

# Medicine in Iowa

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FROM ITS  
EARLY SETTLEMENT  
TO 1876

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D. S. FAIRCHILD, M. D.  
CLINTON

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DAVID S. FAIRCHILD, M. D.  
Clinton

Oct. 1918  
Portrait at Clinton  
T. D. & St. M. Co.  
L. 320, Sept 1918



# Medicine in Iowa From Its Early Settlement To 1876.

D. S. FAIRCHILD, M. D. Clinton, Iowa.

The Iowa State Medical Society at its May meeting in 1875 provided for the appointment of a Committee whose duty it should be to prepare a History of Medicine in Iowa for the Centennial year, 1876. In accordance with this proposition the President, Dr. W. F. Peck, appointed a Committee consisting of Drs. J. Williamson and S. B. Thrall of Ottumwa. Dr. A. P. McCullough of Brooklyn, Dr. W. D. Middleton of Davenport and Dr. D. S. Fairchild of Ames.

The Committee through its chairman, Dr. Williamson, submitted the following circular letter to all leading physicians in the state.

"The following hints as to matters which should be covered in reports may be of service."

The history of epidemic or endemic diseases of your county or section of the State.

The effects, if any of cultivation of soil upon disease.

The indigenous medical plants, mineral waters, etc. Biographical and historical notes of pioneer physicians, positions of honor held by them etc. Medical societies, county and district, when organized and present membership. (1876).

Capital operations in surgery by whom and with what results.

How far and with what success have local authorities supplied the lack of state legislation on regulating the practice of medicine. Give the population of your county and the number of practicing physicians in it. How many are graduates and how many are not. Distinguish as to sex and so called "Schools of Medicine." Medical Colleges, their full history from the date of their organization to the present time, (1875). Hospitals, public and private, their capacity, etc.

The Committee organized and divided the territory assigning a certain number of counties to each member.

At the 1876 meeting of the State Society, held in January, Dr. J. Williamson, Chairman of the Committee reported "That after sending out a number of the circulars to the profession of the State and also many personal appeals to individual members, he had been entirely unable to procure responses or collect data which would amount to a respectable report. That he had exhausted his means of procuring information and as he had now been placed on the Com-

*Ab ve received from J. I. Iowa ...  
I: 36, Aug. 1911*



mittee on publication he must positively decline to serve on the former Committee."

The matter referred to the nominating committee and Dr. D. S. Fairchild of Ames was made Chairman of the Committee and Dr. J. J. M. Angear of Ft. Madison was added in the place of Dr. Williamson.

On assuming the duties of Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Fairchild made another appeal by letter to such members of the profession as is his judgement would be most willing to prepare the data desired and after repeated efforts and putting together fragmentary reports from different gentlemen, such matter as here offered was obtained.

A history of medicine in twenty three counties was obtained. In some instances the reports were complete and satisfactory, in others incomplete but much valuable information was obtained which may be interesting to the profession today, as an entirely new generation of medical practitioners occupy the field made vacant by the death or retirement of the men who were active in 1875. Nearly all the men associated with me either directly or indirectly in the preparation of this work are dead. It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to revive a recollection of some names that were prominent in the medical profession in Iowa 35 or 40 years ago, especially in view of the fact that the practice of medicine has undergone such radical changes that anything that occurred prior to 25 years ago is looked upon as ancient history and the Doctors of that day appear in the dim past. Not only does this apply to the practice of the healing art but also the methods of getting on. I often hear men still living who were active in the earlier days say that inherited traditions of the past had become so fixed in their minds as a part of their professional training as to be really burdensome now under the changed conditions. It has some times appeared to me that these things are said in a spirit of reproach, but it should be understood that the immense and radical changes which have taken place and are still going on must necessarily sweep away many of the ethical notions which governed the profession 40 or 50 years ago.

The history of medicine in Iowa in its earlier days consisted mainly of the records of medical cases and epidemics of disease. Very little had been undertaken of a surgical character. It was generally conceded that special consultations and surgical operations should be referred to the medical centers in large cities to men who had not only received special training but possessed a special and particular aptitude for surgical work.

#### **Appanoose County.**

The data for Appanoose County was furnished by Dr. S. W. Sawyer of Centerville, Iowa.



Dr. Sawyer says:—During the early settlement of the County, the principle diseases were malarial fever and catarrhal pneumonia. At this time—1849 to 1853—these diseases were usually sthenic in character and were almost invariably treated by vene-section, calomel and quinine.

There is no medical society in this vicinity (1875) but Dr. Sawyer states that “Steps are being taken however to organize one.”

#### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Drs. Udell, Pralten, Manson, Saltsgion, Field and Cottle, were among the pioneer physicians of Appanoose County. Dr. Udell was three times elected to the state senate. Was surgeon to the 36th Iowa Volunteers. Dr. Scott, assistant surgeon to the 33rd Iowa Volunteers.

#### **Epidemic Diseases.**

A very wide spread epidemic of scarlatina of severe form prevailed in the western part of the county in 1852-53.

Typhoid fever first made its appearance and prevailed quite extensively in 1853.

In 1856 forty cases of small pox occurred in the county.

An epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal meningitis occurred in the winter of 1863-64, which proved very fatal and has occurred repeatedly since.

Diphtheria prevailed as an epidemic in 1856. The first cases nearly all proved fatal.

A very extensive and fatal epidemic of erysipelas occurred in 1865.

Puerperal fever prevailed as an epidemic in 1873-74.

Croup in the spring of 1874 prevailed as an epidemic.

The number of physicians practicing in Appanoose County in 1875 was 34. The number holding diplomas 16, non graduates 18; males 31, females, 3.

Classified as follows:—

Regulars 16, Homeopaths 2, Eclectics 8, Nondescripts 5; all males.

Females; Regular 1, Nondescripts 1, Eclecticians 1—3 .

#### **Surgical Operations.**

All the surgical operations which could be found were performed by Dr. Sawyer.

Amputation of the Thigh 5; one death.

Amputations for the Leg 3; one death.

Amputations of the Arm 1; Recovered.

Amputations for the Hand 1 Recovered.

Amputations of the Penis 1; Recovered.



Amputations of the Mammary Gland 1; Recovered.

Operation for:—

Inguinal Hernia 1; Recovered.

Imperforate Anus 1; Recovered.

### **Boone County.**

A medical society existed in Boone County in 1866 called the "Boone County Medical Society". A few meetings were held but owing to a want of interest on the part of its members it was soon in "Articulo-mortis." April 21st, 1871, a new society was organized, called the "Boone County Medical Society", with 14 members. Dr. L. J. Allerman was elected President and Dr. A. A. Deering, Secretary. Four or five meetings were held and this society followed its predecessors.

June 2nd, 1874, a society was organized at Boone, called the Central District Medical Association of Iowa consisting of regular physicians practicing in Boone, Story, Green and Carroll Counties. Dr. P. S. Boonsboro was elected President and Dr. Charles Enfield of Jefferson, Secretary. The society now numbers 25—(1875) and holds its meetings on the 3rd Tuesdays in June and December.

### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Dr. P. S. Moser, the only son of the late Dr. Phillip Moser of Charleston, South Carolina, was born in Charleston, S. C., July, 1829. He graduated from the University of Penn., 1852, and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, in April of the same year. In March, 1854, he moved to Boonsboro where he engaged in an extensive practice.

Dr. Moser was indeed a pioneer physician and surgeon. At the time he located in Boone County, there were no railways in Iowa and the country was but thinly settled, in fact, the only settlements were along the water courses where timber could be easily secured. In times of need it became necessary for physicians situated as was Dr. Moser to ride long distances, often over very uncertain roads, subject to hardships which can now scarcely be appreciated. Dr. Moser was a dignified and courtly gentleman of the old school, southern type. He had many characteristics which distinguished him from other men, but was altogether a man of marked ability.

Dr. L. J. Allerman, a native of New York, graduated from the University of New York City in 1864 and commenced practice in Boone in 1866 where he rapidly acquired a large practice.

Among other pioneer physicians may be mentioned: Drs. DeTar, Holden, Rice, Hull, Parr, Pollock, Simons and Royster, of these men no data could be obtained upon which to construct a biographical sketch.

There is no history of epidemic diseases having prevailed in this County prior to the spring of 1876 when diphtheria appeared in a very fatal form.



Number of practicing physicians in Boone County in (1875)-19.

Regular Graduates 13.

Eclectics, not graduates, 5.

Homeopaths, 1.

### Surgical Operations.

1860—The first amputation was in 1860. Upper third of thigh. Drs. Pollock, Moser and Wood—Recovery.

1861—Amputation of leg. Drs. Moser and De Tar—Recovery.

1861—Amputation of upper third of thigh. Drs. Moser, Parr and DeTar—Recovery.

1862—Amputation of lower third of thigh. Drs. Parr and DeTar—Recovery.

1862—Amputation of lower third of arm. Dr. Moser—Recovery.

1863—Amputation middle third of leg, Dr. Moser—Death.

1867—Amputation of leg, Dr. Gerard—Recovery.

1867—Amputation upper third of thigh, Drs. Moser Allerman and Gerard—Death.

1868—Amputation middle third of thigh, Dr. Allerman—Recovery.

1873—Amputation at shoulder joint, Drs. Allerman and Rowe—Recovery.

1873—Amputation of middle third of arm, Dr. Moser—Death.

1874—Amputation of upper third of leg, Dr. Moser—Recovery.

1874—Amputation of lower third of leg, Dr. Moser—Recovery.

1873—Herniotomy, Inguinal, Dr. Rowe—Death.

1874—Amputation of upper third of leg. Dr. Allerman; Recovery

1874—Amputation of upper third of leg, Dr. Allerman—Death.

1875—Amputation of the upper third of leg, Dr. Allerman—Recovery.

1875—Amputation of the lower third of leg, Dr. Allerman—Recovery.

1875—Ovariectomy, Drs. Meeker and Moser—Death 8th day.

1875—Amputation of the lower third of thigh, Drs. Moser, Allerman and Rowe—Recovery.

1876—Herniotomy, Inguinal, Dr. Palmer—Recovery.

In addition to the above list of surgical operations, Dr. Moser added from his personal list, 5 cases of trephining for fracture of the skull.

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Chopart's Amputation, .....        | 1  |
| Excision of the Elbow Joint, ..... | 2  |
| Vesico Vaginal Fistula, .....      | 1  |
| Tracheotomy, .....                 | 1  |
| Talipes Varus, .....               | 7  |
| Paracentesis Thoracis .....        | 5  |
| Paracentesis Abdominalis .....     | 19 |



|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Amputation of Cervix Uteri .....    | 3  |
| Uterine Polypi .....                | 27 |
| Sims Operation, Dysmenorrhea, ..... | 9  |
| Rupture Perineum, .....             | 2  |
| Fistula in Ano .....                | 8  |
| Necrosis of Tibia .....             | 4  |
| Necrosis of Other Bones, .....      | 4  |

### **Cerro Gordo County.**

The history of medicine in this county is a short story. In 1875 the population of Cerro Gordo county was 7000 and but few records had been made on medical matters. Dr. A. A. Noyes gathered what data could be found. In 1875 there were 15 practicing physicians in the county of which number, 9 were graduates and 6 practicing without diplomas. The 15 physicians were classified as follows: Regulars 7, all graduates; Eclectics 2, all graduates; Homeopaths 2, all non-graduates; Thompsonians 3, non-graduates; nondescript 1, not a graduate. No medical society existed in this county in 1875 or prior to that time.

Four surgical operations could be collected. Amputation through upper third of leg, Dr. Hurd of Franklin county and Dr. Drakin of Cerro Gordo county, Recovery. Amputation of lower third of leg. Drs. Allen and Ogden, Recovery. Two cases of stricture of urethra were cured by external urethrotomy by Dr. A. A. Noyes.

### **Clinton County.**

Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, the veteran physician, first of Lyons and afterward of Clinton furnished the Committee a full and interesting account of medical matters in this county and will be related in his own language.

Clinton county is situated in the extreme eastern part of the state, at the eastern bend of the Mississippi river. It is high rolling prairie originally timbered along the river and its tributaries. It has a general elevation of two hundred feet above the level of the river at Keokuk. Its soil is alluvium and clay resisting on the Niagara limestone by which the water for domestic purposes is largely impregnated with lime and magnesia.

The first white settlers arrived in this county in 1832. After that time, it was rapidly settled by immigrants from eastern states. There are a few settlements of Germans, some of English and a small number of Irish but the inhabitants mostly came from New England, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The oldest town is Camanche. In 1860 it was destroyed by a tornado in which 37 lives were lost. Since that misfortune it has not been a very important point.

The first physician mentioned is Dr. Miller Down. He does



not appear to have been a graduate but rather as a fugitive from justice for having participated in a "premature resurrection" before having completed his medical course. He soon removed to Lyons and is there spoken of as a successful practitioner. Subsequently he moved to Texas.

Dr. William McQuigg came to Camanche in 1875. Graduated at Cleveland Medical School in 1861 and later removed to Lyons.

Dr. A. B. Ireland settled in Camanche in 1852 having graduated at Illinois Medical College in 1846.

(Dr. Ireland died Aug. 29, 1878, at the age of 60. Dr. Ireland was an ideal physician of the old school, strong physically and mentally, possessing in an unusual measure the qualities which bring respect and confidence both as a citizen and physician. He was a man of rigid integrity and had a sincere regard for the welfare of his profession.) D. S. F.

DeWitt at the organization of the county in 1846 was designated as the County Seat. Dr. Metcalf came there in 1841 and died in 1849. He had been a newspaper man and had the reputation of possessing considerable literary ability.

Dr. Asa Morgan came to DeWitt in 1848. He entered the army in 1862 and served as surgeon during the war; then he went to Texas.

Among the other physicians who have practiced in DeWitt may be mentioned: Drs. S. D. Golden, John Kelley, E. W. Vary, A. W. Morgan, a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk in 1870, D. Langan, a graduate of Keokuk in 1863 and J. E. Dennison, a graduate of the Albany Medical College in 1868.

Lyons was settled in 1843. Dr. Bassett is mentioned as one of the earliest physicians and Drs. Downs, Smith and Ankeny practiced there as early as 1850-54. Dr. G. M. Davis came to Lyons in 1855, became postmaster in 1861, and is now a farmer (1875).

Dr. A. S. Hudson, a graduate of the Albany Medical College, commenced practice in Lyons in 1856. He was a successful physician and surgeon and in the latter capacity entered the 26th Iowa Infantry in 1862. Having served during the war, he returned to Lyons and resumed his practice but after two years left for Stockton, California. He was one of the first physicians who advocated and used Chloroform and in 1866 read a paper before the State Medical Society on this subject.

Dr. C. H. Lothrop graduated from the University of New York in 1858 and came to Lyons the same year. In 1861 he entered the 1st Iowa Cavalry as assistant surgeon. He became full surgeon and served during the war. His health became very much impaired and he has of late (1875) devoted the most of his time to the preparation of a directory of the physicians of the state which is soon to be issued and promises to be a valuable work. (The directory



was issued in 1876). He has written several papers for medical journals and has invented various surgical appliances.

Dr. G. E. Wetherall, a graduate of the University of New York 1856, was assistant surgeon in the 26th Reg. Iowa Volunteers. Settled in Lyons after the war.

Dr. J. E. Ennis, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. William McQuigg and Dr. M. H. Westbrook may also be mentioned among the early physicians of Lyons.

The settlement of Clinton was commenced in 1855. Dr. McCormick was the first physician, graduated from the University of Penn, 1855, came to Clinton in 1856 and continued to practice until death.

Dr. Howell, a graduate of Buffalo Medical College came in 1856 and died in 1863.

Dr. S. H. Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College, (1855) practiced in Clinton. Entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, became full surgeon but did not return to practice in Clinton.

Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1860, came to Lyons in 1863, removed to Clinton in 1866. Dr. Farnsworth was the first Prof. of Materia Medica Department of the Iowa State University. (After many years of active teaching, he was placed on the Emeritus list. He died at Clinton as the result of an accident, (1910). D. S. F.

Dr. H. S. Farnsworth located in Lyons in 1866 and removed to Clinton in 1872, where he continued to practice until his death in 1904.

Dr. A. Reynolds, a graduate of the University of Vermont in 1846 came to Clinton in 1869, was engaged in a successful practice until 1873, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Independence Insane Hospital. He resigned in 1881 and resumed practice in Clinton where he enjoyed the leading practice until his death in 1899. Dr. Reynolds was once mayor of Clinton. Dr. Reynolds will be remembered as a gentleman of the old school type, courteous by instinct and inheritance, one of nature's noblemen.

Among other early physicians of Clinton may be mentioned Dr. A. J. Hobart, a graduate of the University of Michigan 1859, Dr. C. W. Meyers, a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, 1870, and Dr. Hayard, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, 1876.

Clinton County Medical Society was organized in 1859. In 1869, its constitution was revised and its membership restricted. It now numbers twenty-six members (1875) and holds quarterly meetings, Dr. C. B. Ireland, President, and Dr. H. S. Farnsworth, Secretary.

In the early history of Clinton county, malarial fevers prevailed somewhat extensively, since that time, they have been only of



occasional occurrence notably in 1872-73.

Diphtheria first made its appearance as an epidemic in 1860 but was not particularly fatal. It appeared in a malignant form in Clinton in September, 1875, from this date to Dec. 31st, there were 98 cases of which 48 were fatal.

The number of practicing physicians in Clinton county (1875) is 32. Of this number, 27 are Regulars, 2 Homepaths, 3 Eclectics. Of the 27 regular physicians, 21 are graduates and 6 non-graduates.

#### **Dallas County.**

Dallas County Medical Society was organized in Nov., 1868, Membership in 1875-25.

#### **Biographical Notes of Pioneer Physicians.**

Dr. M. B. Maulsby of Redfield was born 1817 in Wayne county, Indiana, where he received a common English education. Entered the Ohio Medical College at the age of 25 and after attending one course of lectures, returned to his native county where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1854 when he removed to Dallas county, Iowa, where he has been engaged in a large and lucrative practice until the present time, (1875). Dr. Maulsby has been the President of the Dallas County Medical Society since its organization.

Dr. T. J. Caldwell of Adel was born in Vermeltown county, Indiana, in 1836. Educated at Newport University in 1851-52-53. He removed to Dallas county in the fall of 1853. Began to study medicine in 1856, graduated from the Medical Department, of the State University, then located at Keokuk in 1861. After graduation, returned to Dallas county, and has been engaged in a large and profitable practice from that time until the present, (1875).

In 1862, Dr. Caldwell was appointed by the Governor examining surgeon of the militia of the county. In 1864, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 23rd Iowa Vol. Infantry, which position he held until the close of the rebellion. In 1872, was appointed examining surgeon for pensions which position he resigned in 1874.

Dr. E. Van Fossen, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, located in Adel in 1852, where he continued in the practice of medicine three or four years at the expiration of which time he was elected a member of the State Legislature. After serving one term, Dr. Van Fossen abandoned the practice of medicine and became a farmer.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevailed in Dallas county in 1861-62. It assumed a very malignant type complicated with erysipelas.

Interment and remittant fevers occurred in the low bottom lands along the streams and in the vicinity of low ground containing ponds of water, while typho-malarial fevers occurred in certain localities.

The influence of cultivation of the soil has been to very ma-



terially lessen the prevalence of endemic diseases, especially malarial fevers.

Dallas county is well supplied with chalybeate and sulphur springs affording a plentiful supply of the purest and best of water.

Local authorities have done nothing to supply the lack of state legislation regulating the practice of medicine.

The number of physicians in Dallas county is 27, of which 13 have diplomas and 14 have no diplomas. Of the non-graduates, 12 are regulars, one is an eclectic and one homeopath. Of the graduates, 13 are regulars.

### Surgical Operations.

1867—Amputation of the left mammary gland. Cancer age 52, recovery. Died of other diseases 15 months later.

1868—Amputation of left arm at junction of middle with upper third, threshing machine accident, age 30, recovery.

1868—Amputation of thigh, lower third, age 65, necrosis of bone, recovery.

1869—Amputation of leg, lower third, age 60. Mowing machine accident, recovery.

1870—Amputation of thigh, lower third, age 48. Disease of bones of leg, died second day from hemorrhage.

1870—Amputation of forearm, lower third, age 16. Hand crushed in cane mill, recovery.

1872—Amputation of arm, lower third, age 22. Threshing machine accident, recovery.

1872—Amputation of leg, upper third, age 26. Necrosis of bone, recovery.

All the above operations were performed by Dr. T. J. Caldwell.

1872—Trephining, fracture of frontal bone, male, age 10, Drs. Dash and Kersey, recovery.

1875—Ovariectomy, tumor of left side operated in the usual manner. Pedicle secured by Spencer-Wells clamps. Drs. Dash and Kersey. Did well until the 5th day when she died from secondary hemorrhage from the wounded omentum.

1874—Trephining, fracture of the frontal bone, male, age 6 years, Dr. H. B. Criley, recovery.

The data for Dallas county was furnished by Drs. Maulsby, Caldwell and Criley.



### **Dubuque County.**

Dubuque county consists of 16 1-2 congressional townships of rolling land with very little of marshes, swamps or lands subject to overflow. The eastern part is broken and hilly and all parts are well watered by springs, brooks and creeks.

### **Medical Society.**

The preliminary meeting for the organization of what is now the "Dubuque County Medical Society" was held Nov. 4, 1852 and the organization was finally perfected Jan. 11th, 1853, as the "Northwestern Medical Society" and includes northeastern Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin and northwestern Illinois. A Constitution and By Laws and Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association were adopted. Dr. George W. Richards was elected president. Meetings were held monthly which have been sustained with commendable spirit by a majority of the profession. Since its formation about 50 names have been enrolled upon the records of the Society. Only two members who aided in its organization, now (1875), retain their connection with the society. The present membership is eighteen (1875). The meetings have generally been devoted to the presentation of reports of interesting cases and their discussion; although a number of very creditable papers have been read at different times before the society.

### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Dr. Frederick Andros, a native of Mass., graduated from the literary department of Brown University in 1822 and from the medical department in 1826. He came to Dubuque in the fall of 1833, opened an office and remained until 1837 when on account of ill health, he removed to Clayton county and engaged in farming. In 1845, he resumed practice, having received the appointment of surgeon at Fort Atkinson and the Winnebago Agency, where he remained until the Indians were removed to Long Prairie, Minnesota-1848. Dr. Andros went with the Indians and remained with them until 1854 when he returned to Garnavillo, Clayton county, and resumed practice. In 1861, he removed to McGregor where he now resides, (1875).

During his residence in Clayton county, Dr. Andros filled a number of public positions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was also a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Andros was truly the pioneer medical practitioner of the state, having come to it when it was an unbroken wilderness and for 43 years, nearly half a century, was known to the rapidly growing population as the "Good Physician and Public Spirited Citizen."

Dr. John W. Finley, a native of North Carolina, came to Dubuque from Missouri in 1856. He received his preliminary education



at Jacksonville, Ill., and his medical degree from the Ohio Medical College.

Endowed by nature with great powers of enduring fatigue, Dr. Finley engaged in the practice of his profession when the county was a sparsely settled wilderness, made long and tedious journeys on horse back, over bridle paths and endured hardships that would have overcome the majority of men. He built up a large practice to which he devoted himself closely until the autumn of 1874 when ill health, the result of an injury to the head received by being thrown from his buggy in August 1856, compelled him to withdraw from practice and seek a change of climate which he did by spending a year in California.

A severe epidemic of cholera visited Dubuque in 1852 and a milder epidemic in 1854-55. An epidemic of cerebro spinal meningitis visited this vicinity in the winter of 1871-72, appearing in December, reaching its height in February and disappearing in March. There being no provision for reliable statistics, only an approximation could be arrived at either as to the number of cases or mortality. Upon the latter point, those best qualified to judge, placed it as not exceeding 25 per cent. The most successful plan of treatment was a liberal use of narcotics.

The total number of physicians practicing in Dubuque county. (1875) is 35—34 males and 1 female. Classified as follows:—

Regulars—27 of whom 23 have diplomas. Homeopaths 7. Eclectic 1.

The following are the important surgical operations which have been performed in Dubuque county. There have been three cases of ovariectomy, all successful (1875).

Dr. Staple's case, May 1871. Mrs. S. 28 years, married, Irish descent, had never borne children, recognized an abdominal enlargement a year prior to operation. Was never tapped until near the time of operation, for diagnostic purposes; sac and solid parts of tumor including contents weighed 40 lbs. Slight adhesions walls; pedicle secured by clamps; wound closed by six sutures and two wire sutures. Patient discharged in seven weeks, a slight fistula persistent for some time but complete recovery finally.

Dr. McCleur's case, June 1874—Mary F. single, age 18, Irish descent. Abdominal tumor 3 years duration. Ovarian cyst including many small cysts. At time of operation, as large as women at seven months pregnancy. Omentum adherent; vessels secured by silk ligatures; pedicle secured by clamps; wound closed by silk sutures. Recovery rapid and patient left for home in six weeks, entirely well.

Dr. Asa Horr's case, June 1875, married, age 38, previous health good. Left ovary "Solid Tumor" 24 inches in circumference, particularly adherent; profuse hemorrhage. "Seven silk ligatures cut



close and left in." Several came away afterwards with the discharge. Pedicle secured by clamps. Right ovary and small uterine fibroid also removed, the abdominal cavity washed out freely with solution of soda. Recovered without bad symptoms. Went home at the end of three months with small fistula at lower part of abdomen from which there was slight drainage. Recovery perfect.

