. Sarah Randall, also a graduate of the Hygeio Therapeutic College of New York, and a successful practitioner. She died in Galesburg, July 17, 1867, aged thirty-six years, and in 1868 he was married, at Pulaski,





S. Edwin Cross  
U.D.

Davis county, Iowa, to Miss Lavina Swartzendruber, who was born in Ohio, of German parentage, and whose efficient work has been a factor in his success. They have one son, Albert S., now a professor in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

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### S. EDWIN CRUSE, M. D.

S. Edwin Cruse, M. D., of Iron Mountain, Michigan, is a native of Michigan City, where he was born in the year 1871. In 1888 he graduated from the high school of that place, and for the succeeding three years engaged in various mercantile pursuits. In 1891 he was matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining there for one year. In 1892 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1895, with his degree of M. D.

Doctor Cruse commenced his medical career at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for one year, and in July, 1896, he removed to Iron Mountain to accept the position of House Physician at the Emergency Hospital, of that place. In this capacity he remained for one and a half years, and then became Assistant Physician to the Chapin Mining Company, at Iron Mountain. Thus profitably employed, he remained for thirteen months, when, in 1899, he resigned his position to establish himself in private practice.

The Doctor has met with continued success, whether filling an official position, or engaged in independent work. He is both able and popular, his reputation having been greatly enhanced by his record as Health Officer of the city, which position he has held since 1898. Since November, 1899, he has been Assistant Physician-in-Charge of the Cundy Iron Company, Quinnesec, Michigan. Professionally, he is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer in 1898, and re-elected in 1899 and again in 1900; he also belongs to the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is Medical Examiner for a number of the oldest and most substantial insurance companies, among which may be mentioned the Illinois Life Association, the Massachusetts Mutual Life, Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, Mutual Life of New York, New York Life, Penn Mutual, Connecticut Mutual, Aetna Life and Phoenix Mutual.

Doctor Cruse holds the rank of Surgeon-Major of the Third Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Fraternaly, he is affiliated with the F. & A. M., the K. of P., and the M. W. A.



## EFFIE M. VAN DELINDER, M. D.

Effie M. Van Delinder, M. D., of Beloit, Wisconsin, was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and is a daughter of W. B. and Catherine (Gilchrist) Van Delinder. The Northern Illinois Normal School, at Dixon, Illinois, afforded her an opportunity to secure a good literary education, and when she had completed her course there, she left the school with a well-earned reputation for high scholarship. For a number of years she engaged in teaching in Illinois and Iowa, and began her medical studies under Doctor Brown, of Spirit Lake, Iowa. She continued under his direction for one year, and then entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, graduating in 1891. After obtaining her degree of M. D., she took a special course in Electro-Therapeutics, and in the fall of 1891 began practice in Delavan, Wisconsin, taking the place of Dr. J. P. Webster during his post-graduate course. On February 2, 1892, Dr. Van Delinder located in Beloit, where she has continued, with each year adding new laurels. Since her graduation, she has taken several special courses, among which may be mentioned one in physical diagnosis under Professor Arnulphy (then of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, now of Nice, France); in 1898 she took the post-graduate course at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and in 1900 special clinical courses in Diseases of Women and Children, in leading hospitals in Europe, principally in Vienna. She attended the International Congress of Homeopathy in Paris, in July, of that year.

Doctor Van Delinder is a member of the State Homeopathic Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. She is well-known as a writer for medical journals on *Materia Medica*, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

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DANIEL G. COOK, M. D.

The ten years experience of Doctor Cook as a medical practitioner have been obtained at Holland, Michigan, his present residence, where, by his care and skill, he has gained a standing as a physician, which often comes only after a much longer engagement in professional work. He is rapidly winning that renown for successful practice which is usually the basis for active usefulness. Doctor Cook is a native of Overisel, Allegan county, Michigan, where he was born October 30, 1864, son of H. D. and Emily (Koning) Cook. His boyhood days were spent in his native county, and he was educated in the public schools and at Hope College, in Holland, Michigan, where he was a student for six years, graduating from the grammar department.



*Effie M. Van Driender*







*O. J. Gutroch M.D.*

For two years he taught school as the principal of the Vriesland schools. In 1891 he began his professional education, and was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1894. In that year Doctor Cook settled in Holland, where he has since continued in practice. He has served as city physician for three years, and is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the Grand River Valley Medical Society; of the latter society he is now secretary. In 1895 Dr. Cook was married to Miss Anna Mary Broek, of Grandville, Michigan, and they have one son, Herbert E., born July 3, 1896.

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### OTTO JOHN GUTSCH, M. D.

Otto John Gutsch, M. D., of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is a prominent physician, who, by his daily successes, is proving that a man may win high standing in the professional world in the very town in which he was born and reared. The Doctor was born in 1865, son of Leopold Gutsch, a well known business man of Sheboygan, who has now attained the advanced age of eighty-one years, and is the oldest German citizen of that place. Doctor Gutsch acquired his education in parochial schools, and in the "Mission House," of Sheboygan county, completing the course in 1881. His first labors were along the line of pharmacy, but like many others, this served only to show him the attractions of the medical world, and he determined to follow that profession. His first work in pharmacy was in Milwaukee, after which he went to Minneapolis, engaging as a drug clerk in the latter city for nearly a year, during which time he attended two terms of medical lectures in the University College Hospital, and then (1885) entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City (the Medical Department of Columbia College). He was graduated with honors in 1886, and received the appointment as Interne in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, where he remained one and one-half years. On January 1, 1888, he opened his office in Sheboygan, and has proven himself a valued member of the medical profession, and a citizen worthy of all esteem. In the fall of 1896, and on into the summer of 1897, he studied in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin and Paris. For four years he has served as Health Officer and as City Physician. He is a member of the Sheboygan County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. His services have been called for as Examiner for the following insurance companies: Northwestern of Milwaukee, Mutual Life of New York, and Michigan Mutual Life. Socially, he is a member of the F. & A. M. and the R. A. M., being past master of the latter lodge. During his professional life he has yet found



time to keep interested in the political world, taking an active part in the affairs of his town, and has served as alderman.

Doctor Gutsch was married, in 1888, to Miss Jennie Vogel, of Columbus, Wisconsin.

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### GEORGE E. REYCRAFT, M. D.

George E. Reycraft, M. D., of Petoskey, Michigan, was a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in 1873. He pursued his higher literary studies at Ridgeway Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1890. He was then matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining for one year, when he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, graduating therefrom in 1895, with his degree of M. D.

After entering active professional work, however, the Doctor went to New York, where for a number of months he pursued post-graduate studies at the Polyclinic. He then went abroad, and studied and investigated in the clinics of London, Berlin and Paris. In the spring of 1896 our subject returned to America and settled in Petoskey, his present place of residence, forming a professional connection with his brother, J. J. Reycraft. He is not only engaged in general practice, but is a rising specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He is an active member of the State Medical Society, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, of Petoskey.

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### J. J. REYCRAFT, M. D.

J. J. Reycraft, M. D., of Petoskey, Michigan, is a native of Canada, where he was born in the year 1868. He pursued his literary studies in Ridgeway, Canada, graduating from the high school of that place in 1886. Later he attended the Collegiate Institute there and entered the University of Toronto, continuing his studies in the latter institution into the Junior year, when, in 1888, he was matriculated at the Medical Department of the Toronto University. Remaining there one year, he afterward entered the Detroit School of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the degree of M. D. For six months after receiving his degree he served as house surgeon in the Harper Hospital, of Detroit, after which he removed to Mackinaw City, where he remained for three years. In 1895 he located in Petoskey, where he has formed a partnership with his brother in the general practice



G. E. Rycraft M.A.







Zell L. Baldwin, M.D.

of medicine. This firm is now one of the best known in this section of the State.

Our subject is a member of the State Medical Society and is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M. He is a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners, and is Examining Physician for various prominent insurance companies, including the New York Life and the Mutual Life. For some time he was Surgeon for the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Michigan Central Railroads, and is at the present time a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons.

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### FRANK E. SHAYKETT, M. D.

Frank E. Shaykett, M. D., of Brandon, Wisconsin. Comparatively a young man, Doctor Shaykett has already secured a substantial private practice in that section of the State in which he now resides, as well as an enviable reputation in the discharge of his public duties as Village and Township Physician. He is a native of Wisconsin and was born in 1865, a son of Joseph Shaykett, a farmer of the Badger State.

Doctor Shaykett received his literary training in Ripon College and the Oshkosh Normal School, and for seven years he was a teacher in the public schools of Wisconsin and South Dakota. In 1890 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Barnes, of Ripon, and in 1891 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, for the purpose of pursuing a regular course. He was graduated in 1894 with the degree of M. D., and the same year located at his present place of residence. Here, for six years, he has been engaged in general practice, having served during the entire period as Township Physician, and for three years as Village Physician.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Royal Arcanum. In 1897 he was married to Miss Hattie Lawson, of Rosendale, Wisconsin, a daughter of J. Lawson, a farmer of that place.

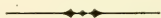
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### ZELL L. BALDWIN, M. D.

This well-known practitioner of Niles, Michigan, makes a specialty of chronic diseases and general surgery, and in his chosen lines has few equals and no superiors in his locality. The thorough preparation he made for his work showed his appreciation of its difficulties, and since beginning active practice he has taken post-graduate courses in leading colleges.



Doctor Baldwin was born March 16, 1864, at Manchester, Washtenaw county, Michigan, son of Lyman Baldwin, a prosperous agriculturist. As a boy the Doctor was trained to wholesome outdoor work, while his early education was obtained in the public schools of Manchester and the neighboring city of Ypsilanti. In 1884 he began the study of Medicine with Doctor Conklin, of Manchester, remaining one year, and he then took a private course of study under Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, an eminent neurologist in Boston. He also spent three years in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1888, and took a special course in Pulte Medical College, where he received a diploma for proficiency in treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. While in Cincinnati he took two courses in the Cincinnati City Hospital Clinic, and in 1894 he took a special course in the New York Post Graduate School and Hospital. Doctor Baldwin began the practice of medicine at Lawrence, Van Buren county, Michigan, where he spent nine years, and in 1897 he located at Niles. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Michigan Eclectic Medical Society, of which he has been secretary, and is now president, and was appointed a four-year member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine. In April, 1901, he was elected mayor of Niles. Socially the Doctor is identified with the Masonic fraternity as a member of St. Joseph Valley Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M. He was married at Saratoga Springs, New York, to Miss Harriet C. Curtis, and they have two children, Maude and Curtis.



### JULIUS NOER, M. D.

Julius Noer, M. D., of Stoughton, Wisconsin, was born in 1859, and at the age of six years was brought by his parents to America. They settled near Beloit, Wisconsin, afterward removing to Eau Claire. The district school and the public schools of Eau Claire afforded the Doctor his early mental training. He finished the course at the North Side High School in 1878, and then took a two years' course in the State Normal School at River Falls, Wisconsin. After teaching for a year in the public schools of the State he entered the Medical Department (regular) of the University of Michigan, in the fall of 1881, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1885. His first choice of location was Chippewa Falls, where he remained in practice for two years, and he then located in his present place, Stoughton, where he has since been successfully engaged in general practice. In 1897 the Doctor took the post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic School. He is well known as a contributor to medical journals, and is a member of the Wis-





Ms. L. Ewing M. 10.

consin State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. For some time he filled the position of City Physician, and was also Health Officer and member of the School Board at Stoughton. At present he holds the Chair of Pediatrics in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, lecturing each Friday.

In 1889 Doctor Noer was married to Miss Ada Johnson, of Stoughton, and they have two children, Oyvind J. and Rebecca.

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### JAMES A. FLEMING, M. D.

James A. Fleming, M. D., of Hart, Michigan, is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born in 1866. He obtained his literary education in Owen Sound Collegiate Institute, Ontario, and in the University of Washington, at Seattle. Subsequently he pursued a professional course at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, of Detroit, graduating from that institution in 1896, with his degree of M. D. He then located at Hart, his present place of residence, as a general practitioner. The Doctor is Medical Examiner for the Mutual Life, the New York Life and the Western Mutual Insurance Companies, and for the M. W. A. He is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masons at Hart and with the M. W. A. Doctor Fleming was married in 1897 to Miss Helen Coolidge, of Hart, Michigan.

JOHN C. FLEMING, M. D., is also a native of Ontario, born in the year 1875. He pursued his literary studies at the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute, in Ontario, and at the University of Washington, Seattle, and in 1894 began his medical studies. He spent one year at the Northern Michigan Asylum, Newberry, Michigan, during his course in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, Michigan, from which college he graduated with his degree of M. D. in 1899, and located at Hart, Michigan, to engage as a general practitioner.

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### MARY L. EWING, M. D.

Both as a practicing physician and as Junior Christian Endeavor superintendent of the Congregational Church at Evansville, Wisconsin, the subject of this sketch is winning a wide and enviable reputation. She was born in Genesee, Michigan, a daughter of C. H. Ewing, and granddaughter of Thomas Ewing, a native of Vermont, where he grew up and married. He was a farmer by occupation. Moving to Detroit, Michigan, he died there in 1867, aged

fifty-five years. C. H. Ewing, the father, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1832, and at the age of seven years came with his parents to Detroit, Michigan. There he married Lucy Green, a native of Batavia, New York, and daughter of Robert and Rachel (Taggart) Green. C. H. Ewing died in 1870, aged thirty-seven years. His widow still survives, a resident of Evansville, Wisconsin. Their children were as follows: Frederick, who was drowned soon after his father's death; Mary L., the subject of this sketch; Ella, wife of H. A. Langemak, a merchant of Evansville, Wisconsin; Robert G., a railroad conductor of Chicago, Illinois; and Jennie, who died at the age of fourteen years.

At the age of eight years our subject came with her mother to Appleton, Wisconsin. She there attended the public schools and spent a year at Ripon College. Entering the Illinois Training School for Nurses, she completed the course in February, 1885, and remained in Chicago for several years as a private and hospital nurse. Deciding to enter the medical profession, she attended Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which she was graduated in 1893. Dr. Ewing began practice at Evansville, Wisconsin, immediately after her graduation, and she has built up a large and constantly increasing practice. She is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society.



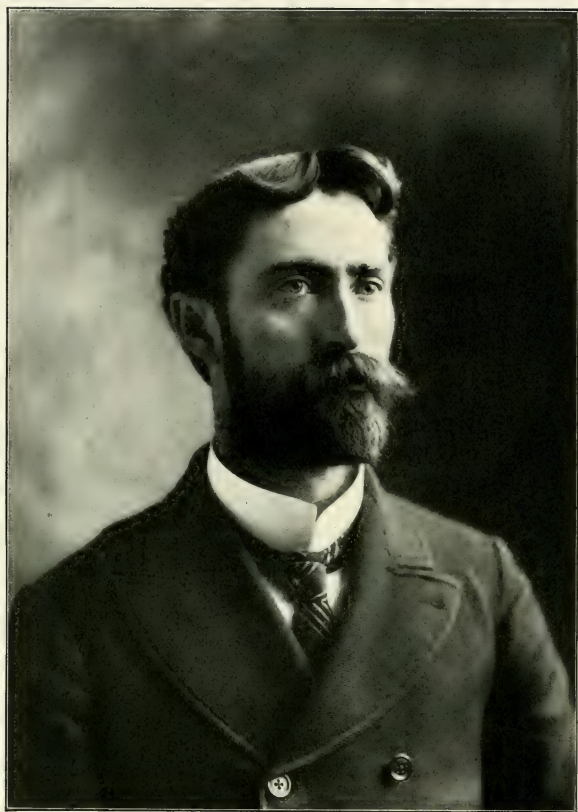
### SAMUEL G. MILNER, M. D.

Samuel G. Milner, M. D., of Detroit, Michigan, is well known as the former principal for many years of the West Side High School, Grand Rapids, for he is one of those able educators who not uncommonly abandon their profession for the Esculapian art.

The Doctor was born at Salineville, Ohio, May 18, 1846, the son of Jehu B. and Mary E. Milner. At the age of sixteen he removed from Salineville to Alliance, Ohio, where he attended Mount Union College, and at the age of twenty-one he became a resident of Michigan. Entering the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B., and four years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. Adopting teaching as a profession, the young man was appointed principal of the West Side High School, of Grand Rapids, which position he held for thirteen years. During the latter part of this time he read medicine, and in 1885 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1887. In 1888 Doctor Milner opened an office at Grand Rapids, where he built up a large and lucrative practice,







*G. L. Nicklas, M. D.*

and in November, 1900, he removed from Grand Rapids to Detroit, where he located for the practice of his profession at No. 6 Adams avenue, west. For several years he has served as a member of the Michigan State Board of Health.

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### WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, M. D.

William H. MacDonald, M. D., of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, was born in Aylmer, Ontario, in 1866, a son of James E. MacDonald. The public schools there afforded him ample facilities for securing a good preliminary education, and he was graduated from the high school of that place in 1885. For some time previous to this he had found many attractions held out by the science of medicine, and had paid particular attention to the study of physiology. Fascinated by the facts gleaned there, he determined to enter the professional world, and accordingly placed himself under the direction of his uncle, Dr. John A. MacDonald, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, under whose personal supervision his medical studies were pursued until 1886, when he entered the Chicago Homeopathic College, graduating in 1888 with the degree of M. D. He located at once in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, for the practice of his profession, but after a year and a half he returned to Lake Geneva, where he has since continued.

Professionally the Doctor affiliates with the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy, while socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Chapter Mason. In 1892 Doctor MacDonald was united in marriage with Miss May E. Dudley, of Lake Geneva.

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### GEORGE L. NICKLAS, M. D.

George L. Nicklas, M. D., of Platteville, Wisconsin, is the representative of the Homeopathic School of Medicine in that city. He was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1862, a son of P. B. Nicklas, a farmer of that place. The Wisconsin State Normal School afforded him his higher literary training, and the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, prepared him for his professional career. In 1890 he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and began practice in his native county. For the past nine years he has been engaged in practice in Platteville, giving especial attention to the diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. The Doctor is a member of and Medical Examiner for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of

United Workmen, of the Independent Order of Foresters, of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Dr. George L. Nicklas and Miss Carrie J. Straw. Mrs. Nicklas is a graduate of the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, and for some time prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of that city. To their marriage has been born one son, Richard S.

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### HELEN (ARENTZEN) HARBERT, M. D.

Helen (Arentzen) Harbert, M. D., of Kenosha, Wisconsin, is one of those gifted women Denmark has given to the Western World. Her literary education was all obtained in private schools in her native land, and in 1887 she came to America, locating in Chicago, Illinois. Entering the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, she was graduated in 1891 with the degree of M. D., and the same year located in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where for the past thirteen years she has been successfully engaged in the active work of her profession. She is a member of the Kenosha Medical Society, and of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and is Examiner for the L. O. T. M. and the Danish Sisterhood. Socially Doctor Harbert belongs to the above orders, and also to the W. R. C. and the Rathbone Sisters, being Past Grand Chief of the latter order. The Doctor has one child, a daughter, Inger Arentzen, who was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1880.

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### FREDERICK TOWNSEND, M. D.

Frederick Townsend, M. D., of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, is a native of the Empire State, born in the year 1868. He received his literary training in the University of Toronto, Canada, and in 1890 was matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1894, with the degree of M. D. He then entered a hospital of that city, upon whose staff he remained for several months, removing then to Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced for about four years.

In July, 1898, the Doctor located at Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been engaged in general practice with his brother Wesley. He is identified with the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and is a member of the K. of P., M. W. A., I. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is acting assistant surgeon, Marine Hospital service, and Medical Examiner for the Northwestern and the



Helena Harriet MD









*J. A. Henning, D. D. S.*

Mutual Life Companies of New York, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the Penn Mutual, and the Endowment Rank of the K. of P. The Doctor makes a specialty of surgery, being well known in his private practice, and also as Consulting Surgeon on the staff of the Sault (Michigan) General Hospital at Sault Ste. Marie. He also has honored the Chair of Anatomy in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, at Detroit.

WESLEY TOWNSEND, M. D., is also a native of New York, where he was born in 1873, and he too received his literary education in Toronto. In 1896 he graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, at Detroit, with his degree of M. D. He began practice at Cygnet, Ohio, where he remained one year, and then located at Sault Ste. Marie, associating himself with his brother in 1898. He is a member of the M. W. A., the Knights of Loyal Guards (being Medical Examiner for these orders), and the I. O. O. F.

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### JAMES A. HENNING, D. D. S.

For fifteen years Doctor Henning has resided in Beardstown, Illinois, and though yet a comparatively young man has won renown as a skillful and successful practitioner of dentistry, and found a place in the community as a prominent and public-spirited citizen.

The Doctor was born at Paris, Missouri, July 31, 1866, the son of David W. and Margaret (Lemley) Henning. The parents removed from Newtown (now Frederick City), Virginia, to Missouri in 1859, and settled on a farm near Paris. Of their seven children, five sons and two daughters, our subject was the youngest. James A. Henning was reared on his father's farm, and received a good common-school education. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of dentistry with Dr. S. M. Riley, of Paris, remaining in his office eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. During the interim of his collegiate terms he gained practical experience in his profession. For six months he was assistant in the dental office of B. Q. Stevens, at Hannibal, Missouri. After his graduation he practiced for a few months in St. Louis, Missouri, and then in the spring of 1889 opened an office at Beardstown, Illinois, where he has rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice. Our subject is one of a company engaged in zinc and lead mining at Joplin, Missouri, and the enterprise promises large returns. Doctor Henning has been a member of the city council for two years. In politics he is a Democrat. He is an active member of the First

Methodist Episcopal Church of Beardstown, has served as its treasurer, and is now a member of the board of stewards.

The Doctor was married, at Beardstown, September 18, 1889, to Miss Rosa A. Jockisch, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rohn) Jockisch. Her father is a retired farmer, residing at Beardstown. To Doctor and Mrs. Henning have been born two children, one of whom, Alma V., died at the age of seventeen months; William Russell is their surviving child.

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### C. SMITH, M. D.

C. Smith, M. D., of Wausau, Wisconsin, is one of the best known specialists on Chronic Diseases, Cancers, and Gynecology in the State of Wisconsin. He was born in New York State in 1848, and acquired his literary education in the public schools of the Empire State, beginning his preparation for his profession under the able tutelage of his uncle, Dr. Daniel Smith, of New York. He attended lectures in the Eclectic Medical College, of St. Louis, Missouri, and later at the Eclectic Medical College of Vermont, graduating from the latter institution in 1872. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, giving special attention to Surgery and the Diseases of Women. Each year the Doctor aims to spend a few months in Chicago in special work, in order that he may be in constant touch with the latest medical developments and surgical operations. He had a large practice in his special lines in Marshfield, where he was located until recently, but his clientage comes not only from the immediate vicinity, but from all over the State.

In 1890 Doctor Smith wedded Miss Sophia Anderson, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

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### MILLARD BARBER SHELDON, M. D.

Millard Barber Sheldon, M. D., of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, is a son of William A. Sheldon, who was at one time a well known educator in the State of Illinois.

The Doctor received his preliminary education in Marengo, Illinois, graduating from its high school in 1890. During the following year he began to study medicine with Dr. S. C. Wernham, of Marengo, and in 1891 entered the Medical Department of Keokuk (Iowa) College. Deciding in favor of a broader course of instruction than that there afforded, he in 1892 was matri-



C. Smith, M.D.









James D Whitley M.D.

culated at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. He graduated from that institution in 1895, with his degree of M. D. Doctor Sheldon first settled for practice in Lowmoor, Virginia, having received the appointment of physician to the large iron works located at that place. There he remained two years, after which, in 1898, he removed to Lake Geneva. Although comparatively a new resident of the city, he is already quite widely known, and is gaining both popularity and reputation. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. He acts as Medical Examiner for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In 1897 our subject was married to Miss Alice E. McDowall, of Marengo, Illinois. She is a lady of thorough education and broad culture, being a graduate of the State Normal School, and having ably served as a teacher in the public schools of Marengo. They have one daughter, Anna.

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### JAMES D. WHITLEY, M. D.

It was, perhaps, while serving in the Civil war, helping to win the battles of his adopted country, that the subject of this sketch, then an English-born lad yet in his teens, was first drawn to the healing art as his life vocation. In early childhood scourge had robbed him of a mother, and the special duties to which he was assigned in military service gave him association and predilection for medicine. Doctor Whitley is well-known not only as a practitioner, but as a medical writer also.

The Doctor was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, February 28, 1844, and about 1845 his parents brought him to America. They settled in New York, and there the mother died of cholera in 1849. James D. remained in New York City until he was twelve years of age. In 1857 he came to Illinois, and was employed on a farm in Logan county until 1862. In that year he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company H, 106th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. R. B. Latham. Six months later he became regimental steward, and later was placed on detached service at the general hospital, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, serving as chief clerk. He was afterward placed in charge of the dispensary, acting as Assistant Surgeon in charge of the guard-house and detached forces, serving until his honorable discharge, in August, 1865. Returning to Logan county, Illinois, Mr. Whitley began preparation for the medical profession. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, during the winter of 1865-66. He opened an office for the practice of medicine at Petersburg, Illinois, and six months later he removed to Robinson's Mills (now Oakford), and there practiced until 1879. In July of that

year he returned to Petersburg, where he has since remained in constant practice. He served as pension examiner four years during President Cleveland's second administration, and since 1885 he has been the Health Officer of Petersburg. He is a charter member of Brainard District Medical Society, serving as its president in 1881, and belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Medical Association. Through his paper on "Epidemic Influenza with Bacteriology of same," he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, and is a member of the American Microscopic Society. Doctor Whitley is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic Fraternity, St. Aldemar Commandery, and of the K. of P., now serving as Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., of Illinois. Among the writings which Doctor Whitley has produced, and which have received wide attention in the medical profession, may be mentioned "Observations during an epidemic of Cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1874," "Report of Trichinosis, with Post-mortem and Microscopic Appearance of Tissues Infected with the Parasites," "Asiatic Cholera," and other works, besides several papers devoted to Bacteriology.

Doctor Whitley has been married three times. His first wife, Elizabeth Watkins, died at Oakford, Illinois. His second was Emma C. Haynes, who bore him one child, James D., and who died at Petersburg. His present wife was Sarah Virginia Degge, by whom he has one child, Langdon D. Doctor Whitley is a member of the Christian Church.

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### CHARLES B. B. TWEEDALE, M. D.

Charles B. B. Tweedale, M. D., of Cheboygan, Michigan, is an apt illustration of the old saying, "Like father, like son." He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1864, a son of Dr. J. B. Tweedale, a well-known and well-liked physician of his community.

Our subject received his literary training in the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, Canada, and in 1885 entered the University of Buffalo, New York, whence he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of M. D., after which he took a post-graduate course of four months, in the hospital connected with that institution. His education completed, he returned to his Canadian home, and entered in partnership with his father, continuing thus one year before he came to the States permanently, to make a name and a home for himself. He first located in Salem, Michigan, where for five years he handled a full share of the medical work in that neighborhood, and then came to Cheboygan.





*J. B. Reynolds, M.D.*

His residence in Cheboygan has been fruitful, and he has secured for himself a large practice, and stands high in the estimation of those who have met him, either as a physician or as a man. He takes an active part in the work of the Cheboygan County Medical Society, of which he is now serving as secretary. Socially he belongs to the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F., and is Medical Examiner for the same. Several insurance companies have also claimed his services as Examiner, among them being the Mutual Life of New York, and the Prudential of Newark, New Jersey.

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### W. E. NEWARK, M. D.

