

*Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot. Member of the first Board of
Trustees of the Medical Department of St. Louis University;
Founder of Washington University.*

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The Meeting of the American Medical Association in St. Louis in May

The biggest thing looming on our horizon right now is the A. M. A. meeting in May. Preparations for giving the visiting alumni a real welcome are already well under way.

The School looks forward to the trek back of its Alumni, especially those who have not been back since graduation. The doors will be thrown wide open.

One of our Alumni, Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, Missouri Medical College, Class of 1895, has been appointed by the group in Chicago, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements. Dr. Schlueter held the same responsible position at the last A. M. A. meeting in St. Louis in 1922.

Dr. Guy N. Magness, '28, is heading the committee arranging for the Washington University Medical Alumni Banquet, which will be held May 17th. The Gold Room of the Hotel Jefferson is already signed up for the occasion.

The Alumni Room will be in readiness to be of all help it can to visitors. During the time of the meeting, it will open a branch office at the Convention Hall. Be sure to register there.

In the meantime, it is suggested that class secretaries get in touch with their members and round them up for the Banquet, which, of course, will be the biggest and best ever put on. If you haven't an up-to-date list of your class, the Alumni Room can supply it.



Howard Anderson McCordock, B.S., M.D., 1895-1938

In Memoriam

HOWARD ANDERSON McCORDOCK

Late on Sunday night, November 13, 1938, Dr. Howard Anderson McCordock, Professor of Pathology in Washington University School of Medicine, died suddenly from heart disease, the result of a rheumatic infection acquired during childhood. His colleagues and associates were greatly shocked and

grieved to learn of this sad event. At the early age of forty-three, when Dr. McCordock was just entering into his fullest activities in the Department of Pathology and had begun to participate in all the developments of the Medical School, he was taken away unexpectedly a few days only after he had returned from a scientific meeting in Chicago. His colleagues on the Faculty of Washington University School of Medicine wish to express their appreciation of his work as a teacher, as an interpreter of autopsies, as an investigator and administrator of his department, and they wish to pay tribute to his fine qualities as a man.

During the twelve years of Dr. McCordock's affiliation with the Department of Pathology, first as assistant, then as associate professor, and finally as head of the department, he has won the fullest confidence and regard of his co-workers. Throughout these years he stressed more particularly the application of the Science of Pathology to clinical purposes, his work in this respect being of the greatest value to the department and to his colleagues in Clinical Medicine. In the performance of autopsies he was a master and his clinical pathological conferences were most carefully prepared and always proved stimulating and instructive.

As an investigator he carried out with meticulous care researches into the mechanisms underlying the lesions caused by certain viruses in man and animals. Since the St. Louis epidemic of encephalitis in 1933, his main objective has been the continued investigation of the cause of this disease and his contributions in this field are well recognized.

Dr. McCordock was a forceful and conscientious teacher. The students appreciated his interest in them and were quick to respond to his influence and advice. As a man, he was by nature quiet, thoughtful and kind. His intensive study of disease never made him forget the human aspect of science; science was not separated in his mind from the individuals for whose benefit his research was conducted.

While, thus, his main work was specialistic, his interests were many-sided. He loved his garden; he was an expert in several kinds of photography, and in appreciation of his contributions in this field he was elected to membership in the Royal Society of Photographers of England; his paintings in

oil reveal a fine sensitiveness to the beauties of nature. Yet, absorbed as he was primarily in his work as a pathologist, his greatest happiness, after all, was found in his own home, where he upheld the highest ideals of family life.

As a member of the Faculty of the Medical School, in service on committees for the selection of students, in personal guidance of individual students, in the conduct of joint courses with the clinical departments, in all relations with his colleagues, Dr. McCordock was always cooperative, understanding, sympathetic and helpful. His fellow members of the Faculty universally regarded him as one of their most valued co-workers and deplore the too early loss of a friend who was both trusted and admired.

LEO LOEB.

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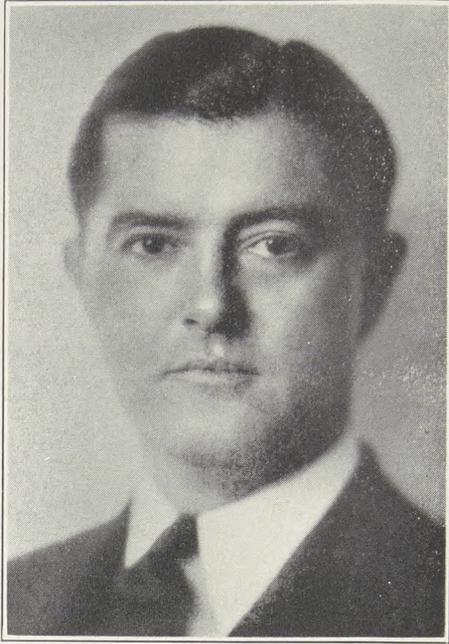
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In Memoriam

JOHN ROBERTS CAULK, 1881-1938

Dr. John Roberts Caulk, professor of Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery, died October 13, after a year's illness. He was fifty-six.

A graduate of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, he came to St. Louis in 1910 as instructor in genito-urinary surgery at Washington University, became associate professor in 1920, and professor of clinical genito-urinary surgery in 1923. Past president of two national urological societies, he was, at the time of his death, a member of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, and president of the St. Louis Surgical Society.

Dr. Caulk gained international reputation for his many contributions to urology, notably the Cautery Punch Operation. He introduced the use of ultra-violet ray in treatment of tuberculosis of the bladder, was the first to propose kidney drainage in cases of ureteral ligation, to describe the megalo-ureter and

suggest an operation for it; to propose introduction of bulgare bacilli into the bladder to dissolve phosphatic stones and alkaline deposits, and he made important observations on prostatic growths. Among his contributions to literature are chapters in "Bartlett's Surgery," in "Cabot's System of Urology," in Lewis' "Practice of Surgery," Nelson's "Loose Leaf Surgery," Sajous' "Analytic Encyclopedia of Practical Medicine" and "The History of Urology."

He conducted an army school of urology at Barnes Hospital during the War. As a teacher his lectures became traditional. He helped to make Washington University one of the leading medical schools of the country.

JOHN F. PATTON, '28.

Historical Sketch of the First Medical Department of St. Louis University 1835 - 1856

By DOCTOR LOUIS C. BOISLINIERE, JR.

DOCTOR ABRAM LITTON

Dr. Abram Litton was born in Dublin, Ireland on May 20, 1814. When two years of age, his entire family came to the United States and settled in Nashville, Tennessee. He received his early education in Nashville and graduated from the University of Nashville at the age of seventeen. In 1835 he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this University. This position he held for three years, when he became Instructor in Chemistry, to which branch of science he devoted the rest of his life.

To perfect himself in his chosen career he went abroad. He studied in London, Paris and Germany, under such celebrated men as the first Leibig in Giessen and with Roser at Berlin, working with them in their laboratories. On his return to Nashville, where he married Miss Julia Manning, he accepted the Professorship of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the St. Louis University Medical School, in 1844. He filled this chair without interruption for a period of forty-nine years.

On the founding of Washington University in 1856 he became the first Professor of Chemistry in that Institution and continued in this position until 1891. He carried on at the same time his professorship of Chemistry in the St. Louis Medical College.

He was a man of few words, but always courteous, considerate with his students. He was rather a solemn man in appearance, but possessed a sense of droll humor. We, who studied under him, recall that one of us asked him in class about the "universal solvent" then being talked about and by some thought possible. He quickly replied, "Man alive! What would they keep it in?"

Dr. Litton was also graduated in medicine, but practiced for only a few years. His heart and mind were in the pursuit of

pure and practical science. His death occurred on September twenty-second, 1901, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven.

JOSEPH GRANVILLE NORWOOD

A noted physician and geologist, born in Woodland County, Kentucky, December 20, 1807 of English and Virginian lineage. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Transylvania Medical College with special honors, in 1836. His thesis on "Spinal Diseases" was published by the faculty in pamphlet form.

Dr. Norwood entered into the practice of medicine and was called in 1840 to the Chair of Surgery in the Madison (Indiana) Medical Institute. He published several medical papers of value. In 1843 he was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in the Department of Medicine of St. Louis University.

Finding his work and the investigation of the problems of geology, to which he had already devoted much time and thought, thereby becoming known to the geologists of this and foreign countries, too arduous even for his iron constitution, Dr. Norwood relinquished most of his private and public medical work to devote himself entirely to geological research. In 1847 he was appointed as Chief Assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of the Northwest created by Act of Congress. Several reports by him on this country known only to fur traders and Indians, led to his appointment in 1851 as State Geologist of Illinois. He held this position until 1858. He was Assistant Geologist of the Missouri Survey, a position he held for two years. He was elected to the Chair of Natural Science in the Missouri University at Columbia, holding this position until his death in 1895 at the age of 86. Aside from his scientific and professional attainments he was a man of broad culture and learning.

CHARLES ALEXANDER POPE

Since a masterly evaluation of the life and labors of Doctor Pope has been published by Doctor Elsworth S. Smith, in the Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly of January, 1938, a sketch of this distinguished and kind physician will not be included here. But a word may be said concerning Doctor Pope's family and his birthplace, Huntsville, Alabama.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th edition, 11th volume, page 933, states that the town Huntsville was first called "Twickenham," after the home of the poet Alexander Pope, by some of its early settlers who were members of the poet's family. Doctor Pope's middle name Alexander suggests his kinship with the family of the author of the Essay on Man and no doubt inquiry into the early records of Huntsville will reveal the relationship.

On February 23, 1844 some boys tossed their ball into the premises of the Medical College. In searching for it they found human bones in a vault under the college building. Bringing some of these bones with them, they showed them to their companions and others. Soon a huge crowd of several thousand people gathered, broke into the Medical College building, destroying the furniture, museum of anatomical and pathologic specimens and "left nothing but the bare walls" (Scharf's History of St. Louis). A phobia against "body snatching" was common and excited those affected to ungovernable fury. After being dispersed by the police they regathered and proceeded to McDowell's College to wreak their vengeance upon it. However, in anticipation of a like attack, all vestiges of anatomical material were concealed, mostly in the chimney, and an ordinary cook stove, on which a meal was cooking, placed in front of it. The mob was invited to search the college building, but finding nothing, peaceably retired.

The interior of the Medical College was restored by the faculty and its friends, with the loss, however, of some irreplaceable documents and valuable material.

Listed among those who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1848 are the names of J. S. B. Alleyne, Louis Ch. Boisliniere, Elisha H. Gregory (1849), Timothy L. Papin, and Elsworth F. Smith. All of these gentlemen, except Dr. Papin, subsequently became professors in the St. Louis Medical College and filled their respective chairs for many years.

