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McDowell’s Two Medical School Buildings

On the south bank of Chouteau Pond: Medical Department of Kemper College (tower), center; Medical Department of the State University (octagon) to the left. Photograph by E. Boehl, 1850. Courtesy of the St. Louis Public Library.
LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

On June 3 and 4, the Medical School invites its graduates back for the two days program of Clinics and Demonstrations it has arranged for them. The Association's Committee is pleased with the program. It is diversified, and we believe you will find it of interest from the standpoint of practical medicine in the Clinics and scientific research in the Demonstrations.

Our annual Banquet, at which the Medical Alumni Association will entertain the Senior Class, will be held at Hotel Chase the night of June 4. High-lights of the evening will be the presentation of the Robert J. Terry Portrait and Lecture Fund, short talks by Chancellor Throop, Dr. Terry, Dean Shaffer and your president. A thirty minute “skit” will be presented by the Senior Class, preparation for which is well under way. Thus we have allowed ample time for the exchange of greetings with your classmates. If you cannot attend, we will greatly appreciate a personal greeting by mail or by telegraph. The price per plate for graduates of the last five years will be $1, and for the older alumni it will be $2.25. Faculty members who are not alumni are cordially invited to attend.

Our Association is justly proud of maintaining a certain program of activities but is always desirous of enlarging this, at least in keeping with its growth in membership. An important part of this program is financial, made possible through the payment of dues by the members. A Student Loan Fund was inaugurated in 1925, and now amounts to $1285. An Alumni Scholarship Fund enables us to grant a scholarship of $100 each year to a medical student for excellence in work. In addition, we contribute $300 annually toward the cost of maintaining the Alumni Room and the Secretary at the School.

Last, but not least, we would appreciate your membership dues of $2. However, do not let this deter you from attending the Banquet.

LOUIS H. JORSTAD, President.

DETACH AND MAIL

Dr. William G. Becke, Secretary, 3720 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.: I expect to attend the Medical Alumni Banquet, June 4, 1938.

Signed ................................................................. Class  .........

Address ...............................................................................


Tentative Program of Alumni Clinics
Organized by the Faculty of the School of Medicine
Dr. David P. Barr, Chairman of the Committee

Friday, June 3, 1938

9:00 A. M.—Clinical Staff Conference, Medical Amphitheater, Barnes Hospital.

9:00-11:30—Operative clinics in Departments of Surgery and Gynecology.

10:00-11:30—Medical Ward Rounds—Barnes Hospital. Dr. David Barr, Dr. H. L. Alexander and Staff.

Pediatrics Ward Rounds—St. Louis Children’s Hospital. Dr. Alexis Hartmann, Dr. Jean Cooke and Staff.

Demonstrations of cases and methods in Chest Service. Dr. Evarts Graham, Dr. M. F. Arbuckle, Dr. Alfred Goldman, Dr. Brian Blades, Dr. Dan Myers.

11:30-12:30—Clinical Pathological Conference—Pathological Amphitheater, 1st Floor Clinic Building. Dr. Howard A. McCordock and Staff.

In addition to these clinical activities there will be the following demonstrations and exhibits.

10:00-11:30—Department of Anatomy—4th Floor, North Building of Medical School.
   1. Age Changes in Sacro-iliac Region—Dr. Mildred Trotter.
   2. Defects of the Fifth Lumbar Vertebra—Dr. Robert Terry.

10:00-11:30—Department of Bacteriology—4th Floor, Clinic Building.
   1. Demonstration of Common and Some Uncommon Parasites. Dr. Hiromu Tsuchiya.
   2. Demonstration of Typing Methods for Pneumococcus. Dr. Louis Julianelle and Grace Mehrten.

10:00-11:30—Department of Medicine—2nd Floor, Clinic Building.
   1. Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema. Dr. H. L. Alexander and Dr. William B. Kountz.
   2. Treatment of Peripheral Vascular Disease—The Demonstration of Diagnostic Methods, Cold Room and New Apparatus. Dr. William Kountz and Dr. John Smith.

Fever Therapy Department, 3rd Floor, Barnes Hospital.

Demonstration of Apparatus and Methods, with Movie Exhibit of Results in Gonococcus Arthritis and in Chorea. Dr. Leon Bromberg and Dr. Allen Eschenbrenner.

9:00-12:30—Department of Otolaryngology—Oscar Johnson Institute.
   1. Audiometric Studies of Traumatic Deafness, Congenital Deafness and Progress of Deafness in Otosclerosis. Dr. C. C. Bunch. 8th floor.
   2. Tissue Culture of Ciliated Epithelium. Dr. Arthur W. Proetz and Marian Pfingsten. 10th floor.
3. Lesions of Lower Respiratory Tract and Esophagus. Dr. M. F. Arbuckle. 9th floor.
4. Microscopic Anatomy and Pathology of the Ear. Dr. Dorothy Wolff. 9th floor.
5. Apparatus for the Study of the Pharmacological Action of Cigarette Smoke. Dr. A. S. Harris. 8th floor.
6. Early and Late Microscopic Changes in the Mucosa of the Nose, Paranasal Sinuses and Mastoid following Infection and Chemical Irritation. The Spread and Phagocytosis of Particulate Matter in Nasal Mucous Membrane. Dr. B. J. McMahon. 9th floor.
7. Allergy as Related to Otolaryngology. Dr. F. K. Hansel. 9th floor.
8. Anatomical Demonstration of Drainage of a Superior Mediastinal Abscess. Dr. L. J. Birsner. 9th floor.
9. The Diagnosis of the Mandibular Joint Syndrome. Dr. J. B. Costen. 9th floor.
10. The Anatomy and the Surgery of the Petrous Apex. Dr. H. N. Glick. 9th floor.
11. The Pathology of the Nasal Mucous Membrane. Dr. L. W. Dean, Jr. 9th floor.

10:00-12:30—Department of Pathology—3rd Floor, Clinic Building.
Studies in Encephalitis. Dr. Howard A. McCordock and Dr. Margaret Smith.

10:00-12:30—Department of Radiology—Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.
1. Lantern Slide Exhibit of Gastrointestinal Diseases. Dr. Joseph Larimore.
2. Exhibit of Roentgenkymography. Dr. Sherwood Moore and Dr. Wendell Scott.
3. Exhibit on Laminography. Dr. Sherwood Moore and Dr. Wendell Scott.
4. Exhibit on Metabolic Cranioptathy. Dr. Sherwood Moore.

9:00-12:30—Department of Surgery—Surgical Class Room—First Floor, Rand-Johnson Building.
1. Neurosurgical Demonstrations. Dr. Ernest Sachs, Dr. Leonard Furlow and Dr. Henry Schwartz.
2. Fractures of the Hip in the Aged. Dr. Albert Key.
4. The Effect of Hyperthyroidism upon the Heart in the Aged. Dr. Duff S. Allen.
5. Demonstration of Plastic Surgical Cases. Dr. V. P. Blair, Dr. J. Barrett Brown and Dr. Louis Byars.
6. Demonstration of Thoracic Surgical Cases. Dr. Evarts Graham and Dr. Brian Blades.

12:30—Alumni are invited by the School of Medicine to Luncheon—8th Floor of Maternity Hospital.
2:00-5:00—Program—Medical Amphitheater, Barnes Hospital.

1. Experiences with Antipneumococcus Serum Reinforced with Heterophile Antibody in the Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia. Dr. Lawrence Thompson.
2. Prevention and Treatment of Tetanus by the Use of Toxoid and Antitoxin. Dr. Philip Varney.
3. The Use and Abuse of Sulphanilamide. Dr. Alexis Hartmann and Dr. Paul Hageman.
   Contact Glasses. Dr. B. Y. Alvis.
   Retinal Detachment. Dr. Lawrence Post.
5. Parenteral Fluid Administration. Movie Demonstration and Discussion. Dr. Alexis Hartmann and Dr. Stanley R. Harrison.

Saturday, June 4, 1938

9:00-1:00—Program—Medical Amphitheater, Barnes Hospital.

1. The Diagnosis of Allergy in Nose and Throat Conditions. Dr. L. W. Dean and Staff.
3. The Use of Dihydratachysterol in the Treatment of Hypocalcemic Tetany. Dr. Cyril MacBryde.
4. Radiation Therapy of Carcinoma of the Uterus. Dr. Norman Arneson.
7. Roentgenkymography. Dr. Wendell Scott.
8. Laminography. Dr. Sherwood Moore.
The Origins of the Missouri Medical College

R. J. TERRY

I. Transylvania University

Kentucky took the lead in the westward expansion of medical education when the General Assembly, in 1798, provided for the organization of Transylvania University. The Medical Department was established in 1799, but the first medical class was not graduated until 1818. There were only a few medical schools in the United States at this time, all east of the Alleghenies: University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, at Fairfield. The medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia was the oldest and most renowned. Jefferson Medical College graduated its first class in 1826.

The Medical Department of Transylvania, located in Lexington, is the source to which origins can be traced of those activities which resulted in establishing schools of medicine in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Nationally distinguished men were in its faculty: Dr. Samuel Brown, who introduced vaccination in the West; Daniel Drake, author of the great work, "Treatise on the principal diseases of the Interior valley of North America"; the fiery Charles Caldwell; the eminent surgeon, Benjamin W. Dudley; Constantine S. Rafinesque, "the eccentric naturalist."

The Transylvania School grew markedly during the presidency of Dr. Horace Holley and notwithstanding frequent dissensions in its faculty, reached the position of the second medical institution in the States. This was in the period, 1830-37.

Following the initiation of medical school teaching by Transylvania, almost a mania broke out among the leading spirits of the profession to establish other institutions in the Ohio

1 Peter, Dr. Robert. "The history of the Medical Department of Transylvania University." Prepared for publication by his daughter Miss Johanna Peter, Member of the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, 1905.
valley that would rival the success of the Lexington college. Drake, with unbounded energy and perseverance, succeeded in founding the Medical College of Ohio and later the Medical Department of Cincinnati College. The latter institution included in its brilliant faculty Joseph Nash McDowell, founder of the Missouri Medical College, and graduated John S. Moore, McDowell's lieutenant in his St. Louis enterprise. Charles Caldwell who, with Benjamin Dudley had taken a leading part in developing the Transylvania School, left Lexington to establish the Louisville Medical Institute. Because of the intense rivalry between the doctors at this formative period in the history of medical education, the belief has arisen that personal ambition and the prospect of lucrative practice were the only motives in starting a new medical school. That self interest was the dominating spirit which brought into existence many of the schools of the last century there can be no doubt, and that schools with such origins and controlled by the rule of selfish motives were of short life, there is abundant evidence. But there were two fundamental reasons for establishing schools of medicine west of the mountains which were apparent and urgent.

It should be recalled that at the time when the zeal to found medical schools was growing in the West, westward emigration from the Atlantic states, north and south, was in full force. The numbers crossing the mountains were augmented by emigration from Europe. Revolutions in Germany, insurrections among the principalities of Italy, troubles in Ireland, were conditions that drove families to cross the ocean to the States and sent boatloads of the new arrivals down the Ohio, to the Mississippi valley and beyond. In the year 1830 foreign immigrants numbered 538,381; in 1840, 1,427,337. These immigrants were exposed to unfamiliar conditions of life on the frontiers, to physical injury and disease. The need of more doctors to care for the rapidly growing population in the West was acute.

A second fundamental reason for planting medical schools in the west at the time under consideration was the great difficulty met with in inducing eastern doctors to follow the stream

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of emigrants and remain in the new country, as well as the obstacles that prevented many young men in the West from getting the training for medicine in Philadelphia, later to practice in their homes. Drake complains of the situation in his attempts to recruit faculties for the Ohio schools: some of those who came from the East would not remain long, and those who stayed were not always the most promising timber. Under these circumstances, the solution of the problem, how to supply doctors for the West, was to train doctors in the West and therefore to organize and operate schools of medicine in the interior states.

An element that entered into the problem of establishing medical schools in the West was the question of their location. Much was said about the futility of trying to build up a school in a small town lacking clinical facilities and sources of anatomical material. Towns whose location was away from the larger water courses were regarded as unfavorable to success in developing a school. Lexington, however, had met with success and held an enviable position until internecine warfare disintegrated and scattered its faculty. Dr. Charles Caldwell, one of the founders of the Transylvania School, wrote: "The fancy that the Great School of the West can be any longer maintained in an inland village, noted only for a few manufactured and agricultural products, and a little country business is preposterous. No; there are in the Mississippi valley but three places; where a great school of medicine can be reared and perpetuated, as an honor to the country, and a blessing to its inhabitants—Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—and for many and weighty reasons, the first of these has a decided superiority to the other two."

These were some of the vital questions involved in the beginnings of systematic medical teaching in the West in the period 1818 to 1840. Transylvania was the first courageous pioneer that strove to meet the problem of supplying doctors for the frontier, soon to be followed by efforts to erect schools in Cincinnati, Louisville and finally St. Louis; efforts prolonged through years of vicissitudes before permanent, worthy institutions were established.