W. E. Newark, M. D., of Charlotte, Michigan, is a native of Ontario, and was born near Kingston, that province. He is the son of James and Adeline Newark, and removed with his parents to Michigan when he was four years of age. Our subject passed through the public schools of Hoytville, Michigan, attended the high school of Charlotte, and entered Olivet College in 1884.

The Doctor pursued a regular professional course at the Detroit College of Medicine, but graduated at the Toledo Medical College in 1888. Having thus secured his degree, he commenced practice in Nashville, Michigan, and afterward removed to Brookfield, in that State, where he continued for five years. He then located (in 1894) at Charlotte, his present place of residence, where he has succeeded in winning substantial success and a good reputation.

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### F. R. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Dr. F. R. Reynolds, well known as a specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, is a resident of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. It is not unnatural that the son of one of Wisconsin's prominent early pioneers, a man who possessed strong convictions and who fearlessly advocated the same, attaining great influence politically, should attain a prominent place. The father of the subject of this sketch was the late Hon. B. W. Reynolds, one of the first settlers of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The elder Reynolds was born at Greenwood, South Carolina, married Miss Lucy Gay, of Vermont, was a clergyman by occupation, and became one of the most prominent citizens of La Crosse, Wisconsin. He, himself, was a prominent Abolitionist, while all his brothers were extensive slave holders in the South,



and he was a delegate to the famous Free Soil Convention in Kansas, and, under President Lincoln, held the office of Receiver of Public Moneys, in the St. Croix district, Wisconsin. He was a cogent writer and frequently contributed able articles of public interest to the press under the cognomens of "Thunder," "Syntax" and "Rex."

F. R. Reynolds was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, December 15, 1857, and was reared in that city. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native State and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1884. Doctor Reynolds has taken special courses at the Chicago Polyclinic in 1887 and 1891, and also in New York City. In addition to all this he has studied in the best schools of London, England, and Vienna, Austria. Doctor Reynolds began practice as a specialist in 1884, at Menominee, Wisconsin, where he continued until 1891. In the latter year he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he has since remained in most successful practice. He is an experienced specialist in Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and is credited with being one of the most successful operators in his line in the State. He is a frequent contributor to a number of medical journals, an able translator of German medical literature, and a writer of unusual force and literary merit. A man of public spirit, he was one of the most effective workers for the Medical bill before the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1897, his high standard of medical ethics prompting his active efforts in that behalf. Doctor Reynolds is a member of the American Medical Association, Wisconsin State Medical Society, Inter-County Medical Society, Anglo-American Medical Association (Vienna), Eighth International Ophthalmological Congress (Edinburgh), etc. He is special examiner for the eye and ear, United States Board of Pension Examiners. In politics he is a Republican. Among the fraternal associations he is identified with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and National Union.

On December 25, 1884, Doctor Reynolds married Avis S. Slosson, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Mary and Flora (twins) and Margaret Ruth.

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### LOUISE P. CROW, D. O.

Louise P. Crow, D. O., of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy, is a native of Chicago, and comes of a family of marked medical proclivities. Her maternal grandfather, Henry Byrne, was a noted physician and surgeon of London, England, and his daughter, Louise, the mother of our subject, was her father's devoted and interested assistant.



*Louise Plérou.*







*A. A. MacLachlan, M.D.*

Dr. Louise P. Crow was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and during her school career devoted much of her time to the reading of medical works. In 1895 she entered the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, completing the course in June, 1897. From that time until the following December she practiced in Minneapolis, and then opened an office in Janesville, Wisconsin, where she is meeting with great success, and has a constantly increasing practice. In the spring of 1899 she was elected to the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy, and spends every Saturday at the College conducting the lectures in her especial department. Professionally she is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. Doctor Crow is also an active member of the State Osteopathic Association, and is well known throughout Wisconsin.



### DANIEL MACLACHLAN, M. D.

This distinguished specialist formerly of Detroit has had an extensive experience as a medical instructor, and his special preparation as a medical student has been equally painstaking and exacting. Twice he has visited the hospitals of Europe, where he was especially interested in operations performed on the eye and ear.

Doctor MacLachlan was born in Aylmer, Ontario, November 10, 1852, son of Archibald and Mary MacLachlan. He attended the public schools of his native town until he attained the age of twenty years, spent two years in teaching, and in 1876 began the study of medicine in the office of the Doctors Clark, of Aylmer, one of whom, Dr. George F. Clark, was a specialist in diseases of the Eye and Ear, and a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College. Our subject a little later entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of M. D. For a time he continued his studies at Toronto, and there passed the examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He then began practice at Pontiac, Michigan, and a year later located in Holly, Michigan, where he remained five years. He had established a large and lucrative practice when he was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the University of Michigan. Doctor MacLachlan had remained in close touch with his Alma Mater. While at college he had been president of his class, and three years after graduation he had been elected president of the Alumni Association of his college. After filling for four years the Chair, to which he had been appointed Doctor MacLachlan obtained leave of absence to study abroad. He visited the hospitals of London, Heidel-



berg, Vienna and Paris, and while in the last named city received his appointment to the Chair of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat at the University of Michigan. The latter incumbency he filled until October, 1895. In 1892 he again visited Europe, spending several months in the hospitals of Edinburgh and London, closely studying operations performed on the Eye and Ear, and making a special study of the Vocal Organs. He resigned his professorship in 1895, and located in Detroit in the practice of his profession.

Doctor MacLachlan was one of the founders of the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, of which he is still an active member. In 1895 he was elected president of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, which office he held for two years. In 1896 he was elected first vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is a member of the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners Society, and was on the medical staff of Grace Hospital. For many years he was editor of the *Medical Counselor*, then published at Ann Arbor, now at Detroit, and he is at present one of the editorial staff. Doctor MacLachlan has held high honors in his profession, and was Dean of the Detroit Homeopathic College, and Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology. In 1899 he was appointed a member of the Michigan State Board of Health. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons, and is a member of the Fellowcraft Club and the Wayne Club.

In 1882 Doctor MacLachlan wedded Miss Bertha Hadley, of Holly, Michigan.



### ABIRAM P. MCCONNELL, M. D.

An honorable record gained by many years of active professional work, in war and in peace, has brought this able practitioner of Ludington, Michigan, an enviable reputation, and the following brief account of his career cannot fail to be of general interest.

Doctor McConnell was born June 1, 1826, at McConnellsville, New York, where his youth was mainly spent. At the age of sixteen he entered a seminary at Cazenovia, New York, and on completing a four-years course he began the study of medicine, in the Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vermont, an institution which is not now in existence. After one year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and studied under the direction of Dr. John A. Murphy while attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he was graduated in March, 1850. He practiced in Cincinnati, for one year, and then removed to Pontiac, Michigan, where he remained for twenty-three years, with the exception of three years spent in the Union army. In August, 1862, he was

commissioned Surgeon of the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. In 1872 he left Pontiac and located in Ludington, where he has since been in continuous practice. For many years he was a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners, and was acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service at that point. He has also served as Coroner of Mason county, County Physician and Physician for the city of Ludington, his skill and fidelity in all these positions being highly appreciated by the people.



### EDWARD T. GAUVREAU, M. D.

Edward T. Gauvreau, M. D., has for twenty years been a practitioner of Superior, Wisconsin, where he is well-known and highly esteemed. He is a native of Quebec, Canada, born December 12, 1841, a son of Edward T. Gauvreau, and a grandson of Peter Gauvreau, who was a native of Paris, France, and there acquired the tanner's trade. Migrating to Quebec, he followed his trade with marked success, acquiring a large business of his own. The father of our subject was born at Quebec, and was reared in that city; he married Cecilie Poitros, a native of France, and became an extensive lumberman and shipbuilder, dying at the age of sixty-two years.

Edward T. Gauvreau received his literary training in the public schools of Quebec, and at Quebec Seminary. His medical education was received at Laval University in Quebec, from which he was graduated in 1862. For several years he practiced in his native city, then located for a time in New Brunswick. Later he located in Quebec, but returned home at the time of his father's death in 1877. In 1879 Doctor Gauvreau settled at Superior, and he has grown in practice with the rapid development of that flourishing city. For a number of years he has been the Health Officer and City Physician of Superior. He is a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners and Physician and Surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, also member of the St. Luke's Hospital Staff at Niles, Michigan. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, the State Eclectic Medical Society and the Douglas County Medical Society. Among the fraternal orders, he is a member of the United Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Democrat in national issues, but independent in local affairs. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church.

Doctor Gauvreau was married, in Quebec, in 1867, to Miss Mary Lachance, a native of that city. They have one daughter, Alice, now the wife of Harry Lincoln of West Superior, Wisconsin.

## HENRY T. CALKINS, M. D.

Henry T. Calkins, M. D., now of Petoskey, Michigan, is a native of New York State, where he was born in 1839. The schools of New York and Wisconsin afforded him his opportunities for securing an education, and for two winters he engaged in teaching. In 1863 he entered the Union army, and was appointed by Gov. Salomon First Lieutenant, Company A, Thirty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, serving for ten months. After his term of enlistment had expired, he returned to Wisconsin, but remained only a short time, when he went to Kentucky, and began the study of medicine in the University at Louisville, graduating in 1869. He was then appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, and was located at Galveston, Texas, and at other posts in that State, remaining for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Michigan, and located in Grand Rapids, a year later receiving another appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeon, this time being sent to Mississippi, where he remained for about two years. Grand Rapids again became his home for a year, and after a short time at Sparta, Michigan, he located in Fyfe Lake, where he remained until 1878, when he determined to make his permanent home in Petoskey.

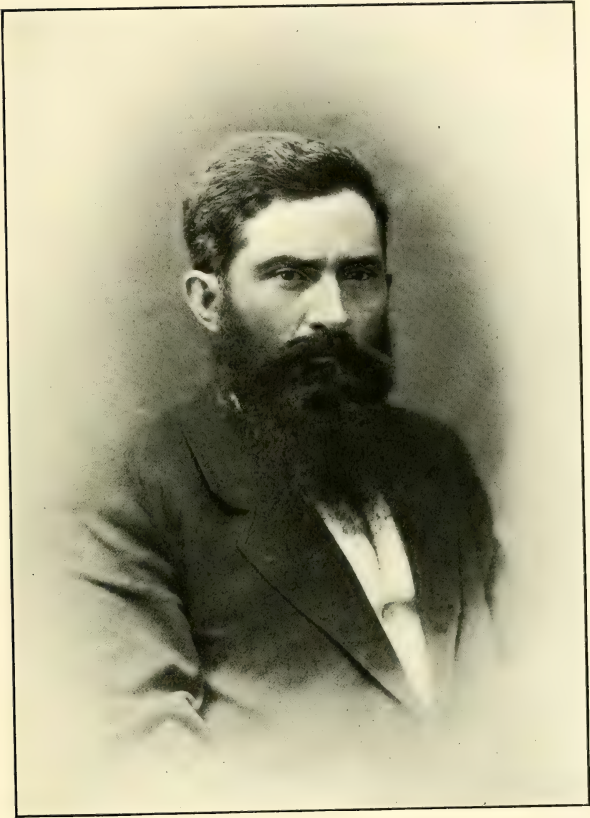
He has been Division Surgeon for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company for over twenty years. Professionally he belongs to the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.



## HENRY B. JOHNSON, M. D.

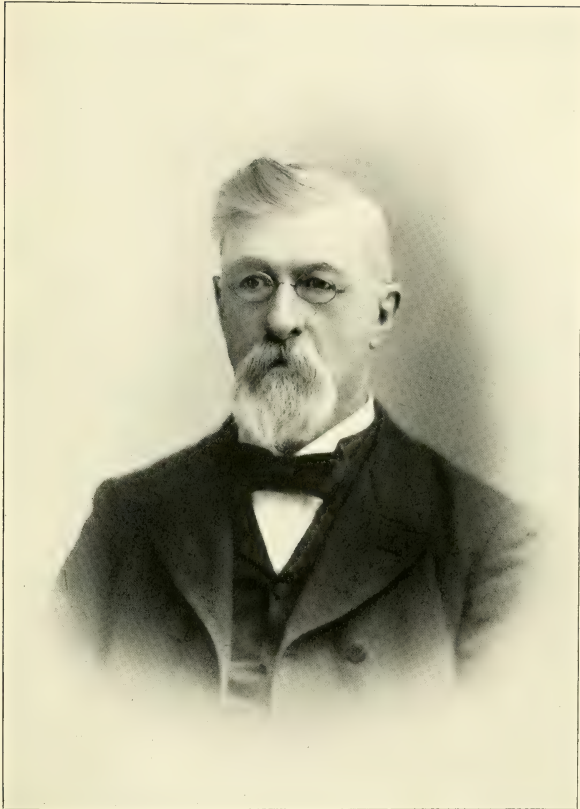
Although past the allotted limit of threescore years and ten, this well-known physician and surgeon of Beloit, Wisconsin, is still in active practice, his own health and vigor being convincing testimonies to his practical knowledge of his chosen profession.

Doctor Johnson was born December 9, 1828, at Lexington, Greene county, New York, a son of William S. and Mary Johnson. During his boyhood his parents removed to Newark, New Jersey, where they resided for two years, but the greater portion of his youth was spent at Sharon, Medina county, Ohio, the family having settled there permanently on leaving Newark. When nineteen years old, he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. B. Beach, of Sharon, with whom he continued for about four years, but in the meantime he took courses of lectures in Cleveland, and at the University in New York City, where he was graduated in 1853. For some years he practiced at Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, but in 1862 he was appointed Surgeon



*H. P. Galloway M. D.*





W. B. Johnson M.D.









*G. Fred Collier M.D.*

of the 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until March, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to Richfield and remained for one year, in 1866 removing to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he has been in general practice. He was formerly a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and is still an active worker in the Wisconsin Central Medical Society, in which he has filled the office of Vice-President. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, taking an influential part in local politics, and while he has never been an office seeker he has served two terms in the City Council of Beloit, and for four years he has been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R., having been Surgeon of L. H. D. Crane Post, of Beloit, while he is also interested in religious work, being an Elder and Trustee in the Presbyterian Church of Beloit.

In November, 1855, Doctor Johnson was married in Richfield, Ohio, to Miss Martha F. Beach, who was born in New Hampshire, and removed to Ohio. They have had five children, of whom the following are living: Harry F.; Mary B., wife of B. G. Smith, of Chicago; Frank D. and Clifton B. One son, Arthur B., a graduate of Beloit College, class of 1879, died at the age of thirty-one in Oregon, where he was engaged in business as a druggist.

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### G. FRED COLTER, M. D.

G. Fred Colter, M. D., of Marinette, Wisconsin. Canada has given to us some of our most enterprising professional men. The subject of this brief sketch was born in New Brunswick in 1864. His early life was passed in the Dominion, and after completing the junior year in the University of New Brunswick, he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. N. R. Colter, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, with whom he remained until 1885, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. He then returned home and entered into partnership with his uncle and former preceptor, but in January, 1889, he returned to the States, and, locating in Marinette, has since made his home in that beautiful city, where he has acquired a large practice in both medicine and surgery. In 1898 Doctor Colter became a stockholder in the Menominee River Hospital, founded in 1883 by Dr. H. E. Mann, and is now one of the efficient surgeons, having given especial attention to surgery. His devotion to his work, and his constant study of the latest discoveries in the science of medicine, have won for him not only the ability necessary to the best success, but the confidence of his patients and his professional brothers, as well.

Doctor Colter is a member of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of Philadelphia, and socially belongs to the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, and also to the Wisconsin Division of the same society. For several years he has been Health Officer of Marinette, and is Secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners, in his district. He is also Medical Examiner for a number of leading insurance companies, and for various fraternal organizations.

In 1893, Doctor Colter was united in marriage with Miss Marie Louise Laing, of Marinette, and they have one son, Lloyd Osborne.



### FREDERICK SIMON LUHMANN, A. B., M. D.

Frederick Simon Luhmann, A. B., M. D., of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has had a score or more of years of most successful practice in the State of Wisconsin. He was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, in 1851, a son of Frederick W. Luhmann, a farmer of that county. The public schools afforded him good facilities for an education, and he was quick to take advantage of every opportunity offered. After leaving the public schools he attended Ripon College, and the University of Wisconsin, entering the latter in 1871, and was graduated therefrom in 1875, with the degree of A. B. His first medical readings were conducted under the advice and instruction of Dr. John Davis, of the University of Wisconsin, and after he had obtained his literary degree he went to Chicago, and there entered Rush Medical College, receiving his medical degree in 1877. When ready to enter into the active practice of his chosen calling he located at Schleisingerville, Wisconsin, where he remained, however, but six months, when he went to Two Rivers. For a year and a half he resided in the latter place, and in 1879 he went to Europe to further his studies in the noted institutions of Vienna and Munich. In 1880 he received the degree of M. D. at Munich, and returned to his native land, locating in Manitowoc, where he has since enjoyed a large share of patronage. For some time he has been successfully engaged in the treatment of the Insane at the County Asylum. The Doctor is Examiner for a number of insurance companies, among them being the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Mutual, the Equitable, the Home, Mutual Benefit, National, Prudential, Massachusetts Mutual, and Manhattan. He has also served as County Physician of Manitowoc county. He is a member of the Manitowoc Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, while fraternally he belongs to the R. A. M. and the I. O. O. F. Between 1884 and 1896 Dr. Luhmann was a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners.







*W. B. Andrews.*

In 1878 the Doctor wedded Miss Magdalena Simon, of Manitowoc, daughter of Dr. Franz Simon, of that place. They have become the parents of four children: Frederick W., a graduate of Rush Medical College, member of the class of 1902; Hugo Walter, member of the class of 1901, University of Wisconsin; Elsie, class of 1901, high school at Manitowoc; and Thea.

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W. P. ANDREWS, M. D.

W. P. Andrews, M. D., of St. Louis, Michigan, proprietor of the Andrews Magnetic Mineral Springs of that place, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was born in 1838. He was educated principally in Indiana, and at the age of twenty-three enlisted during the first year of the war in Company F, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served for four years, receiving his honorable discharge October 5, 1865, when he was mustered out as adjutant of his company.

In 1866 our subject commenced his medical studies with Dr. J. M. Combs, of Newville, Indiana, with whom he remained for three years, when he entered the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. After remaining there one year he entered the office of his preceptor, assisting him in his professional work for a period of eight years. In the following year he settled at St. Louis, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Cincinnati, matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, graduating therefrom in the year 1884.

The Doctor immediately resumed practice at St. Louis, Michigan, where he has since remained, both as a successful private practitioner, and as proprietor of the institution which has brought him a reputation and substantial reward.

In 1879 Doctor Andrews and his preceptor established the famous resort known as the Magnetic Mineral Springs. His senior retired in 1887, since when our subject has had entire control, and is now the sole proprietor. Associated with him are his two sons—Dr. L. Hale Andrews, a graduate of the same school from which his father received his degree (class of 1894), and Dr. Delta K. Andrews, of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, also of the class of 1894. The remarkable success of the Magnetic Mineral Springs (for at the present time one thousand patients are treated there annually), is due to the fact not only of the marvelous medicinal properties of the water, but to the able management and complete accommodations afforded those who seek a restoration of health. The water has remarkable curative properties, and comes from the spring at a temperature of fifty degrees

Fahrenheit; it is a delightful drink, and does not, like most mineral waters, require deodorizing to make it palatable to the taste. The chemical analysis of the water, as made by Professor S. P. Duffield, of Detroit, Michigan, is as follows:

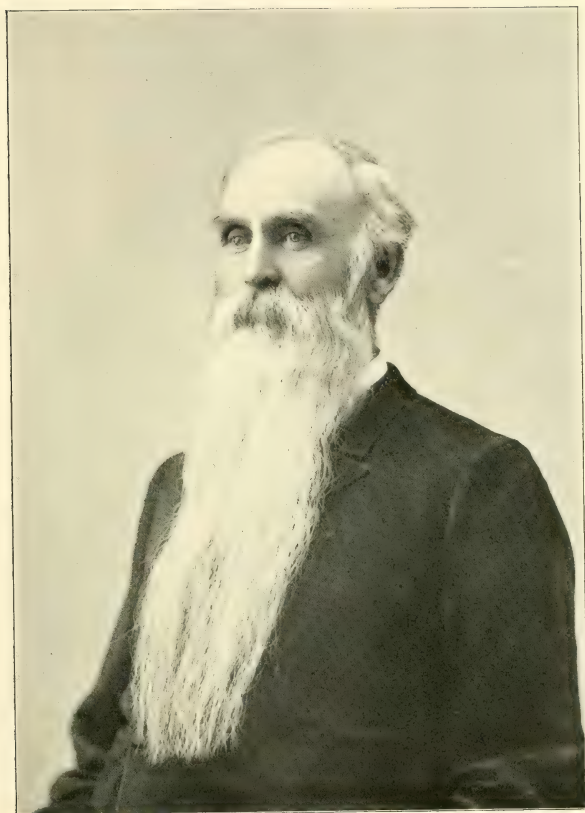
Sulphate of lime .....	66.50
Silicate of lime .....	6.72
Chloride of lime—a trace.	
Bi-carbonate soda .....	106.40
Bi-carbonate lime .....	69.40
Bi-carbonate magnesia .....	17.50
Bi-carbonate iron .....	1.20
Silica—free .....	2.88
Organic matter and loss.....	2.00
	<hr/>
Total constituents .....	272.60
	<hr/>
Bi-carbonates .....	191.62
Free Carbonic acid in gallon.....	6.21
Sulphuretted hydrogen—traces.	
Total mineral matter in gallon.....	279.60

That the merits of the Andrews Magnetic Mineral Springs are not exaggerated is evident from the award made to its waters by the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, held at Cincinnati in 1888. Here they were placed in competition with nearly all the mineral waters in the United States, and received the gold medal for excellence. The water flows from a depth of two hundred feet, with a volume of two hundred eighty gallons a minute. It should also be stated that not only do patients who attend the hospital secure its benefits, but it is shipped daily to all points of the compass, in bottles, casks, barrels or tanks. It is also a perennial health resort, the winter, in fact, being preferable to the summer months, since during the cold weather invalids remain in-doors, bathe regularly and take better care of themselves. Rheumatism, neuralgia and all diseases of the muscles and nerves are especially benefited by the treatment. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the F. & A. M. and R. A. M.

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### SAMUEL BELL, M. D.

Samuel Bell, M. D., of Beloit, Wisconsin, is recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in his State, being especially noted for his success as a Surgeon. He has been local Surgeon for the Northwestern Railway Company for about thirty years, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for twenty years, while among other positions of a professional



*Samuel Bell, M.D.*



nature in which he has served with credit, is that of President of the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners.

Doctor Bell was born May 31, 1841, in Saratoga county, New York, son of Adam and Jane (Yates) Bell. In early manhood the father was employed as a pattern maker and designer of stoves by Lowe & Leach, of East Troy, New York, and also by a firm in Montgomery county, New York, but in June, 1849, he removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged for many years in contracting and building; his death occurred there at the age of seventy-four years. The mother died in Beloit in her seventy-sixth year. This worthy couple had a large family of children, of whom the following lived to maturity: William D., Henrietta, Samuel, Andrew L., Mary M., Francelia M., Emma A., and Charles E. William, Samuel and Andrew all served in the Civil war. William was one of Gen. McClellan's dragoons, and was seriously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, his death occurring soon after his return from the army.

The Doctor's literary education was secured in the public schools of New York and Wisconsin, and his medical studies were begun in September, 1860, under the direction of Dr. Corydon L. Farr, of Shopiere, Rock county, Wisconsin, with whom he continued over four years. During this time he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, graduating in the spring of 1864, and his vacations were spent as a Contract Surgeon in Carver Hospital, Camp Convalescent, Arlington Heights, and at a hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, and also at Nashville, Tennessee, where he served in the gangrene ward. While there he was commissioned by Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin, as First Assistant Surgeon of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the regiment was mustered out. He was then appointed Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but that regiment was not called into service. On leaving the army the Doctor engaged in professional work at Prairie-du-Sac, Wisconsin, remaining until January, 1868, when he located at Shopiere, but since September, 1874, he has been in practice at Beloit. He is local Examining Surgeon for several of the leading life insurance companies of the country, and for six years was Health Officer of Beloit. He also served on the local Board of Pension Examiners for six years, being Treasurer for a time. His interest in educational affairs is shown by eight years of efficient work as treasurer of the District School Board at Beloit. While residing in Shopiere the Doctor held the position of postmaster for seven years.

Professionally, Doctor Bell is a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons; the American Medical Association; the Wisconsin Medical Society and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Association of Railway Surgeons; socially he and his family are much esteemed, and he is connected with



the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion; H. D. L. Crane Post, G. A. R., of Beloit, and the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

On August 29, 1864, Doctor Bell was married in Janesville, Wisconsin, while on a furlough, to Miss Mary Evelyn Bowen, and two daughters, Nettie and Martha W., have blessed this union. Mrs. Bell was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1841, and her father, the late Hon. Hiram Bowen, was for many years a leading citizen of Wisconsin, being editor of the Janesville *Gazette* and the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and for some time he was postmaster at Janesville.

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### F. E. COLONY, M. D.

In the fullest sense of the term, the subject of this sketch, a successful and highly esteemed practitioner of Evansville, Wisconsin, is a self-made man. Thrown upon his own resources in his early boyhood, he won his education by manful struggle from the district schools to his graduation into the ranks of his profession. He is the representative of an old and honored American family of French extraction. The name was originally spelled Coleigny and the first American ancestor migrated to the colonies in 1630 from England, where the family had removed during the upheaval of religious wars. Timothy Coleigny, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, resided on Virginia and New Hampshire grants and served during the French and Indian Wars. He was with General Washington in the wilderness at the time of Braddock's defeat, and at the opening of the American Revolution he was a minute man. It is probable that he took part in the opening engagement at Lexington, but he took little active part in the subsequent struggle for independence, on account of the wounds he had received in the previous war. For those military services he received a grant of land in New Hampshire.

Henry Clay Colony, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Albany, New York, and when a young man moved to Wells, Pennsylvania. He was a millwright by trade, which he followed in New York. He married a Miss Bradford. George J. Colony, the father of our subject, was born in Albany, New York, in 1811, and was reared in Wells, Pennsylvania, and there married Hannah Noble, who died when our subject was but four years old. George J. Colony became an architect and builder, and later in life located in Chicago, where for many years he followed his profession. He died in 1881, aged seventy years. To the parents of our subject were born children as follows: (1) George E., who served in the Civil War as a member of



*F. E. Colary M.D.*







J. Tr. Richter, M. D..

Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and who died in Illinois in 1867, from disease contracted in service. (2) Charles, who served in the regular army for fifteen years, and who was promoted to Captain, and was at one time Military Instructor in the Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is now instructor in Huntingdon Reformatory near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (3) Oliver Cromwell, a dealer in leaf tobacco at Evansville, Wisconsin. (4) F. E., our subject. (5) John, of Millbank, South Dakota.

Dr. F. E. Colony was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, December 22, 1865. He was reared in Rutland, Wisconsin, and there received his early education. By performing farm work in summer he was enabled to attend the district schools in winter. At the age of sixteen years he entered the High School at Evansville, Wisconsin, and by securing employment out of school hours he was enabled to complete the course, graduating with class honors in 1885. For two years he was a student in the University of Wisconsin, and during vacations was employed as a druggist's clerk. While there he began the study of medicine. He entered Rush Medical College, and was graduated in 1891, with the degree of M. D. For a year he was in the Paint River Hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and then returning to Evansville in 1892, he acted as assistant to Dr. J. M. Evans, the oldest practitioner of Rock County. After seven years in company with Doctor Evans, Doctor Colony then began an individual practice, which he has since continued with abundant success. He is Assistant Surgeon for the Northwestern Railroad, and is serving as Health Officer at Evansville.