Dr. Papin for a great many years and until his death, filled the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Missouri Medical College. Loved and esteemed by all, Dr. Papin attained great renown in the practice of his specialty and as a teacher of it.

Incidentally, Dr. Papin, the grandfather of our Doctor Vilray Papin Blair, was the first actually to administer chloroform anesthesia on the continent of Europe. Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, world-renowned obstetrician, the first to use chloroform as an anesthetic, visited Paris to demonstrate his method to the French profession. Dr. Simpson courteously requested Dr. Papin, who had acted as his interpreter, to administer it, saying "Dr. Papin, you are the first to use my discovery on the Continent of Europe."

In 1849 St. Louis experienced the most devastating epidemic in its history, that of Asiatic Cholera. Its population of 77,000 was reduced to about 50,000 by flight from the dread disease. Of this number 4,557 adults and adolescents died of the disease. Six or eight hundred deaths occurred among children of five years and under.

Thus these recent graduates commenced the practice of medicine under the most trying circumstances. Not one reputable physician deserted his post, though several died of the disease; among them, Dr. B. J. Farrar, first President of the St. Louis Medical Society, and one of the most active of the profession in the formation of the Medical Department of St. Louis University.

October 15, 1848: "The Board learns that the Medical Faculty desires a new charter and to be separated from St. Louis University because of the prevalence of religious prejudice, which they consider unfounded and unreasonable.

"The Board would not consent, as these prejudices are daily decreasing. But should the Medical Faculty insist, the Board will consider its paramount duty to refuse to give up the name and will deem themselves justified in organizing a new Medical Faculty."

January 24, 1849: "Dr. Moses L. Linton, representing a Committee of the Medical Faculty, proposed anew the separation. The Board decided to stand by their resolution of last October."

In 1853 and 1854 a number of hostile demonstrations were held by the leaders of this Anti-Religious party in their efforts to arouse a mob movement against the University and its Medical Department. Some acts of actual violence and armed search were committed against these two institutions.

The discontinuance of the Medical Department of St. Louis University can be attributed mainly to a politico-anti-catholic party that aimed its animosity principally against the Jesuit-conducted St. Louis University and especially its Medical Department. It is reasonable to assume that, fearing a repetition of the almost complete destruction of the Medical College in 1844 by a mob crazed by superstition and ignorance, and that this new party, whipped into a fury by its self-seeking agitators, might again vent their wrath in efforts to destroy the property of St. Louis University and particularly that of the Medical Department, a severance of the Medical Department from the University was mutually and amicably decided upon.

Among these agitators was a certain Dr. J. M. Perry, a recent graduate of McDowell's College, who, with equal virulence, attacked the Mayor and the City Government, demonstrating that this movement was mostly political and the anti-religious agitation was largely a subterfuge to aid them in attaining their political ends.

In a careful search of all available records no other reason is found. The Medical Department was prosperous, attendance having grown from 30 students to 145. The most amicable relationship and co-operation always existed between the two faculties.

This so-called "Know-Nothing" agitation commenced as early as 1843 reached its height in 1854, but, like all such malevolent movements, it was soon destroyed by its own internal malignancies.

The Introductory Lecture to the Medical Department at its opening session November 4, 1845, by Dr. M. L. Linton (first printed in the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, May, 1846 and then by request in pamphlet form) was given wide publicity. In this lecture is found one of the most eloquent pleas extant for religious tolerance. As to the Medical Department he states "That every one knows or might know, that no one has any power over the Medical Department of St. Louis University but the Faculty and Trustees (of the Medical Department) and that this Faculty and Board are composed almost entirely of Protestants. There is but one Catholic on the Faculty. Where, therefore, is the ground on which the

unblest feet of bigotry can rest in its war against our Institution? *There is none.*"

Under the coalition with the University, its Medical Department enjoyed great prestige throughout this country and even in Paris, through the high reputation of Dr. Pope, its Dean, whose surgical and anatomical skill had been demonstrated; there, full credit for work done in the Medical Department was accorded to its students, an honor possessed by only a very few other medical colleges in America, where so many so-called medical colleges had sprung up and were as "Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa."

By the creation of the Medical Department of St. Louis University the urgent necessity for medical education in the West was amply met. Throughout the Louisiana Purchase and its adjoining states, there were many men practicing medicine who had, perforce, no definite medical instruction save that derived from association with some other practitioner. Not so in St. Louis, which from its very foundation attracted medical men of the highest type. We need only name the great scientist, Doctor Antoine Saugrain, one of its earliest physicians; Drs. Farrar, William Carr Lane, William Beaumont, and John B. Johnson. These men and their followers so influenced the future profession that there is no other city in which the true principles of medical ethics are better observed.

The Medical Department of St. Louis University and its direct descendants, by their proper conception and actual practice of these principles added much in establishing the standard of medical practice in its relation to itself and the public that has persisted to our day.

The medical profession and the public certainly owe a debt of deep gratitude to the unselfish endeavors of the Officers and Faculties of the Medical Department in their pioneer work in medical education. During the fifteen years of its brilliant career it had consequently attained great and well merited renown.

Thus, eighty-six years ago was fully launched the first St. Louis University Medical School, the Alma Mater of the St. Louis Medical College, which, with its super-structure, the Medical Department of Washington University, have onward kept their steady course, through tempest and calm, captained

and guided by the same high purposes and ideals, far more for pursuit than capture, that inspired and motivated their Founding Fathers.

We want to express our deep appreciation to Rev. Lawrence Kenny, S.J., of St. Louis University, for the kindly interest he has taken in this work. Father Kenny not only assembled the archives of the University, but meticulously searched them for all data of its Medical Department and generously made a synopsis of them. Every statement in this article, concerning the Medical Department, thanks to Father Kenny has thus been verified and accuracy assured by existent documentary evidence.

To Rev. Joseph Davis, S.J., who assisted Father Kenny in his work, appreciation is also extended.

To Doctor Robert J. Terry, who has been most helpful and encouraging in our efforts, we wish to express our sincere thanks.

The Librarians of St. Louis Medical Society and of the Medical Department of Washington University have been most courteous and helpful.

APPENDIX

FACULTIES OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

First faculty 1836-37, selected by the Medical Society of Missouri in St. Louis and approved by St. Louis University: William Beaumont, Professor of Surgery; C. J. Carpenter, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Joseph Johnson, Professor of 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 is listed under Medical Department in the University Catalogs of 1837, 1838, 1839.

The 1840 catalog states "Medical Department not in operation," although the same faculty is listed.

Faculty 1842-1843: Selected by St. Louis University and approved by Board of Trustees, October 2, 1842: Dr. Josephus Hall, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Dr. Hiram Augustus Prout, Professor of *Materia Medica* and 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. 30 medical students are listed, coming from nine different states; six graduates.

Faculty of Session 1844-1845: Dr. Josephus W. 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 Special, General and Surgical Anatomy; Dr. Moses Montrose Pallen, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. There were 31 students, 11 graduates.

Before the Session of 1844-45 the teaching curriculum was rearranged and more specific subjects allotted to the different chairs, especially anatomy and chemistry, and additional appointments were made therefor.

Dr. Brainard resigned, Dr. Pope was elected to fill his chair. In an accompanying circular letter it is stated that only a large city like St. Louis (population 40,000) could afford the necessary clinical facilities and anatomical material.

Conditions for graduation: Candidate must furnish evidence of having been engaged in the study of medicine for at least three years (courses of lectures included) under some competent instructor; attendance of two full courses of lectures in this institution or attendance in a regular course in some other medical school of respectable standing, or four years of reputable practice will be considered as equivalent to one course as specified above. He will be required to undergo a satisfactory examination in all branches taught, and to write an acceptable thesis in either English, Latin or French, on some subject connected with medicine. He must have attained 21 years of age and be of good moral character.

The fee for the ticket of each professor is \$15.00, amounting in all to \$105.00; matriculation fee is \$5.00; graduation fee \$20.00; admission to dissecting room and demonstrations \$10.00. Private dissections is urged.

Board and lodging, including light and fuel, can be obtained in respectable families for \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week.

The winter course of lectures begins the first Monday of November and is terminated on the last of the ensuing February.

Thirty-one students are listed. On February 29th, 1844 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon nine, and the honorary degree on two.

Faculty, Session 1845-1846: H. M. Bullit, M.D., in 1846 was elected to the chair of Physiology and Pathology. Otherwise no change.

52 students are listed, coming from seven different states. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on eleven, Honorary Degree (M.D.) on one.

Dr. Bullit delivered two courses of lectures, 1846-47 and 1847-48. He resigned in 1848 and Dr. R. S. Holmes was appointed to fill his chair. Dr. Bullit was the founder of the Louisville Medical College (See Kelly and Burrage, *Am. Med. Biog.*, page 170).

Faculty, Session 1847-1848: J. V. Prather, M.D., Emeritus, Professor of Surgery and President of the Board of Trustees; M. L. Linton, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; C. A. Pope, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty (succeeding Dr. Prather, who resigned); A. Litton, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; M. M. Pallen, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; James L. Blake, M.D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Thomas Reyburn, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; R. S. Holmes, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; William McPheeters, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy; W. D. Stirman, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The number of students was 80 and 20 received the Doctorate.

Faculty, Session 1848-1849; No changes in faculty.

Faculty, Session 1849-1850: No changes in faculty excepting Charles W. Stevens, M.D., being made Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The names of 102 students are listed; 22 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Ad Eundem gradum conferred on two and Honorary M.D. degree on three.

Faculty, Session 1850-1851: No changes in faculty personnel, except that Dr. E. F. Smith was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy.

112 students listed. 32 received degree of Doctor of Medicine; two Ad Eundem and one Honorary Degree were conferred.

Faculty, Session 1851-1852: No changes in faculty personnel.

Faculty, Session 1853-1854: During this session Dr. McPheeters limited his lectures to *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. Chas. W. Stevens, M.D., was made Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. John B. Johnson, M.D. was elected to the chair of General Medicine and Pathological Anatomy. No other changes in faculty.

The names of 112 students are listed, with 23 graduates and 6 Ad Eundem degrees. The name of G. H. E. Baumgarten appears in the list of students.

Faculty, Session 1854-1855: No changes in faculty.

141 students listed from ten different states. 31 received the M.D. degree, 4 Ad Eundem and 2 Honorary degrees.

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14. Archives, St. Louis University, Record Book and Catalogue of Med. Dept., 1835 to 1856.
15. American Medical Biographies; Howard A. Kelly, M.D. and Walter L. Burrage, M.D.; Norman Remington Co., Baltimore, 1920.
16. Origins of the Missouri Medical College; Robert J. Terry, M.D., Washington U. Med. Alumni Quarterly, April, 1938.
17. Biography of M. M. Pallen, M.D.; St. Louis Courier of Medicine, Vol. xxx, Jan.-June, 1904.
18. Charles Alexander Pope, M.D.; Elsworth S. Smith, Washington U. Med. Alumni Quarterly, Jan., 1938.

