The Washington University

MEDICAL ALUMNI

QUARTERLY

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VOLUME II

OCTOBER, 1938 - JANUARY - APRIL - JULY, 1939

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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* Died, November 13, 1938.

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From Scharf: History of St. Louis City and County

James H. Lucas, First President of the First Board of Trustees of the Medical Department of the St. Louis University
Neuropsychiatry

A New Major Department in the School of Medicine

As announced last June in statements authorized by Chancellor Throop which appeared in newspapers and in Science, and referred to in remarks by the Dean at the last Alumni Banquet, a new major department has been established in the Medical School. This Department of Neuropsychiatry will conduct an intensive study of mental and nervous diseases in the hospitals and clinics affiliated with the School and will provide instruction both for undergraduate medical students and for the training of specialists in these fields. It is expected that the new department will be the means also of giving added emphasis to the psychological and personality aspects of every branch of medical practice.

This is an event which will be of interest to alumni of the School and to all concerned with the development in Medicine. It is therefore appropriate that an account be printed in the Quarterly. The following paragraphs are abstracted from the published statements above mentioned.

Realizing the importance of greater progress in the study of neurology and psychiatry, the Rockefeller Foundation is now devoting a portion of its large resources to a more intensive study of nervous and mental disease. Several of the foremost medical schools, of which Washington University is one, have received grants from the Foundation for this purpose. The sum allotted to our University is $150,000 to be expended for support of the new department during a three year period. The University continues its former appropriations, and is confident that means will be forthcoming to maintain the new enterprise as a permanent activity of the Medical School.
In providing the financial support for the development of neurology and psychiatry in Washington University the Rockefeller Foundation has recognized the high quality of work in certain other departments of the School which forms a favorable basis for the new undertaking. The fundamental investigations on nerve impulses begun some years ago in the Department of Physiology by Dr. Joseph Erlanger and Dr. Herbert Gasser were soon extended also into other departments. Through the work of Doctors Erlanger, Bishop, Hein-becker, O'Leary, H. T. Graham, and F. A. Schmitt and their associates, the University has become known as one of the active centers in the development of neuro-physiology.

In choosing the individuals to be responsible for the new department, Dean Philip A. Shaffer explains that two principles have been adopted. First, the activities of the department will be related as closely as possible to the other departments of the School. Psychiatry here will not be something separate and different from the rest of medicine. So far as possible it will strive to use for analysis of nervous reactions, emotional behavior and even mental states, the same facts and methods, based upon anatomy and physiology, found valuable in other aspects of medicine. It will use as far as possible the experimental method with objective criteria to check mere impressions. The second principle is that the new department will attempt to spread its influence throughout the School, among undergraduates and staffs of all departments, with the object of impressing upon every medical student and practitioner due consideration of the psychological reactions of every patient. While the members of the new staff will concern themselves with patients in hospitals for mental disease, they will be at least equally concerned with the earlier manifestations of nervous and mental disturbances in the hope of checking their early development.

Dr. David M. Rioch has been appointed Professor of Neurology and administrative head of the department. Born in 1900, in India, he graduated at Butler College in Indiana in 1920. He received his early training in medicine at Johns Hopkins Medical School, graduating in 1924. Four years were spent in clinical training, in surgery at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital under Harvey Cushing, and later in medicine
under William S. McCann at the University of Rochester. As a National Research Council Fellow he investigated the thalamus, at the University of Michigan with Dr. Elizabeth C. Crosby and in Amsterdam with Dr. Ariens Kappers. At Oxford he studied functions of the nervous system under Sherrington and in collaboration with Dr. E. G. T. Liddell and Dr. John F. Fulton, now Professor of Physiology at Yale. After a year in physiology at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Rioch entered the Department of Anatomy of the Harvard Medical School in 1931, where as Associate Professor he has been in charge of the teaching of neuroanatomy. His experimental work has been concerned with the localization in the brain of seats of fundamental instincts. Side by side with his experimental research, Dr. Rioch has maintained his interest in neurological problems of human patients. He has worked in the National Hospital in London, at Dr. Otfried Foerster’s clinic in Breslau and in other clinics in Germany and France. During the last two years he has been teaching in the neurological service in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston where he has concerned himself with medical psychology and psychiatry.

Dr. John Whitehorn, Professor of Psychiatry, was born in Nebraska in 1894 and graduated from Doane College in 1916. He then entered the Harvard Medical School where he received the M.D. degree in 1921. As a result of work with Professor Folin he became interested in bio-chemistry, an interest that led to his appointment as Chemist and later Director of laboratories at McLean Hospital for mental diseases near Boston. There he has conducted investigations on chemical methods and their application to the study of emotional states. He soon became absorbed in the study of mental disease by psychiatric and psychological methods, and is now regarded as an experienced psychiatrist, one who insists upon scientific criteria and is cautious in the interpretation of observations in the difficult field of psycho-therapy.

The new Professor of Medical Psychology, Dr. Carlyle F. Jacobsen, comes from the Cornell Medical School, where he was Assistant Professor of Psychology and also Psychologist in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. Born in Minneapolis in 1902, he was graduated with high distinction at the Uni-
versity of Minnesota in 1924, and received the Ph.D. degree in 1928 for work in psychology, physiology and neurology. The next year he held a National Research Council Fellowship at the University of Chicago with Professor Lashley. Studies on physical and behavior growth of the infant chimpanzee were begun in 1930 with his wife and with Dr. Yoshioka at the Anthropoid Experiment Station conducted by Yale University at Orange Park, Florida. Dr. Jacobsen was Assistant Professor of Psycho-Biology at Yale where besides teaching both graduates and undergraduates he engaged in investigating the regions of the brain involved in learning, memory and other processes; research in part experimental with monkeys and the higher apes, in part the study of clinical cases of mental defects. He is at present working on the analysis of normal personalities as the basis for better understanding of the personality disorders encountered in psychoses and neuroses.

Besides working with patients in all of the hospitals in the medical center and in the University Clinics, the new staff will be responsible for the care of patients in one-half of the service of the Bliss Psychopathic Hospital now under construction as a part of the City Hospital. A floor of laboratory quarters has been set aside in the Oscar Johnson Institute for the experimental work. Here the psychological experiments with higher apes and other animals will be closely correlated with the researches being conducted in other departments of the Medical School. It is expected that in scope and activities, the new department may become comparable with the major departments of the School such as those of Internal Medicine and Surgery.

An important activity of the new department will be its work in the Bliss Psychopathic Institute. At the Ceremonies on Laying the Cornerstone of this Institute on June 26, 1938, Dean Philip Shaffer made one of the addresses. His remarks indicate the relation of the Bliss Institute to the Medical School and emphasize again the aims of the department, as well as the need for greater progress in psychiatry. It is appropriate that this address be included in the record of the establishment of the department of Neuropsychiatry in Washington University.
ADDRESS AT CEREMONIES ON LAYING CORNER STONE
OF THE MALCOLM BLISS PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE,
JUNE 26, 1938

DEAN PHILIP A. SHAFFER

As representative of Washington University Medical School
I regard it a special honor to take part in this ceremony. In
the first place it affords an opportunity to express publicly our
hearty congratulations to his Honor, Mayor Dickmann, on the
wisdom of his policies which make this Institute possible. This
new hospital becomes a part of that very important Depart-
ment of Public Welfare. As its name suggests there is no
division of our municipal government which affects more di-
rectly the lives of all of us than the department which super-
vises those factors and conditions designed to maintain public
health and those agencies, of which this new hospital is one,
for the relief of suffering and disease.

To conduct these services efficiently requires, it would seem
to me, the recognition of three principles. First, that these
activities are of paramount importance and deserve a liberal
share of public funds. Second, that their administration de-
mands expert knowledge, the best professionally competent
personnel who can be found anywhere and whose selection
must not be subject to partisan political domination or control.
Third, that competent personnel shall be supported in the per-
formance of their duties, public welfare and the law being the
only criteria in deciding right from wrong. I believe that the
success of Mayor Dickmann’s administration is due in no small
measure to his having adopted these policies. His selection
and support of Dr. Thompson as Hospital Commissioner, and
of Dr. Bredeck as Health Commissioner, and the splendid ac-
complishments of these officers is the best kind of testimony
for an efficient administration.

The institution which I represent has a special interest in
the Malcolm Bliss Hospital. We share the pride in having the
new Hospital named in honor of Dr. Bliss, who for nearly
twenty years was a valued member of the staff of the Wash-
ington University Medical School. A pioneer in this commu-
nity in the study of mental disorders, a successful champion
for reform in the city and state hospitals of Missouri for men-
tal disability, delinquency and dependency, a leader in the establishment of clinics and agencies for child guidance and mental hygiene, a sturdy character and a public spirited citizen, his name is appropriately perpetuated as a benefactor of this city and state.

The Bliss Hospital will be something new to this community. Its influence should reach far beyond this building. It is one important step toward a much needed solution of large and increasing public problems. Recent surveys of all of the hospitals in this country,—state and city, public and private, large and small,—show that the total number of beds is about a million. Of these no less than 430,000 or 42 percent are in hospitals for the care of patients who are mentally ill or mentally deficient. About three-fourths of the individuals who occupy these beds, i.e. about 300,000, are in state and city hospitals and asylums for the insane. The number of these patients has increased 77 percent in twenty-four years. Yet most of these institutions are overcrowded, and the conditions in some are still most unsatisfactory. The building program does not keep up with the growing number needing or demanding accommodation and care for mental disorders.

Many of these institutions are not really hospitals in the proper meaning of that word. The occupants in many cases are regarded not as patients there for treatment, but as inmates committed by law for custody and restraint. The number of physicians on the staffs is usually so small that only physical ailments can be looked after. Crowded conditions and woefully inadequate staffs make intensive study of mental disease almost impossible. Progress in knowledge of the subject is correspondingly slow.

In the application of biological and physical science to health and disease, modern medicine is now making one of the major contributions to human welfare and to our civilization. These achievements so far concern mainly physical health. Relatively very much less is known about nervous and mental health, but enough is known to establish the fact that emotional behavior and mental states are very closely connected with bodily conditions. Mental health must always remain a part of medicine. To the extent that it drifts apart it becomes quackery and hocus-pocus. But if science, systematic and con-
trolled study guided by physicians in its application to individual patients, is to retain responsibility for the care of mental health, much more must be learned about it than is now known. Add to the institutional problems the increasingly widespread vagaries of human behavior in the world about us, the anti-social racial enmities and fanatical usurpation of authority and force which now endanger our civilization; and one is led to believe that an understanding of the human mind is the most important need of mankind today.

It is high time that more intensive studies begin all along the line,—the sociological, economic and legal aspects as well as those having more direct relation to biology and medicine, —heredity, psychology, physiology and psychiatry. All these must converge upon the development of a rational understanding of why human beings, when moved by emotions and mental states, behave as they do. Only as we approach a better understanding of these, the most complex phenomena that challenge human intelligence, will it become possible to deal properly with behavior problems and mental disease. This will demand the best efforts of many more highly trained men and women than now concern themselves with these subjects.

One important way to approach a more intensive study of mental disease is to create special hospitals where patients in the early stages of their conditions can be examined, studied and treated by experts who devote their full time to this work. In these special institutes young men and women will be trained, new methods of study and treatment will be discovered, and a new army of experts will be developed.