Dr. Horr's case of Lithotomy. Farmer, age 48, had suffered eight years. Removed by lateral operation. Calculus kidney shaped, two inches in longest diameter. Died the second day.

2nd Case; boy, age 4 years, removed by median operation. Calculus egg-shaped 7-8 inches in longest diameter. Recovery rapid and perfect.

Dr. McCleur's case of lithotomy. Boy, age 13 years. Stone removed by median operation. Two calculi weighing near two ounces. Patient recovered slowly, a fistulous opening remaining nearly three months. Final complete recovery.

Dr. McCleur's case of ovarian hernia. Patient, married, age 38. Sterile tumor removed by incision and ligation of pedicle. Rapid and complete recovery with relief of suffering.

Reported in American Journal Obsts. Vol. 6-P. 613.

Dr. Horr's case of foreign body in larynx. A small burr lodged and held fast by its spines half inch below vocal cords. Removed by forceps with the aid of laryngoscope. Recovery complete.

#### **Floyd County.**

Prior to 1875 no medical society had been formed in this county. Sept. 22, 1871, a district society, known as the Upper Cedar Valley Medical Association was formed, including Floyd, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Mitchell, Howard and Chickasaw counties. Meetings held semi-annually. Present membership (1875), 20. President, Dr. S. Troy. Secretary, Dr. Fitch.

#### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Dr. J. W. Smith was born in Franklin, New York. Graduated from the Medical Department of the Yale College in 1856. Located in Charles City, March 1857, where he still resides (1875), engaged in active service with his son. Dr. Smith is the oldest graduated physician in the county.

Drs. Parsons, McEven, Reiddle and Burney are also among the pioneer physicians in this county.

Intermittent and typho-malarial fever prevailed endemically some seasons. As the soil becomes cultivated, intermittent diseases become less common. An epidemic of dysentary prevailed in this county in 1873 which proved quite fatal among children. Diphtheria appeared in 1859 and has prevailed to some extent since. Cerebro spinal meningitis has prevailed as an epidemic several times, quite extensively in 1873.



The number of physicians practicing in Floyd county (1875) is 16, of which 14 have diplomas and 2 have no diplomas. Regulars, 13; Homeopaths, 2; Eclectics, 1.

Among the surgical operations performed in Floyd county are the following by Dr. Smith. (No record of other operations could be obtained.) D. S. F.

Three operations for strangulated hernia; one inguinal and two femoral. The case of inguinal and one femoral recovered, the other proved fatal.

In May 1872, Dr. Smith removed a fibroid tumor of the uterus by "Gastrotomy" including the uterus which weighed 15 lbs. "This operation was not advised but was done at the urgent solicitation of the suffering but heroic woman, aged 32. Death occurred on the sixth day."

Dr. Smith operated for vesico-vaginal fistula—successful. Date not given.

In 1875, Lithotomy; boy age 13 years, Lateral operation. Size of stone, 2x1 1-2 inches. Successful.

In 1875, operated for complete rupture of perineum; loss of two inches of recto-vaginal septum. Successful.

Laryngotomy for foreign body. Recovery.

#### **Green County.**

The history of medicine in this country is soon told. The data is furnished by Dr. W. S. Schermerhorn who was born Oct. 8, 1833, at Deerfield, N. Y. Graduated from Albany Medical College in 1852, located in Jefferson in 1871, and died in 1892.

Dr. Schermerhorn was a devoted practitioner of medicine. No thought was given to worldly ambition or the accumulation of money. His life was a constant sacrifice to the welfare of his patients and devotion to his family. Dr. Schermerhorn was a consistent Christian gentleman; loved and esteemed by all who knew him.

In 1875, the population was about 8,000. The number of practicing physicians, 14:—graduates, 6; non-graduates, 8; regulars, 10; eclectics, 3; homeopaths, 1.

There is no history of epidemic diseases having prevailed in Green County (1875).

#### **Jasper County.**

Dr. Engle of Newton furnished the data for this county.

"Pseudo-membranous croup" has prevailed quite extensively in this county, proving extremely fatal. Typhoid fever prevailed as an epidemic in the summer of 1875, "most cases being manageable."

Perhaps the only change effected by the cultivation of the soil has been to lessen the number of cases of intermittent fever.

The number of practicing physicians is 27 of which 7 have diplomas and 20 have no diplomas.



Classification:—regulars, 22, of which 6 are graduates; homeopaths, 2, without diplomas; eclectics, 3, of which one is a graduate.

#### **Surgical Operations.**

Ovariectomy, Dr. W. F. Peck, Recovery.

Senile Cataract, Prof. Frothingham, Successful.

Amputation at shoulder joint, Dr. Engle, Recovery.

#### **Howard County.**

A medical society called the North Iowa Medical Society embracing the Counties of Fayette, Allamakee, Clayton, Howard and Winneshiek, was organized in McGregor June 22nd, 1859, with Dr. Andros, president, and Dr. H. C. Martin secretary. The present membership (1875), 30. H. H. Clark, M. D., of McGregor, president; D. W. Chase, M. D., Elkader, vice-president, and L. A. Merriam, M. D., Cresco, secretary.

Among pioneer physicians may be mentioned Dr. J. J. Clemmer of New Oregon and Dr. J. W. Reed of Lima Springs. Both of these gentlemen came to Howard county in 1855.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevailed in this county in 1862-63 of a very severe type, many cases proving fatal.

The number of practicing physicians in Howard county (1875) 12, of which 6 have diplomas and 6 have no diplomas.

Classification:—Males—regulars, 5, all graduates; homeopaths, 1, non-graduate; eclectics, 1, graduate; nondescript, 4, non-graduates; female—homeopaths, 1.

#### **Capital Operations.**

1858—Amputation of leg, Dr. J. J. Clemmer, Recovery

1863—Amputation of right arm—gun shot wound—Dr. Reed, Recovery.

1866—Amputation left arm, Dr. J. W. Reed, Recovery.

1870—Amputation right forearm—gun shot wound—Dr. J. W. Reed, Recovery.

1873—Amputation left forearm, Dr. J. W. Reed, Recovery.

1875—Amputation right thigh—cancerous disease of tibia—Dr. J. W. Reed, Recovery.

#### **Hardin County.**

In 1875, Harding county had a medical society with Dr. B. E. Dodson, president; Dr. Cosgrove, vice-president. and Dr. E. H. King, secretary.

An epidemic of malignant scarlatina prevailed in Eldora in the spring of 1875. Successful treatment; tonics, stimulants, and antiseptics.

Local authorities have done nothing to supply the lack of state legislation relating to medicine.

The number of practicing physicians 30.

Graduates—regulars, 9.



Graduates—homeopaths, 2.

Graduates—eclectics, 1.

Number who have no diplomas, 18.

The data for Hardin county was furnished by Dr. B. E. Dodson  
**Johnson County.**

Dr. Frderick Lloyd of Iowa City furnished very full and interbiographical sketches of the early physicians who practiced in Johnson County. What he said in relation to Johnson County Medical Society and the histories of her pioneer physicians will be related in his own language.

“It was at the meeting of the physicians of Iowa City to attend the funeral of Dr. Morse, (August, 1855), that the Johnson County Medical Society had its first inception. It was soon after organized and flourished for many years until in 1869, dissensions, the ban of medical organizations, took place in it and a division followed which resulted in the incorporation of the society by a respectable part of the membership which formed the dissenting minority. The incorporated society maintains its organization (1875) while the other has recently performed its last official act by declaring in a published form its own dissolution.

#### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Dr. Henry Murry born in Dublin, Ireland, 1816, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., was the first physician to settle within the present limits of Johnson County. He came to what is now Iowa City in the autumn of 1839 where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession (1875), is now coroner and county physician. He has performed many capital operations and has enjoyed an extensive practice.

Dr. Ezra Bliss was born in New England, graduated from the Castleton, Vermont, Medical College, was the second physician to locate in Iowa City, coming also in 1839. After a number of years of successful practice, he removed east and is now (1875) a retired citizen of New York City but spends most of his time in Europe.

Dr. Jess Bowen was born in Virginia about 1806, came from Indiana (where he had been a state senator) to Iowa City in 1840. He has not been in active practice for many years. Previous to the he was elected to the Legislature as a senator from Johnson County, his term beginning in 1860, with the Seventh General Assembly. At the breaking of the Rebellion, he was Adjutant General of the state. He was afterwards appointed Paymaster in the U. S. Army and was the last Paymaster to be mustered out of the service. He is still a resident of Johnson County (1875).

Dr. S. M. Ballard was born in Virginia about 1812, came from Ohio to Iowa City in 1842. He was from the Medical College of Ohio. In 1854, he abandoned the practice of medicine and removed to



Audubon County, Iowa, where he is engaged in agriculture on a large scale (1875). It was Dr. Ballard who nominated Kirkwood in the Republican State Convention for a third term as governor and thus secured Governor Kirkwood's success as a candidate for U. S. senator. On account of his gigantic stature and the size of his nose, he was familiarly known by the title of "Big Medicine."

Dr. M. J. Johnson was born in Jefferson County, New York, about 1815, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of New York, came to Iowa City in 1846. He had previously practiced eleven years in Ohio and after ten years practice in Iowa City, retired on a full competency to an elegant home adjoining Iowa City, where he still resides (1875).

Dr. Wm. McCormick was one of the very early settlers of Iowa City where he studied and practiced a few years. About 1850, he went to California where he is still living.

Dr. George D. Grosthwait a native of Tennessee and a graduate of the Nashville Medical School, settled in Iowa City in 1850. In 1852, he was elected state senator for the district then composed of Iowa and Johnson Counties. Before the close of the Rebellion, he returned to Tennessee where he died at the age of 55.

Dr. Jacob H. Early was born in Pennsylvania about 1830, was educated in medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and made his first essay in practice at Iowa City in 1856. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the 17th Iowa Vol. After the war he removed to Palmyra, Mo., where he is still practicing (1875).

Dr. Wm. H. White of New York birth and education, a nephew of the formerly well known surgeon of the same name of Cherry Valley, N. Y., came to Iowa City in 1852 when about 30 years of age. He is the best operating surgeon that ever located in East Central Iowa (Dr. Lloyd in 1876). Dr. White was the first surgeon ever commissioned to an Iowa regiment; took the field in May 1861 with the First Iowa Infantry and as surgeon of this regiment, was the chief operator in the field at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He afterwards became surgeon of the 22nd Iowa Infantry. He is now a leading physician and citizen of Atlanta, Georgia (1876).

Dr. T. S. Mahan, a Marylander by birth and an Ohian by education, settled in Iowa City in April, 1854, where he is engaged in an active and successful practice (1876).

Dr. J. C. Stone of New England birth, a graduate of one of the St. Louis medical schools, came to Iowa City in November, 1854. His popularity as a physician and surgeon while here was unexcelled. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the ranks of the First Iowa Cavalry, but was soon picked out for promotion on the General Staff as Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Cap-



tain. At the close of the war, he settled in Burlington, Iowa, where he is now (1876) one of the most prominent surgeons of that section and is a prominent candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District. While at Iowa City, he performed many capital operations.

Dr. M. B. Cochran, born in Cambridge, Vermont, a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College of the class of 1851, settled in Iowa City in 1853. At that time, he was 26 years of age. He was appointed Surgeon of the First Iowa Cavalry at the time of its organization and afterwards by appointment of the President, was Surgeon of Volunteers, serving through the entire war.

Dr. Arnold C. Moon was born in New York in 1816. Graduated at the Albany Medical College in the class of 1842. Came from Ohio to Iowa City in 1856 where he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession (1876).

Dr. E. W. Lake was born in Ohio about 1810, graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He came to Iowa City in 1852 where he continued to practice until about 1860 when he removed to Marion, Iowa, where in 1876 he was still residing.

Dr. C. A. White, a native of New England and a graduate of one of the Chicago Schools of medicine, located in Iowa City during the war. In 1866, he was appointed by the Legislature, State Geologist, and by the next subsequent legislature reappointed for a second term. The results of his explorations and surveys have been published by the state in two large volumes. Before his work as State Geologist was finished, he was elected Professor of Natural History in the State University of Iowa, a position he relinquished to take a like chair in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. After a few years he resigned to accept a position in the scientific corps of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Dr. Dwight C. Dewey was born in Turin, Lewis County, N. Y. about 1830, graduated from one of the medical schools of that state, settled in Iowa City in 1859. Soon after he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Insane Hospital at Mount Pleasant when opened for the reception of patients in 1860. He remained in this position until the close of the war, when he returned to his native place where he died in 1875. Dr. Dewey was an ardent student, high minded, honorable and cultivated; devoted to the profession of medicine.

Dr. Bell, a native of New York and a graduate of one of her medical schools, came to Iowa City in 1844 where he died in 1846. He had perhaps the largest practice of any physician of the place up to the time of his death.

Dr. J. G. Hewey of Kentucky came to Iowa City in 1841 and is now in Missouri (1875).

Dr. Nathan G. Sales of Ohio came to Iowa City in 1845. He now lives in Colorado.



Dr. Henry St. George Coe, a native of Virginia and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., came to Iowa City about the year 1841 where he died in 1846.

Dr. Silas C. Swan, a native of New York and a graduate of a Chicago Medical School, came to Iowa City in 1839 where he died in 1845.

Dr. Simpson R. Crummy, a native of Ohio, came to Iowa City in 1844 where he died in 1853.

Dr. William Vogt, a native of Prussia, began the practice of medicine at Iowa City in 1848. He was a slender young man then who had only partially acquired the English tongue, but he soon attracted friends and patients. His services were of the most satisfactory nature to his clients. With more business tact, he might have accumulated wealth, but he never presented a bill or claimed a fee. His professional conduct was truly modest after that of the great prototype Hippocrates, and if ancient customs now prevailed I dare say that the grateful people of his adopted city would be ready to accord him the same honors that Athens rendered Hippocrates when the Herald proclaimed that the people of Athens had accorded him a golden crown as a mark of acknowledgement for his services of the state during the pestilence. Dr. Vogt died suddenly at his home in Iowa City in August 1873, age about 55 years, after an unremitted practice of 25 years.

Dr. John J. Sanders, a native of Indiana, and a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College in 1850, began practice in Iowa City where his youth had been spent. His case proved the truth of the proverb by the exception that a man is never a prophet in his own country, for he was soon recognized as a skillful practitioner and enjoyed for many years a large and remunerative practice. He served during the war in the First Iowa Cavalry. His health from this service became permanently impaired. He died at his home in Iowa City in September 1874. He had a noble heart whose every throb was a generous impulse, unselfish, ambitious, a stranger to professional jealousy, his virtues were his weakness.

Dr. Wm. Morrow Knox, a son of the late celebrated New York divine of that name, was born in New York and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, practiced for a short time in Iowa City, coming here in 1857. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1862 while serving as surgeon of a regiment of Union Volunteers, age about 30 years. Dr. Knox was a gentleman of unusual acquirements and polish, and left many friends in Iowa.

Dr. James H. Boucher was born in New York about 1828 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1855; came to Iowa in the latter year. On the formation of the 13th Iowa Infantry in November 1861, he was appointed its assistant surgeon but was soon after promoted by President Lincoln to Brigade Surgeon. Upon



the organization of the western troops into corps, he was appointed on Gen. McPherson's staff, Medical Director of the 17th Army Corps, a post he held longer than any other corps medical director during the entire war. When his corps was mustered out of service at the close of the war, he was appointed Medical Director of the Department of Georgia and "for faithful and meritorious services" received the Brevet rank of Colonel. When the Department of Georgia was merged into another he was honorably mustered out of service.

On the formation of the Medical Department of the State University, Dr. Boucher was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy which position he held for one year.

Dr. Boucher was indefatigable in the pursuit of his profession, conscientious in the performance of difficult surgery and a bold adopter, if not originator of new methods. His practice, largely surgical, had become by far more lucrative than that of any medical man in Iowa outside the larger river cities, but in the midst of his success, misfortunes came with a physical organization which might be taken as a guaranty of ninety years of life, he succumbed to the effects of western medical practice when only forty-five. In September 1873, his wife died suddenly while absent from home on a visit. Soon after, his own and his elder son's health failed, he secured an appointment in the Medical Department of the U. S. Army which led him to California. Soon after reaching California, the son, (a young man of 22) died there his own disease ("cardiac dropsy") had hopelessly progressed and in the last part of April, 1874, death ended his career. Father and son dead returned together as they had set out together living, and were buried together by the side of the wife and mother in the cemetery at Iowa City, leaving of a whole family, but one member (a son) to mourn.

Dr. John A. Morse, a graduate of Ann Arbor Medical School but a native of New York, located in Iowa City in 1853. He was a young man of 26, of graceful and attractive person, devoted, enthusiastically to the surgical side of his profession for which he had a keen eye and an adroit hand and in which he gave promise of a distinguished career but possessing a frail constitution, death overtook him at the very threshold of success.

Malarial disease made sad ravages on his delicate constitution but his friends and attendants congratulated him on approaching convalescence, for it was not to be presumed a disease not then prevailing and which spends its fury mostly on adolescent, would suddenly appear upon the scene as if generated by the fates for that fell occasion. But so it was. The measles attacked him in his convalescence, and secured him to the harvest of Death in August, 1855. It was at the meeting of the physicians of Iowa City to attend his



funeral that the Johnson County Medical Society has its first inception.

Miss Elizabeth Hess was born in Bellview, Ohio, 1845. At an early age she formed the determination to study medicine but found it impossible to do so until after her removal to Iowa. She graduated from the normal department of the Iowa State University and was enrolled among Iowa's teachers. In 1872 she entered the medical department of the State University and after completing the course satisfactorily engaged in the practice of medicine at Iowa City, where she is rapidly (1876) making herself a favorite with the public and the profession, by her lady-like behavior and skillful practice.

Dr. Elmer F. Clapp, born in Saint Lawrence Co., New York, 1843, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Among the operations performed by him was one case of lithotomy, which recovered; operation for strangulated femoral hernia, with recovery; removal of mammary gland, amputation of thigh (two cases) with recovery; ankylosis of knee joint, five times with the following results: two recovered with complete use of joint movements, two with slightly impaired motion and one with stiff joints.

Dr. R. W. Pryce, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1842. After enjoying the advantages of a common school education, he entered Oberlin College in 1858, remaining at this institution until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he entered the Union Army and served during the war. In 1865 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. George M. Graham, of Port Royal, Juniette County, Pennsylvania; attended a thorough course of medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated March 10, 1868. Commenced the practice of medicine at Iowa City on the 14th day of July, 1868, where he resides (1876). At the organization of the medical department of the Iowa State University in 1871, he was appointed prosector to the chair of surgery, which position he holds at the present time. He is a member of the state and Iowa City Medical Society and enjoys a large and constantly increasing practice (1876).

Dr. Frederick Lloyd was born in England, May 24, 1826, and graduated from the Medical Department of Transylvania University Lexington, Kentucky, class of 1851. After practicing in New Albany, Indiana, and Peoria County, Ill., he came to Iowa City in 1854, where he was still practicing in 1876. In 1857-58, he was county physician of Johnson County and again in 1866-67. In 1873 he was a third time appointed to the same position, and from 1870 to the present time (1876) was a member of the Board of Insane Commissioners of Johnson County, and from 1872 was pension examiner. In Oct. 1861, Dr. Lloyd was appointed assistant surgeon of the 11th Iowa Infantry



and served with it in the field until June 1862, when he was appointed surgeon of the 16th Iowa Infantry, with which regiment he served in the field until August 1863 when he was appointed assistant surgeon of volunteers by the President. In Nov. 1863, he was promoted surgeon of volunteers in which capacity he served until after the close of the war. In 1865 was honorably mustered out with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel (for faithful and meritorious services). Dr. Lloyd's services in the field embraced the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, and Corinth, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Atlanta Campaign, the Campaign against Hood in the rear of Atlanta and the March to the Sea, and included almost every position assigned to any surgeon. Besides serving with regiments, he had at times charge of field and post hospitals at Memphis, Savanna, and Camp Nelson, Kentucky. In addition he as acting chief surgeon of a division and acting medical director of a corps.

While residing in Indiana, he became a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and in 1857 was elected member of the Iowa State Medical Society. He became a member of the Johnson County Medical Society at its organization and was for many years its secretary. When the Johnson County Society split, Dr. Lloyd found himself with that faction which incorporated and was elected its secretary which position he still holds (1876). During his service as an army surgeon, he performed most of the capital amputations and resections. Dr. Lloyd was twice elected secretary of the Iowa City School Board and for eight years, was corresponding secretary of the Iowa Historical Society, a position which he still occupied in 1876.

### **Epidemic Diseases.**

With perhaps the exception of an epidemic of Asiatic Cholera, in July, August and September, 1855, and of small pox in 1863 and again in 1875, no disease has prevailed in Iowa City or Johnson County not common at the same time to other portions of Iowa. Three cases of hydrophobia occurred in the County. The first, a blacksmith, bitten by a rabid dog, in March or April, 1858. The disease manifested itself in a few days after the bite. The second was in the person of a German woman bitten by a pup. The disease appeared in a few days after she had been bitten. The third case was an Irish woman about 40, married, but childless, bitten by her own dog in the neck while attempting to relieve what she supposed was a choking fit in the dog, introducing her finger into the animal's throat to extract a bone. The dog was then discovered to be rabid and she repaired to the "Mad Stone" in Lisbon, Linn County, and was promised immunity from the consequences of the bite. Soon after, on account of mental distress, rising from symptoms apprehended to be those of hydrophobia she made a second visit to Linn



County and had the "Mad Stone" reapplied and then came home fully satisfied. However in March, 1866, five months after the bite was received, the disease appeared and she died on the 4th day. All these cases died.

**Louisa County—W. S. Grimes, Wapello.**

The Louisa County Medical Society was organized April 24th, 1852, at Wapello, Iowa. It evidently is one of the pioneer County Societies of the state. The State Medical Society having been organized in 1851 and incorporated in 1861. At first meeting of the society, Dr. J. M. Robertson, of Columbus City, was elected president; Dr. T. G. Taylor, of Wapello, Secretary; Dr. J. B. Latta, of Grandview, Treasurer. Doctor H. T. Cleaver, John Bell, Jr., of Wapello, and J. H. Graham, of Morning Sun, were appointed censors. At that meeting a Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics was adopted.

It seems that the above named physicians were all that was in attendance at the time of organization. At the next meeting, January 19th, 1853, Doctors H. Belknap, John Cleaver of Columbus City, and A. S. Condon, were admitted to membership. Where the latter was located in the county, I have been unable to learn. Dr. John Bell, Sr., of Wapello, was admitted as an honorary member of the society April 16th, 1853. Dr. W. M. Clark, of Columbus City, was admitted at the same time. January, 1854, Dr. B. G. Neal, of Columbus City, was admitted to membership. On January 3rd, 1855, the operation of removing a bar of lead from the stomach of L. W. Bates, was performed by Dr. John Bell, Jr., assisted by Drs. J. M. Robertson, H. T. Cleaver, J. H. Graham and T. G. Taylor. This operation was performed at the home of the patient, a small cabin six miles northwest of Wapello. A full report of the case was made by Dr. John Bell to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal", January 19th, 1860, a re-print of which will be attached to this report. (This bar of lead is now in my possession.)

May 23rd, 1855, Dr. W. A. Colton of Columbus City was admitted to membership and on April 19th, 1856, Dr. W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, was admitted to membership. Some years after this he was elected Professor in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, which position he held until the time of his death, which occurred in Muscatine, Iowa.

May 28th, 1856, Dr. D. McCaughn of Morning Sun, was admitted to membership. There were no other accessions to the Society until April 18th 1857, when Dr. John Muldoon, of Wapello was admitted. July 17th, 1858, Dr. C. H. Curtis (location unknown to me) was admitted to membership. April 20th, 1861, Dr. S. E. Jones, of Grandview was made a member.



November 16th, 1864, Dr. I. C. Brown, of Columbus City, was admitted. November 15th, 1865, Dr. J. F. Grimes, of Wapello, (a brother of the writer) was admitted to membership. July 12th, 1866 Dr. D. W. Overholt, then at Grandview, but later of Columbus Junction, was admitted. April 17th, 1867, Doctors J. W. Holliday, then at Morning Sun, now located at Burlington, and O. E. Deeds, of Wapello, were made members.

April 18th, 1871, Doctors A. B. McCandless, of Columbus City, Frank Tustison, of Wapello and B. G. Kimmel, of Winfield, were admitted. May 30th, 1872, J. A. Thompson, of Cairo, and later of Letts, was admitted. April 19th, 1873, W. S. Grimes, of Wapello was made a member and on May 15th, 1873, Doctors H. Ochiltree and S. R. Spaulding of Morning Sun were admitted.

July 10th, 1873, Doctors Thomas Blackstone, of Cairo, S. Dill, of Fredonia and Geo. P. Neal, of Columbus Junction were admitted to membership. November 13th, 1873, Dr. N. W. Mountain, of Lettsville, was admitted.

In April 1874, Dr. J. A. Scroggs, of Grandview was admitted to membership. Soon after he located in Muscatine and later in Keokuk, Iowa, where he accepted the Chair of Obstetrics in the Keokuk Medical College in 1882. He held this position until 1908, when the college was merged with Drake University. He died in Keokuk, August 23rd, 1910. Dr. M. W. Lilly, of Grandview, now of Chicago, was admitted in 1875.

Dr. H. S. Rogers, of Grandview, joined the society in 1878, which membership he held until his removal to Red Oak in 1885. Doctors D. J. Higley, of Grandview, and J. L. Overholt, of Columbus Junction, were admitted prior to 1890, the exact date I have been unable to learn.