19. Mob and Riot—2-25, 1844; Med. Journalism in St. Louis; J. Thos. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, 2 vols.
20. Catalogue, Med. Dept., St. Louis U., 1848-49.
21. Epidemic of Cholera in St. Louis in 1849; William M. McPheeters; Medicine in Missouri; E. J. Goodwin, M.D., 1905, page 71, et seq.
22. Centennial History of Missouri, 1820-1921; Walter B. Stevens, 4 vols., vol. 2, p. 61; Heroic Service in Epidemic (Cholera); Death of H. Lane, M.D.; Early Med. Literature in St. Louis Medical Census, Numerous writings of R. S. Holmes, M.D. (Faculty Member); Pope's College, p. 81.
23. Extracts from "Record Book" of St. Louis U., page 51, *in re* proposed separation of Medical Department from St. Louis University, 1848 and Jan., 1849, page 54.
24. Scrap-Book (Newspaper clippings *in re* J. M. Perry, M.D.)
25. St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. 1, 1843 to Vol. 15, 1858 were consulted and much valuable information about Medical Department of St. Louis University was obtained.
26. A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporary American Physicians and Surgeons; Wm. B. Atkinson, Ed., 2nd Edition, Brinton, Phila., 1880.

MEDICAL ALUMNI BANQUET. Plan to be in St. Louis for the A. M. A. meeting. Don't forget the annual Washington University Medical Alumni Banquet on May 17th.

Artificial Fever Therapy

LEON BROMBERG, M.D.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, following the demonstration of degenerative tissue changes associated with infectious febrile states and the teaching of Virchow that fever was responsible for this damage, doctors were accustomed to use antipyretic drugs and all other available methods to combat the hyperthermia. Then at about the turn of the century, Osler questioned the validity of this attitude and predicted in a scholarly monograph on the physiology of fever: "Physicians will some day recognize in fever a friend, rather than an enemy of mankind."

That day came to pass in 1918 when Julius Wagner von Jauregg showed that fever produced by malaria inoculata caused improvement and clinical remission in a considerable percentage of demented parietic patients. This momentous observation was soon corroborated in all parts of the world. The obvious danger of engrafting one serious disease upon another stimulated a search for less hazardous means of producing the same desirable effect in neurosyphilis and other diseases. The medical literature was crowded in the ensuing twelve years with reports on the clinical use of many biological, chemical, or infectious agents, all of which were capable of producing febrile reactions following intramuscular or intravenous injections. A few of the inoculata which were employed with varying degree of success included: the organisms of ratbite fever, relapsing fever, vaccines made from typhoid or paratyphoid bacilli or from *Hemophilus ducreyi*; heteroproteins such as milk, egg albumen, peptone; vegetable extracts, various sera, enzymes and bacterial extracts like tuberculin; and chemical substances such as sulphur in oil. It is apparent from a review of these voluminous reports that the common denominator of all the above therapeutic measures was simply the febrile or immune response which was induced in the pa-

tient. As a general rule, the best therapeutic results were obtained in those cases where a high and continued fever was produced.

Quite logically, therefore, investigators began to explore the possibility of controlled production of artificial fever through physical methods. Whitney observed in 1926 that high frequency fields could bring about increased body temperatures. The prolonged hot bath was re-introduced by Schamberg and Mehrrens. Diathermy and inductothermy through the use of high frequency currents were studied by Neymann and Osborne. After extensive trial of many physical modalities for fever production, Simpson, Kettering and Sittler developed a simple air conditioned cabinet which greatly enhanced the safety and comfort of the patient undergoing treatment. The apparatus does not employ contact electrodes, condenser plates or other electrical appliances; high frequency currents are not used. The mechanism of fever induction with the Kettering Hypertherm depends primarily on heat transfer by conduction from the heated and humidified air which is circulated around the patient at the rate of about twelve times per minute. This factor plus the prevention of the usual rate of heat loss from the body by radiation and evaporation is responsible for the induction of fever and its maintenance at any desired or necessary level. It can be truthfully said now that we can prescribe fever within a predictable accuracy of a fraction of a degree Fahrenheit and maintain the elevated temperature for as long a period of time as seems safe or necessary in the individual case.

The division of Fever Therapy was established at Barnes Hospital as an integral part of the Department of Internal Medicine almost three years ago. Through the philanthropy of Mr. Charles F. Kettering, Director of Research of the General Motors Corporation, and Dr. Walter M. Simpson, our department has been provided with three Kettering Hypertherms. Some eighty of these units have been lent to twenty-six medical centers for investigative purposes. This apparatus is not for sale "because of the hazards associated with this form of treatment when it is applied by unskilled or unscrupulous persons." A number of other entirely satisfactory types of physical apparatus for the production of fever embodying

the air-conditioned principle are now available through trade sources, but it is regrettable that certain manufacturers in their commercial exploitation of a scientific field have invited disastrous consequences by placing such equipment in the hands of untrained personnel. Artificial fever therapy is not a simple undertaking; it is strictly an institutional procedure; it is fraught with grave danger if employed by inexperienced persons. Patients should first be subjected to a thorough diagnostic survey to determine whether artificial fever is indicated and whether they are eligible for this treatment. The same contra-indications prevail that would make a patient an unsatisfactory risk for a major surgical procedure.

During the treatment itself, which usually lasts five or six hours, a specially trained nurse-technician is in constant attendance with each patient. Her luncheon is served in the treatment room. If she is called away for a few moments another nurse relieves her in her absence. A physician is always promptly available in case of any emergency. A resistance thermometer keeps a continuous record of the patient's rectal temperature on a large dial just in front of the nurse-technician. When such safeguards are thrown about the individual patient, the production of artificial fever becomes a safe procedure which seems destined to occupy an increasingly important place in the treatment of a number of diseases which have proved resistant to other types of therapy.

Since the inauguration of the Department of Fever Therapy at Barnes Hospital in October, 1935, we have treated 290 patients. A total of 1,300 sessions of fever therapy have been administered. There have been no fatalities.

INDICATIONS FOR FEVER THERAPY

Certainly the case of fever therapy has been established in three disease categories: (1) Gonococcal infections (particularly the complicated cases which are refractory to sulfanilamide and more conservative treatment); (2) Neurosyphilis; (3) Chorea.

GONOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

As early as 1903, Neisser reported that it was difficult and often impossible to cultivate the gonococcus in patients with fever. The extensive thermal death time gradient studies of the gonococcus made by Carpenter, Boak, Mucci and Warren

in the past few years have done much to establish on a sound scientific basis the use of fever therapy in the treatment of Neisserian infections. The favorable clinical experiences of Desjardins, Stuhler and Popp; Bierman and Horowitz; Simpson; Owens; Hench and many others have proved the unquestionable usefulness, approaching specificity, of hyperthermia in the treatment of gonococcal infections, particularly in complicated cases. Clinicians are agreed that improvement and cure can be expected in about 90% of cases of gonococcal arthritis which come to the hospital for hyperthermia before bone and cartilage destruction has taken place to an irreparable degree. Dr. J. Albert Key has said, in a discussion before the American Association for the Study and Control of Rheumatic Diseases: "Fever Therapy is the best means available at present for the differential diagnosis of gonococcal arthritis. If the patient does not improve with adequate fever treatment, gonococcal arthritis is practically excluded." The advent of sulfanilamide thus far has not made this edict of historical interest only.

In the treatment of patients suffering from gonococcal infections it has been our practice to maintain the body temperature at 106.6°F. (rectal) for an average duration of four to five hours. Treatments are usually repeated after two days of rest. In our series of patients, five sessions of fever therapy have been the average number of treatments required to effect clinical cure.

Up to date 96 cases of gonococcal infection of various types have been treated in our department of fever therapy. Of this number, 6 patients were constitutionally or emotionally unable to stand this type of treatment, and hyperthermia was discontinued after the first or second session. Out of the remaining 90 cases, 83 were promptly improved or clinically cured.

In the above series of patients were included 26 women suffering from acute or chronic salpingitis and other similar complications of gonorrhea in the female. Twenty of these patients were able to fulfill all of our criteria of cure; 4 were definitely improved and 2 were unable to take a sufficient amount of treatment. Our own results in this category, confirming the reported clinical experience of other workers, would justify

a therapeutic trial with hyperthermia in all such suitable cases before surgical intervention is considered.

We have had 41 cases of gonococcal arthritis in our series. Thirty-eight of these patients completed a satisfactory course of artificial fever therapy. Out of this number, 31 were clinically well after an average course of six sessions of fever, 6 were promptly and definitely improved, and 1 was not improved.

NEUROSYPHILIS

Almost fifty investigators in this country and abroad have reported on their experience with physically induced fever in the treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system. The results achieved have been fully as satisfactory as those found in malaria therapy. In comparative series the mortality was appreciably less in the series treated with physically induced fever. This method also offered the advantage of complete controllability, and a shorter period of hospitalization for the patient. Barnacle, Ebaugh and Ewalt have carried out a carefully controlled study of the relative merits of therapeutic malaria versus artificial fever. They report that 52 percent of their patients treated with malaria experienced remission or improvement, while 71 percent of the patients treated with artificial fever were similarly benefited. All of the patients received comparable courses of chemotherapy in addition to fever therapy.

In the treatment of neurosyphilis we have found it is not necessary to produce the high temperatures which are effective in gonococcal infections. On the average the rectal temperature is sustained at 105°F. for four or five hours during each session of fever therapy. The average course administered to the individual patient has consisted of eight treatments. We have treated 76 patients suffering from neurosyphilis in various stages of degeneration. Approximately 70 percent of these cases have shown gratifying laboratory and clinical evidence of improvement. We were able to confirm the previously reported experience of Bennett that fever therapy is frequently capable of abolishing lightning pains and gastric crises in *tabes dorsalis* intractable to other forms of treatment. It should be emphasized that continued chemotherapy is advisable following the conclusion of a course of fever therapy.

CHOREA

Abundant clinical evidence has accumulated to establish the effectiveness of therapeutic fever (regardless of the thermogenic agent employed) in Sydenham's chorea. There is increasing proof that other manifestations of the rheumatic state, aside from chorea, such as arthritis and carditis are frequently benefited by fever therapy. We have treated eleven children suffering from Sydenham's chorea. The average course has consisted of four treatments (at 3 day intervals) with the body temperature being held at 105°F. during each four hour session. It is difficult to write with proper scientific restraint about the dramatic improvement which followed fever therapy in these children. A moving picture record has been made of the hospital course of most of our cases of chorea; a review of this film has convinced most skeptics that our therapeutic enthusiasm in this category is not unjustified.