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3 Caldwell, Charles. "To the people of Kentucky." No date, probably 1837.
In 1840 Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, a graduate of Transylvania, brother-in-law of Daniel Drake and his ally in the bitter struggles to plant a school in Ohio, departed from Cincinnati to start the “Great School of the West” in St. Louis, one of the cities prophesied by Caldwell. In McDowell’s first faculty of five members, three had taken their degrees at Transylvania and one other, Dr. John S. Moore was a graduate of the Medical Department of Cincinnati College. The influence of Transylvania had extended west of the Mississippi.

II. Kemper College

The Reverend Jackson Kemper, as first Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, had met difficulties in persuading ministers to come west of the Mississippi River. Many who responded seemed ill adapted to the work. Also, some of the places where missionary work was started were abandoned for lack of ministers. Because of these circumstances, it was the fervent wish of Dr. Kemper⁴ to place an educational institution in the West which could train young men for the ministry and provide also instruction for those seeking a collegiate education. The location preferred was St. Louis because of its commanding position in the Mississippi valley and its promise of rapid and extensive growth. Dr. Kemper succeeded in obtaining funds in the East⁵ sufficient to purchase grounds and erect buildings; the college, founded in 1830, was incorporated by legislative act in 1837. The name proposed by Bishop Kemper for the new institution was “Missouri College”; “but this was objected to in the legislature as interfering with a contemplated state university.”⁶ “Kemper College” was substituted in the application to the legislature in the absence of the Bishop who was away and could not be consulted. The act of the legislature,

⁴Jackson Kemper was born 1789 in Dutchess County, New York; died Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin 1870. Ordained Deacon, 1811; Priest, 1812. Preached for 20 years in Philadelphia. Elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest (Missouri and Indiana) 1835. Rector, Christ Church, St. Louis until 1840. Transferred, 1844, to See comprised of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Elected Bishop of Wisconsin, 1868.

⁵The amount was raised in 20 days “through the pious liberality of Eastern Churchmen, originally subscribing the sum of $20,000 to start it.” Jour. Proc. Primary Convention. Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Missouri, held in Christ Church, St. Louis, Nov. 16, 1840.

⁶The Spirit of Missions, 2: 89, 1836.
passed January 6, 1836, states the powers and university privileges of the Institution and establishes it near the city of St. Louis. The location is described as a track of 125 acres on the highest elevation within five miles of St. Louis; a manuscript at Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, dated December, 1883, mentions that “grounds embraced 125 acres, with a coal mine on a portion of it.” The site today is Kemper Park, in the region of Kingshighway and Arsenal Street, near the eastern part of which stands the new Southwest High School. Building was begun soon after November 29, 1836; the corner stone was laid May 29, 1837. The college included a three story brick, main edifice having two ells and a connecting part with a large gallery between and giving entrance. There was a dormitory provided and several smaller houses for the accommodation of help.

A Board of Trustees was organized, of which Bishop Kemper was President, and was further constituted by the President of the College, Reverend S. A. Crane (later succeeded by Reverend E. Carter Hutchinson), Reverend Peter R. Minard, Secretary, Edward Tracy, Esq., Treasurer, and

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8 From The Spirit of Missions, v. VI, facing p. 94. March 1841. The author is indebted to The National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, through The Reverend Franklin J. Clark, Secretary, for this source illustration and the privilege of reprinting it for the present purpose.
representative citizens, among whom in the list are such well known St. Louis names as Henry von Phul, Robert Wash, Wilson P. Hunt, N. P. Taylor. Among the foremost supporters of this educational project was Colonel John O'Fallon. When the College began instruction, its faculty was small, but in 1842, with the addition of its Medical Department, numbered seventeen. The catalogue for the academical year 1842-3 shows a Faculty of Arts, consisting of nine members, and a Faculty of Medicine of ten members. Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell and Dr. John DeWolfe were on both faculties.

Besides the Academical Department in the College there was a Preparatory Department to which "Pupils are admitted into the younger classes . . . as soon as they have attained sufficient maturity of mind to commence with advantage the elementary branches of an English education." The course of instruction in the Preparatory School extended over a generous range of subjects and it may justly be inferred, offered a thorough discipline: algebra and trigonometry, Virgil and Ovid, Xenophon and the Greek Testament, St. Mark's Gospel, elements of chemistry and botany, and much study of the English language and literature.

Students were admitted to the College on passing an examination in the subjects represented in the curriculum of the Preparatory Department and no encouragement was given to applicants whose previous training was superficial. The prescribed course of four years' study in the College was a model of the classical curriculum: mathematics, Latin and Greek and very little of anything else. But, "in addition to the above courses of studies, all the classes have weekly exercises in English composition and declamation, and Seniors always deliver original essays. Particular attention is also paid throughout the course to recitations in the Historical books of the Holy Scriptures and the Greek Testament, which are accompanied by familiar lectures. In the study of the ancient classics, a decided preference is given to the cheap but accurate editions of the German press."

Concerning the pupils' living conditions, the catalogue states: "The students generally sleep in spacious and well ventilated dormitories, which command some of the most extensive and beautiful views in the western country . . . . They also
sit down in small sections, at separate tables, in a common
dining hall where everything is assimilated, as far as possible,
to the order and comfort of a private establishment.” In the
equipment for study was a library “constantly increasing by
munificent donations from England and elsewhere . . . . valu-
able chemical apparatus, belonging to the Medical Department,
together with all the necessary preparations to illustrate the
Natural Sciences . . . .”

The annual course of study began the first Monday in Octo-
ber, and ended at Commencement, the last Thursday of July.
Public examinations were held during three days preceding
Commencement. “The annual pension has been reduced to
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars . . . . Students distinctly des-
tined for Holy Orders, and also the sons of clergymen, and
Indian youth, pay only one hundred dollars per annum . . . . It
is proper distinctly to state, that the amounts above specified,
include tuition, board, fuel, lights, use of beds and furniture,
attendance of servants, and the washing and mending of linen,
socks and handkerchiefs.”

“Convinced by long experience, that such men as the church
in the western country needs, will be but seldom spared by
the older states, the Missionary Bishop . . . . is resolved to sup-
ply the deficiency as far as possible, by training up, in the very
bosom of the country which requires their services, a succe-
sion of learned, sound and pious men, who may be sent forth,
invested with every commanding qualification, to collect and
count the flock of Christ’s Holy and Catholic Fold in the midst
of the storms of error which disperse them . . . .”9 With this
objective, a Theological Department had been founded, and a
Professor of Theology chosen, assisted in his duties by the
President of the College and the Professors of the Academical
Department. Only candidates for Holy Orders were admitted
as theological students; the course extended from two to three
years.

Such, in brief, were the purposes, organization and physical
equipment of the institution to which a medical department
was added in 1840, under the provisions of a university
charter, through the leadership of Joseph Nash McDowell.

9 Catalogue of the officers and students of Kemper College for the
academical year 1842-3, p. 22. New Era Office, St. Louis, 1843.
The period of existence of Kemper College was short and its termination in 1845 carried bitter disappointment to its originator, faculty and to its many supporters in St. Louis and the East. The provision of more space and equipment necessitated by the increasing number of students brought the College into debt, which, during the presidency of Reverend E. C. Hutchinson, notwithstanding the utmost economy and self sacrifice on his part and on that of the faculty amounted in 1845 to $17,500. Bishop Kemper had resigned his charge of the Diocese in 1843 and removed to Wisconsin, to be succeeded by Bishop C. I. Hawks. A national financial stringency prevailed, and funds to liquidate the college debt could not be raised. President Hutchinson resigned January 15, 1845 and Kemper College closed its doors April 1 of the same year. Every effort was made to save the property, but without success and the grounds and buildings were sold at public auction, November 4, 1845, for $1250. The purchase was made by the St. Louis County Court for the purpose of using the buildings for an almshouse. The library of the College was bought for $1000 for Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minnesota. Bishop Hawks, speaking before the Convention a few days after the closing of Kemper College, and voicing his discouragement said: “It is the first broad footprint of the first Missionary Bishop west of the Mississippi, and was intended for the whole valley.”

**III. The Medical Department of Kemper College**

St. Louis, the western center of the fur trade, had a population of 16,469 in 1840, when McDowell came to the city to build his school. How far did St. Louis fulfill the conditions enunciated by Charles Caldwell as essential to success in developing a great institution? If the population was not as large as that of Cincinnati, it was not small for a western town and was growing by leaps and bounds with the influx of immigrants from the East. Its commercial life was at a high peak of activity, stimulated by river trade and pressed with the outfitting and supplying of exploring expeditions and families on their way to the West and Southwest. The St. Louis Medical Society had been incorporated in 1837, with Dr.

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10 Weekly Reveille, St. Louis, November 10, 1845.
11 Nashotah Scholiast, ibid., p. 58.
Bernard J. Farrar president; in the same year the Western Academy of Natural Sciences was initiated by Dr. George Engelmann and Dr. Adolphus Wislizenus. The City Hospital had been established and clinical facilities could be counted upon; there was no medical school in operation with which to divide those facilities so necessary in teaching medicine. The want of medical schools was felt by the inhabitants of western towns. Schools of medicine, it was said, regarded each other as rivals, when really all are not enough to supply the demand for physicians. McDowell's enterprise was a welcome contribution to the city's institutions and was a progressive step in metropolitan development. Faith in the undertaking of planting a medical school in St. Louis is expressed in the first Circular of the medical Faculty of Kemper College: "... although we may not be among those who will reap the advantages of the labors of the profession at this point, still we believe the destiny of St. Louis in medicine is not to be equalled by any position in Western America."

The time was one of great activity throughout the United States, although business was suffering from the panic of 1837 following land speculations. Texas had won independence, and settlers, foreigners as well as Americans, were flocking to it. The Harrison-Van Buren presidential campaign was in progress, with Whig newspapers picturing log cabins and repeating the slogan "The hard cider, hard working and hard fighting candidate"; retelling the stories of the battle of Tippecanoe, of the Intercourse with Tecumseh and the Prophet. It was the period of reforms of prison and almshouse management, of the growth of charitable societies, of the abolitionist writers of New England. "It was but the other day," wrote Emerson, "that the brave Lovejoy gave his breast to the bullets of a mob, for the rights of free speech and opinion, and died when it was better not to live." In Missouri, Thomas Reynolds was the successful candidate for governor. Joseph Smith, Jr. had been arrested for high treason and other crimes against the State, had escaped and the Mormons were on their

12 The Medical Department of St. Louis University was established in 1836 and a faculty appointed. Courses of instruction were first offered in 1841-42 according to our present available evidence.

way to found Nauvoo. The St. Louis New Era of April 7, 1840, announced the election of John F. Darby, Mayor. Letters of Thomas H. Benton and speeches of Daniel Webster appear published in full. Albert Koch's famous Missouri Mastodon skeleton was on exhibition in his museum. Buffalo tongues were advertised for sale in the markets. Among professional cards in the Commercial Bulletin, October 20, can be read: Joseph N. McDowell, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and John S. Moore, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the Medical Department of Kemper College, are associated in the practice of medicine and surgery, office, No. 41 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Notice of the fifth session of Kemper College beginning Wednesday, October 7th, is printed in the October 22 issue of the Bulletin; no mention of the date set for the opening of the first session of the Medical Department is given.

McDowell came to St. Louis in the early spring of 1840 and at once set about organizing a school and erecting a building. There is record of a 10 year lease dated April 24, 1840, P. M. Dillon, grantee to Joseph N. McDowell, of two adjacent lots extending from Cerre Street north and fronting 75 feet on the west side of 9th street. The premises had a depth east and west of about 127 feet; the north boundary divided McDowell's ground from that of Dr. Josephus Hall, a member of the first faculty of Kemper Medical School. The location has been described as a spot on the high bank overlooking Chouteau Pond on the south. The pictures of the first college edifice of McDowell's represent a large simple two story building, with a porch, and gable roof surmounted by a little tower; but of what materials the school was built, further search of old records will be necessary to discover. The corner stone was laid June 11, 1840, McDowell delivering an impressive, prophetic address.

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For this record the author is indebted to the Title Insurance Corporation of St. Louis, the courtesy of Mr. McCune Gill and Mr. A. L. Hunt.

An address delivered on laying the corner stone of the Medical Department of Kemper College, by Joseph N. McDowell, M.D., Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. Late Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy in the Cincinnati College, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Kemper College, St. Louis, June 11, 1840. St. Louis: Churchill and Harris, Printers, 1840.
From the address which extended to 16 printed pages, we quote the following:

Opening sentence: "Long, we hope, will this day be remembered by the city of St. Louis."

P. 4. "The vast population which is coming from Europe and from the eastern and northern portions of our continent, and pressing to the south and west, has but commenced to flow in upon us. Like the lightning and the wind in the storm, we as pioneers, have been driven forward to hew out and prepare the way, while the heavy rain and flood of population is to follow. And in view of the future we as little dream of what is to succeed, of the power and influence that is to congregate here and around us, as our fathers did when they stood on the banks of our mighty river, and supposed its giant waters would only be disturbed by the floating barge or the Indian canoe.

P. 5. "That this vast and yet sparsely populated country is to be the great bread-growing portion of our continent, there can not be a doubt, and as the soil is cultivated and commerce increases, so will cities rise, and when the land ceases to be productive, they must decline.

P. 8. "And no nation or people has ever been successful in building great institutions of learning who have not with energy encouraged the talent, the native talent of their country, and whose vigor in the prosecution of the work has not been equal to the power and intellect they would employ;

For the sluggard's brow the laurel never grows,
Renown is not the child of indolent repose.