From 1887 to 1890 no meetings of the society were held. On April 26th, 1900, a meeting was held in Columbus Junction, when the following named physicians were admitted to membership: D. Y. Graham, W. R. Smyth, W. S. McClellan, of Morning Sun; J. H. Chittum, of Wapello; J. W. and C. S. Clegg, of Columbus Junction, and J. W. Morgan and S. J. Lewis, of Columbus City.

May 9th, 1901, H. C. Brown, of Columbus Junction, J. H. Wallahan and E. A. Sailor, of Wapello, were admitted to membership. October 24th, 1901, Dr. G. W. Armentrout, of Letts, was made a member, and on June 14, 1902, A. M. Cowden, of Grandview, was admitted. September 10th, 1903, Doctors A. M. Rogers, O. G. Messenger, of Wapello, and R. C. Ditto, of Oakville, were admitted to membership.

October 13th, 1904, Dr. F. A. Hubbard and E. C. Rogers, of Columbus Junction, were admitted. The latter is now a resident of Wapello.



It is my belief that the following named physicians were at one time members of the society, the records of the earlier meetings having been destroyed by fire, I am unable to be definite, they were: Frank Graham, now of Atlantic, Iowa; E. I. Hall, at one time a resident of Columbus Junction, afterward moved south to Louisiana. E. F. Latta, a son of J. B. Latta, of Grandview, and formerly a partner with his father; later located at Unadilla, Nebraska, where he died January 29th, 1894.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, this includes all who are and have been members of the society from its organization to the present time. Formerly the meetings were held quarterly and one day's program covered a broad field. To illustrate: At a meeting held April 19th, 1856, the following members were appointed to give "dissertations" at next meeting, viz: Dr. J. M. Robertson, "On General Practice"; Dr. T. G. Taylor, "Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children"; Dr. H. T. Cleaver, "On Surgery"; Dr. John Cleaves, "Pathological Anatomy"; Dr. W. A. Colton, "Materia Medica and Therapeutics".

In those days the only means of transportation was private conveyance (there being no railroads in this part of the state). Hotel accommodations not being good, all were entertained at the home of a member where the meeting was held. One pleasant feature was customary, for the wives to accompany their husbands and enjoy the hospitality of the host, which, I assure you, added interest, as well as pleasure to the occasion.

All the original organizers of the society were living when I became a member. It was not only my privilege, but my pleasure to become intimately acquainted with some of them and whom I considered very dear friends. Joining the society one year before graduating from Medical college, I was required to write a thesis on a subject selected by the society and pass examination before the Board of Censors.

Remembering my association with these medical pioneers, I wish to speak particularly of some of them. Dr. J. H. Graham, being the oldest. He was born in Kentucky, April 22, 1823. Graduated from Ohio Medical College March 2nd, 1847. He practiced in Ohio for two years when he came to Iowa, locating at Morning Sun, where he remained until 1869, when he moved to Grandview. After a few years, he returned to Morning Sun, and continued in practice until the time of his death, which occurred June 12th, 1897. Thus, you see, for fifty years he remained in active practice of his chosen profession. Diagnosis was one of his strong points. He often said to me, "When you have made a correct diagnosis, it will be very easy to apply the remedy." He was also a severe critic, and for a time, until I became thoroughly acquainted with him, thought him to be, not only severe, but sarcastic. After I learned to know him,



found this was only outward, for beneath it all, his feelings were of the warmest, kindest and most sympathetic. At the time of my admission to the Society, he was one of the Board of Censors, and I assure you no question was left unasked; no criticism unsaid, until I thought he surely "had it in for me." This feeling afterward gave way to one of admiration, and I always was glad of an opportunity to meet him in consultation and ask his advice in difficult cases. I knew I would get an honest opinion based upon his many years of experience.

Dr. T. G. Taylor, one of the original organizers of the Society, was in active practice in Wapello for many years; was a native of one of the Carolina's. I have no reliable information from which I can give his biography. It has been reported to me "he was not a graduate of any Medical College." His manner was very pleasant and affable, winning the confidence of his patients. He moved to Muscatine, where he continued in active practice until his death, which occurred in 1887 or '88.

Dr. J. B. Latta, another one of the organizers, and a pioneer physician of Louisa county, was born in Ohio November 26, 1823. Graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1849 and located at Grandview, Iowa. I was not as intimately acquainted with him as with some of the other old members, but knew him to be a very competent and successful physician and to have had an extensive practice for many years. He later moved to San Diego, California, where he died November 26, 1896.

Dr. Hiram T. Cleaver was born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1822. While knowing him, was never closely associated with him, but obtained the following information from his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Scroggs: "He graduated at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1841. While in that institution his tutor in Greek and Latin was the famous Clement C. Vallandigham, who became so prominent in the history of that section during the Civil war. He read medicine with Dr. T. Green at New Lisbon, with whom he remained for three years. He then formed a partnership with him and practiced there until 1848. He then moved to Wapello, Iowa, and practiced here until 1862. While here he served as State Senator from 1854 to 1858. In 1862 he moved to Keokuk and assumed charge of the Estes House Government Hospital. In the same year he was granted a diploma from the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Keokuk. While there he accepted the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the college, which position he held until 1881. In 1878 he was one of the five delegates from the American Medical Association, sent to the British and Foreign Medical Association held in Barte, England. He died in Las Vegas, New Mexico, January 11, 1888."

Dr. J. M. Robertson, of Columbus City, while a pioneer practitioner, was not a graduate of any medical college, so far as I can



ascertain. He was still in active practice in the county when I joined the society, but it was never my pleasure to meet him. He was reported to have had a good practice and a very successful physician.

Dr. John Bell, Jr., was one of the original members of the society. He practiced medicine at Wapello for some years when he removed to Davenport, where he remained several years, then moved to Dallas, Texas. He was a very successful practitioner. The operation he performed—removing a bar of lead from Bates' stomach—showed him to be a daring and successful surgeon. This operation was performed before the days of antiseptics, and when very little abdominal surgery had been performed. I had the pleasure of meeting him but once during his life. He died in Dallas, Texas, some twenty-five years ago.

It would afford me pleasure to go down the line and speak of other of the pioneer members of the society with whom it was my pleasure to be acquainted.

I feel I must make mention of Dr. B. G. Neal, who was located at Columbus City in 1848 or '49. At that time he was not a graduate in medicine but in 1856 received a diploma from Rush Medical College, Chicago.

I have been reliably informed he performed a "Caesarean Section" in the early 60's near Columbus City, the only time that operation was ever performed in the county, so far as I can learn. He died a few years ago at his home in Columbus Junction, Iowa.

January 2, 1860. Remarks by Editor Minot:

Gastrotomy.—In a late number we alluded to this operation, performed by Dr. Bell, of Wapello, Iowa, for the removal of lead, eleven inches long, from the stomach. In a reply to a letter to Dr. Bell, we have received from him the manuscript of the article which we print in the present number. It appeared originally in the Iowa Medical and Surgical Journal, April, 1855. It will be seen that the patient is now alive and well. We believe his extraordinary case to be wholly unique in the annals of medicine.

Dr. John Bell was recognized as one of the most successful physicians and surgeons known to the profession in the state of Iowa. He was an honorary member of the American Medical Association, and held the following important positions: Late Surgeon General State of Iowa; Late Surgeon Ninth Iowa Cavalry; late Surgeon Chief Gen. Hunt's Staff, U. S. A.; late Surgeon General National Encampment G. A. R.; Medical Director Department Texas; Surgeon George H. Thomas Post, Dallas.

Dr Bell died at Dallas, Texas, in 1888 and was buried in the cemetery at Wapello, Iowa.

#### **Extraction Of A Bar Of Lead From The Stomach.**

From Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Jan. 19, 1860.

On Christmas day, 1854, I was summoned to see L. W. Bates, aet 32, who, it was said, while performing the feat of running a bar of lead down his throat, had accidentally let it slip, so that it descended into his stomach; but before I left my office, he came in followed by a crowd. I asked him if he had swallowed a bar of lead. He said he had; and that it was nothing wonderful for him to do, as he had swallowed a number at previous times. This was said in a half waggish manner, and being to all appearances partially intoxicated, and having withal the reputation of being an expert at juggling and sleight of hand, I supposed it to be one of his tricks, and this opinion was strengthened from the fact that he seemed to be suffering no inconvenience. I believed it to be a hoax; but to satisfy



myself further. I passed a sound down the esophagus into the stomach, but could discover nothing. I sent him away, but in a few minutes afterward he returned, in company with Dr. Cleaver, of this place. After a brief consultation, we again examined the stomach, but with no better evidence of a bar of lead than before. We told him to go about his business, and if it troubled him to let us know. The next day he went to work, and continued at work four days, when he went home, some six miles from this place, and becoming unwell, sent for Dr. Robertson, of Columbus City.

On Monday, January 1st, Dr. Robertson requested the physicians of this city to meet him forthwith in consultation at the residence of the patient. Dr. Taylor and myself answered the summons promptly. Drs. Robertson, Neal, Cleaver, Graham and Crawford had arrived before us.

The patient was closely examined, and there was found no perceptible external evidence of any foreign body in the stomach; he was comfortable, up and about, and seemed as well as any of us, if we except some paleness, which might have been produced by the regimen enjoined. Instructions were given to keep the patient on a low diet, and open the bowels by a saline laxative; and should any untoward circumstances or symptoms supervene, to notify us at once.

Tuesday, Jan., 2d, 4 p. m., summoned to see Bates immediately. Dr. Robertson soon arrived. Found the patient suffering with considerable gastralgia and abdominal soreness; there had been considerable retching and vomiting of a dark, watery fluid; pulse small and tense; great anxiety, restlessness, prostration, and apparent sinking of the vital powers. The bowels had not been moved. He was very sensitive to pressure over the left iliac and inguinal regions. We were now satisfied that he had swallowed a bar of lead. We prescribed sulphate of morphia to keep him quiet through the night, and fomentations to the bowels, and left him.

Operation.—Wednesday, January 3d. Present, Drs. Robertson, Cleaver, Graham, Taylor and myself. The patient seemed much as on the previous night. He had great prostration and faintness on attempting to rise. The patient having been properly placed and secured, chloroform was administered. It produced, at first, some nausea, and he threw up a quantity of black, fetid, watery fluid. As soon as insensibility ensued, I made an incision from the point of the second false rib to the umbilicus, dividing the skin and the cellular membrane; thence through the abdominal muscles to the peritoneum, which I laid bare the whole length of the incision. I then made a minute opening at the lower end of the section, through the peritoneum, passed in the director, and with a probe-pointed bistury divided it through the entire length of the incision. The division of the peritoneum produced a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the abdomen, and a large quantity of the omentum and bowels was ejected from the orifice. Increasing the chloroform controlled the spasm, and I replaced the bowels as speedily as possible, and passed my hand inward and upward through the incision, grasped the stomach and immediately discovered the bar of lead and its position. It lay in a direction from right to left, the upper end resting against the wall of the stomach to the right of the cardiac orifice; the lower end in the greater curvature of the stomach, to the left of and below the pylorus. As it was impracticable to reach the upper end, I seized the bar between my thumb and middle finger, and with the fore finger on the lower end of it, I retraced it upward and backward, for the purpose of making the incision in the stomach as high up as possible. I then passed a scalpel in, along the sides of the fore finger as a director, and divided the coats of the stomach immediately at the end of the bar, making the incision parallel with the muscular fibres, and not larger than to admit of the removal of the lead. I then introduced a pair of long forceps, seized and drew out the lead, and placed the stomach in its natural position. The external orifice was closed with the ordinary interrupted suture and adhesive straps, a compress applied, and a roller around the body.

The time occupied in operating was twenty minutes. Considerable delay was occasioned by the protrusion of the contents of the abdomen, which had to be replaced before the operation could proceed. As soon as the effects of the chloroform passed off, a quarter of a grain of sulphate of morphia was administered, and the patient left in charge of a judicious medical attendant.



The following are the notes of the subsequent treatment of the case.

During the afternoon after the operation, the patient was very restless; morphia continued, which procured intervals of sleep. Pulse 83, soft and compressible. At 9 p. m. great restlessness; nausea and sinking of the pulse; constant melanotic regurgitation. Prescribed sulph, morphia, gr. 1-2. Pulse rose—became full and tense. At this time, the salts taken on Monday and Tuesday commenced operating; he had seven operations. Pulse softened and he dropped into a quiet and refreshing slumber. The patient was kept lying on back. 12 p. m., had a violent attack of vomiting, and threw up about three pints of a dark greenish fluid, mixed with grumous blood; complains of pain in the stomach and bowels; gave him sulph, morph., gr. 1-2; became quiet and slept at intervals until daylight; iced elm water as drink.

Thursday 4th, 10 a. m. Patient quiet; pulse 85 and moderately full; some thirst and fever; complains of pain in the stomach and bowels; says he feels a sensation as though water was dropping on his stomach. Morphia continued at regular intervals; iced toast water, and iced mucilage, for drink. Three p. m.—Pulse 85, rather hard. Bled him ten ounces. Continued morphia. Six p. m.—Complains of nausea, and has frequent alvine discharges; pulse 86 hard; considerable thirst; gave pill of opium. Ordered ipecac and morphia; left powders of opium and acetate of lead, to control the bowels.

Friday 5th, Nurse reports a good night's rest; says the pulse ranged through the night from 70 to 75; no operation from 8 o'clock till 4 this morning; stools watery; complains of nausea; pulse 83, soft; tongue white and dry; considerable thirst; slight cough. Five p. m.—Found the patient complaining of gastralgia, nausea and thirst; frequent alvine dejections; pulse 74 hard and full. Nine p. m.—Vomited; gave morphia and ipecac; patient became quiet. Continued iced mucilage.

Saturday 6th, 4 p. m.—Patient quiet and easy; pulse 80, soft; tongue clean; an itching sensation in the wound; slight tumefaction, and some soreness, of the abdomen; no movement of the bowels since Friday at 4 a. m. Ordered enema.

Sunday 7th, 11 a. m.—Patient comfortable; had two dejections. Raised the bandage and made small opening through the adhesive straps for the discharge of pus. Pulse 80; has great desire for nourishment. Directed the bowels to be kept open by enemata. Five p. m.—Is troubled with severe melanotic regurgitation; complains of burning sensation in superior epigastric region; pulse 65, soft; ordered an enema, and solution of bitartrate of potash for drink. Morphia gr. 1-4, occasionally.

Monday 8th, 10 a. m.—Patient quiet; pulse 75, full; face flushed; bowels moved once last night. Examined the wound and found it had cicatrized nearly its entire length; washed and dressed it. Bled the patient ten ounces. Enema and morphia after the bowels move, during the night, should he be restless.

Tuesday 9th, 6 p. m.—Patient bolstered up in bed, and comfortable. Pulse 76; bowels not moved since 8 last night. Ordered an enema. Examined the wound, and found it doing well. Bitart. potass. continued.

Wednesday 10th—Found the patient quiet; pulse 70, rested well through the night; has an intense craving for food; face flushed. Advised some nourishment to be taken. He complained of cramp in the extremities on attempting to move.

Thursday 11th.—Patient tolerably comfortable; some thirst; has eaten too much, and has exercised more than was prudent. Pulse 75 and hard; face flushed; dressed the wound, which is healing rapidly; bowels open. Ordered sulph. morph., gr. 1-4 and ipecac, gr. 1.; abstemious diet.

Friday 12th.—Patient comfortable; says he feels well enough except some pain in the lower bowels; pulse 78, soft; tongue natural; some tenderness on pressure over the hypogastric region.

Sunday 14th.—Found the patient standing in the door; dressed the wound, which looks healthy; tongue slightly coated; bowels inactive; appetite good. Ordered mass. hyd., gr. x., followed by enema.

Wednesday, Jan. 17th.—Found the patient resting quietly after a walk of a half mile. Washed the wound, clipped and removed the sutures and dressed with basilicon cerate, with injunction for bowels to be kept open, and care in diet. Patient dismissed.

Remarks.—It will be observed in this remarkable case, that convalescence was established as rapidly as after the most of the minor surgical



operations. The patient was discharged on the fifteenth day after the operation, and has continued well up to this time. He is now residing in this city, working daily at his trade—that of a shoe maker. The orifice in the stomach was made on the left anterior side, and I think about parallel with the pylorus. The opening was just large enough to withdraw the lead. From some cause, probably from the efforts to vomit, a portion of the omentum had been forced out between the sutures, and when the adhesive strips were removed for the first time it was found protruding from one-half to three quarters of an inch. Upon examination with a probe, I found it had formed adhesions on both sides of the orifice. I therefore removed the external portion with a pair of scissors.

After carefully examining the brief suggestions given by authors on this kind of operation, it seemed to me that there were none that would suit this case. Nothing less than perfect control of the stomach could promise success, if success were attainable.

First, the operation must be conducted so as to preserve the stomach from those serious injuries arising from the advised manipulation previous to opening it.

Second, the incision must be made sufficiently high up in the stomach to prevent the escape of its contents (or, should the opening be made into the stomach where the point of the bar rested, the incision must be stitched.)

Third, to make an incision into the cavity of the abdomen, and attempt to manipulate the stomach and bar of lead with instruments, had in it, to my mind, no promise of success, when we recollect that the length of the bar was 10 3-4 inches, and that the stomach must be opened so as to withdraw the bar of lead by its lower end. I therefore adopted what I conceived to be the correct theory, viz: 1st, to open an orifice in the abdomen large enough to pass in my hand, and thereby have the stomach and its contents under perfectly easy and natural control; and, 2nd, to make the abdominal incision in such shape as to command the point of the bar of lead after it had been retracted, without bruising, distorting or even seriously misplacing the stomach.

It may be a matter of surprise that an operation was not done sooner. Our reply to the question is, that an operation of that magnitude was not justifiable as long as there was any doubt as to the lead being in the stomach; the evening previous to the operation was the earliest time that all doubts of the fact had vanished; and the operation was proposed at the earliest practicable moment thereafter. Although I had seen the patient, in company with other physicians, almost daily after the singular feat had been performed, during all this time, I had not seen one single symptom that was conclusive evidence of the presence of a bar of lead in the stomach.

The length of the bar is 10 3-4 inches, and its weight 9 1-2 ounces avoirdupois.

I would here remark that Mr. Bates has been residing in Kansas Territory the past summer.

### Cherokee County.

Cherokee County's first white settler, Robert Perry, located in 1856. The next year, in 1857, the first members of a colony from Milford, Mass., arrived, under the leadership of a physician, Dr. Dwight Russell. Dr. Russell practiced very little, prescribing for those members of the colony who were afflicted with slight ailments, and did not locate here permanently. The prevalent disease at that time was "fever and ague."

Dr. Levi Rogers located in Pilot township in 1866. He was a Scotchman, a bachelor, and very eccentric. A very large man, he lived in a tiny cabin near the river bank, and slept in a box like an undertaker's rough box. To call him at night, one had to halloo across



the river, and he would come rowing across in a little boat. Then the message was taken, or the patient ferried across to have his tooth pulled, as the case might be. So far as is known Dr. Rogers had no diploma, but had some medical education, and did fair work for a pioneer physician.

Dr. M. S. Butler, a graduate of Keokuk, arrived in 1868, and after living 5 years on a homestead, moved to Cherokee, and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. He was a hardworking physician, rough in exterior, but kind in heart.

Dr. R. L. Cleaves located in 1870, moving here from Cedar Rapids, where he had practiced a year. Dr. Cleaves had been Hospital Steward of the 16th Maine Volunteer Infantry during the war, and subsequently got his medical education in Bowdoin and Harvard, graduating from the latter in 1869. He has practiced in Cherokee constantly since 1870, and is still in practice.

Dr. West, an Eclectic, and a graduate of a St. Louis Medical school, located in 1871, and, after remaining about 2 years, went to Primghar, O'Brien County, and still later abandoned practice.

Dr. J. A. Sherman, another graduate of Keokuk, located in 1873. He was a very successful physician, and an enterprising business man.

Dr. J. Falling came to Marcus in 1872, and remained there for many years. The History of Cherokee county states "He belongs to the regular school, but (sic) it is said he is fairly successful in his practice."

Dr. M. F. Pritchard, a homeopath, located here in 1874. He is still in practice in Cherokee.

### Early Operations.

In 1857, Albert Haynes cut off a toe for his brother, Amasa Haynes, with a carpenter's chisel. In 1859, Jake Rice, also using a carpenter's chisel, cut off a toe for Conrad Steinhelver, and later a Dr. Rice came up from Smithland, and amputated a foot for the same patient. All these operations were for gangrene following frostbite.

On Nov. 2d, 1872, Dr. R. L. Cleaves amputated Jas. Will's arm through the surgical neck of the humerus, following an injury in a thresher's horse-power. No professional assistance was available. Two farmers held the lights, and a blacksmith administered the ether. The instruments consisted of a pocket case, a bread knife, and a key-hole saw. The tourniquet was made from a stick, a corncob, and a handkerchief. The result was excellent.

The first class of medical students in Cherokee county were taught by Dr. R. L. Cleaves, and consisted of Edward Parker, now of Sutherland; Benjamin Olds, deceased, and W. C. Bundy, of Aurelia, Iowa.

Data for Cherokee County obtained from Dr. R. L. Cleaves.



### **Mahaska County.**

The first medical society in Mahaska County was organized in 1856 with Dr. Rhinehart, president and Dr. Hopkins, secretary. When the war broke out, the meetings were discontinued. In 1872 a second organization with constitution and by-laws subordinate to the State and American Medical Associations and known as the Mahaska County Medical Society, which still maintains its organization and is accredited delegates in both the State and American Medical Associations. The present officers (1876) are Dr. H. C. Huntsman, Pres., and Dr. W. A. Chamberlain, Sec.

### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Among the most prominent was Dr. S. E. Rhinehart, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, came to the County in 1846, located at the county seat, where he at once entered upon the practice of medicine. He was a cultivated gentleman, possessed of more than ordinary ability and a high sense of honor; always mindful of the rights of his professional brethren and most tender towards his patients. It was but natural that he should enjoy a very large share of the practice and confidence of his fellow citizens. He fell in February, 1875, a victim to phthisis pulmonalis, and was buried under the auspices of the Mahaska County Medical Society, of which he was an honorary member at the time of his death.

J. Y. Hopkins, surgeon of the 33rd Iowa Volunteers, and F. W. Coolbridge, were graduates of respectable medical schools, both men of marked ability and success in their profession, and also Dr. Owen an undergraduate, came to this county in 1845.

### **Epidemic Diseases.**

With the exception of 1857 and 1858 no epidemic of a serious character has prevailed in this county since the date of its organization, 1844. During these years diphtheria of a malignant type swept over the middle and western portions, reaching into Marion county, with a large percentage of fatality, confined to children and youth.

Effects of Cultivation of Soil: During the early settlement the prevailing diseases were decidedly malarial in character and often grave in type. For many years while large tracts of land were being broken up, there was a marked increase in sickness; since the most of our soil has been brought under cultivation there has not only been much less malaria, but a less per cent of sickness of all kinds.

The number of practicing physicians, 38. Regulars, male, graduates, 24; regulars, male, non-graduates, 6; Irregulars, male, non-graduates, 7; Irregulars, female, non-graduates, 1.

### **Surgical Operations.**

Lithotomy—Dr. Rhinehart, 1; Caesarian Section—Drs. Page and McAllister, 1; Caesarian Section—Dr. Huntsman, 1.  
The data for Mahaska county was obtained through Dr. H. C. Huntsman of Oskaloosa.



### Medical History of Linn County.

Linn County, one of the most important and influential counties in Iowa, has always had able and original representatives of the medical profession. Unfortunately detailed records of the earlier physicians are not accessible and we are obliged to rely on isolated facts and recollections of the men who first located and practiced medicine in Linn county. The county has grown so rapidly in population and its cities and towns have developed in all the material elements of comfort and luxury to such a remarkable degree that it is impossible for the citizens in these prosperous communities to realize the hardships which the earlier practitioners of medicine were obliged to undergo, or appreciate the peculiarities which the pioneer physicians must have developed in the environment of 60 years ago.

The notes for this history has been kindly furnished by Dr. Frederick G. Murray of Cedar Rapids. We shall take the liberty to make some additional observations based on personal knowledge of the medical men of earlier days.

The first physician of whom there is any record, to locate in Linn county, was Dr. S. H. Tyron, who came to Marion as early as 1838. Dr. Tyron was a well known public character. He acted as county clerk and held many positions of honor. Dr. T. S. Bardwell came a little later, settled on a farm near Marion in 1840 and became a leading physician of Marion. It seems probable that Drs. F. W. Tailoe and James Cummings came a little earlier; it is said before 1840. It appears that Dr. T. W. Phelps came about the same time that Dr. Bardwell did. Dr. J. K. Rickey purchased John Young's claim in Cedar Rapids as early as 1841 and must have been located in the vicinity at that time. What became of him is not known. It is questionable if he engaged actively in the practice of medicine. At that time there were not many whites in Cedar Rapids and these few had other things on hand than to get sick unless it was homesickness and we are assured that Dr. Rickey had no remedy for this affection.