Artificial fever therapy is today the method of choice in the treatment of Sydenham's chorea.

UNDULANT FEVER—OCULAR DISEASES AND OTHER CONDITIONS

The limitations and indications for artificial fever therapy are as yet not fully defined. In general it would seem that physically induced fever is applicable and beneficial in those disease states which are favorably influenced by spontaneous pyrexia or by foreign protein injections. Our experience in the treatment of various infectious ocular diseases has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further trial. Seven out of nine patients treated for Brucellosis have shown laboratory and clinical evidence of improvement. Non-specific neuritis (herpes zoster, etc.) seems amenable to this type of therapy.

It should not be concluded that artificial fever therapy is a panacea. Our results in the treatment of chronic infectious arthritis (non-gonococcal) have been uniformly disappointing. Neither have we been able to confirm the claims of others concerning the benefit to be expected in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. Space does not allow even cursory mention of the numerous other diseases in which fever therapy has been rationally or empirically tried.

The opportunities for clinical research in this promising therapeutic field of prescribed controllable fever are inviting and almost unlimited.

The Dean's Corner

In nearly every past issue of the Medical Alumni Quarterly an appeal has gone out from this Corner to all Alumni, inviting and urging them to visit the School and learn first hand what is going on here;—that is, in the laboratories and hospitals, though the door to this Corner also is always wide open to Alumni. This time the invitation will certainly justify a generous response, and we are preparing for it.

Appropriately enough, the A.M.A. has set its meetings in St. Louis on occasions which honor this School. Looking backward, the meeting in 1910 was a fitting celebration of the reorganization of the School which began operation that year under an enlarged faculty. The 1922 meeting saw the School well established in its new home, with the Affiliated Hospitals in full operation as a Medical Center, which after recovery from the interruption caused by the World War, was then entering upon the period of its best development. And once again the A.M.A. meets at a time, May, 1939, which will celebrate another notable event in the life of the School: the completion of the first twenty-five years of operation of the first coordinated University-Medical group to be established in the mid-west.

The Medical School and the whole of the University as well as the Affiliated Hospitals extend an especial welcome to all Alumni and their friends who will attend this meeting. You will find much of interest and worth seeing in every department of these institutions.

Among various matters which might be reported here as having a special concern for Alumni, one new appointment should take precedence. Dr. Franklin Walton, a graduate of the School in the class of 1927, has been appointed Assistant Dean of the Medical School. Besides a great interest in many of the pressing problems of medicine and medical education he has the gift of understanding students and their personal problems and the knack for wide acquaintance with Alumni. I bespeak for him a close cooperation from all graduates of the School for the increasing cultivation of new and old ways

of joint effort for the constant improvement of the School, for the benefit of students, alumni and of medicine.

I have asked Doctor Walton to write for the Dean's Corner (which from now on will be less lonely than in the past), the following greeting as his Inaugural Address.

Philip A. Shaffer.

Students and alumni who are etymologists at heart will unquestionably sympathize with me if they investigate the origin of the word "Dean". There is a complete lack of unanimity of opinion as to whether the word Dean is of Greek or Latin derivation. Regardless of its origin the word offers difficulties, but all evidence points to its primary meaning of "one over ten." Originally used in a military fashion it has come through the astrological, the monastic, and the religious sphere to find a spot in the educational world in 1382. This office in university life was definitely an outgrowth of the monastic period and was primarily concerned with discipline. Another important function of the Dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars. Six centuries later finds our present Dean ministering in these same capacities. However, if one refers to the latest catalogue of the Medical School it can be seen that Dean Shaffer is not "one over ten," but one over some sixteen full-time professors including himself. Most of us have realized for the past year that we have had a "Dean and a half" but I believe this is the first logical explanation of that phenomenon on an etymological basis.

The Alumni Office is acting as an all important clearing house between alumni, the Medical School and the allied hospitals. The Assistant Dean should offer a similar service to the students and act as a Liaison Officer between them and the members of the Faculty. The students' problems invariably resolve themselves into problems for the Faculty at a later date and it is felt that many of these can be remedied and perhaps even eliminated by a little personal attention at the right time.

The Committee on Admissions by a careful selection of applicants provides the finest available students in the country.

Their selection is based primarily on undergraduate scholarship and for this reason each class is liberally supplied with honor graduates from other universities.

We would like to impress upon these resultant students the rather prosaic fact that they go this way but once. In spite of its limitless character, time is the most valuable commodity that they have at their disposal. As a recent educator pointed out—a medical school is not a country club. The students are not here to make social contacts nor to acquire a sheen of so-called culture, for this phenomenon presumably has been accomplished at the universities.

There is no short-cut in a medical educational procedure. There is no escaping the fact that the acquisition of medical knowledge is a slow, laborious process and takes drill, hard work and competent guidance. There is a satisfaction that comes from knowing a thing thoroughly and from the successful accomplishment of a task.

When you are “called on the carpet” or when you drop in the Dean’s Office on other matters we trust you will particularly notice the floor covering. There you will have no difficulty in reading the indelible word “welcome”. To take a few literary liberties with the inimitable Burns,

“O wad some pow’r the giftie gie us
To see oursel’s as **students** see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us
And foolish notion:”

Franklin E. Walton.

News of the School

SOCIETY OF UNIVERSITY SURGEONS

FRANKLIN E. WALTON

For the past two years there has been a movement under way to establish a Society of University Surgeons which will be composed of Ex-Resident Surgeons of the following University Clinics: Cornell University, Columbia University, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, University of Rochester, Vanderbilt, Washington, and Yale.

The object of this Society is to advance the art and science of surgery by (1) the encouragement of its members to pursue original investigations both in the clinic and in the laboratory, (2) the development of methods of graduate teaching of surgery with particular reference to the resident system and (3) the free and informal interchange of ideas pertaining to the above subjects as a limited membership and common aims make possible.

The first meeting will be held at Rochester in February, 1939, where the members will be the guests of the University of Rochester.

The list of Ex-Resident Surgeons of Barnes Hospital makes a bit of interesting reading and may be productive of much reminiscing on the part of the Alumni:

Dr. A. O. Fisher, 1911-14, Beaumont Medical Building, St. Louis

Dr. Barney Brooks, 1914-16, Vanderbilt University, Nashville

Dr. O. R. Sevin, 1916-17, Beaumont Medical Building, St. Louis

Dr. E. P. Lehman, 1917-18, University of Virginia, University, Virginia

Dr. W. R. Wilkening, 1918-19, 111½ E. 1st Street, Fort Scott, Kansas

Dr. F. H. Staley, 1919-20, Beaumont Medical Building, St. Louis

Dr. Glover H. Copher, 1920-22, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis

Dr. Bransford Adelsberger, 1922-23, 410 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois

Dr. Duff Allen, 1923-24, Lister Building, St. Louis

Dr. Warren H. Cole, 1924-26, University of Illinois, Medical School, Chicago

Dr. Jos. W. Gale, 1926-27, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Dr. Nathan A. Womack, 1927-29, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis

Dr. Wm. G. Hamm, 1929-30, 66 Golf Circle, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Franklin E. Walton, 1930-32, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis

Dr. Kenneth R. Bell, 1932-33, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Edw. Grove, 1933-34, Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Jas. Pittman, 1934-36, 1801 Second National Bank Building, Houston, Texas

Dr. Bradford Cannon, 1936-37, Metropolitan Building, St. Louis

Dr. Eugene O. Bricker, 1937-38, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis

This is a particularly interesting group when one considers that it has provided three Professors of Surgery: Dr. Barney Brooks, Dr. E. P. Lehman, and Dr. Warren Cole; and five Associate and Assistant Professors of Surgery: Dr. A. O. Fisher, Dr. G. H. Copher, Dr. Duff Allen, Dr. Jos. W. Gale and Dr. Nathan Womack. Of the nineteen former Residents, thirteen are connected with universities in some teaching capacity and there are only five who are not alumni of Washington University. Those by adoption are Dr. A. O. Fisher, Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Barney Brooks, Johns Hopkins University, Dr. E. P. Lehman, Harvard University, Dr. Kenneth Bell, Emory University, and Dr. Bradford Cannon, Harvard University.

ALUMNI AND FACULTY ON THE EXAMINING BOARDS IN MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

The American Board of Surgery met in St. Louis in November to conduct examinations of candidates for its certificate. Dr. Erwin R. Schmidt who was graduated from this School in 1916 and who is now professor of surgery at the University of Wisconsin, was one of the members attending. The head of the Board is Dr. Evarts A. Graham, professor of surgery at Washington University.

Alumni and faculty are well represented on others of the thirteen Examining Boards: Dr. Borden S. Veeder, professor of clinical pediatrics is a member of the American Board of Pediatrics; on the American Board of Radiology are Drs. LeRoy Sante, '13, and Edwin C. Ernst, '12; on the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. G. D. Royston, '07, professor of clinical obstetrics and gynecology; on the American Board of Internal Medicine, Dr. David P. Barr, professor of medicine; on the American Board of Ophthalmology, Dr. John Green, '98; on the American Board of Otolaryngology, Dr. L. W. Dean, professor of otolaryngology, and Dr. Arthur Proetz, '12, professor of clinical otolaryngology; and on the American Board of Plastic Surgery, Dr. V. P. Blair, '93, professor of clinical surgery, and Dr. Barrett Brown, '23, associate professor of clinical surgery.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE FACULTY

Barr, David P., Cyril MacBryde, and T. E. Sanders: Tetany with increased intracranial pressure and papilledema—Results from treatment with dihydrotachysterol. *Transact. Assoc'n. Amer. Physicians*, 53:227, 1938.

Blades, Brian: Special precautions in surgical treatment of chronic pulmonary abscess. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1231-1240, 1938.

Blair, Edgar A. The effect of brief currents on axons, especially in relation to the postulated nonconducted response. *Am. J. Physiol.*, 123:455, 1938.

Blair, V. P., J. Barrett Brown, and L. T. Byars: Treatment of cancer of the tongue. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1255-1274, 1938.

Prevention and correction of facial disfigurement. *Am. J. Surg.*, 42:536-542, 1938.

Copher, Glover: The effect of urinary bladder transplants and extracts on the formation of bone. *Ann. Surg.*, 108:934-950, 1938.

Surgical treatment of common duct stones. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1189-1217, 1938.