Doctor Colony was married at Evansville, in 1898, to Miss Edith M. Pratt, the daughter of Hon. M. V. Pratt. Since 1885 he has been a member of the Congregational Church. Socially, he is united with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of America. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

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### JOHN W. RIECKE, M. D.

Most of the seventeen years' practice of this prominent young physician of Grand Rapids, have been spent in the city where he is steadily growing in influence in his profession. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 8, 1864, son of Frank H. and Catherine (Kross) Riecke. His boyhood was spent in his native city, and there he was educated. He is a graduate of Smith Academy and of Washington University, completing the course at the latter institution in 1884. His medical education he received at the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1887. For about two years



Doctor Riecke practiced at St. Louis, and a similar period he spent in practice at Kansas City. Then in September, 1891, he located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has since most successfully practiced. Doctor Riecke is County Physician for Kent county, and also Examiner for the Insane for the same county. For two years he was professor of Anatomy and Histology, and Mental and Nervous Diseases in a noted medical college, and was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the same institution, serving also as Registrar of the Faculty. He is on the staff of the U. B. A. Hospital. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally the Doctor is a Shriner, and a thirty-second degree Mason, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Elks.

On September 15, 1890, Doctor Riecke was married to Miss Jessie Fremont Benton, of St. Louis, Missouri.



### HENRY J. CONNOR, M. D.

While engaged in general practice at West Superior, Wisconsin, this well-known practitioner makes a specialty of Surgery, in which department he has met with notable success. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Kilbourn, February 16, 1859, a son of Thomas and Jane (McCullum) Connor. The father of our subject was born in County Clare, Ireland, and in 1852 migrated with his family to America, settling first at Buffalo, New York, where he remained for a short time only, then moving West and settling at Newport, Wisconsin. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, being a man of good judgment and unusual force of character, he met with marked success. He removed from Newport to Kilbourn soon after his arrival in Wisconsin, and there continued in business until 1893, when he retired.

Henry J. Connor received his classical education at St. John's College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Choosing medicine as his life pursuit, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1883. For a brief period, Doctor Connor filled the position of Interne in the Cook County Hospital. He then began practice at Wilson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin. There and at Bloomer, Wisconsin, he practiced for about two years, in 1886 locating in the flourishing city of West Superior. At his present place of practice Doctor Connor has made a specialty of Surgery. He is the Surgeon at St. Mary's and St. Francis Hospitals, and attends to almost all the surgical work of the hospitals and of the corporation. A number of transportation companies have appointed him their Physician and Surgeon,



A. Connor M.D.







Rush L. Shank.

among them being the Lake Superior Terminal and Transportation Company, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway and the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railway Companies, and the Superior Rapid Transit Company. Doctor Connor is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. Among the social organizations he is member of the Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

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RUSH J. SHANK, M. D.

Rush J. Shank, M. D., a leading practitioner of Lansing, Michigan, is unusually successful in his professional work, and well maintains the prestige gained for the family name by his father, the late Dr. H. B. Shank, for many years a prominent physician of the same city.

Doctor Shank was born in Lansing December 15, 1848, and his education was begun in the public schools of that city. Later he attended Oakwood Seminary at Springport, New York, and while there he enlisted, in August, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred Forty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, his service continuing until the close of the war. He then returned to Lansing, and began the study of medicine with his father, in 1868 entering the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1871. He has been in constant practice in Lansing from that time, and has served as City Physician, and for ten years was President of the local Board of Pension Examiners.

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MARVIN JASPER HILL, M. D.

Marvin Jasper Hill, M. D., a prominent practitioner of Sterling, Illinois, is a successful exponent of the theories of Hahnemann, and by his notable work in the treatment of difficult cases has presented an unanswerable argument in their favor.

The Doctor was born August 22, 1842, in La Grange county, Indiana, the only child of the late Dr. Marvin J. Hill, and his wife Chloe W. Griffith, both of whom were natives of New York. The father, who was for many years an honored member of the medical profession, died at Davis Junction, Illinois, at the age of sixty years, and the mother still survives. When about fifteen years of age our subject accompanied his parents to a new home near Holcomb, in Ogle county, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood. His



literary education was obtained in the public schools, and his medical studies were begun in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of M. D. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in practice in Sterling, and his patients include many of the best people in the locality. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Illinois State Homeopathic Association, the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy, and the National Association of Orificial Surgeons, which he assisted in organizing. While devoted to his professional work, his character is well-rounded, and he takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community in which he has made his home. From an early age he has been a church member, and at present he is an official in the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Sterling. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the K. of H., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Home Guardians of America.

On November 26, 1861, Doctor Hill was married, in Rockford, Illinois, to Miss Susan R. Stennett, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and daughter of the late William Stennett, formerly a prominent resident of Rockford. Of their two daughters, Chloe J. married W. R. Llewellyn, and Luella wedded Charles Mack.

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### ORVILLE CURTIS, M. D.

Orville Curtis, M. D., of Buchanan, Michigan, is a young practitioner the major portion of whose life was passed in the East. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1867, and was educated in the schools of Poultney, Vermont, Ballston, New York, and the Academy at Poultney, Vermont, completing the course in the latter school. For three years after leaving school, he was engaged in teaching, and then began his medical studies under the careful supervision of his brother, Dr. P. C. Curtis, of Round Lake, New York, with whom he remained for two years, when he entered the University of Michigan, where he studied for one year. He then entered the Medical Department of Union University, at Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of M. D. Immediately after his graduation he was made House Physician and Surgeon of the Albany Hospital, which position he ably filled for sixteen months, when he went to New York, and for eight months engaged in post-graduate work in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. In 1895 he located in Buchanan, Michigan, for general practice, and he makes a specialty of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. He holds a certificate from the State Board of Examiners of New York, which permits him to practice in that State. He is a member of the Albany County



Dwight Curtis M.D.







Marion E Louke  
Halliday M.D.

(New York) Medical Society, and the Berrien County (Michigan) Medical Society, while he is a member of, and also acts as Examiner for, the F. & A. M., K. of P. and the A. O. U. W. He is Examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Doctor Curtis has contributed several articles to the *Albany Medical Annals*, and the *New York Medical Journal*, which have attracted wide attention.

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### EARNEST B. MINOR, M. D.

Earnest B. Minor, M. D., of Traverse City, Michigan, is a young man of naturally studious habits, who has brought to the medical world energy and ambition rarely equalled in one of his years. He was born in Ionia, Michigan, December 21, 1869, and studied in the schools of that place and in the Ferris Institute, graduating in 1894. He continued his connection with the student world, by becoming an instructor in the Spencerian Business College, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1896, began his work in medicine under the direction of Dr. S. T. Lewis, of Milwaukee, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the Medical College of the same city, whence after two years work he went to St. Louis, and entered the Barnes Medical School, of that city, completing the course and receiving his degree in 1899. His standing here was such as to entitle him to a place on the roll of honor. Immediately after leaving school he located for practice in Traverse City, and has met with good success, obtaining a fair share of the work in Traverse City and vicinity. He is a member of the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Minor was married, in 1899, to Miss Minnie Goss, of Charlevoix, Michigan, formerly Superintendent of Schools for three years, at that place. She, too, has studied medicine, having for a time been enrolled in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan.

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### MARION E. (LAMKE) HOLLIDAY, M. D.

Marion E. (Lamke) Holliday, M. D., of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, is one of the brave women who have not been daunted by the hard and busy life of the physician, but has entered upon her work with an energy and zeal that have won for her a high place in the ranks of the medical profession.

Doctor Holliday was born in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, in 1867,



and for a time was a student in Wayland Academy, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, completing the Junior year in the scientific course. During a portion of the time she was in attendance at this institution she was employed as an instructor. Having decided to become a disciple of Esculapius, in the spring of 1889 she began reading under the supervision of Doctor Babcock, of Columbus, Wisconsin, and in the fall of that year entered the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago, where she remained as a student for three years, at the end of that time transferring to the Hahnemann Medical College, and graduating therefrom in 1894. The Doctor practiced for a short time in Princeton and Janesville, Wisconsin, and in April, 1896, located in Fort Atkinson, where she has built up a large and lucrative practice, numbering among her clientage some of the most influential people in the town and its vicinity. With keen appreciation of the rapid strides made in the medical world, and fully realizing the necessity of keeping well advanced in all the recent discoveries, the Doctor took a post-graduate course in the summer of 1900 in New York City, paying especial attention to general medicine.

In 1894 Dr. Marion E. Lamke was united in marriage with George H. Holliday, D. D. S., a graduate of the Dental Department of the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Medical College, and practicing dentist of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

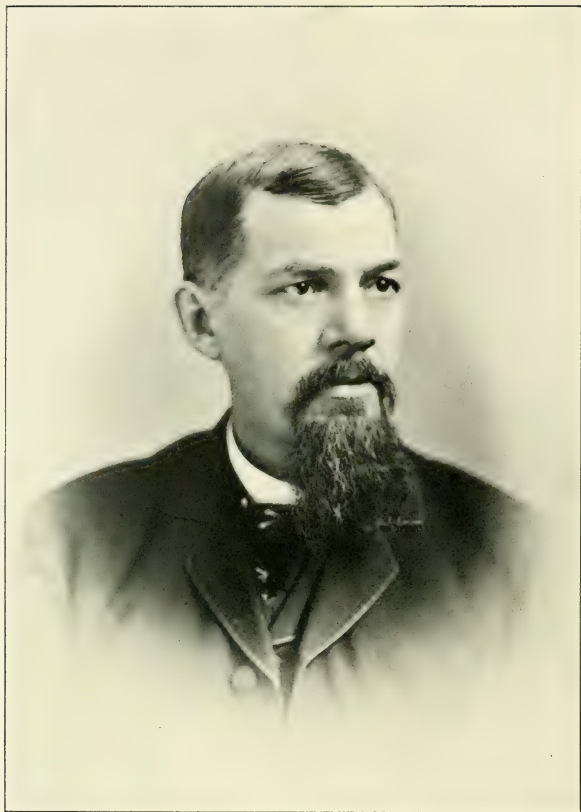
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### WILLIAM B. CAROLUS, M. D.

In the respect that is accorded by the world to men who have made their way to success through their own efforts, we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can endure the rough discipline of life, and gain new strength from the discharge of difficult duties. Among the able men whose histories lend interest to this volume, none stands higher than this well-known physician of Sterling, Illinois, who began his career without means, and whose education was secured wholly through his own efforts.

Doctor Carolus was born April 21, 1860, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a son of Isaac S. and Amelia (Binkley) Carolus, both natives of Pennsylvania. This worthy couple had five children: Emma F., William B., Alice V., Irvin B. and Walter I. When our subject was four years old, he came to Illinois with his parents, who settled upon a farm near Sterling. The Doctor was educated in the district schools of that locality, and the Normal school at Dixon, and taught successfully for seven terms, the money thus earned being applied to his education. In 1883 he began reading medicine with Dr. S. S. Kehr, of Sterling (now of Denver, Colorado), and in the fall





*J. A. Masterson M.D.*

of 1885 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1888. He then located at Sterling, meeting with gratifying success, and he now has a large and lucrative practice. He keeps thoroughly acquainted with the advance of medical science, having taken a post-graduate course in the Chicago Medical College in 1896, and a special course in the Illinois College of Osteopathy and Surgery in 1898. He belongs to the Rock River Valley Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society, and has also been active in fraternal society work as a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and the Masonic order, in which latter he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

On March 7, 1888, Doctor Carolus was married, in Sterling, Illinois, to Miss Ella LeFevre, daughter of Adam LeFevre, a prominent resident of that city, and they have had two children, Orania May and Lloyd L.

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### JOHN H. MASTERTON, M. D.

John H. Masterton, M. D., of Watertown, Wisconsin, is a prosperous physician in the town where he was born in 1845, a son of John Masterton, a pioneer settler of Jefferson county. At the time the Doctor was born, Watertown was a small frontier hamlet, and he has seen its metamorphosis into a flourishing city. The public schools of the village afforded him his preliminary education, which was supplemented by attendance at the Northwestern University of Watertown, and later at the Iowa State University. Well equipped as he was with book-lore, it was but natural that he should take up the teacher's profession, which he followed in the public schools of Wisconsin for several years with unvarying success. In 1867, during his vacation, he entered the office of the late Doctor Cody, of Watertown, and began to read medicine. Two years later he was enrolled as a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1871 he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He did not at once locate in his native town, but passed eight years in Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he had a large and constantly growing practice; but the longing for the familiar scenes of his boyhood was ever present, and he removed to Watertown, where he has since engaged in general practice. In 1895 he took the post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, paying especial attention to the latest developments in general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is a contributor of articles to various medical journals. His brother, Edward F. Masterton, is a prominent lawyer in Chicago.

## THOMAS WILLIAM KIRBY, M. D., C. M.

Thomas William Kirby, M. D., C. M., of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, is a native of Canada, where he was born in the year 1867. He is a graduate of the Richmond Hill high school, and in 1890 commenced his professional studies at the Toronto University. In 1895 he was graduated from Trinity University with the degrees of M. D., C. M.

On May 9, 1895, the Doctor located for practice, at Brimley, Michigan, where he remained, however, but a few months, when he removed to Pickford, where he remained for two years. In January, 1898, he located at Sault Ste. Marie, where he has established a fine practice, which is continually growing, not only increasing his reputation but his worldly means. In fact, throughout life he has shown remarkable perseverance and practical ability of a high order, being in truth, and in the best sense of the word, a self-made man. He has shown his mettle both in professional life and as a student, advancing himself in every way without relying upon outside aid.

The Doctor is identified actively and prominently with the Upper Peninsula and the Ontario Medical Societies; also fraternally with the F. & A. M., the Foresters, and the Independent Order of the Red Cross of Michigan. He is Examiner for the Northwestern Life of Minneapolis.

Doctor Kirby was married on September 14, 1898, to Violet Chisholm, of Sault Ste. Marie.



## JOHN EDWARD CLARK, M. D.

Medicine owes more, perhaps, to chemistry than to any other of the natural sciences, and the intimate relation of the two is becoming more thoroughly discovered each year. It has been chiefly as a chemist that Doctor Clark, a well-known physician of Detroit, has pursued original investigations which have added substantially to medical knowledge and progress. For a score of years he has been a Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School of Detroit, and the literature of the profession has been enriched by the product of his pen.

Doctor Clark was born at Worlington, Suffolk, England, January 13, 1850, the son of Frederick John and Ellen (Petley) Clark, and the grandson of John Clark, of Terrington, St. Clements, Norfolk, England. At the age of six years he came with his parents to America. They located first in New York, then removed to Toronto, Ontario, and in the public schools of Ontario, and under private tutorship, our subject received his literary education. He began the study of medicine in 1872, at Otterville, Ontario, in

the office of A. J. Culver, M. D. He attended lectures at Long Island College Hospital, and later matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, where he took two courses and was graduated in 1877, with the degree of M. D. Doctor Clark located at once in Detroit, where he rapidly won an influential and lucrative practice.

From 1879 to 1885 Doctor Clark was Professor of General Chemistry and Physics in the Michigan College of Medicine. In 1892 he was elected Dean of the Department of Pharmacy, Detroit College of Medicine, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Doctor Clark is identified with many professional and scientific organizations, and has served as a physician in various public capacities. He is a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, Wayne County Medical Society, Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1881-82 he was elected Honorary President of the Detroit Science Association, and in 1885 was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society, Germany. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He has been connected with the Medical Department of the Michigan National Guards since 1881, and in 1892 and 1893 was Surgeon-general of the same. He is President of the United States Pension Examining Board. Doctor Clark is officially connected with the city of Detroit, and with Wayne county, as Analytical Chemist and Toxicologist. He was appointed a member of the Detroit Board of Education in 1893, and served as its President in 1894 and 1895, and in which years he was also Commissioner of the Public Library of Detroit. Besides his deep chemical research, Doctor Clark has made a specialty of Diseases of the Bladder and Kidney. He is the author of "Clark's Physical Diagnosis and Urine Analysis," Detroit, 1890, and of many papers on scientific and medical subjects.

In 1887 Doctor Clark wedded Miss Fannie M. Hutchins, of Detroit, and to them have been born two children: Harold and Frances.

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### JOHN J. LOOZE, M. D.

Although Doctor Looze is comparatively a stranger to the people of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he located but a few years ago, he has already won many friends by his genial nature, and his careful attention to his profession. He was born in Lincoln, Wisconsin, in 1861, and received his education in the Oshkosh Normal, and in the Normal at Valparaiso, Indiana. He engaged in teaching for several years after leaving school, but was not



content with this as a profession, and in 1885 took a course in pharmacy. Previous to this, however, he had been reading medicine with the intention of becoming a physician. His instructor was the late Doctor Brandt of Chicago, to whose encouragement the young man owes much. Doctor Looze entered Rush Medical College, and received his degree in 1889. He opened his first office in his native town, and remained there until in January, 1898, when he located in Seymour, where he remained for a year and a half, and then located in Grand Rapids. In 1896 he availed himself of an opportunity to take the post-graduate course in Rush Medical College, and is in all ways endeavoring to keep himself well up-to-date in his work. He is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of the Catholic Knights, of which he is Medical Examiner.

In 1890 Doctor Looze was married to Miss Catherine Bellin, of Lincoln, Wisconsin. She was educated in the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) Normal, and for some time was an efficient teacher in the public schools at Dyckesville, Wisconsin. Doctor and Mrs. Looze have two bright and interesting children—Anthony Joseph, born in 1891; and Marie Catherine, born in 1894.

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### ALVA W. NICHOLS, M. D.

This prominent citizen of Greenville, Michigan, has proven his superior intellectuality and fine attainments by the ease with which he maintains his high standing in the professional, commercial and political worlds. Absorbing as most men find any one line of work, Doctor Nichols finds time to be a live factor in all three. He was born October 6, 1848, in Kent county, Michigan, son of Charles W. and Mary D. (Winslow) Nichols, the former of whom was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and for some time was a successful teacher of school and of penmanship. Young Nichols began his education under his father, remaining at home until he had attained his thirteenth year. When he had reached that mature age, he left home and began to work on a farm, and a little later at the mason's trade. In 1869 he entered the Greenville, Michigan, high school where he completed his literary training. Two years later, he secured for himself the long coveted opportunity of studying medicine, and entered upon his studies with much zeal in the office of Doctors Mulhern and Morgan, passing the mornings and evenings in close study of medical works. In 1872-73 he attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and the following year was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Upon receiving his much-cov-





*A. H. Steubacher M.D.*

eted degree he returned at once to Greenville, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his chosen calling. In 1882 he took a special course at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary under the noted Professors Noyes and Mittendorff, and at the same time was engaged in special work under Prof. Frank H. Bosworth, of Bellevue Hospital. To Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat the Doctor pays especial attention, and he found all his work of late more on the lines of Surgery, being quite noted for his very successful work on Ovarian Tumors, and Cataracts on the Eye. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and in 1882-89 was one of the trustees of the Asylum at Kalamazoo. His articles on Chronic Catarrh have been copied in medical journals the world over. For four years he was President of the Pension Board of Examining Surgeons at Stanton, Michigan.

In the business world, he has been equally successful, and is well-known as the proprietor of the "People's Jewelry Store."

Politically, the Doctor's name is known all over the State. In 1886 he was a candidate on the Fusion ticket for the State Senate, and in 1898 was the candidate of the Democratic-People's Union Silver party for Congress, from the 11th Congressional District of Michigan. In 1894 he was a candidate for Governor on the Populist ticket, and in 1896 was an elector on the Bryan ticket. At present he is serving his townsmen as Supervisor of the Second Ward, and as a member of the city School Board.



### A. H. STEINBRECHER, M. D.

Comparatively few physicians abandon a large and successful practice of medicine to pursue additional studies abroad, and thus prepare themselves for a higher and wider practice. Among this number is the subject of this sketch, now one of the most progressive and talented of Detroit's practitioners.

Doctor Steinbrecher was born in Detroit, Michigan, January 11, 1858, a son of John and Maria (Fuch) Steinbrecher. He was educated in the graded and high schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen years entered the drug business, in which he continued for four years. In 1878 he began the study of medicine, and in 1881 he was graduated from the Detroit Medical College, with the degree of M. D. During his entire course, he was House Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit. Immediately after graduation, Doctor Steinbrecher located at St. Ignace, where for eight years he engaged in a most successful practice. During that entire period he served

as County Physician. He was also Health Officer for the County and City, and local Surgeon for the railroads passing through that city. He was a member of the United States Pension Examining Board, and proprietor of the St. Ignace Union Hospital.

In 1889 Doctor Steinbrecher went to Europe, and took post-graduate courses in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Munich. Returning to the United States in April, 1891, he located at Detroit, and since then has been an active and successful practitioner of that city. He is attending Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Detroit Medical and Library Association and the Wayne County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Harmonic Society, and of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M.

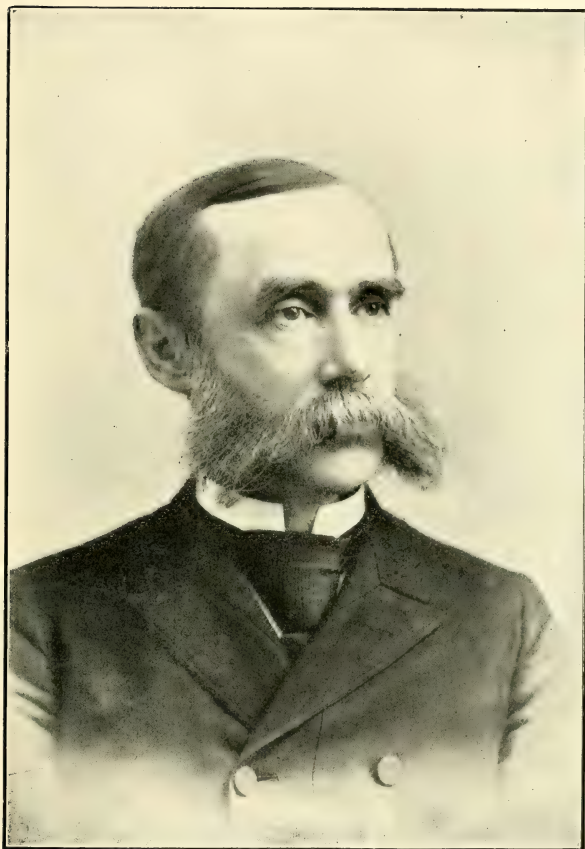
Doctor Steinbrecher was married, in December, 1891, to Julia E. Henkel, of Detroit, and to this union have been born two children: Elsa and Albert H.

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### REUBEN BARNEY, M. D.

The medical profession boasts of many names made honorable by long and brilliant service, and the subject of this sketch, a well known physician and surgeon of Chillicothe, Missouri, is deserving of special mention in any volume which aims to preserve for future generations, a record of our leading practitioners of today. Doctor Barney's preparation for his work was unusually thorough, his work as a Surgeon in the army during the Civil war affording a rare opportunity for gaining practical knowledge, while, in later years, a constant study of the best medical literature has kept him well abreast of the advancement of science. He was born April 20, 1844, at Arlington, Vermont, and is descended from good New England stock. The late Nathan F. Barney, our subject's father, was a native of Vermont, and for many years was engaged in farming and manufacturing there, his death occurring in 1889, at the age of seventy-seven. He married Miss Fanny Canfield, a native of the same State, who survived him two years and died in Chillicothe, Missouri, at the age of seventy-five, while on a visit to her son. This worthy couple had two children: Dorrance G., now a farmer and manufacturer in Vermont; and our subject.

The Doctor's boyhood was mainly spent in Arlington, where his literary education was secured in a private school. He prepared for college, but when eighteen years old began the study of medicine with Dr. I. G. Johnson, of Greenfield, New York. During 1861, 1862, 1863 he spent a large portion



*Reuben Garney*





of his time with this preceptor, doing some professional work as opportunity offered, and in the meantime he took two courses of lectures in the Albany Medical College, at Albany, New York. In 1863 he became a Medical Cadet, or Assistant Surgeon in the Union army, being assigned to duty at the Mason General Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, where he served until 1865. In that year he was graduated from the Albany Medical College, and in 1866 he took a post-graduate course in the Long Island College Hospital. For two years he practiced his profession at Hoffman's Ferry, Montgomery county, New York; and he then located in Chillicothe, where he has met with well deserved success, his practice as a surgeon being especially important. He is the local Medical Examiner for nearly all of the old life insurance companies, and he has been the official Surgeon of the Wabash, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Companies in his Division for fifteen to twenty years.

Professionally the Doctor is an active member of the International Society of Railway Surgeons; the American Medical Association; the Missouri Medical Society, and the Grand River Medical Society, in which he has served as President. His business ability is on a par with his skill as a practitioner, and since 1886 he has been President of the Chillicothe Building & Loan Association, which has flourished under his judicious and energetic management. Politically, he has always affiliated with the Republican party, taking keen interest in its success. In religious work he is prominent as a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he has been Senior Warden for twenty-eight years. He and his family are much esteemed socially, and he belongs to various organizations, including Lyndall Post, No. 31, G. A. R., of which he is Past Commander; Chillicothe Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M.; Lone Star Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M.; Pascal Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; Chillicothe Council, No. 28, R. & S. M.; Chillicothe Chapter, No. 113, Order of the Eastern Star; Kansas City Consistory A. & A. S. R.; and Ararat Shrine, of Kansas City. In all the local organizations he has served as Presiding officer, and he is the Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of Missouri; and Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State.

On November 15, 1866, Doctor Barney was married, in Manchester, Vermont, to Miss Mattie Prindle, who was born in Arlington, Vermont, August 9, 1846, a daughter of the late Hawley Prindle and his wife, Olive Andrew. Four promising sons have blessed this union, making a family of which any parent might well be proud. (1) Reuben, Jr., was graduated in 1890 from the University Medical College, at Kansas City, and he is now engaged in practice with his father. In 1898 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, and his thorough

knowledge of his profession has won the confidence of the people to an unusual degree. He has served two terms as County Physician, and two as Coroner. Socially he is connected with Chillicothe Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M.; Lone Star Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M.; Pascal Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; Chillicothe Chapter No. 113, Order of the Eastern Star, in all of which he has held the highest offices. On January 5, 1891, he married Miss Anna Reynolds, of Chillicothe, and they have two children, Reuben R. and Olive. (2) Percy C., a civil engineer, is in the United States Navy. (3) Mortimer D. was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1899. (4) Hawley N. was graduated from the University Medical College, Kansas City, in 1899.



### PHILIP L. DIEFFENBACHER, M. D.

The Civil War gave an unequalled opportunity to the young physicians of that day for gaining practical knowledge of their professional work, and the subject of this sketch, a prominent practitioner of Havana, Illinois, was among the number whose arduous toil in saving life in the hospital or on the battlefield has given rare efficiency in later work.

Doctor Dieffenbacher was born February 6, 1830, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Long) Dieffenbacher, both natives of the Keystone State. When he was six years old his parents removed to Naples, Morgan county, Illinois, and soon afterward they settled on a farm in Mason county, Illinois, where they died some years ago. The Doctor remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen, when he went to Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and spent two years in advanced study in an academy. On returning home he taught school for one winter, but, having decided to enter the medical profession, he went to Mechanicsburg and began his preliminary reading with his uncles, Drs. P. H. and S. H. Long. After two years with them he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1855. For one year he practiced at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but since that time he has been in active practice in Havana, Illinois, with the exception of three years spent in the Union army. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service until the close of the war, participating in the last Grand Review at Washington, D. C. For three months he was Surgeon of the Second Illinois Artillery, and for the same length of time was Surgeon in Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tennessee. In 1862 he served as Post Surgeon at Peoria, Illinois, and later made the March to the Sea with Sherman.