The first real practitioners who came to Linn county were Dr. Magnus Holmes and his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry M. Ristine. In 1841, Dr. Holmes came to Marion from Crawfordsville, Indiana. His life and work seemed full of promise but he died soon after locating in practice. Dr. Henry M. Ristine, born in Madison, Indiana, in 1818, came to Marion in 1842, where he practiced until 1874 when he removed to Cedar Rapids. Dr. Ristine was for many years one of the best known physicians in Iowa. He was a man of high ideals and thoroughly devoted to his profession; the money side of his work was but secondary and incidental. It was our privilege to know Dr. Ristine both in relation to the profession and in relation to his patients. There are two standards by which we generally measure professional men, one, the character of the work done and the other, the kind and extent of clientele. Dr. Ristine could be measured by both



standards. No man had greater occasion for self gratulation than he over the character of his following. Dr. Ristine was elected President of the State Medical Society in 1877 from the floor, the Committee on Nomination, having reported in favor of another candidate. Not only was Dr. Ristine distinguished as a physician and surgeon but also as a public spirited citizen. His work with that of friend Judge Green in founding St. Luke's Hospital, is gratefully remembered, and the portraits of these distinguished patrons have been reverently placed on its walls. Dr. Ristine's work has been ably continued by his much esteemed son, Dr. John U. Ristine. His death occurred at Cedar Rapids in 1893 at the age of 75 years, while engaged in active professional work, (from hemiplegia). A sad feature connected with the Doctor's helpless condition and shortly before his death, was the sickness and death of his wife, who was thus deprived of the aid and comfort of her husband in her last hours and he fully conscious of the unhappy fact.

Another early practitioner of Linn County was Dr. Sam Grafton who located on the Cedar River at Ivanhoe Bridge, on the old military road from Dubuque to Iowa City, one of the oldest settlements in the country. When he came is not known. Dr. Grafton had practiced for some years previous to 1847 in which year he fell a victim to a typhoidal epidemic.

Dr. Amos Witter was one of the first physicians in Mount Vernon. He was for several years a member of the Legislature. Dr. Witter died in 1862 at the age of 55 years. In 1866 there was still living in Viola a Dr. S. S. Matson who had practiced there since 1845. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1832. The same year Dr. Elisha W. Lake, an early Marion physician, graduated from the Ohio Medical college. These two men from the point of graduation were the oldest men the county has had.

The first physician to locate in the northern part of Linn county was Dr. Stacy who lived on the Anamosa road near Boulder Church. Dr. Stacy was a brother of the late Judge Stacy, the pioneer promoter of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railway. Some of the other early practitioners were Dr. E. L. Mansfield who came to Cedar Rapids or Kingston in 1847, Dr. J. M. Traer who made Cedar Rapids his home from 1847 to 1851, Dr. J. F. Ely who came to Cedar Rapids in 1848, and Dr. S. D. Carpenter who came in 1849.

A business directory of Cedar Rapids, published in 1856, gives the following list of physicians.

Dr. S. C. Koontz, Dr. J. H. Camburn, Dr. W. D. Barclay, Dr. J. W. Edes, Dr. Smith, Dr. Farroler, Dr. T. T. Taylor.

A more complete city directory, published in 1869, gives the names of Drs. C. F. Bullen, J. H. Camburn, G. P. Carpenter, J. P. Coulter, J. W. Edes, Mansfield & Smith, Freeman McClelland, John North, Israel Snyder, C. H. Thompson, W. Bollinger, J. C. May. Of these early physicians, Dr. Camburn and Dr. Edes were prominent in



their profession for many years. Dr. R. R. Taylor, a Virginian, moved to Philadelphia about the time of the Civil war. Dr. J. C. May was a druggist as well as a very popular physician. He was a brother of the late Major May of Island fame.

The Medical and Surgical Directory of Iowa, published in 1876, gives a list of 50 physicians practicing in Linn county at that time. Of this list only six remain: Dr. Geo. P. Carpenter and Dr. G. R. Skinner, of Cedar Rapids, Dr. T. S. Kopler of Mount Vernon, Dr. Hindman of Marion, Dr. Edwin Burd of Lisbon and Dr. Yost of Center Point. The last of these, Dr. Yost, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1853, is the oldest living practitioner in the county. His two sons are now associated with him in his work. Dr. J. H. Smith of Cedar Rapids has not been in practice for many years but maintains a close relation to his old calling through the presidency of the board of directors of St. Luke's Hospital. The two Sigworths are still living near their old neighborhood, having retired to Anamosa.

Among the early physicians of Linn County may be found several who gained prominence in interests outside the practice of medicine. Dr. John F. Ely at the close of his medical course in New York became interested in manufacturing and commercial enterprises which gradually drew him from an excellent practice, but to the end of his useful business life, he maintained an active interest in medical science. It is said that Dr. Ely performed the first autopsy in Cedar Rapids.

Dr. S. D. Carpenter after the Civil war, gave up the practice of and became interested in building and financing railroads in Iowa and in the South with great success. Dr. Carpenter is living at a hale old age in Chicago.

Dr. Freeman McClelland was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, a talented physician who gained an enviable popularity and influence as editor of the Cedar Rapids Times, a man of rare personality, whose editorials gained him an enduring remembrance.

Dr. J. T. Houdley who became eminent as a platform lecturer, is said to have been the first to "hang out a shingle" in Cedar Rapids. He is now living, retired, in Philadelphia.

Dr. G. W. Holmes, a son of Dr. Morgan Holmes, one of the earliest physicians of Marion, after finishing his medical course at Bellevue, went as a medical missionary of the American Board to Persia. He became Royal Physician to the Crown Prince, who afterwards made Shah of Persia. Dr. Holmes died in June, 1910.

The following is a list of surgeons from Linn county who served in the Civil war:

Dr. H. M. Ristine, Surgeon 20th Iowa Infantry; Dr. J. F. Ely, Surgeon 24th Iowa Infantry; Dr. J. H. Camburn, Surgeon 16th Iowa Infantry and 6th Iowa Cavalry; Dr. Freeman McClelland, Surgeon 16th Iowa Infantry; Dr. H. M. Lyons, Surgeon 16th Iowa Infantry;



Dr. John F. Smith, Assistant Surgeon 65th Iowa Infantry; Dr. G. L. Carhart, Surgeon 31st Iowa Infantry; Dr. J. C. Shrader went from near Western College with the 22nd, as Captain and later as Surgeon.

Dr. T. S. Bardwell served as 1st Ass't. Surgeon with the 6th Iowa Cavalry, Col. Koskoden commanding, notably in an expedition against the Indians who were threatening the Nebraska and Dakota frontier.

Dr. Seth Byam of Jackson Township was a surgeon in the U. S. Army.

Dr. Seymour D. Carpenter was a surgeon in the U. S. army and served during the war.

Dr. J. P. Coulter served as Lt. Colonel of the 12th Iowa Infantry. He was afterwards active in city and county politics, who came to Cedar Rapids in 1871, served during the Civil war, leaving the service with a captain's commission.

Dr. W. H. French served through the war with the 89th Iowa Infantry.

In addition to Dr. Henry M. Ristine, Dr. J. S. Love of Springville, was also devoted to his profession. His kindly face was an inspiration to his associates and his words of cheer and encouragement not only to his patients, but to all who came within the sphere of his influence. It was the good fortune of the writer to know him well and to enjoy the benefits of his friendly counsel.

Dr. James Carson of Mt. Vernon, Dr. D. McClenahan of Cedar Rapids and Dr. G. L. Carhart of Marion, were also devoted to the practice of medicine and are gratefully remembered. These men did not enjoy the advantages of the science of modern medicine but contributed greatly to the fund of experience which made modern medicine of such immense value to the succeeding generation. Their constant presence at the councils of the profession, contributed greatly to the present organization which has done so much to advance the healing art.

The Linn County Medical Society was organized in 1859 at Mt. Vernon by Drs. Love, Ely, Ristine, Carson and Lyon. The meetings were suspended during the war but were revived in 1866. In 1873 its name was changed to the Iowa Union Medical Society which continues as an influential organization with two meetings a year. The present Linn County Medical Society was organized in 1903 as a part of the state and national organization and meets twice a year. The enterprising town of Mt. Vernon has a medical organization known as the "Practitioners Club", which meets once a month.

St. Luke's Hospital was founded in 1883. It has a consultant staff. The consulting staff consists of Drs. G. P. Carpenter, J. M. Ristine, G. R. Skinner, G. E. Crawford, A. B. Poore, A. H. Johnson.



The hospital has a capacity of 75 beds. Recently a full maternity has been added.

Mercy Hospital with 90 beds was completed in 1902.

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### **Marshall County.**

The first attempt to form a medical society in this county began in the year 1856 and in the month of September of this year at Marietta, then the county seat, a society known as the Iowa Central Medical Society was organized, with eight members, holding quarterly meetings at said place. Dr. Elias Fisher was elected the first president, Dr. R. Howe Taylor, secretary. This society is spoken of by pioneer physicians in high terms of commendation and was conducted for three years in a most amicable and useful manner. Some of its members left for other localities and the society was disbanded. The records of the society cannot be found, consequently we can give its history only in this brief manner as communicated by one of its members. After a lapse of nearly two years an effort was made to organize another medical society, this time in Marshalltown, to which the county seat had been removed in 1861. This organization was known as the Marshall County Medical Society and was brought into existence by the convention and organization of the medical gentlemen of the county. It consisted of 12 members, who convened together in quarterly meetings until the following year, 1862, when the excitement incident to the call for troops for the late war, together with the appointment of some of its members to their respective regiments, caused a suspension and finally disorganization of the society. Like the preceeding organization, no records of the meetings can be found.

During the entire war and until Jan. 1867, no medical society appears to have existed in the county, but on the 12th day of Jan. 1867, a convention was held by physicians of said county and the Marshall County Medical Society was again reorganized. Its meetings were monthly, its membership numbered 17, but its organization was premature. Dr. Kierulff says "that in looking over his records he is reminded of the mountain in Esop's Fables, which was in travail for several months and finally brought forth a mouse." It was composed of regulars, irregulars, graduates and non-graduates, gentlemen and pugilists and finally after preferring charges upon charges upon each and every member for gross violations of medical ethics and etiquette, it adjourned to meet again to reorganize, making graduation in some regular school, a basis of membership. This last clause is the last but best expression of the seven month's existence of that society, and like the last straw, it broke the camel's back, and the medical fraternity of Marshall county did not come together again until the 31st day of March, 1873, when they organiz-



ed in regular form, a society called the Iowa Central Medical Association, to be composed of such physicians and surgeons as would be admitted to membership in the Iowa State Medical Society. The society has been active ever since holding quarterly meetings and numbering 20 members, representing the counties of Grundy, Hardin, Poweshiek and Marshall.

#### **Biographical Sketches.**

R. Howe Taylor, M. D., one of our pioneer physicians was born in Rhode Island, graduated in St. Louis Medical school in 1853, removed to Marshall county in 1854, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine for about eight years. He was secretary of the first medical society organized at Marietta in 1856 and president of the next, reorganized in Marshalltown, 1861. Opened a drug store in the latter place in 1864 when he relinquished the practice of medicine. He was the first editor of the Marshall County Times, first published in 1858, it being the only newspaper then published in the county. He was elected county judge in 1861 and was appointed examining surgeon for the draft of 1862, under the state authorities. In 1863 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1870 member of the board of supervisors. In 1871 was elected state senator, which position he now fills, (1876.)

Dr. O. F. Hickson was born in Loudon County, Virginia, 1811, graduated in the Cincinnati Medical College, 1853; removed to Marshall county in 1854 where he is still engaged in the practice of medicine. He was elected state representative in 1864, which position he filled for two years. He is president of the Iowa Central Medical Association held in this county (1876).

There is no history of any epidemic disease having appeared in Marshall county prior to 1876.

Dr. B. F. Kierulff.

#### **Surgical Operations.**

The surgery of Marshall County in its early history is necessarily somewhat meagre. The first settlement in the county occurred in 1847 and of course after this settlement, probably six or seven years, came the medicine man.

Dr. Whalen and Hickson, still in active practice, were the first physicians, but were soon followed by Doctors Waters, Bunc, Glick, Taylor, Fisher and Stattler (1876).

Until the advent of the railroad in 1863, the settlement of the county was somewhat slow but after this villages and towns grew up, until the present population was reached. With the advent of the railway came its accompaniment, the railway accident. No operations for ovariectomy, lithotomy have thus far (1876) been made.

The first operation there is any record of in Marshall County was in 1857. Trephining of skull, fracture produced by kick of a horse; Drs. Taylor and Fisher. Recovery.



1863—Amputation of thigh, railway accident, Dr. Sherwood. Recovery.

1866—Amputation of thigh for disease of knee. Man 30 years of age. Dr. Stattler. Recovery.

1866—Amputation of arm and leg, railway accident, Dr. Stattler. Death.

1867—Amputation of thigh for disease of knee and leg, boy, age 7 years, Dr. Sherwood. Recovery.

1869—Amputation of thigh, threshing machine accident, Dr. Stattler. Recovery.

1869—Amputation of thigh, threshing machine accident, Drs. Carter and Hunt. Death.

1870—Double amputation thigh and leg, wagon accident, Drs. Stattler and Cummings. Death.

1870—Amputation of thigh, railway accident, Drs. Carter and Lang. Recovery.

1872—Amputation of forearm, threshing machine accident, Dr. Kierulff. Recovery.

1873—Amputation of thigh, Dr. Chapman. Death.

1873—Resection of upper third of tibia, railway accident, Dr. Chapman. Death.

1872—Amputation of leg, disease of ankle, Dr. Burroughs. Death.

1872—Amputation of thigh, injury and gangrene of leg, Dr. Burroughs. Recovery.

1873—Amputation of arm 2 inches below shoulder joint, railway accident, Drs. Carter and Kierulff. Recovery.

1874—Amputation of thigh, fall and gangrene, Dr. Waters. Death.

1875—Amputation of leg, railway accident, Dr. Chapman. Recovery.

1875—Amputation of forearm, reaper accident, Dr. Stattler. Recovery.

1874—Amputation of thigh, disease of knee, Dr. Lewis. Recovery.

1873—Ligation of femoral artery, popliteal aneurism, Drs. Chapman and Lang. Death.

1858—Amputation of thigh, popliteal aneurism, Dr. Waters. Recovery.

1864—Amputation of shoulder joint, threshing machine accident, Dr. Waters. Recovery.

1864—Herniotomy (inguinal) Dr. Waters. Recovery.

1865—Herniotomy (inguinal) Dr. Waters. Recovery.

1874—Herniotomy (inguinal) Dr. Lang. Recovery.

1874—Herniotomy (inguinal) Drs. Lank, Kierulff, Chapman. Death.



1874—Herniotomy, Drs. Chapman, Lang. Recovery.

1875—Herniotomy (inguinal, strangulated) Dr. Lang. Death.  
Jas. Lang, M. D., H. L. Getz, M. D., Enoch Lewis, M. D.

Number of physicians practicing in Marshall County in 1875-76 was 49.

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Males .....                     | 46 |
| Females .....                   | 3  |
| Number having diplomas .....    | 28 |
| Number having no diplomas ..... | 21 |

Classified as follows:

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Regulars .....      | 27 |
| Eclectics .....     | 9  |
| Homeopaths .....    | 7  |
| Spiritualists ..... | 2  |
| Oculists .....      | 2  |

#### REPRINT FOR SOUTH TIER DEMOCRAT.

November 21, 1860.

At a meeting of the physicians of Corydon, on Monday, Nov. 12th, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the profession of medicine is second to none in the extent of means and opportunity to confer blessings and benefits upon the human family, and

Whereas, any profession is useful, potential and honorable only in proportion to knowledge acquired, and

Whereas, all learning is at the expense of much application and devotion to the investigation and development of truth, therefore,

Resolved: That we, the Physicians of Corydon, form ourselves into a society, the object of which shall be the promotion of knowledge upon the various branches of Medical Science.

Resolved: That this Society shall be called "The Wayne County Medical Society."

Resolved: That the members of this Society shall be composed of medical practitioners and medical students of reputable standing and ability.

Resolved: That the officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Secretary and three Censors.

Resolved: That it shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to keep order, submit questions, and to decide all questions submitted to the chair.

Resolved: That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, give public notices of meetings, read communications addressed to the Society, act as Corresponding Secretary and as Treasurer.

Resolved: That it shall be the duty of the Board of Censors to examine the claims of all persons applying for membership, to admit or reject the same, and to decide upon the merits of all communications proposed as communications to Medical Journals.

Resolved: That the dues of each member shall be one dollar, to be paid at the commencement of every six months term.

Resolved that when the dues of any member are six months in ar-



rears, such member may be declared suspended or expelled according to the discretion of the Society.

Resolved: That the exercises of this Society shall consist in part, of one public Lecture each week—each member delivering lectures on a particular branch, in alphabetical rotation.

Resolved: That all lectures shall be ready and delivered at the appointed time, unless sickness or other unavoidable cause prevents.

Resolved: That every member of this Society shall be required to lecture or produce essays on some branch of medical science in turn.

Resolved: That the regular meetings of the Society shall be quarterly on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October, for the transaction of all professional and such other business as may pertain to the interest of the Society.

Resolved: That any member, for unprofessional or other conduct derogatory to the character of a gentleman, may be declared suspended or expelled, according to the discretion of the Society:

Resolved: That the election of officers shall take place annually at the January meeting for the ensuing year.

Resolved: That the Code of Ethics of the National Medical Society be adopted for the government of the members of this Society.

Resolved: That all business of this Society shall be conducted in accordance with parliamentary usages.

Resolved: That the foregoing resolutions be adopted as the Constitution and Rules of Action of this Society.

Resolved: That the same may be changed or amended at any quarterly meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

The following officers were elected to act until the first Monday in January next:

Dr. John Boswell, President; Dr. A. G. Field, Secretary; Drs. Payton, Field and Hatton, Board of Censors.

It was then agreed that each of the following gentlemen should deliver a course of lectures upon the subjects respectively affixed to their names.

John Boswell, M. D. General Therapeutics. Daniel Payton, M. D., Human Physiology. Dr. John Hatton, Theory and Practice. A. G. Field, M. D., Human Anatomy.

Published by order of the Society.

A. G. FIELD, Sec'y.



### Muscatine County.

A society known as the Medical Society of Muscatine County was organized on the 16th day of June, 1866, with Dr. Ady of West Liberty as president. For a time everything passed off pleasantly, but soon the interest began to die out and the meetings ceased for want of attendance. It was, however, revived from time to time, until the 12th of June, 1874, when a reorganization was accomplished under the title of Muscatine County Medical Society. Dr. J. M. Robertson was elected president and Dr. H. M. Dean secretary. The meetings have been held monthly and have generally been well attended. Membership in 1876 was 13.

**Epidemic Diseases.** Previous to the fall of 1854 we had nothing but malarial disease, intermittant and remittant fevers, almost every family suffered more or less from malaria, which however, was of mild type and easily controlled.

During the spring of 1854 to the spring of 1856, typhoid fever was prevalent. In the fall of 1856 several cases of cholera occurred in Muscatine county, being introduced by three persons who landed from a steamboat the day before they were seized with the disease. Two of the five cases died. Treatment—quinia, morphia and brandy.

During the winter of 1856-57, we had typhoid pneumonia accompanied by black, sooty and ash colored expectoration. All old people attacked died.

During the spring and summer of 1857, scarlatina prevailed extensively; many cases among children under five years proved fatal.

From 1858 to 1862, we had diphtheria in a very fatal form three or four out of one family frequently dying. Many of the deaths were undoubtedly due to want of proper knowledge of the treatment of the disease. The treatment in most cases was directed to the local infection in the throat. When the larynx was attacked the patients invariably died.

In the winter of 1867-68, in the town of West Liberty and vicinity, a severe epidemic of typhoid-pneumonia occurred, many cases proving fatal. Those attacked were mostly school children who attended school in new and badly heated school houses. Since 1868, no severe form of disease has prevailed in this county.

Cultivation of the soil, drainage of swamp land, etc., have had a very decided influence upon the type of disease in this section of the state, malarial affections, particularly intermittent fever, occurring much less frequently than 20 years ago. In fact the practitioner of today, (1876) will not meet with as many cases of malaria as we did among the limited population of that time. In localities where 22 years ago ague was so prevalent that residents could scarcely cul-



tivate their crops, the disease is now almost unknown.

Signed—A. Ady, M. D.

### Early Physicians.

J. M. Robertson of Muscatine, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, 1827.

H. M. Dean of Muscatine, graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1861.

D. W. Gray of Muscatine, graduate of Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, 1851.

D. P. Johnson of Muscatine, graduate of Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, 1839.

H. McKennan of Muscatine, graduate of Buffalo Medical College, New York, 1850.

S. M. Cobb of Muscatine, graduate of Maine Medical School, 1851

W. S. Robertson of Muscatine, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, 1856.

W. H. Baxter of Wilton Junction, graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, 1865.

Albert Ady of West Liberty, graduate of Starling Medical College, 1867 and Bellevue Medical College, 1874.

Geo. W. Stewart of Muscatine, graduate of Rush Medical College, 1869.

Geo. O. Morgridge of West Liberty, graduate College Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, 1870.

C. M. Hobby of Wilton Junction, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1870.

The above named gentlemen, 12 in number, constituted the membership of Muscatine County Medical Society in 1877.

Dr. J. M. Robertson was vice-president of the Iowa State Medical Society in 1864. Dr. W. S. Robertson was appointed professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the medical department of Iowa State University in 1869 and was president of the state medical society in 1873.

The number of physicians practicing in Muscatine county in 1877—41. Regular Physicians—21; irregulars—20. Of the number 26 have diplomas and 15 have no diplomas.

### Surgical Operations.

1856—Amputation of hand through metacarpal bones, Recovery, Dr. A. Ady.

1857—Ligation of tibial artery, recovery, Dr. A. Ady.

1866—External urethrotomy. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.

1866—Amputation of forearm. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.



- 1867—Herniotomy (femoral). Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1868—Amputation at shoulder joint. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1869—Amputation of forearm. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1869—Trephining of skull. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1871—Amputation of leg. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1871—Ligation of hemorrhoids. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1871—Resection of lower end of tibia and compound dislocation of ankle joint. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1871—Resection of 4 inches of tibia. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1872—Tracheotomy. Death—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1872—External urethrotomy. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1872—Amputation of arm. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1872—Removal of intra-uterine polypus (2 lbs.)—Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1873—Amputation of leg. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1874—Resection of 1 inch lower end of femur. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1874—Tracheotomy. Death—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1874—Tracheotomy. Death—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1875—Amputation through metatarsal bones. Recovery—Dr. A. Ady.  
 1869—Removal of large tumor from neck. Recovery—Dr. H. M. Dean.  
 1870—Amputation of thigh. Recovery—Dr. H. M. Dean.  
 1869—Amputation of right mammary gland (cancer) favorable results—Dr. H. M. Dean.  
 1870—Herniotomy (right inguinal). Recovery—Dr. H. M. Dean.  
 1871—Amputation of leg (upper third) death in 6 days from erysipelas—Dr. H. M. Dean.

### Madison County.

The data furnished in relation to Madison county consisted chiefly of short biographical sketches of physicians who practiced in this county prior to 1876. Winterset is the county seat of Madison County.

The first physician who settled in Madison County was Dr. J. H. Goff. It is said that he was a gentleman of a high order of intellect and an accomplished and well read physician. It does not appear that he was a graduate of any medical school. He died in Winterset in 1859.



Dr. L. M. Turner came to Winterset in 1847 and remained but a few years. No further information could be secured in relation to his history.

Dr. L. M. Tidrick came to Winterset about 1850 and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. Graduated about 10 years later or in 1860, from St. Louis Medical School. He practiced medicine in Madison County longer than any other physician who had practiced in this county prior to 1876. He always stood high in the profession and enjoyed a good practice. In 1855, he was elected county treasurer and filled the office of recorder at the same time.

Dr. J. G. Scott came to this county in 1854. Was a regular practitioner but not a graduate of a medical school.

Dr. D. D. Davisson came to Madison County in 1855 and is still (1876) in the practice of medicine and enjoys the confidence of the people to a very great extent. He at one time represented this county in the State Legislature. Dr. Davisson belongs to the regular profession but is not a graduate.

Dr. A. Kelly came in 1855 from Indiana. He was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky. He was a conscientious and well qualified physician and was entirely devoted to the practice of his profession. Dr. Kelly died in the spring of 1862 at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, shortly after the battle at that place. Serving his country with his two sons although he held no commission or rank in the army, it is said of him that no one could have served his country more faithfully, notwithstanding the fact that he had no probable prospect of compensation from the government.

Dr. D. B. Allen came to Winterset about 1858 and formed a partnership with Dr. L. M. Tidrick. In 1861, he received an ad eudum degree from Keokuk. He served in the army as assistant surgeon and afterwards promoted to full surgeon. Dr. Allen did not return after the war but removed to Ohio.

Dr. W. L. Leonard came to Winterset in 1857. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of Ohio in 1852, and afterwards in 1874, a degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College. He served a few months during the war as assistant surgeon to the 39th Iowa Volunteer Infantry and in the summer of 1863 in General G. M. Dodge's staff as post surgeon at Corinth, Mississippi. He was then transferred and commissioned Surgeon of the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served to the end of the war in 1865. Dr. Leonard was out of active practice for a few years, during which time he served one term as county treasurer of Madison County. He resumed active practice in 1870 and has continued in it up to the present time.



(1876). Dr. Leonard was the first to apply Esmarch's bandage in this county, first for Drs. Tidrick and Likes, and on the next day on a case of his own, both for thigh amputations. Both patients made good recoveries.