- Crego, Clarence, Jr.: Surgical treatment of lower extremity spastic paralysis. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1423-1438, 1938.
- Deakin, Rogers: Treatment of acidosis in renal insufficiency. *J. Missouri M. A.*, 35:394-398, 1938.
- Dean, L. W., Jr.: Edema. *Am. J. Surg.*, 42:2-3, 1938.
- Elman, Robert: Urinary output of nitrogen as influenced by intravenous injection of a mixture of amino acids. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med.*, 37:610-613, 1938.
- Erlanger, Jos. and E. A. Blair: The action of isotonic, salt-free solutions on conduction in medullated nerve fibers. *Am. J. Physiol.*, 124:341, 1938.
- Goldstein, Max A.: Education of the deaf and hard of hearing child. *Am. J. Surg.*, 42:151-156, 1938.
- Graham, Evarts: Clinic on bronchiectasis. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1189-1217, 1938.
- Hansel, French K.: Status of ionization in nasal allergy. *Arch. Phys. Therapy*, 19:489, 1938.
- Diagnosis of allergy and its relation to other manifestations. *South. M.J.*, 31:1003, 1938.
- Harris, A. Sidney: Mammalian plantar reflexes in terms of afferent fibres. *Am. J. Physiol.*, 124, 1938.
- Key, J. Albert: Rational treatment of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. *J. A. M. A.*, 111:2163-2168, 1938.
- McMahon, Bernard J.: Influence of sulphanilamide on infected sinuses of rabbits. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, 28:222-233, 1938.
- Newell, Q. U.: Indications, contraindications and technic of X-ray and radium therapy in gynecology. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1335-1348, 1938.
- Proetz, Arthur: Applied physiology of the nose and the accessory nasal sinuses. *Am. J. Surg.*, 42:190-194, 1938.
- Rainey, Warren: Abscesses about the anus and rectum. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1413-1422, 1938.
- Schwarz, Otto: Antepartum care. *J. A. M. A.*, 11:1460-1462, 1938.
- Obstetric abnormalities. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1381-1411, 1938.

- Soule, S. D.: A ten-year study of cesarean section in the St. Louis Maternity Hospital. *Am. J. Obst. & Gynec.*, 36: 648-655, 1938.
- Taussig, Fred J.: Metastatic tumors of vagina and vulva. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1309-1314, 1938.
- Womack, Nathan: Esophagoplasty for esophageal achalasia. *Surg. Clinics of North Amer.*, 18:1241-1254, 1938.
- Womack, Nathan and Evarts A. Graham: Mixed tumors of the lung. *Arch. Path.*, 26:165-206, 1938.
- Zentay, Paul J.: Acute encephalitis or toxic encephalopathy simulating brain abscess. *Am. J. Surg.*, 42:112-116, 1938.

POST GRADUATE COURSE IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

A four weeks post-graduate course is offered by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, beginning the early part of June, exact date to be announced later. For further information, write to the Registrar's Office, Washington University School of Medicine.

THE DEPARTMENTS

ANATOMY: Dr. E. V. Cowdry addressed the American College of Dentists, October 23 on the subject of "Citizen Cell—How he is managed."

PHYSIOLOGY: The Commonwealth Fund has given Dr. H. L. White an annual grant of \$2000 for two years for work on hypophyseal influences on renal function.

MEDICINE: Dr. David P. Barr attended a meeting of the Regents of the American College of Physicians in Philadelphia, December 17-18.

Dr. Leon Bromberg was host on November 11 to a meeting in St. Louis of all the users of the Kettering Hypertherm for Fever Therapy. Dr. Charles A. Doan, professor of medicine at Ohio State University College of Medicine, and Dr. A. E. Bennett, assistant professor of neuropsychiatry, University of Nebraska College of Medicine, who were attending the meeting, were visitors in the Department of Medicine and spoke at the Friday Morning Conference on November 11.

SURGERY: Dr. J. Albert Key attended a meeting in Washington on December 2 of the Advisory Committee for Services for Crippled Children, of which he is a member.

RADIOLOGY: The first award of the Radiological Society of America, which met in Pittsburgh on November 28 was presented to Dr. Sherwood Moore, '05, professor of radiology, for his scientific exhibit on Laminagraphy.

OPHTHALMOLOGY: Dr. Lawrence Post was elected chairman of the section on Ophthalmology of the Southern Medical Association, at its meeting in Oklahoma City, November 17.

Dr. L. A. Julianelle has returned from Fort Defiance, Arizona, where he spent six weeks studying trachoma among the Indians.

OTOLARYNGOLOGY: Dr. Dean M. Lierle, professor of otolaryngology at the State University of Iowa, College of Medicine, showed a colored motion picture of the larynx before the Clinical Conference of the department of otolaryngology on December 1.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY: Dr. Otto H. Schwarz was the guest of the Baltimore Gynecological Society on Friday, December 9, when he addressed the members on the subject of "Involution of the Circulatory System of the Uterus and its Relationship to Chronic Subinvolution." The following day he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Professor N. J. Eastman of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. A. Norman Arneson gave a paper, "Treatment of Carcinoma of the Body of the Uterus" at a meeting of the Shreveport (La.) Medical Society, November 1.

Dr. T. K. Brown attended the meeting of the Central Travel Club, a newly formed obstetrical and gynecological society, at Mayo Clinic, on December 3.

SCHOOL OF NURSING: Miss Ruth Ingram, director of the School of Nursing has resigned to become director of the School of Nursing at Touro Infirmary, New Orleans. Miss Lucy Hoblitzelle will be acting director of the School until Miss Ingram's successor is appointed.

The Medical Library

Dr. C. G. Harford has presented the library with a collection of Noguchi reprints. This type of gift we much appreciate.

Dr. Charles L. Hoagland has given the library a copy of Cronin, *The Citadel*, 1937.

Marriott Memorial number of *Journal of Pediatrics*. Gift of Dr. Borden Veeder.

Bound set of *Amercian Journal of Diseases of Children*, for reference set. Gift of Dr. Bordon Veeder.

The library has received reprints from the following: Doctors L. P. Gay, C. E. Phillips, Clyde Dyer, F. B. Zener, G. S. Bozalis, James Knott, S. D. Soule, G. W. Wilson, Alexis Hartmann, H. L. Barnett with Alexis Hartmann, I. B. Horwitz and L. B. Tureen.

Dr. Louis Scarpellino of Kansas City, visited the library in October. Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt of Chicago University and Dr. Langley Porter, of the University of California, visited the library this fall. They were particularly interested in the Beaumont Collection.

The librarians of the three medical libraries in the city attended the memorial exercises held for Dr. William Beaumont on Monday, November 21.

The following are some of the publications which have been added to the Library recently:

Bernard, Claude. *Biography* by J. M. Olmsted. N. Y. & Lond., 1938.

Clark, W. E. LeGros, et al. *The hypothalamus*. Edinburgh & Lond., 1938.

Fulton, J. F. *Physiology of the nervous system*. Lond., 1938.

Garrison, Fielding H. *Life and letters*, by Solomon R. Kagan. Boston, 1938.

Goldschmidt, R. *Physiological genetics*. N. Y., 1938.

Gordon, R. G., et al., ed. *Survey of chronic rheumatic diseases*. Lond., 1938.

Grant, J. C. Boileau. *Method of anatomy*. Balt., 1938.

Levaditi, C., et P. Lépine. *Les ultravirus des maladies humaines*. 2 volumes. Paris, 1938.

Parker, R. C. *Methods of tissue culture*. N. Y., 1938.

- Schulten, H. Sternalpunktion als diagnostische Methode. Leipzig, 1937.
Sobotka, H. Physiological chemistry of the bile. Balt., 1937.
Stevens, S. S., and H. Davis. Hearing, its psychology and physiology.
N. Y., 1938.
White, Benjamin. Biology of pneumococcus. N. Y., 1938.
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The series of catalogues of the Missouri Medical College and St. Louis Medical College prior to 1880, now in the Library are incomplete. Anyone sending a copy of one of these much desired pamphlets to the Library will confer a favor.

The Medical Alumni Association

President, Dr. Louis H. Jorstad, '24, 3720 Washington Ave.
Vice-President, Dr. Anthony B. Day, '19, 3720 Washington Avenue.

Vice-President, Dr. Wm. G. Becke, '23, 3720 Washington Ave.
Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Edwin C. Schmidtke, '31, 3720 Washington Ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, EDWIN C. SCHMIDTKE

The Executive Committee of the Washington University Medical School Alumni wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Alumni members for their splendid response to our appeal for funds. We are now able to boast of the highest number of paid dues in the history of our organization.

MEDICAL ALUMNI BANQUET AT THE A. M. A. MEETING

Remember May 17 as the date of the next annual Washington University Medical Alumni Banquet.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE QUARTERLY

- M. J. Bierman, '23, 1021 N. Grand, St. Louis.
Donald F. Coburn, '30, 11th and Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
Martin A. Compton, '37, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Luther Davis, Jr., '34, 1st National Bank Bldg., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
C. F. DeGaris, '12, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City.
Frederic Hagler, '10, 20 Maple, Springfield, Mass.
William C. Hall, Appleton Century Company, New York City.
Frank B. Queen, '29, Passavant Hospital, Chicago.
D. K. Rose, '15, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis.
Robert E. Schlueter, Mo. '95, Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis.
Paul H. Stevenson, '16, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati.
A. T. Telford (first subscriber), Mo. '96, Olney, Ill.

“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!’ ”

Medical Alumni Banquet

Since the American Medical Association is meeting in St. Louis next May, the annual Washington University Medical School Alumni Banquet will be held Wednesday, May 17th. Plan now to be there and to meet your classmates and friends. Make reservations through your class secretary.

CLASS SECRETARIES

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 Mo. Med.	Dr. George Chopin, 8321 N. Broadway, St. Louis
St. L.	Dr. W. E. Sauer, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
1897 St. L.	Dr. Robert W. Binney, 1905a Delmar, Granite City, Ill.
1898 Mo. Med.	Dr. J. Q. Roane, Carlyle, Illinois
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 Dr. Joseph Larimore, Beaumont Bldg., St. Louis
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 Dr. Duff Allen, Lister Bldg., St. Louis (temporary)
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

Alumni News

Alumni in Hawaii

This fall saw the birth of a Washington University Medical Alumni chapter in Hawaii. At a meeting October 19, at the home of Colonel William H. Smith, '06, at Fort Shafter, T. H., Dr. Charles B. Cooper, '89, was elected honorary president and Dr. Jay M. Kuhns, '15, president. Another meeting is planned when the Territorial Medical Society convenes in the spring.

We are proud to publish the following account of the alumni living in Hawaii, which together with the map showing their locations was sent by Dr. Smith.

"Mingled among the polyglot population of the islands, are twenty-one graduates of Washington University Medical School. Why and how these colleagues happened to emerge from the smog of St. Louis and land on the shores of Hawaii cannot be accurately disclosed by the writer, but some items of interest were gleaned at the meeting October 19.

"Dr. Charles B. Cooper, '89, is the senior alumnus. Regent of the University of Hawaii, Fellow American Medical Association, past president Hawaiian Medical Association, past president Pacific Club, and member of numerous organizations, he has been active in the professional, civic and military life of the community ever since his arrival in 1891.

