The Washington University

MEDICAL ALUMNI QUARTERLY

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* Names starred are of non-alumni members of the Washington University Medical School.  
† Died March 24, 1938.

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Joseph Nash McDowell—from a lithograph in the St. Louis Medical Society's Library
The Washington University
Medical Alumni Quarterly

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Introduction

By Robert James Terry, Editor

The editor of the Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly is conscious of the compliment extended him by the faculty of the School of Medicine in selecting him for the post. He is aware also of the responsibilities which go with editorship, and cognizant of some, at least, of the obstacles and pitfalls that lie in the path which he must tread in conducting his charge. He confesses frankly doubts of his fitness for the job. The editor has been encouraged, however, to proceed; by generous offers of help, by advice and by yeoman service, by receiving at the outset cordial cooperation from editors of many excellent alumni magazines for which he is most grateful. To those colleagues and fellow alumni who have consented to share the work of collecting news and editing the Quarterly, the editor expresses his deep appreciation; for the valuable assistance given by the officers of the Washington University Medical Alumni Association he is much indebted.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity of paying tribute to the Washington University Medical Alumni Association for what it has accomplished and for what it is striving to do. Devoted work of its officers has resulted in a dues-paying membership, large and widely distributed. This is an achievement to reflect upon. Why should busy men spend time and thought in building up this Association? What do the alumni get in return for their yearly subscriptions? Elsewhere in this first issue of the Quarterly will be found a modest statement of the work of the Alumni Association. It answers our questions. Funds derived from dues are in their final use and effects for the welfare of students and School. Paying dues is contributing to the welfare of Alma Mater and maintaining the organization of the Alumni Association. The work of the
officers is strengthening the Association and fostering the natural relations that exist between the School and its graduates. The motives in these activities are altruistic. The alumni officers deserve great credit for their accomplishment and the alumni body is to be commended for its faithful and effective support of their efforts.

The Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly will, it is hoped, aid the work of the Alumni Association. It will be the medium of communication between alumni. It will strive to draw into closer contacts the interests of faculty and graduates. Through the Quarterly, the alumni will be kept informed of the splendid work of the laboratories, clinics and hospitals; of changes in the personnel of staffs, opportunities for post-graduate study, of coming events; it will publish contributions of biographical interest and original medical papers. We shall try, in response to the recommendation of an alumnus to perfect a directory of our graduates and to record marriages, births and deaths. We hope to receive letters of constructive criticism, comments and suggestions looking toward the improvement of the School, toward elevating its standard of usefulness. It is believed that carrying out such a programme will stimulate interest in the work of the Alumni Association and promote the welfare of the School. It should reveal to the School the fine contribution its graduates are making in the field of medicine and cause the alumnus to look upon his Alma Mater with increasing pride.

Our letter to the alumni announcing the publication of the Quarterly and requesting news items, was followed by a gratifying response, indicative of approval and interest in this new project. Whereas an unexpectedly large initial volume of news poured in with little effort on the editor’s part, to rely upon a continuous flow without the cooperation of a willing staff would not be justified. Therefore an editorial board was planned to comprise a group of Collaborators, selected from all except the early classes and distributed by states, who were asked to help in gathering news. One group of Collaborators has undertaken collecting news of the School, another, and necessarily larger group, will transmit material of general alumni interest. It is understood that the activities of the Collaborators are outside the province of the class sec-
Secretary. We hope that all class officers and members of the faculty will join in sending items to the Quarterly.

The School is publishing the Quarterly, but the future of this magazine is largely in the hands of the alumni. If the project appeals, then in order to have it continue in operation and serve its purposes, it must receive the cordial cooperation and best endeavors of the alumni.

Letter to the Alumni

from Louis H. Jorstad, President of the Alumni Association of the Washington University Medical School

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the Washington University Medical School is keenly interested in the establishment and success of this Quarterly. There was considerable discussion with representatives of the Medical School Faculty and Alumni in regard to the purpose and type of such a publication. The success of this journal will depend upon the support given by the Alumni and in turn will be dependent upon the material in the Quarterly. We are indeed fortunate in securing Dr. Terry as editor, but he must have ample material from which to plan a publication.

Not only is this a publication with the purpose of informing the Alumni about the Medical School and its activities, but it is a publication in which the Alumni should inform each other and the School about their activities. There are many of our alumni, no doubt, who are doing things of professional and personal interest to all of us.

Criticisms from the Alumni—either boosts or jolts—will be welcomed, not only in regard to the Quarterly but the Medical Alumni Association also.

We are indebted to the Medical School for the financing of the Quarterly. It is only by your support as evidenced by your active cooperation that its continuance will be possible.

Do not wait for the editor or his board to give you a specific request for material. Submit personal or professional information which you may think will be of interest.

There should be a closer linking of the Alumni and the Medical School. The Quarterly is a means of accomplishing this.
Joseph Nash McDowell (1805-1868)
By Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, St. Louis

The house of McDowell can trace its ancestry to ancient Scotland, where the sons of Dowall sprang from Dougal, son of Ronald, the son of the great Somerled. For ages their forebears fought under the badge of their clan (the cloudberry bush) with those chiefs of their race, the Lords of Lorne. The members of the McDougal clan, who held lands in Galloway, adopted the name-form of McDowell. By blood and intermarriage they became allied with the Campbells. Castle Douglas, the principal town of Galloway, must have had some connection with the family before some of them emigrated from the Scottish jurisdiction to one of the Protestant Northern Counties of Ireland, during the distinctly unprotective Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. Thereby they exhibited their inbred loyalty to the British crown, whosoever might be wearing it.

The McDowells who left their native Argyleshire were among the more reputable colonists who founded the “Scotch-Irish” stock. With two sons and two daughters, an Ephraim McDowell who fought at Boyne River and at Londonderry in 1688, emigrated to America when he was already quite old. The children bore the names of John, James, Mary, and Margaret, and there were many relatives and fellow-Presbyterians in the party. The wife of Ephraim McDowell died before the family left Ireland.

The family remained in Pennsylvania for several years, but most of them finally found their way into Virginia, where John fell in battle with the Indians in December, 1743. He left three children, Samuel, James, and Sarah. James married Sarah Preston, and their second daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Colonel Thomas Hart Benton (1783-1858), late United States Senator from Missouri, on March 20, 1821. Samuel McDowell, (1735-1817) the eldest of John’s children and a grandson of the Ephraim of Londonderry, married Mary McClung in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on January 17, 1754. They had eleven children, the ninth of which was Dr. Ephraim McDowell of Danville, Kentucky, the “Father
of Ovariotomy." The eldest child of Samuel and Mary McDowell was born December 8, 1757. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War and is known as Major John McDowell. He married his cousin Sarah McDowell and they had five children. After her death he married Lucy Le Grand and also had five children by her, the oldest of which was Joseph Nash McDowell who was born in Lexington, Kentucky on April 1, 1805.

Joseph Nash McDowell received a splendid literary and medical education at Transylvania University in his native town, and was a student in medicine when Daniel Drake was appointed professor at Transylvania University after his forced resignation from the Medical College of Ohio. He graduated in 1825 and then continued his studies at Philadelphia, where he specialized in anatomy. His reputation in that branch was so great that his alma mater appointed him to the chair of anatomy, which he held only for a year. Then he became Professor of Anatomy at the newly founded Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. The great fame of his uncle, Ephraim McDowell, no doubt, helped him greatly to attract attention wherever he was, but he remained in Philadelphia for only one short session, drifted back to the vicinity of Lexington and settled down to practice. There he married Amanda Virginia Drake, the sister of his teacher, Dr. Daniel Drake. In 1831 we find him as Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the newly established medical department of Miami University at Cincinnati; and, a few years later he joined his brother-in-law in the "War of Extermination" against the Medical College of Ohio. He became Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, and stayed there until the institution was abandoned in 1839.

McDowell did not tarry long thereafter in Cincinnati, for he came to St. Louis in the spring of 1840, and soon proceeded to organize a medical college. Brilliant orator that he was, he delivered a speech in that same year at the cornerstone-laying of the Medical Department of Kemper College. The main buildings of the institution were located at what is now the southwest corner of Kingshighway and Arsenal, where the unpaved street south of Arsenal now bears the name of "Kemper Park" The medical school was on Cerre Street. Some rec-
ords place it at Ninth, which is now occupied by the railroad tracks of the Terminal Railway Association.

That was not the first attempt to establish a medical school on the western bank of the Mississippi River, as the Medical Department of St. Louis University had been organized in 1836, with the famous William Beaumont as Professor of Surgery. Whether or not a prior course in medicine was ever delivered in the first local university belonging to the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus, is still a matter of controversy. Nevertheless, their Faculty of Medicine is on record as being in regular attendance at the annual commencement ceremonies of the whole college, during the intervening years, 1836-40. On the other hand, we are positive that instruction in medicine at Kemper College was begun in 1840, and George W. Scollay received his diploma in the same year. In 1841 there were two graduates, but in the year 1842 fourteen were pronounced proficient in the Principles and Practice of Medicine, as the whole art and science of medicine was then, and for a half century thereafter, designated.

In 1841 or 1842 the late Doctor Charles Alexander Pope revived the evidently dormant medical school of St. Louis University. Whether the feud between McDowell and Pope began then or later is of little import at this time. When Dr. William Beaumont functioned as President of the Missouri Medical Society at St. Louis (now the St. Louis Medical Society) he noted a venomous factional strife between the resident physicians. Neither the admonitions of his inaugural address nor any of the subsequent developments in medical education, or the cooperative growth of the organized profession have altogether corrected the evils, to which he directed attention ninety-five years ago. Without atoning all the malicious verbal attacks of McDowell, the statement that he finally drove Pope to suicide is incorrect. McDowell died in 1868, and Pope took his own life in Paris, France, in 1871.

As a growing young man Joseph Nash McDowell spent much time in the house of his uncle, Ephraim McDowell, whose daughter was very beautiful. He fell in love with the girl who failed to reciprocate that affection and told her father. Dr. McDowell then informed his nephew in kind but not uncertain words that he was a relative who could never
be a lover. This angered Joseph who charged that his uncle had influenced his daughter, in which opinion he was undoubtedly mistaken. He left the house never to return; and, neither father nor daughter ever saw him again. He carried his hatred for his elder to the grave and depreciated his achievements whenever occasion presented itself. In a paper before the American Medical Association, read at New Haven, Connecticut, in June, 1860, he combated Ephraim McDowell’s claim to priority for the first successful ovariotomy in women, naming well known persons to substantiate his statements and quoting from correspondence between his uncle and the patient in further evidence. He maintained that Dr. James McDowell performed the operation with the assistance of Dr. E. McDowell. “I wrote to Mrs. Jane Crawford, whose answer is now in my possession and is as follows:

Bloomington, Indiana
August, 1824.

‘I received your letter asking me who performed the operation for ovarian disease on me, and all I have to state is that Dr. James McDowell did the cutting and the dressing, but Dr. E. McDowell was present and assisted him.’”

James McDowell died in 1812, before Ephraim McDowell reported the case in the Eclectic Medical Repertory of Philadelphia. But in 1826 the latter plainly stated: “The day having arrived, and the patient being on the table, I marked with a pen the course of the incision to be made; desiring him (James McDowell) to make the external opening, which, in part, he did; I then took the knife and completed the operation as stated in the Medical Repertory.” Under the circumstances it is not surprising if Mrs. Crawford was somewhat confused and might even have forgotten some details during the intervening fifteen years. There is no doubt that Joseph Nash McDowell used every minor point against his uncle and probably did not hesitate to withhold some truth.