This, I understand, is the function the Bliss Psychopathic Institute will serve. In this function the Washington University will enthusiastically offer its full cooperation and aid. Jointly with St. Louis University, the staffs of the two Medical Schools have long had the responsibility for rendering the medical service in the City Hospitals,—a service we shall extend into the Bliss Institute.

Partly by accident, partly by design, the University which I represent is now fortunate in being able to develop in what we hope will be a productive and satisfactory way our part of the service in the Bliss Institute. Through a generous gift to the University from the Rockefeller Foundation, a new
staff of neurologists, psychologists and psychiatrists, under the direction of Doctors Rioch, Whitehorn and Jacobsen will begin work in September. One of the reasons this new department is being established is to staff adequately the Bliss Institute. Their salaries will be wholly paid by the University, but a large part of their service will be devoted to the study and treatment of patients in this building. As a result of their efforts Washington University hopes to contribute a share not only to the benefit of those among us who may be so unlucky or unfortunate as some day to need care and attention in this Hospital, but what is for the future much more important, to a better understanding of mental disease and its treatment everywhere.

To the extent that the Malcolm Bliss Hospital adds to the better knowledge of the causes for abnormal human behavior, the future administrations of St. Louis and the people they serve will have a right to regard today's ceremony as indeed a memorable occasion.

I congratulate you, your Honor, and you Mr. Darst, and you, Dr. Thompson on having the foresight to provide for St. Louis an institution which promises both service and distinction.
Historical Sketch of the First Medical Department of St. Louis University
1835 - 1856

DOCTOR LOUIS C. BOISLINIERE, JR.

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went and took—the same as me!

Kipling.

The founding of the St. Louis University dates back to 1818, when the population of St. Louis was about three thousand. Right Reverend Bishop William Louis Du Bourg opened the St. Louis Academy on the 16th of November, 1818. In 1820 the Academy, having expanded its scope, was constituted into a college. In the autumn of 1820 the St. Louis College was opened in a two-story brick building erected by the Bishop on a part of the block, granted for church purposes by Laclede in 1784, bounded by Market, Walnut, Second and Third Streets. Part of it, after the lapse of one hundred and seventy-four years, has been occupied by the Old St. Louis Cathedral.

As early as 1823 Bishop Du Bourg solicited the Jesuit Fathers, who conducted a school for Indians at Florissant, Missouri, to take over the St. Louis College. This was effected in 1826 by his successor, Bishop Rosatti, who transferred to them a lot on Ninth and Christy Streets (now Lucas Avenue) on which the erection of buildings was commenced in 1828. In the meantime, 1826-1829, the students of St. Louis College were instructed at Florissant. In 1829 the St. Louis College, under the sole jurisdiction of the Jesuit Fathers, was formally opened.

Thus the organic connection between the St. Louis Academy, founded in 1818, and the St. Louis College under the Jesuit Fathers, was unbroken. Pupils of all religious beliefs were received, and provisions were made for those unable to pay, thus establishing the first “free” school in St. Louis. A charter was granted by the Missouri Legislature to the St. Louis University on December 28, 1832. The “St. Louis College” thus
became the "St. Louis University," the first University in the Louisiana Purchase. From its inception under the Jesuit Fathers the Institution has steadily grown in its beneficent educational influence and national prestige.

In 1836 the founding of a medical school in St. Louis first took definite form. This movement emanated from and was strongly supported by the St. Louis Medical Society, organized in January of the same year.

A number of the prominent citizens, realizing the demand for such an institution, lent the full force of their influence and cooperated actively in its organization. It was the first definite undertaking to establish a medical school west of the Mississippi and plans for its formation were made at once.

From the very inception of this movement to its culmination, the establishment of a medical school only of the very highest type was determined upon. Realizing that this objective could be far better attained by a university affiliation, the authorities of the St. Louis University were approached, gave their consent and approval thereof. As early as 1836 the prestige of St. Louis University was already great and the excellence of its medical department was thereby fully assured.

In 1836 the citizens of St. Louis, having unbounded confidence in the great future of their city, visualized its supremacy as the commercial and cultural center of the Mississippi Valley and were indefatigable in their efforts to attain this end. The medical profession and many of its eminent citizens were equally alert to the great advantage of making St. Louis the Medical Center of this vast area. In pursuance of this objective the establishment of a first class medical school was necessary and of basic importance.

These visions of our early citizens were not mere dreams, but were well founded on the prosperity and rapid increase in population and in area of their city. In 1840 the population was 16,469; in 1850, 77,469; in 1860, 160,733. During these years the western boundary had been extended from 7th street to 600 feet west of Grand avenue. In 1836 there were no railroads, no telegraph. The only means of communication with the outside world was overland by coach, wagon or horse-back, and by river transportation, unequalled by any other city. The levee was lined with steamboats, the first one of which,
the General Pike arrived from New Orleans in 1817. These steamers traversed the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries, coming and going from far-off Pittsburgh, New Orleans, even as far north and west as Fort Benton. This facility of commercial and social intercourse justified the slogan “St. Louis, The Future Great.”

On September 1, 1835 the Board of Trustees of St. Louis University determined to treat with eminent physicians of St. Louis about opening a medical school. Doctors B. G. Farrar, Hardage Lane, and B. B. Brown on one hand and Rev. P. J. Verhaegen, S.J., President of the University, on the other, held several conversations. On October 5, 1836 an agreement was reached.

The Saint Louis Medical Society selected the first faculty and proposed the following names as members of this Faculty. C. J. Carpenter, M.D., as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; William Beaumont, Professor of Surgery; Joseph Johnson, Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence; Hardage Lane, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Edmund McCabe, Materia Medica; H. King, Chemistry. This faculty was approved by St. Louis University.

A prospectus of their lectures was published annually. The faculty is listed under “Medical Department” in the Catalogue of the University for the years 1837-38-39 and 40. It is uncertain whether or not this faculty actually functioned and delivered courses of lectures. Although no available documentary evidence could be found to settle this question, nevertheless, presumably at least, they were somewhat active. However, this first design of establishing a Medical Department was not a successful venture. The catalogue of 1840 states—“Medical Department not in operation.”

On March 14, 1839 a petition was presented “by the members of the Medical Department to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. B. B. Brown of the city of St. Louis.” Acceded to with all deference to the “Medical Department.” Dr. B. B. Brown, Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of Missouri in St. Louis (afterward St. Louis Medical Society) had been very active in the movement to establish a Medical School.

This first Medical Department having been discontinued, it
was determined to establish a Medical Department on a firmer and better basis. On October 13, 1841, the Constitution of the Medical Department of St. Louis University was enacted under the charter of that University by the Board and Faculty of St. Louis University. The Board of Trustees and Faculty of this new department were appointed by the Board and Faculty of St. Louis University. This Constitution is very broad but specific in detail. It delegates to the Board of Trustees and Faculty the actual conducting of the Medical Department. Under certain restrictions: The Board of Trustees will be self-perpetuating. It shall fill all vacancies occurring in the Faculty, and appoint new Professorships, but only on the recommendation of two-thirds of the Medical Faculty in office. On October 27, 1842, formal letters of acceptance of the Professorships on the Faculty (see appendix) were read and approved, also acceptances of the Board of Trustees of the Medical Department. From the Constitution enacted by the Board and Faculty of St. Louis University, October 13, 1841:

"The Medical Department of St. Louis University shall be under the supervision of the Board and Faculty of said University.

"That this Department shall be under the special government and control of a Board of Trustees appointed in the first instance by the Faculty and Board of St. Louis University.

"In order to free this Department from all prejudice of a Sectarian nature and character, the Trustees shall be elected from various religious persuasions as follows:

Rev. W. G. Eliot and J. B. Crockett from the Unitarian
A. L. Mills and Warwick Tunstall from the Presbyterian
James Lucas and J. C. Dinnies from the Catholic
Dr. B. F. Farrar and C. P. Billon from the Episcopalian
Col. John O’Fallon and J. H. Gay from the Methodist
S. C. Davis from the Baptist
Geo. Collier from the Reformed Presbyterian

“In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a Trustee when his place is filled it shall be by a person of the same denomination.”

A faculty (2nd faculty) was appointed by the University. This Constitution and Medical Faculty were approved by the Board of Trustees of the Medical Department. Thus the
Medical Department of the St. Louis University was definitely established.

In an historical address by the late Doctor Gustav Baumgarten, delivered at the celebration of the semi-centennial of the St. Louis Medical College in Memorial Hall, October 16, 1892, much invaluable and factual knowledge of the history of the first St. Louis University Medical School is obtained.

Doctor Baumgarten received his first course of Medical Lectures at the Medical Department of St. Louis University, Session 1854-55. He received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the St. Louis Medical College in 1856, its first graduating class. His personal contact with these two medical institutions and their faculties adds much to the value and accuracy of his account of their histories.

Let’s stay for a moment to pay a slight but inadequate tribute to this great man, great scientist, great teacher, physician and gentleman. Motivated by the highest ideals of his profession, Doctor Baumgarten gave unselfishly of his time and talents to medical education. He so inspired and vivified the medical institutions with which he was so long an integral part, with these fixed ideals of his that the pursuit of them has been continuous and continued ever since. We quote in extenso from this important historical document of Doctor Baumgarten.

THE ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE

"On the thirteenth day of October, 1841, the Board and Faculty of St. Louis University enacted the constitution of a Medical Department, and by this act created the institution later known as the St. Louis Medical College. Its organization was perfected on the eighth of October, 1842, when a (non-sectarian) Board of Trustees—among whose members I need mention in this place only the cherished names of James H. Lucas, its first president, Col. John O’Fallon, and the Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot,—took charge of it and confirmed the faculty already appointed by the University. This original faculty of the Medical Department of St. Louis University consisted of Drs. Josephus Wells Hall, Hiram Augustus Prout, James Vance Prather, Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, Ill., and Moses Lewis Linton, of Springfield, Ky. This faculty began the instruction in medicine in a small house on the north side
of Washington avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, owned by the Dean, Dr. Prather; they delivered a course of lectures in the winter of 1842-43, the first of the fifty annual courses now completed, and conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the first graduating class of six.

"Before the next session, vacancies caused by the resignation of Drs. Prout and Brainard were filled by Dr. Abram Litton, of Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Joseph Granville Norwood, of Madison, Iowa, and Dr. Charles Alexander Pope. With the further addition, in the following year, of Dr. Moses Montrose Pallen, the Faculty was reorganized more definitely, and separate chairs were charged with the teaching of chemistry and of anatomy,—the two branches for excellence in which this school soon became pre-eminent among its comppeers in the Mississippi Valley. This faculty now had the use of a small college building, erected for the purpose by Dr. Prather, on the same lot on Washington Avenue,—a structure which survived till our own day (1890), when it shared the fate of the old buildings of the St. Louis University.
“During the next few years, numerous changes took place in the teaching body, Drs. Hall, Norwood and Prather resigning, and Drs. Henry M. Bullitt, of Louisville, Ky., James Blake, of London, England, Thomas Reyburn, Robert Simpson Holmes, William M. McPheeters, David Prince, of Springfield, Ill., and Willis Greene Edwards, at various times filling chairs in the faculty, over which Dr. Linton and Dr. Pope successively presided as dean. The school had meanwhile outgrown its modest quarters on Washington Avenue, and in 1849 entered a new home erected by Col. John O’Fallon on the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle Streets (now Clark Avenue), which afforded such space and accommodations as were suited to the methods of teaching in vogue at that day and to the constantly growing classes. The new college building, architecturally one of the conspicuous edifices in the city at that time, provided two large lecture rooms, a well-stocked museum, two large anatomical rooms, and a small physical and chemical laboratory for the professor of chemistry. Two years later was added, on its eastern side, another building of the same size and similar design, that contained a large hall, the museum of comparative anatomy and natural history belonging to Dr. Pope, and the rooms of the O’Fallon Dispensary.