"Police and prison surgeon for the Hawaiian government, he took part in the famous search for lepers on the island of Kauai in 1893, when the lepers, resisting removal to the Molokai colony, killed

three members of the search party.

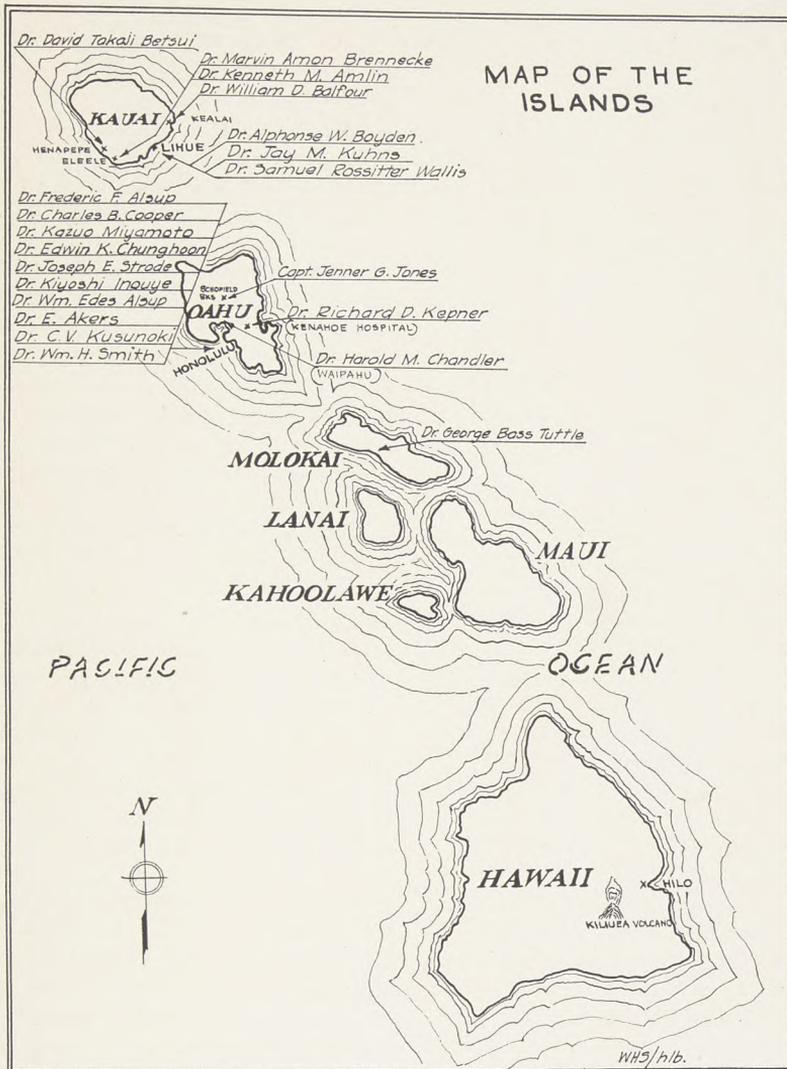
"As president of the Board of Health, in 1904, Dr. Cooper was instrumental in obtaining a congressional appropriation of \$100,000 for equipment for research and cure for leprosy, and an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for maintenance. From 1904 to 1919 he served as Commissioner of Public Health, member of the Board of Medical Examiners, chairman of the Board of Industrial Schools, member of the Insanity Commission.

"Dr. Cooper's long and extensive military career culminated with his attainment of the rank of lieutenant colonel in the United States Army in 1919. In 1922 he was a "Dollar-a-Year-Man" under President Harding on a special mission in Europe in connection with the activities of the Veteran's Bureau, representing that organization in Coblenz when the last American troops moved out of the occupied area.

"Back in 1919, Dr. Cooper persuaded Dr. Jay M. Kuhns, '15 to matriculate at Washington University. Dr. Kuhns apparently initiated the trek of Washington Alumni to Hawaii.

"At the meeting of October 19 his colleagues voted the gavel of authority to Dr. Kuhns and we are looking forward to the time when he will assume his authority as President of the Washington Alumni Association of Hawaii and call the group together for another pleasant conference and dinner.

"Dr. George Bass Tuttle, '94, has spread his career over eleven years in the U. S. Army, sixteen years in



general practice, and ten years specializing in leprosy. He is now at Kalaupapa, Molokai, where the well known leper colony is located.

“Colonel William H. Smith, Class of '06, has been connected with the Army Medical Corps since graduation. He is at present in charge

of the Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu.

“Dr. Joseph E. Strode, '15, is now located at 881 Young St., Honolulu, and does general surgery and commands an enviable reputation in this field of medicine.

“Dr. Frederick Alsup, '15, with

his brother, Dr. William E. Alsup, Class of '30, operates the Alsup Clinic, located in the Dillingham Building, Honolulu.

"Dr. Alphonse W. Boyden, '23, is located on the Garden Island, Kauai, at Lihue. Dr. Boyden's specialty is the eye, ear, nose and throat. He could not attend the meeting of his college on the 19th of October but is 100% in favor of an alumni chapter in Hawaii.

"Dr. Harold M. Chandler, '26, is practicing in Waipahu, second largest city on the Island of Oahu.

"Dr. William D. Balfour, '27, is reported to be located at Kealia, Kauai.

"Dr. Marvin Amon Brennecke, '30, is not long out of school but well along to success. He does general medicine and general surgery in a big way at Eleele, Kauai, the Garden Island of the Pacific. Dr. Brennecke's principal professional activities are with a big sugar plantation and pineapple cannery. He came to the Islands in 1931. He is President of the local Medical Society and active in civic affairs.

"Dr. David Takaji Betsui, '31, has a six room hospital located at Hanapepe, Kauai. Dr. Betsui is active in civic affairs, being President of the West Kauai Civic Association as well as Chairman of the Sight Conservation and Blood Work Committee. He is a member of the Kauai Welfare Commission and Chairman of the Hanapepe Athletic Club, but after all of this Dr. Betsui has time for his hobbies, fishing, trolling and lobstering.

"Dr. Kazuo Miyamoto, '27, is located at 50 South Kukui St., Honolulu. Dr. Miyamoto did not re-

spond to the invitation on October 19 and the reporter at large failed to obtain anything definite on his activities.

"Dr. Richard D. Kepner, '28, is busy in the field of psychiatry at the Kaneohe Hospital where they treat a large variety of patients. Dr. Kepner can be frequently seen at the Queen's Hospital Clinics keeping abreast with other branches of medicine.

"Dr. Edwin K. Chunghoon, '32, located at 308 Oahu Avenue in Honolulu, is one of the busy doctors of a large city. In fact Dr. Chunghoon was so busy he could not come to the meeting on October 19 but he thinks an alumni association here is an excellent idea and is ready to push it along.

"Dr. Samuel Rossiter Wallis, '32, is reported to be located at Lihue, Kauai.

"Dr. Kiyoshi Inouye, '32, is reported to be located at 1106 Austin Lane, Honolulu.

"Dr. Kenneth M. Amlin, '35, has a general practice with Dr. Brennecke, '30, at the Koloa and McBride Plantation Hospital. These plantation hospitals are active places and Dr. Amlin is enjoying his fruitful experience. Like other alumni, he enjoys the Alumni Quarterly and appreciates its value in keeping graduates informed of how and where their colleagues are doing their part in the practice of medicine.

"Dr. Jenner G. Jones, '27, is a Captain in the Medical Corps of the Army, now located at the Post Hospital, at Schofield Barracks, T. H.

"Dr. C. V. Kusunoki, '37, is located at the Children's Hospital, Hono-

lulu. Dr. Kusunoki is a recent arrival in Honolulu and is well pleased with his hospital activities.

"Dr. E. N. Akers, '36, is also a recent arrival in the Paradise of the Pacific and has cast his lot with the Leahi Home, Honolulu, an outstanding tuberculosis institution."

Perhaps the latest recruit to the ranks of Alumni in Hawaii, is Dr. Richard Sakimoto, '33, who opened offices during the summer in the Dillingham Building, Honolulu.

We wish all success to the Hawaiian chapter!

Alumni Elected Officers of the St. Louis Medical Society for 1939

Alumni were elected to several important offices in the St. Louis Medical Society for 1939: Dr. Roland M. Klemme, '21, first vice-president; Dr. V. V. Wood, '12, second vice-president; among the councillors, Drs. William G. Becke, '23, Archie D. Carr, '21; as delegates to the Missouri State Medical Association meeting, Drs. Herbert S. Langsdorf, '15; Robert Mueller, '17; Edgar W. Spinzig, '21; Robert Emmet Kane, '99; V. V. Wood, '12; Henry P. Thym, '26; William G. Becke, '23; Lee D. Cady, '22.

Laying of the Cornerstone of the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital

The laying of the cornerstone of the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital at Columbia, Missouri, took place on December 9. Dr. Fischel, an alumnus of this School, who had secured the passage of the bill for construction of the hospital, was killed in an auto accident on May 14.

St. Louis Interns Meeting at Barnes Hospital

The first meeting of interns of the hospitals which are members of the Hospital Council of St. Louis was held at Barnes Hospital, December 1, 1938.

The meetings, sponsored by the Professional Committee of the Hospital Council, have for their object the promotion of better understanding among the house officers of the various institutions in St. Louis, and to make known the type of work and opportunities for training in the member institutions.

Some forty-two interns, representing Barnes, St. Louis Maternity, City, St. Louis Children's, Missouri Baptist, Jewish, and St. Louis County Hospitals, were present. The following program was arranged and given by the residents of Barnes, Children's and Maternity Hospitals:

1. Unusual case of acidosis—Presented by Dr. Henry Saunders. Discussed by Dr. A. F. Hartmann.
2. Induction of human breast growth with estrogenic ointments.—Dr. Cyril MacBryde.
3. Unusual postpartum hemorrhage.—Presented by Dr. Arthur Bortnick. Discussed by Dr. Otto Schwarz.
4. Lobectomy for bronchiectasis.—Presented by Dr. George Sanders. Discussed by Dr. Brian Blades.

Dr. Edward Massie, Chairman

This meeting was the first of a monthly series. The next is to be held at Deaconess Hospital where a similar program will be presented.

Dr. Bert W. Hardy, '08, 501 Walnut, Huntington Beach, Calif., is in the practice of industrial surgery. He has one son. He says, "I might add, I am one of the fat ones—215 pounds; but the B. P. is low."

Dr. Garfield E. Hertel, '08, 1st National Bank Bldg., Austin, Minn., practicing general surgery, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Perry W. Jennings, '08, Canton, Missouri, is in general practice, with a special interest in pediatrics.