Dr. S. B. Cherry located in Winterset in 1862. He served as assistant surgeon in one of the Iowa regiments. Although not a medical graduate he stands high in the community as a physician and surgeon and has a large practice. (1876)

Mrs. M. A. Cridler, M. D. a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, 1874, was the first and only graduate of this school to locate in Winterset. She commenced practice here in 1875.

Dr. Jas. Sloan located in Winterset in 1879. He is not a graduate of any medical school.

Dr. H. A. Russell, a graduate of St. Louis Medical College, came in 1868 and has since removed to Hannibal, Mo.

Dr. John Green, a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, located in Peru, Madison County, in 1868, where he has a very large practice and enjoys the entire confidence of the community.

Dr. W. H. Anderson of St. Charles, this county, came in 1860. He is not a medical graduate but has a very successful practice.

Dr. Z. Leonard of Patterson came to this county in 1874. He is not a graduate.

Dr. A. Johnson located in Earlham about 1869. He is not a graduate of a medical school but enjoys a good practice.

Dr. J. H. Todd of Earlham, came in 1874. He is not a graduate.

Dr. J. H. Nelson of Middle River Post-Office, came to this county in about 1870. He is not a graduate.

Dr. G. M. Rutledge, not a graduate, came to Madison County in 1854 or 1855. He died in 1876.

Dr. E. D. Howe, a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, came to Peru in this county in 1874. He remained about two years in partnership with Dr. John Green, then removed to Greenfield, Adair County.

Dr. E. F. Likes, a graduate of the Detroit Medical College, came to this county in 1875 and formed a partnership with Dr. Tidrick.

Dr. Hamilton practiced in Patterson, this county, from 1873 to 1875. Died in 1875.

Dr. W. M. Beaver, not a graduate, is practicing in St. Charles, Madison County.

Dr. J. A. Rowles, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College 1875, located in Patterson.



The Madison County Medical Association was organized in 1873. All the above mentioned gentlemen are members except Drs. Johnson, Todd, and Rutledge.

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### Story County.

The preliminary meeting for the organization of the Story County Medical Society was held at Dr. Fairchild's office in Ames, June 19th, 1873. There were present, Drs. Starr and Fairchild, Ames; Dr. B. F. Allen, Story City; and Dr. J. S. Gillett, Iowa Center.

On July 17th, 1873, the Story County Medical Society was formally organized by electing Dr. D. S. Fairchild, president, Dr. J. S. Gillett, vice-president, and Dr. S. J. Starr, secretary, and adopting the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. The membership consisted of Drs. S. J. Starr, Dr. James Bradley, Dr. J. S. Gillett, Dr. B. F. Allen, and Dr. D. S. Fairchild. At that time there were but seven graduate physicians in the county, and three of this number were not engaged in active practice. Those holding diplomas were as follows: —

Dr. Sheldon, Iowa Center, Dr. Gillett, Iowa Center, Dr. Stetzel, Nevada, Dr. Grafton, Cambridge, Dr. Bradley, Ames. Dr. Fairchild, Ames, Dr. Favre, near Ontario. Drs. Sheldon, Favre, and Grafton, were not in active practice.

The meetings of the Story County Medical Society were held quarterly. At the second annual meeting (1874). Dr. G. A. Meredith of Ontario was admitted to membership. The old officers were re-elected.

For several years after the organization of the Society the number of graduates in medicine was so small that all engaged in active practice who did not profess to belong to some special sect of medicine, were admitted to membership.

At the time Story County Medical Society was organized, the only towns having physicians were Ames, Nevada, Story City, Iowa Center, Colo, and Cambridge. Most of the physicians were practicing on one course of medical lectures. Only a few roads were fenced and were so bad that for a part of the year on horseback was the only practical way of visiting patients in the country, and it was sometimes a good day's work to visit two patients.

Story County Medical Society for the first ten years of its existence met regularly every three months, but with a rather fluctuating membership. About 1884 or 1885 there were enough graduated physicians in the county to reorganize on the basis of a full medical course with a degree as a requisite for membership. The one course practitioners who remained had in the meantime attended a second course and obtained a degree.



### Pioneer Physicians.

Dr. Alexander Favre was born in Château Doex, Canton de Vane en Suisse January 29th, 1799. He studied Medicine and Surgery in Paris and Lyons, France; received his diploma of Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur of the first class in Lausanne, February 18th, 1830. Practiced medicine in Orbe, Beaume and St. Croix, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland until May 1846 when he emigrated to America. Lived and practiced in Washington County, Wisconsin, for five years, then moved to Story County, Iowa, January 1852 where he died March 1876. During Dr. Favre's residence in Story County, he was not engaged in active practice but for many years was summoned often as consultant in grave cases and to attend almost all severe surgical cases.

Dr. M. D. Sheldon of Iowa Center and Dr. Grafton of Cambridge came to Story County about the same time that Dr. Favre did; both were regular graduates and successful practitioners but retired from practice about 1870.

The number of practicing physicians (1876) was 18, of which 11 had diplomas and 7 had no diplomas.

Classification:—Regulars,—Graduates 10;—Non-Graduates 4. Total 14. Electics,—Graduates 1;—Non-Graduates 3. Total 4. Grand Total 18.

### Surgical Operations.

1869—Amputation of thigh—railroad accident. Death-Collapse. Dr. Allerman, Boone.

1869—Amputation of leg—threshing machine accident. Recovery. Dr. Favre.

1873—Removal of fibrous tumor from axilla. Recovery. Dr. Fairchild.

1873—Recto-vaginal fistula. Successful. Dr. Fairchild.

1874—Recto-vaginal fistula. Successful. Dr. Fairchild.

1874—Amputation of leg. Caries of bones of foot. Recovery. Dr. Fairchild.

1874—Removal of fatty tumor from back (large). Recovery. Dr. Fairchild.

1874—Amputation of right breast (cancer). Recovery. Dr. Fairchild.

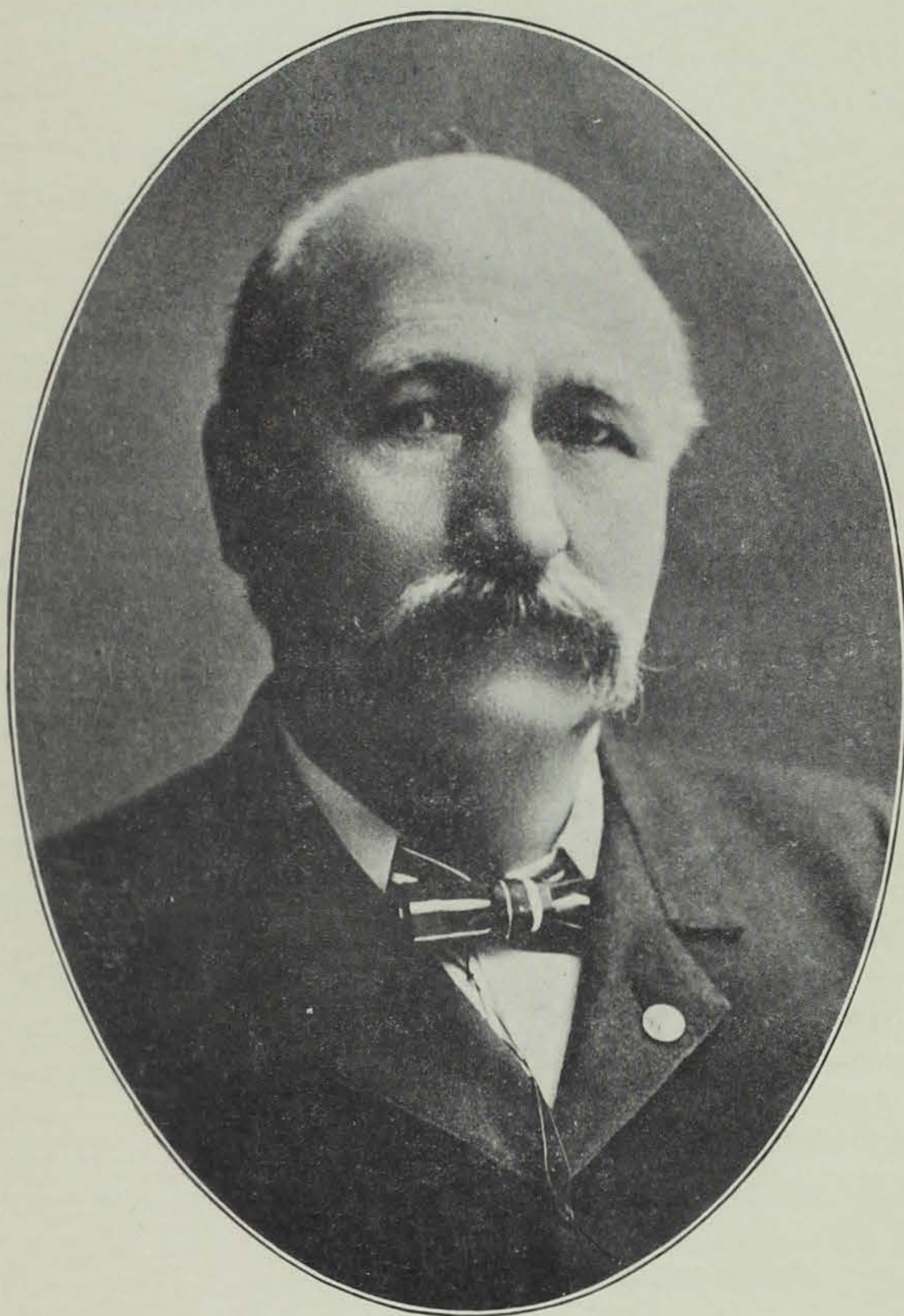
1874—Resection of lower part of tibia. Recovery. Drs. Fairchild & Gillett.

### Scott County.

The Scott County Medical Society was organized at a meeting of nine physicians who met for that purpose at the office of Drs. Witherwax and Carter in the city of Davenport, Oct. 18th, 1856.

October 28th, thirteen physicians met at the same place, adopt-





WM. D. MIDDLETON, M. D.  
Late of Davenport







ed a constitution and by-laws, the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association and elected the following officers:

President, Dr. Egbert S. Barnes, Vice President, Dr. Lyman Carpenter, Secretary, Dr. J. J. Tomson, Treasurer, Dr. James Thistle.

At the first quarterly meeting Drs. Barnes and Sanders were elected delegates to the meeting of the American Medical Association.

At the second meeting, April 28th, 1857, the members of the Rock Island Medical Society were made honorary members.

January 26th, 1858, the constitution and by-laws were revised. The constitution and by-laws were again revised in 1865, the committee on revision being Drs. W. F. Peck, J. W. H. Baker, and J. W. Witherwax, since which time forty-three members have been enrolled. (1876). There are now (Jan. 1876) the names of twenty-six active members on the roll. The officers are as follows:—President, Dr. W. D. Middleton, Vice-President, Dr. W. W. Grant, Secretary, Dr. C. H. Preston, Treasurer, Dr. L. French.

A very excellent report on medical plants was made by Dr. C. H. Preston, but to economize space the reader is referred to the report of Prof. Bessey.

The population of Scott County (1876) is 39,736. The number of practicing physicians 64. Of these 58 are males and 6 females. 39 are engaged in regular practice and are graduates of regular medical schools. Of the 39, 37 are males and 2 are females. Homeopaths 10.—Males 9. Females 1. About one half of the ten are graduates of Homeopathic Medical Colleges. Electics 4. Of irregular practitioners, traveling and advertising quacks, there are 11. 8 are males and 3 females. Originally two or three of these were graduates of regular medical schools but now practice quackery in one or more of its many forms. The majority of these however, are entirely without medical education.

#### **Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association.**

The association was organized in Davenport, Nov. 7th, 1866 by a number of physicians living within a radius of fifty miles from this point. It meets on the second Thursday of the months of January, April, July and October alternately in Davenport and Rock Island. The annual meetings are held in Davenport in July; length of sessions, one day.

The society is in a flourishing condition and has fifty members in good standing. (1876) The present officers are: (1876)

President, Dr. J. B. Davis, Moline, Ill. Vice President, Dr. Jas. Cozad, Andalusia, Ill. Secretary, Dr. F. H. Hazen, Davenport, Iowa, Treasurer, Dr. A. W. Cantwell, Davenport, Iowa.



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Wm. D. MIDDLETON, M. D., (Late of Davenport.)

The Iowa State University, liberally endowed by means of an extensive land grant from the general government, and aided periodically by appropriations from the legislature (state) had reached the eighth year of its existence. It had grown steadily in popular favor and there had just been added to its attractions a law department, whose professors at the head of the legal profession in the state, had drawn to their teaching, a large number of the young men of this and adjoining commonwealths.

The catalogue, just published, had announced the largest number of advance students that had ever been enrolled upon its register (academical 393; law 25,) and with the certainty in their minds that its graduates, destined to become men whose influence would be felt in future legislative assemblies, would, in a sort of arithmetical progression, add force and weight to its onward and upward career. Its friends had, for some time, been making endeavors to add to it a School of Medicine, and thus make the institution a University in fact. The medical profession of the state, singularly enough, seemed oblivious to their manifest interests in connection with their State School, and neither in individual effort, nor organized work through their State Society, had signified their willingness to embark in the venture. During this period the idea, suggested to him first by Judge Dillon, had found suitable soil and taken deep root in the mind of one of the most energetic and talented of Iowa's physicians, Dr. W. F. Peck, of Davenport. All who knew his rare talents in his profession, his wonderful personal magnetism, his indefatigable energy, and the perfect "abandon" with which he throws his efforts into any cause in which he may be enlisted, were not surprised to see the facility with which he gathered about him a strong coterie of warm personal friends, with great influence in the affairs of the state, who joined heart and soul in the work. Notably we find Hon. John F. Dillon, U. S. Circuit Judge, aiding him by his great influence among the legal fraternity and the trustees of the University. Rev. James Black, at that time President of the University, a gentleman of rare scholastic ability and marked executive talent, who will always be remembered by all who ever came in contact with him as a perfect model of a christian gentleman, and of singularly beautiful character accordingly, constantly advising and assisting in all the details of the plan, while Hon. Jno. P. Irish, a member of the Board of Trustees and editor of the "State Press," a resident of the University town and an ardent friend of the cause of education, threw all the weight of tongue and pen, both wonderfully eloquent—into the effort. Besides these there were soon many warm friends



in the Board of Trustees—the Governor, Samuel Merrill, ex-officio President, Hon. L. W. Ross, of Council Bluffs, and Hon. C. W. Slagle of Fairfield, being pre-eminent.

Medical friends, at first, were few, and medical enemies numerous. As time passed, however, the idea gathered strength in the profession by simple accretion, and friends and foes were both active. The obstacles in the way of establishing the medical branch seemed well nigh insuperable. The state was as yet in the main but sparsely settled, and the practitioners of medicine within its borders, to whom a school would be forced to look for support in the shape of students, were of decidedly varied character.

Medical societies were few and the majority of these formed in counties where the population was small, had enrolled “regulars” and “irregulars”—graduates and non-graduates, believing it better to worship even with the heathen than to allow spiritual tendencies to atrophy and decay. There was a considerable force of medical men (of conditions various) in almost every legislative assembly and it was feared that when such a subject was broached, the project would be killed by the accusation of “exclusiveness”—since “Electionism,” Homeopathy, and kindred “schools” would claim equal privileges in a state institution.

And, last but not least, a medical school located at Keokuk claiming to be, and yearly announcing itself at the “Medical Department of the State University,” although the state constitution expressly provided that the “University and all its departments should be located at Iowa City,” had graduated several hundred students in the 23 years of its existence, a large number of whom were in active practice in the state and warm supporters of their Alma Mater:—with undoubted influence, in their various localities, on the men, who, in Des Moines, might be called upon to vote sinews of war for a rival school. In short, the problem seemed to be the establishment of a Department of Medicine on slender equipment money; and the furnishing of a corps of teachers in such Department, who should be willing, without remuneration to carry on its work until such time as the legislature, in the presence of a school in good working order, and with a sufficient number of students seeking its advantage, to demonstrate the necessity of its existence, should feel inclined to grant it pecuniary aid. That such a corps of teachers with the requisite talents, could be found in various parts of the state, was guaranteed by Dr. Peck, and with that indefatigable zeal and enthusiasm which characterizes his every effort, he immediately set himself to the task of procuring the men. Hon. Jno. F. Dillon, U. S. Circuit Judge, was first enlisted in the work, then Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs already the chemist of the institution, with a constantly growing fame; then Drs. P. J. Farnsworth, of Clinton; Robertson, of Muscatine; Boucher and Shrader, of Iowa City; and Middleton, of



Davenport, all of whom avowed themselves as willing to contribute their endeavors to the success of the project in so far as devoting one or two days in each week to traveling to Iowa City (for the non-residents) and lecturing on the various branches of Medicine, might conduce thereto. And so, in the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, held at Iowa City, on September 17th, 1868, appears a resolution "that Dr. Peck be requested to meet this Board at 1:30 P. M. in reference to the establishment of a Medical Department in the University." Then follows the statement that he discussed the subject before the Board, and that, on motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Burnett and Black, was appointed, to investigate the matter and report next day their convictions in the premises.

On the day following they submitted a resolution "That there be, and is hereby established a Medical Department in the University" with the following chairs:—1. Surgery; 2. Anatomy; 3. Materia Medica; 4. Obstetrics; 5. Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; 6. Principles and Practice of Medicine; 7. Chemistry."

Another resolution appears to the effect, that "all fees and tuitions received from students shall enure to the benefit of the Department," and another—"Resolved—that the several Professors in said Department shall serve without compensation until such time as the Board of Trustees, or the Legislature, shall provide for the same." Then follows resolutions, in regard to the time of opening the Department, in regard to the vesting the government of the Department directly in the Faculty, but asking reports yearly of their acts and conditon, and in regard to the manner of electing professors, which latter business, at least the nomination thereof, was left to a committee with President Black as Chairman, and the whole were unanimously adopted.

Little else appears to have been done, with the exception of examining the credentials and recommendations of the several gentlemen suggested for positions in the prospective faculty, until, at a meeting held at Iowa City, June 28, 1869 when Mr. Ross offered a resolution appropriating \$3,000.00 to prepare the South Hall—"now occupied by Prof. T. S. Parvin as a dwelling" for the Medical Department, and providing that an election of gentlemen to fill the Medical chairs be held immediately, that the time of opening the new Department be left to their option, but not to be delayed beyond the fall of 1870. This was carried by a vote of eight to one, singularly enough the only dissenting vote being that of the only physician in the Board; as follows—Yeas, Merrill, Clarkson, Irish, Black, Slagle, Ross, Burnett and Hobart (8). Nays—Dr. Bulis (1).

At this meeting were elected Judge Dillon to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Peck to the Chair of Surgery, Prof. Hinrichs to the Chair of Chemistry and Dr. Farnsworth to that of



Materia Medica. On July 1st, 1869, Dr. Boucher was elected to the Chair of Anatomy.

The fees to be charged students were fixed at this meeting as follows:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Matriculation ..... | \$ 5.00 |
| Lectures .....      | 80.00   |
| Graduation .....    | 30.00   |

And the funds thereby accruing to the Department were, by a previous resolution of the Board, made to "enure to the benefit of the Department"—they were to be its only source of revenue. At a meeting held in Des Moines Dec. 22, 1869, these rates were changed "to conform to the views of the Medical Faculty", to

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Matriculation ..... | \$5.00 |
| Lectures .....      | 20.00  |
| Graduation .....    | 25.00  |

the Faculty taking the ground as expressed in their "First Annual Announcement" and reiterated many times since that "the University being an Institution, wholly sustained by endowments and state appropriations, the Board of Trustees feel that the Medical Department ought not to be conducted on a money making basis, but rather for the purpose of efficiently aiding in promoting science and diffusing knowledge; hence the fees charged by the Medical Department are merely nominal, and only for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the Institution."

At this same meeting (Dec. 22, 1869) the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence was created, Judge Dillon having been elected at a previous meeting under the impression that such a chair existed, whereas it did not. On motion of Dr. Burnett, Dr. Robertson was elected to the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dr. J. F. Kennedy, who never served in that capacity, was also elected to the Chair of Obstetrics, and Dr. Shrader to that of Diseases of Women and Children, the chair having just been created.

Dr. Peck was again invited to "come before the Board and give his views in relation to the wants and regulations of the Medical Department."

Among other points apparent as the result of these views we find the Faculty empowered by resolution to elect a Prosector to the Chair of Surgery, a Demonstrator of Anatomy, and a Curator to the Museum. On the 19th of Jan. 1870, at a meeting at Des Moines, Dr. Middleton nominated by John P. Irish, was elected to the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, and the chairs as originally created, were all filled.

At this juncture a severe blow was aimed at the embryo school by the Iowa State Medical Society, holding its eighteenth annual session at the city of Des Moines, the fourteenth General Assembly of the State in session at the same time and place. It would be less than justice not to concede that a portion of the members of



the Society, aided in this organized effort against the institution with the most honest conviction of the truth of the statements contained in the "Resolutions", but by far the majority of those so aiding were friends or graduates of the rival institution located at Keokuk, and actuated entirely by motives of a personal character. The "Resolutions" are entirely too extended for transcription here, suffice it to say that, (after a preamble detailing, the fact that this society is auxiliary to the American Medical Association—that this association was constantly giving emphatic expression to the opinion that there was pressing necessity for raising the standard of medical education and of the causes that interfere with so desirable an object—"that one of these causes was the "unnecessary multiplication of medical colleges in localities remote from facilities for hospital and clinical teaching, without teachers of experience, and forced to rely mainly upon the offer of low fees as an inducement to students to attend", that this was the prolific source from "which our country is overrun with incompetent practitioners, who bring reproach and opprobrium upon a noble and humane profession and constitute a baneful and dangerous class in the community,) it was "therefore resolved"—

1st. That this Society cannot encourage the establishment of a medical school liable to the above objections, etc.

2nd. That this Society regard the course of those members who have been active in its organization as injudicious, injurious, etc.

3rd. That the organization of this Department is totally uncalled for, and a useless expenditure of the public money.

4th. That whenever it shall become clearly necessary so to establish a school it should be located in one of the largest cities of the state, amply endowed and supplied with a full corps of experienced teachers, etc.

5th. That to secure the confidence of the profession of the State, sound and efficient teachers are indispensable, and these are more likely to be secured by the offer of a remunerative salary than by the award of positions to those who can work for least pay, etc.

6th. That a proper course to pursue in selecting a faculty would be to invite all who choose to become candidates for positions, to appear before a professional board for examination, to have their acquirements tested, etc.

7th. That the action of the Board in organizing this Department without the coöperation of the profession of the State, was uncalled for, and will tend to prevent coöperation and destroy the confidence indispensable to its usefulness and success.

8th. That Hon. H. C. Bulis, in opposing such action has evinced an appreciation of the wants of the profession and a fidelity to its interests which entitles him to the thanks of this Society and its confidence in the future.

And 9th. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be fur-



nished the Governor with the request that he will bring them before both branches of the Legislature as the expression of the Medical Society of the State.

The resolutions were discussed at great length and with considerable heat, but they passed by a tremendous vote.

The influence of such action was, of course, very decidedly apparent in the Legislature and a Bill was introduced to abolish the Department, but it was lost, and the Board, allowed to act untrammelled by any legislative enactment in the matter, continued their hearty support so that in March following the "First Annual Announcement" was circulated inviting students to the Medical Department of the Iowa State University "Students of both sexes", as in other departments of the institution, and setting forth quite an array of advantages. Six lectures were offered daily, clinics were to be held three times a week, Surgical by Prof. Peck, Medical by Prof. Robertson, and for Diseases of Women and Children by Prof. Shrader. Practical lessons in chemistry were offered by Prof. Hinrichs.

The fees were advertised as before mentioned. The text books recommended were the best of the day—Medical Jurisprudence—Wharton, Stille. Chemistry—Graham, Hinrichs, etc. Surgery—Gross, Smith, Erichsen, Miller. Anatomy—Gray, Wilson. Materia Medica—Biddle, U. S. Disp., Stille, Wood. Obstetrics—Cazeau, Hodge, Bedford, Ramsbotham. Diseases of Women—Scazoni, Thomas, Hodge, Meiss. Diseases of Children—Smith, West, Condie. Practice of Medicine—Flint, Watson, Burnett, Aitkin. Physiology—Flint, Dalton, Draper, Carpenter. Microscopic Anatomy—Flint, Beale, Robin.

The "requirements for graduation" were as usual the age of twenty-one; good moral character; the study of medicine for three years, including attendance upon two courses of lectures (five years of reputable practice considered equivalent to one course of lectures.) The necessary thesis upon some medical subject was also called for. In the meantime a lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otolology was thought desirable, and Dr. E. H. Hazen of Davenport was elected to that position, while under similar circumstances Dr. Mark Rauney, Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for Insane at Mount Pleasant, was elected Lecturer on Insanity. The dentists of the state claimed a position in the new school also, so there was added Dr. Smith, lecturer in that department.

The list of teachers complete then was as follows: Davenport—Jno. F. Dillon, Medical Jurisprudence. Iowa City—Gustavus Heinrichs, Chemistry. Davenport—W. F. Peck, Surgery. Clinton—P. J. Farnsworth, Materia Medica. Iowa City—J. H. Boucher, Anatomy. Muscatine—W. S. Robertson, Theory and Practice. Tipton—J. F. Kennedy, Obstetrics. Davenport—W. D. Middleton, Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. Iowa City—J. C. Shrader, Diseases of



Women and Children. Davenport—E. H. Hazen, Eye and Ear. Mount Pleasant—Mark Rauney, Insanity. Iowa City—P. T. Smith, Dentistry; to which were added, John North, Demonstrator of Anatomy; R. W. Pryce, Prosector to the Chair of Surgery and Curator of the Museum.