“The now prosperous school at this time, impelled chiefly by reasons growing out of the pressure of the so-called ‘Know-Nothing’ movement in politics, was induced to sever its connection with the St. Louis University and to take an independent position. This end was attained by the incorporation of the school, which assumed the name of the ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE, under a charter granted by the legislature of the State of Missouri approved February 23, 1855. Under its new charter and name, to which the public renown of its dean had already added the popular by-name of ‘Pope’s College,’ it had the fostering care of the same Board of Trustees which governed it under the former regime; among the new members that time added to its roll I may not omit to mention Mr. James E. Yeatman and Judge Nathaniel Holmes. The faculty—its recollection will never fade from my memory, for its strong characteristics impressed themselves indelibly on the mind of the student of that day—consisted of Drs. Linton, Litton, Pope, Pallen, Holmes, McPheeters, Charles Whittlesey
Stevens and John Bates Johnson;—Dr. Holmes, however, stricken with paralysis (1854), was represented and soon succeeded in the chair of physiology by Dr. John Henry Watters. Dr. Elsworth F. Smith, and both in his absence and upon his resignation, Dr. E. H. Gregory, were the efficient demonstrators of anatomy."

APPENDIX TO DOCTOR BAUMGARTEN’S ADDRESS

"I. First Board of Trustees, appointed and confirmed by the Board and Faculty of the St. Louis University on October 1, 1842: Benj. F. Farrar, John O’Fallon, John C. Dinnies, Adam L. Mills, George Collier, James Clemens, Jr., Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, Charles P. Billon, Warwick Tunstall, J. B. Crockett, James H. Lucas, S. C. Davis. This board organized on October 8, 1842, by the election of Mr. Lucas, President; Mr. Mills, Vice President; Mr. Clemens, Treasurer, and Mr. Tunstall, Secretary.

II. Original Faculty, elected by the Board and Faculty of the St. Louis University, October 7, 1842:
Dr. Josephus Wells Hall, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Dr. Hiram Augustus Prout, Professor of Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Dr. James Vance Prather, Professor of Surgery and of Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
Dr. Daniel Brainard, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Dr. Moses Lewis Linton, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Dr. Prather serving as Dean.

III. Faculty of the Session of 1844-45:
Dr. Hall, Professor of Physiology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine.
Dr. Prather, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dean.
Dr. Linton, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Dr. Abram Litton, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Dr. Joseph Granville Norwood, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
Dr. Charles Alexander Pope, Professor of Anatomy.
Dr. Moses Montrose Pallen, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

IV. First Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College, elected by its Board of Trustees, April 9, 1855:

Moses Lewis Linton, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Abram Litton, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Charles Alexander Pope, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery; Dean.

Moses Montrose Pallen, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Richard Simpson Holmes, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

William M. McPheeters, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Charles Whittlesey Stevens, M.D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

John Bates Johnson, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.

The chair of Physiology, however, had been filled temporarily and was soon to be filled permanently by Dr. John Henry Watters.

Dr. E. H. Gregory was the Demonstrator of Anatomy."

The first course of lectures was delivered by the faculty of the Medical Department of St. Louis University in the winter of 1842-43, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on a class of six. In the next few years changes occurred in the faculty, caused by resignations and departures from the city (See Appendix). The first course of lectures was delivered in a small house owned by the Dean, Doctor Prather, on the north side of Washington Avenue, immediately opposite Tenth Street. About this time a small medical college building was built on the same lot, which abutted the property of St. Louis University. This building was afterward acquired by the St. Louis University and used by it as a dormitory and study hall for junior students until the demolition of all the buildings of the University on Washington Avenue and the erection of the new St. Louis University on Grand Avenue. The Medical School prospered from its very beginning and outgrew the capacity of its first modest habitat.
In 1849 Col. John O'Fallon, the father-in-law of Doctor Charles A. Pope, the Dean, erected a magnificent medical college, complete in every detail, on the corner of Seventh Street and Myrtle, now Clark Avenue. This great edifice was occupied thereafter by the Medical Department of St. Louis University until its discontinuance in 1855.

The creation and organization of the medical department commenced in 1836 was not completed until 1841, the year of the enactment of its constitution. The selection of a proper faculty to teach medicine in this department was of prime importance. Men only of recognized eminence in their profession, both local and abroad, were considered. How well and carefully the Faculty and Board of St. Louis University succeeded in their selections is evidenced by the personnel of the teaching staff finally decided upon by them (See Appendix).

Biographies of the first and second faculties are submitted.

**Doctor Josephus Wells Hall**

Doctor Josephus Wells Hall was a graduate of Transylvania, from which he received his degree in medicine in 1830. He was for a short time on the Medical Faculty of Kemper College, but joined the first faculty of St. Louis University in 1842, as Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. That he was sought by both these medical colleges to fill this chair is sufficient proof of his ability as teacher of these branches, with credit to himself and the medical colleges in which he served. Little more could be ascertained from a careful search of existing records.

**Doctor Daniel Brainard**

Daniel Brainard was born in Western, Oneida County, New York, May 15, 1812. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1834. In 1839 he went to Paris for study. He was invited to fill and accepted the chair of Anatomy and Physiology on the first faculty of St. Louis University Medical School, delivering a course of lectures during its first session, 1842-43.

Before accepting the chair in the Medical Department of St. Louis University, Dr. Brainard had practised medicine in Chicago and had gained a wide reputation, especially as an anato-
mist and surgeon. Even before coming to St. Louis, he had entertained the idea and purpose of establishing a medical school in Chicago. On his return to Chicago he founded the Rush Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Chicago. Incidentally, he invented the Brainard Bone Drill, which is still in use. He died of cholera on October 10, 1866.

**DOCTOR JAMES VANCE PRATHER**

James Vance Prather, M.D.:—Very little information could be found, except that Dr. Prather was an eminent and successful surgeon in St. Louis for many years. He was chosen to fill the chair of Surgery on the first faculty in 1842, and elected Dean. These positions he held until his resignation from both positions at the termination of the session of 1846-47. He was then made Professor Emeritus of Surgery and was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of the Medical Department. More definite information is now being sought.

**DOCTOR MOSES LEWIS LINTON**

Dr. Moses Lewis Linton was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, April 12, 1808. He received his medical education at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He was appointed on the first faculty of St. Louis University as Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and the next year as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. He joined the faculty largely at the request of Dr. Charles A. Pope of St. Louis, whom he had met while in Paris. He continued on the faculty of St. Louis University from its inception to its discontinuance in 1855. He was then appointed as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine on the first faculty of the St. Louis Medical College, organized in that year.

His career as a teacher of medicine extended over a period of 26 years. In 1847 he was Dean of St. Louis University Medical School and served for two years. Dr. Linton died on June 1, 1872, in his 69th year, at his country home, “Manresa” on “College Hill.”

In 1843 Dr. Linton established the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, the first medical journal west of the Mis-
sissippi. It is said that it was the only monthly journal published in America at that time. He continued its editorship until shortly before his demise. In this journal are a vast number of medical articles from his pen demonstrating his keen clinical observation and acumen. His book "The Outlines of Pathology," published in 1851 (a copy of which is in the St. Louis Medical Society Library) shows his profound knowledge of the doctrines of the great clinicians of all times, from Hippocrates to those of his time. He gives critical evaluation of them.

Dr. Linton's great erudition was not limited solely to medicine and its cognate subjects, as a profound thinker and analyst of them, but extended over a vast range of other subjects. He was an excellent poet and a deep philosopher. His graceful writings are illumined by his classical knowledge of ancient and modern literature. His great oratorical ability and quick repartee made him eagerly sought after. Although frail and never robust, he led a most active life as a physician, writer and citizen. He was one of the truly great physicians with which St. Louis has been blessed.

In one of his articles he asks: "May not the cancer cell and tubercle be due to a parasite of animal or vegetable origin?"—a conception not only anticipatory but truly prophetic.

(To be continued)
The St. Louis Maternity Hospital

OTTO HENRY SCHWARZ

The St. Louis Maternity Hospital was opened in August, 1927. Up to the present time, there have been approximately 16,000 deliveries, about 60 percent of which were on the ward service.

The St. Louis Maternity Hospital is one of the hospitals affiliated with the Washington University School of Medicine. The faculty of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology comprises the medical staff. When the new St. Louis Maternity Hospital was opened the Obstetrical Service of the Barnes Hospital and that of the old St. Louis Maternity Hospital were united into one. In addition to the medical staff, all members of the St. Louis Gynecological Society, an organization comprising almost all of the recognized specialists in this field in St. Louis, have the privilege of the private corridors. Other specialists by permission from the chief of staff, may have these privileges as well. Running at full capacity, the hospital has 60 ward and 45 private beds.

The St. Louis Maternity Hospital is unusually well equipped with laboratories, staffed by full time medical men and full time technicians. It is here that the investigative work of the hospital is carried out. Since the opening of the hospital much clinical investigation has been carried out in applied bacteriology, chemistry and pathology. Outstanding in this line of work are the investigations concerning puerperal infection. In all recent statistical reports on Maternal Mortality, puerperal infection is shown as causing the greatest number of deaths. There has been much discussion about the preventability of these infections in recent years. Various contributions in lay magazines and even some motion pictures have given the impression that most cases of puerperal infection are preventable and are chiefly due to neglect.

In view of the work done in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology on this subject, these statements must be considered as rather loose and by no means in keeping with facts. As a result of routine bacteriological examination in all cases of infection whether coming to or developing in the hospital,
certain very definite statements can be made. The problem resolves itself into two distinct factors, first, those infections in which the bacteria are introduced at the time of labor, which consist of infections due to ordinary types of pathogenic bacteria, and secondly, infections arising from organisms which the patient herself harbors. In so far as puerperal infection is concerned, these are chiefly various types of hemolytic streptococci, staphylococci and colon bacilli. As early as 1910, the late Hugo Schottmüller of Hamburg, showed very conclusively that organisms which the patient harbors herself and which under most conditions are regarded as rather harmless, can at times take on all the characteristics of virulent pathogenic organisms and produce serious and often fatal infections. These organisms are chiefly a group which are known as anaerobic streptococci and are found in the genital tract of normal women at term in over 50 percent of the cases.

A thorough bacteriological study was begun in 1924 at Barnes Hospital and carried over to the St. Louis Maternity Hospital in 1927. It is being continued at the present time. It has shown clearly that so far as a modern hospital service is concerned, the more important problem is handling the infections which arise from organisms already present in the genital tract at the time of labor. Introduced infections can in the main be prevented by practicing good aseptic technic and by the avoidance of unnecessary manipulations and operations.