"The names of Rush, Shippen, Barton and Wister, are written on the brightest scroll of medicine, and succeeding them, the same immortality will hallo those of Jackson, Chapman, McLelland and others, who are still active and on the stage. And as the tide of nations rolled on and the billow broke over our mountains, and descended into our valley, soon we see an institution planted in the wilderness. It was thought then by some premature, but its success has been unparalleled and its growth vigorous and onward, and some of the brightest ornaments of medicine have risen and adorned, and still shed lustre on her halls. (The reference is probably to Transylvania. R. J. T.).

"It is the genius and energy of the people and the teachers of the place, which is consecrated and dedicated to the profession; and when that spirit departs, the sceptre is forever transferred.

P. 10. "It is not so much the men or the institutions which act in their elevation, as the genius and energy which gives birth to them. Great men in every age and nation have risen in times of turbulence and passion, and are carried upward and onward by the whirlwind, that would have fallen without a trait of character worthy of notice, without a deed worthy to be recorded, had not the force of circumstances made them what they were.

P. 11. It was vice, anarchy, infuriated passion and misrule, which made Bonaparte the Emperor, while predominate virtue and an honest
love of liberty, developed the character of our immortal Washington. Had Napoleon lived in America, he would have been despised for his tyranny; while George Washington, if in France, would have been the victim of his virtue and would have fallen by the bloody guillotine a martyr on the altar of liberty, and been buried in the ruins of his country.

P. 13. "We hold the man as a traitor to his country, and recreant to the high trust transmitted to him, and sealed by the blood of his fathers, who would refuse to extend a fostering hand to any and every effort that has for its aim the education of any part or portion of our country. And, in founding a school of medicine in our city, we feel assured we shall be sustained by the good wishes of our people, and, as far as our country's circumstances will allow, receive their earnest encouragement. Why should we not have a school of medicine in St. Louis? It will not only bring to our city large sums of money, and enhance greatly our interest, in a pecuniary point of view, but it will add to our common stock of knowledge, warm up and excite our citizens, and give an impulse to learning in all its departments. This surely cannot be a prejudice, but an advantage that could not otherwise be obtained.

P. 14. "Shall our rich and almost boundless territory go unexplored, except by men from distant lands, or shall we educate our sons for the task? Shall our beautiful prairies waste their sweets in a desert air, or forever go untrodden by our educated children? Shall our mineral resources, the richest on the globe, go unexplored, and left to sleep in silence, undisturbed by the energies of our people? There are just around us, as all nature and experience testifies, truths of vast importance which remain undiscovered, truths which have never risen on the horizon of the human understanding; . . . . Let us then encourage our sons, and as their tastes or inclination leads them, lend them our fostering care.

P. 16. "The roses which we have planted in the wilderness will bud afresh in every future generation. The balm which takes root here will be gathered by every age to heal the nations that follow us, and St. Louis will be the Gilead of our beautiful valley.

"But to advance the great interest of any people or institution, however, there should be a steady, persevering cooperation in the work; and while a great work is in suspense, each man should be found at his post, applying himself to his duty. The professor should assiduously labor in his department, and the people should give that support which will soothe him in his toil."

Last paragraph of the Address. "Our motto must be—peace, and to our posts. People, Trustees and Professors, each to your respective duties, . . . ."

At the time of laying the corner stone it can be inferred from a statement in the catalogue of Kemper College for 1840-41, that the building would be ready for occupancy when the course was to commence the first Monday in November: "An
amphitheatre is now under contract, and will be finished by the first of October, which will contain four hundred pupils. . . . "

The first equipment for teaching must have been very simple, yet it is remarkable that in the short time following McDowell’s coming, sufficient apparatus was obtained and arranged, and material collected for use by the opening of the session. The Circular of 1840-41 states: "The present facilities of the School, although they may be considered justly—in point of apparatus—inferior to some of the older institutions of the country, are ample, as far as practical knowledge is required to be given. The Professor of Anatomy and Surgery has, for illustration of his lectures, a Museum which, for the purposes of teaching, is as valuable as any west of the mountains; and the supply of subjects for practical purposes of the school, is as good as can be found elsewhere.

"The Professor of Chemistry is supplied with an apparatus such as has been used by him in other institutions, and is authorized to increase his stock to an extent that will make his lectures as available and as valuable in that department, as can be found in the Union."

What of the faculty assembled by McDowell for his new institution? Men had to be recruited who possessed not only qualifications for teaching but confidence in this pioneering venture, courage and leadership. That McDowell sought men with such attributes is apparent; "We cannot boast of splendid edifices as yet" states the Circular, "nor would we, if we had them. It is not the bricks nor the mortar which make the school of medicine—our reliance is on a better and more reliable material."

**Faculty**

Joseph N. McDowell, M.D. (late Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy in the Cincinnati College), Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

J. W. Hall, M.D. (late of Kentucky), Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Hiram A. Prout, M.D. (late Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Lagrange College, Ala.), Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany.
John S. Moore, M.D. (late of Tennessee), Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics.  
John De Wolf, M.D. (late Professor of Berkshire Medical School), Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

By order of the Board, 
Geo. A. Underhill, Secretary.

The lineage of J. N. McDowell, his medical training, experiences in teaching, and with his brother-in-law Daniel Drake, his efforts in organizing medical schools, have recently been set forth in the excellent biographical article by Dr. Robert E. Schlueter in this journal.  

Dr. John S. Moore, born 1807 in Orange County, North Carolina, was a graduate (A.B., 1826; A.M., 1833) of Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky; had read medicine under Dr. G. B. Taylor of Mansfield, Kentucky and Prof. S. W. McDowell, Cincinnati; received his diploma in medicine from Cincinnati Medical College in 1836. He practiced medicine in Pulaski, Tennessee and joined McDowell, whose pupil he had been, in St. Louis, 1840. Moore worked whole heartedly to help McDowell in his enterprise and remained in the faculty of the school until after the death of his chief. He is said to have delivered the first lecture in medicine west of the Mississippi. In 1843 he was elected member of the St. Louis Medical Society and took an active part in its work and in affairs of the profession in St. Louis. Moore was second only to McDowell in the work of establishing the first medical school in St. Louis and his loyalty and energy continued in developing the institution during the rest of his life. 

Concerning two members of the first faculty, very little has been discovered in the search of the literature. Josephus W. Hall was a graduate of Transylvania 1830, as indicated in the minutes of the St. Louis Medical Society to which he was elected member April 7, 1843. A card in the Commercial Bulletin, October 7, 1840, refers to Dr. Hall’s late investigations in medicine and surgery while in Europe. John DeWolfe was a

resident of Vermont coming to St. Louis in the winter months for his teaching duties. He is referred to in the faculty roster as "Late Prof. of Berkshire Med. School" and in this connection it may be noted that several physicians entering St. Louis at this time, one of whom was Dr. J. B. Johnson, were graduated from that institution. DeWolfe's name appears in the faculty list in 1843-44, but is absent in the announcement of 1844-45 when McDowell's school joined the State University.

Dr. Hiram Augustus Prout, the distinguished palaeontologist, was appointed to the chair of materia medica and medical botany. The following references to his career are taken from the brief but accurate biographical article prepared by Gregor.18 Born near Winchester, Franklin County, Alabama, 1808, Prout studied medicine at Transylvania, receiving his degree in 1827. His thesis covered 33 quarto pages on the subject: "The Relation Between the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms," and is dedicated to Daniel Drake. He came to St. Louis prior to the year 1840, and became a charter member of the Academy of Science, of which he was elected president in 1860. The names of Dr. Prout, Dr. M. M. Maughas and Dr. Henry King are among the early writers on Missouri Geology, "three busy and successful practitioners, but men who found time, even amid the arduous duties of the physician of that age, to observe and describe the geology of their surroundings." There are good reasons for believing that a paper published privately by Dr. Prout led to the organization of the State Geological Survey of Missouri. His membership in McDowell's faculty was brief, for in 1842 Prout entered St. Louis University.

The regular lectures were announced in the first catalogue to begin the first Monday of November 1840 and terminate on the first of March. "The room for Practical Anatomy will be open during the month of October, and lectures free of expense will be delivered to the pupils in attendance"—a naive method of acquainting prospective students with the kind of teaching they could expect to receive in the regular course. Nothing was said about clinical facilities in the first announcement. It should be remembered, however, that part of the cus-

tomary training of a physician then and for many years to follow, was the tutelage in the practice of medicine given through the preceptorial system. Students were “required, before applying for the degree of M.D., to attend two full courses in the institution, or one in some respectable school, and the last in this—and to be of good moral character. If a practitioner of medicine apply, he shall give evidence of his having been in a reputable practice for three years, and have attended one course in this institution.” There was no single tuition fee for the year’s course, but fees of $15.00 were paid for tickets to entitle attendance upon the lectures of each professor—“except that of the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, who will lecture nine times a week, and whose ticket will be $20.”

In the circular of the Medical Department of Kemper College, for the year 1843-44, it is stated: “The School was founded in 1840; and in the following winter notwithstanding the Faculty labored under many disadvantages, had, forty pupils—a success far above what we anticipated. At the commencement, we graduated three pupils.” A list of the alumni of the Missouri Medical College from 1841 to 1879 is included in the Thirty-Ninth Annual Announcement of the Missouri Medical College, 1879-80. In this list appear three names in the first class to be graduated, 1841: E. S. Frazer, J. W. Hare, C. Knowles.

The first commencement of the Medical Department of Kemper College has been described by Dr. A. B. Barbee, who received his degree from this institution in 1843. The ceremony took place in the Baptist Church, February 23, 1841. The principal address was made by the Reverend S. A. Crane, A.M., President of Kemper College, on “Christian truths and motives, the surest basis and best means of education.” The following quotations may serve to indicate the spirit and thought communicated to the three graduates, the faculty and friends.

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20 Crane, S.A., A.M. Published by request of the Trustees. Saint Louis: Printed by Chambers and Knapp, pp. 18, 1841.
P. 5. “Hence to make men powerful, their intellectual faculties must be sharpened and invigorated by the most efficient discipline. They must be taught to investigate accurately, to think patiently, to abstract, to generalize, and combine, rapidly and correctly, to judge with deliberation, and to reason upon broad and comprehensive principles. And in proportion as men can do this, in the same proportion will they be able to extend the boundaries of knowledge, and accomplish useful results.”

P. 13. “Time was, when the teacher ruled his little empire with the rod of power. But now the sceptre of dominion has passed from his hands; or, if it be held, by here and there a lover of olden times, it has become feeble, and almost powerless in his grasp.”

P. 16. “Intelligence, we have already seen, will not control the impulsive principles, and keep them within the limits which are safe; either to the individual or to society. Let a free people once become thoroughly corrupt, and all the elements of violence, and rage, and desperation, will combine to form a scene of misery and ruin, terrible in proportion to the degree of intelligence to which such a people may have risen. With passions made strong by indulgence, and provoked to madness by opportunities of gratification every where within their reach; with intellectual powers strengthened by discipline, and aided by all the means of destruction which art and science can supply; with all these engines of havoc driven forward, and made fatally sure of their purpose by the vivid action of mind on mind, which the press is capable of producing, with electric swiftness through the length and breadth of the land;—the miseries which such a people would inflict on themselves, eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor man conceived. But this is our danger.”

On the conclusion of the address, a poem composed by a young lady of St. Louis, was read by C. C. Carrell, Esq., and following the presentation of diplomas by the President the ceremony was concluded by an address delivered by Dr. McDowell.

In the year 1841-42 there were 60 pupils and 13 graduates; in 1842-43 there were 75 pupils and 19 were graduated; in the session ending 1844, 100 pupils and 27 received the degree. “Thus,” states the Circular of 1843-44, “we have regularly and healthfully grown in every year, and our classes have become more and more respectable; and our School has attracted a larger share of public attention, and still deserves a larger proportion of public patronage.”

The origin and founding of the first medical school giving instruction west of the Mississippi has been briefly told. Transylvania was the progenitor, Kemper College the foster parent that encouraged McDowell’s enterprise. These were the beginnings of the Missouri Medical College, whose struggles and
achievements culminated in 1899 with its incorporation in the Medical Department of Washington University. Its history is stamped with the bold steps of its founder and leader and deeply involved in contributing to the progress of medical education in the West, and in training physicians to care for the settlers of the frontier.
The St. Louis Epidemics of Acute Encephalitis

HOWARD ANDERSON MCCORDOCK

During the past four years two severe epidemics of acute encephalitis have occurred in St. Louis and the surrounding suburban area. The first outbreak of the disease appeared during the summer and fall of 1933 when over 1000 cases were reported with a fatality rate of 20 per cent. This is the largest epidemic on record with the exception of the great Japanese epidemic of 1924 in which the number of cases reached about 7,000 with a mortality rate of 60 per cent. The City of St. Louis has about 830,000 inhabitants and the surrounding communities in St. Louis County an additional 200,000, making the total population of the St. Louis metropolitan area a little over one million. Since the number of patients was almost equally divided between the city and county the incidence of the disease was much higher in the suburban area than in the city.