Philip L. Duffenbacher, M. D.



From 1866 to 1892 Doctor Dieffenbacher was a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, and from 1892 to 1894 was made Special Examining Surgeon. He has paid especial attention to Surgery, and spent one winter in attendance at a hospital in West Philadelphia, and afterward practiced in the same hospital. His reputation in his chosen branch of his profession is quite extended, and among the operations which he successfully performed was the re-section of the shoulder joint—at the time an unusual operation. He is Surgeon for the I. C. and C. P. & St. L. Railway Companies, and doubtless has the largest Surgical Library in central Illinois. He is a life member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, and professionally belongs to the International Association of Railway Surgeons; the American Medical Association; the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Brainard District Medical Association. His military record entitles him to standing in the G. A. R., and he is Post Commander of J. Q. A. Jones Post, No. 526, at Havana. He takes an interest in all that relates to the welfare of his town, and for nine years he has been President of the local School Board.

On May 17, 1874, the Doctor was married in Mason county, Illinois, to Miss Martha M. Mitchell, daughter of the late Isaac Mitchell, a well-known resident of Bath, Illinois. They have had five children: Mabel and Robert M., both deceased; Martha M., Edith L., and Philip D.

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### STAFFORD P. JONES, M. D.

Stafford P. Jones, M. D., of Marinette, Wisconsin, is the oldest medical practitioner of that flourishing city. He was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1844, and, when a youth, moved to Wisconsin. His literary education was acquired in the schools of Fond du Lac county. In 1863 he turned his attention to medicine, and began his studies under the direction of Dr. Dent La Count, of Chilton, Calumet county, Wisconsin, with whom he remained until 1866, when in October, he entered the Chicago Medical College, which institution two years later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On April 23, 1868, Doctor Jones "hung out his shingle" in Marinette, Wisconsin, where for thirty-six years he has been in continuous practice. He has practiced with increasing success as the years have gone by, and his ability in Surgery and in *Materia Medica* is well-known throughout the State. He is a classmate in medicine of the noted Chicago surgeon, Dr. Nicholas Senn.

Doctor Jones has played a prominent part in various medical societies,



and has at present a membership in the Fox River Valley Medical Society, and the Wisconsin State Medical Society. In the Masonic Order, he is a Knight Templar Mason, and has been commander. When St. Joseph's Hospital of Menominee, Michigan, was reorganized, Doctor Jones was made a member of the Medical and Surgical staff. Many of the leading insurance companies have retained his services as Examiner, among which are the New York Life, Washington Life, and the Northwestern of Milwaukee.

In 1868 Doctor Jones was married to Miss Mary Brafont, of Chilton, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of two daughters: May (now Mrs. Albert E. Merchant) and Maude (now the wife of Edward Lindsey), the former making her home in Marinette, and the latter in Menominee, Michigan.

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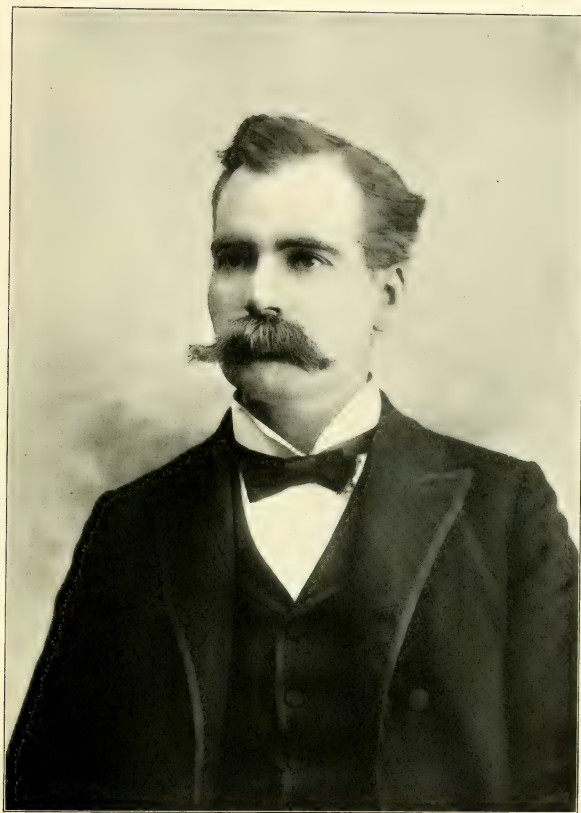
#### DAVID D. DUGGAN, M. D.

Among the young medical practitioners of Battle Creek, Michigan, the subject of this sketch is prominent. He is a member of the Staff of Physicians in the Training School for Nurses, located in this flourishing city, and is rapidly building up an enviable general practice. Doctor Duggan was born at Oil Springs, Ontario, November 5, 1870, the son of John and Jessie (Bowrie) Duggan. He received a high school education at Petrolia, Ontario, and two years after his graduation he began the study of medicine, and entered the Trinity Medical College, at Toronto, where he was graduated in the spring of 1895. That same spring he settled at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he has since been engaged in practice. He is a member of the Calhoun County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

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#### EDWARD W. MALONE, M. D.

Edward W. Malone, M. D., of Waukesha, Wisconsin, is a native of Racine county, that State, where he was born in 1855, a son of Andrew Malone, a farmer by occupation. Upon the family homestead our subject formed the habits of industry which have won him great success in after life. He led the life of the average farmer boy, attending the rural school of his district in winter, and working upon his father's farm in summer. The education thus obtained was supplemented by a literary course of study in the Rochester seminary, Racine county. Subsequently for a decade he taught in the public schools of Wisconsin, during four years of which time he



*Ell Malone, M. D.*



was reading medicine under the tuition of his brother, Dr. T. C. Malone. In 1881 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1885, with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter he located in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he practiced until 1891. He then removed to Waukesha, where he has since been engaged in general professional work with credit and profit to himself. The Doctor is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; the New York Home Life Insurance Company has appointed him Medical Examiner for this district.

In 1888 Doctor Malone was married to Miss Elizabeth Kelly, of Waukesha, who was for some time a teacher in the public schools of Milwaukee. Their three sons are Heber E., Andrew D. and Mark Charles.

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J. H. HUDSON, M. D.

J. H. Hudson, M. D., of Negaunee, Michigan, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1869. He had unusual advantages for securing an education, and passed two years at Princeton College. Determining, however, to enter the professional world, he began the study of medicine in the University of New York, where he remained one year, and then, taking Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West," he entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1889. His career in the Medical College was such as to attract the attention and to win the favorable commendation of his instructors, and on leaving school, he was offered the position of Interne for the Cook County Hospital, which position he filled with credit to himself for nearly two years, when he entered upon a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, and in 1892 began private practice. He has made a specialty of Surgery, and in this has had a large experience, being surgeon for the Blue Mine, the Hartford Mine and the Barazzia Mine. He is also surgeon for the Detroit, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company, and is Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Bankers' Life of Lansing, Michigan, the Washington Life, the Mutual Reserve of Chicago, and he is Examining Physician for various fraternal societies. For a number of years he has been Health Officer of Negaunee, much to the satisfaction of the people of the city.

Doctor Hudson was wedded, in 1894, to Miss May Anthony, of Negaunee.

## GEORGE I. RICE, M. D.

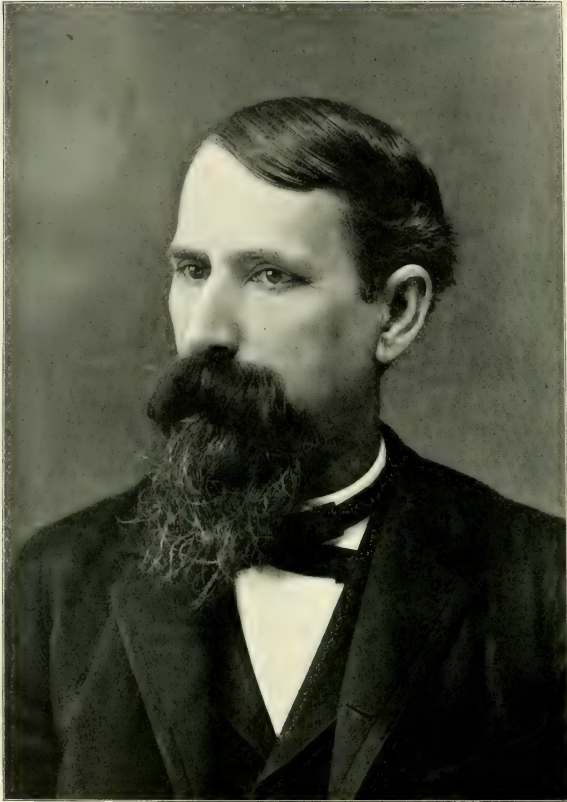
George I. Rice, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Princeton, Illinois, is deserving of special mention in this volume, his honorable record as a military surgeon during the Civil war adding to the interest of the history.

The Doctor was born January 3, 1832, at Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a son of Joseph and Julia (Iden) Rice. His father, who was a well-known agriculturist, died there at the age of sixty-three years, while the mother passed away at the age of sixty. Our subject was the third in a family of four children, and was reared to farm work at the old homestead. When sixteen years old he went to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and learned the printer's trade, remaining four years, but was obliged to give up the business on account of ill health. For some time he resided in Ohio, being employed at various occupations, and for three years he attended a school at Salem, Ohio, known as "William McLain's School for Young People." He was then employed for two years by a nurseryman, and during this time he began the study of medicine. In March, 1858, he completed a course in the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, his professional work being begun soon afterward in Belmont county, Ohio. In 1861 he returned to his native State, and in the spring of 1862, he became Assistant Surgeon in the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. In March, 1863, he was transferred from field service in Virginia, to a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, but after a few months of work there, failing health compelled him to resign. He then settled in Lamoille, Bureau county, Illinois, and engaged in practice. In 1891 he removed to Princeton, where he found an excellent field for his chosen work. He is a member of the Bureau County Medical Society, and as a public-spirited citizen he has been active in local affairs, his influence being given to the support of the Republican party. In 1896 he was elected Coroner of Bureau county, and for several years he has been a member of the Princeton Board of Health.

In 1853 Doctor Rice was married in Belmont county, Ohio, to Miss Julia A. Newport, a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Newport and they have had four children: Elulia married Randolph Morrison, of Colorado, and died at La Junta in October, 1898; Gertrude C. is the wife of Frank E. Flowers, of Princeton, Illinois; John died at Lamoille in 1871, aged four and a half years; George I., Jr., for three years has been in the employ of the county as Caretaker of the Insane at the County Farm. Socially the Doctor belongs to the G. A. R.; to Lamoille Lodge No. 383, F. & A. M., in which he is Past Master, and to Princeton Chapter, No. 25, Princeton.







*J. A. P. Carpenter M.D.*

## JAMES P. CARPENTER, PH. D., M. D.

James P. Carpenter, Ph. D., M. D., of Ithaca, Michigan, has served as Health Officer and County Physician with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the citizens. He was born in New York in 1848, and educated in the common schools. He left the school room as a student only to enter it again as an instructor, and for five years he followed the teacher's profession in Michigan. In 1872 he entered upon the study of Pharmacy, and in 1879 received his certificate of Ph. D. from the State Board at Detroit. Like so many others, he found the study interesting and determined to make the application of the medicines he had learned his life work, and at once entered the Medical College at Detroit, where he pursued the entire course, and was graduated in 1884. That year he located in Ithaca, and has had no reason to regret his choice of location, his practice now being as large as he is able to care for. He is Examining Surgeon for the following insurance companies: New York Mutual, New York Equitable, Pennsylvania Mutual, and the Connecticut Mutual.

In 1885, Doctor Carpenter was married to Miss Sara M. Wellings, and they have had one daughter, Alice, now a student in the schools at home. The doctor affiliates with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., R. A. M. and the Knights Templars.



## GEORGE T. KIMBALL, M. D.

George T. Kimball, M. D., of Kenosha, is a native of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and a son of Julius H. Kimball, a capitalist of that place. Educated in the Kenosha High School and in the University of Michigan, he laid a firm foundation for his professional studies, which he began in 1878 under the direction of William H. Saunders, M. D., of Kenosha. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and in 1881 was graduated with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he passed six weeks in Kenosha, and then went to Minneapolis, where he remained for one year, when he was appointed Surgeon for a coal company in Montana. This difficult position the young man successfully held for two and one-half years, when he accepted a call to New Mexico, where his work was largely connected with the mines, being Surgeon to the "Maude S.," the "I. G. & S.," the "Peacock," the "Sheridan," the Members Mining Company and the Galveston Mining Company. For over twelve years he remained in the West, but the call "Home" proved too strong, and in 1895 he located in Kenosha, where he is now engaged in general practice with a specialty of Operative

Surgery and Gynecology. The Doctor was one of the founders of the Kenosha County Medical Society, and is treasurer of the same. He is Medical Examiner for the Central Accident Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

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### WILLIAM H. MILLER, M. D.

Few physicians have prepared themselves as thoroughly for the profession as has this well known practitioner of Macon, Missouri. As a graduate of the Missouri State University, he had a good foundation for professional success, but, not content with his attainments, he took a second degree from the St. Louis Medical College, and has pursued extended courses in the Chicago Policlinic and the New York Polyclinic. Doctor Miller is a native of Putnam county, Missouri, and his family has been identified with the State for many years. His father, John D. Miller, is a highly respected resident of Johnson county, Missouri, owning a farm near the town of Holden, and there the wife and mother, Margaret Ann Scrutchfield, died March 10, 1897. This worthy couple had a family of four sons and two daughters, our subject being the third in order of birth.

When the Doctor was about four years of age, his parents removed to Colorado, and on their return to Missouri two years later they settled upon the present homestead in Johnson county. There he passed the greater portion of his boyhood, his literary education being obtained in the common schools, with the exception of a course in the State Normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri. On leaving the latter institution he began the study of medicine, and in 1885 he graduated from the Medical Department of the Missouri State University. For nearly three years he practiced successfully at Johnson City, St. Clair county, Missouri, and for a short time he had an office at Holden, but he then entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he completed the course in 1889. The next three years were spent in active practice in Maywood, Lewis county, Missouri, and during that time he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Policlinic. Later for one year he studied at the New York Polyclinic, and in January, 1892, he settled in Macon, Missouri, where he has built up an extensive practice. He served as County Physician for one term, and is the Medical Examiner for various fraternal organizations and several life insurance companies, including the Mutual, and the Equitable and the Metropolitan Companies of New York. His ability and skill are recognized within the profession, and he is a member of the Macon County Medical and Surgical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

On January 18, 1894, Doctor Miller was married, in Macon, to Miss Mollie K. Stephens, daughter of the late I. C. Stephens, formerly a prominent merchant of that city, and one son, Howard S., has brightened their home. Socially the Doctor is identified with the K. of P., Macon Lodge, No. 74, and with the I. O. O. F., both lodge and encampment, while he and his wife are active in religious work as members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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JOHN C. DAVID, M. D.

The professional experience of Doctor David has been a little out of the ordinary. He began the study of medicine at the early age of sixteen years, and three years later his preceptor died. The young student of nineteen years took up the practice, and at various times attended medical schools until his technical education was of the best. His entire practice, extending over a third of a century, has been at Sandwich, Illinois, where he is known as one of its most prosperous and successful physicians.

Doctor David was born at Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1848, son of James B. and Caroline (Snyder) David. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, died at Sandwich, Illinois, in 1869, aged sixty-three years; the mother of our subject, a native of New York, died at Sandwich in 1890, aged eighty-seven years. They had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, and of this family nine yet survive; our subject is the youngest. The latter was seven years old when brought by his parents to Kendall county, Illinois, where he lived on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. He had attended the public schools, and was also a student at Newark Seminary, in Kendall county, then known as Fowler Institute. In 1865 his parents came to Sandwich, and our subject, a lad of sixteen years, began the study of medicine with Dr. L. E. Clark. He had been in this office about three years when Doctor Clark died, and young David took the practice. In 1867 he attended for a time the St. Louis Homeopathic College, but illness compelled him to give up his studies. In 1867 and 1868 he attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and in 1876 Doctor David returned to Hahnemann College, and in that year was graduated from the institution. He has since practiced continuously and successfully at Sandwich. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Clinical Society and has been connected with various other professional associations. He is a member of Meteor Lodge, No. 283, F. & A. M.; Sandwich Chapter, R. A. M.; Aurora Commandery; Medinah Temple, and the Mystic

Shrine, of Chicago. In religious belief he has been a member of the Congregational Church for many years, and is an active supporter of same.

Doctor David was married, at Chicago, in 1891, to Miss Mae Stone, of Syracuse, New York.

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### J. LORENZO SMITH, M. D.

J. Lorenzo Smith, M. D., of Durand, Michigan, was born in the Buckeye State in 1845. He received his literary education in Hopedale, Ohio, graduating from the high school of that place in 1862. Subsequently he taught in that State for two years and in 1864 removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where, for one year, he was connected with the Commissary Department of the Union military service.

In 1866 our subject began his medical studies with Professor Joel Pomerene, of Millersburg, Ohio, with whom he remained for three years. In 1868 he entered the Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, but after remaining there only six months passed the required examination before the State Medical Board, and received a license to practice in the State of Ohio. In 1869, therefore, he located at Strasburg, in that State, where he remained for three years, removing then to Cleveland, Ohio. Desiring to receive a regular degree, he was graduated in 1873 from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster (now the Cleveland Medical College).

Doctor Smith returned to Strasburg, where he remained until 1875, when he located in Vernon, Michigan. In 1882 he again changed his location to West Liberty, Iowa, returning after a stay of three years to Vernon. He remained there for a period of eleven years, then locating at his present place of residence. Since that time his professional reputation and worldly prospects have materially advanced. Although his practice has been of a general nature, he has given special attention to Diseases of Women and Children.

Doctor Smith is a member of the Shiawassee County Medical Society, and is Examiner for the New York Life and Michigan Mutual Insurance Companies, and for several fraternal orders. He is identified with the F. & A. M., K. of P., K. O. T. M. and I. O. F.

In 1870, the Doctor was married to Miss Jennie Patterson, of Strasburg. They had two children—Mrs. Lillian Streeter and H. O. Smith, the latter a conductor on the T. & A. R. R. The wife and mother died in 1880, and in 1889 Doctor Smith was married to Florence Willhide, of Hagerstown, Maryland.





J. Lorenzo Smith M. D.









W<sup>m</sup> M. Farr, M.D.

## WILLIAM MATLOCKS FARR, M. D.

William Matlocks Farr, M. D., of Kenosha, Wisconsin, who has distinguished himself in both the professional and the political worlds, is a native of Vermont, born November 23, 1853, son of Asahel Farr, M. D. In 1854 the family moved to Kenosha, where the father practiced medicine for some time, and where he died in 1888. He was a noted man in politics, and for a time was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and also served as mayor of Kenosha.

Dr. William M. Farr was educated in the high school of Kenosha and in Beloit College. After leaving college, he passed two years upon a farm, and then clerked in a drug store for a like period. In 1876 he entered the Chicago Medical College, and two years later received the degree of M. D. from that institution. On receiving his diploma he returned to Kenosha, and entered into partnership with his father, which partnership continued until the latter retired, and our subject continued in the work alone. For twelve years he has been local Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and he is Examiner for many of the old line insurance companies.

Notwithstanding the fact that his profession has engrossed a very large portion of his time, Doctor Farr has found time to take an active interest in the welfare of his town, and his voice has been heard in many of the reform movements. For three years he was mayor of Kenosha, and has also served as school commissioner. Socially, he belongs to the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and the Royal Arcanum, being Medical Examiner for the last two.

In 1879 the Doctor was wedded to Miss Beatrice I. Keith, of Chicago, and they have become the parents of eight children: Edna Wheeler, Malcolm Douglas, Reginald Hadley, William Matlocks, Constance Irene, and George Smith are living, and two are deceased.



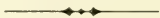
## CARLOS A. FELTMAN, M. D.

For twelve years Doctor Feltman was engaged in the practice of his profession at Beardstown, Illinois. His prudent and skillful treatment of disease has won for him the confidence of the large community in which he lives and has given him prominent standing in the ranks of his profession.

Doctor Feltman was born at Salem, Illinois, September 11, 1856, son of Charles and Mary (Appel) Feltman, both now deceased. Our subject attended the public schools of Salem, and began his professional education in

1874, with the late Dr. William M. Finley, of Salem. After two years of study there, he took one term's instruction at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, then pursued his course of reading with Doctor Finley for two years longer. In January, 1878, he was passed by the Illinois State Board of Health, and was licensed to practice medicine. Doctor Feltman entered upon a practice at Salem. During the winter of 1881-82 he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1882. Returning to Salem, he resumed and continued his practice until his appointment by President Cleveland, in 1885, as United States Indian Physician at Fort Apache, Arizona. He remained at that official post until July, 1887, when he resigned. Locating at Beardstown, he there continued the practice of his profession until his return to Salem. Doctor Feltman was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners four years, during which time he was Secretary of that body. In 1896 he was elected Coroner of Cass county. For some time he efficiently served as a member of the Board of Education at Beardstown. Socially the Doctor belongs to Cass Lodge, No. 17, of Beardstown, the K. P., I. O. O. F., I. O. F. and M. W. A. He also holds membership with the Court of Honor and the Royal Circle.

Doctor Feltman was married on January 1, 1888, at Salem, Illinois, to Miss Mayme Fulks, a native of Salem, and the daughter of T. C. Fulks. They have two children, Blanche and Mabel.



### EDWARD P. LOCKART, M. D.

Edward P. Lockart, M. D., the head of Columbia Hospital, Norway, Michigan, is a native of Wisconsin, born in 1858. He received his literary education in Beloit, Wisconsin, and in 1879 he began the study of medicine in the State University at Iowa City, but remained there only one year. He then went to New York, and entered the Medical Department of Columbia College, graduating in three years with the degree of M. D. His first choice of location for general practice has proven his last, as he opened his first office in Norway, Michigan. In 1896 he founded Columbia Hospital, a private institution, and his work there has rapidly increased. In addition to his work in the hospital and his large general practice, he is Surgeon for the Loretta and Verona mines. He is constantly busy and a man less strong mentally and physically would have broken down long ago, but yet in some way he still finds time to do the vast amount of study that is essential to keeping well posted on new methods and discoveries in the profession he so well graces. He is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and







Henry L Barnes M D

socially belongs to the F. & A. M., the R. A. M., the Foresters and the M. W. A., for all of which orders he is Medical Examiner. He is Examiner for several well-known insurance companies, among them the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee, the Washington Life, Phoenix of Hartford, Michigan Mutual and the Home.

Doctor Lockart was married, in 1885, to Miss Belle M. Kern, of Marinette, Wisconsin.

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### HENRY L. BARNES, M. D.

Henry L. Barnes, M. D., of Ripon, Wisconsin, was born in 1835, in the State of New York, where his father, Jehiel S. Barnes, was a prosperous farmer. When our subject was eleven years of age, the family removed to Wisconsin and settled in Green Lake county. Ripon College afforded him thorough facilities to secure a literary training, of which he took due advantage. In 1855, however, having decided upon his life work, he began the study of medicine with the late Doctor Hewett, of that city. With him he continued as a student for two years, enjoying thereafter instruction under Doctor Weber, of Cleveland, Ohio. He then entered the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, of that city, graduating therefrom in 1858.

Doctor Barnes's medical career was commenced in Ripon, where he has since resided and practiced. He has long enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, and for twenty-five years has been an Examiner on the Pension Board. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Association of Railway Surgeons, his eligibility to the latter being in his work as surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at Ripon. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar. His war record consists of a service of two years—from 1863 until the close—as Assistant Surgeon in the Twenty-First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

The Doctor was married, in 1861, to Miss Ellen E. Cody, of Ripon, Wisconsin, and they have four children: Jessie May, wife of T. B. Catlin, of Chicago; Dr. Edgar C., mentioned below; Dr. Frank E., a graduate of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Ripon; and Hattie E.

DR. EDGAR C. BARNES was born in 1865, and received his education in the public schools of Ripon, and at the well known college in that place. In 1884 he began the study of medicine with his father, and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, four years later. In 1890 he pursued a post graduate course in New York City, and for one year served as Interne

in the Brooklyn City Hospital. Thus strengthened and perfected both in the theory and practice of his profession, he returned to Ripon, and has since continued in partnership with his father. It may be added that the Doctor has made an enviable reputation in line with his profession, as a military leader and surgeon. He served as Captain of Company D, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American War, and was the first officer to land upon the shore of Porto Rico. He is now Surgeon for the same regiment in the Wisconsin National Guard.

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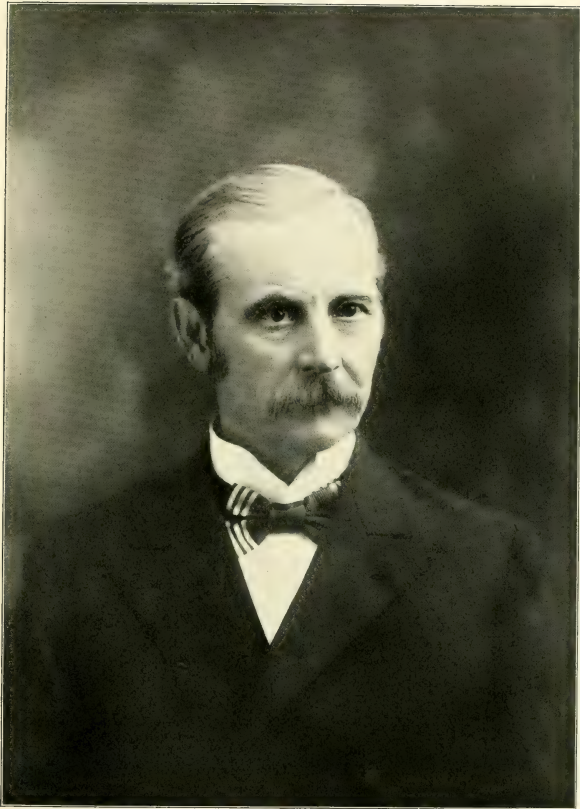
BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS, M. D.

Benjamin T. Phillips, M. D., of Menominee, Michigan, is a native of Ohio, born October 14, 1840. His higher education, however, was obtained in the Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) high school and at Lawrence University, Appleton, in the same State. The regular course of his studies, however, was interrupted by his enlistment in April, 1861, in the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. After serving therein for one year, in July, 1862, he joined the 32d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and continued his service until July, 1865. During the periods mentioned he participated in the campaigns around Atlanta and Jonesborough, at the siege of Savannah, and the engagements at Kalthatchie, Bentonville and Vicksburg. He also took part in the series of engagements which marked the road of Sherman's March to the Sea, and the Carolina campaign; was wounded three times but never captured, serving with his company from the date of his enlistment until the date of his discharge.

On returning from this active service, Doctor Phillips re-entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, at the same time reading medicine with Dr. J. C. Noyes, of Oshkosh. He next entered Rush Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1870, having completed his full three years' course.

Doctor Phillips began his practice in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, remaining there until October, 1871, when he was dispatched by Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to take charge of the hospital at Marinette, in which were gathered many victims of the great Peshtigo fire. It will be remembered that fourteen hundred people perished in this terrible calamity, and many more were badly burned and sent for treatment to the Marinette Hospital.

In June, 1872, the Doctor located in Menominee, Michigan, where he has since been engaged in general practice, giving special attention to Surgery. For five years he served as Surgeon-in-chief for the Providence (now St.