The problem of reducing infections which arise from the genital tract, *per se*, is the one that offers most difficulties in a modern maternity hospital. In the present state of our knowledge, the only logical manner in which to diminish these infections is the use of instillations of antiseptic solutions into the genital tract before and during labor in order either to destroy the bacteria or to prevent their further propagation. These instillations were introduced in 1926 and are still being used at the present time. Morbidity figures have been very definitely reduced to a negligible minimum by this procedure and also the serious types of infection have been practically eliminated during the past ten years. Of course, cases enter the hospital which were infected before admission. Eliminate these from the morbidity figures, and the cases showing morbidity, that were handled in the hospital from the beginning,
are very few indeed, indicating clearly the benefits of the method used. In the last 5,000 deliveries, there has not been a single death due to puerperal infection in a previous hospital case. Infected cases which enter the hospital from the outside, are put on strict isolation, and they are in charge of one physician, who is not only concerned with the clinical side of the case, but is also responsible for the laboratory work. By this combination the infected cases can be handled much more adequately. Definitely infected cases due to the more common pathogenic organisms, are immediately transferred to the joint Gynecological Service in Barnes Hospital and handled by the obstetrician.

Another procedure which carries with it a rather high mortality in this country, is Cesarean section. It has been shown that as many as 20,000 sections are done each year, with a mortality rate of about 10 percent. Statisticians say that 50 percent of these operations are regarded as unnecessary and that by their reduction to a minimum, many maternal deaths would be eliminated. Even in well regulated hospitals, the operation has been performed as frequently as one in every twenty deliveries. The record of the St. Louis Maternity Hospital in this respect, both in the ward and private cases for the past nine years, is outstanding because of its conservative character. The operative incidence for the entire service is one in 63 deliveries, on the ward service it being one in 71 and on the private service, one in 45. The ward record is especially commendable when one considers that more abnormal cases are seen in a clinical service than in private practice.

Another feature of the work at the St. Louis Maternity Hospital has been the great consideration given to the conduct of labor in a painless way. So-called “twilight sleep” has been administered almost routinely in suitable cases in Barnes and the St. Louis Maternity Hospitals since 1915. The method which was instituted was the original Freiburg technic of Gauss, which has been adhered to very closely until very recently. Not only for these many years have private patients had the benefit of this relief of pain, but the ward patients have been handled in an entirely similar manner.

Recent developments in the use of barbituric acid derivatives have enabled obstetricians to use these drugs in combina-
tion with hyoscine and morphin. In this way the method has been definitely improved and large numbers of successful cases have been obtained. This work on analgesia has been repeatedly reported during the past 15 years. In 1923, before the American Medical Association; in 1930 an extensive article of these experiences was published in the Journal of the Missouri Medical Association and in May, 1936, again before the American Medical Association. These reports have consistently shown the beneficial effects of this treatment, and have pointed out that in no way is the fetal mortality increased.

In studying fetal mortality statistics in well conducted hospitals, considering babies weighing 2500 gm. or more, an average figure would be about two and one-half to three percent mortality. In studying 4,000 deliveries in recent years, the fetal mortality in cases where hyoscine was used, was definitely below two percent, indicating clearly that there is absolutely no increase in fetal mortality in cases where analgesia is properly used. The discussions that arose in Kansas City, where this work was presented, were unfortunate. In several instances the discussers did not confine their remarks to the subject presented, but went rather loosely into generalities, without proper experience behind them to justify their statements. Some remarks were that analgesia was not necessary, that women did not suffer much pain and, therefore, these procedures were somewhat overdone. One individual, who had been using scopolamine for many years, went so far as to suggest hypnotism. Hypnotism has been tried, especially in Germany, and has never become popular. It has proven itself inadequate and impractical as well, to say nothing of some of its dangers. There is no question, in spite of many comments to the contrary, that the modern mother, be she in the higher or lower walks of life, does not stand up under the strain of labor as did the more hardy pioneer woman of this country a few decades past. It should always be one of the chief aims of any trained obstetrician anywhere, to improve methods of analgesia. In this way, it can be hoped that an ideal method of allaying the pain of childbirth can be developed. It is with this special object in mind that the work on analgesia as conducted in the St. Louis Maternity Hospital, has been carried out these many years.
Welcoming Address to Freshman Class, September 21, 1938

Evarts A. Graham

Members of the Freshman Class:

It is the custom at this school as well as elsewhere for a member of the faculty to welcome those who are about to begin their study of medicine. If one could collect and read all of the addresses which have been given on such occasions he would doubtless feel that, as in the case of commencement speeches, everything that could be said has already been said. They would probably not differ much in essentials but without doubt one would get the impression that some speakers have expressed those essentials well and others poorly. The general run of the addresses, however, would probably deserve to be put in a class of dull mediocrity. They have neither been good enough to be inspiring nor bad enough to be amusing or entertaining. They might have made good bed-time stories. So far as I know no enterprising publisher has ever attempted to collect these speeches to be published under the alluring title of “Literary Gems from the Medical Schools, or What the Profs. tell the Innocent Freshmen” in a gilt edge, full morocco, sixteen volume edition, a dollar down and a dollar a week. There is, therefore, not much available literature on this subject. I emphasize all this because, as you will learn later, a paper prepared by one trained in science is ordinarily expected to present a review of the literature on the subject. How fortunate it is, therefore, both for you and for me that in this instance I can disregard the proprieties and neglect a review of the literature!

In welcoming you here I can with all sincerity congratulate you. You have won your places here in competition with many unsuccessful contenders. Each one of you here this evening holds a place that was sought by eight others. You are the elect, those chosen by the Admissions Committee after a careful scrutiny of your past performances, and you are deemed worthy to be allowed to begin the serious business of the study
of medicine. In a sense you are honored by being considered suitable to enter this profession and we are honored by having you select this school. We shall endeavor to convince you that your choice has been a wise one and we hope that you in turn will convince us that our confidence in you has not been misplac ed.

Your reasons for studying medicine probably differ greatly. Some of you are actuated by the humanitarian ideal of relieving an individual of the handicaps of illness, others are inspired by the scientific aspects of medicine and the desire to gain the personal satisfaction and the fame that goes with the making of some important discovery. Some of you perhaps have been led to make this choice because of influence exerted upon you by family traditions. Others perhaps, although I hope not, have been attracted by the alleged large monetary rewards. Possibly some have decided on medicine simply because they couldn't think of anything else to do. I am reminded of a medical acquaintance of mine who stated that he decided to study medicine as a relief from what he considered to be the boredom of life on the farm with his only horizon the posterior aspect of a mule.

As one who has watched the subsequent careers of many medical students I believe I can offer some advice. Medicine is a full time career from the moment when one enters upon it. It is most exacting in its demands. It is a jealous god expecting to receive from its votaries all of their talent and energy. It lavishes no rewards upon those who are not fully consecrated to its service. Unless, therefore, one feels that he is led into this profession by an enthusiasm and a zeal which will not be satisfied with any other kind of work it would be better for him to select another career. Those who have undertaken the study of medicine in a spirit of indifference and without the zeal which is demanded usually become tragic figures in later life. The exacting demands of a medical life cannot in such cases be tempered by the feeling that, regardless of the worries, the annoyances and the hard work, the most satisfying career possibly has been chosen. The faculty of this medical school recognizes this principle and it believes that it is acting in a spirit of kindness to an individual when, after it becomes apparent that he is unsuited for a
medical career, it advises him to withdraw and to enter some other field of activity.

To those who wholeheartedly offer themselves up to this god of medicine the rewards are great. Let us look at some of them. To you who are about to begin the fascinating and engrossing study of medicine the opportunities for personal satisfaction are greater than have ever before existed. On the clinical side (the business of finding out what is the matter with a patient and of relieving him of his complaints) opportunities exist as never before really to make a diagnosis and to do something rational and effective to cure the patient. The humanitarian yearning is, therefore, more easily satisfied now than it could have been even twenty-five years ago. The x-ray, our principal diagnostic agent, is less than fifty years old, and surgery, our most dramatic method of treatment, is scarcely any older in its modern sense.

The scientific aspects of medicine are developing so rapidly and so many new fields of investigation are being discovered that almost anyone with a good intellect and with proper training can make some new observation or discovery. To see one’s name quoted in the literature as having contributed something that was not known before provides a thrill to any neophyte. If the discovery is considered by others to be important the thrill is immeasurably greater, one that cannot be equalled by the acquisition of wealth, or by the rewards which are generally sought after by those who, in other careers, are less fortunate than we votaries of medicine. It is difficult for you beginners to appreciate adequately how rapidly new important contributions to medicine are being made. The scientific view of disease is scarcely a century old. Before that time the study of medicine consisted largely of learning the dogmas of recognized authorities. The writings of Galen, a Roman, were unchallenged for a thousand years. In our own country almost up to the time of the Civil War Benjamin Rush was considered an almost infallible authority by many. He assumed that there is fundamentally only one disease, albeit with different manifestations, and that one form of treatment, bleeding, sufficed for all disease. The work of the medical student then was of course simple compared with that which we expect to exact of you. Consider the question of text-books at that time. The
student could inherit his books from his father or grandfather and be as much up to date as they had been. Now, however, because of the tremendous pace at which medical knowledge is accumulating some of the text-books which you will purchase will be more or less obsolete by the time of your graduation. I am tempted to allude to a personal experience. A few years ago Dr. Singer, Dr. Ballon and I were persuaded by a publishing house to write a book on chest surgery. This is the newest field of surgery and there was no book on the subject which was considered adequate. We undertook our work with enthusiasm but we soon found that no sooner had we completed and set aside one chapter to prepare the next than we had to go back again to the finished chapter to add new knowledge that was constantly being contributed in the literature of the world. Because of the newness of the field there was a constant stream of new facts being added. It appeared as if we never could finish the book because of our inability to finish even a chapter. The only way by which we finally succeeded in completing the manuscript was to agree that no literature after a certain date would be quoted. The book appeared only three years ago but already it is obsolete. In fact even my own ideas of many aspects of chest surgery have so changed in this brief time that I should prefer not to have anyone read certain parts of the book today. This experience will convince you, I think, of how rapidly changing the knowledge of medicine is. The mythical Hydra which developed two new heads whenever one was chopped off is here with us today. I hope you will remember this because serious misunderstandings may thereby be avoided. For example, in your clinics in senior year, if you hear some physiology expounded which seems discordant to that which you learned in sophomore year, don't jump to the conclusion that we clinicians don't know our physiology. Perhaps that conclusion would be right, but anyway please give us a break by assuming that maybe in the two years that have elapsed the accepted concepts have changed.

These last remarks indicate how easy it is to fall behind the procession. You are now beginning the study of medicine. You will never finish it. Even after your graduation you must still be earnest and hard working students. You must acquire
the habit of good reading. This means not to confine yourselves to the perusal of the attractive advertisements of the pharmaceutical firms but to read regularly several of the journals which pertain to fields in which you have a special interest. Those of you who will become clinicians I would urge to read some journals outside the clinical field and a monograph now and then on some special aspect of medicine. In this connection I would commend to you some of the good abstract journals, especially Physiological Reviews. Those who are not going to be clinicians I would likewise urge to read some of the good clinical journals. Clinical medicine after all is only applied anatomy, physiology, pathology and bacteriology. A good clinician of necessity therefore must be reasonably well versed in those sciences, and if he is to be progressive rather than stagnant he must keep abreast of their new developments. All of this may sound to you like an arduous task. On the contrary, one who is a true votary will have an unconquerable urge to try to keep abreast of the times if he knows how. The strong hand of this jealous god will lead him to his reading as irresistibly as if he were being led by a ring in his nose.