In aid of this latter, physicians of the state were earnestly requested to send morbid and healthy specimens, which would be labelled with the name of the donor.

At the first regular meeting of the Faculty, Dr. Peck was elected Dean, as slight recognition of his valuable efforts in bringing the establishment of the school to this point, a merited honor which has been yearly re-extended to him up to this time.

Lectures began in the South Hall of the University in a preliminary term beginning September 20, 1870. On that occasion President Black "in a few pertinent remarks alluded to the establishment and organization of the Medical Department and the obstacles which were thrown in the way, and of the pleasure afforded all true friends of the University that they had been overcome, and that the Department now opens with an attendance much larger than had been anticipated. He welcomed the students to the new department and invoked Divine favor in behalf of its success and usefulness", as we gather from Iowa City Tribune of that date.

Then Prof. Farnsworth (who had been appointed to the work) being absent, the Dean proceeded to deliver the opening address, which was an able effort, and was listened to with much attention, as we learn from the same source.

Prof. Hinrichs delivered the first lecture in this preliminary course on the morning of Sept. 21, 1870.

The regular course began on October 24th and ended on the first day of March 1871. During this time there was an attendance of thirty students, and the year's work was faithfully performed under very many trying circumstances. The Clinics in Medicine and Surgery were largely attended. Vivisection in the illustration of the Physiological course was extensively practised.

In short all was far in excess of the anticipations of friends, and the winter was marred by but one event of import.

About the first of January 1871 it was discovered that a recent grave containing the remains of the wife of a prominent citizen of Iowa City, had been disturbed. On search the body was seen to have been removed, and as a matter of course the new Department was immediately suspected. The institution was searched, and although the body was not found in the building, but some considerable distance in the country, hidden in a haystack, the offices of the institution were constantly subjected to criticism and suspicion, and in obedience to the popular clamor, Dr. Boucher, Professor of Anatomy resigned, and his resignation was accepted Feb. 27, 1871.



His position was afterwards taken by Dr. E. F. Clapp of Washington who was formally elected in June 1872.

The first commencement occurred in the chapel of the University on the evening of March 1st, 1871, in the presence of an immense gathering of the citizens of Iowa City, the Board of Regents (a newly acquired title of the controlling Board) and the Medical Faculty occupying the platform. President Black presided.

Isaac L. Potter of Mount Pleasant was the valedictorian of the class, and his address was one of exceeding merit, and fitting tribute to the Board who had established and supported the new institution. His allusions to the Board were responded to by Hon. A. S. Kipell, at that time Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, who was followed by Prof. Robertson in an address in behalf of the Faculty. A banquet at the Clinton House terminated the program, and the school won many warm friends on the occasion. The graduates were three in number, Isaac L. Potter of Mount Pleasant, N. H. Tulloss of Iowa City, and H. R. Page of Western. Just prior to this commencement occurred the resignation of Dr. Black, an event causing the deepest regret among all true friends of the University, though undoubtedly inuring to his personal benefits, he being called to a more profitable field of labor near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On the day of commencement the Board elected in his place Dr. George Thacher of Waterloo, who has continued to fill the position with great credit up to the present time (1876).

Few young schools may be said to have been so widely advertised in terms both friendly and otherwise, mostly otherwise, as this one during its first course of instruction.

A gastric juice dog (with gastric fistula tube for digestion experiments) furnished the text for perhaps the first series of remarks which were copied extensively all over the country. Then the fact of the presence of ladies in the class, especially their pursuing the study of Practical Anatomy in company with the male students, was severely commented upon and as strongly commended, and lastly the resurrection case at Iowa City produced a war of words, especially among the State papers, that continued for months. Altogether the existence of the school was heralded abroad in a very emphatic and energetic manner. Friends, it may be safely said, increased very rapidly during this winter and the school was accordingly much stronger when the second course of lectures began.

The corps of teachers remained the same with the exception of Dr. Boucher whose resignation has been previously noted. The regular course began after a preliminary term of two weeks, with two lectures a day, on the 11th of October 1871. The Inaugural address on the occasion was delivered by Dr. Middleton, and the course opened with some fifty students, a number which gradually increased until seventy-one (71) were enrolled.



The most pleasing feature of the winter was the passage, after much opposition, of the largest appropriation as yet granted the University by the legislature—approximately \$55,000, and the defeat, in such passage of a bill which had been introduced to abolish the Medical Department thereof. This gave all friends of the school reason to hope that it would now be established upon a sound basis, and their hopes were fulfilled in the granting of liberal sums by the Board of Regents at its June meeting in 1872, for the purchase of books and instruments, and the affixing of a salary of \$900 to each full chair. The lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology was to receive \$300, the lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence \$200, and the lecturer on Insanity \$100. A salary of \$100 was also affixed to the position of Prosector to the Chair of Surgery, and the recompense of the Demonstrator of Anatomy was a fixed proportion of the fees paid in the dissecting room. This was afterward changed to a salary of \$250. The term ended with a commencement of great brilliancy at which two ladies and fourteen gentlemen received the degree of the institution, as follows:—

|                           |                 |              |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Mrs. Anna A. Shepherd,    | M. W. Lilly,    |              |
| Mrs. Isabel G. Whitfield, | Wm. H. Nichols, |              |
| Samuel M. Barnes,         | C. O. Paquin,   |              |
| J. B. Charlton,           | B. H. Reynolds, |              |
| J. W. Davis,              | F. B. H. Wing,  |              |
| Nathan Hunt,              | C. L. Webber,   |              |
| John M. Jennings,         | T. H. Barnes,   | } ad eundem. |
| John H. Kulp,             | Jesse Holmes,   |              |

The class this year had been subjected to a very thorough examination in public, conducted by the Professors in the presence of an Examining Committee composed of members of the Iowa State Medical Society, the examination lasting two days, and all the candidates passed being considered by both Committee and Faculty as fully entitled to the honor. The Committee was composed as follows:—

Dr. J. Williamson, Ottumwa, Chairman; Dr. J. Gamble, Le-Claire; Dr. J. R. Gorrell, Newton; Dr. J. M. Robertson, Muscatine; Dr. O. Burbank, Waverly. The valedictory address was delivered by F. B. H. Wing, and the address for the faculty by Hon. James T. Lane of Davenport. We find that on this occasion the picture of the President, Dr. Thacher, done by Henderson in his usual masterly manner, was presented to the University through Mr. Lane by the students of the Medical Department, that Gov. Carpenter accepted in a neat speech in which he said the “artist had flattered his subject”; that Dr. Thacher made an inspiring speech to the graduates on the presentation of diplomas, that the whole party adjourned to the Clinton House where a banquet, speech making, etc. engaged their attention till late in the night.



During the summer vacation some changes in the corps took place—John North, Demonstrator, being replaced by Dr. J. B. Charlton one of the most promising graduates of the school, and the two chairs of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children were merged into one and entrusted to Prof. Shrader. Deminick Bradley, the first janitor had shown himself full of treason during the resurrection case of a year prior, and his place was filled by Wm. Green who has occupied it ever since, and than whom no medical school ever had a better.

The third regular course was inaugurated on October 23rd, 1872, by an address by the Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Clapp, and seventy students appeared for instruction. Dr. Kulp of Muscatine was selected by the Dental Society this year as the lecturer in that branch. The term closed by a commencement on March 5th, 1873, at which thirty-one (31) of the class (twenty-eight gentlemen and three ladies) received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, as follows:

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Charles H. Andrews, | O. D. Taft,          |
| B. S. Louthan,      | L. P. Eckels,        |
| H. E. W. Barnes,    | H. H. Viersen,       |
| N. W. Mountain,     | W. B. Evans,         |
| Wm. O. Blain,       | Wm. M. Glenney,      |
| C. H. Preston,      | J. A. White,         |
| Frank Bucham,       | J. W. Hanna,         |
| J. C. Robertson,    | Miss M. A. Cleaves,  |
| Henry L. Bawden,    | W. M. Hilton,        |
| Charles Reiterman,  | Mrs. Rilla Hay,      |
| B. F. Carmichael,   | J. W. Hempstead,     |
| James Scott,        | Mrs. Jane A Preston, |
| D. C. Cook,         | W. H. Koogler,       |
| H. N. Sill,         | J. A. Lee,           |
| L. B. Eberley,      | C. E. Lee.           |
| T. R. Ward,         |                      |

The valedictorian of the class was Wm. M. Glenney, and the address for the Faculty was delivered by Dr. J. Williamson of Ottumwa, President of the State Medical Society.

The examinations had been conducted this year by the following gentlemen:—

Dr. N. Steel, Fairfield, Chairman; Dr. O. Burbank, Waverly; Dr. J. A. Ladd, Buckingham; Dr. A. S. Maxwell, Davenport; Dr. J. C. Blackburn, Fort Madison; Dr. D. Schofield, Washington; Dr. W. H. Baxter, Wilton; Dr. J. R. Dosh, Stuart; Dr. A. B. Bowen, Maquoketa; Dr. W. C. Schultz, Marengo; Dr. J. W. Smith, Charles City, Secretary, who seemed very highly pleased with the marked proficiency displayed by the class and took occasion so to say in a communication to the Board of Regents at their meeting.

Application was made to the Board this year for the use of



the "Mechanic's Institute", a large brick building standing in the midst of a square, and belonging to the University property, and situated only two blocks from the campus for hospital purposes and the request of the Faculty was granted. The order of the Sisters of Mercy, having another institution of the kind in successful operation near Davenport, expressed a willingness to conduct the new hospital, and the citizens of Iowa City subscribed liberally towards the remodelling and fitting up of the structure, until we see notice that on Oct. 23, 1873, immediately after the inaugural address in the fourth regular course, which was delivered by Prof. Shrader, the faculty repaired to the hospital building, where Sister Superior M. Borromed, since deceased and sincerely lamented by all connected with the institution, conducted them about the building, showing them a wonderfully improved house with about twenty beds, all in the neat and clean order usually found under the Sisters' regime, and a large and airy amphitheatre capable of seating 250 students.

The Hospital Board was organized as follows:

#### Consulting Board.

##### Physicians.

W. S. Robertson,  
P. J. Farnsworth,  
W. D. Middleton,  
Gustavus Hinrichs.

##### Surgeons,

W. F. Peck,  
E. H. Hazen,  
J. B. Charlton,  
A. C. Moon.

#### Attending Board.

##### Physicians.

J. C. Shrader,  
T. S. Mahan,  
J. A. Lee.

##### Surgeons.

E. F. Clapp,  
B. F. Graham,  
R. W. Pryce.

Dr. Shrader was elected President and Dr. Clapp Secretary.

In this fourth year the number of students aggregated sixty-five, of whom seven were ladies.

The hospital did good service there being a large clinic universally on clinic days, so that probably some three hundred various cases were presented in the aggregated clinics. The commencement occurred on March 4th, 1874, twenty-three gentlemen and two ladies receiving the degree, as follows:

F. W. Achilles,  
A. R. Allen,  
W. H. Archer,  
G. P. Bower,  
A. T. Conley,  
J. M. Glasgow,  
G. P. Johnston,

James McNutt,  
H. J. Nimthorn,  
M. B. Moon,  
J. L. Martyn,  
George P. Neal,  
M. Riordan,  
E. H. Shaffer,



George M. Keller,  
W. S. Keller,  
R. E. Kuhn,  
C. B. Kimball,  
George M. Kerns, Jr.  
Jno. W. Lauder,

J. H. Wait,  
C. F. Waldron,  
V. S. Wilcox,  
Miss Lizzie Hess,  
Miss Rebecca Hanna.

The valedictory address was delivered by M. Riordan, and the address for the Faculty by Senator D. N. Cooley of Dubuque.

The following Examining Committee did very faithful work:

Dr. H. C. Bulis, Decorah, Chairman; Dr. T. J. Caldwell, Adel; Dr. J. W. Gustine, Panora; Dr. B. F. Graham, Iowa City; Dr. J. P. Gruwell, Oskaloosa; Dr. D. W. Crouse, Waterloo; Dr. H. Ristine, Cedar Rapids.

Dr. Bulis as chairman of this committee, awarded the prizes which had this year been offered by several members of the Faculty for meritorious work in various branches; and much interest was manifested during commencement and by the press of the state, afterwards, in the fact that the first prize was awarded to a lady—Miss Rebecca Hanna—for a beautiful dissection of the arm and hand.

The day of commencement this year, an alumni association was formed for the usual purpose of such organizations, and Dr. N. H. Tullos of the first graduating class, elected President. Four of the graduates were chosen to present papers at the next annual meeting, and all alumni were earnestly requested to aid in securing a complete list of the graduates of the school with their address and history.

The fifth regular course was inaugurated in an address by Prof. Hinrichs, in the laboratory on the 21st of October, 1874. A very large class was present which increased slightly until a total of ninety-four students appeared for instruction—the largest class as yet congregated in the institution, with the largest number of ladies as yet appearing, eight. The increase in numbers began to make the very meager accommodations sadly noticeable in lack of ventilation, etc., and the Board was earnestly requested to improve in that particular which they always were willing, but not able to accomplish.

Dr. I. P. Wilson of Burlington, as last year, appeared as representative of the State Dental Society, to lecture in that branch.

Commencement occurred March 3rd, 1875, with a total of twenty graduates, on this occasion all gentlemen. The Examining Committee spoke highly of the proficiency of the class and recommended every one for the degree.

#### **Examining Committee.**

Dr. E. W. Clark, Grinnell, Chairman; Dr. B. F. Kierulf, Marshalltown; Dr. H. M. Dean, Muscatine; Dr. J. J. Tomson, Davenport,



Dr. G. R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids; Dr. W. E. Frazer, Washington;  
Dr. J. M. Knott, Sioux City.

The class was as follows:

|                    |                    |                |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A. O. Williams,    | D. Handel,         |                |
| J. Ballard,        | J. H. Hudgin,      |                |
| D. C. Bice,        | T. D. Longher,     |                |
| P. M. Bracelin,    | John Shepherd,     |                |
| S. J. Bridenstine, | C. L. Teats,       |                |
| S. A. Campbell,    | W. S. Townsend,    |                |
| E. P. Case,        | Geo. E. Barth,     | } ad<br>eundem |
| E. W. Doolittle,   | Geo. O. Morgridge, |                |
| S. F. Goodman,     | Wm. Young,         |                |
| A. G. Gorrell,     |                    |                |

The honorary degree was conferred on Dr. Geo. W. Hall, Professor of Physiology in St. Louis Medical College, Missouri.

A. O. Williams delivered the valedictory, and the address for the Faculty was delivered by Gov. C. C. Carpenter. A pleasant reunion was held at the Clinton House, immediately after the exercises in the chapel.

The sixth regular course began on October 20th, 1875, in an inaugural address by Prof. F. J. Farnsworth, after which a cradle for his first baby, was presented him by the class in a humorous speech by Mr. Fitzgerald. Prof. Farnsworth recommended the cradle institution to the kindly attention of them all and escaped very beautifully. The largest number of students as yet enrolled sought the advantage of the school, ninety-two gentlemen and nine ladies, a total of one hundred and one.

The hospital contributed more this year to the instruction of the class than in any former winter, and everything passed off with remarkable success. A change had been made the year previous, in regard to the election of valedictorian; the matter had been formerly left to the class and was now decided by the Faculty. Another change took place; Dr. Hazen, Ophthalmologist and Otologist, having opened an infirmary in Davenport, sought notoriety through the newspapers in an immense cut of the building, which offensive cut, as being derogatory to his dignity as a teacher, and clearly against the Code of Ethics, he was requested to remove from the public prints. Refusing this, among other reasons, caused the election of Dr. C. M. Hobby of Wilton in his place. The department of Eye and Ear suffered nothing by the change, indeed many warm encomiums upon the movement were volunteered by the students and the lecturers were certainly excellent.

The commencement occurred on the evening of March 1st, 1876. Frank A. Xauten delivered the valedictory address and that for the Faculty was delivered by the Governor, S. J. Kirkwood, at this time a newly elected U. S. Senator. His effort was undoubtedly of much



benefit to the University, the Legislature being at the time in session, and an appropriation bill hanging in their hands.

The graduates were as follows:

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| J. A. Brown,    | Abner McGrew,          |
| L. L. Butler,   | J. S. Ormiston,        |
| Wm. Fitzgerald, | O. P. Thompson,        |
| Zach Fuller,    | F. W. Ward,            |
| C. Gray,        | F. A. Xauten,          |
| R. J. Hart,     | G. W. Jounkin,         |
| W. J. Holenan,  | Miss C. A. Atkinson,   |
| Wm. B. Ketner,  | Miss S. J. Braunwarth, |
| C. W. Manker,   | Mrs. A. D. King,       |
| Jeffrey Martin, | Miss Jennie McCowen,   |
| Albert Morsman, | Mrs. F. E. Williams.   |

(A total of twenty-two, of whom five were ladies.)

It is safe to say that no previous Examining Committee did as faithful work as the one of this year composed as follows:

Dr. A. B. Ireland, Camanche, Chairman; Dr. J. M. Knott, Sioux City; Dr. Jno. Emmert, Atlantic; Dr. I. H. Phillips, Monticello; Dr. L. J. Alleman, Boone; Dr. A. A. Noyes, Mason City; Dr. S. W. Huff, Sigourney; Dr. S. B. Chase, Osage; Dr. A. P. McCulloch, Brooklyn; Dr. W. A. Chapman, Marshalltown; Dr. Chas. W. Lothrop, Lyons.

These gentlemen in a report to the Board of Regents, gave a highly flattering testimonial to the work done in the school, complimented very highly the present graduating class, earnestly requested the Board to furnish more ample accommodations for the rapidly increasing classes, and cordially gave their endorsement to the work of the institution.

The alumni meeting was large and enthusiastic, and Dr. Preston of Davenport read a most able paper on the philosophy of disease.

The winter was marred by but one untoward circumstance. Homeopathic petitions to the Legislature asking for a representation of that sect (so called) in the school, all winter threatened trouble similar to that which had last year been precipitated upon the Michigan Medical Department, and the affair culminated in the passage, in March, of an act establishing a Homeopathic Department and appropriating \$4100, for the purpose, two chairs being contemplated, to be simply added to the present department. The appropriation for the entire University was \$47,457.

The announcement or annual circular for the seventh session is now (June 5, 1867) almost ready for distribution. The roster is as follows: 77

George Thacher, President.

Jno. F. Dillon, M. D., L. L. D., Davenport, U. S. Circuit Court, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.



Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Iowa City, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

W. F. Peck, M. D., Davenport, Dean. Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

P. J. Farnsworth, M. D., Clinton, Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of Children.

W. S. Robertson, M. D., Muscatine, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

J. C. Shrader, Iowa City, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

W. D. Middleton, Davenport, Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

E. F. Clapp, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. Secretary of Faculty.

C. M. Hobby, M. D., Wilton, Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.

Mark Rauney, M. D. (Sup't Iowa Hosp. for Insane at Mt. Pleasant.) Lecturer on Insanity.

I. P. Wilson, D. D. S., Burlington, Lecturer on Dental Surgery.

J. B. Charlton, M. D., Clear Lake, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

R. W. Pryce, M. D., Iowa City, Assistant to the Chair of Surgery.

W. C. Preston, B. Ph., Iowa City, Assistant in Chemistry.

E. H. Shaeffer, M. D., Curator Museum.

Wm. Green, Janitor.

The school during its short life has done good work. It has graduated a total of 117 students, only two of whom, one an ad eundem graduate, have ever brought any discredit on the diploma; its influence has secured the passage of the only laws that have been passed in Iowa for years, having any bearing on the profession—viz. a law regulating dissection and providing what subjects may be taken, a law allowing expert fees in courts of justice, and, last winter, the law creating a school for feeble-minded children, mainly through the hard work of Professor Robertson.

It has constantly held in view the hope that before long the standard of medical education might be elevated by insisting on a preliminary examination of its students, and by extending the length of the course of study, and its teachers have always believed and do now firmly believe that it is to endowed schools like this, especially in the interior of the country, that the profession must look for any material progress in the standard of education, and not to schools whose funds depend entirely upon the number of their graduates. Notwithstanding this seeming axiom it is wonderful to relate that the State Medical Society in session in Des Moines, in February, memorialized the Legislature to the effect that the profession did not desire appropriations of public moneys for professional edu-



cation, and indirectly through the influence of the Keokuk faction, aided the move of the homeopaths toward the establishment of their special claims. There is no prophesying the effect of this homeopathic complication upon the future of the school (the Michigan embroglio of late seeming threatening enough), but if the cloud passes it is more than certain that the progress of this Medical Department will be constant, towards high standard, thoroughness and largely practical teaching of the science of Medicine.

The mode of teaching might be here stated:

1st. There are five lectures (exclusive of clinics) each day, each one hour long. The students are examined for a few minutes upon the previous lecture in the same branch. Advanced students are called upon to diagnose, at the clinics, and to prescribe for patients. All kinds of surgical operations are performed by advanced students, upon the cadaver, in the presence of the class, and under the direction of the Professor of Surgery. Private instruction is furnished in almost all branches. Tickets as internes are issued to advanced students, in regular sequence, so that all have an opportunity of visiting and dressing patients in company with the attendant at the hospital.

Practical Anatomy is thoroughly taught and material generally abundant. In the chemical laboratory there are courses in Analysis, Urine Analysis, and Pure Toxicology, specially arranged for the students of the medical class. And last but not least, the advantages of being in a University town and coming in contact almost perforce with some three or four hundred other young men and women engaged in literary professional studies, with all the societies for mutual improvement which usually spring up in such soil, is not to be forgotten. The Literary Department, the Law Department, and the Medical Department in this manner mutually stimulate and encourage to endeavor and the effect is far from anything but beneficial.

June 6, 1876.

#### **Tama County.**

An epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in Tama County in the fall of 1868. There were about fifty cases, of which six proved fatal in the population of 1500. A large fall of rain occurred this year saturating the ground, flooding the low lands and filling the cellars.

An epidemic of intermittent fever occurred in the fall of 1872, extending back twelve miles from the Iowa river upon the highlands, attacking almost every family alike without reference to location or acclimatization. The summer was very wet and the autumn very hot.

The effect of cultivation of the soil on diseases seems to be that diseases which originate from malarial poisons are probably diminished while diseases having origin in poisons which have the power of reproducing themselves in the system are increased as typhoid fever and erysipelas.



The practicing physicians of Tama County number 23 of which 9 have diplomas and 14 have no diplomas.

Classification: Regulars, 13; Eclectics, 8; Homeopaths, 2; (1876.)

### **Surgery.**

There have been three amputations made in this county (1876), two of the leg and one of the thigh. The amputation through the thigh was made by J. C. Rogers, M. D., formerly of Toledo, Tama County. One the amputations of the leg was made by Samuel Thompson, M. D. Toledo, and Dr. Mansfield, Cedar Rapids. The other amputation of the leg at the junction of the middle with the lower third was made by Wm. Corns M. D., Tama City. All these cases recovered.

### **Warren County.**

The Warren County Medical Association was organized in July 1869 with seven members. Present membership 14, (1876). Meetings quarterly.

Among the pioneer physicians may be mentioned the name of Dr. M. A. Dashielle of Hartford, Iowa, State Senator to 15th and 16th General Assembly, Dr. C. B. Lake, Indianola, Surgeon 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., Dr. C. W. Davis, Indianola, Surgeon 34th Iowa Vol. Inf., Dr. J. D. McCleary, Indianola, Ass't. Surgeon, 34th Iowa Vol. Inf.

Intermittent and remittent fevers were quite prevalent in the early settlement of the county, but for several years these diseases have not existed to any considerable extent except along the valleys of the three large streams that traverse the country from west to east.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis prevailed in the north-eastern portions of the county during the winter of 1872-73.

Puerperal fever prevailed as an epidemic in the northern portion of this county in the winter and spring of 1873.

The influence of the cultivation of the soil upon disease has been to greatly diminish the number of cases of intermittent fever.

The number of practicing physicians is 38, of which 26 are regulars, 14 have diplomas and 12 have no diplomas.

### **Wapello County. (1876).**

Wapello County as a part of the territory of Iowa, was opened for settlement in 1843. For some years it remained but thinly populated. The prevailing diseases were intermittent and typho-malarial fevers, acute pulmonary and intestinal affections, with occasional epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, and erysipelas.

A well organized medical society has been maintained with regular monthly meetings for seven years past, embracing in its membership nearly all the regular physicians of the county.

### **Pioneer Physicians.**

The physicians of the first decade were Dr. C. C. Warden, Dr. J. C. Ware now of Fairfield, Dr. Comstock, and some others of less



note. Dr. Warden remains a citizen of this county to the present time. (1876) After twelve years of extensive practice of medicine and surgery in which he was always true to his profession and personal honor Dr. Warden gave up his profession and engaged in merchandizing. His strong common sense, extensive acquirements, large experience in business affairs, his public spirit, and ample means have placed him at the head of the men of influence in Wapello County. At the present time he is one of the trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The leading physicians of the second decade were Dr. A. D. Wood whose death occurred in 1863, Dr. W. L. Orr who for the four years just past was mayor of the city of Ottumwa, Drs. S. B. Thrall, T. J. Douglas, J. C. Hensey, J. Williamson, A. R. Weir of Agency City, and A. C. Olney of Chillicothe.