The students of his classes worshipped Joseph Nash McDowell as an idol, because he not only instructed them but amused and entertained at the same time. They never knew what strange and radical statement would be his next utterance. Samuel D. Gross, praised him as a great demonstrator and lecturer in anatomy. Samuel G. Armor, one of his pupils
Facsimile letter of Dr. McDowell—from “One Hundred Years of Medicine and Surgery in Missouri,” edited by M. A. Goldstein.
who later held professorships in a number of medical colleges, mentioned his wonderful eloquence by which he "made even the dry bones talk." McDowell would use any means or weapon, however questionable, in his fights and controversies. His was always a sort of guerrilla-warfare of abuse and invective. This made him a much-feared foe. A lovable man in his calmer moods devoted to his family and friends, he was intensely jealous and never hesitated to talk of his grievances, heaping abuse and epithets on those who had aroused his ire.

Those were the days long before the enactment of laws in Missouri by which anatomical material was distributed to the medical schools. Body snatchers were called "resurrectionists," because they raised dead persons from their graves. This work was mostly done by professional ghouls who disposed of the bodies to the anatomists for goodly sums of money. But, on special occasions the students and professors would actually undertake the raids themselves. McDowell, the anatomist, was always eager to obtain a good cadaver for dissection, but he was a spiritualist whose superstitions haunted him continually. The following episode reveals his zeal in anatomy and belief in spirits. He had been told of a certain German girl who had died of an unusual disease. He took two of his students with him to her grave in the dead of night, exhumed the body and took it to the college before morning. When McDowell heard that the secret had leaked out and that the irate friends of the dead girl would come to the college in search of the body and also make trouble for him, he went to the college at 11 o'clock at night and picked up the cadaver, intending to hide it between the rafters of the top loft. The rest of the narrative is best given in McDowell's own words:

"I had ascended one flight of stairs when out went my lamp. I laid down the corpse and re-struck a light. I then picked up the body, when out went my light again. I felt for another match in my pocket, when I distinctly saw my dear, old mother who had been dead these many years, standing a little distance off, beckoning to me.

"In the middle of the passage was a window; I saw her rise in front of it. I walked along close to the wall, with the corpse over my shoulder, and went to the top-loft and hid it. I came
down in the dark, for I knew the way well; as I reached the
window in the passage, there were two men talking, one had
a shotgun, the other a revolver. I kept close to the wall and
slid down the stairs. When I got to the dissecting room door,
I looked down the stairs into the hallway: there I saw five or
six men lighting a lamp. I hesitated a moment as to what I
should do, as I had left my pistols in my pocket in the dissect-
ing-room when I took the body. I looked in the room, as it
was my only chance to get away, when I saw my spirit mother
standing near the table from which I had just taken the
corpse. I had no light, but the halo that surrounded my
mother was sufficient to enable me to see the table quite
plainly.

"I heard the men coming up the stairs. I laid down whence
I had taken the body and pulled a cloth over my face to hide
it. The men came in, all of them being armed, to look at
the dead. They uncovered one body,—it was that of a man,
the next, a man; then they came to two women with black
hair,—the girl they were looking for had flaxen hair. Then
they passed me; one man said: 'Here is a fellow who died in
his boots; I guess he is a fresh one.'

"I laid like marble. I thought I would jump up and frighten
them, but I heard a voice, soft and low, close to my ear, say
'Be still, be still.' The men went over the building, and finally
downstairs. I waited awhile, then slipped out. At the next
street corner, I heard three men talking; they took no notice
of me, and I went home. Early in the morning I went to the
college and found everything all right. We dissected the body,
buried the fragments and had no further trouble."

When he was a half-grown youngster, the writer of this
sketch remembers the Christian Brothers College as a thriving
educational institution on Cerre and South Eighth Streets,
immediately adjacent to the ruins of the abandoned Mc-
Dowell's Medical College, situated on the northwest corner of
Eighth and Gratiot Streets. The thick walls and part of the
cupola were still standing and resembled the slowly crumbling
masonry of a neglected medieval fortress. Pedestrians fre-
quently alluded to the body-snatching stories which had been
handed down concerning that structure. At any rate, no
sophisticated negro would pass on the sidewalk on either one
of the two sides of the external walls of the erstwhile medical college, for fear of being kidnapped for anatomical purposes. After the Christian Brothers moved to the northwest corner of Kingshighway and Easton Boulevard the Terminal Railroad Association leveled the ground to Gratiot Street and spread its tracks over the entire area, to the north of that thoroughfare. At the present time it is impossible to find any trace of the landmark which was viewed with awe by the ignorant and superstitious for many years.

This "McDowell's College" on South Eighth Street was one of the show places of the City before the War between the States. It housed one of the finest museums of science in the country. It contained not only a great number of specimens relating to medicine and surgery, but also a large collection of specimens of natural history. Its historical collection of ancient and modern weapons and firearms was particularly attractive to students of military surgery.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the War, McDowell abandoned his precious college and joined the forces of the South, taking with him a large quantity of guns and ammunition, which he had on hand in preparation for a previously planned "conquest of Upper California." During the war he gave the best that was in him and bestowed his great talent upon the wounded.
The Union forces confiscated his college and converted it into a military prison. Of course, they removed or destroyed all of its contents and left little else than the bare walls to which McDowell returned after an absence of about five years. In this period he made a trip to Europe, lecturing at one time in the University of Edinburgh. On returning to America he practiced for a while in Cairo, Illinois.

McDowell was already a celebrated anatomist, teacher and surgeon when he was connected with the Ohio Medical College in 1838. There were few operators in the country who could amputate a limb as skillfully in the pre-anesthetic days. Despite his eccentricities, he was highly respected because of his ability as an operative surgeon and for the value of his eloquence in any cause to which he gave his influence. He soon received the financial support which made the reconstruction of the school building possible. Classes were organized and instruction resumed and continued as before, for the few intervening years between his return and the conclusion of his career.

McDowell was an intensive active genius whose peculiar prejudices and extraordinary demonstrations almost obscure his real worth to the science and profession to which he belongs. He was a fairly tall man, remarkably thin and angular, his features were sharp-cut and he had small penetrating eyes. Many persons believed him devoid of sympathy and tenderness; yet, he was generous and kind at heart, particularly to the poor, many of whom called on him and received gratuitous service. He was always very intimate with his students, would go hunting and fishing with some of them, and would sometimes borrow money from them without thought of how he might repay the debt. Thus he belittled himself in their estimation. He was so superstitious that he never lectured on Friday, but was always ready to do so on other days. His dread of thunderstorms was so great that he would seek refuge in feather beds to escape being struck by lightning. The students knew of these and his other weaknesses and used them in their tricks that were played on him.

During the winter of 1850-51, the famous American sculptress, Harriet G. Hosmer (1830-1908) studied human anatomy under Joseph Nash McDowell at St. Louis. The
experience in the study of human anatomy is reflected in her excellent representation of the human figure in all her later plastic creations, which remind one of works of Leonardo Da Vinci, pioneer anatomist and master of sculpture and painting. The alumni of the Missouri Medical College are reminded of Miss Hosmer's association with McDowell on seeing the fine examples of her genius in St. Louis: Beatrice Cenci in the Mercantile Library, the bronze statue of Thomas H. Benton in Lafayette Park.

All of McDowell's letters to Miss Hosmer and about her to others reflect the thoughts and inclinations of the cultured gentleman, which he was when his prejudices and antipathies were not aroused. He was just another Paracelsic personage who resented all opposition from imimical extraneous sources, but calmly appreciated the achievements of his pupils and the accomplishments of his honest cooperatives. Thus he exhibited the active trail-blazing genius which he was, as the creator of the first enduring medical school west of the Mississippi River.

He was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1860, and held that office until 1863. He was also the first surgeon at the United States Marine Hospital located chiefly by his influence at St. Louis; and was on the staff of the St. Louis Hospital (later Mullanphy Hospital).

At this late day, a review of the religious tendency of Joseph Nash McDowell is eminently just and proper. He was nurtured in the Presbyterian faith of his Scotch-postrenaissance ancestors. He threw all of these in-bred tenets aside in his early manhood and, by his word and actions, became a self-opinionated free-thinker. He sought refuge under the protection offered by spiritualism; and although he never acknowledged that belief he attended the lectures of every noted speaker on the subject who came to the city.

His wife having died, McDowell married again when he was already over sixty years of age. His children drifted away from home and the saddened doctor, who had repeatedly denounced the Catholic Church and particularly the Jesuits, accepted the religious advice and instruction from Father P. T. De Smet. When Dr. McDowell died on September 25, 1868, of a congestive chill (lobar pneumonia), he closed his
eyes peacefully; and, it has been said, he passed into the great hereafter with the blessing of the aforesaid Reverend Jesuit Father, whom he admired for his wisdom and piety. He was laid to rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery on September 28. Two children who died some years earlier, were first placed in a cave near Hannibal, Missouri, and later buried on an island in the Mississippi. These children and their mother were reinterred on the family lot in beautiful Bellefontaine on July 2, 1867. No stone or marker indicates the location of their graves.

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The Laminagraph

By Dr. Sherwood Moore

Obtaining clear pictures of an organ at any depth in a body unobscured by the shadows of underlying and overlying structures, has become possible in radiography through the development of a method of “focusing” on the object to be radiographed, and of distributing the shadows of intervening structures over various points on the film.

“Body section roentgenography” as this technique has been called, was described as early as 1921, when Bocage applied for a patent for the methods he had devised. Portes and Chausse, four months later, described a similar application of the same principle, and Pohl described the method in 1927. A complete account of their work and the work of those who followed them, has been written by J. Robert Andrews in the American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy, November, 1936.

In 1928, Mr. Jean Kieffer, a Frenchman by birth, a machinist by trade with a knowledge of X-ray, independently discovered the principle while a patient at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Uncas-on-Thames, Norwich, Connecticut, where he is at present director of laboratories. A year later he applied for a patent on the first detailed and practical apparatus to be devised. This machine, the Laminagraph, was subsequently built, for the first time in 1936 at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology where it has since been successfully functioning, and is superior to any other yet invented. Mr. Kieffer’s particular problem was to X-ray a tuberculous sternum, his own, and in 1936 he was finally able to get a picture of it with the machine he had devised eight years before. In the intervening eight years others had seen their ideas materialize into more or less practical machines, but to quote from the article by Andrews, “The apparatus (Kieffer’s) was, invented in 1929, and therefore takes precedence over the work of Vallebona, Ziedses des Plantes, and Grossmann.”

The Laminagraph follows the mathematical principles that govern all the other methods so far developed in body section
roentgenography. Unobscured projection of the selected plane is effected by moving the X-ray tube and the film synchronously in opposite directions in parallel planes about a point which is adjustable for depth of the object to be radiographed. All points in the plane of the pivotal point will be projected on corresponding points on the film, while the image of any point in any other plane will be distributed over various points on the film. The result is a clear radiographic picture of the selected plane and a blurring of all other planes, in proportion to their distance from the selected plane.