I hope especially that you may remember some of these remarks during the next two years. I can hardly expect you to remember them longer. I say the next two years because many of you will probably wonder what practical use some of the work expected of you can have. "How can the study of the reactions of a nerve in the hind leg of a frog have anything to do with curing a man of appendicitis?" you may ask. Well, there are certain fundamentals that every good doctor must know. A clinical picture of, say, appendicitis is built up on a structure of fundamentals of the medical sciences. A disease of any organ in the body is not confined to that organ but exerts its effects on the whole body to a greater or less degree. A knowledge of the fundamental reactions of the structures of the body is useful practical knowledge to the clinician. A child may fail to see the value to him of learning the multiplication table but we elders know its value. Moreover, as Abraham Flexner has repeatedly emphasized, there is a use for useless knowledge. Faraday's discoveries in electricity at the time seemed to be merely additions to useless knowledge but we know now that they created a new era of
civilization. Could anyone have predicted that the little toy of the Wright Brothers flown at an obscure place known as Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, could in the space of less than a life time threaten the security of Great Britain and in a sense annul the age long accepted influence of sea power? These are examples of useless knowledge. I can assure you that although we make many mistakes the faculty of your school will endeavor to avoid as much as possible annoying you by expecting you to learn things which can never possibly be useful to you. We do feel, however, that probably we are better judges than you are of what should be taught in a medical school.

But to keep abreast of the times and to be a well educated doctor more than reading is necessary. The attendance at medical meetings is important. From hearing and seeing new work presented often far more inspiration is obtained than merely from reading printed reports. Again much inspiration is obtained from the opportunities to see “in person” the great and to make the acquaintance of your colleagues. Travel to the well known institutions and clinics is also a stimulating experience. One can always learn from the other fellow.

In stressing the importance of concentration on your medical work and medical reading I have not meant to omit another desirable aspect of a doctor’s education but rather to reserve a discussion of it until this place. The old adage of “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy” still holds. In a previous era the doctor was looked upon as a man of broad culture, a man of general education. The stress of modern civilization and the enormous expansion of medical knowledge have to some extent done something to us to make us as a class lose our general culture. It is shocking to find medical students who are not even well versed in their native language of English. Many can not spell correctly and only a few can express themselves adequately in either written or spoken English. Linn of the Department of English of the University of Chicago recently commented on the general decline in this respect in an article entitled, “Oh see, can you say?” Doctors of medicine nowadays are a group who have probably devoted more years to their education than any other group. It would be a pity if the required specialized education should drive out
the general cultural education which at one time was supposed
to be a prerequisite to the study of medicine, implied if not
actually enforced. For your own satisfaction and recreation
I would advise you, at least in your less busy moments, to cul-
tivate the muses. Acquire the habit of reading good litera-
ture; exercise your talents, if you have any, in art, music and
poetry. Accomplishment in these fields, even if it is only
amateur, will bring satisfaction and solace in many dark mo-
ments of your lives.

I have been somewhat drawn astray from my discussion of
the rewards of a medical career. The various aspects of medi-
cine are so many, each of which may be attractive to some
of you, that I shall not attempt to discuss all of them. I should
like, however, to speak of some. From the time of the ancient
Greeks the profession of medicine has been closely identified
with that of teaching. Students flocked to the masters for
instruction and thus medical knowledge was passed on from
one generation to another. The system of apprenticeship was
in vogue until very recent times. The medical school, as we
think of it, is comparatively modern. Today even those who
do not hold positions on the faculties of our medical schools
nevertheless have teaching responsibilities. The house-staffs
of the hospitals are clamoring for instruction and no one who
holds a responsible position on a hospital staff can escape the
necessity of teaching the junior members and the nurses. To
many an enormous satisfaction is obtained from watching the
development of pupils and from the feeling that perhaps in
some measure one has contributed to the inspiration of the
successful ones.

Medicine now offers opportunities in executive positions, in
public health activities, in the army and navy, editorial posi-
tions, etc. There are thus opportunities for many to obtain the
reward of personal satisfaction even if their inclinations lead
them out of the main tent into the sideshows.

I have said practically nothing about financial rewards. Un-
fortunately there are some who think that as a group success-
ful clinicians are rich. This feeling pertains especially to sur-
geons. I can assure you that this is a mistaken idea. The
number of those who have become wealthy through the prac-
tice of medicine is a very small fraction of one percent of the
total, and some of those have indulged in questionable proce-
dures in order to make their riches. The signs of the times
would indicate that even less than in the past will opportuni-
ties arise for becoming wealthy in this profession. Therefore,
those of you who have entered this career because of the finan-
cial returns would do well to turn about now before you realize
too acutely your disappointment. As I have indicated the re-
wards sought after must be other than financial.

It is usually expected of a speaker on an occasion like this
to define the ideal doctor, or as he is more often called the
great physician. I should like briefly therefore to state my
own ideas. I should place first of all in the list of requirements
those qualities which are usually embraced in the word char-
acter. Honesty, integrity and moral instincts are all qualities
which are included in that word. Nothing is more horrible
than a dishonest doctor, one who advises an operation that is
not necessary merely to obtain a fee, one who wilfully mis-
represents the findings in the examination, or one who bears
false witness against his colleagues. I believe it was Bernard
Shaw, or perhaps our own Park White, who said that the most
dangerous of men is the hungry surgeon. The great doctor
must also have wisdom. One may have ever so much knowl-
edge and yet have little wisdom. He must have a natural
instinct to avoid saying the wrong thing or at least saying the
wrong thing in the wrong way. He must avoid unnecessarily
terrifying his worried patients or their families. Being hon-
est with a patient does not necessitate being brutally frank.
The wise doctor usually can be thoroughly honest and at the
same time assuage the fears and worries of his patient even
in a hopeless case. The great doctor must also, in the words
of Paul, have faith, hope and charity; faith or assurance that
the patient is getting the best possible service, hope or opti-
mism that the patient has a chance to get well, and charity
towards the unreasonableness of a patient and his family as
well as towards the financial calamity which often the illness
has been to the patient. You may note that I have said noth-
ing about intelligence. Yes intelligence is of course important.
We assume, however, that nowadays everybody who gets into
a medical school has a modicum of intelligence or he wouldn't
get that far. If I were choosing a doctor for myself I should
prefer one with slightly less intelligence but with unquestioned character than one who is brilliant but of questionable integrity. A smart crook is the most dangerous kind.

Perhaps I have stressed too much the fact that crookedness can exist in this noble profession. Perhaps this is a shock to you because from fortunate experiences of your own you have been led to believe that no one is more trustworthy than the doctor. The vast majority of the doctors of my acquaintance, and it is a large one, are thoroughly trustworthy, but in a group of 150,000 persons all will not be lily white. There will be all gradations from the infra-red down to the ultra-violet. The doctor hasn't always been so well thought of. In Roman times most of the doctors were slaves and, according to Siegerist, a good doctor commanded about the same price as a good eunuch. Now the situation has changed. Probably never before has the doctor been so much respected as he is now. Never before has there been so great an appreciation of the labor and expense connected with his education. This is due in no small part to the revolution in medical education which occurred in this country about 25 years ago. The fly-by-night medical schools and the diploma mills began to give way about that time to the dignified university school with which you are familiar. In case you have occasion to grumble at the manner in which this school is conducted, as you probably will, I am going to spend a few minutes reading selections to you from a diary of a medical student in London in the year 1751.

First a word or two about the diary. It was written by one John Knyveton and recently found by a descendant who turned it over to Ernest Gray. It has recently (1937) been published by the Appleton-Century Company of New York and London. The son of an apothecary he was brought up in a small English town by a surgeon uncle after the death of his father and mother. After serving for four years as an apprentice to his uncle he went to London for a few months' work in anatomy and surgery and thus to complete his education.

"And so to take my leave and into the street with many directions from my worthy host and his spouse as how to find my way to Infirmary Hall where I am to bring the knowledge imparted by my dear uncle in my four years apprenticeship to its full completion. On my way thither called at the house
of Doctor Urquehart the anatomist, with whom I am to take Anatomy and Chirurgery or Surgery as it is more commonly called, to find the doctor already gone ahead to the Hall. Noted that he had a tolerable fine house with a large outbuilding at the back, which I doubt not is his dissecting room and with which I hope to become well acquaint before my time is served. And so on through the Park, where I saw some gentlemen very fine riding.

"Infirmary Hall a very large building and with the swarm of beggars and quack salvers about its gates I was hard put to it to find the entrance. This I did at last however by enquiring the way of a short youth with a disgraceful cravat who informed me he had been very drunk the night before. I offered to bleed him but with great flow of language he informed me that he was a doctor himself and quite capable of treating his own complaints, and so I introduced myself to him, his choler abating to find I was pursuing the same quest as he. With him to the lobby of the Infirmary where we found the lecturers for this session exhibiting their cards and questing for members for their lectures. My short friend informs me that Doctor Urquehart is one of the best teachers of Anatomy in London town and I found his knowledge very useful, as it saved me from the importunities of other teachers whose skill and knowledge was as small as their conceit was great. Arranged however with one gentleman in a fine peruke to take a course in Vegetable and Animal Anatomy and Physiology this to help me with my Materia Medica and thereby parted with the sum of five guineas. Doctor Urquehart was then performing an amputation of the thigh upon a porter brought in that morning from Covent Garden with a compounded fracture of the left femur the result of a kick from a horse. My new found friend enquiring whether I had seen much surgery takes me through a long corridor with a heavy mephitic stench to a room at the far end lit by a large skylight. Here we found my future teacher already begun upon his patient, the latter being tied down upon a large table, not so clean as the one my uncle uses for such purposes, but then in such a place they perform more operations in one week than my uncle performs in a year. The patient being a poor man had few friends able to make him drunk and so he being a
well developed specimen many ropes were necessary to control his struggles. Amongst those holding him my friend the drunk gentleman pointed out a once famous pugilist and a very big man suspected of having taken the High Toby but who was employed by Doctor Urquehart and shielded by him from the law because he could lift a coffin from its bed single-handed; a useful accomplishment in these otherwise enlightened days, when the poor surgeon must rely for the advancement of his art upon the fruit of the gallows-tree and what he can snatch from the graveyards.

"September 25. To my great pleasure Doctor Urquehart after this morning’s lecture confesses himself well pleased with my progress and with him and the other young gentlemen to Infirmary Hall. George Blumenfield not at the lecture but waiting for us at the porch and so with us into the wards. Doctor Urquehart at the entry changes his periuke for a tie wig and puts on a short coat as his fine full skirted one would brush the walls and sweep from them the lice and other insects which infest them. The wards at first sight rather curious; the beds of moderate width and containing not more than three to four patients, but these placed the feet of one to the head of another so that each receives not the tainted effluvium of their respective complaints. In the infants wards there were of course any from six to eight in one bed. Pregnant women have their own ward to which they are taken when the pains seize them, but from the press those in the earlier stages are frequently put to lie with those about to die, so that comfort is had by both. The air rather foul, especially in the surgical ward, which lies at the end of the great Hall where all the general cases lie, but this of course no more than can be expected since the windows cannot be allowed open. For the safety of those that minister to them it is customary for these to carry some prophylactic which can be held to the nostrils; the attendants as a rule carry a sponge soaked in vinegar and those in the Surgical room a cresset of smoking sulphur held in an iron cup at the end of an iron wand. All these things I noted later.