The disease made its appearance in a small suburban community adjacent to St. Louis. The first patient was a negro who entered the County Hospital on July 23rd, complaining of intolerable headache. He had a high fever, signs of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, and in a day or two developed rigidity of the neck. The spinal fluid was under increased pressure and showed a high cell count with a predominance of lymphocytes. Later the patient became drowsy and finally comatose. In view of the pulmonary tuberculosis and because the signs and symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous meningitis such a diagnosis was made.

The next day a woman entered the same hospital with identical symptoms. It was discovered that her husband was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and her ailment also was diagnosed as tuberculous meningitis. The arrival of a third patient complaining of similar symptoms could not be regarded as a coincident because tuberculous meningitis, although not an unusual condition in children, is far too rare during adult years to account for the sudden appearance of
three cases at one hospital. Suspicion, therefore, was aroused concerning the correctness of the diagnosis in the first two cases, and this turned to doubt when the second patient to enter the hospital suddenly recovered. On July 30, the negro died and a post mortem examination of the brain failed to show any trace of tuberculosis but did reveal changes characteristic of acute encephalitis. It then seemed likely that each of the patients suffered from the same disease, and that the appearance of three cases of acute encephalitis, in rapid succession in the same district, heralded the approach of an epidemic.

The disease spread so rapidly that by August 8th sixteen patients had to be transferred to the St. Louis City Isolation Hospital for contagious diseases, from the County Hospital, as the capacity of the latter was already so overtaxed that it could no longer function as a general hospital. During the next three days the Isolation Hospital continued to receive cases of the disease from the county. Up to that time, no cases had appeared in the city proper, but it was evident that the City of St. Louis could not long escape the epidemic.

Dr. Bredeck, the Health Commissioner of St. Louis, realized that any efficient measures of control or a scientific investigation of the disease would require the cooperation of all the health officers both in St. Louis and in the surrounding suburban area. This was also the opinion of Dr. James P. Leak of the United States Public Health Service who arrived in response to a request to the Surgeon General for the assistance of an epidemiologist. A meeting was held on August 14, for the purpose of formulating general plans for handling the epidemic. Three days later the Metropolitan Health Council was formed. This organization was composed of all health officers of St. Louis County, the City of St. Louis and the three adjacent counties across the Mississippi River in Illinois, as well as representatives from the two medical schools of St. Louis. Uniform rules and regulations for handling cases of encephalitis were soon adopted. The formation of the Metropolitan Health Council mobilized all the medical resources of the area bringing together many groups with divergent interests for the common purpose of combating and studying the baffling disease that had suddenly appeared in our midst. The coopera-
tion of the general public and of the profession was most gratifying and could never have been possible without the unity of effort which the formation of the Council inaugurated.

During the early period of the epidemic there was considerable discussion concerning the type of encephalitis that was being observed. The post infectious type was quickly ruled out because of the absence of any antecedent infectious disease, and the failure to discover the specific brain lesions of this type at autopsy. Some physicians were of the opinion that a new disease had appeared upon the medical horizon. Others regarded the epidemic as a return of encephalitis lethargica, or "sleeping sickness" as it was popularly called, which appeared in Vienna in the spring of 1917 and spread throughout Europe and finally reached America. There have been mild outbreaks of this type in the United States since 1918. The last one to be observed in St. Louis occurred in 1924, but sporadic cases had been seen occasionally since that time. The features of this type of encephalitis were therefore familiar to most St. Louis physicians.

Some general features of the St. Louis epidemic resembled those of the lethargic encephalitis but most of its characteristics were different. The most striking difference was the increased incidence of the disease with age. Most of the cases occurred in people over 50 years of age, while the lethargic type affects principally young adults. There was a noticeable absence of paresis of the extraocular muscles, involvement of other cranial nerves was not common, and only occasionally was double vision complained of, all in striking contrast with lethargic encephalitis. A study of the literature on encephalitis revealed that the epidemiological features and the clinical manifestations closely resembled those that the Japanese had observed in epidemics of a similar disease, which they called Type B encephalitis to differentiate it from the previously recorded lethargic encephalitis (Type A).

Although there was considerable variation in the clinical picture seen in the St. Louis epidemic a combination of certain frequently observed signs and symptoms may be regarded as characteristic of the disease. The onset most frequently was sudden, with headache, nausea or vomiting and a high fever. Signs of involvement of the nervous system were indicated by
stiffness of the neck, positive Kernig and Brudzinski signs, tremors of the tongue, lips or hands, speech difficulties, disorientation, or mental confusion and drowsiness, stupor or, in some instances, coma. Somnolence was not always present and some patients showed excitement or delirium. The cerebrospinal fluid was clear and usually under increased pressure. It also showed a moderate increase in the number of cells, principally lymphocytes.

In most cases recovery was rapid and without the persistence of residual symptoms. The fever usually fell by lysis and was normal again in 10 or 12 days. Hospitalized patients were ready to be discharged at the end of the third week. No case of post-encephalitic Parkinsonism, a common sequela of the lethargic type, has been observed up to the present time. No specific treatment was discovered although many substances were tried including convalescent serum.

The post mortem lesions were qualitatively similar to those of the lethargic type but showed a different distribution. The changes in the brain indicated the presence of an acute diffuse inflammatory process, and, briefly, consisted of congestion with petechial hemorrhages, lymphocytic infiltration of the meninges, perivascular, focal and diffuse collections of inflammatory cells in the brain substance and degeneration and destruction of nerve cells. These lesions were scattered through all parts of the brain. The fact that the mid-brain did not bear the brunt of the attack, as in the lethargic type, explains the absence of cranial nerve palsies in the St. Louis cases.

Early in the epidemic, experiments to establish the disease in animals were begun by members of the Departments of Medicine and Pathology of Washington University. Later a scientist from the United States Public Health Laboratories joined this group. The etiological agent of the disease, a filterable virus, was at length isolated by injecting emulsion from fatal human cases intracerebrally into monkeys. Workers at the Rockefeller Institute later showed that the disease could also be transmitted to mice either by intracerebral inoculation or by instilling the virus into the nostrils.

As in the case of some other virus diseases it has been demonstrated that following an attack of the disease, convalescent serum contains antibodies that will inactivate or neu-
neutralize the virus. The so-called protection or neutralization test is based upon this fact. The test is performed by incubating a mixture of serum and virus for two hours before it is inoculated into the brains of mice. In a positive serum the antibodies will inactivate the virus and mice injected with such a mixture will survive. In the case of a negative serum the virus remains potent and the injected mice develop the disease. By means of this test, it was possible to show that an epidemic of encephalitis at Paris, Illinois, in which 27 cases were observed during the summer of 1932, was caused by the same virus which was responsible for the later St. Louis outbreak. It has also been demonstrated that the virus of the Japanese type B is not identical with the St. Louis strains. In different laboratories it has been found that from 70 to 95 per cent of patients who recovered from the disease show neutralizing antibodies. The test was also positive in about 27 per cent of individuals who were in contact with encephalitis cases during the epidemic, but who themselves never showed signs of the disease. About 36 per cent of sera from individuals who neither had the disease nor came in contact with cases of it, were also found to be positive. The presence of antibodies in such a high percentage of healthy individuals indicates that the virus must have been widely distributed throughout the general population and that during the epidemic it produced many cases of abortive or subclinical infection.

During the early frenzied period of the epidemic, numerous theories concerning the origin of the disease and suggestions for specific treatment came pouring into the health department and the laboratories. Some of these had to be seriously considered, but others, although written in good faith were sufficiently amusing to relieve for a time the tension under which everyone was working. The press unfortunately referred to the disease as “sleeping sickness” and one correspondent with an excellent memory linked this with the African malady of the same name, and recalled that a missionary and his family home on furlough from that continent had visited friends in a suburban community where encephalitis appeared about a month after their departure. He was sure that these missionaries had unwittingly transported the contagion of the African
disease to America in addition to carrying the Gospel in the opposite direction.

In the spring of 1933 an ancient, arteriosclerotic elephant at the St. Louis Zoo developed such disagreeable personality changes that the animal was shot. Although no examination was made of the brain a clinical diagnosis of encephalitis was unfortunately made, and as a result several citizens saw a connection between the elephant’s death and the appearance of the human disease.

Many suggestions concerning the rôle of insect vectors were received which could not be dismissed lightly. The habits and life history of most of the insects considered seemed to preclude the possibility that they transmitted the virus. Much circumstantial evidence, however, singled out the mosquito as a possible vector, and the entomological investigations carried out at Washington University by the United States Public Health Service and the Army scientists concerned this insect. Three species were studied. Mosquitoes which feed on encephalitis patients were allowed to bite susceptible animals and, in later experiments, human volunteers, many of them being convicts in Mississippi and Virginia who had never been in the St. Louis area. All these experiments were negative. The fact that the disease can not be produced by subcutaneous, intravenous, or intradermal inoculation of the virus renders it unlikely that biting insects transmit the virus. It is at present believed that the disease is spread by human contact with unrecognized carriers, and that individual susceptibility determines who will contract the disease.

A second but milder epidemic of the disease occurred during August, September and October of 1937. Over 500 cases were reported with a mortality of about 20 per cent. This epidemic was complicated by a simultaneous outbreak of poliomyelitis which complicated diagnosis in the case of children in the preparalytic stage. It was also extremely difficult to distinguish between abortive cases of poliomyelitis and mild attacks of encephalitis because of the similarity of the clinical pictures. By means of the neutralization test it is, of course, possible to distinguish between the two diseases and such studies were made with children’s sera. Unfortunately the test is of no assistance in making a clinical diagnosis as the antibodies do
not appear until the second week of the disease, but the results of the test are of great value in studying the epidemic in retrospect.

During the 1937 epidemic, seven different strains of the virus were isolated in the laboratories of Washington University School of Medicine, and it was shown that the viruses recovered in 1933 and in 1937 are immunologically identical.

Many problems still remain to be solved concerning the nature of this disease, its diagnosis in doubtful cases, the mode of transmission, the biological characteristics of the virus, etc., before sufficient data are available to devise specific methods of treatment or effective methods of control. A comprehensive research program has been outlined and many of the problems are now being systematically studied in the various laboratories of the two St. Louis medical schools. It is hoped that these studies will produce some specific therapeutic measures which will reduce the mortality rate in any future epidemic and lead to the discovery of methods of control that will eventually eradicate the disease.
The Hypothalamus

DR. JOHN BEATTIE
Conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons of England
and Director of Research*

“The constancy of the internal environment is the essential condition of normal life” (Claude Bernard).

Introducing his lecture with the above sentence, Dr. Beattie proceeded to show how closely linked is the hypothalamus with the maintenance of a balance between the antagonistic sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems, and hence with the control of body temperature, of the pH of the blood, of the cardio-vascular and alimentary systems and of endocrine function.

The detailed anatomical structure of the hypothalamus is very complex, but from the functional standpoint it may be defined as that area of the brain which immediately surrounds the third ventricle of the brain and extends from the anterior end of the aqueduct of Sylvius, caudally, to the optic chiasma and the anterior commissure, rostrally; from near the level of the under surface of the corpus callosum dorsally to the tuber cinereum and the pituitary stalk ventrally. A strict division between the anterior and posterior portions of the hypothalamus cannot be made but, roughly speaking, that portion in front of the tuber cinereum may be shown experimentally to control parasympathetic functions while the part behind controls sympathetic.

The anterior hypothalamus receives afferent nervous impulses mainly from the prefrontal cerebral cortex while the medial nuclei of the optic thalamus send a large number of nerve fibres to the posterior portion. In addition to nervous control, the activity of both portions is affected by changes occurring in the blood stream.

To illustrate the manner in which the hypothalamus maintains a constant internal temperature of the body, the changes suffered by a naked individual subjected to intense cold, were cited. First there is a subjective sensation of stiffness due to

* A report of the lecture delivered in Washington University Medical School on Saturday, March 12, 1938, prepared by Dr. A. S. Kerr, Visiting Fellow in Neurological Surgery.
increased muscular tone and this is followed by shivering. These processes require an increased oxygen consumption and the metabolic rate may rise by 400%; but the body temperature falls only very slightly. In the third stage the heat production begins to fail. There is a relaxation of vascular and muscular tone and the body temperature falls rapidly; but there is a subjective sensation of warmth and comfort and the subject lapses into the fourth stage of unconsciousness and death.

The mechanism which informs the brain of the need for increased heat production, and which reflexly sets the hypothalamus into activity, is partly nervous and partly vascular. By inserting thermocouples at varying depths within the skin, subcutaneous tissues and deeper tissues, it can be shown that the environmental temperature scarcely affects the temperature gradient between the deep tissues (at blood temperature) and the subcutaneous tissues; but with a cold environment there is a sharp drop through the dermis. This is the area in which the "cold endings" of nerves are situated and they appear to be sensitive to the gradient of temperature fall. In response to the impulses which they send to the brain an increase of metabolic rate and a contraction of peripheral blood vessels results, and shivering commences before the blood temperature has fallen by 0.3°C. to 0.5°C. In an experimental animal suffering from a complete transection of the cord, however, it is possible to reduce the blood temperature by 1°C. to 1.5°C. (by applying cold water to the skin below the transection) before shivering will commence.