The character and appearance of the blurring and consequently its practical value, depend on the character of the movement used. Rectilinear motion used by the German machines results in unsymmetrical blurring and marked distortion. Circular or spiral motion results in symmetrical blurring which introduces no distortion, and is ideal for the elimination of superimposed shadows caused by relatively small or complex structures. Curvilinear action, having a component of large amplitude combined with a transverse component of smaller amplitude is best for the elimination of obscuring and disturbing shadows from large objects of complex structure, and introduces no objectionable distortion of proper char-

*Laminagraph now installed and in use in the Edward Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology*
acter. The laminagraph can perform any of these motions so that the best motion for the subject at hand may be used.

So far the Laminagraph has been built in a horizontal model only. This consists essentially of a conventional horizontal radiographic table and tube stand, on which the film carrier and tube are mounted so that they may be moved in parallel planes. The tube and film carrier movements are synchronized by means of a rigid link which pivots at a point that remains stationary in relation to the body radiographed. The plane lying in the axis of this stationary pivot point parallels the film surface and is the only one in sharp focus when the system is actuated. The plane to be visualized is selected by adjusting this pivot point to the height of the plane.

Movement is imparted by a motor acting through a turntable which, by itself, or in combination with templets of various configurations, may give the tube and film any suitable predetermined motion. The amplitude and other characteristics of the motion may be readily changed. The tube stand may also be moved on its rail during exposure to obtain a superimposed motion of great amplitude. Elimination of secondary radiation is secured by a system of moving aperture diaphragms and by the optional inclusion of a wafer type grid. Stereoscopic adjustments are included, and interlocking electrical controls render the operations entirely automatic.

The speed of rotation now used for the turntable is one turn per second, and the minimum exposure time for symmetrical blurring, therefore, one second. The time of translation of the tube stand on its rail support may be varied from three to ten seconds, thus making available exposures long enough to permit the use of moderately low voltage, as well as tubes with small focal spots. This is valuable when deep structures must be visualized through dense parts of the body, such as the sternum, anteriorly; or upper thoracic region or hips, laterally.

Satisfactory chest laminagrams can be made in one second, and even in one-half second if only one-half turn is used. Exposures of three to four seconds made while using the three or four outside spiral turns, have given very satisfactory blurring and seem to be best for laminagrams of the head.
The part of the body visualized with the Laminagraph is really a thin layer or lamina, the word "plane" being used for the sake of simplicity. The hazy background produced is not at all disturbing and, in fact, helps the radiologist because he obtains a very distinct impression of the relation of this layer to the body structures in which it lies. Stereo-laminograms illustrate this beautifully: the sharp layer is seen in its proper spatial relation to the hazy, undistorted background. The average thickness of these layers is about 5 mm. The maximum sharpness of the image of structures in this layer is equal, for all practical purposes, to that obtained in normal radiography because, with the Laminagraph, the object-film distance need be no greater than in normal radiography.

Theoretical analysis has indicated future possibilities. It can be shown that the tube and film may be decentered as far as desired on each side of the object, in order to locate their respective paths of travel on opposite sides of the limited plane to be visualized instead of directly above and below it.

![Laminagraphic Test Film No. 65; Hand Under Skeleton Pelvis Tests. Normal X-ray of Hand Under Skeleton Pelvis, 60 cm. TFD; skeleton pelvis 12 cm. above hand.](image1)

![Laminagraphic Test Film No. 64; Hand Under Skeleton Pelvis Tests. Laminagraphic X-ray of Hand Under Skeleton Pelvis, Focus on Fingers, 60 cm. TFD; circular motion, 20 cm. amplitude. Note structure of the pelvis effectively and almost completely eliminated. Focus slightly above the middle of the fingers as shown by ring.](image2)
When body, tube and film are in these relative positions, the body can be of any length perpendicular to this plane without interfering with the tube and film motion. Thus laminagrams of planes at right angles to the long axis of a body can be obtained, even if this axis be far too long for radiographic penetration. This results in transverse sections, examples of which are sectional radiographs of the spine parallel to the intervertebral discs.

Fluoroscopic applications of these “planigraphic” principles are also possible. They have already been used to determine the depth of an object in a body. A device in which the screen image will be a duplicate of the radiographic image and permit visualization of various layers of a body in quick succession and in various planes is not beyond the possibilities of present day knowledge. A system combining the high speed rotation with a kymographic grid offers a solution to the problem of kymography of selected planes.

This method of “focusing” X-rays has potential applications in therapy. By the use of the movement it is possible to focus a large amount of radiation on a relatively small field in the body through a large port of entry, thus markedly diminishing the effect on normal tissues as compared with the effect on the abnormal tissues for which treatment is desired. The special parabolic spiral motion of the Laminagraph should prove most efficient for this purpose.

It can be seen, therefore, that the principle of body section roentgenography will prove of greater help to the radiologist than its present development implies. The Laminagraph, on account of its accuracy and elasticity, and because it can make use of widely different types of motion, is an instrument well suited for the experimental investigations necessary before the application of body section roentgenography can be realized to its fullest extent.
Williams McKim Marriott, M.D.

By Park J. White*

I can think of only one person who would ridicule the idea of eulogizing McKim Marriott — namely, McKim Marriott himself. To him it would be a waste of time; and one who crowded what he did into fifty-two years had no time to waste. We, who knew his work and cherish his memory, need not eulogize him. We need only follow the advice which he so often gave—and consider the facts.

"The Chief" — as he was affectionately and respectfully called at Children's Hospital, was born in Baltimore on March 5, 1885. He died in San Francisco, November 11, 1936, of complications resulting from appendicitis. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a married daughter.

He entered college—The University of North Carolina— at the age of fifteen. Graduating in 1904 he went with Professor Baskerville to teach chemistry at the College of the City of New York. He soon transferred to Dr. C. G. L. Wolf's Department of Physiological Chemistry at the Cornell Medical College, where he spent six years. Here he demonstrated his amazing ability to "do things on the side." For during these years he acted as student assistant, took his medical course, wrote several papers of real worth, and carried on such by-activities as lecturing on and demonstrating radio-activity at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Cornell gave him his M.D. degree in 1910.

More than any one person, Dr. Philip A. Shaffer has been McKim Marriott's counsellor. It was he who brought him as his assistant in Biochemistry, to the newly organized Washington University Medical School in 1910. It is characteristic of Dr. Marriott that during his four years in Dr. Shaffer's laboratory, he spent the summers as hotel physician in Yellowstone Park.

In 1914, just before the medical school moved to its present site on Kingshighway, Dr. Marriott went to Dr. John Howland at Hopkins to study clinical pediatrics and to bring to Dr. Howland the aid of his great knowledge of biochemistry.

*Reprinted with permission of the Editor from the Weekly Bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society, v. 31, 1937.
It was Dr. Shaffer who in 1917 was largely responsible for the recall of Dr. Marriott to Washington University as Professor of Pediatrics—a bold stroke which met with unquestionable success. He built up a department of Pediatrics which has given the country such men as Jeans, Cooke, Clausen, Hartmann. His own studies of athrepsia and anhydremia; his application of simple fundamental chemical principles to the erstwhile cumbersome and complex subject of infant nutrition, were in themselves contributions of which anyone might be proud. But Marriott was at least four men in one: bio-chemist, pediatrician, administrator, and teacher.

Dr. Shaffer tells, half apologetically, of persuading him to accept the nomination as Dean of the Medical School in 1923 on the resignation of Dr. Allison. His appointment to the deanship naturally interfered with his researches. But it brought to the Washington University School of Medicine and to Medical Education throughout the world the lucid thinking of this great and versatile man. One still wonders how he managed to attend and to contribute so much to the many committee meetings incidental to the deanship.

During this period he supervised and gave a considerable part of the semi-annual post-graduate course in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital—a course which quickly assumed national importance. He served on the editorial board of the American Journal of Diseases of Children; on the Council on Foods, and on that of Pharmacy and Chemistry, of the A. M. A.

Like any other member of Dr. Marriott's department, I can testify to what was perhaps one of his most surprising characteristics: his availability as a friend. His work was interrupted at least as often as that of any of us practitioners. But his cheery "come on in" did not betray the tension which must have been there, and which must have shortened his life.

In the spring of 1936, before he became sick, he saw the impossibility of continuing to try to do the work of several men. He resigned his post, or posts, at Washington University and the St. Louis Children's Hospital, to become Dean and Director of Research at the University of California School of Medicine. He died in San Francisco only a few months later.
In the language of Paul of Tarsus, he “labored more abundantly than they all.” I am sure that like Robert Louis Stevenson, he preferred to have his “life go foaming over a precipice” rather than “struggle to an end in the deltas.”

**McKIM MARRIOTT MEMORIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH IN PEDIATRICS**

To the Friends of the late Dr. Marriott:

Friends of the late Doctor Williams McKim Marriott, and all who appreciate his contributions to pediatrics, to research, and to medical education, are invited to join in the creation of the McKim Marriott Memorial Fund for Research in Pediatrics.

The undersigned self-constituted committee of his former associates believe that an endowment to support further studies in the department and hospital in which he worked would be a fitting memorial. As a visible token of the honor in which he is held, a portrait has been procured to hang in the St. Louis Children’s Hospital.

It is accordingly proposed to invite subscriptions to a Fund to bear his name, to be entrusted for its administration to Washington University under the following conditions:

From the principal of the Fund the cost of the portrait will be paid. The income of the balance of the Fund will be devoted to research in the field of pediatrics.

Contributions will be gladly accepted in any amount. Those who contribute ten dollars or more will receive a photograph of the portrait, and a booklet containing the address delivered at the Memorial Service held on January 3, 1937. The names of those who contribute one thousand dollars or more will be recorded on a bronze tablet to be placed on the wall of the School of Medicine, as donors to the Marriott Memorial Fund. All those who desire to contribute are asked to send their contributions or pledges to any member of the Committee or to the Dean’s office of the School of Medicine. All contributions will be acknowledged by the Committee. Checks should be made payable to Washington University.

*Committee*

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Address to the
Entering Class of Washington University School of Medicine

September 22, 1937

By DAVID PRESWICK BARR, Professor of Medicine

You are highly privileged to enter the Washington University School of Medicine. You are a selected group, a band of less than 100 from many who have applied in vain. Because of superior endowment or assiduous work you have earned the right to become a part of one of the great medical institutions of this country.

The school to which you have come has a fine tradition. It was formed from the union of the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis Medical College, two institutions of superior ideals which for over half a century maintained separate existences in this community. Through them it can date its origin from 1840, a time when this western country was relatively new, when medical education in the United States was disorganized and when the demand for physicians in a rapidly expanding population was great. The opening statement in the first circular of the St. Louis Medical College\(^1\) is illuminating both as to the conditions of the times and for comparison with our present educational program.

"The winter course of lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November and terminate the last of the ensuing February of each year. The fee for the ticket of each Professor is $15, amounting in all to $75. The Matriculation ticket is $5; and the fee for graduation is $20. The ticket of admission to the dissecting room and demonstrations is $10, which is optional with the students to take or decline; but knowing the great advantages derived from dissections and the unusual opportunities here presented for their easy and successful prosecution, the Faculty would earnestly urge upon them the importance of taking it at least during one of their courses.

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\(^1\)Circular of The Medical College of the St. Louis University, 1842.
"The conditions of graduation are as follows: Every candidate, before presenting himself, will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has been engaged in the study of medicine at least two years under the direction of some competent instructor. He must have attended two full courses of lectures in this institution. Attendance on a regular course in some other medical school of respectable standing, or four years reputable practice, will, however, be considered as equivalent to one of the courses above specified. He will also be required to undergo a satisfactory examination on all the branches taught in this College, and write an acceptable thesis, either in the English, Latin or French language, on some subject connected with medicine. He must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character. "Boarding, including lodging, lights and fuel, can be obtained in respectable private families, at a convenient distance from the College, at from $2.50 to $3 per week."