"March 19. With my three friends to St. George's Hospital, there to hear a lecture by one William Hunter on the Generation of Animals, Doctor Urquehart having expressed a wish
that we should do so. This man Hunter a example of the Curious Instruments God does choose to forward his Ends; he having been apprenticed to a carpenter in his youth, but come to London and Founded a School of Anatomy in Wind-mill Street, and now like to turn all ideas up-side down; where-fore there be many that hate him, he having a damnable way of never Offering a Suggestion on matters Medico-Physical until he has proved it privately by Experiment beforehand; the which is Highly Exasperating to those that prefer to browse on the Windy Heights of Pure Discourse.

"After the lecture, which was most instructive, to take a squint at the hospital, to which one of its young gentlemen, a tall fellow with a pimply face and three-cornered hat, takes exception; likening us to Maggots crawling to a Fresh Cheese; at which George Blumenfield snorts and strikes him in the belly (he being too short to reach his face) and the tall youth’s friends fall upon us, and a right merry fight ensues."
News of the School

The November issue of the Journal of Pediatrics will be a memorial to the late Williams McKim Marriott, who died November 11, 1936. It will consist of contributions from his associates at Johns Hopkins, where he started his pediatric training with Howland, and from those who were associated with him at Washington University. The list of contributors is as follows: Blackfan, Clausen, Cooke, Darrow, Elliott, Hartmann, Hempelmann, Jeans, McCulloch, Park, Powers, Smyth, Tallerman, Utheim-Toverud and Veeder. Any one desiring an extra copy of the issue should notify the publisher, The C. V. Mosby Company, 3525 Pine St., St. Louis, at once, so that they may be provided for at the time of printing.

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POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

From time to time announcement has been made of the postgraduate opportunities for the Alumni at the School of Medicine. They are such that any alumnus desiring it can work out a "refresher course" in almost any major subject. The School is delighted to have its Alumni make fullest use of these facilities, most warmly urges them to attend whenever possible, and assures them of being welcome.

The following list of the more important clinics and conferences which are held throughout the teaching year will give some idea of the scope of the opportunities immediately avail-
able. A bulletin giving a complete program for all the conferences starred is gotten up each week and will be sent to alumni requesting it. A charge of fifty cents is made to cover postage. Address the Alumni Room, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.

**MEDICINE**

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<td>Monday</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Rounds on Medical Wards.</td>
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<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Afternoon Medical Meeting.**</td>
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<td>Talks by staff on subjects of medical interest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Conference in Chest Service.**</td>
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<td>Includes heart, skin, G. I. and endocrine conferences with presentation of patients.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Rounds on Medical Wards.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Clinical Pathological Conference.**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Special Lecture Series to Seniors.**</td>
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<td>Includes G. I., Chest, Heart, Blood, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Friday Morning Conference.**</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical conferences with presentation of interesting cases from various services.</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Rounds on Medical Wards.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Noon Medical Clinic.</td>
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<td>Case presentations for senior and junior classes.</td>
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**SURGERY**

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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Tumor Clinic.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Follow-up of patients with all types of tumors treated in general surgery.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>General Surgery Clinic.</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Surgical Staff Conference.**</td>
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<td>Presentation of interesting cases operated on during week with discussion of pathological findings and correlation of clinical picture.</td>
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**NEUROSURGERY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Neurosurgical Clinic.</td>
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<td>5-6</td>
<td>Neuromedical-Neurosurgical Conference.</td>
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<td>Clinical Conference with presentation of patients and discussion by neuromedical and neurosurgical staffs.</td>
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**GENITO-URINARY SURGERY**

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<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Urological Staff Conference.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Discussion of diagnosis and treatment of interesting cases; lectures on selected phases of blood chemistry, physiology, pathology and urological anatomy.</td>
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ANATOMY
Friday 4:00 Demonstrations in Dissecting Room.**
Anatomy of 38 cadavers dissected to the same stage each week.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY
Tuesday 2:00 Gynecological Cancer Clinic.
Wednesday 9:00 Staff Conference.**
Presentation of interesting cases with discussion by staff.
Friday 12:00 Gynecological Diagnostic Clinic.

PEDIATRICS
Monday 10:30 General Staff Rounds.
Wednesday 12:00 Noonday Pediatric Clinic.
Thursday 10:00 Pediatrics Conference.
11:00 Clinical Pathological Conference.
Friday 10:30 General Staff Rounds.
4-5 Journal Club Meeting (except first Friday of month). Review of current literature.

OPHTHALMOLOGY
Friday afternoon, Conference in Eye Clinic.
once a month

OTOLARYNGOLOGY
Wednesday 11:00 Ward Rounds.
Thursday 8:30 Clinical Conference.**
Presentation of cases of practical or unusual interest.

NEUROPSYCHIATRY
Monday 12:00 Clinic.

BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY
Friday 4-6 Seminar.

PHYSIOLOGY - PHARMACOLOGY - BIOCHEMISTRY
Monday 4:30 Journal Club.**

RADIOLOGY
Friday 4-5 Radiological Interpretations.
NOTICES RECEIVED OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY


THE DEPARTMENTS

Anatomy: Dr. Robert Terry, Mo. '95, last summer, visited the Colorado Museum of Natural History in Denver to study the specimens relating to the Folsom culture and took a trip to the Lindenmeir ranch where Dr. Frank Roberts of the United States National Museum is directing the excavating of this Folsom culture site.
Dr. E. V. Cowdry has received a grant of $2500 for studies on leprosy in the National Institute of Health. In connection with this work he has been appointed Consultant in the U. S. Public Health Service and Dr. D. M. Packer has been appointed physicist in the U. S. Public Health Service to assist him.
Dr. Gordon H. Scott has received a grant of $500 from the Committee on Radiations of the National Research Council for the continuation of his investigations on “Salt shift following ultra-violet irradiation.” He lectured on “The Use of the Spectrograph in Analysis” before the National Association of Coroners on August 31.

Physiology: Dr. Joseph Erlanger, Dr. G. H. Bishop and Dr. Ethel Ronzoni attended the XVI International Physiological Congress at Zurich, August 14 to 19.
**Pharmacology:** Dr. M. F. F. Kohl has been appointed assistant in Pharmacology. He comes here from the Department of Biological Chemistry at the University of Rochester.

**Medicine:** Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt, '10, on September 9th, in Chicago, gave a lecture on the subject “Therapeutic Exercise” before a group of one hundred doctors and technicians. Also, in collaboration with Dr. Theodore Brookes presented a paper “Fractured Hips in the Aged. Improved Prognosis with the Use of Physical Therapy,” before the Congress of Physical Therapy on September 15th. On September 17th attended the Executive Committee on the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Chicago.

**Surgery:** Dr. Evarts A. Graham addressed the Alumni of West Penn Hospital at Pittsburgh on October 18. His subject was Malignant Tumors of the Lung.

At its meeting in Hannibal in September, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society presented its Distinguished Service Award, a gold medal and certificate of award, to Dr. Vilray P. Blair, '93, in recognition of his long and faithful service and brilliant achievement in the practice of surgery.

**Radiology:** Dr. Sherwood Moore, '05, has accepted the invitation of the Radiological Society of North America to give a symposium and clinic on Laminagraphy (Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1) at the society’s meeting in Pittsburgh, November 28. Other members of the symposium will be Mr. Jean Kieffer, inventor of the laminagraph, and Dr. Hugh M. Wilson, '27, associate professor of Radiology, Yale University, formerly of the radiology staff of this school.

Dr. Moore lectured on the uses of the laminagraph before the American Roentgen Ray Society in Atlantic City, September 20, and was awarded a medal for his exhibit “Body Section Radiography in Pulmonary Disease and Surgical Conditions” at the Mississippi Valley Medical Society meeting in Hannibal, September 28. This exhibit has been set up as a permanent one in the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

Dr. Wendell Scott, '32, spoke on the Roentgenological Diagnosis of Heart Disease with Special Reference to Kymography before the Association of Military Surgeons, at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, October 11-15. At the meeting of the American Medical Association at San Francisco, he gave a paper and
exhibit on the Peristaltic Movements of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract, and presented the subject of kymography at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society.

**Ophthalmology:** The graduate course being given by the Department of Ophthalmology began October 6 and will run until the end of May. Six physicians are enrolled.

Dr. T. E. Sanders and H. R. Hildreth, '28, of the department of Ophthalmology attended the meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Washington, October 3. Dr. Sanders helped conduct a course in pathology and Dr. Hildreth presented motion pictures illustrating the uses of his ultra violet lamp in ophthalmology.

**Otolaryngology:** Twenty-four physicians are registered for the eight months graduate course in Otolaryngology which began on September 19. States represented are: Iowa, California, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Texas and Ohio.

Dr. Arthur Proetz, '12, professor of Otolaryngology, gave a talk before the Danish Otolaryngological Society at Copenhagen on May 30 on The Displacement Method of Sinus Diagnosis and Treatment, and on June 30, before the combined sections on Laryngology and Otology of the Royal Society of Medicine in Glasgow, a paper on Sinus Surgery in the Light of Physiological Fact.

**Obstetrics and Gynecology:** Dr. Myron Davis, '25, has been appointed to represent the St. Louis Gynecological Society at the seventy-fifth anniversary meeting of the New York Obstetrical Society in New York October 21.

**Pediatrics:** At the San Francisco meeting in June, Dr. Jean V. Cooke was appointed to serve as vice-chairman of the Section on Pediatrics of the American Medical Association.

**SCHOOL OF NURSING**

Miss Lucy Hoblitzelle, assistant professor of Nursing, has been appointed assistant director of the School of Nursing.

Miss Margaret Pinkerton has been appointed assistant professor of Nursing and superintendent of Nurses at Barnes Hospital, where she succeeds Miss Alice Maull, now superintendent of Nurses at Ravenswood Hospital, Chicago.
Mrs. Gladys Over Drabkin, '26, has joined the faculty after a year's study in Europe on an American Red Cross Scholarship. Her marriage to Dr. Charles Drabkin, '24, took place in London in June.

A class of forty students was admitted to the School of Nursing. Eleven of these are registered for the degree course and the remaining for the diploma course.

The Medical Library

The H. Stanley Todd portrait of Dr. Robert J. Terry, Professor of Anatomy, the gift of the Alumni to the Medical School, was hung in the reading room of the library in June, and has caused much favorable comment.

Complete files of the following have been acquired by the library: Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists; Quarterly Review of Biology; also, Nature, volumes 119 to date, and Mikrochemie, volumes 1 to 9.

The library has acquired the valuable reference work by Downey, "Handbook of Hematology," in four volumes.