B. J. Phillips M.D.









*George F. Strucher*

Joseph) Hospital, at Menominee, and is a prominent member of the Fox River Valley and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, as well as of the American Medical Association. In 1893 he served as president of the State organization, and in the following year held the chair of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery on the Cadaver in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee. The Doctor has been highly honored by the public in various ways outside the professional field. In 1875 he was City Superintendent of Schools of Menominee, and for fifteen years has been an active member of the School Board. He also served as a member of the first City Council of Menominee, continuing in that position for four years, and being honored with the Presidency for two years. For a number of years he has served as Health Officer and Coroner, and for a period of a quarter of a century, he has been local Surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Socially he is a Knight Templar, having been Eminent Commander of that Order, and he has also belonged to the G. A. R. and has held the office of Commander in the Post at Menominee.

In 1871 Doctor Phillips was married to Olive Rogers, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Jessie, who has received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the Northwestern University.

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### NELSON FERGUSON McCLINTON, M. D.

Nelson Ferguson McClinton, M. D., of Alma, is a young physician whose training warrant the prophecy that he would win fame in the profession he has chosen. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1874. His literary training was received in Alma College, Alma, Michigan, and in the University of Michigan. In 1896 he began the study of medicine with his father, Nathaniel McClinton, of Cass City, and then entered the University of Michigan, graduating as an M. D. in 1898. In September of that same year, he located in Alma, and has since engaged in general practice. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., of which he is Medical Examiner.

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### GEORGE F. STERICKER, M. D.

George F. Stericker, M. D., of Springfield, Illinois, although one among the comparatively young men in professional life, has reached an eminence for scientific attainments that might be envied by many an older practitioner.

Doctor Stericker is an Englishman by birth, born in Pickering, Yorkshire, in 1861, a son of Richard P. and Ann Stericker. His education was

received in part at a private school, and in part at Yorkshire College, and at Victoria University, at Leeds, where he studied medicine. Upon securing his diploma, he received the appointment as Senior Resident Medical Officer of a public hospital in Leeds, which incumbency he filled with eminent efficiency and satisfaction some five years, or until 1889, when he resigned. Coming to this country in that year, he at once located in Springfield in the practice of his profession, where he has achieved added success as an experienced physician and surgeon. He is now serving as Visiting Physician to the Springfield Hospital and Training School.

In 1892 Doctor Stericker was united in marriage with Miss Annie Louise Black, daughter of George N. Black, of Springfield, and three children—Helen, George and Louise—brighten their home. Doctor Stericker is a member of the Springfield Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the British Medical Society, and is widely known and respected in the profession, his standing therein being one that may well be envied. To his studies and practical experience he has added not a little by travel, which has been extensive and interesting, not only in the United States, but through various portions of the Old World. As a citizen he is honorable and prompt, true to every engagement, while as a friend he is a model worthy of all imitation.

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### EDGAR BOLLES, M. D.

During the past quarter of a century medical science has made wonderful strides, and the practitioner, who relies upon the training he received twenty-five years ago, would not make favorable comparisons with the more recently educated physician. It is not difficult, perhaps, for the physician to keep fully abreast with professional advancement by means of the experience gained by practice, and by means of judicious reading and study, but none the less is special honor due the trained and eminent physician, who is so wedded to his profession that in ripened years he makes frequent personal sacrifice to obtain, direct from special instructors, the full measure of recent advancement. Dr. Edgar Bolles, an eminent practitioner at Macomb, Illinois, has, since he obtained his medical degree more than thirty years ago, spent a large portion of his valuable time in the further acquisition of professional knowledge.

Doctor Bolles was born in Clyde, Ohio, January 12, 1837, and in the early spring of the same year his parents migrated by ox-team to Lima, Indiana. Here our subject spent fifteen years of his life. After a year at Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, he removed to McDonough county,

Illinois, of which he has ever since been a resident. After receiving a good common school education, he attended the Seminary at Blandinsville, McDonough county. His medical studies were begun in 1863 with Drs. Huston & Hammond, at Macomb, and for almost four years he remained in their office. In 1868 he entered Long Island College, Brooklyn, New York, and the following year, he entered the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1869. After graduating Doctor Bolles remained at the College for six months as an Assistant, and the next year he also assisted in the College for a like period. Locating at Pennington Point, McDonough county, he there practiced medicine until 1881, when he removed to Macomb. That city has since been the center of his professional labors. He has pursued a number of post-graduate courses: in 1880, at Chicago Medical College; in 1884, at Rush Medical College; in 1887, at the New York Post Graduate College; in 1890, at the New York Polyclinic; and in March and April, 1899, in Chicago.

Doctor Bolles is a member of the McDonough County Medical Society, the Military Tract Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society. Among the social orders he holds membership in Macomb Lodge No. 17, F. & A. M.; Morse Chapter, No. 19; Macomb Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar; Mohammed Mystic Shrine, of Peoria; Knights of Pythias; and the D. O. K. K., of Macomb.

On May 15, 1872, at Macomb, Doctor Bolles was united in marriage with Miss Frances Penrose, daughter of William and Matilda Penrose, late of McDonough county. To them has been born one son, Howard E., who will follow his father's profession.

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### W. N. NOLAN, M. D.

W. N. Nolan, M. D., of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, is a native of Outagamie county, in that State, born in 1870. His education was obtained in the public schools of that section, and at the Appleton (Wisconsin) high school, from which latter institution he graduated in 1890. After teaching two years, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Levings, of Appleton, now of Milwaukee. He remained under his care and instruction for about two years, when he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894.

The Doctor at once commenced practice at Kaukauna, where he has firmly established himself in the confidence and good graces of the community. He is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, and is affiliated with

the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a member of the City Council of Kaukauna, and is a man of activity and ability in many fields outside of his profession.

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### RALPH R. CHASE, M. D.

The family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, is one that has long been noted for its culture and high personal attainments. All the male members of the family have entered the professional world, and all have held the degree of M. D. Ralph R. Chase is a native of New York State, and was born in the town of Leroy, on Independence Day, 1860. His literary training was received in the Wesleyan College of Genesee, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1882. He, too, determined to follow in the footsteps of Esculapius, and for the four years succeeding his college career he taught school in the winter, and spent his summers under the tutelage of Dr. George Bennett, of Leroy. In 1886 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, and three years later he received his degree.

At once locating for the practice of medicine and surgery in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Doctor Chase has met with a success which speaks well for his devotion to his chosen calling. He is at present the Health Officer of the city, and is filling the office with great credit to himself. Professionally he is a member of the County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the M. W. A., A. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shiner.

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### LEVI N. HICKS, M. D.

Levi N. Hicks, M. D., of Burlington, Wisconsin, is a native of California, where he was born in the year 1851, a son of Solomon Hicks. The family removed to Wisconsin in 1853, where the boy was educated in the common school branches, also passing with credit through the Elkhorn (Wisconsin) high school and a select school at Spring Prairie, both of these places being in Walworth county. Before taking up his medical studies, he passed a period of three years in agricultural work, and in 1875 began his professional studies with Dr. P. K. Dow, of California, under whose instruction he remained for one year. He then matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1878, with his medical degree.





L. A. Hicks M.D.





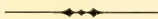




M. F. McCabe M.D.

The Doctor immediately located at Spring Prairie, where he remained for two and a half years. In 1880 he went to New York for the purpose of thoroughly completing his medical training, first entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. He continued his studies at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the University of New York, graduating from the latter in 1881, with his second professional degree. Resuming practice at Spring Prairie, he remained there for about a year, and in 1882 located at Burlington, where he has since resided and prospered. For several years the Doctor has served as County Physician of Racine county, which fact is indicative of both his ability and popularity. He is surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Railway Companies, and Medical Examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, the New York Mutual Life, the Aetna and other companies of similar standing.

In 1879, Doctor Hicks was married to Miss Elva Hicks, of Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. Fraternaly, the Doctor belongs to Spring Prairie Lodge, No. 136, F. & A. M., and to the M. W. A., of Burlington.



### M. F. McCABE, M. D.

Few, if any, physicians have been more intimately associated with the growth and prosperity of the thriving city of Ironwood, Michigan, than the subject of this sketch. He has been a practitioner there during the past nineteen years, has served as City Physician, and is now Medical Examiner for twelve insurance societies and companies. Since 1896 he has been the sole owner of the drug store in that city, which had formerly been conducted for many years by McCabe & Thomas, himself having been the senior partner. Doctor McCabe commands a large and influential practice, and is one of the best known physicians of the city.

The Doctor was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, August 26, 1859, the son of Terrence and Hannah (Callahan) McCabe. Terrence McCabe was a native of Ireland, who when a young man emigrated to America, and in time settled at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade of carpenter. There he married Miss Hannah Callahan and in later life purchased a farm near Fond du Lac, which he occupied and operated until his death, and where his widow still resides. Doctor McCabe received his education in the High School of Fond du Lac, and in the Business College located in that city, graduating from the latter institution in 1879. For two years he taught school in Calumet County, Wisconsin, then began the

study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. F. Mayham, of Fond du Lac, with whom he remained two years. He became so proficient in his studies that his preceptor, while on a vacation for the benefit of his health, left his extensive practice in charge of our subject. The latter attended lectures at Rush Medical College, and graduated therefrom in February, 1885. That same year Doctor McCabe located at Ironwood, Michigan, where he has since been engaged in a wide and successful practice, which extends to both Michigan and Wisconsin.

At Ironwood, the Doctor was married to Miss Katie Hartigan, and to their union have been born five children, namely: Frank, Jerome, Marion, Marcella and Ruth. In religious faith Doctor McCabe is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a staunch Republican.

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### ALBERT H. SCHMIDT, M. D.

Albert H. Schmidt, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon of Quincy, Illinois, has been successfully engaged in professional work for more than twenty years, and in his close application to the study of scientific principles, we may see reflected some of the most sterling characteristics of his German ancestry.

The Doctor was born February 18, 1858, in St. Paul, Minnesota, a son of Dr. John Schmidt, and his wife, Paulina Meise. His father was a native of Bavaria, born November 22, 1822, but came to America when seventeen years old, and for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Galena and Quincy, Illinois. At one time he was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the work was relinquished on account of throat trouble. Our subject's mother was born in Germany, and both she and her husband are still living in Quincy, where their marriage occurred in 1850, and they are held in high esteem among a large circle of acquaintances. The Doctor was the second in a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, and his youth was spent chiefly in Quincy, his parents locating there soon after his birth. He began the study of medicine with his father and took a course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent two years, graduating in 1879. Since that time he has been in practice in Quincy, meeting with well deserved success.

On May 7, 1884, Doctor Schmidt was married, in Quincy, to Miss Susie E. Sterne, daughter of W. C. W. Sterne, a leading resident of that city. Of the four children of this union two, Florence E., and Albert H.,







Dr. Paul Henry M.D.





D. A. Litus M.D.

Jr., are living. Ralph S. died when two years old, and Helen P. died at the age of five years. He and his wife are prominent in social life, and he is a member of Quincy Lodge No. 296, F. & A. M.; Quincy Chapter, No. 5; Eb. Aksa Commandery, No. 55, K. T.; Quincy Consistory, A. & A. S. Rite; and the Royal Arcanum.

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### DEFOREST HUNT, M. D.

For thirty years the subject of this sketch has practiced medicine continuously at Grand Rapids, Michigan, except a period of about eighteen months during the years 1882 and 1883, which he spent in Europe, most of the time at the different hospitals of Paris. In that foreign trip he added to the thorough preparation which he had made for his profession at home.

Doctor Hunt was born at Maine, Broome county, New York, August 15, 1842, son of Dr. Samuel M. and Maria H. Hunt. He was reared in Broome and Cortland counties, New York, and was educated at Cortland Academy, Homer, New York, and at the University of Wisconsin. The study of medicine he began with his father, but soon entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1864, and while there attending lectures he also studied with Prof. Alfred Loomis, of New York. Doctor Hunt began his practice at Marathon, where he remained until 1869. In that year he settled in Grand Rapids, where he has since remained in continuous and successful practice, except the year and a half which he spent in Europe. He is a prominent member of the Michigan State Homeopathic Society, in which he has filled the office of Vice-President.

Among the social fraternities Doctor Hunt is a Mason of Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Mystic Shrine, and of the American Society, Sons of the Revolution, of Michigan and of Grand Rapids.

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### DAVID A. TITUS, M. D.

David A. Titus, M. D., a talented physician of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, is a native of Canada, born in 1869. His literary education was obtained in the excellent schools of his native country, and he graduated from the Vienna High School, of Ontario, in 1885. He then took a full business course in the business college at Chatham, Ontario, graduating in 1888, and the same

year began the study of medicine in the Michigan College of Medicine, at Detroit, Michigan. On receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution, in 1892, he opened an office in Fenton, Michigan, and continued there in general practice until 1895, when he entered the New York Post Graduate School, of New York City, remaining there in study until 1896.

On resuming practice Doctor Titus located at Kaukauna, where his ability and superior attainments have brought him a full share of practice in that city, and also in the adjacent country. He makes a specialty of Gynecology, but is constantly studying and reading on the lines of general medicine, and keeping well posted in all branches of his profession. He is a member of the Michigan Pathological Society, and socially belongs to the I. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., for which he is Examining Physician. For eight seasons prior to entering upon the practice of medicine the Doctor sailed on the Great Lakes, the last two being in command of a vessel.

In 1892 Doctor Titus wedded Miss Ethelyn E. Wrightman, of Fenton, Michigan, and they have one daughter, Gladys.

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### I. A. THOMPSON, M. D.

I. A. Thompson, M. D., of Traverse City, Michigan, is one of the many sons of Canada who have sought to win success, financial and professional, under the Stars and Stripes. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1860, and was educated in the high schools of Port Perry, Canada, graduating in 1879. He at once began the study of medicine, entering Trinity College, Toronto, and became a Bachelor of Medicine in 1883. He first opened an office in Portland, North Dakota, where for a year and a half he continued in general practice. Traverse City then became his home, and he has been very successful in his chosen calling. He makes a specialty of Gynecological Surgery. For ten years he has been a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, and for some time has been Division Surgeon for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, at Traverse City.

His extensive work as a physician has brought him in contact with many of his professional brethren, all over the country, especially through his membership with the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Socially he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the F. & A. M., the R. A. M. and the Commandery.

In 1887, Doctor Thompson wedded Augusta L. Rosenthal, who was educated in the Fort Wayne High School, from which she was graduated, and also at the University of Michigan, graduating from the Medical Department in 1884. She, too, has an extensive practice in Traverse City.



*J. A. Thompson M.R.*





**A. L. RUFFE, M. D.**

A. L. Ruffe, M. D., is among the younger physicians who are in practice at Grand Rapids, Michigan, but among its most progressive and talented. He was born in Hanoverton, Columbiana county, Ohio, February 24, 1854, son of John and Sarah (Smith) Ruffe. When ten years of age he removed to Portage county, Ohio. His common-school education was supplemented by a course at the Northwestern Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. For about two years he read medicine in the office of Dr. M. C. Sinclair, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and he then entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1884, graduating in 1887. For two years he attended clinical lectures in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, and he then began the practice of his profession at Au Sable and Osceola, Michigan. Thence in 1895 he removed to Grand Rapids, where he has since engaged in general practice with flattering success.

Doctor Ruffe is a prominent Mason. He is a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 34; Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7; Detroit Consistory; and the Mystic Shrine. He is a Medical Director of the New Era Association. Doctor Ruffe has spent about two years in foreign travel, visiting the principal cities of Europe, India, southern Asia, China and Japan.

**WELLINGTON B. COFFEEN, M. D.**

Wellington B. Coffeen, M. D., of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is one of the progressive and leading practitioners of the State. He was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, August 26, 1858. His higher literary studies were pursued in the State Normal School at Oshkosh. Upon completing his course in that thorough institution, in 1880, the Doctor turned his serious attention to the study of medicine, his first instructor being Dr. Lewis Drosnick, of Menasha, Wisconsin. With him he remained for two years, after which he entered the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, remaining there for two years, and then transferred his labors to the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom with his professional degree on March 4, 1884.

In the following month Doctor Coffeen located for the practice of his profession in Green Bay, Wisconsin, where his faithfulness and ability have been attended with merited success. While his work has been of a general nature, he, at the same time, has given special attention to Diseases of Women and Children. He is an active and prominent member of the Wisconsin Homeo-

pathic and the National Homeopathic Medical Societies. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the K. O. T. M. and the M. W. A., being medical examiner for the last named order, as well as for the L. O. T. M.

In addition to his practice Doctor Coffeen has purchased a tract of 120 acres of land just outside of the city limits, which is devoted to a somewhat unique form of industry. The farm is devoted chiefly to the raising of the finest breed of ducks, over five thousand being raised in the year 1900. It is the aim of the proprietor to develop it into the largest industry of the kind in the State and he bids fair to accomplish his purpose.

On September 29, 1886, Doctor Coffeen was married to Nellie F. Camm, of Green Bay. They have three children: James Howard, Lew Wallace and Wellington G.



### CHARLES C. BLANCHARD, M. D.

Charles C. Blanchard, M. D., of Delavan, Wisconsin, is, in length of service, the oldest medical practitioner in the city in which he resides. For more than half a century the name of Blanchard has been identified with efficient medical service in this section of the State, the father of our subject, Dr. Orvis W. Blanchard, having located in Delavan in 1847. In 1851 he was appointed a Surgeon in the regular army, serving three years in New Mexico, which was then a far-away frontier territory. Returning to Delavan he continued private practice there until the breaking out of the Civil war, being soon after appointed Surgeon of the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (one hundred days men). His services were so acceptable that subsequently he was commissioned a regular Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and thus served until the close of the war. He then resumed his practice at Delavan, which he continued until the time of his death, in 1879, at the age of seventy-one years.

Dr. Charles C. Blanchard was born in Arcadia, Cayuga county, New York, August 7, 1844, and when a small boy came with his parents to Racine, Wisconsin. On the removal of the family to Delavan, in 1857, the latter place became his permanent home, and in the public schools of that place he was educated in the common branches. At an early age he became interested in medicine, and commenced his professional studies with his father. These studies, however, were interrupted by a valuable experience in the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as a private, but was soon transferred to the Medical Department of the military service, where he served for a period of two years. While on duty in Kentucky he was discharged on account of physical disability, but

on regaining his health he re-enlisted, and was commissioned Hospital Steward for the one hundred days service. For a third time he joined the army, being a member of the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Later he was placed in charge of the hospital at St. Louis and commissioned assistant surgeon. His total length of service was three years and ten months and as stated, it gave him an experience which was of untold value to him in his after practice. He then resumed the systematic study of his profession, attending lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago. Subsequently he became a convert to the eclectic school, and was matriculated at Bennett Eclectic College, of the same city, from which institution he was graduated.

The Doctor inaugurated his professional work at Walworth, Wisconsin, and, after a residence of one year there, removed to Sharon, where he practiced for a few months. In 1868 he located at Delavan, forming a partnership with his father, and succeeding to the latter's practice at the time of his death in 1879.

In 1880-81 Doctor Blanchard attended a course of lectures at the Chicago College of Ophthalmology, from which he was graduated in 1881, thus adding this specialty to his general practice. He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the medical societies with which he has become identified. For three years he was Secretary of the State Medical Society, and is an active member of the National Medical Association. He was also elected an honorary member of the National Institute of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, at St. Louis, Missouri. The Doctor has not only been prominent in practice, but has seen four years of service on the Board of Village Trustees, and otherwise been honored by those who have known him best.

On September 25, 1871, Doctor Blanchard was married to Miss Nellie E. Weaver, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Edward Weaver. Mrs. Blanchard is a lady of rare literary taste and ability, having contributed much to the leading periodicals and newspapers of the day.



### JOHN C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

In the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, where he now commands a large and influential medical practice, Doctor Reynolds holds a prominent position in society. There he received his education and there he has passed his entire medical career, leaving the city only to complete his professional preparation. He was born near Port Hope, Ontario, April 15, 1857, a son of Francis and Margaret (Kells) Reynolds. At the age of five years he was brought by his parents to Rochester, New York, and three years later he became a

student at Battle Creek, Michigan. After completing his education in the public schools, he entered the office of Dr. A. S. Johnson, of Battle Creek, as a medical student. He then attended lectures at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1882. Locating at once at Battle Creek, he has there been in practice continuously ever since. In recent years he added to his professional attainments by completing the post graduate course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1895. Doctor Reynolds is a member of the Michigan State Medical Homeopathic Society. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar degree, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1886 the Doctor was married to Miss Lizzie H. Briggs, of Paw Paw, Michigan.

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### EDWARD EVANS, M. D.

Edward Evans, M. D., who since 1888 has practiced his profession in La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a Canadian by birth, born March 7, 1860, at Seaforth, Ontario. His father, Joseph Evans, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Mary Doyle, and not long afterward they immigrated to Canada, settling in Ontario, where the father engaged in merchandising and later in farming. He died in Seaforth.

Doctor Evans received a thorough literary education in the model and normal schools of his native province, graduating from the former in 1879, the latter in 1882, where he taught for several years before entering the medical profession. From 1883 to 1887 he was a student in the Medical Department of McGill University, Montreal, from which he was graduated as medalist of his class, and for one year he practiced in the town of his birth. In 1888 he settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general duties of his profession. Doctor Evans is constantly adding to his acquirements, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the times in all that concerns his calling. In 1891 he attended the New York Polyclinic, doing post-graduate work, and in 1896 he went abroad and studied in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. He is a member of the La Crosse County Medical Society, of which he is now serving as Vice-President; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. He is also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and has been a well-known writer for medical journals. He is Physician to St. James Orphan Asylum, at La Crosse, and one of the attending Surgeons at St. Francis Hospital of that city, and is Examining Physician for a number of insurance companies.







Mary Montgomery W. L.

Doctor Evans was married at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Sarah Thompson, and they have had three children, namely: Mary, James and Arthur. The family are Roman Catholics in religious belief, and in politics, the Doctor is a Democrat.

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### MARY MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Whatever may be said of women entering the professions, it must be conceded by all that the medical world offers an opening that is still within the so-called "woman's sphere." If as a noted poet declared,

"The mission of woman on earth!  
Born to nurse and to soothe, to help and to heal  
The sick world that leans on her,"

then she has but entered into possession of her own field. The more womanly she is, the better her success in practicing medicine. The subtle sympathy and intuition she carries with her into the sick-room quiets the fears and arouses the confidence of the patient. Clinton, Wisconsin, boasts of a very efficient physician in the person of Mary Montgomery, M. D., who was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a daughter of George Montgomery, a merchant of Calumet county, that State. The public schools afforded our subject her preliminary literary training, which she supplemented by a course in the Whitewater (Wisconsin) Normal School. For eight years she taught in the public schools of the State with great success. The science of medicine had always attracted her, and she had done a great deal of reading along that line. When she fully determined to take up the profession, she placed herself under the direction of Doctor Stetson, of Lima, Wisconsin, and in 1884 entered Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, graduating in 1887. Immediately after her graduation, Doctor Montgomery located in Rockton, Illinois, and after a short time there she removed to Allen Grove, Wisconsin, whence in 1888 she went to Clinton, where she has since remained, with a practice that grows larger with each succeeding year. In 1894-95 Doctor Montgomery took the full course in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, receiving a degree of M. D. from that institution.

Doctor Montgomery is ex-Secretary and ex-Vice-President of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and socially belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and Home Forum, being Medical Examiner for these orders. She has paid an especial attention to hospital work, and has become well-versed on the requisites of a good nurse, and on the most scientific care of the sick.

## WILLIAM ROBERT SIMPSON, M. D.

William Robert Simpson, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Chillicothe, Missouri, has made a notable success in his professional work, especially in surgical lines. He still continues in general practice, his high reputation bringing his services in constant demand in important cases, and his son, Dr. Arthur J. Simpson, a genuine "chip of the old block," is rendering efficient assistance in his work.

Dr. William R. Simpson was born April 9, 1846, in Livingston county, Missouri, and belongs to a well known family. His father, John Simpson, a native of White county, Tennessee, was for many years engaged in business as a tanner and his death occurred at Chillicothe, in 1886 at the age of seventy years. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Martha Venable, was a native of Prince Edward county, Virginia, and died in Livingston county, Missouri, in 1873, aged forty-six years. The Doctor was the fourth in a family of ten children, and was trained to industry during his youth by assisting his father in the work of the homestead and tannery. He received a common school education, and afterward taught school for some time, but in the meantime (in 1866) began his medical studies with Dr. S. J. Dewey, of Breckenridge, Missouri, with whom he spent about two years. In 1870 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in March, 1871, and his professional work was begun at Spring Hill, Missouri. In the spring of 1884, he decided to seek a wider field for effort, and located at Chillicothe, his established reputation as a practitioner bringing him speedy success. At present he is a Physician to the State Industrial Home for Girls, at Chillicothe, and is connected with various life insurance companies in a professional way, being Medical Referee for the Mutual Benefit Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and Medical Examiner for the Kansas Mutual, and the Provident Life Insurance Company of New York. During both of President Cleveland's administrations he served on the local Board of Pension Examiners. He is a member of the Grand River Medical Association.

As a citizen Doctor Simpson has always taken keen interest in public questions, his political affiliations being Democratic. He is an active worker in Chillicothe Lodge, No. 91, I. O. F., and is also identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Chillicothe Lodge, No. 333, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the rank of master; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 30, of which he is High Priest; Pascal Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; and Chillicothe Chapter, No. 113, O. E. S., being past Worthy Patron in the last named.

On June 11, 1873, Dr. William R. Simpson was married at Lock

Springs, Daviess county, Missouri, to Miss Arabella Hoge, who was born October 14, 1857, in Livingston county, Missouri, a daughter of Jesse and Julia (Bargdoll) Hoge, the former of whom was for many years a respected resident of Lock Spring, where he died in 1872, aged about fifty-five years. One son, Arthur J., now a successful medical practitioner, has brightened the Doctor's home. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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### ARTHUR J. SIMPSON, M. D.

Few young physicians have entered the profession under brighter auspices than this able practitioner of Chillicothe, Missouri. He was born July 18, 1874, at Spring Hill, Missouri, a son of Dr. William R. Simpson, now of Chillicothe, with whom he is associated in practice. After completing a common school course, he attended the high school at Chillicothe, and also the Normal, and later read medicine with his father in preparation for advanced study. In 1895 he was graduated from the Medical College of the University of Kansas City, and he has since taken a course in the Chicago Polyclinic, laying solid foundation for professional success. He found a large practice awaiting him, and in addition to his general practice he is Medical Examiner for various fraternal societies, and for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the Phoenix Mutual and Kansas Mutual Companies, and the Merchants and Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts. For two years he has held the office of County Physician, and he has been President of the Chillicothe Board of Health. His popularity among his professional brethren is shown by the fact that he was elected President of the Grand River Medical Society. In social life as well, he is prominent, being a member of the Chillicothe Lodge, No. 333, A. F. & A. M.; Lone Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 30; Pascal Commandery, No. 32, K. T., and Chillicothe Chapter, No. 113, O. E. S.

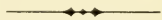
On October 1, 1895, Dr. Arthur J. Simpson was married at Independence, Missouri, to Miss Alta Taylor, daughter of David A. Taylor, a leading resident of that city.

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### ALBERT C. ZAISER, M. D.