Dr. William D. Moore, '08, 402 S. Meyler St., Los Angeles, is school physician for the city of Los Angeles. He has two sons.

Dr. Wilson A. Olds, '08, Moran Bldg., Colville, Wash., says his specialty is trying to collect, and his special interest is keeping even. He has one child.

Dr. George M. Kesl, '08, Port Huron, Michigan, is in general practice, has a special interest in dermatology. He has two children, one a graduate of Michigan State, the other teaching in Junior High School.

Dr. Robert Gesell, '14, professor of physiology at the University of Michigan Medical School, was made honorary research president of the International Anesthetists at the Congress of Anesthetists held in New York. He gave the presidential address entitled "Respiration and Its Adjustments."

Lt. Colonel Walcott Denison, '14, of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army., was recently transferred from Fort Lewis, Washington, to Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Dr. Ben May Bull, '23, recently

moved from St. Louis to Ironton, Missouri, where he has opened a practice.

Dr. Robert E. Riedel, '28, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas, has been with the Board of Health for two and a half years, is director of venereal disease control, and according to reports, is doing an exceptional piece of work. He, however, disclaims credit, and says, "More than a little credit should be given the profession, including my classmates and other Alumni here in Kansas."

Dr. Bernard S. Clark, '32, is in general practice in Spearfish, S. Dakota, having recently moved there from Spokane.

Dr. Ernest E. Wadlow, '32, 620 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, is in the practice of obstetrics, is secretary of St. Joseph Clinical Society, on the staff of Missouri Methodist and St. Joseph's Hospitals; has a son, born June 22, 1938.

Dr. Ora James Gibson, '33, University Club Building, St. Louis, having completed a residency at the St. Louis Maternity Hospital, practiced in Texas for a year; has returned to St. Louis and is specializing in obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Robert S. Minton, '33, Corby Building, St. Joseph, Missouri, was married to Miss Jane Fairleigh Enright on October 5, 1938.

Dr. Leonard F. Bush, '34, Geisinger Hospital, Danville, Pennsylvania, presented a paper "The treatment of the fractured hip," at the State Medical Meeting, to appear in the Pennsylvania Medical Journal.

Dr. John Alden Bowers, '34, of

Caretta, West Virginia, is in general practice.

Dr. Luther Davis, '34, 1st National Bank Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is secretary of the Medical Advisory Board of the Druid City Hospital, instructor in clinical obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Alabama Medical School, and is in general practice leading to specialization in obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Robert Fisher, '34, is a second year intern on Medicine at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit.

Dr. Ben Pat Frissell, '34, has recently become associated in the practice of internal medicine with Dr. L. B. Baldwin, Professional Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dr. Stanley F. Hampton, '34, is a Fellow in the Department of Allergy, Roosevelt Hospital, New York. He will remain there until October, 1939.

Dr. Charles J. Hedlund, '34, has for the last two years been in practice in Atwater, Minnesota.

Dr. Seymour J. Kranson, '34, 604 W. Maple, Independence, Missouri, went into the practice of pediatrics in June, 1938. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Fellow A. M. A., on staff of Independence Sanitarium, captain in Medical Reserve. Has a daughter, Kathryn Bea, born July 23, 1938, at St. Louis Maternity Hospital.

Dr. Martin P. Hunter, '34, is practicing in Moberly, Missouri.

Dr. Stanley M. Leydig, '34, 1652 S. Grand, St. Louis, has recently become associated in the practice of orthopedic surgery with Dr. T. P. Brookes, '09.

Dr. Mary Schmeckebier, '34, 2110 Jackson Street, San Francisco, is

in the practice of pediatrics and is a member of the visiting staffs of the County and the Children's Hospital in San Francisco.

Dr. Samuel Shwartz, '34, after several years with the Boston Floating Hospital, has moved to Washington, D. C., to enter the practice of Pediatrics. His address is 1028 Connecticut Avenue.

Dr. R. C. Conrad, '35, is practicing at Portageville, Missouri.

Dr. Arthur P. Echternacht, '35, is at City Hospital, St. Louis, this year, as resident in radiology.

Dr. Alfred Fleishman, '35, will be at Bellevue Hospital, New York, until July, 1939. He was an intern on Medicine at Barnes Hospital last year.

Dr. Roland Gluck, '35, 594 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, New York, is in practice, his special interest being in pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Pearson C. Kellogg, '35, 1000 Forum Building, Sacramento, California, took his first year's internship at Barnes Hospital in surgery. He is now in general practice, leading to general surgery.

Dr. Wade C. Lamberth, '35, is in practice at Alexander City, Alabama.

Dr. Sydney B. Maughs, '35, is one of the residents in psychiatry at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Frank Harbert Robinson, '35, is in general practice at Chula Vista, California.

Dr. Robert L. Stephens, '35, interned at the University Hospitals, Iowa City, and is now assistant in internal medicine there.

Dr. Wm. Stuart Wallace, '35, is instructor in radiology at Duke University, Durham, North Caro-

lina, assistant radiologist at Duke Hospital, associate radiologist at Watts and Lincoln Hospitals, is planning to take the examinations for the American Board of Radiology in St. Louis in June, 1939, and hopes at that time to renew old acquaintances. Married Miss John Ann Janes, May 2, 1936, and has one son, W. S. W. II, born April 5, 1937.

Dr. W. K. Wilson, '35, is on the house staff for the second year, at DePaul Hospital, St. Louis.

Dr. Joseph L. Clark, '36, Box 308, Ennis, Texas, is in general practice with special emphasis on obstetrics.

Dr. F. E. Cooley, '36, holds a two-years' residency in surgery at Fresno General Hospital, Fresno, California.

Dr. William J. Cremer, '36, is a member of the staff of State Hospital No. 3, Nevada, Missouri.

Dr. John H. Basham, '36, is continuing to practice in Eureka, Kansas.

Dr. Robert C. Dunn, '36, is at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Seattle, Washington.

Dr. Saul Dworkin, '36, 6316 San Bonita, St. Louis, has opened an office for general practice.

Dr. C. H. Epps, '36, is assistant in general practice for this year at the Lindley Hospital, Duncan, Oklahoma.

Dr. Wesley Minzel, '36, Collins Building, Colville, Washington, is in general practice.

Dr. R. J. Mueller, '36, interned at City Hospital, St. Louis, had an appointment last year at the City Sanitarium where he will remain until July, 1939.

Dr. J. Langley Plymale, '36, is

resident this year at Valley View Hospital, Ada, Oklahoma.

Dr. James F. Standard, '36, Medical Dental Building, Seattle, Washington, is in general practice. He has a daughter, Barbara, born February, 1938.

Dr. William T. McNew, '36, announces the opening of his office for the general practice of medicine, in the Center Building, Carthage, Missouri.

Dr. Oscar E. Ursin, '36, who has been head of the Student Health Clinic, University of Alabama, has entered the army, and is stationed at Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Irl Richard Long, '36, succeeds Dr. Ursin as head of the Health Clinic.

Dr. John B. Bourland, '37, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, has been appointed house surgeon beginning July, 1939.

Dr. John Richard Connell, '37, is resident at Children's Hospital, Denver.

Dr. William H. Gray, '37, interned at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, and will be there until July, 1939.

Dr. Leslie H. Hubbard, '37, is serving his second year of rotating internship at Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. Kenneth E. Humphrey, '37, is on the pediatrics service at Bobs. Roberts Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. John W. Jansonius, '37, is resident at Broadlawns General Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Robert C. Kingsland, '37, is assistant resident in medicine at the Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. John McCausland, '37, will continue until July, 1939, at the

San Diego County General Hospital, San Diego, California. He has been appointed medical and orthopedic resident there.

Dr. Ralph C. Peterson, '37, Pierce Building, Mt. Vernon, Missouri, is associated with Dr. W. Ebling in general practice.

Dr. Walter Stevenson, Jr., '37, has a three years' fellowship in otolaryngology, effective October, 1938, at Mayo Clinics.

Dr. Tom Weber, '37, is a senior intern at University Hospital, Baltimore.

Dr. William C. Wenkle, '37, interned at St. Louis City Hospital, was in the department of pathology at the University of Missouri School of Medicine, gives as his address until July, 1939, 1826 W. Main St., Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dr. M. J. Skaller, '37, is in the practice of pediatrics and is connected with Wall's Hospital in Blytheville, Arkansas.

Dr. Richard H. Fitch, '37, has been appointed to the staff of the Station Hospital, Fort Meade, South Dakota, for 1938-39.

Dr. Joseph H. Printz, '37, 1103 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, is in general practice, is a member of Jackson County Medical Society, American Medical, and Missouri State Medical Associations, and is connected with Menorah and Research Hospitals, and Alfred Benjamin Dispensary.

Dr. Paul A. Brenner, '37, is practicing in Owensville, Missouri.

Dr. Martin A. Compton, '37, as a result of the competitive examination in March, was appointed first lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; is now stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Location for Practice

Tolley, North Dakota. Population, 225; agricultural; three miles from government game preserve on Mouse River. Cash income of \$3500 certain for first year. Due to Farmers' Mutual Aid Corporation, fees from lower salary group practically assured, cash collection. Office of predecessor available; office fixtures for sale.

References: Dr. P. Ittkin, Mohall, N. Dak.; Dr. F. D. Hurd, 400 Hart Albin Bldg., Billings, Mont., formerly at Tolley.

Contact Rev. F. A. Rubbert, Tolley, N. Dak., regarding location and other information.

Grandview, Missouri. Communicate with J. H. Guckert, Hickman Mills, Mo.

Vienna, Missouri. Recommended by C. A. Ebling, W. U. Dental School, '13, Owensville, Mo.

It is again very warmly urged that Alumni who know of good locations for practice give a helping hand and communicate with the Alumni Room, Barnes Hospital, so the information can be passed on to those looking for a place.

Residencies and Assistant Residencies

A few very desirable positions come to the attention of the Dean's Office. Some go begging for want of applicants. All recent graduates with previous hospital experience, who are anxious to obtain further training as residents or assistant residents, should contact Dr. Franklin Walton, Assistant Dean, in the Dean's Office.

In Memoriam

William Matthews Bigham, '81 (Mo.), Memphis, Tennessee, died July 8, aged 78.

William Jay Dugan, '99 (Mo.), Paris, Illinois, died July 12, aged 64.

Oliver Perry Erwin, '87 (Mo.), Medora, Illinois, died September 5, aged 75.

Walter P. Hailey, '93 (Mo.), Haileyville, Oklahoma, died September 12.

Walter Emil Frank, '10, St. Louis, Missouri, died December 2.

Arthur Frank Kleykamp, '02, St. Louis, died August 26, aged 58.

John L. Lantz, '93 (Mo.), Kansas City, Missouri, died October 20.