New subscriptions for 1937-38 are as follows:

Ergebnisse d. Vitamin- und Hormonforschung, v. 1, 1937+
Helvetica Chimica Acta, v. 21, 1938+
Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, v. 20, 1937+
Journal of Neurophysiology, v. 1, 1938+
Quarterly Review of Biology, v. 13, 1938+

Dr. Louis A. Julianelle has given the library a copy of his recent book, "Etiology of Trachoma," 1938.

The library was the recipient of a number of bound volumes of periodicals from Dr. E. A. Graham, which will be added to the reserves of our library. These additional volumes are very welcome in the increased work of the school. Several pamphlets were received from Dr. William Gist of Kansas City, Missouri. Reprints have been received of articles published by: Dr. Clyde P. Dyer, '11, Dr. A. B. Jones, Dr. F. B. Zener, '25. Thanks!

Visits to the Library were made recently by Dr. Warren Cole of Chicago, Dr. Edward Burns of New Orleans, and Dr. George Mayfield of Leavenworth, Kansas.
The Medical Alumni Association

From Dr. Malvern B. Clopton to Dr. L. H. Jorstad, President, Alumni Association, Washington University School of Medicine:

It will give me great pleasure to be at the Alumni Banquet on June the fourth and I thank you very much for sending me the special invitation.

The Alumni Association deserves great credit for having so successfully awakened the interest and enthusiasm of the graduates of the Medical Department, and the spirit of cooperation which you officers have developed has been of inestimable benefit.

It is most appropriate to have Dr. Terry's portrait presented at this banquet and it is a splendid thing to have added to it the fund for the Terry Lectureship. These specific lectures mean more than would appear on the surface, as they stimulate interest and make the old graduates feel that something is done for their dear old friends.

ALUMNI AND SPECIALTIES LISTED BY CITIES

The files in the Alumni Room are becoming a little more complete each year. We now have a list for each city of the alumni living there and their specialties. If you want this information, write to the secretary.

CLASS SECRETARIES

The following is a list of permanent class secretaries. We publish them in the hope that class members who have news of interest to report about themselves or other members will write to their secretaries. No secretary has been named for any of the following classes: 1889, 1890 Mo. Med., 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895 St. L., 1897 Mo. Med., 1901, 1913, 1919. We are counting on members of these classes to designate their choices.

1888 St. L. Dr. Wm. C. Mardorf, 2136 S. Grand, St. Louis
1889
1890 St. L. Dr. A. H. Hamel, 1460 S. Grand, St. Louis
1891
1892
1893 Mo. Med. Dr. M. R. Horwitz, 5585 Waterman, St. Louis
St. L. Dr. V. P. Blair, 400 Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis
1894 St. L. Dr. Horace Soper, 3701 Westminster, St. Louis
1895 Mo. Med. Dr. R. J. Terry, Washington U. School of Medicine
1896 St. L. Dr. George Chopin, 8321 N. Broadway, St. Louis
Mo. Med. Dr. W. E. Sauer, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1897 St. L. Dr. Robert W. Binney, 1905a Delmar, Granite City, Ill.
1898 Mo. Med. Dr. R. C. Harris, University Club Bldg., St. Louis
St. L. Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, 3514 Lucas, St. Louis
1899 Mo. Med. Dr. Adrien Bleyer, University Club Bldg., St. Louis
St. L. Dr. F. G. Abeken, 5319a S. Broadway, St. Louis
1900 Dr. William H. Luedde, Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis
1901
1902 Dr. H. Edward Miller, Missouri Bldg., St. Louis
1903 Dr. M. L. Klinefelter, 4932 Maryland, St. Louis
1904 Dr. Roy P. Scholz, Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis
1905 Dr. Walter Fischel, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1906 Dr. Arthur Gundlach, 2202 University, St. Louis
1907 Dr. Llewellyn Sale, Lister Bldg., St. Louis
1908 Dr. C. A. Stone, 3534 Washington, St. Louis
1909 Dr. M. F. Arbuckle, Humboldt Bldg., St. Louis
1910 Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis
1911 Dr. David Penney, Wall Bldg., St. Louis
1912 Dr. Edwin C. Ernst, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1913
1914 Dr. Jos. Bredeck, Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis
1915 Dr. Julius Rossen, 4462 Washington, St. Louis
1916 Dr. R. K. Andrews, 4932 Maryland, St. Louis
1917 Dr. F. P. McNalley, 4932 Maryland, St. Louis
1918 Dr. Wayne Rupe, 4932 Maryland, St. Louis
1919
1920 Dr. Harvey L. White, Washington U. School of Medicine, St. Louis
1921 Dr. Richard Paddock, Lister Bldg., St. Louis
1922 Dr. Lee D. Cady, Pasteur Medical Bldg., St. Louis
1923 Dr. Oliver Abel, Lister Bldg., St. Louis
1924 Dr. T. K. Brown, 630 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis
1925 Dr. Myron Davis, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1926 Dr. A. G. Heideman, Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis
1927 Dr. Franklin Walton, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1928 Dr. Guy Magness, 6635 Delmar, St. Louis
1929 Dr. Leslie C. Drews, Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis
1930 Dr. Clyde E. Kane, 4625 Newberry Terrace, St. Louis
1931 Dr. Samuel A. Bassett, 1250 Big Bend, Richmond Heights, Mo.
1932 Dr. Leo Gottlieb, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1933 Dr. George Wulff, Jr., University Club Bldg., St. Louis
1934 Dr. E. H. Burford, Arcade Bldg., St. Louis
1935 Dr. John Seddon, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1936 Dr. Robert Elliott, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.
1937 Dr. Alfred Gellhorn, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis
LOCATIONS

A number of openings for practice, institutional work, and for internships with salary have lately been reported—more than applications for places. We suggest that any alumnus who is “looking around” send his name in to the Alumni Room, giving information on the following:

Are you interested in country practice? How large a town?
Are you interested in institutional work?
General work or specialty?
Experience: internships, practice?

A faculty member reports that Banks, Alabama (town of 400 in large farming area, within 10 miles of two small hospitals, 60 miles southeast of Montgomery, on two highways) has no doctor and would be a good location. Communicate with J. W. Smith, Smith Drug Company, Banks, Ala.


Vacancies for medical officers in C. C. C. are reported. Address Lt. Col. John R. Hall, '08, Federal Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

ALUMNI DINNER AT SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING, OKLAHOMA CITY, NOVEMBER 17, 1938

The Committee on Arrangements have asked the Quarterly to announce that there will be a Washington University Medical Alumni dinner, at the Southern Medical Meeting, November 17, Oklahoma City. They say that advance reservations will be appreciated (and if you have ever been on a Committee of Arrangements, you know how sincere this appreciation will be). Write to Dr. George H. Garrison, '24, 1200 N. Walker, Oklahoma City.
Alumni News

Reunion of Missouri Medical School Class of 1898

The fortieth anniversary celebration of the class brought 21 of the 51 living members together at the home of Dr. R. C. Harris, Clayton, Missouri, where between sessions a delicious luncheon was served.

Dr. H. C. Moss of Carbondale, presided, and Dr. J. Q. Roane of Carlyle, Illinois officiated as secretary. Dr. J. J. Kennedy, Dr. E. H. Diehl, Dr. Wm. B. Lindsey gave the main talks, and Dr. J. S. Cleland, unable to attend, sent a most interesting paper “Retrospect” which was read and will be published in the January issue of the Quarterly. Dr. Harris, host of the day, was elected chairman, Dr. Roane, re-elected secretary. In addition to the above named, those present were: Drs. H. R. Backhusen, J. J. Jeude, J. M. Trigg, W. H. Becker, C. M. Brookings, C. Caruthers, J. F. Harrison, Thos. O. Klingner, L. S. Lacy, H. L. LeSaulnier, J. C. McMillan, H. C. Norcross, Walter E. Smith, A. L. Stuttle, WM. J. Whitefort, and J. H. Williamson.

Dr. William J. Workman, St. L. '73, Ashland, Kansas, writes: “I am leaving my present place in the ‘dust bowl’ for some place in southwest Missouri. I have been on the frontier all of this time except thirty odd years that I practiced in Denver.”

Dr. John A. Mann, St. L. '76, Wellington, Missouri, oldest physician in Lafayette County, was recently honored by the county medical society.

Dr. Louis Hauck, St. L. '80, 3701 Oak Hill, St. Louis, has retired from practice, is an honorary member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Dr. Theophilus E. Hinshaw, Mo. '82, 517 College Street, Winfield, Kansas, was physician to the State Training School, 1913 to 1937, and contract surgeon in the S. A. T. C. during the War; is now in general practice.

Dr. James L. Ormsbee, Mo. '91, 1862 N. National, Springfield, Missouri, has retired from practice and is in the drug business.

Dr. Sander Horwitz, Mo. '95, Peoria, spent a week last June in Springfield, Illinois, on State assignment of the “Boys State,” a project of the American Legion, originating in Illinois in 1935, for the purpose of providing boys with a programme of practical citizenship.

Dr. J. J. Kennedy, Mo. '98, Frankford, Missouri, practiced for seventeen years, was in the Army from 1917 to 1919, specializing in tuberculosis. Professor of Hygiene, University of Alabama, 1926-32; lecturer in Hygiene, 1932-. Member of A. M. A., A. A. A. S. and other medical societies, Alabama Writers Conclave, Military Order of World War, and National Aeronautic Association. Contributes monthly articles on health to the American Cotton Grower. Lt. Colonel (retired) Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Dr. Adam W. Schreiber, '03, 608 Columbia, Lafayette, Indiana, specializes in internal medicine; served in the War.

Dr. Richard M. Winn, '03, Box 422, Gladewater, Texas, is special-
izing in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Herluf G. Lund, '07, 3651 Grandel Square, St. Louis, is visiting urologist to St. Louis City and County Hospitals, member of urological staff of Deaconess, chief of urologic service of Lutheran Hospital.

Dr. Perry C. Archer, '08, Shelbyville, Missouri, is in general practice.

Dr. Frank L. Davis, '08, University Club Building, St. Louis, is practicing general surgery. Has one son, a third year student at Washington University School of Medicine.

Dr. W. J. Blackard, '08, Harrisburg, Illinois, writes: "I have raised a family of eight and have managed to get six through the University of Illinois . . . I am retired from active practice."

Dr. Leonard H. Denny, '09, 525 North Street, Portsmouth, Virginia, retired from the U. S. Navy, 1936, with the rank of Lt. Commander; was appointed director of Public Welfare at Portsmouth, 1937.

Dr. Thomas M. Davis, '11, 2424 N. Grand, St. Louis, is on the staffs of St. Luke's and De Paul Hospitals.

Dr. Clyde P. Dyer, '11, Humboldt Building, St. Louis, member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, holds a certificate from the American Board of Ophthalmology; is chairman, Committee on Conservation of Eye-sight of the Missouri Medical Association; manager-editor of the St. Louis County Medical Society Bulletin.


Dr. Sam Snider, '14, Medical Arts Building, Kansas City, Missouri, specializes in chest diseases, is assistant professor of Medicine, University of Kansas, and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Dr. Bradford F. Dearing, '17, 2000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, specializes in Pediatrics, is assistant clinical professor at the University of California.

Dr. George M. Myers, '17, 702 N. Main Street, Pueblo, Colorado, is urologist to the Pueblo Clinic and the Parkview Hospital.