Albert C. Zaiser, M. D., of Burlington, Iowa, possesses unusual qualifications for success in the medical profession and although but a short time in practice, has already won an excellent reputation. He is a native of Bur-

lington, where he was born May 18, 1872, a son of John and Margaret (Funk) Zaiser, highly respected residents of that city. The Doctor was the sixth in a family of eight children, and during his boyhood he attended the public schools of Burlington, receiving a good practical education. Upon leaving the high school, he took a course in Elliott's Business College, and then for a year attended the Pharmacy School of the Iowa State University; afterward for three years he was employed as clerk in a drug store in Burlington. This was followed by seven months in charge of a drug store in West Burlington, and in the meantime he began reading medicine with Dr. E. E. Kirkendall. During the following year he managed a drug store in Burlington, and in 1893-94 he attended the Omaha Medical School at Omaha, Nebraska. Returning to his native city during vacation, he took charge of a drug store for six months, but the winter of 1894-95 was spent in attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in St. Louis, and then after six months in the office of Dr. H. F. Ewers, of Burlington, he returned to the same institution in the fall of 1896, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1897. Upon locating in Burlington, he speedily built up a large practice. On July 1, 1898, he was appointed County Physician of Des Moines county. He is also Examining Physician for the Prudential and Germania Life Insurance Companies of New York, the German American Company, and the local order of United Workmen. As a member of the Des Moines County Medical Society, he has taken an active part in its work, being the present Secretary, and he is also a member of the American Medical Association.

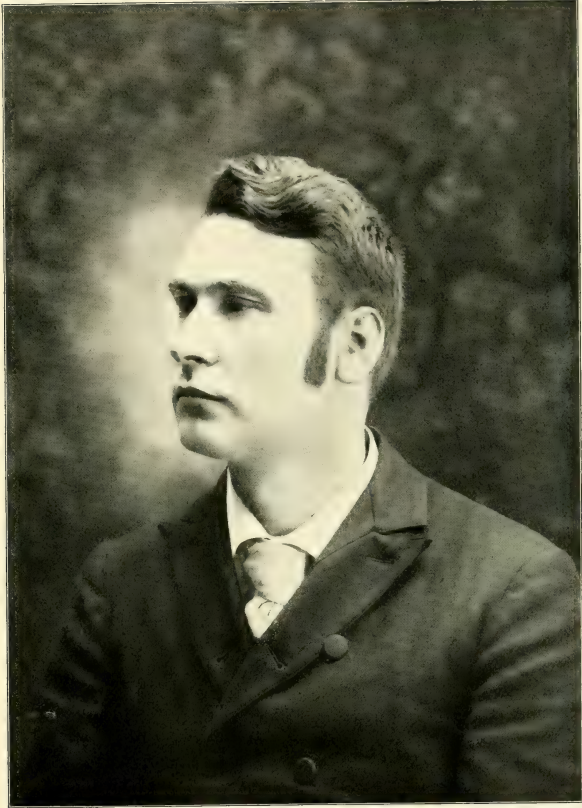


### LOUIS N. TUTTLE, M. D.

For twenty years the subject of this sketch has been a practitioner of Michigan, and for a number of years he has made a specialty of Official Surgery, in connection with his regular professional work. He is now a resident of Holland, Michigan, where he commands a large and lucrative practice.

Doctor Tuttle was born on a farm in Ionia county, Michigan, August 9, 1858, a son of Almon and Rhoda J. (Cepley) Tuttle. He was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the Ionia High School. In 1881, he entered the Homeopathic Department of Medicine in the University of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1884. Doctor Tuttle began the practice of his profession at Casnovia, Michigan, where he remained one year, and then for ten years was a practitioner at Belding, Michigan. In 1895 he settled at Holland, where he has since continued successfully in practice. For





*L. H. Tuttle, M.D.*









*A. H. Scott Jr. M.D.*

several years he served as Health Officer during his residence at Belding. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar degree, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1883 Doctor Tuttle was married to Miss Clara E. West, of Ionia. They have three children, Lois, Olive and Raymond.

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### ALEXANDER H. SCOTT, JR., M. D.

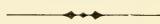
Alexander H. Scott, Jr., M. D., has, for almost a third of a century, been eminent in the medical, social and political history of the city of St. Joseph, Michigan. In the background of that extended career stands the distinguished services which he rendered his country during the dark days of civil warfare. He had commenced his professional education when the conflict opened, but was among the first in the land to lay aside private affairs, and rush to the aid of the Union. Enlisting as a private, he was mustered out as first lieutenant after more than three years service. Renewing his medical studies after a brief period, he again entered the service of his country in a professional and responsible capacity, serving until the heroes who had successfully fought the nation's battles returned to their homes. Doctor Scott has been eminently successful in every important relation of life. In the political history of St. Joseph, no citizen has been more prominent; in social and fraternal affairs he has been a recognized leader; while, as a physician, he has attained that degree of professional success which is universally recognized.

Doctor Scott was born at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, September 19, 1840, son of Alex. H. Scott and Julia (Hatch) Scott. At the age of seventeen he entered the State Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, where he remained two and one-half years. Returning to Schoolcraft, he there for a year studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Bolivar Barnum, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. His professional preparation was broken by his enlistment in April, 1861, in Company C, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; after two years service in that regiment he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and Regimental Quartermaster of the Eighty-third United States Colored Infantry, and served in that capacity until mustered out at the close of his term of service. In September, 1864, he again entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. Two months later, in November, 1864, he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, serving until March, 1866. He had charge of the United States Gen-

eral Hospital at Camden, Arkansas, from August, 1865, to February, 1866. Returning home he a third time entered the University of Michigan. Completing a course of lectures there, he entered the Berkshire Medical College, at Berkshire, Massachusetts, where he took one course. Re-entering the University of Michigan, he was graduated in the class of 1867.

Doctor Scott began the practice of his profession in May, 1867, at St. Joseph, Michigan, where he has remained in practice ever since. Four times he has been elected Mayor of that city, and for twelve years he has been a Director in the public schools. He has also been elected Alderman, and filled various other offices of trust and responsibility. He is a prominent Mason of the Thirty-second degree, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Among the professional organizations he is a prominent member of the Berrien County Medical Society, and was elected its first President. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. Through his work as Surgeon of the West Michigan Railway Company, and as local Surgeon of the Vandalia road, he is a member of the Association of Railway Surgeons of the Pennsylvania System, and of the American Association of Railway Surgeons.

On February 14, 1869, Doctor Scott was united in marriage with Miss Lydia M. Crandall, of Binghamton, New York. To their union came one child, Bella, now the wife of A. L. Church, who has served as Mayor of the city of St. Joseph.



### WILLIAM L. BARNES, M. D.

William L. Barnes, M. D., a leading physician of Ionia, Michigan, began his professional career under unusually favorable auspices, being a son of Dr. Horace B. Barnes, of that city, but his able and successful work has shown that he needed no special advantage to attain a high position in the medical world.

Doctor Barnes was born in Ionia September 30, 1862, and the schools of that city afforded him a good practical education. His professional studies were begun in 1880, and four years later he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Since 1884 he has been in active practice at Ionia, and in addition to his other work he is now Division Surgeon for the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western and the Grand Trunk Railway Companies. He is also Secretary of the local Board of Pension Examiners, and has served eight years as Health Officer at Ionia, and three years as Physician to the State House of Correction, Ionia. The Doctor is a 32d degree Mason, and a Knight Templar.

## JOSEPH A. CROWELL, M. D.

Joseph A. Crowell, M. D., is a son of New Jersey, who has passed his professional life in Michigan, and is now a highly esteemed physician and surgeon of Iron Mountain. He was born in 1853, and in high school and college received a substantial literary training to serve as an excellent foundation for professional life. In 1877 he entered the office of Dr. W. C. Hough, and began the study of medicine; the following year he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, but after one year in that institution he took up the same course in the University of the City of New York, graduating in 1880.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan was the scene of his early struggles, and in Stephenson, he won the first recognition of his ability as a general practitioner. He remained there one year, and in 1881 he located in Iron Mountain, with the expectation of making it his future home. He is Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern and for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Companies, and is also Surgeon to the Traders, America, Millie, and Cundy Mining Companies.

Doctor Crowell is Medical Examiner for a number of the old reliable insurance companies—the New York Life, the Aetna, the Equitable, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Bankers' Life, etc.



## WALLACE E. HALLOCK, B. S., M. D.

Wallace E. Hallock, B. S., M. D., of Juneau, Wisconsin. Although our subject is a native of Illinois, and received his education in that State, he has passed his professional life in Wisconsin, where he is widely known for his abilities and social qualities.

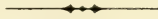
Doctor Hallock was born in 1846, son of Reuben Hallock, a farmer of Illinois. In April, 1863, when a mere boy, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private until July 5, 1865. During seven months of this period he was a prisoner of war in Andersonville. Returning to Illinois, he entered Mount Morris Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1869, with the degree of B. S. Immediately after completing his literary course at that institution he began the study of medicine with Dr. G. R. Skinner, now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with whom he remained two years. During a portion of that period, besides pursuing his professional studies, he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Illinois. In 1870 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan,



pursuing the full three years' course, and graduating with the degree of M. D. He located at once in Juneau, Wisconsin, his present home, where for twenty-seven years he has been in continuous lucrative and creditable practice. That his abilities are appreciated by both his clients and the members of his profession is evinced by the fact that in 1874 he was elected Physician of Dodge county, receiving a general and hearty support, and he has since been retained continuously in that position.

Doctor Hallock is a member of the Dodge County Medical, the Brainard Medical and the State Medical Societies; is a Chapter Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and identified with the G. A. R. He is also Medical Examiner for many of the standard insurance companies, including the New York Life, the New York Mutual and the Northwestern of Milwaukee, and has served six years as President of the local Board of United States Pension Examiners.

In 1872 Doctor Hallock was married to Miss Georgie E. Brand, of Polo, Illinois. They have one daughter, Mabel E., widow of F. G. Wright, formerly of Stewart, Minnesota. Mrs. Wright has one son, Hallock G.



### CARROLL E. MILLER, B. S., M. D.

Carroll E. Miller, B. S., M. D., a prominent practitioner at Cadillac, Michigan, is a son of New England, born in Maine, in 1851. Coming to Michigan early in life, the public schools of that State afforded him opportunity for securing a good education. He attended school in Grand Rapids, and in 1869 entered the Agricultural College, at Lansing, and was graduated in the scientific course from that institution in 1872, receiving the degree of B. S. For three years he was Superintendent of the Public Schools at Neillsville, Wisconsin, and in 1875 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, receiving his degree of M. D. four years later. He at once settled in Cadillac, where he has since been in practice with the exception of the year 1889, when he studied in the New York Polyclinic and in the University of Pennsylvania. For many years he served on the Board of Pension Examiners, and is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and the International Association of Railway Surgeons. His aptness as a diagnostician has made his services invaluable to companies desiring a Medical Examiner, and he acts in this capacity for a number of insurance orders, among them the New York Life, Pennsylvania Mutual and Northwestern of Milwaukee. Socially he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Knights Templars.

Doctor Miller was married in 1875 to Miss Alice Turner, of Eau Claire,



*Carroll E. Miller M.D.*



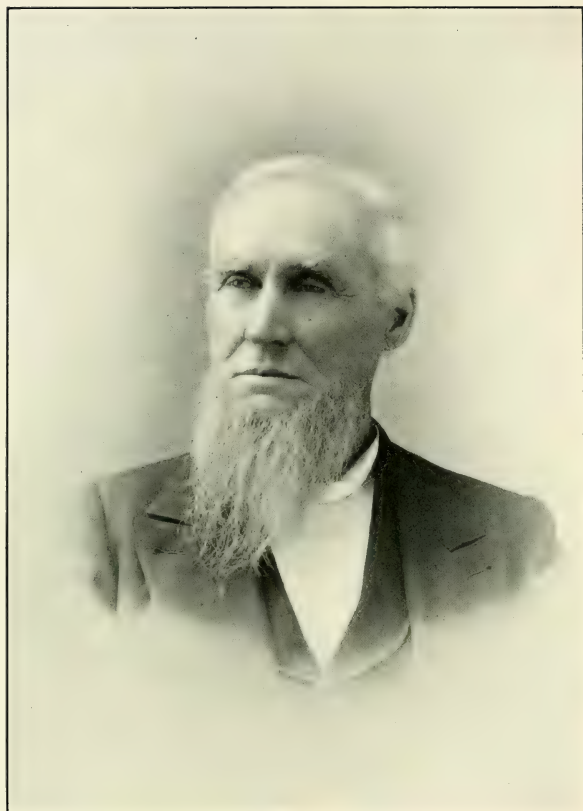




J. Asa Garlock, M.D.







*E. W. Milleyan M. D.*

Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children: G. D., a member of the class of 1902, Rush Medical College; Jessie A., member of the class of 1900, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where she was associate editor of the *Oberlin Review*; and Carroll, a student in the Cadillac high school.

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J. ASA GARLAND, M. D.

J. Asa Garland, M. D., a prominent physician of Buchanan, Michigan, finds rest from the oppressive ills of mankind in the divine art of Music. He was born in Illinois in 1871, and was educated in the public schools of Chicago, whence he was graduated in the class of 1889. Two years later he completed the course in the Chicago College of Music, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Music. In 1891 he began his medical studies, and entered the office of Dr. R. G. Collins, of Chicago, with whom he remained during his entire course in the Chicago Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1896. That year he settled in Buchanan, Michigan, and has won many friends in his new home. He is Examiner for a number of Life and Accident Insurance Companies, and is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Berrien County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he affiliates with Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., of Buchanan, also the M. W. A., and the K. O. T. M.

The Doctor has found many opportunities to give enjoyment with his music, his ability being far beyond the ordinary, and he regularly officiates at the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Buchanan.

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GEORGE W. MILLEGAN, M. D.

George W. Millegan, M. D., is the oldest physician in Sparta, Wisconsin, having located in that city in 1852, since which time he has been in continuous practice. He was born March 11, 1826, at Cairo, Greene County, New York, son of James A. and Eleanor (Mead) Millegan, the former of whom was also a native of Greene county. James A. Millegan grew to manhood and married in the county of his birth, and subsequently moving west, was located at several points in the Middle West, finally going to Montana, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation.

Doctor Millegan attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and

also the academy near his home, and was quite young when he commenced the study of medicine, meanwhile engaging in various pursuits. In 1849 he graduated from Pittsfield College, and he continued to devote himself to study until 1852, when, after a short experience in the East, he came to Wisconsin, taking up his residence in Sparta, where he has made his home to the present day. The now thriving city of 6,000 inhabitants was then a village of but three or four hundred, and our subject was the first physician to settle here. He has, from the first, been successful in his professional career, and in his long experience he has gained the confidence and veneration of the community with which he has so long been identified. During the Civil war, Doctor Millegan was Examining Surgeon for the district, and he is at present serving as County Physician of Monroe county.

Doctor Millegan was married, in Sparta, to Mrs. Clara Lincoln. Both he and his wife attend the Baptist Church and are interested in all worthy enterprises. In political faith the Doctor is a Republican.

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### CHARLES H. LONG, M. D., C. M.

Dr. Charles H. Long has for a number of years been eminently successful in the practice of his profession at Escanaba, Michigan. He was born in New Brunswick, in 1863. After obtaining a foundation for higher literary work in the common schools he attended the Normal school of New Brunswick, and was graduated in 1881, after which he passed three years at the teacher's profession. In 1884 he entered the McGill University, Canada, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. On the completion of his medical studies he located in Menominee, Michigan, where he remained but a short time, and then entered the Chicago Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons. At the end of a year he was appointed Instructor in Physiology in the Northwestern Dental College, where he was for one term, thence going to Escanaba, where he has since been in practice. He is County Physician, and associated at the Delta Hospital with Doctors Booth and Youngquist.

Doctor Long is Examiner for the following insurance companies: Mutual Life of New York, the Equitable of New York, the Phoenix of Hartford, the National of Vermont. He is also Examiner for the I. O. O. F. of which he is a member, and socially he belongs to the K. of P., and the K. O. T. M. Through his profession the Doctor belongs to the British Medical Association, the Canadian Medical, and is ex-Vice-President of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and is present Vice-President of the Delta County Medical Society.



*C. H. Long M.D.C.M.*









Lydia Higgins M. D.

Doctor Long was married in 1891 to Miss Augusta Kelly, of New Brunswick. His family are all of a professional turn of mind: one brother, Frank, is a dentist at Gladstone, Michigan, while another brother, Harry, is a practicing physician.

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### LYDIA HIGGINS, M. D.

Lydia Higgins, M. D., of Ithaca, Michigan, is an able practitioner, who has for a number of years held a high place in the medical world in Michigan. She was born in Pennsylvania, but received her education in the public schools of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and for several years was engaged in teaching in the public schools of the State. In 1878 she placed herself under the direction of Dr. Stiles Kennedy, of St. Louis, Michigan, for a course of medical readings, and at the end of two years entered the Medical Department of the State University, Ann Arbor, receiving her degree in 1884. Ithaca then became her home, and she has met with flattering success. In 1899 Doctor Higgins took a post-graduate course in the hospitals of the State University at Minneapolis, Minnesota. She is Examiner for the K. O. T. M. and Court of Honor.

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### CORNELIUS G. SCHWALBACH, M. D.

Cornelius G. Schwalbach, M. D., of Juneau, Wisconsin, was born in Waukesha county, that State, in 1874. He graduated from the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) high school, and then enjoyed a thorough training at the Spencerian Business College, graduating therefrom in 1890. Although predisposed to a professional life, our subject decided to obtain employment which would enable him to undertake his professional studies without being a burden upon any one. Consequently, for three years, he was a book-keeper for a business house in Milwaukee. In 1893, being in a position to take up his medical studies, he placed himself under the direction of Dr. R. J. Flesher, of that city, with whom he remained until the completion of his studies at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Milwaukee Medical College. From the latter institution he was graduated with his degree in 1897, and immediately thereafter located at Juneau for the practice of his profession. Here he has since been engaged in active professional work, and, besides establishing a good business, has become actively and prominently identified with several secret orders. He is connected with the M. W. A.

and the Catholic Knights, and of both of these orders is the Medical Examiner.

The Doctor was married in 1899 to Miss Mollie Labuwi, of Rubicon, Wisconsin.

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### WILL LYMAN GRIFFIN, B. S., M. D.

Will L. Griffin, B. S., M. D., well-known to Shelby, Michigan, and vicinity, as a successful physician and surgeon, is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, born November 22, 1858. The common schools afforded him good facilities for the foundation of his education, and he then entered Albion College, from which in 1884 he received the degree of B. S. He began his preparation for the medical profession under Doctor Parmeter, of Albion, and after studying under the direction of this able preceptor for one year, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, whence he was in 1888 graduated with the degree of M. D. That year he located in Shelby, and has since made it his home. He has no specialty, but devotes his time to general practice and to surgery, and has gained a large share of the medical work in and near his home.

Socially the Doctor belongs to the K. O. T. M., the M. W. A. and the Union Life Guards, being Examiner for the last two.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Doctor Griffin to Miss Emma E. Foote, a resident of St. Joseph county, Michigan, and a graduate of Albion College, class of 1883.

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### W. A. BURNHAM, M. D.

W. A. Burnham, M. D., Hancock, Michigan. The Green Mountain State has produced some of the best minds that have entered the professional realm. The rocks and hills of their native State have taught the sons that the stern, unbending, unyielding master may in the end prove the kindest, and they have carried into their work the indomitable energy and will that makes success sure, even though it comes slowly. Dr. W. A. Burnham was born in Vermont in 1848, and in the schools of Manchester, that State, and in the State University he acquired a thorough literary education. His medical studies were begun under the tuition of Doctor Fowler, of Galena, Illinois, with whom he remained three years, and he then returned to Vermont, where he studied under Doctor Allen, for a short time. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1877 was graduated with the degree



W. A. Burnham





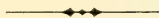




*A. E. Burdick M. D.*

of M. D. His first office was opened in Rockland, Michigan, and he met with so great a success there that he remained thirteen years in his first location. In 1890 he settled in Hancock, and has there devoted his time to general practice and to surgery. During the entire time he was in Rockland he was Mine Physician, and prior to his graduation he had served as an assistant mine physician. For a number of years he held the office of Health Officer, and was also local railway surgeon. He is a member of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, and socially belongs to the F. & A. M., of Rockland, Michigan.

Doctor Burnham was married in 1878 to Miss Catherine Chynoweth, and their union has been blessed with four children, namely: Guy C., born in 1879; William A., born in 1884; Grace E., born in 1887; and Roland, born in 1894. The Doctor is Medical Examiner for a large number of old line insurance companies, among which are the Northwestern, New York Life, Washington Life, National, Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, Home of New York, Phoenix, Pennsylvania Mutual, etc.



### A. E. BURDICK, M. D.

A. E. Burdick, M. D., of Manistique, Michigan, is a native of New York, born in 1846. His literary education was obtained in Alfred University, where he completed his junior year. He then began the study of medicine with Crandall & Lewis, of Andover, New York, with whom he remained for three years, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York City, pursuing the regular course, and was graduated therefrom in 1873, with the degree of M. D.

Doctor Burdick commenced his professional career at Manistique, as Surgeon of the Chicago Lumber Company of Michigan, holding that position for a period of eight years. At the time he settled there, there were but twelve dwellings in the place, and bear were seen in the vicinity of the site of the present court house. The first drug store in Manistique was established by our subject.

The Doctor has been a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners for ten years, and is Medical Examiner for seventeen insurance companies. He was Health Officer of the city for a time, and is now filling that position for Hiawatha township, also in Schoolcraft county. Furthermore, the Doctor has served as Clerk of the Court for some time and is, as may be readily inferred from the above record, a man of varied activities and abilities.

The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., the R. A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M.; and has served as surgeon of the 4th Regiment, Michigan National Guards, for a period of eight years. In 1874 he was married to Miss Nina Quick, of Corning, New York. They have two sons, William A. and George A.

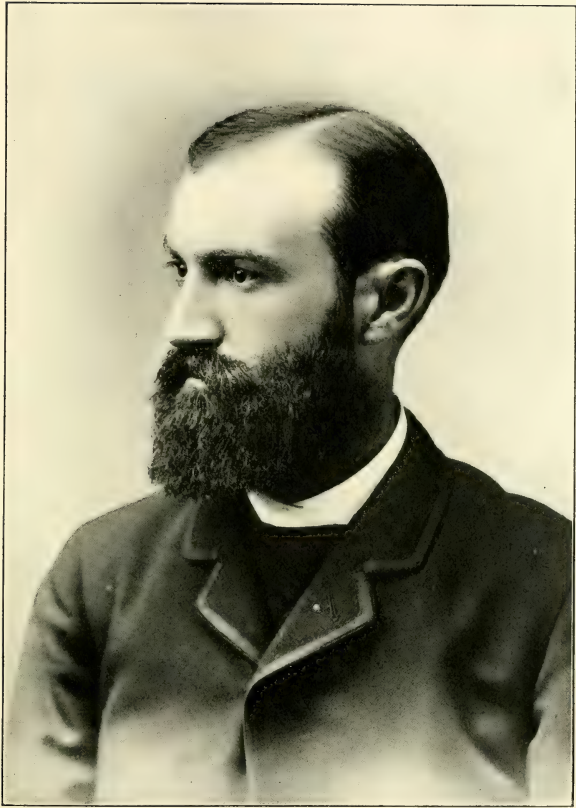
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### PHILO H. LINDLEY, M. D.

That prominent physicians can and should participate in the public affairs of the communities in which their professional careers are centered, is illustrated in the lives of fewer practitioners than the attainments of the profession warrant. To a moderate degree the subject of this sketch, now a prominent practitioner of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, has fulfilled his duties as a public-spirited citizen, as well as in the field of active medical practice. He has been elected, and has served, as Mayor of Chippewa Falls, and for ten years he has served as a member of the Republican County Committee.

Doctor Lindley was born in La Salle, Illinois, February 20, 1856, a son of J. A. and Jane B. (Kingston) Lindley. His father was born at Ansonia, Connecticut, and when a young man located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Later he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to La Salle, Illinois, of which thriving city he was the first Mayor. By profession he was a lawyer, and at St. Louis he conducted a wholesale grocery business for a number of years. He died at La Salle in 1858, aged fifty-five years. The mother of our subject was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel Kingston.

Philo H. Lindley received a good common school and academic education at La Salle, and there took up the study of pharmacy, for some time carrying on a drug business. He began the study of medicine under Doctor Bry, of La Salle, and graduated from Pulte Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879. For a year Doctor Lindley practiced at Hudson, Michigan, and for several years at Lake Forest, Illinois. In 1884 he located at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he has since been in constant and successful practice. He is in charge of the County Hospital for the Insane, for a number of years has been County Physician, and for some time he has been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. In politics a Republican, he was, in 1896, elected Mayor of the city. In 1884 Doctor Lindley was married, at Perham, Minnesota, to Miss Abbie C. Billings, daughter of H. H. Billings. To this union have been born three children: Kingston, Philo and Annie. Among the fraternal orders, Doctor Lindley is an active member of the Masons.



*P. H. Lidley M. D.*



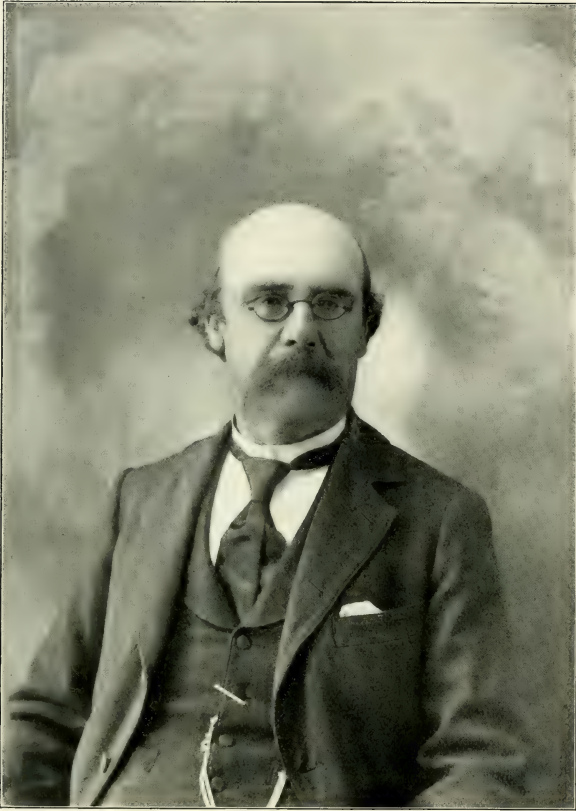






John F. Bailey M. D.





*W. Cramer M.P.*

## JOHN FINLAN BAILEY, M. D.

The professional experience with hospital work, a connection of several years duration with the Omaha Railway Company as Surgeon, and a practice in several Wisconsin towns and cities, have given him a wide experience in both medicine and surgery.

Doctor Bailey was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, June 10, 1858, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Robinson) Bailey, both natives of that county, and a grandson of Jonathan Bailey, a native of France, who migrated to America about 1838, and located in Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he purchased land, and where his descendants still reside. Baileytown, a village of that county, perpetuates his name. Jonathan Bailey was a produce shipper and dealt largely in wood and wheat; he died in his native county in 1858, aged fifty-six years, and his widow survives with unimpaired faculties aged over seventy years.

The early education of our subject was received in New Jersey, and he graduated from the Millville High School in 1878. Soon afterward, he came West, locating at Elgin, Illinois, where, in 1884, he married Miss Bertha Schults, daughter of C. J. Schults, a merchant. Their union was blessed with one child, Viola Esther.

For some years Doctor Bailey was connected with the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, Illinois. Entering the Eclectic Medical College at Chicago, he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1889. He began his practice at Baraboo, Wisconsin, where he remained five years. He was at Altoona for some years, and, becoming Railway Surgeon for the Omaha Railroad, he was called to various points along the line of the road. He then located permanently at Eau Claire, and there he is now enjoying a rapidly growing practice. Doctor Bailey is a member of the Wisconsin Eclectic Medical Society, and fraternally, he belongs to the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and professionally he is Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin National Guards.