The prospectus announced a faculty of five members and enrollment of thirty students for the first course of lectures. In 1840 St. Louis was a town of less than 20,000. That it was expanding is indicated by an ingenuous statement made in the circular of a rival proprietary medical school the following year. Referring again to the advantages of anatomizing in a well rounded medical training, it read as follows: "From the vast influx of strangers in our rapidly growing city, our dissecting rooms are abundantly supplied, without outraging the feelings of our citizens."

Lest you conclude that the origins of your school were too lowly, it must be emphasized that this organization was but representative of contemporary custom in medical education. Sessions of two to four months were usual. In all the medical schools of the United States the topics of lectures in each of the two required years were identical. Many colleges were conducted by four teachers and six were considered maximum. The expenses had to be met by tuition fees but with almost exclusively didactic instruction were so low that a considerable surplus usually remained for distribution among the lecturers.

Even at that time the need for improvement was recognized and proclaimed. It was met but slowly throughout the country, in some places by endowment, in others by subsidy. To

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2 Circular of Kemper Medical College, 1843.
our school belongs an almost unique distinction. In 1872 the faculty of St. Louis Medical College formed an association which was incorporated as the *Medical Fund Society*. By advancing all and contributing one quarter of the net proceeds of the lectures which they had given the members of the faculty acquired for the medical college property which was held in trust to be devoted forever to the teaching of medical science. This amounted to permanent endowment. From the standards of today, the total sum involved in this transaction was not great. It would not suffice to maintain the smallest of our present departments. The action, however, was unparalleled in that the “endowment of the school had come not from the patronage of wealthy fellow citizens but from the devotion and self-sacrifice of its own corps of teachers.”

This, however, was only a beginning. In 1875 it was agreed by the faculty to surrender to the school the entire remuneration of four years of their work in medical teaching. As time passed their personal contributions were continued in a constant effort to meet the ever increasing requirements of medical education.

In the roster of that generous group there were several men whose names will become very familiar to you. Active in the foundation of the association were Elsworth F. Smith, father of our own beloved Elsworth Smith, and John T. Hodgen, internationally known surgeon and originator of the still used Hodgen splint. Later members were Henry Mudd, master surgeon and nephew of Hodgen; John Green, the ophthalmologist; Gustav Baumgarten, one time president of the Association of American Physicians; and Washington Fischel, whose magnetic personality and skill as a physician are in the memories of many St. Louisans. They left an indelible impression on their generation and their continuing influence is apparent in their sons and their students who are on the present faculty of our school.

With this background, the Washington University School of Medicine was formed. Its ideals were high. Its faculty was enlightened, generous and self-sacrificing but its endowment was totally insufficient for modern needs. It was not surpris-

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3 Address of Dr. Gustav Baumgarten at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the St. Louis Medical College, 1892.
ing, therefore, that when Mr. Abraham Flexner made for the Carnegie Corporation his report on medical teaching, the Washington University was found lacking many features which from standards of the best schools in this country and Europe could be considered essential. The effect of Mr. Flexner’s report upon your school was dramatic.

The President of the Corporation of Washington University was Mr. Robert Brookings, a man of great perspicacity and boundless energy. His career had been extraordinary. Son of a country physician, he had come to St. Louis as an almost penniless boy of 17. At the age of 45 he had accumulated a great fortune and had retired from active business. It was he who had envisaged the Washington University which we now know, who had selected its site and who had given and secured money for its buildings and endowment. He was proud of the institution and its medical school. Doubting at first the validity of Mr. Flexner’s criticisms, he was finally convinced and went into action. He visited the best medical schools in this country and spent a year studying medical education in Great Britain and on the Continent. He sought advice concerning faculty and searched with expert assistance for the brilliant and promising younger men in the various fields of medicine.\(^4\)

The buildings which you now occupy are the gift of Robert Brookings. A large part of the opportunities which you will enjoy were made possible by his vision and by the munificence of himself and his friends. It was chiefly through his influence that the General Education Board was led to contribute so liberally to the new enterprise.

The ideal of the reorganization was to provide in this southwestern district an institution for thoroughly well rounded modern medical education, to produce not merely more practitioners of the art of medicine but to furnish leaders in the practice and teaching of medicine. Above all it was to be a school where the teachers could find time to engage in contemplation and research and to inspire in their more able students the desire to investigate new paths in medical science.

These are some of the influences which have produced our

school in its present form. You will find here thoroughly equipped laboratories. You will be permitted to work in the wards of great general and special hospitals associated closely, both geographically and in spirit, with the medical school. You can receive instruction from a faculty which has been selected with the greatest care. Many of its members have national and international reputations for their accomplishments in medical science. Few there are who have not exerted leadership or contributed significantly to one or another of the important fields of medicine. All are actuated by high idealism in the teaching and in the art and science of medicine. From this environment you will derive your opportunities and will receive your inspiration.

How can you utilize these facilities and privileges to the greatest advantage? Looking back at our own education we as teachers see many lost opportunities forfeited through mistakes of vision or of method or of behaviour. Few of us of the faculty here tonight would not welcome the privilege of starting anew in our medical training with such wisdom as we have gained from the school of experience. Would that I might transmit to you some formula which could enable you to escape our mistakes and omissions and to realize fully by hard work the wealth of your opportunity.

Sir William Osler, one of the wisest of physicians, emphasized four qualities for which medical men should strive; the Art of Detachment, the faculty of isolating yourselves from the pursuits and pleasures of youth, the Virtue of Method, an orderly arrangement of your work, the Quality of Thoroughness, and the Grace of Humility. 5

Those of you who are able to obtain a copy of Osler’s Aequanimitas will have a priceless possession. In the meantime you can consult it in our Library, which has been made rich in the treasures of medical literature, by our former Professor of Medicine, George Dock. In this volume there is so much of the wisdom of the physician and of life that it would be well if every medical student could have it constantly on his bedside table. Here you will find expressed in

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language which is given to few men an exposition of the significance of these qualities.

If one is to master the details and intricacies of medical science there must be detachment. Life as always is full of distractions, only a few of which are valuable to the man of purpose. The radio drones incessantly, the movie with its lurid imagery is just around the corner, the nickel magazine submits its vapid unreals at every turn. These modern stimulants and opiates have been added in our generation to wine, women and song, the classic frivolities of our predecessors. Indulgence in such distractions and dream producers consumes many precious hours and has no apparent utility in the training of a physician.

Unfortunately, perhaps, our crowded curriculum imposes upon you between the hours of nine and five the virtue of method. Except by day dreaming and fantasy, you will be talented indeed if you can waste time during the working day.

The utilization of your remaining time is of the utmost importance. These extracurricular hours must be used in considerable part for the onerous task of preparing the next day's assignment. But they should also afford you the opportunity of revising and amplifying the rough notes you have made during experiments and lectures, of scrutinizing the day's acquisition of knowledge, of sifting salient and essential facts and ideas from the mass of detail which has surrounded them and of recording such personal thoughts and observations as your work has inspired. They should permit the perusal of a very carefully selected list of the classic and current books or articles which form the background of the subjects under consideration.

If these activities, so necessary in the training of a physician, are to be creditably performed, there is no time to waste. Careful planning and method is essential. Presumably you have in your previous training acquired competent habits of study. And yet in the course of years I have been consulted by many discouraged men who have enjoyed educational opportunities similar to yours and yet have failed in their work—not I think because of congenital dullness (a quality fortunately rare in our carefully selected classes) but because of imperfect approach to their work.
Time does not permit elaboration of this subject, which could be developed extensively. Two requirements in the method of effective study may be emphasized. One can be called Discrimination and the other is the Quality of Thoroughness, which Osler has stressed.

Discrimination is the power of penetration and discernment which enables you to grasp essentials and to comprehend the significance of all you do. It is an absolute necessity for the physician and must be developed to the limit of your ability. It cannot be acquired too soon or practiced too assiduously. Some men who are impetuous by nature or by habit plunge into the details of a task before they have sensed its purpose or importance. They may perform hours of arduous work before they realize why they have labored. In all of your study and medical activity try to avoid this fault. If you are performing an experiment in chemistry, be sure that you know the chemical principles and the various chemical reactions before you become involved in the details of manipulation. In mastering an assignment in anatomy, try to visualize the structures and understand their importance before you become too drugged by the maze of formalized description and the astounding nomenclature. Such habits which are essential for rapid progress or excellent performance in your preliminary studies will be absolutely indispensable in your consideration of the sick. The physician faced with the volatility of a new patient must discern the essential features from the experiences of a lifetime or be content to write a clinical history as long as Anthony Adverse or Gone with the Wind. The surgeon exploring the intricacies of the abdominal cavity must be able at once to recognize the abnormalities and to visualize the task to be performed. He must not act until he does.

The Quality of Thoroughness also requires some definition. During the next two years you will be exposed to the lore of anatomy, physiology and chemistry. You will be told, and truly, that your foundation in medicine can be sound only through a thorough knowledge of these subjects. And yet it is immediately apparent to you that a life time would be insufficient for real mastery of any one of them. Again, selection and discrimination must be exercised. When, however,
you are convinced by the admonition of your teachers or by your own discernment that a subject is important to your training, do not leave it until you understand it thoroughly. It is better to know a few things well than to have an imperfect, inaccurate smattering of many. Children do not dwell long on any subject. Their attention is diverted by the multitude of unfamiliar things about them and flits from one to another. This habit, advantageous in childhood, is not always lost when the child is grown. Even men who have been exposed to excellent educational advantages retain the habit of mental browsing and follow the will-o-the-wisp of imagination and momentary curiosity to the great detriment of sound scholarship. Continuity of thought and concentration are required for the mastery of medical science. By rigid attention, during two years, you should be able to acquire sufficient fundamental understanding of anatomy, chemistry and physiology to fit you for your later work. It is hoped that you will have acquired also such interest in these subjects that you will wish to continue their study for the rest of your life.

Except as lack of method and planning interferes with sufficient sleep, you are in little danger of overwork. Daniel Drake, one of the greatest American physicians, spoke of this subject when in 1832 he published his remarkable essay on Medical Education.6

“A safe average (for work) would be twelve hours. This would give seven for sleep, and few young persons can do with less, two for meals, and three for exercise, labor, and society. The last of these divisions is abridged by some and lengthened by others; but in general is profitless to all. With most pupils the hours of relaxation from study are hours of idleness, pleasure and gossip; too often of downright listlessness or ruinous dissipation. But whether whiled or rioted away, they bring no renovation either of mind or body. To answer the end for which they are set apart, they should be spent in active exertion in the open air, which will not only prepare the mind for new labors, but ward off dyspepsia, palpitation, hypochondriacism, and red eyes, and prevent that debility of frame, so falsely regarded as the necessary effect of hard study,

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6 Practical Essays on Medical Education and the Medical Profession in the United States, by Daniel Drake. Roff and Young, Cincinnati, 1832.
when it results from an insufficient amount of hard labor."