Dr. Lucius R. Wilson, '20, superintendent of John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Texas, since 1928, was the first president of Texas State Hospital Association, is on the editorial boards of Modern Hospital and Hospitals; has a son and a daughter; golfs, fishes, hunts for recreation.

Dr. F. E. Sultzman, '22, 115 N. Fifth, Hannibal, Missouri, was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society at its meeting in October.

Dr. Louis C. Barrette, '25, Physicians Building, Sacramento, California, is in general practice and is on the staffs of Sutter and Mercy Hospitals; is a captain in the Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.

Dr. Harold S. Harris, '25, is in
general practice in Troy, Missouri; is a member of the Lincoln County Medical Society.

Dr. Henry P. Thym, '26, 508 N. Grand, St. Louis, is assistant surgeon at St. Louis University, member of St. Louis Medical and St. Louis Surgical Societies, the Missouri State Medical and the American Medical Associations, and the American College of Surgeons.


Dr. Irwin B. Horwitz, '29, Missouri Building, St. Louis, is instructor in Orthopedics at St. Louis University; published: "Rickets and osteomalacia," J. Missouri State M. A., 35: 169-175, 1938.

Dr. H. Lee Hoover, Jr., '31, 222 E. Commercial, Springfield, Missouri, was married, April, 1937, to Miss Bethel Harrison, also of Springfield.

Dr. Harry B. Stauffer, '31, 125 E. High, Jefferson City, Missouri, was formerly assistant prison physician, is now in private practice. Married Miss Delma Mackie, formerly in the Registrar's Office, Washington University School of Medicine; has one daughter and one son, Harry, Jr.

Dr. C. G. Stauffacher, '32, Fifth and Engineer Streets, Sedalia, Missouri, is coroner of Pettis County and president of its medical society.


Dr. John C. Petrone, '33, 31 Park Avenue, Suffern, New York, is visiting surgeon at Good Samaritan Hospital, surgeon for Ramapo Finish-
Sheridan Road, Tulsa, Oklahoma, is especially interested in Roentgenology.

Dr. Bert M. Bullington, '35, is instructor in Medicine, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.


Dr. L. M. Aronberg, '36, will be at St. Louis County Hospital, Clayton, until July, 1939.

Dr. Charles A. Brasher, '36, is a member of the resident staff of State Hospital No. 2 (for mental diseases), St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dr. J. H. Bryan, '36, is assistant resident in Ophthalmology, Barnes Hospital.

Dr. Richard Crouch, '36, is associated in general practice with Dr. George L. Watkins, '12, Farmington, Missouri.


Dr. Wallace E. Allen, '37, 1777 North Vermont, Hollywood, California, is resident at Children's Hospital, Los Angeles.

Dr. Marian Barnes, '37, is resident in pathology at Ball Memorial Hospital, Muncie, Indiana.

Dr. Thomas Boozer, '37, is a second year intern at Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. R. B. Case, '37, is in general practice in Davenport, California.

In Memoriam

Samuel Frank Abrams, '17, St. Louis, died June 26, 1938, aged 46.

Robert DuBose Alexander, '05, St. Louis, died July 27, 1938, aged 63.

Arthur Armstrong, '96 (Mo.), Springfield, Missouri, died June 8, 1938, aged 73.

Walter D. Bennie, '90 (Mo.), Naylor, Missouri, died February, 1938, aged 74.

Eugene J. Bittman, '97 (Wash.), Los Angeles, died May 21, 1938, aged 64.

John M. Boyles, '90 (Mo.), Shelby, Missouri, died May, 1938, aged 82.

George Joseph Field, '89 (Mo.), Salt Lake City, died April 23, 1938, aged 70.

Quinn Worth Gard, '28, Seguin, Texas, died July 20, 1938, aged 36.

Harry Wernecke Gibbs, '09, Las Vegas, New Mexico, died 1938, aged 51.

D. F. Hedgpeth, '88 (Mo.), Ozark, Missouri, died July 16, 1938, aged 75.

Joseph Paul Hennerich, '87 (St. L.), St. Louis, died March 30, 1938, aged 79.

Francis Aubrey Howard, '77 (St. L.), Slater, Missouri, died April 22, 1938, aged 84.

Jesse Benjamin Manor, '82 (Mo.), La Center, Kentucky, died May 20, 1938, aged 83.

Wendell Stewart, '30, East St. Louis, died June 6, 1938, aged 34.

G. Kates Talley, '94 (Mo.), Tyler, Texas, died April 19, 1938, aged 79.

William A. Welsh, '03, Callao, Missouri, died March 23, 1938, aged 65.

Sanford Withers, '19, Denver, Colorado, died March 8, 1938, aged 60.
An active interest and appreciation of the benefits from a more adequate health service has been expressed by the student body, in the form of a petition made last winter by 75 of the 81 (92%) freshmen, 60 of the 74 (81%) sophomores, 89 of 94 (95%) juniors of the Washington University Medical School. The senior class at a meeting February 19th endorsed, with only one dissenting vote, the recommendation for a more adequate health service for future classes of the School.

The health service for Medical and Dental students of Washington University Medical and Dental Schools has furnished maximum care under existing limitations since its inception in 1931. From the viewpoint of present knowledge of preventive and curative procedures the present health service is inadequate by standards set up by the American Student Health Association and by those standards which are hoped to be attained by Washington University. Serious hazards to health and even life have resulted from the inadequacy of a health service to students. Too frequent incapacitation of students by tuberculosis either during their school course or shortly following it, has resulted from failure to determine the early stages of this disease.

The health service has consisted of a physical examination early in the first quarter of residence. This examination is such as might be expected by a general practitioner with limited facilities for consultation and laboratory facilities. Urine analysis and blood serology tests for syphilis and stool examination for parasites are routine. A permanent and orderly record of the physical and laboratory findings is compiled at the beginning of the medical case record which is continued throughout the student’s period of attendance in school. From the results of an examination requiring about fifteen to
twenty minutes it is attempted to evaluate the health potentials of the student and discover any pathology requiring more intensive study and consideration.

The examination does not permit of any consideration of psychiatric or neurological fitness for the student to pursue the study of medicine. It does not permit of the very much indicated examination of the teeth or needed dental films except to advise the student that such examination should be sought.

**Petition by Members of the Classes of 1939, 1940 and 1941**

The undersigned respectfully petition the Faculty and Dean of the Medical School and the Chancellor of Washington University to arrange a more adequate Health Service for the students of the Medical School; the main additions to the service to be:

(a) Complete examination including tuberculin testing of each student at least once each year of his attendance at the Medical School.
(b) X-ray film of each student's chest during the first and fourth years of his attendance at school and other films as indicated.
(c) Complete dental examination including x-ray films of all teeth during the first year of attendance.
(d) Consultation and treatment as needed by the various departments without extra charge.
(e) Medical attendance of the student by a physician at home or in the hospital as needed.

(The list of signatures followed. Editor.)

It is understood that the cost of such additional service will entail an increase of the Health fee from $4.00 to about $8.00 per year.

**STUDENT FACULTY ASSEMBLY**

The auditorium of the Medical School was comfortably filled with freshman medical students, members of the faculty, and upper classmen on the occasion of the Student Faculty Assembly, Wednesday evening, September 21. Dean Shaffer, after a short address of welcome, introduced Chancellor Throop, who spoke at some length on the relationship of the work of the University and the Medical School, and the opportunities for study for the incoming medical class. The principal address for the faculty, made by Dr. Evarts A. Graham, Bixby Professor of Surgery, is printed in full in this issue.

During the second part of the program, at an informal get-
together in the cafeteria, arranged by the Medical School, the new members of the faculty were introduced. Dr. James B. Costen, perennial freshman, made a few pointed remarks, followed by the Socratic gleanings of Dr. Leon Bromberg. Colonel Eli Brown, who will be in charge of military science and tactics at the Medical School, was introduced to the student body and was given a rousing welcome. The music for the evening was furnished by Dr. John F. Patton, ’28.
From Dr. Clyde P. Dyer, '11, 602 South Euclid Ave., St. Louis:

Enjoy reading the Quarterly very much and think it is a most worthy project.

Might I suggest that it be made as much a mirror of the achievements of the various alumni, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the United States, as is possible. Certainly enough data can be obtained to write interesting articles of graduates of past years that would be stimulating and interesting to the readers.

The scientific articles should not have a place in an Alumni Quarterly in my opinion.

I sincerely hope that you will consider this as real constructive criticism, and merely as my humble opinion.

Again thanking you for the interesting copies that I have received....

July 26, 1938.

From Dr. Leonard F. Bush, '34, The George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Penna., to Dr. R. J. Terry:

I have been very pleased to receive my Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly. It has been very enlightening, and I have been able to follow my former classmates in a way that I would be unable to do without the Quarterly.

I received a copy of your portrait, and I think that it is a fine step that the alumni have taken. It represents in a small way the appreciation of the alumni of your teaching and training.

I might say that since I have been associated with the Geisinger Hospital, we have had three internes from Washington University. All of these men have ranked above average or at the top of their interne group. They were well liked by the staff here.

I sincerely hope that the class of 1934 will have a good reunion, and at the present time am trying to arrange my work so that I can be there. I have already talked with Dr. Everett Hammonds of Birmingham, Michigan, and Gene Bricker. I hope to write to several other members in the near future.

Aug. 9, 1938.
From Dr. Edna Schrick, '34, University of Nebraska, Student Health Service, Lincoln, Nebr.

The Medical Alumni Quarterly continues to be a very fine and interesting publication and I would like very much to give you additional news.

There are four Washington University graduates practicing medicine in Lincoln. The doctors in order of their graduation are: Dr. C. L. Fahnestock, '96, Dr. Leonard J. Owens '20, Dr. J. A. Merideth '27 and Dr. Edna Schrick '34. I have asked these physicians for news but it does not seem to be forthcoming.

You might like to know that I have recently accepted an appointment as Assistant College Physician at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, to start September, 1938.

I am sorry that my summer school work will keep me in Lincoln so that I will not be able to attend the Medical Alumni Clinic in June.

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"Three thousand copies (of the Quarterly) are now distributed gratis to as many alumni. One thousand subscribers at two dollars each—or double the number at one dollar—will just cover the publication cost. As a trial balloon it is hereby suggested to every alumnus who reads this page that he send his subscription to the Editor, with the understanding that it will be acknowledged by printing in later issues a list of those responding and that the sums sent will be held until the Quarterly is placed upon a subscription basis. 'Obey that impulse, do it now!'"
Alumni Clinics

A programme of clinics to be offered by the School in the period of the Alumni Banquet will be considered, providing there is sufficient response indicative of interest by the alumni to justify this undertaking.

Please answer the following questions and mail this slip to the Editor.

What subjects would you be interested in having presented?

If these subjects are on the programme will you attend the session?

Signed __________________________ Class __________________________

Address __________________________

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using the following form as a guide and sending your response to the Editor

Full name (print) __________________________

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Office address: number and street, town and state __________________________

Membership in medical and other scientific societies and offices held __________________________

Field of work (as general practice, ophthalmology, public health, pathology, teaching, investigation, etc.) __________________________

Connection with hospitals and schools __________________________

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

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

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

Member of scientific expedition, medical survey

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

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

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

Recent marriage—name, date and place

Recent birth—sex, date

Death—name, class, date of death, place

Desirable location for practice: town and state, number and street

Remarks

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

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