In 1847 occurred a severe and fatal epidemic of erysipelas and puerperal fever. At a later period in 1871-72 occurred another epidemic of puerperal fever with accompanying cases of scarlet fever.

The population of Wapello County is 22,261. The number of educated practicing physicians in this county is 25. Of these, two are homeopaths and one is eclectic; the remainder regular; also one female practitioner, a graduate of Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia.

The surgical operations of which mention might be made are:  
Ovariectomy in 1872 by J. Williamson. Recovery.

Vesico-vaginal fistula in 1874 by J. Williamson, Successful.

Ovariectomy in 1873 by J. C. Hensey. Death.

In the allotment of Providence it was reserved for Ottumwa, the county seat of Wapello County, to be the location of what is known throughout the country as Paul Caster's Infirmary. It was started in 1858 by one Paul Caster and has remained under his management ever since with such hired assistants as have been found necessary. (He is fifty years old, corpulent, coarse and uncouth in his physique, without education or knowledge of the world gained by travel, and with a defective articulation, rendering it difficult for a stranger to understand his speech but with a fair share of natural sense and shrewdness.) This man publicly gave out that to him was communicated the divine apostolic gift of healing the sick by the "laying on of hands" and rubbing of the affected parts. This claim of supernatural power has lately been added a claim to the so-called magnetic forces. Thus equipped, this infirmary which was started eight years ago without money or influential friends, has become the resort of invalids from all parts of our common country. The capacity of the infirmary is 100 rooms with accommodations for at least 150 patients. The net profit of rubbing for the year 1895 is reported at \$16,000. The



receipts arising from the hotel department are not included in these figures. J. Williamson.

### **Washington County.**

Washington County is very similar in its general topography to the State at large. There is a general slope from the northwest to the southeast corner with English River on the north and Skunk River on the south, while Crooked Creek—a long stream reaching nearly across the county, at times dry—is about midway between these rivers, all three having a general southeast course. Along these streams there is found considerable bottom and swamp land, much of which is subject to periodical overflows, which has always been deemed a fertile cause of sickness, especially in the autumn months when malarial disease prevails somewhat extensively.

### **Pioneer Physicians.**

Dr. Samuel Mealey settled in Washington County in the year of 1840. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and had served as a surgeon in the army during the war of 1812. He died in the county in 1871 of old age. Dr. Mealey educated two sons in the profession—William and Thomas. The former was distinguished for his ability but died in the prime of life at Des Moines in 1864. The latter still lives at Pleasant Plain in Jefferson County, engaged in an extensive practice. (1876).

Dr. Cleaver and Dr. Lefler also came to Washington County about the year 1840. The former moved to Columbus City in Louisa County near which place he died 12 or 15 years since. The latter died in Washington, Iowa, in 1843.

Dr. W. H. Rousseau and Dr. Wm. McClelland came to Washington, the former in 1844, the latter the next year; both are still engaged in active practice in this place. (1876).

Dr. O. H. Prizer settled in Brighton in 1845 where he still lives in the full enjoyment of his faculties and the confidence of his patrons. (1876).

### **Epidemic Disease.**

In 1853 Brighton, a town of about 500 inhabitants, situated on the bluff just south of Skunk River, was visited by cholera. Thirty-six cases occurred with a fatality of 75 per cent.

In 1853 occurred an epidemic of puerperal erysipelas especially at Richmond and its vicinity in the north part of the county and close to the English River. It is reported as having been very fatal and was apparently brought from Illinois by a family who came on a visit, and was undoubtedly carried from case to case by accoucheurs. An unusual number of cases of erysipelas have occurred during several seasons since the settlement of this county, but never save in the above instance, prevailed as an epidemic.

During the autumn and winter of 1864-1865 diphtheria was





DR. JOSEPH McKEE



DR. WM. McCLELLAND



DR. SAM'L MARSHALL



DR. J. R. BURROUGHS.



DR. W. F. RODMAN



DR. W. H. ROUSSEAU



quite prevalent, and although for a time quite fatal, yet at no time did it arise to the dignity of an epidemic save in some very limited localities.

### Endemic Disease.

About the year 1845 while the county was being rapidly settled, almost every inhabitant had some form of malarial disease. The endemic influence of malarial diseases are felt every few years, no location appearing to be entirely exempt.

There are no mineral waters in this county.

The number of practicing physicians in Washington County (1876) is 35, of whom 21 have diplomas and 14 have no diplomas. Regulars 29, of which 21 have diplomas. Irregulars 14.

### Surgery.

The capital operations in surgery performed in this county are tabulated as correctly as possible, as follows:—(1876).

Strangulated hernia—4 times—2 deaths.

Cancer of breast—excised—6 times—3 deaths.

Trephining cranium—3 times—1 death.

Excision of large tumor—5 times—1 death.

Amputation of leg or foot—6 times—3 deaths.

Amputation of arm or hand—3 times—no deaths.

Excision of part of humerus—2 times—no death.

Lithotomy—one time—no death.

D. Scofield, M. D.

### Addenda.

Dr. W. F. Rodman was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 20th, 1817. His family moved to Zanesville, Ohio, when he was one year old.

He was a graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio and The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1852.

He practiced at Martinsburg, Ohio until 1856 when he came to Washington, Iowa, where he continued to practice his profession until his death, March 31st, 1882.



DR. A. S. COWDEN

Dr. Horace Carley located in Brighton in 1839, dying there the same year.

Dr. William McClelland, in the '40s, on account of the high price of quinine, began the use of Fowler's solution in malaria. His early success with this remedial substitute proved a veritable godsend to the early physician. Dr. McClelland was the ideal family physician careful, tactful, conscientious, abreast of the times, his sunny and cherry disposition a blessing in the sick room. He was permitted



to continue in active practice until the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. E. C. Chapman read medicine in the office of Drs. McKee and Fraser in Washington in 1863-5, attending Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1866-7, practiced a few years and graduated in 1878. Later he entered the service of the Santa Fe railroad. Since 1893, he has had charge of the Santa Fe hospital in Ft. Madison. His death occurred in 1913.



**DR. O. H. PRIZER**

Dr. W. H. Rousseau was born in Kentucky in 1816, came to Washington, Iowa, in 1884, read medicine under Dr. W. B. Stone, graduated from Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, and married Electa Atwood in 1845. Practiced in Washington until his death in 1893. An able physician, a true friend.

Dr. James R. Burroughs was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. Engaged in medical practice in this county in 1865 and continued so for thirty-five years, dying of pneumonia in 1900.

Dr. Burroughs was one of our best known practitioners, a merry, witty man, a cheerful man in adversity, a hater of sham and pretension, his friends were legion. In early life a successful athlete, in later life he devoted much attention to his fine horses. He lives in the memory of his friends.



**DR. DARIUS SCHOFIELD**

Dr. W. D. Crawford began practice in Illinois in 1876, came to Crawfordsville in 1882, where he died in 1885.

Dr. Joseph Decker Miles was born in Maine in 1825. After a common school education, he received his medical degree from Bowdoin College in 1853. He soon came to Iowa, reaching Crawfordsville with but one dollar left. Here he practiced until he entered army service. Commissioned a first lieutenant in the 11th Iowa, (Crocker's Brigade), wounded at Shiloh, re-enlisted as surgeon, following the victorious Union army until the close

of the war in 1865. Dr. Miles was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1868-70; he was in the Iowa senate from 1872 to 1876; a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1875.



**DR. J. D. MILES**

He returned to active practice in 1876. In 1883 he moved to Nebraska where he died in 1894. His widow still resides at Schuyler, Neb. A man with a gruff exterior and unsocial disposition, but withal a man of noble heart, well liked when well known, one who still lives in the minds of his friends.

Dr. J. C. Boice graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk and located in Ainsworth in 1874, moving to Washington in 1890.

Dr. J. H. Hull graduated from the same school and also of Bellevue, located in Ainsworth in 1875, moving to Washington in 1892.

Dr. E. R. Jenkins also graduated from Keokuk school and located at West Chester in 1874, moving to Washington in 1885. He was associated with Dr. Scofield until the death of the latter. Dr. Scofield was president of the Iowa State Medical Society in 1882.

Other early practitioners of the county were Drs. W. E. Fraser, J. C. Robertson, W. R. Adair, H. Cushman, D. S. McConaughy, W. B. Ott, T. W. Bennett, J. G. Henderson, G. C. Wallace, S. P. Eckles, J. J. Rousseau and R. F. Parsons. There were some others but the complete data is not now available.

The Washington County Medical Society was organized in Washington in May, 1873. A constitution was adopted at the meeting in Brighton on September 3, 1873. In attendance at this meeting as charter members were Drs. W. E. Fraser, Darius Scofield, W. H. Rousseau, J. J. Rousseau, S. P. Eckles, Wm. McClelland, H. Cushman, J. R. Burroughs and J. C. Robertson.

May 26, 1875, a called meeting was held to discuss the advisability of organizing a district society. At this meeting were Drs. McClelland, McCandless, Prizer, Miles, Scofield, Cushman, Brice, McWilliams, McFarland, J. J. Rousseau and Fraser. Dr. Scofield was authorized to issue a call to the physicians of the counties of Washingeon, Louisa, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk and Muscatine. Later the counties of Lee, Henry and Des Moines were included. The Southeastern Medical Society was organized in Washington June 23, 1875. The second article of the constitution declared it to be an organization "To promote investigation in medicine in all its departments and general good fellowship between its members."

**DR. NELSON VAN PATTEN**

C. A. Boice





C. A. BOICE, M. D.  
Washington



## Woodbury, Plymouth, Cherokee, Ida, and Sac Counties.

Prior to 1876.

Medicine in Woodbury and the adjoining counties cannot boast of an eventful history, as but a brief period has elapsed since the settlement of this portion of the State began. The attention of the citizen, including the representatives of the medical profession, has been so largely devoted to the work of developing the country, and advancing their pecuniary interests, that science in most of its departments has been permitted to fall behind. The same is undoubtedly true of the frontier everywhere, since the field of labor in a new country is not calculated to attract the truly scientific physician who loves his profession and makes its upbuilding the work of his life. Hence pioneer physicians are usually composed of two classes, viz. 1st, physicians well qualified who have adopted frontier life for the purpose of speculation, and who practice medicine incidentally. 2nd, physicians so poorly qualified that they cannot maintain themselves in the face of intelligent competition. Neither of these classes contribute to the fund of scientific knowledge or maintenance of professional honor or dignity. The truth of these statements is attested by the fact that in all this northwestern region of Iowa there are no recorded facts bearing upon the subject of medicine which antedate the year 1870. The first settlement in this section of the State was made in 1848. Sioux City was founded in 1854 by Dr. John K. Cook who still resides here. (1876) The population increased steadily but rather slowly until 1865, since then the growth of the city and country has been rapid.

### Medical Society.

The "Sioux City Medical Society" was organized in November 1872 with eight members. At present the membership is eight, one having withdrawn and one new member recently added. The regular meetings were held monthly for a time, but it soon became evident that the monthly meetings were too frequent, and the time of meeting was changed to quarterly. The change proved salutary, as there is a decided improvement in attendance, more interest taken in the proceedings of the society and better preparations on the part of those appointed to read papers or present reports.

J. M. Knott, M. D.

### Pioneer Physicians.

Dr. John K. Cook the founder of Sioux City, settled in Woodbury County in 1855 and has held various offices of civil trust in town and county.

Dr. A. M. Hunk, since deceased, came to this county in 1855 or 56, and was prominently identified with the history and development of Sioux City, more especially with municipal and educational interests. He was a Surgeon of Volunteers during the Rebellion.



Dr. Saville came about the same time as Dr. Hunk. He was then a young man just commencing the practice of medicine and afterwards became prominent in his profession, and in positions of civil trust. He was Surgeon of Volunteers during the Rebellion.

Dr. Justus Townsend, a very judicious man in his profession, and of recognized ability, now an honored resident of Springfield, Ill., engaged in practice. Dr. Townsend was Surgeon of Volunteers during the Rebellion.

Dr. F. A. Wilmans, an able practitioner, was another pioneer physician of Woodbury County.

Dr. Wm. R. Smith came to Sioux City in the summer of 1856, has been supervisor of the Board of Enrollment for the 6th Congressional District, receiver of U. S. Land Office for the last ten years, school director of the Independent School District of Sioux City, Surgeon of Volunteers during the Rebellion, and has been Mayor of Sioux City, etc.

Wm. R. Smith, M. D.

Very little endemic influence has been observed in these counties.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared as an epidemic in this locality in a very fatal form in the fall of 1862, and was more or less prevalent for a year or more.

An epidemic of diphtheria occurred in Woodbury County in October 1873 and continued until March 1874. The number of cases has been estimated at four hundred. There were about thirty deaths. At the time it was in progress and during the preceding summer, very extensive excavations of earth were being made in cutting and grading streets, and it has been suggested that this may have stood in a causative relation. The majority of cases were mild in character and so far as we can learn, the fatal cases were due to invasion of the trachea by exudation. There may have been a few however who died from exhaustion due to the invasion of the poison.

Capillary bronchitis was epidemic over a large range of country in the northwest during February, March and April 1874; duration six to twelve days. Several cases were fatal.

Nothing whatever has been done by local authorities to supply any lack of proper legislation on the part of the State with reference to the regulation of the practice of medicine.

The present population of Woodbury County is 9000. The number of physicians is 17 males, of which 13 have diplomas and 4 have no diplomas.

#### Classification. (Graduates)

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Regulars . . . . .   | 11 |
| Homeopaths . . . . . | 1  |
| Eclectics . . . . .  | 1  |



## Classification. (Non-Graduates.)

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Regulars .....    | 2 |
| Homeopaths .....  | 1 |
| Nondescript ..... | 1 |

Plymouth County has a population of 4000. Number of practicing physicians 6. Regulars, all graduates 3.

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Homeopaths, (not a graduate) .....  | 1 |
| Eclectic, (not a graduate) .....    | 1 |
| Nondescript, (not a graduate) ..... | 1 |

With reference to the counties of Cherokee, Ida, and Sac, we cannot make a satisfactory report in any particular. There are, however, two regular physicians (graduates) in the town of Cherokee, and two irregular, one of whom is homeopathic. As far as can be ascertained, there are no other regular physicians in the counties named, and only three or four irregulars.

J. M. Knott, M. D.

The following statistics have been collected from the 23 counties from which reports have been received.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Population .....                      | 448,942 |
| Number of practicing physicians ..... | 598     |
| Males .....                           | 581     |
| Females .....                         | 17      |
| Graduates .....                       | 367     |
| Non-graduates .....                   | 231     |
| Regulars .....                        | 428     |
| Eclectics .....                       | 72      |
| Homeopaths .....                      | 60      |
| Electricians .....                    | 1       |
| Thompsonians .....                    | 3       |
| Spiritualists .....                   | 2       |
| Oculists .....                        | 2       |
| Nondescript .....                     | 34      |

## Surgical Operations.

|                                      |    |             |
|--------------------------------------|----|-------------|
| Amputation of Thigh .....            | 38 | Mortality 7 |
| Amputation of Leg .....              | 38 | Mortality 8 |
| Amputation of Arm .....              | 14 | Mortality 2 |
| Amputation of Forearm .....          | 10 | Mortality 0 |
| Amputation of Shoulder Joint .....   | 6  | Mortality 0 |
| Ovariectomy .....                    | 8  | Mortality 3 |
| Herniotomy-inguinal .....            | 13 | Mortality 5 |
| Herniotomy-femoral .....             | 7  | Mortality 1 |
| Lithotomy .....                      | 5  | Mortality 1 |
| Fibroid Tumor including Uterus ..... | 1  | Mortality 1 |



### **Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa.**

The Iowa Hospital for Insane at Independence was begun in 1869. The first commissioners of construction were Hon. M. L. Fisher, Hon. E. G. Morgan, and Albert Clark. The latter died in the following year and Hon. G. W. Bemis was appointed. He with the two first have had entire charge of the construction; the work being under the immediate control of Geo. Josselyn, architect and superintendent of construction. The main building and one wing are completed, and at the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made for commencing the other wing.

In Sept. 1872, Dr. A. Reynold was appointed Superintendent. In May 1873 the first patient was received. The present number is two hundred and seventy (270). (1876.)

The first Board of Trustees was as follows: Hon. M. L. Fisher, Hon. Geo. W. Bemis, Hon. E. G. Morgan, Rev. W. S. Boggs, Dr. C. C. Parker, Hon. T. W. Fawcett, and Mrs. P. A. Appleman. The present Trustees are Hon. M. L. Fisher, Hon. E. G. Morgan, Dr. John G. House, Dr. C. C. Parker, and Mrs. P. A. Appleman. Dr. Parker's office expires in July and Dr. S. E. Robinson has been appointed to the place.

A. Reynold, M. D. (1876.)

### **Mercy Hospital, Davenport, Iowa.**

Mercy Hospital is located just outside of the northwestern boundary of the city of Davenport, and some two miles distant from the central portion of the city. It was organized Dec. 7th, 1869. The buildings are admirably located on a somewhat elevated piece of ground and command a fine view of the surrounding country. The grounds about the buildings, which are beautifully laid out and ornamented with a variety of trees and shrubs, are of pleasing aspect to those patients necessarily indoors, and are well adapted to the needs and wants of those able to walk and ramble about. There are forty acres of fine rolling land connected with and belonging to the hospital. At present there are two buildings completed. A large brick building four stories high and devoted to the care and treatment of the general sick. This building contains about fifty beds. In it are the following wards: surgical, medical, lying-in and eye and ear. A little to the west and north of this building is a large frame building three stories in height. It is about three rods distant from the first named building and occupied by the insane. It will accommodate from forty to fifty insane patients. There is in progress of erection (some little distance north of main building) a hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. It is to be two stories in height and is being built by the city and county. There have been treated in Mercy Hospital since its opening, six hundred and sixteen (616) patients; of insane one hundred and eight (108). Some sixty operations have been performed, among them operations



for ovariectomy, lithotomy, vesico-vaginal fistula, amputations, resections, carcinoma, cataract, etc. The average number of patients is about sixty.

Patients may be treated in the general wards for six dollars per week, medicines, physicians' and surgeons' bill included, unless a large number of extras are called for. A private room may be had for ten dollars per week.

The medical and surgical management of the hospital is entrusted to a Medical Board which at the date of organization was constituted as follows:

| Consulting Surgeons.        | Consulting Physicians.      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S. C. Plummer, Rock Island. | P. Gregg, Rock Island.      |
| C. Truesdale, Rock Island.  | A. S. Maxwell, Davenport.   |
|                             | J. J. Tomson, Davenport.    |
| Attending Surgeons.         | Attending Physicians.       |
| W. F. Peck, Davenport.      | W. A. Hosford, Davenport.   |
| Jas. McCartney, Davenport.  | D. C. Roundy, Davenport.    |
| Gust Hoeffmer, Davenport.   | W. D. Middleton, Davenport. |

The present Board is composed of the following:

| Consulting Surgeons.          | Consulting Physicians.      |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S. C. Plummer, Rock Island.   | J. J. Tomson, Davenport.    |
| C. Truesdale, Rock Island.    | A. S. Maxwell, Davenport.   |
| Attending Surgeons.           | Attending Physicians.       |
| W. F. Peck, Davenport.        | W. D. Middleton, Davenport. |
| R. J. Farquharson, Davenport. | A. W. Cantwell, Davenport.  |
| W. W. Grant, Davenport.       | J. W. H. Baker, Davenport.  |

These three adjuncts one to each term of service—they are as follows:—

- Dr. J. F. Baker, 1st. Div.
- Dr. B. F. Carmichael, 2nd Div.
- Dr. P. M. Braceliu, 3rd Div.

The departments of Ophthalmology and Otology are under the care of Dr. C. H. Preston, Davenport. House physician is Dr. Geo. W. Wilson.

On the first of March and the first of September of each year, a competitive examination of any medical students who may apply, is held for the position of House Physician.

The meetings of the Board are held on the last Thursday of each month, Dr. R. J. Farquharson, President, Dr. W. W. Grant, Secretary.

The general care and management of the institution is in the hands of the Sisters of Mercy. W. D. Middleton, M. D.



### The Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

This institution had its origin in an act of the 5th General Assembly in the winter of 1855. In his message to the Assembly, Governor James W. Grimes urged the need of an institution of the kind for the insane of the state, of whom it had been ascertained there were then about one hundred, one half of whom it was said were lodged in jails, suffering much for want of proper care and judicious treatment, while the remainder were "at large, a terror to their friends and neighbors and by exposure to exciting causes rendering their disease hopelessly incurable". The same winter, while the General Assembly was in session, Dr. D. L. McGugin visited the capital, and in a publication ably advocated the foundation of a Hospital as recommended by the Governor. Dr. C. S. Clark, Dr. J. D. Elbert, Dr. Philip Harvey, and others warmly contributed their influence for the same purpose. It thus appears that to the medical profession is due a large share of the honor of the foundation of one of the most important of the benevolent institutions of the State, an institution that reflects in a high degree the philanthropy of any people in any age. The Legislature thus appears to have appropriated \$50,000 for this purpose, which became the nucleus of a hospital that is quite complete in most of its arrangements, and which has cost, including some expensive alterations and improvements suggested by progress in this specialty in medical science, in round numbers \$500,000. The building is constructed of fossiliferous limestone, ashlar lined with brick, with an air space in the walls to regulate the temperature and moisture. It consists of an administrative building, two, three and four stories, about sixty feet wide by two hundred and fifty feet deep, containing offices and officers' rooms, rooms for employes, an assembly room, or chapel, culinary arrangements, bakery, washing and ironing facilities, steam generating and motive power for all purposes, such as warming, cooking, water-supply, ventilation, etc. From each side of the administrative or central building extend awnings in four sections, each three stories high, for the accommodation of patients. These four sections afford twelve wards and for each sex, and are capable of accommodating about three hundred and fifty patients, but by reason of the rapid increase of the population of the State, the hospital has been crowded with many more. The building presents a front of five hundred and twelve feet, and from the extreme ends is a return wing about one hundred and thirty feet in extent. The hospital is lighted with gas, warmed throughout with steam, ventilated by means of a fan and a chimney one hundred and thirty-four feet high—the method of propulsion and exhaustion—and is supplied with water from a large reservoir. It has also excellent facilities for bathing, and the system of sewerage is well calculated to remove everything unfavorable to the maintenance of good health in the household.



Connected with the hospital is a farm of about three hundred and fifty acres, affording ample exercise grounds, shady walks, and drives, opportunities for landscape, gardening most of the milk and vegetables required for use, and abundant facilities for healthy labor of patients.

The hospital is under the control of a Board of Trustees, five in number, who are elected for four years. The Board hold four quarterly meetings and visit the hospital and thoroughly inspect it monthly by committees. They elect a superintendent and upon the nomination of the superintendent, assistant physicians, steward, and matron.

Patients can only be admitted to the hospital under the warrant of a body called "Commissioners of Insanity" in each county, consisting of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, ex-officio, and a respectable practitioner of medicine and a lawyer. Such regulations ensure a proper inquiry into, and examination of any case of insanity brought to their notice, and effectually precludes the oft reported reproach, however unfounded, that patients are admitted and detained in these institutions upon insufficient grounds or through improper motives.

The hospital was opened in March 1861, and at the expiration of fifteen years it had received thirty-one hundred and twenty patients. A large proportion of those who have been sent to the hospital have been cases of chronic incurable disorder, including epilepsy and other organic diseases of the brain, and chiefly incurable because they had been allowed to become chronic before they were placed under hospital treatment and management which has abundantly shown in the experience of a half century throughout the civilized world, to afford the best prospects of recovery from this great affliction, this "scourge of the race" as it has been called. Of all admitted, about thirty per cent have recovered while of those whose disorder had not existed more than a year before they were sent to the hospital, upwards of seventy per cent have recovered and a still more favorable showing could be made by including only those who had been insane a few weeks, or not exceeding two or three months. If it could be made more widely known and remembered that disorder of the brain, giving rise to insanity, rapidly tends to pass into an incurable stage or condition, and that in its early stage it is under favorable circumstances an eminently curable disorder, and if more prompt resort be had to the undoubted advantages of hospital treatment it is probable the proportion of insane persons in the state would diminish instead of increase, as there is some reason to believe is now the case.

The first superintendent was R. J. Patterson, M. D., who was assisted by D. C. Dewey, M. D., and in 1865 by H. M. Bassett, M. D. as second assistant. In 1865 Dr. Patterson was succeeded by Mark Ramsey, M. D., and at the same time Dr. Dewey resigned. The fol-



Following year Geo. W. Dudley, M. D., was added to the medical staff. In 1871 failing health compelled Dr. Dudley to relinquish his duties, and his office was filled by O. W. Archibald, M. D. In 1873 Dr. Kulp was succeeded by M. Abbie Cleaves, M. D. In 1874 Michael Riordan, M. D. was elected third assistant physician. In 1876 Dr. Cleaves resigned and was succeeded by Jennie McCowan, M. D. The present medical officers are Mark Ranney, M. D., (Vermont Medical College 1849) Medical Superintendent, H. M. Bassett, M. D. (West Res. Coll. 1863) 1st Assistant Physician, Michael Riordan, M. D. (I. S. U. 1874) 2nd Assistant Physician, Jennie McCowan, M. D. (I. S. U. 1876) 3rd Assistant Physician.

The medical profession has been most ably and efficiently represented in the Board of Trustees by D. L. McGugin, M. D., J. D. Elbert, M. D., J. M. Shaffer, M. D., A. M. McClure, M. D., and E. S. Clark, M. D., the latter being one of the most original commissioners for locating, procuring plans, and superintending the erection of the hospital, the first of its kind west of the Mississippi River.