In the various courses offered in your school an attempt is made to present for your consideration the best of all the vast accumulation of medical knowledge. There is little of all that you are told that is not or may not be useful to you. But there is too much for proper assimilation and the rapid succession of facts that must be learned may lead eventually to confusion. Drew Luten tells a delightful story of Dr. William Welch, Professor of Pathology at Hopkins, the greatly beloved Popsy Welch of successive generations of Hopkins students. Since there was no elevator in the building where he worked, Dr. Welch, rotund and rather puffy, was forced each day to a slow laborious climb to the third floor where his laboratory was situated. One day in mid course four students rushed by him on their way to the next lecture. "Wait, young men," shouted Dr. Welch. Hats came off and the four students stopped abruptly. "Yes, Dr. Welch," they said in chorus. "Young men," said he, "Have you time for contemplation?" He then turned and pursued his way to the laboratory. Somewhere in your crowded curriculum you must find opportunity for reflection, for evaluation of your new experiences, for contemplation. Time spent in this manner is not time wasted.

Osler has said that "The Art of Detachment, the Virtue of Method and the Quality of Thoroughness may make you students in the true sense of the word, successful practitioners or even great investigators; but your characters may still lack that which can give permanence to powers—the Grace of Humility." This quality has never been more strikingly portrayed than in the lines written by Sir Ronald Ross when, after infinite toil he had in his possession conclusive proof that the mosquito was the carrier of malarial fever.8

This day relenting God
Hath placed within my hand
A wondrous thing; and God
Be praised. At his command
Seeking His secret deeds,
With tears and toiling breath
I find Thy cunning seeds
O Million-murdering Death.

I know this little thing
A myriad men will save
O Death, where is thy sting
Thy victory, O grave.
Before Thy feet I fall
Lord, who made high my fate
For in the mighty small
Is sown the mighty great.

7 Osler—loc. cit.
There is little in the training of a physician which should lead to arrogance or self conceit. Mastery of one part of medical knowledge discloses the surrounding clouds of ignorance and doubt and incites to further effort. Observation of the foibles and faults of your patients merely accentuates the weakness which is the common lot and to which you as physicians are by no means immune. In medicine there is no infallibility. When right you may feel a thrill of satisfaction because the correctness of your judgment may be of benefit to your patients or to medical science. When wrong there is no time for self defense or excuses. Your error may have been occasioned by ignorance, by carelessness or by a too hasty conclusion when you should still have been observing. Whatever the cause, it must be so judged and evaluated that you may avoid like mistakes in the future.

Let your efforts be great in your chosen profession. From the beginning strive to excel. Your opportunities in hospital training and in life will depend upon the soundness of your preparation and your mastery and application of fundamental medical knowledge. Strive to the utmost but not for self-glorification and renown. Strive that you may serve more adequately—that at the least you may carry on worthily the work of your predecessors in the alleviation of human ills and that at the best, by full utilization of your talents and by infinite toil you may, like Ross, discover something of benefit to the health and happiness of mankind.

The profession of medicine offers the utmost in intellectual and emotional satisfaction. Because of its high idealism and long record of devoted service, the physician is trusted and highly privileged. Labor that you may enjoy fully its satisfactions and that you may deserve the trust which it has inspired. From this day let your conduct and thoughts be worthy of your profession.
The Dean's Corner

The Editor has generously offered to devote a short space in this publication to announcements, comments or reflections from the Dean of the Medical School. Without committing his successors, the present dean gladly accepts this offer, hoping to use this medium occasionally, if not regularly, to report to alumni on the administrative plans and problems of the School. There is much that needs saying, and it seems appropriate that at least a corner be reserved for this purpose. Having, from long service in the School, some first hand acquaintance with its aims and with its problems, and being charged at present with a special responsibility for maintaining these aims and for finding ways to solve these problems, I welcome heartily this opportunity.

Perhaps it would be fitting if the initial contribution from the Dean's Corner in this new journal were to take the form of an inaugural address by the new dean. But he happens to dislike making official addresses and besides, he has no sweeping changes of school policy to propose. He would like to make a brief and simple re-statement of some of the old policies of the school, of a few of the factors now essential for its further progress, and especially how this Alumni Quarterly may have a very important influence on its development. It is also a rare pleasure to extend a personal as well as official greeting, especially to all those members of twenty-six classes whom I have ostensibly taught, but from whom I have actually received more than I gave during our work together in the bio-chemical laboratory. A few of these men sometimes drop in to recall that association. Although the hours are full, I hope that every graduate will find occasion, when visiting St. Louis, to come to see me in the Dean's office.

First, it is my pleasant official duty to express on behalf of the faculty, the satisfaction we all feel in the establishment of the Medical Alumni Quarterly under the Editorship of Dr. Terry. The undertaking has been too long delayed, mainly because of want of the right man to direct it. Dr. Terry's consent to accept this responsibility is another act of devotion, quite characteristic of his long service in the School which
has made him beloved and admired by colleagues, and by his fellow-alumni.

Of the century which has nearly passed since the founding of the two schools, the union of which formed the Washington University Medical Department, the first seventy-five years represent courageous pioneering in medical education on the frontier by eminent and determined practitioners. With virtually no financial support except tuition fees they established and maintained creditable schools which supplied more than five thousand physicians for the fast growing population of the mid-west.

The last quarter century is the period since the reorganization of the School in 1910, when a new aim was added to the older ideals. With splendid new laboratory buildings, excellent equipment, a new staff of young, enthusiastic, well-trained specialists assembled from various parts of the country, and with modern hospital facilities united in a single coordinated plant—all accomplished under the inspired leadership of Robert S. Brookings,—the aim was to create a distinctive and distinguished institution worthy of true university ideals; one in which teaching and investigation in clinical branches and in the medical sciences were to be regarded as equal responsibilities. Representatives of the medical sciences shared with clinicians the direction of the new enterprise.

In some measure, at least, this aim has been reached. Mainly because of the quality of work done in teaching students and in investigation, the Medical School with its affiliated hospitals is now widely known and generally regarded as one of the outstanding medical centers of the world.

What of the future? Is this standard to be maintained? There can be only one answer. The same ideals and aims which have guided the policies and activities in the past, namely first class instruction, the spirit of active and enlightened investigation in wards and laboratories with the constant object of the advance of knowledge, high standards of accomplishment for staff and students, the best possible service to patients and to the public without regard for individual personal gain;—these are qualities which deserve and will secure the measure of public endorsement and support needed for its continued development.
The first century has been the formative period in the life of the School; the next must be devoted to strengthening and making more efficient the organs and functions already acquired, rather than to growing new ones. There are, to be sure, two or three departments not yet adequately provided for; neuro-psychiatry and preventive medicine. These will come in due time, but other needs are even more essential.

To maintain its position as one of the leading medical schools, the important needs in my judgment are, first, a larger proportion of exceptionally able and ambitious students and second, more adequate financial support for existing departments. Not more students, but more exceptionally good students; not more departments, but stronger, more efficient departments. I am making no reflection on our students past or present, nor on our staffs. Who among us does not desire as our younger associates and as our successors those better equipped than ourselves to understand and to apply to human needs the growing complexity of medical knowledge. No other field of endeavor better deserves nor more urgently needs the best brains of each generation.

To satisfy the first of these requirements demands that the opportunities offered by this School be brought to the attention of young men and women of high intellectual capacity and character, wherever they may be found. The Washington University Medical School has no room for mediocre ability. To carry this message to the ablest young men and women, to fire their imaginations with the idea of service in medicine, there can be no more influential representatives of the School than its alumni. By bringing them information about the School, the Quarterly should make everyone of them a missionary in this cause.

Financial support for a privately endowed institution depends on a widespread appreciation of its work, and a belief in its aims. This in turn depends upon spreading correct information about its work and its purposes. Until the establishment of this Quarterly there has been no direct or effective means of presenting this information, even to alumni. Unfortunately, there have been instances of misinformation and resulting misunderstanding. The Quarterly should be the means of correcting such mistakes, and by giving alumni a
clear view of the School's plans and policies, should enlist them as agents for bringing the merits and needs of the School to the attention of potential donors. There are many who would gladly aid financially the work of the School if they knew what its activities are.

The Medical Alumni Quarterly will serve many other functions; it will tell graduates and classmates about one another, and their individual achievements, about the interesting and too little recorded history of their School, about the significant discoveries and technical developments in its various departments. These features will, it is hoped, be of much interest and value to the individual reader. But the larger purpose of the Quarterly, the reason why the School is devoting money as well as effort to the enterprise, is that it may be an important instrument for making this Medical School a better institution for serving humanity. Philip A. Shaffer.

News of the School

Following the resignation of Dr. W. McKim Marriott in June, 1936, an Administrative Committee composed of Drs. Barr, Graham and Shaffer, the latter as chairman, with Dr. Nathan Womack as Administrative Secretary, was appointed for the year 1936-37 to conduct the duties of the dean’s office.

On July 1, 1937, Dr. Shaffer became dean of the School. He has served as professor of biological chemistry continuously since the reorganization in 1910, and occupied the office of dean from 1915 to 1919. He will continue in the chair of bio-chemistry during his second term as dean.

At the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, held in Toronto, March 25-27, Dr. E. V. Cowdry and Dr. R. J. Terry were chairmen of Round Table Discussions on the subjects of Blood Capillaries and Gross Anatomy, respectively; Dr. Mildred Trotter presented a paper on the “Incidence of accessory sacro-iliac articulations.”

At the meeting of the Missouri Academy of Science April 22-24, Washington University, the following papers from the Department of Anatomy were presented: C. M. Charles, “Gi-gantism”; George A. Seib, “Petroglyphs in Gasconade County, Missouri”; R. J. Terry, “On Measuring the Cadaver.”


Miss Carrie Gillaspy was appointed assistant in Cytology for 1937-38.

Dr. J. Howard McMillen, research assistant in Cytology, accepted the appointment of associate professor at Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, effective July 1.

Dr. Ray S. Snider has resigned from the post of assistant in Cytology to become instructor in Histology and Neurology at the School of Medicine of the University of Nebraska.

Dr. Trotter spent part of the summer in England and in Scandinavia. While in England she visited the anatomy departments of University College, London Medical School for Women, St. Batholomew’s Medical College and Oxford.

Dr. Williams spent the summer in Europe. For seven weeks he was a student of the American School of Prehistoric Research in France; and the latter part of the summer he spent chiefly in visiting anthropological museums including those in Zurich, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Brno, Amsterdam, London and Oxford.

The Department of Bacteriology has lost two of its valued members: Assistant Professor Eaton accepted a very attrac-
tive offer from the International Health Board to study immunity in malaria; his laboratories will be located at the Rockefeller Institute in New York. Assistant Professor Heterler has accepted an appointment as head of the Department of Bacteriology at the University of Montana. On the other hand, the Department is pleased to announce that Dr. Julianelle, well known to our former students for his work on pneumococcus, Friedlander's bacillus and staphylococcus, and for his extensive studies on trachoma, has accepted an associate professorship in the Department; he will continue his research in trachoma and viruses in general under the auspices of a special grant from the Commonwealth Fund.

In the Department of Pathology extensive alterations and repairs have been made in the autopsy amphitheater. A sanitary terrazzo floor replaces the old painted concrete surface. A new autopsy table of white marble has been designed, with detachable drain and water supply through a floor box, so that the entire unit can be wheeled out of the room when conferences or lectures are being held. Professor F. A. Berger of the School of Engineering has designed a ventilating system for the amphitheater. This he assures us will keep the weariest student on the top row of seats awake during an entire lecture, even when the shades are drawn and the projecting lantern is in operation. A modern lighting system will facilitate note-taking and the display of specimens.