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CORNELIUS W. CRAMER, M. D.

Cornelius W. Cramer, M. D., the oldest practitioner in the city of Pentwater, Michigan, was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1848. When he was but four years of age his parents moved to Barry county, that State, and young Cramer attended the schools of Hastings, that county. On completing the prescribed course of study there, he passed six years teaching during

the winter terms, and working at the carpenter's trade during the summer months. His first instruction in the science of Medicine was received from Dr. E. F. Brown, of Hastings, with whom he studied for one year, and in 1874-75 took his first course in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. In 1875 he settled in Pentwater, and rapidly acquired an extensive practice. In 1885 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and on graduating from that institution resumed his practice in Pentwater. He has been uniformly successful in his work, and has gained a high standing in the profession. He is Examiner for a number of insurance orders, and is an occasional contributor to the medical journals of articles relative to general medicine. Socially he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1873 Doctor Cramer was married to Miss Phebe Knickerbocker, of Rutland, Michigan, and they have one son, Fred W., now employed in the Life Saving Station at Muskegon, Michigan.



### JOHN B. BRASSEUR, A. B., A. M., M. D.

John B. Brasseur, A. B., A. M., M. D., of Norway, Michigan, is a physician of fine presence and high attainments. He was born in Belgium in 1862, and acquired his literary education in the schools of his native land. In 1880 he received the degree of A. B. from the Gio Gymnasium, in Liege, Belgium, and two years later the same institution conferred on him the degree of A. M. His medical studies were pursued in the State University, than which there can be found none more thorough in equipment or in instruction, and he was graduated in 1888. Two years later he came to America, locating first in the State of Pennsylvania. Going before the Faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, he passed the examination permitting him to practice medicine in the Keystone State. For nine months he practiced in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and then, going to Michigan, located in Stephenson, but after one year, he made his permanent home in Norway, where he has since been engaged in general practice, and is meeting with the success true merit deserves.

Doctor Brasseur is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, while socially he affiliates with the F. & A. M. He is a contributor of articles relating to general medicine to the *Gazette Medicale, De Liege*, published in Belgium. In 1888 he wedded Miss Cecile Le Brum de Miraumont, daughter of a leading civil engineer of Belgium.







Walter J. Lincoln M.D.

## WALTER S. LINCOLN, A. B., M. D.

Among the brilliant minds that have been turned to the medical profession, is that of Walter S. Lincoln, of Dodgeville, Wisconsin. He is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred in 1863. His literary training began in the high school of Columbus, Wisconsin, after which he entered Wayland Academy, at Beaver Dam, same State, graduating from the latter institution in 1885. After an interval spent in teaching, Mr. Lincoln, in 1888, entered the University of Rochester, at Rochester, New York, where he completed the Ancient Classical course, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1892. During a part of the time he was taking his collegiate course, he was instructor in Latin in the University. The two years succeeding his graduation were spent in travel, and he then began the study of medicine by matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1897. He located in Dodgeville, and his since remained there. His substantial literary training, before he began his professional studies, had well trained his mind to take in and grasp the innumerable and ever multiplying details of his chosen work. He has met with the success that comes from persistent effort and natural ability. At present Doctor Lincoln is Medical Examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and socially belongs to the K. of P. and the M. W. A.



## LYLE E. JONES, M. D.

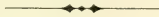
Lyle E. Jones, M. D., of Montague, Michigan, was born in the State of Ohio, in 1859. His literary training was obtained in the excellent Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1880 he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. H. S. Quinn, of West Jefferson, Ohio, with whom he remained during vacations until he began to practice. In 1882 he entered the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and in 1885 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once opened an office in Montague, Michigan, where he has been successful from the date of his arrival. He has for some time been Health Officer of the town, giving entire satisfaction to the people. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. Several insurance companies have sought his services as Examiner—Hancock, New York Life, Mutual Life of New York, Northwestern of Milwaukee, etc.

Doctor Jones affiliates with the K. O. T. M., and the F. & A. M., of Montague.

## FRANK E. DRESSER, M. D.

Frank E. Dresser, M. D., general practitioner of St. Ignace, Michigan, is one of the well-known physicians of his section of the State. He was born in Michigan November 22, 1850, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native State, principally at Brooklyn. In 1881, he began his medical studies in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating the following year. Previous to entering this college, he had been in the drug business at Brooklyn. After receiving his degree he located for practice in St. Ignace, where he has since remained. For some time he has been a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, and is Examining Physician for the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the C. M. B. A., and the K. of P.

Doctor Dresser was wedded to Miss Emily Stringham in 1883. She was a successful teacher in Brooklyn, at the time of her marriage, and now presides over the Doctor's home with all the grace and culture of an educated woman.



## WILLIAM T. CARPENTER, A. M., M. D.

William T. Carpenter, A. M., M. D., of Iron Mountain, Michigan, is a physician well-known throughout the State of his adoption. He was born in Medina, Ohio, in 1839, and was sent to New England for his education. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1861, with the degree of A. B., and a few years later received the degree of A. M. from the same university. While taking his classical course, he began the study of medicine, and after his return to Ohio, continued along the line of medicine until 1862, when he entered the service of the government. He became a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was connected with the hospital at Nashville. In 1864 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, and he then served as Army Surgeon until the close of the war, or until 1866. For seven years after his being mustered out of service he practiced medicine in New York City, and then returned to the West, locating in Ishpeming, Michigan, where he was connected with Mercy hospital. His next location was at Stambaugh, Michigan, where he remained until 1891, when he settled in Iron Mountain, as Chief Physician of the Chapin Mine, with which he is still connected. His time and attention have been given exclusively to his professional duties, and he has met with unparalleled success, and has won the confidence of the people with whom he has come in contact professionally and socially.





J. B. F. H. M. H.

Doctor Carpenter is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, (of the last he is ex-president), and he also belongs to the American Academy of Medicine. He is a member of several fraternal orders, among them being the R. A. M., Knights Templars, and the K. of P.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Doctor Carpenter and Miss Caroline Vilas and four children have come to brighten their home: Gilbert, a member of the class of 1900, in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; William R., a member of the class of 1898, University of Michigan, and later a law student in the same institution; Mary, at home; and James, a student in the public schools at home.

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### N. MELOCHE, M. D., PH. D.

N. Meloche, M. D., Ph. D., of Ishpeming, Michigan, has succeeded in winning a place for himself in the front rank of physicians and druggists. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1860, and was educated in the public schools and Medical College of that city. Doctor Meloche is an authority on drugs, and has made it an especial factor in his studies. In 1891 he received the Ph. D. from the State Board of Pharmacy. For a number of years he engaged in the drug business in Detroit, and for some five years was engaged similarly at Belding, Michigan, where he owns a fine business block. For the two years prior to his locating in Ishpeming he was engaged as a druggist in Ontonagon, Michigan. In addition to his work in the drug business, the Doctor is a specialist in Skin and Venereal Diseases. He has paid much attention to the details of his own business and has acquired a considerable competence. Genial and business-like, he has won friends wherever he has gone.

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### JOHN B. THIELEN, M. D.

John B. Thielen, M. D., Charlevoix, Michigan, is another son of New York who has followed the advice of the famous editor, to "Go West!" He was born in 1870, and after attending the academy at Canandaigua, New York, an academy that has educated such men as Doctor Ford and Stephen A. Douglas, Doctor Thielen pursued a Latin-Scientific course and was graduated in 1891. He then determined to make medicine his life work, and in 1893 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michi-



gan, graduating in 1897. In August after his graduation, he settled in Charlevoix, where he has continued in general practice and Surgery, making the latter his specialty. During his time in college he paid especial attention to Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., and the F. & A. M., and while in the University became a member of the fraternity Chi Psi.

In 1898, Doctor Thielen wedded Miss Louise Harris, daughter of Doctor Harris, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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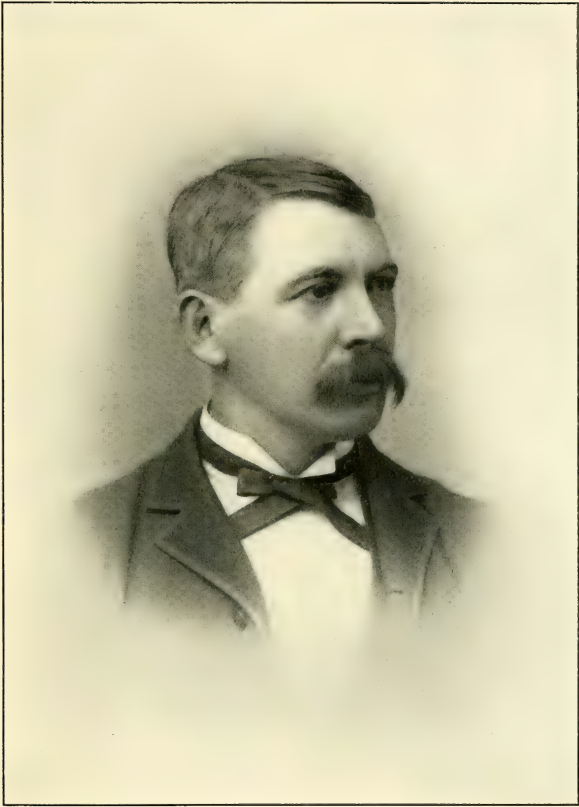
### EDGAR A. BAGLEY, M. D.

Edgar A. Bagley, M. D., of Alma, Michigan, was born in 1848, and received his education in the well-known college at Hillsdale, that State. For seven years after leaving school, he taught in the schools of Michigan, and in 1871 began to read medicine with Doctor Noyes, of North Adams. The next year he entered the Detroit Homeopathic School of Medicine, and was admitted to practice in 1874, receiving the degree of M. D. He first located in Mosherville, Hillsdale county, and remained there for seven years. For five years thereafter he practiced in Horton, and in 1886 he located in Alma, where he has since been engaged in general practice, in addition to which he does extensive work as an Eye and Ear specialist. He is Examiner for the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and is a member of and Examiner for the F. & A. M., the R. A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

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### DAVID RALSTON, M. D.

David Ralston, M. D., Health Officer and Coroner at Cadillac, Michigan, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1850. Dickinson College in Pennsylvania was the scene of his early efforts to secure an education, and when he determined to enter the professional world, he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Harmon of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, under whose careful direction he remained two years, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, pursuing the medical course, and obtaining the degree of M. D. in 1873. For some two years he practiced in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and then returned to Carlisle, where he remained until 1878. From Carlisle he went to Niles, Ohio, and after two years in the Buckeye State he removed to Davison, Michigan, where he was located until



*J Ralston M.D.*







Robert Bruce Armstrong Photo-idea

1888, the date of his removal to Cadillac. Here he has since continued in general practice, and is as stated above Health Officer of the town, and Corner of the County, which positions show the confidence that the people repose in him. He is Medical Examiner for a number of insurance companies, among them being the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of P.

In 1877 Dr. Ralston was wedded to Miss Agnes Stewart, of Salem, Ohio, and they have been blessed with three children, Marion, Hugh and Neil.

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### G. E. BILSTAD, PH. G., M. D.

G. E. Bilstad, Ph. G., M. D., of Cambridge, Wisconsin, is a native of the place in which he now resides, born October 23, 1873, a son of Ole Bilstad, a well known druggist of that place. The Cambridge schools afforded him his preliminary literary training, and he was graduated from the high school in 1890. He then entered his father's drug store, where he labored faithfully and effectively for three years, after which, in 1893, he entered the University of Wisconsin, and there pursued a pharmaceutical course, securing his degree of Ph. G. in 1896. This was but the stepping-stone to his profession, and he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College in the same year, and in 1899 was graduated therefrom with his degree of M. D. Thus, although still young in years, the Doctor has secured a thorough literary training, as well as a professional education in two practical and lucrative fields.

On October 28, 1899, Doctor Bilstad was married to Miss Clara M. Warne, of Chicago, his wife being a daughter of Dr. George B. Warne of that city.

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### ROBERT BRUCE ARMSTRONG, PH. C., M. D.

Robert Bruce Armstrong, Ph. C., M. D., of Charlevoix, Michigan. It is seldom that success comes to those who enter unprepared upon the study necessary for one of the higher professions. A substantial education is essential to the attainment of high place in the medical world. Doctor Armstrong is a native of New York, born in 1867. He obtained his literary education in the high school at Saginaw, Michigan, graduating in 1885. This was followed by his entry into the University of Michigan, in which institution he continued his literary studies, and took up work in pharmacy, and



from which in 1890 he received the degree of Ph. C. The following two years he passed in Geneva, New York, as assistant chemist, but feeling that the use of medicine, as well as its nature, would be more congenial in practice, he returned to the University of Michigan, and in 1894 received his degree of M. D. That same year he located in Charlevoix, where he has built up a fair practice, and has gained the confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. Professionally he is a member of the State Medical Society, while fraternally he affiliates with the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., all of Charlevoix.

Doctor Armstrong's home has been brightened by two interesting children, Helen and Dorothy. Mrs. Armstrong was a well-known teacher in the public schools of Michigan, prior to her marriage, and has proven herself a worthy helpmeet to her gifted husband.

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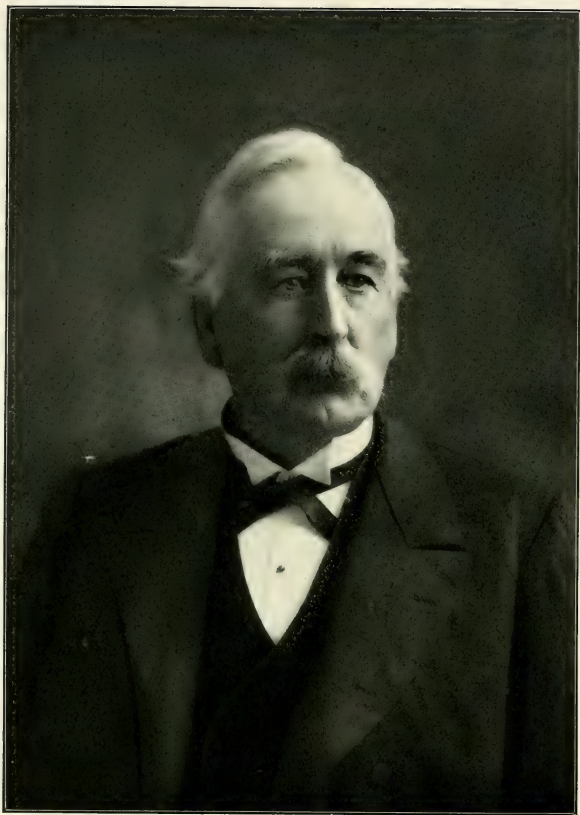
### LEON M. GILLETTE, M. D.

To the medical profession of Calhoun county, Michigan, the subject of this sketch is well-known as the efficient and active Secretary of the Medical Society, a position he has filled for several years. Scarcely less is he known to the citizens of Calhoun county, whom he has well served as Coroner for four years, and in various other responsible official capacities. His activities as a public-spirited citizen do not seemingly detract from his professional attainments or practice, as he is one of the most successful of practitioners.

Doctor Gillette was born in Lexington, Missouri, October 20, 1860, son of Leon Louis and Rachel Gillette. When a boy he was brought by his parents to Battle Creek, Michigan, and his literary education was obtained in the High School of that city, and by a short attendance in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan. He then entered the Medical Department of that institution and was graduated in the class of 1887. Doctor Gillette settled at once at Battle Creek, where he has since been in steady practice. In 1891 he attended the Polyclinic of New York. He is a prominent member of the Calhoun County Medical Society, and of the Michigan State Medical Society. Besides serving the county as Coroner for four years Dr. Gillette has been Health Officer of Battle Creek one year, a member of the School Board three years and has also served in the Common Council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., No. 72, of Battle Creek, and of the Knights of Pythias.

On December 19, 1895, Doctor Gillette was united in marriage to Minnie C., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George A. Robertson, of Battle Creek, and to their union has been born one daughter, Enid Katherine, October 26, 1896.





Edwin J. Farrell. D.

## EDWIN J. FARR, M. D.

For over thirty years Dr. Farr, the subject of this sketch, has been an active practitioner of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. When he located in the city, he brought with him the experience of a Surgeon during the war, and of a private practitioner for a number of years. He has been eminently successful in his professional work, and ranks among the most prominent physicians of the State. He comes of Colonial New England stock. Jacob Farr, his grandfather, was a schoolmaster, who was a native of Massachusetts and spent the latter portion of his life at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where he died. Jacob Farr, the father of our subject, was born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1776, and at the age of seventeen years removed to Vermont, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the Green Mountain State. In early life he followed the trade of a carpenter, and later was a farmer and a stock dealer. He was married in Vermont to Miss Betsy Taplin, the daughter of Isaac Taplin of Corinth, Vermont. To Jacob and Betsy Farr were born thirteen children, nine of whom lived to mature age, and four of whom are still living, namely: Amos, of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin; Elliot T., of Dutchess county, New York, an attorney by occupation; Jonathan L., a farmer of West Point, Wisconsin; and Edwin J., the subject of this sketch. The mother, who was born in 1788, lived to the age of seventy-eight years, and the father died in 1863, aged seventy-eight years.

Edwin J. Farr was the youngest of the family. He was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, August 24, 1832, and in the common and academic schools received a good education. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching school, and followed that occupation for three years. His medical studies he pursued at Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, teaching during the summer months and thus obtaining the means wherewith to meet his expenses. He was graduated from that college in December, 1853, and the following two years he spent at the New York Medical College. In 1853, he began his medical career at White River Junction, Vermont, where he remained three years. In 1856 Doctor Farr came to Wisconsin and located at Kenosha, where he was associated in practice for a year with a cousin, Dr. Asa F. Farr, a physician of note at that time. Our subject then located at Mauston, Juneau county, which he regarded as his home from 1857 to 1869, though for an interval of several years he was in the government service. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as Assistant Surgeon, and served to the close of the war. During a great portion of this time he was detailed to hospital work and for over a year was in charge of the Prison Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1869 Doctor Farr located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and has since

been a prominent factor of the medical history of the city. For the past several years he has devoted his time exclusively to office practice. He is a member of the Association of Railway Surgeons. Socially he belongs to the G. A. R. At the age of twenty-one years he united with the Masonic order, and has risen to a high rank in that fraternity, having at one time filled the chair of Grand High Priest. In politics Doctor Farr is a Republican. He has been prominent in the affairs of his party, has served as Councilman of the city, and in 1882 was elected Mayor. During the big strike of that year he was the first Mayor in the State to call out the militia.

Doctor Farr was married, in 1855, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, to Miss Emily L. Sawyer, and to their union have been born two children: E. Bartlett, who is connected with the National Bank at Eau Claire; and Emily B., wife of Charles A. Alderman, of Springfield, Ohio.

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### EUGENE SMITH, M. D.

This eminent specialist in Diseases of the Eye and Ear has such devotion to the work in which he so greatly excels that, not content with the fame he has won and the wide practice he has gained, he still makes an annual pilgrimage to the most noted hospitals in the world to study the treatment of these diseases, in order to keep himself minutely informed upon whatever current progress, or discovery, may have been made and applied in the best practice. Interest and zeal like this, combined with talent and accomplishments such as are possessed by Doctor Smith, lead directly to renown.

Doctor Smith was born at Albany, New York, June 4, 1846, the son of J. S. and Elizabeth (Van Camp) Smith. At an early age our subject removed with his parents to Buffalo, New York, where he received a good education in the public and private schools of the city, supplemented by a course of study in St. Joseph's College, of the same city. In 1863 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and three years later graduated with honors with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While a student at the University he continued during the three years course to assist in the office of the famous surgeon, Dr. J. F. Miner, who was then a professor in the University.

Doctor Smith prefaced his long and brilliant professional career at Detroit by a two years practice at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He removed to Detroit in 1868. During the years 1873 and 1874 he spent seven months in the special study of the Eye and Ear in New York, London, Paris, Vienna





*Eugene Smith M.D.*





and Berlin, and since then he has devoted himself exclusively to that specialty. Each year he visits the hospitals of the principal cities of Europe and witnesses operations on the Eye and Ear there performed. His practice now comes from all parts of the United States, and his fame as a specialist is not only national, but international. In Michigan he holds many positions of responsibility and trust in his profession. He is Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Detroit College of Medicine, and for many years has been the Oculist of St. Mary's Hospital of Detroit. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and is also a prominent member of the Michigan State Medical Society, in which he has served as Vice-President. Of the Detroit Medical and Library Association he has been President.

Doctor Smith holds high honors in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason. In both professional and social circles he is one of the most popular residents of Detroit. As a surgeon and physician, his eminent ability and sound judgment are recognized, and his culture, extensive reading and travel, his conversational accomplishments, all combine to make him the most companionable of men.

In 1866, Doctor Smith was married (first) to Jane Townsend, of Buffalo, New York. She died in 1884, leaving our subject and one daughter, Mabel. In 1886 the Doctor wedded Carrie Freeman, of Detroit, and by this marriage has two children, Eugene, Jr., and Karolyn.

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### ELSIE R. SCHMITZ, M. D.

Elsie R. Schmitz, M. D., of Milton, Wisconsin. Not many years ago there was strenuous opposition to the entrance of women into the professional world. One of the first professions to acknowledge their right to enter its work was the medical, and it is not strange that she should have met with overwhelming success in that particular field, as her instincts are to relieve the sufferings of others. This natural inclination, coupled with the exact knowledge of the science of medicine, makes a power that even the lords of creation must recognize. Elsie R. Schmitz, of Milton, Wisconsin, is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, and was born in 1857. In 1868 the family moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, and there in the public schools our subject received her literary education, supplemented, however, by private tuition. In 1891 she entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and, by completing the four-years course in three years, secured her degree of M. D. in 1894. She first located at Denver, Colorado, but soon noted that the climate was having ill effects on her already weakened constitution, and returned

to Wisconsin in 1895, locating in Milton, where she has since been engaged in general practice, paying especial attention to the Diseases of Women and Children. Doctor Schmitz has met with a flattering reception, and won a high place in the medical world, her fine attainments and natural ability proving an all-sufficient armor for the battle with the world. The Doctor is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society, and also of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is a well known contributor to medical journals, touching upon general medical subjects as well as her specialties.

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### GEORGE L. G. CRAMER, M. D.

For the past fifteen years the subject of this sketch has been an active practitioner at Baraboo, Wisconsin, except during the intervals which he devoted to the prosecution of a supplementary education in Chicago and abroad. He is splendidly equipped for his life work, and possesses those personal qualifications which are essential to the best professional success.

Doctor Cramer was born at Owosso, Michigan, September 25, 1865, a son of David S. Cramer and the grandson of David Cramer, who was born of German ancestry in Herkimer, New York, there married Susan Scriver, and about 1849, migrated with his family to Lapeer county, Michigan, where he engaged in farming, and remained a resident until his death in 1884, aged eighty-five years.

David S. Cramer, the father of our subject, was born at Sodus, New York, in 1833, and at the age of nineteen came with his parents to Lapeer county, Michigan. He there married Mary Ellen Gage, a native of Machias, Cattaraugus county, New York, the daughter of Alva L. Gage, and the descendant of General Gage, of American Colonial history. The family of David S. and Mary Ellen Cramer consisted of the following children: Eugenie M., who married Frank Snyder of Burton, Michigan; Elmeretta, who married E. T. Wilbur, of Corunna, Michigan; Alva, who died young; George L. G., our subject; Susan R., wife of E. D. Brooks, of Owosso, Michigan; Nellie Marie, wife of E. Smith, of Burton, Michigan; Inez Adel, teacher, in the Home for Feeble Minded, at Lapeer, Michigan; and Eva Clara, who married E. G. Stiff, of Burton, Michigan.

Doctor Cramer received an excellent common and high school education, and to procure means for his further education, engaged in canvassing work for some time. He taught school for four years, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1889. In July of the same year, Dr. Cramer located at



Geo. H. G. Crainer M. D.









E. E. Atkins, Esq.

Baraboo, where he has since attained a wide and influential practice. In 1893 he went abroad, taking a course at Guy's Hospital, London, and at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. At various times he has taken short courses at Chicago. Doctor Cramer is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. Socially, he is a member of the Masons, the K. of P., the Royal Arcanum, and the Select Knights of America. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1894, Doctor Cramer was married at Asbury Park, New Jersey, to Miss Elizabeth E. De Angles, daughter of W. H. De Angles, of Asbury Park, New Jersey. Doctor and Mrs. Cramer are active members of the Congregational Church.

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### EDWIN E. ATKINS, M. D.

Edwin E. Atkins, M. D., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1847, a son of Sheldon Atkins, a farmer of that State. He was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, whither he had come in early childhood, and in after years he was a successful teacher in the public schools of the Badger State. In 1874 he commenced his medical studies under the tuition of Doctor Fisher, of Oakfield, Wisconsin, with whom he remained until his entrance as a student into Hahnemann Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1877 with the degree of M. D.

The Doctor located in Hustisford, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained in active practice for eight years. He removed to Fond du Lac in 1886, and since that time has gained his position as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that place. He is identified with the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and the I. O. F., and is Medical Examiner for the first named order.

In 1869, Doctor Atkins was married to Miss Frank Connit, of Horicon, Wisconsin, a daughter of Col. H. E. Connit, a well known lawyer. They have one daughter, Maude, the wife of Dr. G. L. Foster, of Chicago, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1900.

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### C. D. PACKARD, M. D.

The medical experience of Doctor Packard has been acquired at Rhineland, Wisconsin, where he is now an active and successful physician. He is a native of Wisconsin and was born at New London, that State, May 30, 1867, son of Chester W. and Jane (Marsh) Packard. The father was born

in Massachusetts, in 1830, and when a young man came to Wisconsin and located at New London, where he married. He was a teacher for several years and for a time was Superintendent of the Waupaca county schools. He died at New London in 1876, and his widow now makes her home at Rhinelander with our subject.

Doctor Packard graduated in 1886 from the New London high school. Choosing medicine as his profession he studied for a time in the office of a home physician, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He at once located at Rhinelander, and has formed a professional partnership with Dr. A. D. Daniels, and the firm are the physicians in charge at St. Mary's Hospital, Rhinelander. Doctor Packard is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He is a member of and Examining Physician for the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen, at Rhinelander, and is Examining Physician for the Union Central Insurance, the Penn Mutual, Northwestern of Milwaukee, Banker's Life of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Iowa Life Insurance companies. He has also served as County Physician. In politics he is a Republican.

In Chicago, in 1897, Doctor Packard was married to Miss Laura Sanderson, and to this union has come one son, Dorr.

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### CHARLES W. PFEIFER, M. D.

Charles W. Pfeifer, M. D., who for several years has been President of the Sheboygan County Medical Society, is one of the most successful and highly esteemed physicians of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. He was born in Washington county, that State, in 1858, a son of Andrew Pfeifer. A thorough foundation for his literary education was obtained in the rural schools, after which he attended the high school at Plymouth, Wisconsin, whence he was graduated in 1882. From student to principal seems a long step, but this energetic and aspiring young man made the change, and for the two years immediately succeeding his graduation he was principal of the schools at Green Bush, Wisconsin. He had already begun the reading of medicine under Doctor Dusenberry of Green Bush, and he afterward entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, receiving his diploma in 1885. Armed with the certificate from his Alma Mater, and thoroughly equipped with a good education, the young Doctor bravely hung out his shingle in Kewaskum, Wisconsin, where his strong personality won him friends from the start. He remained in his first location nine years, and in 1893 he located in Sheboygan Falls, to engage



*C. D. Packard M.D.*



in general practice. He is President of the County Medical Society, and a member of the Brainard Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

Doctor Pfeifer was married in 1885 to Miss Jennie Salmann, of Batavia, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of six children: Jennie, Edward, Andrew, Walter, Arnold and Oliver.