It is doubtful whether the hypothalamus itself is sensitive to nerve stimuli of cold or to changes in blood temperature (Dr. Beattie and his coworkers believe that the thermo-sensitive zone is situated in the caudal half of the medial part of the optic thalamus) but that its integrity is essential to produce the somatic changes described is certain. Frazier and many others have produced thermo-labile mammals by the destruction of a small area of the hypothalamus just in front of the tuber cinereum. Cannon's experiments of producing an artificial "heat-debt" would indicate that the first response of the hypothalamus is to cause an outpouring of adrenalin by virtue of its nervous control of the adrenal glands.
There is also experimental evidence that the posterior hypothalamus causes the necessary modification of respiration, an increase of blood pressure, a rise in the blood sugar and a constriction of peripheral blood vessels.

Water metabolism is also involved since the loss of the peripheral vascular bed necessitates a reduction of blood volume by diuresis. This does not occur, however, if the posterior hypothalamus is destroyed or paralyzed by ergotoxin.

If the diuresis does occur there must be modification of the bladder tonus in order to accommodate the increased volume of urine. Experimentally, stimulation of the posterior hypothalamus does cause a relaxation of the detrusor muscle and a fall in bladder tonus.

Under exposure to heat the problems are to increase heat loss and to diminish heat production. Heat loss is increased by sweating (which moistens the skin so that its thermal conductivity rises almost to that of water and also increases loss by evaporation), by relaxation of peripheral blood vessels (which raises the skin temperature so that radiation of infrared rays increases) and by modification of respiration. All of these factors may be influenced by stimulation of the anterior hypothalamus and all except the local vasodilatation may be prevented by its destruction.

In most circumstances it appears that this increase of heat loss is adequate and, though cases where a fall of 10% in metabolic rate occurs may be found in the tropics, it is unlikely that modification of metabolic rate is much used by man. Hence man is liable to heat stroke when physical conditions of high temperature plus high humidity prevent rapid loss of body heat.

The relationship between the hypothalamus and the hypophysis was also briefly discussed. There is definite evidence of nervous pathways running from the anterior hypothalamus and the tuber cinereum into the posterior hypothalamus. There is also a vascular connection and some evidence that colloid may be transported from the pituitary to the third ventricle. Peculiar cells, apparently colloid-forming, are also found in the hypothalamus.

If the nervous pathway between the anterior hypothalamus and the posterior portion of the pituitary is destroyed the con-
dition of diabetes insipidus results. This disease is undoubt-
edly due to lack of a hormone produced in the posterior pitui-
tary, under nervous control. Cases which do not respond to
injection of the hormone are probably not true diabetes in-
sipidus (which is essentially a disturbance of motor metabo-
ism) but a disturbance of the calcium, potassium or phosphate
balance which may cause similar symptoms by direct effect on
the glomeruli and tubules of the kidney.
News of the School

The Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association has appointed Dr. E. V. Cowdry, Professor of Cytology, Washington University, representative of the Association to the Commission on Standardization of Biological Stains.

The Committee on Biological Science Teaching of the Union of American Biological Societies consists of Oscar Riddle, Chairman, E. V. Cowdry, F. L. Fitzpatrick, H. Bentley Glass, Benjamin C. Gruenberg. Dr. F. D. Miller is also a member, pro tem.

During the months of January and February, Dr. Cowdry delivered lectures at the Iowa State College, Ames, before the Faculty Woman's Club, on "Science shapes the future," and before the Graduate Faculty, on "Cellular pathology," (both January 12). On February 7, at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., on "The problem of leprosy."

Dr. J. L. O'Leary attended the meeting of the Federated Biological Societies in Baltimore, March 30 and 31.

Dr. G. H. Scott attended the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists held in Pittsburgh from April 14 to 16. He presented a paper entitled, "The Electron Microscope."

Dr. M. Trotter attended the meeting of the Anatomists in Pittsburgh and took part in the Round Table discussion on the vertebral column, presenting a paper on "Accessory sacro-ilial articulations."

Dr. George D. Williams addressed the Anthropological Society of St. Louis, February 24, on the "French Paleolithic Period."

Dr. Joseph Erlanger, Dr. H. L. White, Dr. A. S. Gilson and Dr. E. A. Blair of the Physiology Department, Dr. P. A. Shaffer, Dr. P. W. Preisler, Dr. J. D. Greaves and Mrs. Irene K. Freiberg of the Department of Biological Chemistry, and Dr. C. F. Cori, Dr. G. T. Cori and Dr. H. T. Graham of the Department of Pharmacology attended the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology of Baltimore, March 31 to April 2.

Papers were read before the Physiological Society by Dr. White, Dr. Gilson, Dr. Blair and Dr. Graham, and before the Society of Biological Chemists by Dr. Preisler.
Before the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, St. Louis, April 13, the following papers were read:


Dr. David P. Barr was chairman of the Round Table on Endocrinology at the meeting of the American College of Physicians, New York, April 4-8.

At the biennial Johns Hopkins Medical Association Clinics, which were held in February of this year, Dr. William H. Olmsted of the Department of Internal Medicine of Washington University presented a paper on the “Carbohydrates of vegetables.” Dr. Olmsted was one of several members of the Johns Hopkins Medical School Class of 1913, celebrating their 25th anniversary, to be invited to give papers before their fellow alumni.

At the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, September 29, papers were read by Dr. Sim F. Beam, ’31, Dr. Theodore P. Brookes, ’09, Dr. Willard C. Scrivner, ’30; Dr. G. D. Royston, ’07, before the New Orleans Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, January 21, “Puerperal complications”; Dr. T. K. Brown, ’24, and Dr. Melvin A. Roblee, before a joint meeting of the St. Louis Gynecological Society and the Chicago Gynecological Society, Chicago, February 19, “Results of cultures of the uterus at caesarian section” and “Etiology of cervicitis,” respectively.

Dr. H. Rommel Hildreth was the guest speaker at the meeting of the Indianapolis Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Society on March 10, and presented a paper on “Radiation in ophthalmology.”

Dr. Sherwood Moore, “Body section radiography” and “Metabolic craniopathy,” Atlanta Graduate Medical Society, January 28.

Dr. A. N. Arneson, “What the Federal Government is doing
about the control of cancer,” Women’s Field Army of the Missouri State Society for the Control of Cancer, February 20.


Dr. Wendell G. Scott, “Roentgen kymography in heart and thoracic diseases,” South Chicago Branch of the Chicago Medical Society, February 22.

Dr. Wendell G. Scott, “Roentgen kymography,” Institute for Medical Research, Cincinnati, March 10.

Dr. Sherwood Moore, “The Use of body section radiography in the examination of the temporomandibular articulations.” St. Louis Chapter of the International Dental Research Society, March 28.

Dr. D. K. Rose has been promoted to Associate Professor of Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery, and has been appointed Consultant in Urology to the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis Hospital.

Dr. Rogers Deakin has been promoted to Assistant Professor of Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery.

Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt was recently elected a Vice-president as well as a member of the Executive Committee of The National Collegiate Athletic Association. The membership of this Association represents all the important educational institutions of the United States.

NOTICES RECEIVED OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY


The Library will be grateful for reprints of these valuable contributions to the literature of medicine. Please place the Library of the Washington University School of Medicine on your mailing list.

We note with much satisfaction the following reference to the valuable contribution being made by Dr. Park J. White to the teaching of our students, printed in the excellent paper by Dr. B. W. Black ("Community Aspects of Medicine." J. Assoc. Am. Med. Col.'s, 1938): "Several medical schools appear to be admirably meeting many of these requirements. Dr. Park J. White gives a course at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, under the title 'Medical Ethics and Professional Conduct.' He states that no course required more frequent revision in order that it would be kept up-to-date. He believes, as do many others, that a student should not be permitted to graduate until his interest is at least stimulated in the present attitude toward contraception,
abortion, euthanasia, eugenic sterilization, systems and principles of medical practice in this and other countries, industrial medicine, health insurance, and even state medicine—its meaning—which is proposed often in this country, but actually practiced only in Russia."

Despite blizzards and snow drifts between Texas and Canada which marooned a number of the men, forty of the former house officers on Dr. Dean’s service held a meeting here April 7th and 8th. The group plans to make this meeting an annual affair, the time being given to a review of the work in the department of otolaryngology and presentations by the staff. Dr. and Mrs. Dean were hosts at a party for visiting men, post-graduate students, and the staff at the Hotel Kingsway. A feature of the evening’s entertainment was a discussion of the preoperative and postoperative care of infants and young children by Dr. Alexis F. Hartmann.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Robert Allen Roblee Scholarships. Through the gift of Mrs. Florence A. Roblee (Mrs. Joseph H. Roblee) the income from the Robert Allen Roblee Scholarship Endowment Fund of $15,000.00 provides one or more scholarships for qualified worthy, and deserving students. Application should be made to the Dean of the School of Medicine. The award is made by the Chancellor.

WINNERS OF JACKSON JOHNSON SCHOLARSHIPS, 1938 - 1939


Brown, Frank Augustus, Jr. Suchowfu, Kiangsu, China, Davidson College, A.B. degree, summa cum laude, June, ’37, Phi Beta Kappa.

Huguley, Charles Mason, Jr. Altanta, Ga., Emory University, Cand. A.B., ’38, Phi Beta Kappa.


Mueller, Charles Barber. Carlinville, Ill., Blackburn College, University of Illinois, Cand. A.B., ’38, Phi Beta Kappa, assoc. member Sigma Xi.


Withers, Martin Sanford. Clay Center, Kansas, University of Kansas, Cand. A.B., ’38, Phi Beta Kappa.

POST GRADUATE COURSES

Post Graduate Courses in obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, pediatrics and anatomy are offered by the School to a limited number of qualified graduates in medicine, and will be found described in the last catalogue (1938). Since its publication the following course has been organized.

A two weeks’ post-graduate course in Diseases of the Heart will be given from May 16 to 29, 1938. The course is designed for practitioners who wish to acquaint themselves with the more recent developments in the study of diseases of the heart and circulation. The fee is $50.00. An outline of the course may be obtained from the Registrar.
The Medical Library


Dr. F. C. E. Kuhlmann, St. L. '96, has recently presented to our Library a copy of his "Compilation of the contents of scrap books, property of the late Dr. Frank J. Lutz," three volumes now in the Library of the St. Louis Medical Society. The material is chiefly clippings from St. Louis newspapers, 1897-1915, concerning medical events, including much interesting matter relative to the reorganization of our medical school.


We are grateful for reprints received from Doctors Jonas C. Kopelowitz, E. S. Sanderson, William F. A. Schultz and M. K. Wilder.

The History of Science Section of the St. Louis Academy of Science, met in the Library, February 18, for an evening with the Beaumont Manuscripts.
Alumni Room
NANCY BLAIR, Executive Secretary
CLASS REUNIONS

Left to right: Dr. Willis Hall, Dr. Max Starkloff, Dr. James A. Dickson, Dr. Amand Ravold of the class of 1881, St. Louis Medical College. Photograph taken at the fifty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Class, held at the home of Dr. Starkloff, March 3, 1938. Dr. A. S. Gregg of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Dr. William A. James of Chester, Illinois, the two other members surviving from a class of forty-three, were unable to attend the meeting.

Missouri Medical, 1893: In connection with the personal letter mailed to the 25 remaining members of the class for a reunion on June 4, I wish to reiterate that it would be a pleasure to all to meet again after a parting of 45 years.

Clinics will be held on June 3 and 4, which will interest you. It will afford you an inspection of the marvelous medical school of today with its group of hospitals in proximity to the classrooms, as contrasted with the great distances in 1893.

I urge you to come and rejoice in the wonderful development of our Alma Mater. Please reply at once.

Fraternally,

Max R. Horwitz, 5585 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
“This year the Class of 1895, Missouri Medical, is holding its annual reunion on Saturday and Sunday, June 4 and 5. Saturday night the members will attend the Alumni Banquet in a body, and on Sunday, they will be the guests of Dr. Terry at his country place, “Terry Hut.” As an extra-reunion activity of interest we suggest that you be on hand on Friday, June 3 and Saturday morning, June 4 for the clinics which are being held especially for the Medical Alumni.” R. E. S.

The Class of 1898 of the Medical Department of Washington University is planning its 40th reunion for the time of the Alumni Clinics and Banquet. Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl is chairman.

Missouri Medical, 1898. “Of the fifty-one surviving members of the class, forty have been heard from to date, and of these, thirty have signified their intention to be present at the Class’ 40th Anniversary Reunion, to be held during the period of the Alumni Clinics, June 3 and 4. Interesting letters have been received from Drs. Draper, Anderson, Kennedy, Lockhart, Stuttle, Cleland, Moss and many others.

Meantime, plans are actively going forward, and tentative plans are these: to meet at noon on June 4 at the Alumni Room, Barnes Hospital, have luncheon together, and then enjoy a long social meeting with some reminiscent talks. The members of the Class in St. Louis, headed by Dr. Harris are expected to make arrangements for the luncheon and to act as a get-together and reception committee.

Dr. Moss will perhaps act as chairman, if Dr. Draper, and Dr. Anderson, the old president and vice-president are unable to attend. Dr. Moss will be ready with some of his old time songs; Dr. Kennedy will tell us some of his world travels; Dr. Whiteford will give us some of his original poetry; Dr. Cleland some of his famous dry humor; in fact, every one will be expected to talk. It is hoped that every member of the class will find it possible to be present.”