The recent outbreak of encephalitis recalled from vacation several of our staff members early in August. Since then all the facilities of the department have been devoted to a renewed study of this disease under epidemic conditions. Since the first epidemic, in 1933, when the virus of encephalitis was isolated, it has been cultured and studied in this laboratory. During the course of these experiments in the inter-epidemic period, various problems have arisen that could be investigated only while an epidemic was in progress. Because of this we are now working with feverish haste studying some of these questions and collecting material to be used in experiments when the present epidemic has waned.

William B. Wendel, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry and Chemist in Medicine, who has been for the past two years in charge of the blood chemistry laboratory of
the Department of Medicine, resigned at the close of last year to become Associate Professor at the University of Tennessee. Dr. Wendel first came to the Medical School as a graduate student in 1928, receiving his Ph.D. in biological chemistry in 1932. In 1933 he became Assistant Professor at the University of Tennessee and after two years there, was called back to Washington University to take charge of the chemical laboratories in the Department of Medicine. His research has been mainly in the field of blood pigments and factors concerned with the formation and removal of methemoglobin. It was his work which formed the basis of the treatment of cyanide poisoning by sodium nitrate.

Joseph Dudley Greaves, Ph.D. (University of California, 1933), has been appointed instructor in Biological Chemistry for the year 1937-38. Dr. Greaves’ principal contributions have been on the subject of bile and the role played by bile in the intestinal absorption of the fat soluble vitamins.

Dr. Joseph Erlanger represented the School at a meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges in San Francisco, October 25-27.

A book on “Electrical Signs of Nervous Activity” by Dr. Erlanger, Professor of Physiology, and Dr. Gasser, formerly Professor of Pharmacology and now scientific director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has recently come off the press. This book is based on lectures given at the University of Pennsylvania under the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation. It gives an account of the results these authors have obtained through the application of the cathode ray oscillograph (television instrument) in conjunction with the amplifiers, in recording electrically the transmission of nerve impulses along nerve fibers. At special exercises preceding the lectures the University of Pennsylvania conferred on both authors the honorary degree of Sc.D.

The University of Michigan conferred the honorary degree, Sc.D. on Dr. Erlanger last June.

Dr. Frank Urban of the Department of Biological Chemistry and Dr. H. B. Peugnet of the Department of Physiology have received a grant of $500 from the Ella Sachs Plotz Foundation to aid their investigation of the chemical reactions during muscular activity.
Dr. Helen T. Graham has been promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Pharmacology.

A grant of $2400 has been made by the National Research Council to Dr. P. A. Shaffer and Dr. C. F. Cori to aid their joint research on anterior lobe function.

Dr. Frank Bradley, 1928, Assistant Superintendent of Barnes Hospital, was made a member of the American College of Hospital Administrators at the Atlantic City meeting September 12.

A grant of $10,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation is to be used as a special fund for research in the Department of Pediatrics under Dr. Hartmann.

Professor Otto Schwarz attended the meeting of the Michigan State Medical Society at Grand Rapids September 28-30 and addressed the meeting on “Eclampsia—Its Prevention and Treatment,” and on “Caesarian Section—Its Indications and Technique.” At the meeting of the Kansas City Southwest Clinic Society, Kansas City, October 5-6, Dr. Schwarz presented papers on “The Prevention and Treatment of Eclampsia” and on “Endometriosis, Its Frequency, Distribution, Development and Treatment.”

Dr. Lawrence T. Post delivered four lectures in a postgraduate course at Rochester, N. Y., during the week of July 25. Sixty-five ophthalmologists were in attendance.

Dr. William McGuire, assistant resident for Dr. John Wheeler, Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y., was associated with the Department of Ophthalmology in Washington University for the months of September and October.

An eight months course in the basic sciences of otolaryngology and the theory and practice of otolaryngology is being offered by the Medical School. The course began on October 18. Approximately sixty per cent of the time is to be devoted to the study of the anatomy, physiology, pathology and embryology of the ear, nose and throat. The physiology of speech, together with the psychology of speech defects and of the deaf child will be studied. The remaining forty per cent of the time will be devoted to clinical otolaryngology. Laboratory work is given in the Oscar Johnson Institute and in the Central Institute for the Deaf. The clinical work is done in the dispensary of the McMillan Hospital, in Barnes Hospital,
in St. Louis Children's Hospital and in the City Hospital. Twenty recent graduates of the leading medical schools of the country have been accepted for the course.

The sum of five hundred dollars has been received by the University from Mr. Edward Jacobs of St. Louis for the purpose of assisting in the research work of the Department of Otolaryngology.

Miss Mary Katherine Taylor has been appointed Educational Director, Social Service Department, Washington University. Miss Taylor received the A.B. degree in 1910 from Boston University, B.S., 1918, from Simmons College, School of Social Work, M.A., 1933, in Educational Sociology from Columbia University. She was Medical Social Worker, American Red Cross 1918-1922, Oversees Service with A. E. F., Camp Stevens Hospital, Veterans' Bureau, Boston; Baby Health Program in Hungary. Miss Taylor served on the Committee on Dispensary Development, New York City, 1922-27; Organization and Research in Clinic Management, Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

At the Fifth International Congress of Radiology held in Chicago, September 13 to 17, impressive exhibits from the Washington University School of Medicine were made on the four subjects of: Body section radiography with the Lamina-graph, Roentgen Kymography, the History of Cholecystography, and Metabolic Craniopathy. Dr. Sherwood Moore and Dr. Wendell Scott of the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology read papers on the first two subjects. There was a large attendance at the Congress from foreign countries.

Dr. Wendell Scott, '32, Instructor in Radiology, was made a Diplomate of the American Board of Radiology last June.

The enrollment in the School of Medicine as of October 7, 1937, is reported by the Registrar to be:

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The Medical Library

ELLA B. LAWRENCE, Librarian

SHAPLEIGH LIBRARY. The library has received a bequest of $2,000 through the will of Mrs. J. B. Shapleigh, the income to be spent for books on Otology. Mrs. Shapleigh placed the library of the late Dr. J. B. Shapleigh in the Medical School, and for seven years gave a sum annually to maintain it. A bronze plate has been placed in the library in memory of Dr. Shapleigh as first Professor of Otology.

THE DR. M. F. ENGMAN LIBRARY ON DERMATOLOGY, consisting of several hundred rare monographs and texts, with several hundred valuable reprints, is now in active use in the library. The books have recently been catalogued.

Dr. J. V. Cooke has given the library a copy of the late William Welch’s pamphlet, “Great Physician and Medical Humanist,” a review of Harvey Cushing’s “Life of Sir William Osler.”

Dr. B. S. Veeder has presented a number of interesting volumes during the past year.

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Graham recently made a gift of twenty-five volumes to the library.

The Library is grateful to Dr. J. G. Seelig for surgical publications which he has contributed regularly.

Contributions of books and reprints of papers, published by alumni are greatly desired for the Library. The Library of the School of Medicine should have a complete collection of the publications of our living alumni. Your cooperation is earnestly requested in building up this collection which can in time become a valuable addition to our medical works, and will stand as a record of the literary activities of the alumni.
Alumni Association of the Washington University Medical School

Dr. Louis H. Jorstad, President
Dr. Millard F. Arbuckle, Vice-President
Dr. Anthony B. Day, Vice-President
Dr. Wm. G. Becke, Secretary-Treasurer
3720 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

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Dr. Lister Tuholske
Dr. Walter Baumgarten
Dr. Curtis Lohr
Dr. F. E. Woodruff
Dr. Dudley Smith
Dr. E. W. Spinzig

Our association has not been solely a dues collecting one. True, we are anxious to boast of an ever increasing paying membership, but it should be realized that it is because of zeal to carry out a definite program with moneys collected. Only because of constant effort are we able to report that from our dues have we been able to support a Student Loan Fund amounting to $1285.00. This means that a worthwhile number of students have been able to come to the Alumni and seek aid any time they are forced to do so while in School. Your Secretary is enthusiastic about this service and reports the only way to judge the success of the plan is that since it was inaugurated on November 14, 1925, not one note has been unpaid by the borrower. In addition, the monetary support has enabled us each year to keep up the clerical expenses of the Association so that no bills are now unpaid; also, every year the cost of entertaining the graduating class comes out of the general fund, and last year we were able to contribute a substantial part toward the cost of maintaining an Alumni Room and Secretary at the School. Further, we can say that every year all surplus moneys have gradually built up a fund, which enables the Alumni each year to offer at Commencement a prize of $100.00 to the most deserving student enrolled in the School of Medicine.
THE ALUMNI ROOM

With a desire of giving the Alumni of Washington University School of Medicine a center which could make available to them at all times information concerning activities at the Medical School, and to render them any other service which an alumnus returning to the School finds useful, the Alumni Room was opened at Barnes Hospital and a full time secretary placed in charge. This was made possible in part through the generosity of the Trustees of Barnes Hospital who donated the use of a room on the first floor near the main entrance of the Hospital.

During the two years of its existence, the Alumni Room has developed several services: one has been the sending out of a Weekly Bulletin of the more important clinics, conferences and seminars to all alumni requesting it. Another has been the maintenance of an employment bureau to which recent graduates can look for information about desirable openings. It is earnestly requested that alumni already established will cooperate by notifying the secretary when they know of such openings. A further service has been the keeping a record to date of the names and addresses of all the alumni of the School of Medicine. These are filed both alphabetically and geographically so that one can find out not only where his friends are, but who are his fellow alumni in any locality. The efficiency of this service will be increased if the secretary is notified promptly of change of address.

The alumni are invited to make use of the Alumni Room to its fullest possibilities. If the alumni needs make it necessary to add new services, let it be said that we are still sufficiently young to welcome opportunities for further growth.

The address is: Miss Nancy Blair, Secretary, The Alumni Room, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.

VISITORS

The meeting of the Interstate Post Graduate Medical Association in St. Louis October 18 to 22 brought many alumni back, and among those who visited the School and hospitals were: Dr. J. W. Hayward, 1905, from Logan, Utah; Dr. Donald C. Wells, 1912, Goodrich, Mich.; Dr. C. O. Vingom, 1923,
of Madison, Wis.; Dr. Thomas Hawkins, 1923, Helena, Mont.; Dr. R. G. Empson, 1912, Valmeyer, Ill.; Lt. Richard P. Mason, 1936, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Dr. A. L. Walter, 1919, Sedalia, Mo.

Dr. C. M. Brookings, 1898, of Duquoin, Ill., was a visitor at Barnes Hospital.

Dr. Lewis Hunker, 1905, of Moberly, Mo., called at the Alumni Room.

Dr. Alexander Johnston, Missouri Medical College, 1879, was a visitor to Barnes Hospital in October.

Dr. Craig B. Johnson, 1929, U. S. Navy, is at present attending the post-graduate course in Ophthalmology being given by the Department of Ophthalmology.

Dr. E. B. Kenner, 1887, Wentzville, Mo., was a recent visitor to the Hospital.

Dr. Maude L. Lindsey, 1924, has been spending a couple of weeks at the St. Louis Children’s Hospital preparatory to going to Houston, Texas, where she will submit plans for the city’s first Children’s Hospital.

Dr. R. A. Phillips, 1929, Assistant Professor of Physiology at Cornell University School of Medicine recently visited the School. His brother Dr. A. B. Phillips was graduated from this School, 1934; another brother Mr. Donald B. Phillips is in the present first year class.