James H. Madden, '85 (Mo.), Colorado Springs, Colorado, died September 26, aged 78.

Jas. Eugene Pritchard, '08, Aurora, Illinois, died August 6, aged 52.

William Jacob Rabenau, '85 (Mo.), Springfield, Missouri, died August 26, aged 80.

Samuel A. Roe, '97 (Mo.), Corvallis, Oregon, died July 14, aged 61.

Otto H. Sahlender, '96 (Wash.), St. Louis, died September 8, aged 68.

Charles W. Shannon, '95 (Mo.), Bonne Terre, Missouri, died November 10.

Melville Wright Staples, '84 (St. L.), Pleasant Plains, Mo., died December 8.

John S. Sutcliffe, '97 (Mo.), El Dorado, Kansas, died July 19, aged 77.

Ernst von Quast, '77 (Mo.), Kansas City, Missouri, died November 11.

Adolphus Geo. Wippert, '90 (Mo.), Chicago, died August 15, aged 70.

Harry S. Wolff, '98 (Mo.), Memphis, Tennessee, died July 26, aged 67.

Letters

A RETROSPECT — 1895-98

BY JAMES S. CLELAND, M.D., Mo., '98

"Men may come and men may go"; nations rise and fall; fortunes wax and wane, but in a life of constant change, few things are more enduring than the pictures in memory's halls.

Do you remember that September more than two score years ago, when our class first came together in good old St. Louis, Mo.? Yes, 'twas in those jolly nineties in the so-called good old days, when life's tempo moved more slowly and perhaps—surely. Really, those years in Missouri Medical College seemed more like a thrilling adventure than the start of serious life careers.

One by one the events of our freshmen days are conjured up anew, almost from subconscious recesses. First came the business of getting located and paired, interviewing over-pleasant, honest-appearing landladies and getting accommodations fitted to our varying budgets. Yes, "*freshmen*" was the word for us, and numerous were the changes of address in those early weeks, due to nocturnal attacks by the blood-thirsty *Cimex lectularius*; to avoid the danger of pernio in chilly rooms; or, perchance, a too constant menu of that memorable trio of hardy boarding-house perennials—prunes, beans and hash.

But despite all minor hazards and hardships, youthful vigor and enthusiasm sufficed. We early decided that all work and no play would make Jack a dull Doc. As this was the first taste of big city life for many, we indulged in the simple pleasures of the period according to our several ways and means. Shows were all of the legitimate stage variety, and who can ever forget the classic performances of Joe Jefferson, John Drew, Chauncey Olcott, Nat Goodwin, Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, Webber and Fields, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Leslie Carter and *others* who appeared on the stages of the old Olympic, Grand, Fourteenth Street or *Standard*?

Sousa and the Exposition always merited an autumnal call, as well as the Veiled Prophet Parade with all its color, tinsel and hilarity. True, today we have Whiteman, Vallee and

Rogers, all famous for their bands, while contributing to the gaiety of the 90's, we had Colby and *his* band. That incident logically calls to mind genial, popular Perkins who obliged several of our mates with a belated rabbinical rite.

However, it was in *amphitheaters* that the scenes of our real work and interest were laid. Naturally we studied hard, burning huge volumes of midnight gas and Bull Durham, especially just prior to quizzes and examinations.

The first lectures and clinics were major events in our young medical lives, with scant sympathy for those unfortunates who couldn't take it, i. e., the combined aroma of phenol, iodoform and ether. In passing, we may recall that there were some lighter moments along with all that hard labor. Yes, "passing" is right; passing exams, passing quizzes, passing the buck and "passing up." And if any '98-er failed to be the recipient of that particular bit of boisterous manhandling, he should consider himself either fortunate or neglected.

Doubtless you can recall those shopping expeditions downtown—often per hike—in quest of the alluring or elusive bargains in Nugent's, Famous, Aloe's, Grand-Leader, Barr's and Sam Weil's, or in Old John's book shop on Market St. . . . Also young Dr. Mosby, selling and delivering books in the halls between lectures, laying the foundation for his future great publishing concern.

Let us pause for a milk toast to the old-time glories of Union Dairy, nearby center of life and light—now deserted, arid and grimy. . . . And for a lachrymose libation to the absent Polyclinic, once teeming with the ill, the halt and the near-blind—all seeking the healing balm—the location now a barren cindered lot, the buildings apparently having gone the way of Nineveh and Tyre. . . . To the mule cars on Jefferson Ave., plodding slowly by—forlorn, jejune, decrepit—all too-evidently on their last *legs*. . . . To the Class Romeos who tarried too long over their goodnights, waiting hopefully for lethargic owl-cars, and beset by Parkinsonian tremors in the frigid blasts of street corners garish in the dazzling sparkle of swaying arc lights, silent and deserted save for the vociferous tamale vendor or a belated nocturnal reveler.

Yes, these four decades have wrought many changes. Even

the old four-floored, terra cotta-front building in which centered our professional training, has not been spared by the march of time. Though outwardly unchanged and inwardly still *color*-full, it has long since ceased to be a dignified seat of education, and now holds forth in the prosaic role of a mere caravansary — No Whites Taken! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Do you remember our first nights in "Practical Anatomy"? . . . the flayed and tattered cadavers of a city's human derelicts redolent of carbolic; ringed about with somber-gowned teams of freshmen; one assiduously conning "Gray," while his partner carved cautiously or teased tentatively, amid swirling clouds of smoke and mental fog. . . . It was in such a setting that we met modest, handsome, scholarly Terry, who knew all the answers in anatomy and showed early promise of his coming notable career as teacher and author. . . . Grim-visaged Gorin and big Teutonic Schlueter were among the demonstrators, moving from group to group with suggestions and enlightenment.

Clinics were held at the temporary City Hospital following the great tornado, the makeshift amphitheaters reeking with CHI₃ (iodoform), C₆H₅OH (phenol) and BO, *too*.

In the chemical laboratory, kindly, methodical, patriarchal Curtmann guided our destinies, and used Mueller as stooge in the venerable leaking-glass experiment. . . . Roane was his prize student that first year, and won the cash award for superlative scholarship, which no doubt forecast his later success in medical practice and finance. . . . After Curtmann's passing, we had the precise and scholarly Hemm, while fair, handsome Rohlfing and the be-whiskered savant Fish directed us in the art of staining, mounting and guessing at unknowns in Microscopy.

When quizzes were hard and spirits low, brain-fag and writer's cramp imminent from prolonged note-taking, '98-ers could always get a lift from a bit of inspiring vocal melody by Moss, Williamson and other talented choristers. . . . And wasn't it Potts who occasionally was hoisted onto a lecture desk for a terpsichorean act? . . . Then there was kindly old Peter—faded locks illy camouflaged with in-expert dyeing—

janitor, guide and adviser to the uninitiated. . . . Also an orator of parts whose speeches, seasoned with more or less apt quotations from Shakespeare, always were received enthusiastically by his sympathetic audience.

The varied and distinctive characteristics of the class personnel stand clearly revealed as we scan the original roll. Starting with President Draper, we recall a mate serious, capable and dependable; friendly and impartial. . . . Brown, a bit older than most—methodical, deliberate and sure. . . . Blushing blond Juede, immaculate in attire and debonair in manner. . . . Baby Babler, Tiny Klingner, Shorty Silverstone and Wee Schnittker, the midget quartet, all more than making up in brain what they lacked in brawn. . . . Diligent, earnest Adles, whose early interest in toxicology (and plumbism) gave no inkling of his future success as an Aesculapian.

Heading the Brain Trust of '98 were large jovial Molz and keen-witted Harris, both of whom earned their high honors by sheer diligence in the use of their natural talents. . . . Then we see Kennedy, poker-faced wit and good fellow, drawling his inimitable quips between lectures and clinics. . . . And poor, bespectacled Arban, perennial freshman of the college, vacant and wistful in his futile endeavors to make the grade. . . . Cannon and Cleland, *enfants terribles* of the class, slightly post-adolescent and looking like a pair of sophomores playing hookey from high school. . . . Whitefort, genial comrade and serious student with the soul of a poet. . . . Anderson, Harrison and Long—all destined to reflect honor on the class and college by their notable careers in psychiatry. . . . Time does not permit personal mention of all, so suffice to say that the tributes here given to the lives and labors of some might well be applied to all.

Members of our revered and capable faculty supply many vivid pictures for the lengthening galleries of past impressions. Venerable and dignified Dean Robinson, a semi-mythical personage in the privacy of his official sanctum, but real, stern and forceful enough when, on occasion, he administered merited verbal castigation to the student body for more or less destructive mischief.

We all remember masterful brilliant Tuholske, whose En-

glish was as faultless as his surgical technique and diagnostic acumen. . . . And big belligerent Brokaw, suave and confident; his sarcasm sharp as the flashes of his splendid diamonds. . . . The venerable Ford flailing kid foetus about its McCarthian mother, while myopic eyes blinked zealously and snowy beard bobbed emphatically.

Then there was keen-minded forceful Steele, and soft-spoken smiling Hoffmann, snapping bones nonchalantly as they skillfully corrected nature's errors with osteoclast, brace and plaster. . . . And laconic phlegmatic Steer, sedate and dignified. . . . The Bauduys, loquacious, alert and dramatic. . . . Whelpley—ambitious, industrious, zealous and entertaining. . . . Gentle pedagogic Falk—softly enunciating Latin terminology with patient precision.

Others of the faculty were the veteran Prewitt—always dynamic, sagacious and inspiring. . . . Pathetic Glasgow—lecturing faithfully despite his dyspneic delivery. . . . Handsome bearded Lyon—whiskers parted precisely in the median line. . . . Also Woodruff, Deutsch, Geitz, Behrens, Saunders, Zahorsky and all the others who labored so faithfully and efficiently to equip us properly for successful medical careers.

Yes, ours was among the last of a long line of Missouri Medical College classes. And naturally, there was some feeling of regret that our Alma Mater was to lose her identity, and we become orphans through her alliance; but we have lived to rejoice in the issue of that union, and to take much pride in our new status as stepsons of Washington University.
7920 Trumbull Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

May, 1938.

To Miss Nancy Blair, Secretary:

It occurred to me that it might be possible to incorporate in the Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly the proceedings of the staff meetings of the University. Since I do not know to whom I should write, you are the recipient of this expression of my hope.

Many of us would still like to know the opinions of our old professors on the current topics, and if the staff meetings

were incorporated in our alumni publication we could keep up to date and know just what the thoughts on controversial subjects were at Washington University. I suppose this would involve secretarial help and other administrative details that will make it impossible. However, I, together with some other alumni, hope that some arrangement can be worked out which will make it possible for the above desired end to reach fulfillment.

Frank B. Queen, M.D.

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