The Class of 1903 will hold its 35th anniversary reunion on May 14, the day the class was graduated.

And the Classes of 1906 and 1908 are contemplating “doing something about it.”
Class of 1923 — 15 years later. Everybody come to the class reunion at the approaching Alumni Banquet! Be sure to write to the Secretary, William G. Becke, 3720 Washington, when you will be in the city so that he can make proper arrangements for you.

Class of 1928. This is your year. A regular Roman holiday is planned, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 2, 3, 4. You will get another letter on the subject. But in the mean time save those three days. Guy N. Magness ’28.

Class of 1933. “To date we have had replies to our questionnaire from sixty members of the Class. As to our proposed class reunion, thirteen of the out-of-town fellows have indicated there was at least a chance of their being on hand June 3 or 4, or both. Some went so far as to say “yes.” Those holding out hopes or better are: Flynn, Hurst, Harry Greene, Wimp, Seabaugh, Haw, Minton, Loverde, Alvin Miller, Russell Smith, Canseco, Jones and Zurbrugg. If they keep to their promises we intend to kill the fatted calf for them.

The results of the questionnaire will be sent out soon, and at this time you will be notified if a class reunion is going to be held and what the plans are. If you haven’t yet sent in the dope on yourself, do it now. George Wulff, Jr. ’33.

PROPOSED GET-TOGETHER OF ALUMNI ATTENDING TEXAS AND ARKANSAS STATE MEETINGS

At the suggestion of the Medical Alumni Association, Dr. Lucius R. Wilson, ’20, of Galveston, has agreed to sponsor an alumni get-together at the Texas State Medical Association meeting at Galveston, May 9-12. Dr. Wilson writes: “I think it would be excellent if all the Washington University Alumni attending the meeting could get together for a luncheon and at that time discuss the possibility of forming some kind of organization. Even though no organization was formed, it would be most pleasant to renew old acquaintances.”

Dr. Jerome Levy, ’25, of Little Rock, Ark., is sponsoring the alumni reunion at the Arkansas State Medical Association.

Without doubt both of these plans will have crystallized and details communicated by the time this notice appears, but we include the items as we believe they may awaken interest in alumni gatherings in other parts of the country.
REUNION FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL ALUMNI AT THE A. M. A. MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Dr. Bradford F. Dearing, '17, of San Francisco, reports that arrangements are being made for a big dinner reunion of all the Washington University Medical Alumni attending the American Medical Association meetings this June. Husbands and wives are expected to come too. The price of the dinner will be $3.50. Other details have not as yet been worked out, but will be posted later. Dr. Dearing asks that you write to him now, 2000 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, and make reservations so that he will know the number to expect. As Alumni will be there from all over, this promises to be quite an event.

For the benefit of those attending the meetings who may be interested to know who are their fellow alumni in San Francisco, we print a list as complete and accurate as possible:

ALUMNI LIVING IN AND NEAR SAN FRANCISCO

Wallace Edgar Allen, '36, University of California Hospital, San Francisco.
Richard H. Ames, '35, Community Hospital, San Mateo.
William K. Beare, '33, 2378 20th St., San Francisco.
H. M. F. Behneman, '25, 384 Post St., San Francisco.
Adolphus A. Berger, '25, 204 Clement St., San Francisco.
Robert B. Case, '37, Alameda County Hospital, Oakland.
Gerald G. Cleary, '29, 267 Fourth Ave., San Francisco.
William W. Cross, '97, 1624 Franklin Ave., Oakland.
Elmer L. Crouch, '91, Fort Miley, San Francisco.
Stanley S. Fischer, '28, 400 29th St., Oakland.
Edwin D. Greer, '26, 532 Fifteenth St., Oakland.
Russell D. Harris, '32, 9th Corps Area Surgeon’s Office, Presidio, San Francisco.
Charles H. Hecker, '11, Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto.
Meredith R. Johnston, '13, 719 28th Ave., San Francisco.
Henry John Lane, '35, Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco.
Henry J. Lund, '24, 478 30th St., Oakland.
Howard W. Lytle, '37, San Francisco City and County Hosp-
ital.
C. E. Marquis, '23, 426 17th, Oakland.
H. H. Mitchell, '29, 411 30th St., Oakland.
Loren D. Moore, '25, Letterman General Hospital, San Fran-
cisco.
George E. Nesche, '25, 411 Thirtieth St., Oakland.
Lloyd L. Penn, '33, 1395 9th Ave., San Francisco.
Wm. Henry Probert, '21, 3286 Adeline, Berkeley.
Wm. Jos. Quinn, '37, Southern Pacific Hospital, San Francisco.
Fred Rueb, '31, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.
Carl M. Rylander, '27, Letterman General Hospital, San Fran-
cisco.
Mary Schmeckebier, '34, Children's Hospital, San Francisco.
Charles Shattinger, '86, West End Eighth Ave., Los Altos.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF ALUMNI

Abrams, Samuel F., '17, St. Louis, "Block of pudendal nerve

Bagby, James W., '33, St. Louis (with Norman Hall)
"Carcinoma in the first three decades of life." J. A. M. A.,

Bradford, O. F., '15, Columbia, Missouri. "The function of
the child welfare program in Missouri." J. Missouri State

Kisner, Paul, '35, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (with Dwight
M. Kuhns, Martin P. Williams, Pearl Moorman) "The control
of meningococcic meningitis epidemics." J. Missouri State

Kopelowitz, Jonas C., '13, Los Angeles, California "A re-
view of ulcerative colitis." J. Missouri State Med. Assoc., 35:
41-48, 1938.

Neuhoff, F., '87, St. Louis "The use of protamine zinc in-

Stacy, Winton, '25, St. Joseph, Missouri "A four year study
of obstetrics in the Missouri Methodist Hospital." J. Missouri

Stuck, Walter, '29, San Antonio, Texas "The value of occu-
pational therapy in the treatment of chronic debilitating con-

The Library of the School of Medicine would appreciate receiving reprints of these valuable contributions. Place the Library of the School of Medicine on your mailing list.

ALUMNI PRESENTING PAPERS AT RECENT MEETINGS

From the March 1938 number of the Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association, we find the following record of papers read by Washington University Medical Alumni: Dr. E. H. Hashinger, ’19, before the Lawrence, Kansas, Chapter of Sigma Xi, January 20, “Sociologic significance of modern utilization of endocrinologic knowledge”; Dr. Andrew C. Henske, ’06, before the Jackson County, Illinois, Medical Society, January 20, “Early symptoms and diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis”; Dr. James L. Mudd, ’06, at the same meeting, “Surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis”; at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, September 29, papers were read by Dr. William H. Vogt, Mo. ’97, Dr. Sim F. Beam, ’31, Dr. V. V. Wood, ’12, Dr. Willard C. Scrivner, ’30, Dr. Theodore P. Brookes, ’09; Dr. G. D. Royston, ’07, before the New Orleans Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, January 21, “Puerperal complications”; Dr. T. K. Brown, ’24, and Dr. Melvin A. Roblee, ’25, before a joint meeting of the St. Louis Gynecological Society and the Chicago Gynecological Society, Chicago, February 19, “Results of cultures of the uterus at cesarian section” and “Etiology of cervicitis,” respectively.

Dr. Frank Nifong, Mo. ’89, Columbia, Missouri, introductory address on the program of the “McAlester Memorial Foundation” (broadcast).

William A. Hudson, ’20, at a joint session of the Trudeau Club of St. Louis with the St. Louis Medical Society, March 8, delivered an address on “Collapse therapy: its principles and application.”
ALUMNI ON THE PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN NEW YORK, APRIL 4-8

Dr. Frank Glenn, '27. Surgical Treatment of Acute Cholecystitis. (Symposium on Surgical Treatment of Medical Diseases).

Dr. Joseph E. Smadel, '31. Nephrotoxic Nephritis in Rats.

Dr. Robert D. Baird, '33 (with Dr. T. M. Rivers) Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis.

ALUMNI LUNCHEON AT ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL MEETING

A communication has come from Dr. C. F. Harmon of Springfield that a luncheon for Medical Alumni attending the meeting at Springfield will be held at noon on Wednesday, May 18, place not yet decided. Dean Shaffer, Dr. Robert Terry and probably others from the School will be present.

VISITORS AT THE SCHOOL AND HOSPITALS

Dr. L. L. Williams, '20, who is practicing general surgery in Eldorado, Kansas.

Dr. A. Ford Wolf, '29, spent several days observing work in the Department of Medicine. Dr. Wolf is practicing general medicine with the Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Texas.

Dr. G. D. Cariss, '35, of Granite City, Illinois, who is specializing in obstetrics and gynecology.

Lt. Col. John R. Hall, '08, now stationed in Omaha, Nebraska.

Dr. Daniel Webb, '27, who for several years has been a member of the staff of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Oakdale, Iowa.

Dr. James R. Amos, '32, at present the medical officer of the C. C. Camp, Centaur, Mo.

Dr. R. P. Dorris, '17, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dr. J. P. Conway, '30, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dr. Frederick L. Liebolt, '30, of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Ralph M. Stuck, '32, on his way to Denver where he has opened an office for the practice of neuro-surgery.

Dr. Hudson Talbott, '34, in practice in St. Louis.
Dr. George C. Mayfield, '30, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Dr. Everett G. Harris, '24, in practice in Whitefish, Montana.
Dr. Elmer G. Graul, '35, in general practice in St. Louis.
Dr. Harold S. Bowman, '30, who is in general practice in Jacksonville, Illinois.
Dr. Paul C. Hodges, '18, Professor of Radiology, University of Chicago.
Lt. Oliver P. Schureman, '34, now stationed at C. C. Camp, Van Nuys, Calif. Dr. Schureman was married March 19 to Miss Charlotte Fluke, R.N.
Dr. Katherine Shirley Brown, '34, wife of John Jefferson Brown, '34, of Fulton, Missouri. The doctors Brown are the parents of a baby girl born November 27, 1937.

OPENINGS FOR PRACTICE

We have recently been notified of what appears to be a good opportunity for country practice, in Grand Tower, Illinois. The city clerk writes that this town of 1000, situated about 100 miles from St. Louis, in the center of a farming community, has no doctor, and that the nearest town of any size is 18 miles distant. Anyone interested may communicate with R. C. Hutchmacher, president of the First National Bank.

Crane, Missouri, town of 1000; has two doctors. Myers Drug Store source of information.

Fordland, Missouri, 327, has one doctor. Good Drug Store, source of information.


Everest, Kansas, town of 386, one doctor. G. D. Bollinger, Chamber of Commerce, informant.

For some time the Alumni Room has tried to function as a clearing house for openings of these and other types. We feel certain that you alumni out in practice must hear of locations and positions that more recent graduates would jump at. Won't you give us your cooperation?
PRINTS, PICTURES, CATALOGS OF THE OLD MEDICAL SCHOOLS WANTED

The Alumni Room has acquired a number of photographs and prints of the old Medical Schools, several old catalogs, and a series of cards for admission to lectures at the Missouri Medical College for the year 1875-76. We would like to add to the collection, and will be very grateful for any other items of this type that our alumni will contribute.

Does any one know the address of:

Dr. Gary Thomas Gossard, '08
Dr. W. P. Shelton, '29
Dr. J. P. Beeson, '05
Dr. R. S. Hubbard, '21
Dr. Ralph E. Dalton, '29
Dr. George S. Wilson, '27
Dr. Neal J. Phillips, '29
Dr. E. W. Blatter, '24

Dr. Robert H. Mitchell, '36
Dr. Thomas N. Toomey, '15
Dr. E. L. Apperson, '02
Dr. Barenda K. Palit, '18
Dr. Paul D. Fleming, '36
Dr. George E. Zukovich, '33
Dr. Lemuel A. Anthony, '91

DEATHS

Victor Biart, Mo. '76, Norwalk, Connecticut, March 26, 1938.
Robert Wm. Bobe, '34, Monroe City, Indiana, April 13, 1938.
Charles F. Burkharter, WMD '95, Highbee, Missouri, February 17, 1938.
Harry W. Dickerson, '04, San Diego, California, March 24, 1938.
F. A. Fuller, Mo. '80, Jacksonville, Texas, October 11, 1938.
B. B. Griffith, Mo. '84, Vincennes, Indiana, January 16, 1938.
E. R. Hickerson, Mo. '85, Moberly, Missouri, January 4, 1938.
Phil Hoffmann, Mo. '92, St. Louis, January 8, 1938.
Albert Sidney Johnson Smith, WMD '93, San Jose, California, November 13, 1937.
Andrew J. Marberry, Mo. '81, San Angelo, Texas, January 2, 1938.
Abram Miller, WMD '95, Kansas City, Missouri, February 12, 1938.
Henry Pace, '03, Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Date of death not known.
Clarence E. Pierce, '03, O'Fallon, Illinois, April, 1938.
William Matthew Raymond, Jr., '30, Pickwick Dam, Tennessee, March 30, 1938.
John C. Robert, Mo. '77, Clarksville, Missouri, December 1, 1937.
Albert H. Seely, Mo. '93, San Angelo, Texas, August 14, 1935.
John B. Shelton, WMD '96, Dania, Florida, November 29, 1937.
C. A. Trotman, '01, Neosho, Missouri. Date not known—some time before Feb. 9, 1938.
Alleyne J. Von Schrader, '09, Pasadena, California, March, 1938.
David R. Wilkins, Mo. '78, Pocahontas, Illinois, November 22, 1937.
Dr. A. J. Fitzgerrell, Mo. '81, 12330 Cantura St., N. Hollywood, California, states: “I have spent my life to date in my chosen profession with no regrets, and thank the Lord daily for his goodness and guidance in many perplexing situations, and now at the age of 80 years, we still trust a guiding hand for the future in all we do.”