Dr. B. G. Ziedses des Plantes, of the University of Utrecht, Holland, well known for his work on body section roentgenography, gave an illustrated talk at the Saturday noon Medical Clinic, October 16, on “Subtraction, Serioscopy, and Planigraphy.”

Dr. Paul Slater, 1929, of the American United Christian Mission, Nantungchow Hospital, Nantungchow, China, is spending a year in St. Louis following the activities in the Department of Internal Medicine. He expects to return to China thereafter.

Dr. Paul H. Stevenson, 1916, Professor of Anatomy at Peiping Union Medical College, visited the School in September.

Dr. J. C. Faris, of the class of 1937, registered in the Alumni Room from Kansas City where he is interning.

A Washington University Medical Alumni dinner will be
held on Thursday, December 3, at Arnaud's Restaurant in the French Quarter, New Orleans, on the occasion of the Southern Medical Association meeting. Alumni going to the meeting are urged to attend. Reservations may be made at the Alumni Room or with Dr. Alton Ochsner, Tulane University, School of Medicine, New Orleans.

**DOES ANYONE KNOW THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF:**

Dr. George B. Garrison, '17
Dr. Edward R. Gross, '33
Dr. Henry J. Harrell, '06
Dr. Everett G. Harris, '34
Dr. Nelson J. Hawley, '95

Dr. George W. Kling, '32
Dr. James Gray Ellis, '99
Dr. Wm. Leonidas Smith, '26
Dr. Wm. R. Terrill, '96
Dr. Wilcox G. Thorne, '10
Dr. Lawrence M. Wilson, '33
Alumni News

So many news items have been received that for want of space it has been found necessary to distribute the communications through the four issues of the present volume.

The Silver Jubilee Reunion of the Class of 1912 was held Saturday, June 5, 1937. The date selected was an unfortunate one from an attendance standpoint in that many were in Atlantic City attending the meetings of the American Medical Association and other closely allied bodies.

However, the few who attended enjoyed meeting together, counting gray hairs and chewing the fat in general.

A luncheon was held at twelve o'clock noon at the University Club. Among the out-of-town men present were Drs. Ben Schnell, C. A. Proctor, George Watkins and Erich Schulz. Outstanding at this luncheon was the fact that when drinks were ordered over half the men chose lemonade and soft drinks and avowed they had not yet learned to drink hard liquor. That's something, and truly bears out the statement of our football coach that "Washington University has never had a drinking problem at her football games."

The attendance at the alumni dinner at Hotel Jefferson on the evening of June 5 was likewise small but many postal cards and telegrams expressing congratulations and regrets for failure of attendance were received. A fine day was had by all and those who could not be present missed a lot. Space does not permit more detail as to location of men, deaths, etc., but we still have a large percentage alive and actively practicing. Let us all try and get together next year and the next.

Dr. A. G. Henderson, Mo '76, of Imboden, Arkansas, was the oldest alumnus present at the annual Alumni Banquet last June; made an eloquent and spirited address.

Dr. J. F. Roberts, Mo '77, has practiced medicine in Bolivar, Mo. since graduation; served for 18 years on the Board of Medical Examiners for Civil War veterans. He is now President-Elect of the Dallas-Hickory-Polk County Medical Society.

Dr. Joseph Grindon, Sr., St. L '79, Ph.B., M.D., Professor of Dermatology at St. Louis University since 1912; President of the St. Louis Medical Society, 1899; President of the American Dermatological Association, 1929; Vice-President of Missouri State Medical Association, 1932.

Dr. J. E. Cannon has been in general practice since graduation from the Missouri Medical College in 1882 and is local surgeon for the Missouri Kansas Texas and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads at Celeste, Texas.

Dr. James Henry Lacey, St. L '83, living in Denver, Colo., recalls that his class was the first to complete the three year course at the St. Louis Medical College.

Dr. A. D. Cloyd, Mo '86, has been in continuous practice in the State of Nebraska, has been Medical Di-
rector of the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association since 1898 and a contributor of articles on the subject of medical insurance.

Dr. Charles S. Austin, Mo. '87, has been twice elected Coroner and twice appointed Health Officer of Carroll County and for thirty years a member of the City Board of Health; has been a member of the Board of Curators of Central College, Fayette, Missouri, for a number of years and has held other important offices.

Dr. J. M. Crebs, Mo. '91, Nelsonville, Mo., hopes that through the Alumni Quarterly he may learn something of classmates he has not seen since graduation.

Dr. Jefferson D. Dorbandt, Mo. '91, has now retired; is living in Monrovia, Calif. He has been county and city Health Officer in Lampsasus City and Mayor, 1905-09.


Dr. Charles W. Beasley, Mo. '94, is in general practice in Lyndon, Kans., and has been the County Health Officer for the past five years.

Dr. Sandor Horwitz, Mo. '95, is connected with the Illinois State Department of Public Health, holding the position of District Health Superintendent, Peoria, Ill. Dr. Horwitz is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States since 1917; Member and Fellow of the American Public Health Association, 1923 and 1930; President of the John C. Proctor Hospital Medical Staff, 1928.

Dr. James W. Helton, Mo. '97, is local surgeon for the A. T. & S. F. Railroad at Colony, Kans.

Dr. Thomas M. Dorbandt, Mo. '98, of San Antonio, Tex., was one of the founders of the Medical and Surgical Memorial Hospital and Chairman of its Board of Trustees. He has held the presidency of a number of Medical Associations and of the San Antonio Board of Health, and is now president of the Texas Neurological Society.

Dr. D. S. Boles, '01, has been in general practice in Ava, Ill., but tending to limit his work to diseases of women.

Dr. Joseph A. Hodam, '02, Excelsior Springs, Mo., writes that he has just completed a series of scientific and philosophical essays under the heading of "Studies in Psycho-Physics."

Dr. Charles E. Guhman, '03, is on the visiting staff of St. Johns Hospital, St. Louis, and physician in charge of the German St. Vincent Orphan Home where his father and three brothers gave their services for 78 years, all graduates of Washington University and the old schools included by it.

Dr. H. W. Dickerson, '04, of San Diego, Calif., was formerly in practice in Missouri—for 25 years. His son has entered Washington University School of Medicine this fall.

Dr. Alexander Earle Horwitz, '04, is Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, St. Louis University Medical School; Director of Orthopedics
in the Homer Phillips Hospital (Colored); Fellow, American College of Surgeons and American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons.

Dr. T. A. Lawler, '06, has been practicing in Taylorville, Ill. with interest chiefly in general surgery at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. George Bruce Lemmon, '07, a Fellow of the American College of Medicine; Consultant in Internal Medicine for the Frisco Railway Hospital and for the Federal Hospital for Defective Delinquents, and a staff member of St. Johns and other hospitals in Springfield, Mo. Dr. Lemmon writes, "The Quarterly will be highly appreciated. When you get ready for Alumni items I shall be glad to cooperate and think I can inform you pretty thoroughly as to the class of '07."

Dr. Harry Sandperl, '08, is Instructor in Surgery in St. Louis University School of Medicine and Associate Surgeon to Active Staff and Chief Surgeon of the Surgical Clinic, Jewish Hospital of St. Louis.


Dr. L. O. Frech, '10, Decatur, Ill., is a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics; member of the House of Delegates, Illinois State Medical Society and alternate delegate to the American Medical Association; Past President of the Decatur Medical Society. Published: "Present Status of Immunization Against Contagious Diseases" in the March 1937 issue of the Illinois State Medical Journal.

Robert M. Hardaway, M. D., '10, Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A. and chief of the Medical Service at Fitzsimmons Hospital, Denver, Colo., has sent his son to Washington University, entering the Junior class of the Medical School this fall.

Dr. William G. Atwood, '11, Carrollton, Mo.; President of the Carroll County Medical Society; County Health Officer; owns and operates a six bed hospital.

From Everett, Washington: Dr. John F. Beatty, '11, has sent his son John H. Beatty to Washington University to enter the first year class of the School of Medicine.

Dr. H. A. Brandes, '12, is the attending Internist at St. Alexis Hospital and the Bismarck Hospital, Bismarck, North Dakota. He is First Vice-President of the North Dakota State Medical Association.

Charles Francis De Garis, M.D. '12: A.B. Wisconsin '15; A.M. Johns Hopkins '26, and Ph.D. '28; is Professor of Anatomy at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. Dr. De Garis was section editor on Anatomy for Webster's New International Dictionary, 2nd Edition; associate editor Vertebrate Embryology, Biological Abstracts.

Dr. Jonas C. Kopelowitz, '13, after practicing medicine 22 years in St. Louis is now in the practice of Internal Medicine in Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. G. D. Kettelkamp, '14, was appointed resident physician at Koch Hospital in 1925 and has been
superintendent since 1929. He has published numerous papers on tuberculosis and in 1936 "Collapse Therapy in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Southern Medical Journal, September number.

Dr. F. F. Alsup, '15 conducts the Alsup Clinic in Honolulu and has associated with him Drs. W. E. Alsup, E. M. Howarth, and A. O. French. Recent appointments: Surgeon on the Charity Service, Queen's Hospital and Children's Hospital.

Dr. O. F. Bradford, '15, Columbia, Mo. writes that he is State Pediatrician, giving post-graduate courses to physicians in Missouri.

Dr. Earl C. Sage, '16, Omaha, Nebr., is Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University of Nebraska College of Medicine; President of Staff, Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Omaha, Nebr.; Chairman of Maternal and Child Health Committee, Nebraska State Medical Society. He has published "Missed Abortion — a Hematoma Mole," Am. Jour. Obst. and Gyn., July 1937, pp. 163-65.

Dr. Henry S. Brookes, Jr., '17, St. Louis, is the author of "A Textbook of Surgical Nursing." C. V. Mosby Co., Publisher.


Dr. E. A. Baumgartner, '19, Newark, New York, has been pathologist for the Newark State School since December 1932, and does consulting work in general medicine in Newark. He is president of the Wayne County Medical Society for 1937-38. He has published "Trichinosis, Report of two cases with Eosinophiles in the Stool," Jour. Lab. & Clin. Med., 1937.

Dr. W. H. Geistweit, Jr., '19, San Diego, Calif., is a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of California; secretary of the Board of Trustees, University of Redlands; Instructor, Mercy Hospital School of Nursing.

Dr. B. L. Adelsberger, '20, practices Genito-urinary surgery in Peoria, Ill.

Clifton H. Briggs, M.D., '20 is Attending Surgeon in the Huntington Memorial and St. Lakes Hospital, Pasadena, Calif; Attending Surgeon, Los Angeles General Hospital.

Warren H. Cole, M.D., '20, began his duties as Professor of Surgery in the University of Illinois at Chicago, September 1, 1937.

Dr. I. M. Chamberlain, '21, is limiting his practice to Pediatrics, and is an Associate in the Pediatric Department, University of Illinois.

Oliver W. Lohr, M.D. '21, is the Director of Laboratories (clinical pathology) in three hospitals in Saginaw, Michigan.

Dr. Leon G. Campbell, '22, is practicing internal medicine, and is a member of the senior medical staff of the Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. Gilbert L. Chamberlain, '22, is the local surgeon for the M. K. T. Railroad at New Franklin, Mo.

Oliver Abel, Jr., M.D., '23, is Assistant in Clinical Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine.