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### JOHN P. WARD, M. D.

John P. Ward, M. D., of Waukesha, Wisconsin, is a native of Waukesha county, and a son of Bartholomew Ward, a substantial farmer of that county. He was educated in the public schools, afterward attending Carroll Academy in that place, from which he graduated in 1884. For six years thereafter he taught in the public schools of Milwaukee and Waukesha, and in 1888 entered the Northwestern University Medical School, at Chicago. He was graduated from that institution as a Doctor of Medicine in 1892, being a member of the first class of the four-years' course.

Doctor Ward's professional work was begun in his native county, as he located in Waukesha immediately after graduating. His wide acquaintance aided him in securing a large and lucrative practice, and his close attention to his work, as well as his ability in conducting it, retain what advantages he had won. The Doctor is local Surgeon for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, and professionally is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In 1893 he was elected County Physician of Waukesha county, being honored with a re-election in 1899. He is Medical Examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life and the New Jersey Life Insurance companies, and the Illinois Bankers' and Merchants' Life associations. Socially he is a member of the order of Elks, and of the Woodmen of the World.

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### WILLIAM H. ROWE, M. D.

William H. Rowe, M. D., of Waukesha, Wisconsin, is a native of the county of that name, born in 1856, son of R. S. Rowe, one of the few octogenarians of the pioneer days now living.

Our subject received his primary education in the public schools of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. In 1879 he began the study of medicine in



Waukesha under the tutelage of Dr. V. L. Moore, under whose instruction he remained for about three years. In 1882 he entered the Homeopathic Medical Department of the University of Iowa, graduating therefrom in 1885, with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter Doctor Rowe returned to Waukesha, where he practiced for a short time in partnership with his preceptor. He then removed to Boltonville, Wisconsin, where he practiced for about a year. Rightly surmising that success would be assured in the community where he was best known, he returned to Waukesha in 1886, his preceptor having in the meantime died. He purchased the furniture of Doctor Moore, and immediately entered into a growing and remunerative practice. The Doctor is a member of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society and of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine. He is Medical Examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and for the United Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is, of course, a member of these orders, as well as of the Patriarchal Circle of America.

Doctor Rowe was married in 1877 to Miss Eliza Beringer, of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, who was at one time a teacher in the public schools of the State.



### GEORGE W. DAVIES, M. D.

George W. Davies, M. D., of Waterloo, Wisconsin, is a son of Hon. David C. Davies, M. D., formerly of Columbus, Wisconsin, now of California, who was United States Consul to Swansea, Wales, during the second administration of President Cleveland. Our subject is a native of Portage, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1868, and in which city he received his literary education. He graduated from the Columbus high school in 1885, and subsequently pursued the general science course at the University of Wisconsin. Although successful in the mastering of his studies he was a great lover of athletic sports and a leader in them. For four years he was connected with the National Base Ball League, during a portion of which period he studied medicine with his father and with Dr. F. R. Sherwood, of Chicago. In 1892 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in that city, where he was graduated in 1895. The Doctor then located in Waterloo, Wisconsin, his present residence, succeeding his deceased brother, Dr. John H. Davies, who was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, class of 1888. Like other ambitious and up to date practitioners Doctor Davies has seized every opportunity to keep abreast of the times, whether by posting himself through current medical literature, or by pursuing advanced





J. Henry Dodge U.S.D.

courses in medicine and surgery. He has taken post graduate courses in Chicago, and has made frequent visits to its hospitals and sanitariums.

Doctor Davies is a member of the Masonic order, having reached the degree of Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity of the Physicians and Surgeons College, Chicago. Among the insurance companies for which he is Medical Examiner may be mentioned the Northwestern of Milwaukee, and the Bankers' Life, of Iowa.

The Doctor was married, February 22, 1899, to Miss Grace M. Phillips, of Chicago.

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### F. HENRY DODGE, M. D.

F. Henry Dodge, M. D., of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, is the oldest medical practitioner of that place, and one of the first of his profession in southern Wisconsin, having practiced in Lake Mills for a period of over forty years. Doctor Dodge is a native of Massachusetts, born June 11, 1828, a son of John Dodge, a well known sea captain and whaler.

The Doctor obtained his literary education in the schools of New Bedford, Massachusetts, being a graduate of the high school of that place, class of 1843. After thus completing his studies in the higher branches, he entered the drug store at that place, where he remained for several years, after which he removed to Boston, and followed the same vocation for a period of four years. Having thoroughly mastered the practical details of the business, he was appointed head clerk and bookkeeper for the wholesale drug house of E. F. Clark, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In this position he remained for two years, when he established an independent business with Dr. James Coda, of Watertown, same State. In 1855 our subject purchased his partner's interest, and thus became sole proprietor of the business, continuing thus for two years.

Doctor Dodge had commenced his medical studies with his former partner, and in 1857, having disposed of his drug business, returned to New Bedford, and purchased the store in which as a boy he had commenced his business career. For two years he continued in his old line, when he again disposed of his business and resumed his medical studies. Dr. Charles L. Spencer was his preceptor, and with him he remained for two years, and in the spring of 1861, matriculated at the Harvard Medical College. In the fall of the same year he was graduated, having received the proper credits for his previous years of faithful study. Soon after graduating the Doctor returned to Wisconsin, and settled in Watertown, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Lake Mills, his present place of residence. Here

he has continued to assiduously and ably perform his professional work, and has established a reputation and practice second to none in that locality, his clientele being not only large, but select.

For several years, besides increasing his private practice, the Doctor has most acceptably performed the duties of Health Officer of Lake Mills. Socially and fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed through all the chairs of that order.

In 1850 Doctor Dodge was married at Nantucket, Massachusetts, to Miss Annetta Abrams, daughter of Capt. Charles and Elizabeth (Paddock) Abrams. To this union have been born four children: Carrie, now Mrs. J. C. Thorpe, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Emma and Emily, both deceased; and Frank A., in the real estate business at Lake Mills. The wife and mother died March 26, 1898.

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### MYRON H. VAN RIPER, M. D.

A high ideal of professional duty was the ruling motive in the life of this late well-known physician of Kankakee, Illinois, and this was conspicuously shown even as an under-graduate in his service as Assistant Surgeon during the Civil war.

Dr. Van Ripper was born July 17, 1833, at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York, and when two years old went to New York City to live with an uncle. He was educated in that city, his course in the classics being completed in Rose Hill Seminary, and his medical studies were begun with Dr. Thomas Cock, a Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of New York. For seven years he continued his work with this able preceptor, and in the meantime he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and the University of Michigan, where he took two courses. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and in June, 1862, he received almost fatal injuries at the battle of Malvern Hill, from the concussion of a shell at his side. He was picked up and carried several rods before coming to the ground; both legs were broken, and also the left arm and shoulder blade, while his right side was seriously wounded. The most dangerous result was an abscess that formed in the wound in the side, which the Physician-in-charge said was the worst of its kind he had ever seen. On his recovery he resumed his work, and was assigned to duty at City Point, Virginia, where he had charge of Church Hospital for a few months, and later examined the soldiers who were sent from the front for transportation North. He then left the army and resumed his studies at the

Michigan University, where he was graduated. During the last two years he had charge of the chemical laboratory under Doctor Douglas. After his graduation he was in constant practice in Kankakee, and he was a leading member of the local Medical society, having served as its President. As a good citizen he took an active interest in municipal affairs, being a stanch Republican, and at times he held offices of a semi-professional nature, serving as a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, and as Health Officer of the city. He was a member of Whipple Post, No. 114, G. A. R.; Kankakee Lodge, No. 289, F. & A. M.; Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T.

Doctor Van Riper was married in Detroit to his first wife, Miss Jane Shout, who died in Michigan. His second wife was Miss Ann Rodgers, of Kankakee, now deceased, and in 1883 he wedded Mrs. Margaret Fritz. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Estella, and by the second union, there were three children, Myron, Jr., Garrett and Marcus. In his death the medical profession lost a valued member.



### ROBERT A. BAYLEY, M. D.

Robert A. Bayley, M. D., late of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, but now of New Orleans, Louisiana, is a native of the Pelican State, where he was born in 1852, a son of George W. R. Bayley, a civil engineer by profession. After enjoying a thorough literary training in the public schools of New Orleans, young Bayley took up the calling which his father had adorned. After following this occupation, however, until 1871, he concluded that his inclination led toward a profession which offered a broader field for his sympathy. In that year, therefore, he commenced the study of medicine in the University of Louisiana, graduating therefrom in 1875, with the degree of M. D. Some time after completing his course the Doctor became identified with hospital work in the Crescent City, and for nine years served on the Board of Health of that municipality.

In addition to thoroughly performing the work above mentioned, the Doctor was engaged in general practice until 1899, when he located in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. While a resident of New Orleans, he was a member of the medical society of that city, and was also at one time a prominent representative of the School of Homeopathy. After graduating from the regular school of medicine, he studied homeopathy, and at the time of his removal to the North, he was secretary of the Homeopathic Medical Examining Board for the State of Louisiana. In February, 1901, Doctor Bayley forsook his



northern home, and again opened an office for general practice in the home of his youth.

In 1887, Doctor Bayley wedded Miss Eva J. Marks, of New Orleans, a sister of Rev. Marks, of Lake Geneva.

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FRANK J. MALONEY, M. D.

Frank J. Maloney, M. D., is a young practitioner, who gives promise of making his mark in the profession he has chosen. He was born in Michigan in 1871, and was educated in Detroit College, and in Assumption College, Canada. For a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, with the idea of continuing in the commercial world, took a course in the Detroit Business College, from which he was graduated in 1890. The next five years were passed in the business world, but he became convinced that there was more congenial work, and he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Stuart Albin, with whom he remained some time, and then entered the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1899. He at once located for practice in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where he found rare success awaiting him. He is examiner for the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia and also for the Union Life Guards and Columbia Life, and is adjuster for the United States Accident Company. He is a member of the Wyman Medical Society, and of the Alumni Association of the College.

In 1899 he wedded Miss Marie M. Goodwin, of Cheboygan, Michigan.

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JAMES GILBERT HUGHES, M. D.

James Gilbert Hughes, M. D., is a young physician, who has given to the world new ideas whose practicability quickly recommended them to the surgical world. To his ingenuity is due the Pneumatic Pad Splint, now used in setting fractures, effectually doing away with the unspeakable tortures of weight and pulley which were formerly used. Doctor Hughes was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, in 1861, son of John Hughes, a farmer of that county. His literary education was obtained in the high school at Plymouth, Wisconsin, and this was supplemented by an attendance at the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) Normal School. When he left the school room as a student, it was only to enter it again as a teacher, and for eight years he was one of the successful pedagogues of the Badger State. In 1887 he began the study





C. A. Osborn M.D.

of medicine, and two years later entered the Chicago Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of M. D. Shortly after his graduation from medical school, he was appointed to the Staff of Physicians at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, where he remained for one year, when he was appointed on the Staff of Physicians at the Mendota Insane Asylum, near Madison, Wisconsin. After two years in the latter institution he established himself in private practice at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he remained for two years, during which time he was a member of the Staff of the Palmer Memorial Hospital of that city. For two and one-half years he resided in Texas, where he was Surgeon for the Pittsburg & Gulf Railway Company. While serving in this capacity, he conceived the idea of the apparatus above mentioned. This Pneumatic Pad Splint applies the extension above and below the fracture, rendering unnecessary even the use of adhesive strips. In 1899 Doctor Hughes returned to Sheboygan, and continued the practice of medicine and surgery in that city. He is a member of the Southern Wisconsin Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Doctor Hughes was married in 1898 to Miss Blanche Bennet, of Denver, Colorado, a daughter of Judge Bennet, of that city. One child, a daughter, Clara, has been born to them.

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### CHARLES A. OSBORN, M. D.

Especial interest attaches to the history of the gallant corps of military surgeons who served in the Civil war, either with the "blue" or with the "gray." The subject of this sketch, late a leading practitioner of Owosso, Michigan, spent a year and a half with the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and this service, coming near the beginning of his professional career, afforded him a valuable experience, especially in surgical lines.

Doctor Osborn was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, New York, but was reared in Wayne county, that State. His early education was obtained in a district school, and the public schools of the village of Lyons. In 1854 he began his professional reading with Dr. Darwin Colvin, of Clyde, New York, and in the fall of the same year he entered Buffalo Medical College, at Buffalo, New York, where he was graduated in 1861. His professional work was begun at Linden, Michigan, but finding the prospects unfavorable, he removed soon afterward to Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, and two years later he went to North Newberg, Michigan. While in practice there he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the Union army, and his

service continued until disability caused his discharge. Returning to North Newberg, he resumed his practice, but in January, 1872, he settled at Owosso, where he was in continuous practice until his death. He was influential in local affairs, and served eight terms as Health Officer, of Owosso, while fraternally he was identified with Quackenbush Post, No. 208, G. A. R., and the R. A. M.

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CHARLES S. BRADY, M. D.

Charles S. Brady, M. D., of Schoolcraft, Michigan, is a native of Paterson, New Jersey, born in 1869. His school life was, for the most part, passed in the West, so that the young physician may truly be said to belong to the section in which he now makes his home. In 1884, he entered Morgan Park Academy, Morgan Park, Illinois, and later attended Lawrence (Kansas) High School, graduating in 1890. He returned to Chicago, and began the study of medicine, and in 1894 he spent one term in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, at Chicago. He had joined the Naval Militia of Chicago, and on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, enlisted in the service of his country, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Suwaunee, of the South Atlantic Squadron, under Admirals Sampson and Schley. His boat was on night patrol duty for seventy nights off Santiago Harbor, and took part in rescuing the soldiers from the Spanish ships after the battle. The Suwaunee was the first vessel of the fleet to enter Santiago harbor after the battle, and performed the hazardous work of fishing up and destroying the mines there. This vessel also had the distinction of firing the opening shot in the battle July 1, 1898, at Aguadores, in the combined attack of land and naval forces, and likewise enjoyed the distinction of firing the last shot of the war in the South Atlantic Squadron in the attack on Manzanillo, August 13, one day after the signing of the peace protocol, accepting the surrender of the city. Doctor Brady was discharged October 12, 1898. On his return from the war, he took a course in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1900. He then settled at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he remained until September of that year, and then succeeded to the practice of Doctor Warren, of Schoolcraft. He has met with fine success, and bids fair to take a front rank among the physicians of Michigan.

Doctor Brady is Medical Examiner for the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of Gleaners, the Patriots, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Mystic Workers of the World. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of P. and also of the Chicago Naval Veteran Association.

The Doctor is the eldest of three brothers, who left school to go to the Spanish war: Thomas H. served in Company C, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, enlisting at Paterson, New Jersey, in May, 1898, and after serving in the Philippines was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, in May, 1901. William A. enlisted in the Seventh Regular Heavy Artillery, U. S. A., Fort Grabel, Rhode Island, and was discharged in January, 1900; he was graduated from the University of Vermont, Medical Department, June 17, 1901, and is practicing medicine at Marlow, New Hampshire.

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J. M. P. PICHETTE, A. M., M. D.

J. M. P. Pichette, A. M., M. D., the popular young Health Officer of South Lake Linden, Michigan, is of French descent, and was born in Canada, in 1869. His literary education was obtained in Joliet College, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B., and some time later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the same institution. In 1888 he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery at Montreal, and after a severe course of training, was graduated in 1892 with the degree of M. D. His first choice of location has proven a congenial one, and he is still in Lake Linden, where he located when he left college. He gives his time to the practice of general medicine, and has built for himself a large practice. He is Examining Surgeon for numerous societies and insurance companies.

In 1893 Doctor Pichette was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Celina Levesque, and three children have come to brighten their home: Gaston, Armadine and Eloise.

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JOSEPH A. CLEMENTSON, M. D.

Joseph A. Clementson, M. D., of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, is a son of Judge George Clementson of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, and is coming prominently to the fore in the ranks of his own profession. He is a native of Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1873, and pursued a thorough course in the high school of his native town, graduating therefrom in 1889. Subsequently he continued his higher literary training at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1891 began the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Barber, and later with Samuel E. Hassell, both of Lancaster. In 1892 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and took a full three years' course, graduating from that institution in 1895, with his degree of M. D.



He at once commenced practice in his native town, where he continued for one year, after which he entered upon an advanced course at the Philadelphia Poly-clinic, remaining six months in both general medicine and special hospital work. After this valuable experience he returned to Lancaster to continue active work and he remained in this place until 1897, being at one time City Physician and also Superintendent of Medical Work in the County Jail. He joined the K. of P. and was appointed Medical Examiner for the local lodge.

In 1897 Doctor Clementson removed to Mineral Point to engage in general practice and surgery. Since coming to his present home he has become an active member of the A. F. & A. M. He is also identified with the I. O. O. F., of which he is examining Physician, and with the Equitable Fraternal Union of Neenah. His brother, George B., is engaged in legal practice at Lancaster.

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### DONALD J. O'CONNOR, M. D.

Donald J. O'Connor, M. D., of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is one of the younger members of the fraternity, to whom have come honors quite disproportionate to his years. He was born in Wisconsin on December 27, 1873, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Eagle River, from which he graduated. In 1890 he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. D. Neville, of Eagle River, with whom he remained two and one-half years. He then entered the Detroit College of Medicine, receiving his degree in 1897. Immediately after his graduation he was made Resident Physician and Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, in Detroit, which position he filled with much credit for one year, when he assumed similar duties at Harper Hospital, of the same city, continuing therein fourteen months. In 1899 Doctor O'Connor located in Green Bay, Wisconsin, having been appointed by Gov. Scofield as Physician and Surgeon to the Wisconsin State Reformatory, at that place. He at once entered upon his duties and is still ably filling the position. In addition to his work at the Reformatory, he carries on a general practice in the city, and is also attending Physician at the "Home of the Good Shepherd," in Green Bay.

Doctor O'Connor is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is Medical Examiner for both divisions of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the C. M. B. A., of Green Bay.



*D. J. Connor M.D.*







*M. R. Kennedy M. D.*



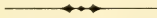




Chas. E. Youngquist, M.D.

## WILLIAM R. KINNEY, M. D.

William R. Kinney, M. D., formerly of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, now located in Milwaukee, is one of the rising young Oculists and Aurists of the Badger State. He was born in Missouri in 1872, and at the age of sixteen accompanied his parents to Iowa. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of Missouri and Iowa, and in 1890 he began his preparation for his profession in the office of Doctor Hazard, of Iowa City, and in 1892 entered the Homeopathic Department of the University of Iowa, graduating in 1895. Greenwood, Wisconsin, was the first scene of his professional labors, but after two years' practice, he determined to devote his attention exclusively to the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and accordingly sought a location which would give wider scope to his line of work. In 1897 he located in Kaukauna, where he was quite successful in his specialties. In 1898 he was elected City Physician, and creditably filled that office one term. Desiring wider opportunities to further his professional work, he located in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa, and is Examiner for the Covenant Mutual Life Association, the M. W. A., the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Fidelity, and others, and is also Physician for the Lutheran Aid Society. Socially he was affiliated with the M. W. A., and the K. of P. in Kaukauna.



## OTIS E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.

Otis E. Youngquist, M. D., of Escanaba, Michigan, is a native of Grand Rapids, where he was born in the year 1868. He received his literary education chiefly at Lisbon, in that State, graduating from the high school in 1886. After leaving school he spent three years in a Grand Rapids drug store, and the knowledge there gained has proved of inestimable value in his profession. He commenced his medical studies at Lake Forest (Ill.) University, where he remained one year, when he was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1892, with his degree of M. D.

Immediately after his graduation Doctor Youngquist settled at Escanaba, and since that time has continued to practice there. He has not only secured a select and lucrative private practice, but has been honored professionally in a public way. At the present time he is one of the physicians of Delta County, and is also City Physician of Escanaba. For two years he has held the position of United States Marine Surgeon. The Doctor is an active

member of the American Medical Association, and of the State Medical and Upper Peninsula Medical societies. He is Medical Examiner for the New York Life, the New York Mutual and the Pennsylvania Mutual, and is identified with the F. & A. M. (chapter degree), the I. O. O. F., and the K. O. T. M., being Medical Examiner for the orders named above.

On September 27, 1893, Doctor Youngquist was married to Miss S. Wilhelmina Gustafson, of Ishpeming, Michigan. They have one son, Otis B., born January 15, 1897.

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### CHARLES H. LARDS, M. D.

Charles H. Lards, M. D., is engaged in practice at Adrian, Michigan.

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### FRANK H. EDSALL, M. D.

When the subject of this sketch located at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1898, he brought with him an active experience of twelve years in the East, which supplemented two years of special study abroad after his regular medical course had been completed. He was born in Hamburg, New Jersey, son of Richard E. and Emma (Linn) Edsall, and grandson of Richard and Sarah (de Kay) Edsall. The Edsall family had been residents of New York State since 1664, while the de Kay family, to which Doctor Edsall's paternal grandmother belonged, were of French Huguenot extraction, and had emigrated to America during the period of religious persecution in France. Doctor Edsall's father, retiring from active mercantile pursuits, was for many years before his death a resident of Sussex county, New Jersey, and his time was largely occupied in looking after his real estate interests. He was well known in political affairs of the State, and was several times a member of the State Legislature. Of the children of Richard E. and Emma Edsall, two are still living in New Jersey; one is a physician, and one is in the Pennsylvania Iron Works in Philadelphia; another is in business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where Doctor Edsall also resided for many years, and one son died in early childhood.

Frank H. Edsall, the subject of this sketch, attended a preparatory school at Stamford, Connecticut, afterward entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1885. Two years he spent abroad in medical study at Vienna, Berlin and other continental cities. Upon his return to the United States, he located at Dayton,

Ohio, where he practiced for two years. He then removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he made a specialty of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, where he remained in successful practice until 1898. While at Pittsburg he was Ophthalmic Surgeon of St. Francis Hospital, and of the Pittsburg Free Dispensary. He was Consulting Surgeon to Rosalia Foundling and Maternity Hospital, and the Pittsburg Hospital for Children. He served as President of the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine, and for a time was Secretary of the Allegheny County Medical Society.

In the spring of 1898 Doctor Edsall located at Madison, Wisconsin, where his professional work has been devoted to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Central Wisconsin Medical Society.

On February 23, 1892, Doctor Edsall was married to Anna E., daughter of E. Tatnall Warner, of Wilmington, Delaware. They have two children, E. Tatnall W. and Elizabeth.

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### DANIEL L. HUMFREVILLE, M. D.

This talented young physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, Missouri, has won an enviable reputation in his profession, and, if we may judge of the future by the past, his prospects are unusually bright. In addition to his successful work as a general practitioner he is doing notable service as a teacher of medical science, having filled the chair of Pathology and Histology in Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph since 1897.

Doctor Humfreville was born December 19, 1871, in Waterville, Marshall county, Kansas, and is descended from an excellent ancestry. Dr. D. W. Humfreville, our subject's father, served as a Surgeon in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and for many years has been a prominent physician at Waterville. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Goode, have had four children, three sons and one daughter, our subject being the second son and child. During boyhood he attended the public schools of his native place, graduating from the high school, and for some time he also studied under private teachers. His professional studies were begun under his father's direction, and after two or three years of preliminary reading, he took a course in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, where he was graduated in the spring of 1896. For a few months he was in practice at Tower, Minnesota, but in the fall of 1896 he located at St. Joseph, where his abilities gained speedy recognition. In August, 1899, he was appointed Professor of Physiology in Ensworth Med-

ical College, St. Joseph. Professionally he is identified with the St. Joseph Medical Society, and his personal worth makes him a valued member of various social organizations, including Missouri Camp, No. 1893, M. W. A.

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### LEONIDAS H. EATON, M. D.

Leonidas H. Eaton, M. D., in his lifetime a popular physician of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was a native of Winnebago county, that State, born in 1849. His father, Jefferson Eaton, was a well-known farmer of that section of the State.

Our subject received a good education in the common and high schools of Oshkosh, and in 1869 began his medical studies with Dr. J. C. Noyes, of that place. With him he remained for two years, when, in 1871, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1874 with his professional degree. He at once returned to Oshkosh for the general practice of medicine, and there he steadily progressed and continuously resided, with the exception of a short time spent in Iowa and at Janesville, Wisconsin, until his death. Doctor Eaton was a member of the State Medical, the Fox Rixer Valley Medical and the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Societies. He was also affiliated with the K. of P., the A. O. U. W. and the M. W. A. Furthermore, he held the position of City Physician for a number of years, and in connection with his private practice and public duties successfully conducted a drug business.

The Doctor was married, in 1884, to Miss Clara Porter, of New York.

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### WILLIAM SEWARD BLUNT, M. D.

William Seward Blunt, M. D., of Waupun, Wisconsin, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1870, a son of Francis Blunt, a well known farmer of that county. He received his higher training in the Whitewater (Wisconsin) Normal School and at Milton College, in the same State. In 1893 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Stetson of Lima, Wisconsin, and in the following year entered the Bennett Eclectic Medical College of Chicago. He pursued the full three years' course and graduated in 1897, with his degree of M. D. Not content with this proficiency, he at once took up special work in Ophthalmology and Otology, receiving the special degree for this course in the latter part of 1897. Later he also enjoyed spec-





Wm Seward Blunt Esq.









A. L. Buckner  
A. M. M. D.

ial clinical work at the Garfield Hospital, Chicago. It will thus be correctly inferred that Doctor Blunt was thoroughly equipped for the work which lay before him. He located in Waupun, where he has enjoyed a select, yet lucrative, practice not only in general medicine and surgery, but in the special treatment of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He is furthermore recognized as a skilled diagnostician in Diseases of Women and Children.

The Doctor is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and has been honored with a membership in the World's Congress of Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons. He is Medical Examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies; while socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the M. W. A.

Doctor Blunt was married June 29, 1899, to Miss Grace Fletcher, of Waupun, a graduate of the high school of that city. They have an elegant home, and the Doctor's prospects are in every way substantial and promising.

Doctor Blunt has a brother, Arthur, who is also a graduate of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and is now engaged in practice in that city. A sister, Ella, is a teacher in the public schools of Rock county, Wisconsin, and another brother, M. M. Blunt, is a business man in Minnesota.

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### HON. ALFRED L. BUCHAN, A. M., M. D.

Hon. Alfred L. Buchan, A. M., M. D., of Racine, Wisconsin, represents one of the loftiest types of American citizenship. Though a member of a profession that has made such gigantic strides in the last decade, he has, by perseverance and unceasing effort, kept abreast with its recent discoveries, and has, withal, made a name for himself in the councils of State, and attained a high rank in the civic world. He was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, March 4, 1847. His early years at school were, comparatively speaking, uneventful, yet marking an important feature of his education, inasmuch as he displayed even then the close application to detail that was the foundation of his future successes. In 1868 he was graduated from the Monmouth (Illinois) College, and the same year entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he took a course of lectures, and then matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of M. D. His first location for active practice was Union Grove, Wisconsin, where he remained five years. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which

institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1877. From that time until 1888, he practiced at Union Grove, and in the latter year went to Chicago, where he entered the Chicago Polyclinic, and after a course in that well-known institution he located in Racine, where he has since been engaged in general practice.

In 1888 Doctor Buchan was elected to the Wisconsin General Assembly, and served his constituents faithfully and well for one term. He was one of the supporters of the bill which passed the Legislature, known as the Australian Bill.

In 1882 Doctor Buchan was wedded to Miss Mary Meredith, who passed from this life on February 25, 1898.

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