Dr. Robert Earl Gordon, Mo. '93, El Paso, Illinois, is local Surgeon for I. C. and T. P. & W. railroads; on the staff of the Mennonite Hospital, Bloomington, and of Brokaw Hospital, Normal, Illinois.

Dr. W. M. Munsell, Mo. '95, attended his class meeting in St. Louis last June and on his return trip to his home Grandview, Washington, visited his classmate Dr. C. D. Carter, pioneer practitioner at Thermopolis, Wyoming.

Dr. Ed. C. Peelor, Mo. '95, 216 S. 3rd St., Clinton, Missouri, is Secretary, Henry County Medical Society, an active member of the Missouri State and National Medical Societies. Last August made a trip with his wife and grandson to the Grand Canyon.


Dr. Samuel H. Miller, Mo. '99, has been practicing since graduation in Joplin, Missouri; has taken two courses in New York Post Graduate School and graduate work in Philadelphia and has attended the Mayo Clinics; has been on the staffs of St. John’s and Freeman Hospitals; President of the Jasper County Medical Society during the World War.

Dr. Walter C. G. Kirchner, '01, 5175 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, President of St. Louis Surgical Society 1937. Published: “Acute Diverticulitis of the Sigmoid.” Jour. Missouri State Med. Assoc., 34, 1937.

Mather Pfeiffenberger, M.D. '02, F.A.C.S., 100 West Third St., Alton, Illinois, has been chosen Head of the Surgical Department of the new Alton Memorial Hospital, the gift of Miss Eunice Smith and Mrs. Pascal Hatch, daughters of Mr. William Eliot Smith.

Dr. Frank L. Long, '04, 741 N. Stanley Ave., Los Angeles, has been in general practice in Missouri for 6 years; on the staff of State Hospital No. 4, Farmington, 9 years; U. S. Army during World War, 1 year; since 1920 Neuropsychiatrist with U. S. Veterans Administration, Los Angeles, California.

Dr. F. S. Marnell, '04, has been in state hospital work since 1910; now Neuropsychiatrist in State Hospital, Stockton, California.

Dr. Charles L. Klenk, '05, 420 Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis, has limited his work to clinical pathology; is Pathologist for the Deaconess Hospital, St. Louis.

Dr. W. H. Minton, '05, Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri, is Fellow of the American College of Surgeons since 1916; Fellow of American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; certification by the American Board for Ophthalmic Ex-
.animations; Oculist for Burlington R. R., Missouri Pacific R. R., and Chicago Great Western R. R.; Medical Examiner for Bureau of Air Commerce; Ophthalmologist for Missouri Commission for the Blind.

Dr. H. Roe, '06, is associated with the N. P. Coal Company and in private practice, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Dr. P. G. Moskop, '10, 3554 Victor St., St. Louis, is on the visiting staffs of the St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis City Sanitarium, Lutheran Hospital, Josephine Heitkamp Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Alphonse H. Meyer, '11, 328 Medical Arts Bldg., is Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, University of Tennessee College of Medicine; Attending Orthopedic Surgeon, John Gaston, Methodist, and St. Joseph Hospitals; Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the U. S. Marine Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. Eugene Roland Kellersberger, '15, Medical Missionary, Presbyterian Church, since 1916, is located at Bibanga, Belgian Congo. D. T. M. and H. London University; Médecin agréé, Belgian Government; Medical Secretary, Conseil Protestant du Congo, Director, Bibanga Leper Colony; Director of the Bibanga Polyclinic; member, Commission for Protection of Natives, Belgian Government; International Leprosy Association; Southern Medical Association; Phi Beta Pi. Published: "African sleeping sickness: a clinical study." South. Med. J. 29: 239-242, 1936. (Also Belg. J. Trop. Med.).

Dr. Carl O. Kohlbry, '19, 914 Medical Arts Bldg., Duluth, Minnesota, has been in pediatric practice in Duluth since 1921.

Dr. Howard A. Plank, '19, 140 East 54th St., New York; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; Adjunct Surgeon, French Hospital, New York City.

Dr. L. J. Owen, '20, 954 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska; in the practice of dermatology; Regional Superintendent of Health and Epidemiologist for Lincoln Nebraska.

Dr. Wilfred E. Martin, '21, is in general practice in Odessa, Mo.

Dr. Thomas F. Reitz, '21, is practicing internal medicine in Evansville, Indiana; Medical Director of Chrysler and Briggs local plants' Hospital, St. Mary's and Deaconess Hospitals; Health Commissioner, Evansville, Indiana.

Dr. Walfred Johnson, '22, is in general practice in Sauk Centre, Minnesota; ten years ago took over the practice of Dr. Ed. Lewis, father of the novelist, Sinclair Lewis; is now Health Officer of Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

Curtis H. Lohr, B.S., '20, W. U., and M.D. '22, 3606 Gravois Ave., St. Louis, was appointed by the St. Louis County Court, Superintendent and Medical Director of St. Louis County Hospital effective January 1, 1937; President, St. Louis Medical Society 1937; Councillor Missouri State Med. Assoc. 1937-39; member of W. U. Alumni-Medical School Liaison Board; clinic committee in capacity of alumni representative.

Dr. Kirby A. Martin, '22, 940 Park Ave., New York, is Instructor in Medicine, part time, Cornell University Medical College; engaged in private practice of internal medicine. Published: in The Cyclopedia of Medicine the articles on "Asphyxia" and "Sea Sickness"; "Histidine hydrochloride versus diet and

Dr. Winfred L. Post, ’22, 404 Frisco Bldg., Joplin, Missouri, holds membership in the A.M.A., American College of Surgeons, Kansas City Society of Ophthalmology and Otalaryngology; on the National Board of Medical Examiners 1924; American Board of Otolaryngology 1928; American Board of Ophthalmology 1934; Chief of Staff, St. John’s Hospital, Joplin, Missouri, 1936-37. Published: “Neo-Synephrine” Am. Jour. Ophthal. 20: 170-177, 1937.

Dr. John H. Harris, ’23, 414 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was granted the degree, “Master of Medical Science” for graduate work in Radiology, by the University of Pennsylvania, June, 1937. Published: “The irradiation treatment of hyperthyroidism.” Am. Jour. Roentgen. and Radium Therapy, 38: 129-144, 1937.

Dr. E. B. Pfefferkorn, ’24, 19 Jefferson, is in private practice in Oshkosh, Wisconsin; part time Medical Director at State Teachers College.

Dr. Mary Howe Pope, ’24, 708 Church St., Evanston, Illinois; practicing physician, women and children; member of the staff of the Children’s Memorial Hospital, Chicago; Medical Advisor to women, Northwestern University; on the faculty of the National College of Education, Evanston, Ill.; Children’s Physician, Demonstration School, National College of Education.

Dr. Jerome S. Levy, ’25, 535 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas, is Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Arkansas; member of staffs of various hospitals in Little Rock; Secretary of the Medical Arts Club. Published: “Treatment of the Irritable Colon”; Southern Med. Jour., 29: 800-803, 1936.

Dr. Loren D. Moore, ’25, Major M. C., U. S. Army; has been on duty with the army since graduation; at present assigned to the Laboratory Service, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Dr. George E. Nesche, ’25, 411 30th St., Oakland, California, is in the practice of internal medicine in Oakland; for the past four years has been Supervising Physician of the Oakland and Berkeley Clinics; recently elected to the California Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Sam J. Roberts, ’25, Ingraham Bldg., is practicing pediatrics in Miami, Florida; officer in the Department of Pediatrics, Jackson New Hospital; Pediatrician to City Clinics.


Eric A. Cunningham, M.D., ’26, F.A.C.S., is practicing medicine and surgery at Louisiana, Missouri.

Dr. John G. Manning, ’26, has recently erected a $40,000 fire-proof 29 bed hospital in McMinnville, Oregon, where he is in general practice.
Dr. G. Wendell Olson, '26, 211 N. Pomona Ave., Fullerton, California, after seven years of service as Junior Attending Surgeon, Orange County General Hospital has been recently appointed senior attending Surgeon; Vice-president Orange County Medical Association.

Dr. Alfred G. Henrich, '27, F.A.C.S., '34, 1401 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, is Assistant Professor of Surgery, College of Medical Evangelists.

Dr. C. H. Leslie, '27, 124 E. Adams Ave., Kirkwood, Missouri, is the Mayor of Glendale and member of the Board of Governors of the Greenbriar Country Club.

Dr. Alfred J. Metscher, '27, ophthalmologist; has recently opened an office in the Bass Building, Enid, Oklahoma.

Dr. Frank B. Queen, '27, 4200 E. 9th St., Denver, Colorado, is Instructor in Pathology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver.

Dr. Harry N. Roebber, '27, is President of the local County Medical Association 1937-38; practicing in Bonne Terre, Missouri.

Dr. Earl L. Mills, '28, 600 Brown Bldg., Wichita, Kansas, is staff member of the St. Francis Hospital and the Sedgwick County Hospital; on the consultative staff of the Sedgwick County Clinic; Secretary of the Sedgwick County Medical Society.

Dr. Robert Frederic Parker, '29, 2065 Adelbert Rd., is Senior Instructor in Medicine, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. R. Allan Phillips, '29, 1300 York Ave., New York, is Assistant Professor of Physiology, Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. D. F. Robertson, '29, 3 East 54th St., New York, is in the medical department of Merck & Company, New York City.

Dr. H. H. Gass, '30, Baitalpur, Bhatapara, C. P. B. N. R., India, is Medical Superintendent, Chandkhuri Leper Home and Hospital. This has about 600 in-patients and is recognized by the government as the Provincial leprosy institution. Special courses are given to doctors in the Public Health Department of the Province. Published "The late neural case"; "The use of cobra venom in lepra neuritis." Attending the International Leprosy Conference in Cairo, March, 1938. Shall be in Europe for about three months, followed by fifteen months furlough in the United States. Dr. Gass is the father of two boys, 5 and 3 years.

Dr. Frederick L. Liebolt, '30, 420 East 59th St., New York, is Annie C. Kane Fellow and Assistant Surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital; Instructor in Anatomy, Columbia University, College Physicians and Surgeons; received the degree of "Doctor of Science in Medicine" from Columbia, June 1, 1937 for advanced work in orthopedic surgery and thesis covering research work in anatomy as applied to the wrist joint. Published: "Mortality in Orthopedic Surgery," Jour. Bone and Joint Surg., 19: 163-168, 1937.

Dr. L. Gordon Livingston, '30, is Obstetrician on the staff of the McLain Rogers Hospital, Clinton, Oklahoma; member A.M.A., Southern M.A.; President 1936-37, Washita County Medical Association; resident of Cordell, Oklahoma.

Dr. Thomas C. McCleave, Jr., '30, 249 Wildwood Ave., Piedmont, California, has been practicing internal medicine in Oakland, California.
since 1933; on the staff of the Alameda County Hospital.

Dr. Paul H. Lefkowitz, '32, 391 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn, New York, is in the practice of the diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.

Dr. C. S. Linton, '32, 110 S. Scott St., Tucson, Arizona, is practicing in the field of eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. George W. Means, '32, 301 Main St., Brookville, Pennsylvania, is in general practice.


Dr. Donald M. Paton, '32, 503 Medical Arts Bldg., Houston, Texas, is practicing obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Sydney Samuel Pearl, '32, 545 Rahway Ave., Elizabeth, New Jersey, is in general practice.

Dr. Louis Pellegrino, '32, 310 East 15th St., New York, is Adjunct Assistant Visiting Obstetrician, Columbia Hospital, and Visiting Clinical Assistant in Gynecology, City Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Don James Silsby, '32, has been in general practice for four years at Mt. Vernon, Missouri.

Dr. Joseph B. Kendis, '33, 6205 Arsenal St., St. Louis, was Chairman of the Junior Section St. Louis Medical Society, last half 1937.

Dr. Landon R. McIntire, '33, Company 763, C. C. C., Tecumseh, Nebraska, Captain Medical Corps Reserve, June, 1937; is on active duty with Civilian Conservation Corps in Nebraska-South Dakota District.

Dr. R. S. Minton, '33, Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri, served a one year internship St. Louis City Hospital; two years as Resident Surgeon at Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia; Oculist for Burlington R. R.; membership in Buchanan County, Missouri State and A. M. A.; is in practice of ophthalmology with his father Dr. W. H. Minton.

Dr. Charles Oderr, '33, 121 South Euclid Ave., Westfield, New Jersey, is practicing radiology, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City; Christ Hospital and St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, where he is located; Diplomate of National Board, Radiology 1937; Radiology Society of North America, 1936.