Dr. M. J. Bierman, '23, states, "I have not done much, but I have
helped the faculty know more about medicine from the economic viewpoint, maybe.”

Petronio Alava, M.D., ’23, is visiting surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Frank L. Abbey, ’24, Hartford, Conn., was recently appointed psychiatrist on the staff of the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat.

Dr. Roy F. Baskett, ’24, is the internist of the J. E. Smith Clinic, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

Dr. George P. Bailey, ’25, Denver, Colo., is President of the Jefferson County Public Health and Tuberculosis Association; secretary to the staff of St. Anthony’s Hospital. Special interests: rheumatic disease, allergy and tuberculosis. Diversions: trout fishing and recently, golf.

Adolphus A. Berger, M.D., ’25, San Francisco, Calif., was Autopsy Surgeon of the City and County of San Francisco, 1927-33. He is in general practice.

Dr. James L. Benepe, ’26, St. Paul, Minnesota, is a member of the active staff of Bethesda, Children’s, St. Lukes, and Aneker Hospitals. He has visited medical institutions in a recent tour and returns with a still higher opinion of his Alma Mater.

Dr. Louie N. Claiborn, ’27, is in private practice of general surgery; Clinical Instructor in Surgery, Yale School of Medicine; Instructor in Surgery, Yale School of Nursing.

H. F. Easom, M.D., ’27, was appointed October 1, 1935, Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene, North Carolina State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Wilford F. Hall, ’28, was graduated from the School of Aviation Medicine in 1935. Since, he has been serving as Flight Surgeon, Captain, U. S. A. in the Army flying field, Randolph Field, Tex.

Dr. John Spencer Harter, ’28, is Surgeon in the Mississippi State Sanatorium, located at Sanatorium, Miss.

Dr. Laurence L. Howard, ’28, Great Falls, Mont., is practicing general surgery and especially urology. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, 1936. Recipient of the Medical record honor certificate from the College.

Dr. Elbert Dwight Apple, ’29, is practicing radiology, Greensboro, N. Carolina.

Dr. Grace Edwards Barar, ’29, has been in India since 1931 in charge of Frances Newton Hospital, Ferezepur, Punjab, 1932-36. Married Dec. 15, 1936 to Mr. U. S. Barar, Professor of History, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, U. P., India. Now in private general practice in Allahabad, serving on the staff of the Congress Hospital as visiting gynecologist.

Dr. Clyde F. Browning, ’29, is in general practice in Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Donald T. Chamberlin, ’30, has been recently appointed to the Senior Staff of the Lahey Clinic in the Gastroenterological Department, Boston, Mass.

Mary Townsend De Motte, M. D., ’30, says she is in general practice in Phillipsburg, Kans., and likes it.

Dr. Henry Durst, ’30, has been in general practice since 1934 in Fulton, Mo.; specialty is surgery. Member of the Consulting Staff of State Hospital No. 1; on visiting Staff of the Callaway County Hospital, Pres-
ident of the Callaway County Medical Society for 1937.

Dr. David T. Betsui, '31, is practicing in Hanapepe, Kauai, Hawaii. He has his own hospital accommodating twelve patients.

Dr. Orville R. Clark, '31, is practicing surgery at Topeka, Kans. since 1933, associated with Dr. W. M. Mills.

Dr. J. Robert Cochran, '31, Fort Worth, Texas, is practicing medicine and surgery: holds appointments on the staff of St. Joseph's Methodist and City and County Hospitals.

Drs. W. B. and Julia Lindsay Adams, '32, '33, Indianapolis, Ind., send news of the former having taken a residency in anesthesia at the Methodist Hospital and the latter interested in home pediatrics with a year-old, black eyed boy as her only patient.

Dr. W. Lawrence Daves, '32, began practice October, 1935 at Evansville, Ind., doing general surgery after three and a half years internship at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md., the last year serving as resident surgeon. He is on the associate staff at the Deaconess and St. Mary's Hospitals, Evansville, Ind.

Dr. Russell D. Harris, '32, has been on active duty as Reserve Officer of the Medical Corps of the Army for the last three and one-half years. Now serving as assistant to the Surgeon, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Courtney N. Hamlin, M.D., '32, is Assistant Medical Director of the Rockford Municipal Sanitarium, Rockford, Ill. Expects to enter private practice in internal medicine about the first of the year.

Dr. Willard T. Barnhart, '33, is associated with Dr. J. H. Sanford in the practice of urology, St. Louis, Mo.

Russell John Blattner, M.D., '33, is Instructor in Pediatrics, Washington University School of Medicine.

Dr. Frank K. Bosse, '33, Atchison, Kans., is Division Surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Physician to the Kansas State Orphans' Home.

Dr. Francisco M. Canseco, '33, Laredo, Tex., is secretary of the Webb County Medical Society, and member of the staff of Mercy Hospital, Laredo.

Dr. Helen M. Aff, '34, has accepted a position as Resident of the Out-Patient Department of the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. The position gives opportunities for the study of both ambulatory and house patients, teaching of medical students in the University of Pennsylvania and some research work through the Wisconsin Evaporated Milk Fund. Spent six weeks in Europe this summer.

Dr. Carl Birk, '34, is House Surgeon for the Wabash Employees Hospital Association, Decatur, Ill.

Dr. Leonard F. Bush, '34, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa.

Dr. Everett E. Hammonds, '34, is in the practice of internal medicine, Birmingham, Mich.

Dr. Mary Caroline Abney, '35, has been appointed for the second year as Resident Pediatrician in the Brandywine Hospital, Marshallton, Del.

Dr. Don L. Bishop, '35, has accepted a position with the Fisher
Body Division of the General Motors Corporation in Flint, Mich.

Dr. Frank K. Belsley, '35, is Resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Bert Bradford, Jr., '35, is Assistant Resident in Surgery at the University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Herbert Raymond Atherton, '36, is House Physician in the Missouri Pacific Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. M. Berkowitz, '36, has been on CCC duty since July last as camp physician, Company 1739, Willow Springs, Mo.

Dr. Lawrence Breslow, '36, is an interne in the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. F. Callihan, '36, is engaged in private practice in Willow Springs, Mo.

Dr. F. Richard Crouch, '36, Denver, Colo., is Resident in Medicine in the Colorado General Hospital for 1937-38.

Dr. Bernard Charles Adler, '37, is holding a junior internship at the St. Louis City Hospital beginning July of the present year.

Dr. Samuel Mason Day, '37, announces his passing the Alabama Board Examinations.

Dr. Joseph Anthony Fiorito, '37, has a twenty months appointment in Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology in the New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Henry C. Gehrand, '37, is interning at the St. Louis City Hospital.
Students

ADDRESSES ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

The following is taken from an interesting communication received from Walter Baumgarten, '39. The proposal of an extra-curricular course on medical history was formulated in the class of 1939.

This fall a movement has been started to reintroduce an extra-curricular series of lectures concerning the historical and cultural background of medicine. This series will consist of monthly meetings, and the talks will be given by those members of the medical faculty and profession whose interest, knowledge and cooperation may be obtained.

Student interest in such a series has been the reason for this new movement, and attendance at meetings will measure the success and determine the continuance of the talks. It is proposed that the lectures be given in the "after-dinner-talk" method, following a supper at the Medical School starting at 6 p.m., in order that the talk may last from about 6:45 to 7:45 p.m. Topics and lecturers will be announced directly to the classes, and to the faculty and alumni through the Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly.

The interest of alumni and faculty is keenly desired, and their contributions as lecturers, advisers and listeners will be most welcome.

JACKSON JOHNSON PRIZE SCHOLARSHIPS

By the will of Mr. Jackson Johnson, a member of the Corporation of the University from 1919 to 1929, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were given to the Medical School, the income to be used to aid worthy and desirable students in their medical education.

Until last year the income from the Jackson Johnson Fund was used for fellowship grants and loans to needy students. Beginning with the session 1936-37 a part of the income from this Fund has been set aside to provide a few scholarships of a new type, viz., to cover tuition and, where needed, part living costs for especially gifted students. The awards are based on
scholarship and personal fitness irrespective of financial need, though in fixing the amount of the stipend the economic status of the recipient is considered. For the present the awards may not be less than $300 and no more than $1000 each. The amount of each award is not made public. Initial awards of these scholarships are restricted to applicants for admission to the first year class, and provided the performance of the scholarship is maintained on a high level, the award may be renewed, within the available income from the Fund.

Four Jackson Johnson Scholarships were awarded for the year 1937-38 to the following members of the first year class: Roy Edwin Ahrens, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon Sparks Letterman, St. Louis, Mo.; Vergil Nelson Slee, Coldwater, Mich.; Souther Fulton Tompkins, Lexington, Va.

The Jackson Johnson Scholarships are intended only for exceptionally gifted students. Announcements concerning them may be had by addressing the Dean of the Medical School. Applications for 1938-39 scholarships should be filed with the Dean of the Medical School before February 1, 1938.
Letters

From Lloyd O. Holmes, '19: “We, in the backwoods, are always hungry for what is new in diagnosis and treatment, especially. A sort of “Critical review of what is new in diagnosis and treatment in Pediatrics at Washington U. (or Surgery or Medicine, etc.)” appearing once a year would be, in my estimation, wonderful. I’d far rather see the space filled up with a review like that than all cluttered up with what I might have published or done in the past few years. If anything I say or do or publish is good everybody will know it anyhow. Good luck to what looks like the first break for the medical alumni.”

The following is taken from Dr. W. A. Young’s letter of July 1, 1937: “Please find enclosed a check for $2.00 to be used for benefits of the Washington University Alumni Association. I gave the Alumni Association $15.00 a few years ago and they informed me that they had changed their ideas about collecting money from the alumni and refunded me the money.

I was graduated from the Medical Department, Washington University on March 10, 1892. My class was the second class to graduate from the Medical Department of Washington University and the last class to graduate from the old building which was at 7th and Clark Aves. (St. Louis Medical College). Thirty-four started with our class and fifteen of these graduated. We had splendid instructors at that time. Our classes were small but that gave us a great advantage over crowded classes. Most of my classmates have “passed on.” I know of only three or four that are living.
PLEASE CONTRIBUTE NEWS
for the Quarterly and Information for the Alumni Office
by filling in this form, detaching the sheet and mailing it
to the Editor

Full name (print) ........................................................................................................
Class of .............
Office address: number and street, town and state ...........................................

Membership in medical and other scientific societies and offices held ..................................
Field of work (as general practice, ophthalmology, public health, pathology, teaching, investigation, etc.) ..................................

Connection with hospitals and schools ........................................................................

Army and Navy (branch and rank) ............................................................................
Papers published in present year (title, journal, volume, pages, and date) ..............

Books published (give full title, publisher, place, date, number of pages, illustrations) .................................................................

(OVER)
Editor or associate editor of medical or other scientific journal. Election to honorary societies (name of society and date of election). Honorary degrees, citations, medals, prizes.

Member of scientific expedition, medical survey

Recipient of fellowship or of grant-in-aid of investigation

Connection with or activity in any other province of medicine not covered by the above

Have you a son or daughter entering the School next year?

Recent marriage—name, date and place

Recent birth—sex, date
Death—name, class, date of death, place

Write a letter of 200-250 words to the Quarterly for publication.

Please donate to the Library of the School of Medicine copies of books and reprints of papers you have published. You will confer a benefit to the Library and help to establish a record of the literary contributions of our graduates.

Mailed (date)