Dr. L. L. Penn, '33, 1395 9th Ave., San Francisco, is in general practice.

Dr. Leo W. Lloyd, '34, 1020 3rd Ave., Durango, Colorado, has purchased with Dr. C. H. Martin, '33, the Ochsner Hospital in Durango, and together are engaged in general practice.

Dr. Robert S. Poos, '34, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon and commissioned Lieutenant (j. g.) Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy, July, 1936; on duty at U. S. Naval Air Station until August 1937, when ordered to Naval Medical Center, Washington, D. C. for 8 months' course of post-graduate instruction.

Dr. Charles L. Hoagland, '35, is Resident Physician, Pneumonia Service, Hospital of Rockefeller Institute, New York City.

Dr. N. Kenneth Jensen, '35, 125 Oak Grove, Minneapolis, Minnesota; July 1937, appointed Fellow in Surgery, University of Minnesota Graduate School of Medicine; service for next three and one-half years in Minneapolis General Hospital.

Dr. Norman M. Johnson, '35, is Resident in Surgery, St. Louis City Hospital No. 1.

Dr. Albert A. Krause, '35, 1515 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, was appointed Resident Surgeon, City Hospital No. 1, St. Louis, July 1, 1937.

Dr. Henry J. Lane, '35, served an internship at San Francisco Hospital 1935-36; Assistant Resident Surgeon-Otorhinolaryngology, Stanford University Hospitals 1936-37; Resident Surgeon-Otorhinolaryngology in the Stanford University Hospitals and San Francisco Hospital 1937-38.

Dr. Charles Lewis Langsam, '35, 30th & 1st Ave., New York, has a year's appointment beginning July 1937 as Resident in Psychiatry at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Dr. C. Rush McAdam, '35, 3707 N. Union, St. Louis, held internship St. Louis City Hospital one year; is associated with the Lyter Clinic; Physician to General Motors Corporation, Fisher Body Division, St. Louis.

Dr. Michael K. O'Heeron, '35, in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, from January 1937 to January 1940, training in Urology under Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer.

Dr. Edward S. Powers, '35, 509 Medical Office Bldg., 1136 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, has been associated for the past year with Dr. William J. Norris in the practice of general surgery, Los Angeles.

Dr. K. E. Pletcher, '36, has been appointed House Physician, Missouri Pacific Hospital for the year beginning July 1, 1937.

Dr. John W. Records, '36, 6252 Northwood, St. Louis, was Intern at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis 1936-37 and is Resident on Obstetrics and Gynecology in the same institution 1937-38.

Dr. L. E. Rector, '36, is Resident Pathologist, The Children's Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Edward A. Harris, '37, is interning at the Employee Hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Fairfield, Alabama.

Dr. George W. Ittner, Jr., '37, holds an Internship in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis.

Dr. Arthur A. Kaplan, '37, has been appointed to Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, for the year beginning July 1, 1937.

Dr. Edgar H. Little, '37, is serving a rotating internship in Hurley Hospital, Flint, Michigan.

Dr. Charles E. Martin, '37, 3903 Lee Ave., St. Louis, is interning at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis.

Dr. John E. Miksicek, '37, is Junior Intern on Medicine for the year beginning July 1, 1937, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.
Students

On Monday evening, April 11, the recently organized Washington University Chapter of the Association of Medical Students sponsored a forum under the leadership of Dr. Park J. White. The topic was "The panel system, and the Citadel."

The discussion of the English Panel System, a form of state medicine, is rather apropos at this time. J. Cronin's "The Citadel" treats the subject well and, indeed, was the source from which Dr. White received much of his information on the subject.

Among the recent extracurricular student activities was the intercity rugby match between the Washington University "Medic," led by William Curtis '40, and the Chicago "Northerns." The greater experience and weight advantage helped the northern team to win, 3-9. The Medic earned the opportunity to meet the Chicagoans by winning a round-robin series of games sponsored by the Missouri Rugby Association.

The second annual series of meetings of the Student Curriculum Committee got under way Monday, April 4. The committee composed of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman, has as its purpose the offering of student opinion and constructive criticism of the curriculum to the faculty and administration. It is the desire of this group to bring more adequately before the faculty problems affecting the students and also to initiate revisions in the course which will be to the best advantage of the school as a whole. The report submitted by this committee last year was generally well received, and much good has been derived from it.

John S. Skinner, Medical Students Association.

Relationships of eight senior students are:
Lewis Gumper—brother, Arnold J. Gumper, 1934.
Louis H. Hempelmann, Jr.—father, Louis H. Hempelmann, St. L. '96; uncle, T. C. Hempelmann, 1908—both on Medical School staff.
Garrett Hogg, Jr.—father, Garrett Hogg, 1901.
Maurice Leech—brother, Charles A. Leech, Jr., 1936.
John R. Lionberger, Jr.—father, John R. Lionberger, 1901.
William F. Rose—father, a graduate of Washington University Dental School; cousin, Edward W. Cannady, 1931.
Frank Weber—brother, Tom Weber, 1937. Also several cousins—"Olney, Illinois, Webers."

Letters

Dear Dr. Becke: Enclosed please find check for $2.00 in payment of 1937 dues. It is a far call from you to this dark place, but we aren’t asleep here even then, and wish we could get some of you to come out here to get your eyes opened as to the NEEDS, and as to the work medical missions are doing, with almost NO support from the U. S. A. now.

I enclose a few pictures that I’d like you to put up in a conspicuous place when you have your alumni meetings. I’ll challenge anybody in your number to compare his work with ours, as to scope, size, variety, needs, etc. At the moment I am the only white man, with a clinic of 500 a day and no nurse, a leper camp with 500 inmates, surgical work, maternity work, and general tropical work that is never finished, and that ought to have five or six doctors instead of one; we also have a number of white patients of many different nationalities.

I am going to Cairo, Egypt, next March, as representative from here to the Fourth International Leprosy Conference, guest of the Egyptian Government for two months’ leave. If wished, we can send to you slides with Bac. Hansen in them, etc. Glad to help in any way, and to dispel some of the ignorance about the scope and value of medical missionary work.

Give my regards to Dr. Rose and Dr. Cady, and many other of my friends there, and to the class of 1915.

Sincerely yours, and fraternally,

E. R. Kellersberger.
Dr. Kellersberger with a leper abandoned by the family, starved and dying. 
(2) Nodular leprosy. (3) Fruit on chaulmaugra oil trees, in the plantation of 800 trees, from which Dr. Kellersberger is making the oil for the injections used in his colony. (4) African sleeping sickness.
Taken from a letter written by Dr. R. M. Wilson '05, who is Medical Superintendent of The Biederwolf Leper Colony of The American Mission to Lepers, under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., Soonchun, Korea.

My Dear Professor:

You may recall a very green country student away back in 1901 in your dissecting room called R. M. Wilson. Well I’m the boy and still on the map.

It is a privilege to write you this line from away here in the woods of Korea, now one of the States of the Japanese Empire. I am much pleased to get your letter and Quarterly and some of the news and facts about the dear old school.

Allow me to congratulate you upon the long service for our School and medical education in general. For a long time I have desired to get a message to my old school and especially the class of nineteen hundred and five but have known of no way to do so. Now the Quarterly may be the medium of contact.

I took a year in The Female Hospital in St. Louis, then one year in lumber camp at Grandin Missouri, then a year at the Post Graduate in New York as interne and came out to Korea in January, 1908 to enter medical mission work. Erected and built up the Graham Hospital and a leper hospital. For the past ten years I have given full time to the Leper Colony where we have over 700 inmates, and treatment is now very encouraging in cases of leprosy gotten in the early stages.

Last year I was in the United States on furlough but did not have an opportunity to get to St. Louis, spending most of my time in Virginia. I married Bessie Knox of North Carolina, have five boys and two girls, oldest son James is a graduate of Duke and is now interning in Ford’s Hospital, Detroit. Two other sons plan to study medicine and I’d like to have them attend Washington University School of Medicine. My second son is assisting me here in the business side of the work.

I will send under separate cover some reports and would be glad to have you use any of this material as you see fit in the Quarterly. At least I would like to get a note of greetings to the professors and my ’05 classmates.

A few years ago I was decorated by the Emperor of Japan,
Third Order of the Blue Ribbon for medical services. Also receive a gift annually from the Emperor of Yn 500 and from the Empress Dowager annually Yn 1000.00 for the leper work.

The reports referred to contain accounts of the important work Dr. Wilson is doing, and we hope to publish some of them in a subsequent issue of the Quarterly (Editor).

Lincoln, Nebraska, November 18, 1937.

Dear Washington University Medical Alumni:

Success to our new project! The medical alumni must feel that such a Quarterly has been needed to keep us well informed about the progress of our medical school and its graduates.

Now let me turn your attention to medicine as practiced in a Student Health Service in the dust-bowl of the U. S. A.—to wit—at Lincoln, Nebraska. There are 6,544 co-eds entitled to medical service at the rate of one dollar a semester. The medical service is limited to office work and student infirmary care. Formerly house calls were made and the medical fee was a few dollars higher—but this privilege was discontinued because of abuse. Frequently a student would call a doctor in the early morning hours—for a sore foot that he had been dancing on all evening,—and other times when the M.D. arrived the sick student could not be found, as he couldn’t wait that long for the doctor but had to go to class. Ill students requiring bed-rest and nursing care are committed to the contagious and non-contagious Infirmary. The infirmary fee is one dollar a day which includes board, nurses, and doctor’s attention.

Yes, this does sound like a form of socialized medicine, but there is another side to the story. Most of these students are away from home and when they are feeling slightly indisposed, or even ill, they would not bother to do anything about their health if there wasn’t such a service available. The local physicians are not losing practice by the existence of the Student Health Service; in fact many cases are referred to them that they would otherwise not receive.

The greatest opportunity of Student Health Service is in the field of personal and public health education. Nebraska
University Student Health Service offers courses in health instruction, two of which I teach: one entitled "Sex Education" and the other "Healthful Living."

It may be news to most of you that Dr. Karl Loenig of Washington University Student Health Service was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the South-Central Section of the American Student Health Association this year.

Dr. Leonard J. Owen, class of 1920 of Washington University has been epidemiologist of Lincoln for the past twelve years and will tell you some news through the Quarterly soon.

Sincerely Yours,

Edna Schrick, '34.

From Dr. Benjamin Simon, '31, Rockefeller Fellow in Neurology at National Hospital, Queen Square, London:

There is too much and too little in London about which to write 250 words. My activities are chiefly neurology while trying to keep warm on fireplace-heated wards, and waiting for clear days to see London.

The notorious fog is much as I have seen it in movies and is quite nostalgic of St. Louis which is the only other place in which I have seen the sun blotted out in midday. It is perhaps a matter for philosophical meditation that disagreeable fog and smoke stimulate a "déjà vue" of happy days.

From Dr. O. H. Quade, '09, Lieut. Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

On February seventh the Army Medical Department occupied its newest hospital, the Station Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Washington University Alumni on its staff include Lieutenant Colonel Glover Johns, Dental Corps, '05, Captain Armin W. Leuschner, Medical Corps, '29, Lieutenant Marshall C. Clerk, Dental Corps, '34, Lieutenant Richard P. Mason, Medical Corps, '36, and the writer, Class of 1909. Lieutenant Mason is under orders to pursue a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., and will leave about September 1st.

You suggested that I include the names of alumni now in the Medical Department of the Army, but I hesitate to attempt such a list. I think our senior alumnus is Colonel Wil-
liam H. Smith, Medical Corps, '06, now in command of Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu. I trust that alumni in the Medi-
cal or Dental Corps of the Army, either active or retired,
will send their names to the Editor of the Quarterly, in order
that a complete list may be compiled.

Recent legislation provided an increase in the Army Medical
Department of 100 medical and 50 dental officers effective
July 1, 1938, and an examination will probably be held
throughout the United States shortly after that date. Anyone
interested can obtain full information by applying to The
Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

The following, with its spirit of optimism and warm fellow-
ship, was received March 17, from Dr. Harry W. Dickerson,
'04, of San Diego, California, a collaborator on the staff of
the Quarterly, whose lamented death occurred, March 24.

Greetings to the class of '04. Let no one think of us as old
timers—for each has studied more medicine since—than be-
fore receiving his degree. Let it be known that we too, like
later classes, went our limit—day and night—to reach our
goal.

We have all had a wealth of medical experiences and success-
ful lives—if success be measured by our faithfulness to the
high standards of our Alma Mater rather than by fame or
riches.

It was good to see Dr. C. C. Ball again one day in Joplin,
Missouri. He is now located at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Soon after
coming to California, met Dr. Donald B. Garstang at a Wash-
ington Medical Alumni banquet in Los Angeles. It was our
first meeting since graduation. We were happy in recalling
to mind all of you.

Dr. Frank L. Long and I enjoyed seeing each other about
two years ago. It too, was our first meeting since the “good
old days.” He was then with the Government Veterans Hos-
pital at Sawtelle, near Los Angeles.

The success of the Medical Alumni Quarterly is assured.
Long live our faithful professor and editor, Dr. R. J. Terry,
and his staff of associates.

A hand clasp to each of you. “There is gladness in re-
membrane.”