#### **The Iowa State Medical Society.**

The early history of the Iowa State Medical Society is difficult to obtain as the first volume of transactions was not published until 1871, and contained only the proceedings of the meetings of 1867 to 1871 inclusive. The transactions from 1850 to 1867 were apparently lost, but the roster of the officers from the organization in 1850 was preserved. We are able to fill in some data from obituary notices of the deceased members found in Vol. 1 and Vol. 4 of the printed transactions and from the Oration on Medicine delivered by Dr. Geo. F. Jenkins, printed in Vol. 14 of the Iowa Medical Journal.

It appears that Dr. John F. Sanford representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, located in Davenport and afterwards in Keokuk, attended the meeting of the American Medical Association in Boston, May 1, 1849. Dr. Sanford was so impressed by the appeal to organize State Medical Societies that on returning home he wrote many letters to physicians urging them to meet in Burlington June 19th, 1850. Dr. Jenkins says: "Dr. Sanford fearing that letters alone would not be sufficient to create an interest in the undertaking, took the stage and went to Keosauqua, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, Washington, and Davenport. From there he took the steamer for Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison, and Keokuk. He spent a day in each town calling upon the physicians and urging them to attend this meeting called for the purpose of organizing a State Medical Society. On June 19th, 1850 twenty-five physicians gathered at the court room in Burlington, Dr. J. F. Sanford acting as temporary chairman and Dr. E. D. Ransom, Burlington, as temporary secretary. "Prof. Sanford delivered an able and eloquent address on the objects contemplated by the convention and which should engage its attention during the present session."



A committee was appointed to prepare and present a constitution. The Committee consisted of Drs. J. F. Henry, and E. Lowe, of Des Moines County, Dr. McGugin of Keokuk, Dr. Elbert of Van Buren, and Dr. Witherax of Davenport.

The following officers were elected:

Dr. E. Lowe, Burlington, President.

Dr. Elbert, VanBuren, 1st Vice President.

Dr. McGugin, Keokuk, 2nd Vice President.

Dr. Mathews, Burlington, Recording Secretary.

Dr. Sanford, Keokuk, Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. G. R. Henry, Burlington, Treasurer.

Dr. J. F. Dillon, Librarian.

Drs. J. F. Henry, McGugin, Elbert, Hull, Brookbank, E. D. Ransom, and Flint Censors.

In addition to the election of officers and the appointment of committees; by permission of Dr. G. F. Jenkins we present the following report of the meeting taken from the Burlington Tri-Weekly Telegraph.

“The convention is eminently respectable in appearance, and anyone would see at a glance that it embraces among its members all the learning known to the profession, and the numerous and able speeches made by various members during the debates of yesterday evinced a high degree of talent. Indeed, taken as a whole, it is perhaps the most respectable convention which has ever assembled in our state. There are many gray beards among them, who while adding dignity and weight of character to the convention, also give tone and direction to the proceedings. Among these may be mentioned as particularly active upon the floor, Dr. McGugin, an old practitioner and formerly a politician of some prominence in Ohio, but more recently a surgeon in the army and at present a resident of Keokuk, and Dr. J. F. Henry of our own city, each of whom being naturally good talkers entertained the convention during the discussions of the day with several handsome efforts. Others who took part in the debates sustained themselves very creditably—and if they could be kept together a month or so there is no telling which of them would not come out an accomplished speaker. Several legal gentlemen dropped in during the day to hear the debates, but they generally went away with the impression that their craft was in danger, and that the gift of gab was breaking loose among the professions generally.”

Dr. Lowe, on being conducted to the chair, made a brief and appropriate address in which he returned thanks to the association for the honor which they conferred upon him. This is a compliment of no ordinary character, and it has been bestowed upon one who stands deservedly high, not only in his profession, but in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



The convention, previous to adjournment yesterday evening, appointed a committee, composed of Drs. J. F. Henry, Ford and Hudson to report a code of medical ethics which will be made to the convention this morning.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the convention held an evening session; received and adopted the report of the committee on medical ethics and at a late hour adjourned sine die.

### **Charter Members of the Iowa State Medical Society.**

Organized June 19, 1850.

The following is a correct list of names and addresses of the organizers of the Iowa State Medical Society:

Drs. E. Lowe, G. R. Henry, Phillip Harvey, E. D. Ransom, J. H. Rauch, J. W. Brookbank, H. M. Mathews, Burlington; John F. Sanford, J. C. Hughes, D. L. McGugin, E. R. Ford, Josiah Haines, Keokuk; N. Steele, J. Robinson, J. F. Moberry, Fairfield; John F. Dillon, Farmington; J. D. Elbert, J. E. Evans, James Flint, Keosauqua; J. J. Ellison, Wapello; E. G. Fountain, Davenport; J. H. Hershey, George Reeder, Muscatine; M. J. Morseman, Iowa City; W. H. Rosseau, Washington.

Seven of these organizers were afterwards elected president and one of them occupied the chair twice. Dr. John F. Sanford did more to promote the organization of the society than any one else, called the meeting to order, made an able address, acted as chairman during the organization and should have been considered the first president. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was for many years one of the most prominent surgeons in the state. He was the prime mover in this organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk and was professor of surgery in that institution for four years. He died in 1874.

Dr. J. C. Hughes was a graduate of the University of Maryland. He was professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons for three years, was promoted to the chair of surgery in 1853 and continued to ably fill this chair and was also dean of this institution for twenty-eight years, till his death in 1881. Dr. Hughes was one of the most able and impressive teachers of surgery in the West. His students always loved him. He never forgot their names or faces and could always recall them readily many years afterward.

He was an excellent surgeon and had the greatest reputation and largest practice of any surgeon in Iowa. He was surgeon-general of Iowa during the Civil War, and as such he had much to do with providing surgeons and assistant surgeons. He conducted the medical department of the Iowa State University then located at Keokuk, largely for the purpose of educating surgeons for the army, and each year a large number of the graduates were commissioned



as surgeons and assistant surgeons and went to the front. This is the chief reason why the Keokuk Medical College had more graduates in the medical service, in the Civil War, than any other college in the West. He was a great advocate of medical organization and was a charter member of the Keokuk Medical Society, also of the Iowa State Medical Society, of which he was twice president.

Dr. D. L. McGugin was a graduate of the University of Maryland. He was a surgeon in both the Mexican and Civil wars. He was an eminent scientist, a scholarly physician and a splendid teacher and held the chair of principles and practice of medicine and was president of the medical department of the Iowa State University for many years. He was elected president of this society at its second annual meeting. He died at his home in Keokuk in 1865. Dr. John F. Henry located in Burlington in 1845. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and taught obstetrics and diseases of women in the Ohio Medical College before coming to Iowa. He was president of his society in 1861. His death occurred in Burlington in 1873.

Dr. Enos Lowe of Burlington was the first president of this society. He was an able and distinguished physician. He removed to Omaha in 1854, but was surgeon of the fifth Iowa during the Civil war. He died in 1880.

Dr. John H. Rauch of Burlington was president of this society in 1858 and was a leading physician in Iowa for nine years. He afterwards achieved a great reputation as secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health. In his day, his opinion on health laws and regulation of Medical Colleges was more quoted than that of any other sanitarian in this country.

Dr. Phillip Harvey of Burlington was president of this society in 1868. He was professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Keokuk Medical College during the Civil war. I (Dr. G. F. Jenkins) heard him deliver the president's address in 1869, on the climatology of Iowa. In it he states that malarial fevers are caused by a miasm produced by the decomposition of vegetable matter, and he further states that the exciting cause of yellow fever is the combined miasms of decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

Dr. John D. Elbert of Keosauqua was the third president of the Iowa State Medical Society. He received his medical education in Cincinnati, under Dr. Daniel Drake, and held an honorary degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He was quite a celebrated surgeon and had an extensive practice in Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. He died in Keosauqua in 1865.

Dr. George Reeder of Muscatine was president of this society in 1854 and for many years was one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in that part of the state. His death occurred in 1864.



Dr. J. F. Dillon graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Davenport, Iowa, in 1850 and became a member of the society at its first meeting in Burlington, June 19, 1850. He also had the honor of writing the first article in the first number of the first medical journal published in Iowa. The journal was published at Keokuk and was called "The Western Medico-Chirurgical Journal." Date September 1, 1850. The first article is entitled "Rheumatic Carditis," Autopsical Examination," by John Forrest Dillon, M. D., Farmington Iowa. It is a very interesting article and foreshadows the future success of the author.

The following autobiographical sketch of Dr. John Forrest Dillon, afterward the distinguished Judge Dillon, is taken from a letter to Dr. Geo. F. Jenkins and published in the Iowa Medical Journal Feb. 1908.

"I was born in the state of New York on December 25, 1831. My father moved with his family, of which I was the eldest, to Davenport, Iowa, in July 1838, I being then a little less than seven years of age. I lived in Davenport from that until 1879, when I came to New York to accept a professorship of law in Columbia University, and the position of general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

I commenced the study of medicine when about seventeen years of age in the office of Dr. E. S. Barrows, at Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Barrows was a prominent physician and successful surgeon, having been a surgeon in the United States Army in the Seminole Indian war. He had wonderful skill in diagnosis and was a bold and successful practitioner. He made very little use in his ordinary practice of any other remedies but calomel, blue mass, Dover's powder and compound cathartic pills.

A year or so after I entered the office of Dr. Barrows as a student, was formed the Rock Island Medical School, the prototype or original, as I understand it, of the present College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, of which you are the president.

I attended one course of lectures at Rock Island. The next year the college was removed to Davenport, Iowa, where I attended a second course and was regularly graduated in the spring of 1850 an M. D.

The professors as a body were able men, some of them men of great learning and even genius. Abler teachers than Professor Richards, who taught practice, Professor Sanford who taught surgery and Professor Armor who taught physiology, it would have been difficult to find in the chairs of any contemporary medical institution.

I happened to attend the first meeting of the Iowa Medical Society in 1850, at Burlington, in this way. Having been graduated I desired to seek a place in which to practice my profession and I



consulted Professor Sanford, having an admiration and affection for him. He said, "I have lived many years in Farmington, Van Buren county, a small place on the Des Moines river, but my duties in connection with the medical college are such that I have resolved to change my residence and follow the college to Keokuk." Dr. Sanford had obtained great celebrity as a surgeon and indeed had outgrown the little town of Farmington. He suggested to me that his leaving Farmington would create a vacancy which would perhaps make that town a desirable place for me in which to locate. When I reflect that I was really under twenty years of age, without experience, the idea that I could go to Farmington and occupy in any degree the place which Dr. Sanford left seems now to me almost amusing. I resolved, however, to take his advice and so arranged my journey from Davenport to Farmington as to enable me to attend the first meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society in Burlington in June, 1850.

After the lapse of fifty and seven years I distinctly recall that meeting and I regarded it then, as I have regarded it ever since, as an assemblage of men of remarkable learning and ability. Among those present were Sanford, Hughes, McGugin, Henry Elbert, Fountain, Haines, Lowe, Ransom, Rauch, all distinguished names.

My exchequer was far from plethoric and I was obliged to practice strict economy. I rented for an office a small brick building on the crumbling bank of the Des Moines river, one story high, about twenty feet square, in a dilapidated condition, at a cost of \$4 per month. I engaged board and lodging at a boarding house kept by Mrs. Corwin, where I made my home during the three or four months I remained in Farmington, at a cost of \$3.50 per week. Among the boarders was a young lawyer by the name of Howe, who had resided in Farmington some little time. We became well acquainted and spent nearly every evening walking up and down the banks of the Des Moines river, speculating upon what the future had in reserve for us. He was almost as destitute of clients as I was of patients.

There were at least two old established physicians in this place, Dr. Barton and Dr. Lane. How could a young man under twenty years of age expect to find employment under these circumstances unless both of these physicians were engaged or out of the place? I will mention one case with a little particularity since it was epochal, having had the effect of changing the whole current and career of my life. On the hills near Farmington, about two miles distant, there was a large brick yard. On a hot August day the men worked hard, and their skin being relaxed and their appetites vigorous, they ate a hearty supper when a cool and grateful breeze sprang up and swept the valley. These workmen sat out in it, become chilled and two or three hours afterwards were seized with violent attacks of cholera morbus. They sent post haste to town for



a physician, both Dr. Barton and Dr. Lane were absent and there was nothing to do but to call on me. I had no horse or buggy of my own and if I had I would have found it difficult to have driven over the rough roads and as for many years I had been troubled with inguinal hernia, I could not ride on horseback. The last time I attempted to do so nearly cost me my life. There was no alternative but to walk to the brick yard, where I found the men in great suffering, requiring liberal doses of laudanum and stimulants and my personal attention for several hours. Weary and exhausted I sought my way home on foot and I saw the sun rising over the Eastern hills just as I was reaching my lodgings. Maybe it was the sun of Austerlitz but I didn't so regard it at that time. Two or three years ago when Dr. Lorenz of Vienna was in this country he took lunch with myself and several gentlemen, one of whom mentioned I had formerly been a physician, whereupon Dr. Lorenz evinced curiosity to know why I left the profession, and I proceeded to give him the narrative that I am now relating. When I had finished one of the gentlemen said, "Now, that you have told all about this there is one thing you have not mentioned, did these men live or die?" to which I responded, "That question has been more than once asked but I have always evaded an answer."

This night's experience set me to thinking and the next evening when young lawyer Howe and myself were taking our regular walk up and down the banks of the Des Moines river I turned to him and said, "Howe, I have made a great mistake, I cannot practice medicine in this country without being able to ride on horseback, which I am utterly unable to do. I might as well admit the mistake and turn my mind to something else, I shall read law. Tell me, what is the first book that a student of law requires? He answered, "Blackstone's Commentaries." "Have you got them?" He replied "Yes, I have them and the Iowa Blue books of Laws, and those are the only books I have." He was kind enough to loan me his Blackstone and I began at once to read law in my little dilapidated office.

Another event in my brief medical career at Farmington is chronicled in the first number of the Medico-Chirurgical Journal of Keokuk, of September 1, 1850. It is the first article and first number of that publication, entitled, "Rheumatic Carditis," Autopsical Examination, by Jno. Forrest Dillon, M. D., Farmington, Iowa," thus connecting me in a slight way with the earliest medical literature of the state.

On inquiry of the present officers of the Keokuk Medical College I learned that they had no copy of the publication and I only succeeded in obtaining one through the kindness and courtesy of the Iowa Historical Association.

I shall not undertake to re-state the substance of that article; briefly outlined it is this: A laborer on the public works at the small town of Croton, about five miles distant from Farmington, suddenly



died under circumstances that lead to a very general belief among the people of Croton that he had died from malpractice. The post-mortem examination disclosed, however, that he died of apoplexy caused by hypertrophy of the heart. The heart was found to be nearly double the normal size and the weight. It fell my lot after conducting the examination to take the organ in my hand and explain to the excited citizens the cause of the death and thus allay public excitement. The article concludes as follows:

"Before taking my departure from Croton, I took occasion to give the botanic physician some salutary advice, adverted to the unenviable predicament in which his ignorance had plunged him, and endeavored to inspire him with a love for scientific knowledge, by following the example of *Le Maitre de Philosophie*, in a *Comedie* of the celebrated *Moliere*, in which he endeavors to impress the truth of the following sentiment upon the mind of *Monsieur Jourdain* "Sans la science, la vie est presque une image de la mort." Whether I succeeded in convincing him of it, so readily as was the case with *Le Bourgeois gentilhomme*, the future must determine.

I have drawn up this hasty sketch of the above case for two prominent reasons, in the first place to present your readers with some additional testimony confirmatory of the frequent connection between arthritic and cardiac disease; and in the second place, to illustrate the great benefit often derivable from necroscopic examination. The one is frequently overlooked, the other too sadly neglected."

In the fall of 1850 I concluded to return to Davenport where my mother and sister lived and take up my home with them and utilize my little knowledge of drugs and medicines and get a livelihood by opening a small drug store, which would also afford leisure time to enable me to read law. This I continued to do until the spring of 1852 when I applied for admission to the bar of the District Court of Scott County, Iowa, and on motion of Mr. Austin Corbin, a man very well-known afterwards in Iowa and elsewhere, I was admitted. The same year I was elected prosecuting attorney for the county and practiced law in Scott and adjoining counties until 1858, when I was elected Judge of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District for the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, and Jackson; re-elected four years afterward. Was then transferred to the Supreme bench of the state and was re-elected six years afterwards. Before qualifying for my second term I was appointed by President Grant, United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and afterwards Colorado. I held the last mentioned office for ten years, until 1879, when I resigned the same to accept the professorship of law at Columbia University and removed East, where I have ever since practiced my profession. I find the little knowledge that I acquired of medicine and its principles not only to



be a great satisfaction to me throughout my life but at times to be of utility, and I maintained a nominal connection with the medical profession until about the period when I came to New York by delivering each year lectures on medical jurisprudence at the Iowa University to the combined law and medical classes of that institution."

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

We have been able to find biographical sketches of a few of the men whom we include in this history, David L. McGugin, M. D., Member and Ex-President of the Society.

#### Dr. McGugin.

Dr. McGugin was born in West Middleton, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the A. D. 1807. Acquired his literary education under Alexander Campbell, after the completion of which he commenced the study of his profession, under the supervision of Dr. Andrews, an ancient medical gentleman of Steubenville, Ohio, and graduated at one of the oldest medical schools of the country—the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. In western Pennsylvania, he entered upon the practice of his profession about the year 1829. Was married to the daughter of William Welsh, Esq. of Washington county Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1837 with his wife and daughter, he emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where, in consequence of feeble health, he located on a farm in the vicinity of Mount Vernon. In 1840, 1841, he represented the county in the legislature. He afterwards removed to the town of Mount Vernon, devoting his energies to the practice of his profession until the Mexican war broke out, when he was appointed surgeon in the army, in which capacity he served with marked ability. At the close of the campaign, he returned to Ohio, and, with others, emigrated to Keokuk, Iowa, at the time the medical department of the State University was being organized. He was selected as one of its professors, and continued his association with the institution as professor and as president of the faculty up to the date of his death. As one of the editors of the Iowa Medical Journal, he labored unceasingly for the promotion of the profession. He was a member of the board of directors of the insane asylum of Ohio, and afterwards in our own state. Served several years as president of the board of health of the city of Keokuk. Politically, the Doctor was a great enthusiast, a faithful follower of the teachings of Jefferson, and an admirer of Jackson. In the presidential contest of 1860, he was one of six who voted for John C. Breckenridge, who was his beau ideal of a statesman. When the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land, the voice of Dr. McGugin was heard in favor of conciliation and compromise. Many months after the inception of the Rebellion, his convictions underwent a radical change, and



he veered to the opposite side, keeping step to the music of the Union. In 1862, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to the 3d Iowa cavalry, and after the battle of Pea Ridge was transferred to the military hospitals in St. Louis, in consequence of failing health. At the urgent solicitation of a host of friends, he resigned his position, and returned to Keokuk to recover his lost energies. Having regained his health, he reluctantly consented to assume charge of the Leighton House hospital, which he conducted with marked skill and ability until his system became thoroughly impregnated with mephitic poison from wounds and other sources. When his vitality was fast ebbing away, he consented, at the instance of his medical friends, to relinquish his charge and devote a few hours to the resuscitation of his failing powers. A condition of asthenia supervened, however, before his plans were perfected for a short travel, from which he never rallied. It was the pleasure of his biographer to see him often in his last hours, and render to him what comfort he could to smooth his way to the grave, for which he was more than grateful. Naturally of a delicate, nervous organization, it was a matter of surprise to his friends to observe his remarkable equanimity of temper,—amid all his sufferings his mind remained clear to the last. He conversed freely about the future; he believed in the Bible, and calmly submitted to the Divine will. A few days before his death, he asked the writer to open the window, exclaiming: "That I may once more gaze upon the blue sky, and contemplate the beauties beyond."

On the 23rd of June, 1865, at 11:30 o'clock, he died. His place, in the profession which he adorned, in the literary and social circle, cannot readily be supplied. His ability was universally acknowledged. His reputation by no means circumscribed. His usefulness and activity as a contributor to the literature of the profession will be disputed by none, indeed, he loved to discuss the intricate parts of medicine, and with great skill in the adaptation of his inexhaustible vocabulary, would expound the most abstruse theories, and render them so clear that controversy was, in fact, ridiculous.

He was never better pleased than when expatiating upon the beautiful theory of the capillary circulation upon blood. Whether in the presence of the august national association, in the state medical society, before the city medical society, or in the halls of the university, he labored purely for the advancement of science, and the overthrow of everything pertaining to irregular medicine. On the ethics and dignity of the profession he was truly eloquent, and he it said to his honor, that he practiced religiously what he preached. If he excelled, in any particular, his professional brethern, it was in that of a correct diagnosis of disease, securing to him a wide fame as consulting physician; this power was not intuitive, but due to the thorough manner with which he was accustomed to investigate disease. His scholastic attainments were of the finest order. His



modes of thought full of originality. As a practitioner, conscientious and skilled. As a teacher, versatile, earnest, and enthusiastic. As a man, sincere, and full of benevolence; sacrificing his own comfort in this desire to benefit his fellow-men.

The last solemn services were conducted in the Methodist church, of which, Mrs. McGugin was a member. His brethern laid his remains quietly beneath the sod, while the multitudes stood around to witness the last honors paid to a man whose memory will not rot in the tomb.—by Professor John D. Elbert.

### **Dr. John D. Elbert.**

Dr. John Elbert was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, May 16th, 1806. At the age of six years he removed with his father, Dr. J. D. Elbert, senior, to Logan county, Ohio, then almost a wilderness, and when hostile bands of Indians exercised a power all but agreeable to the new settlers, who imperiled their very existence by day and night, that the present generation might enjoy peace and tranquility.

At this time the war of 1812 broke out, and Dr. Elbert, senior, tendered his services to the government in the capacity of physician and surgeon, rendering effective service in the army, while the young boy remained at his father's cabin to assist as best he could in the protection of the family. The education of Dr. Elbert was such only as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. Nothing daunted by the limited means and meagre facilities for the acquirement of knowledge in that region of country, he resolved to be a man of mark, and accordingly availed himself of the books of his friends, who were more fortunately circumstanced. In 1829, he received a license from the hands of Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, after which he established himself as a practitioner of medicine in the state of Ohio, where he pursued his profession with great energy, until the year 1840, when he sought the then far west, a field affording greater latitude to his boundless ambition, which was not restricted to the profession alone; his influence was felt at an early day in the councils of the territorial legislature to which he was elected in 1842, and of which he subsequently became president, likewise, in all matters pertaining to the development of the agricultural interests of the state; was a devoted member of the masonic fraternity, as well as a shining light in the Methodist Episcopal church. His indomitable will, coupled with confidence in the rectitude of his intentions, made him generally efficient and successful in carrying to completion the varied projects which he originated,—an element in his character to which was due his eminence as a practitioner and surgeon.

In addition to the license from the Cincinnati college, two honorary degrees were conferred upon him. One by the faculty of the Missouri University, and one by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. As a surgeon, he acquired extensive reputation in



southern Iowa and northern Missouri, for the bold use of the knife, as well as skill in general management. By his patients he was especially beloved for his prompt attention and kind sympathies. In his friendships he was ardent and wholly disinterested, never counting the cost when he could oblige a friend. Hospitality was his crowning virtue. Nothing afforded him greater delight than congenial company about his table or fireside. His jovial nature and seemingly inexhaustible fund of anecdote, conjoined with a character and manner so eccentric, made him wonderfully entertaining, while his laughter-provoking originalities were a source of much surprise to his friends, who could never really anticipate him. In the review of his many virtues and excellencies of character, we have forgotten to record his faults. If he had any they should be ascribed to his eccentricities.

Dr. Elbert died at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 28th of March, A. D., 1865, after an illness of three weeks. His brethren of the masonic order, together with a vast throng of his brethren in the Lord, performed the last sad rites and solemn services of religion, in a manner befitting his name and fame, and in silence deposited his remains beneath the cold clay from whence it sprang.—by Prof. A. M. Carpenter, M. D.

#### **Henry Courtney, M. D., of Des Moines.**

Dr. Courtney was born in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1813, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, in June 1861. Having received as good and thorough a common school education as was afforded at that early day, he resolved to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his future life, the study of which he pursued under Dr. C. Call, of Georgetown, Ohio. Was married and commenced the practice of medicine in 1844. Having had the misfortune to lose his wife, he removed to Bluffton, Indiana, where he married a second time in 1846, and was elected to the office of county treasurer of Wells county, which office he filled to the complete satisfaction of his constituents for about three years. In the winter of 1849 and 1850, he attended a course of lectures in the medical college of Ohio, and received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He continued in the practice of his profession at Bluffton, until his removal to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1853, where he gradually acquired the confidence of the people and a respectable patronage.

His last illness was of but a few days duration, was attended with persistent vomiting, constipation, and paroxysms of intense pain in the right hypochondrium. Dr. Courtney thought there was intussusception of the intestines, and his attending physicians were unable to determine satisfactorily the true nature of his malady until an autopsy revealed a biliary calculus measuring three-fourths of an inch in diameter, firmly impacted in the common duct, producing an



inflammation which soon propagated itself to contiguous parts, and ending in death.

Dr. Courtney was possessed of rare social qualities, dignified and pleasing in his address, and in his intercourse with his professional brethren he was generous, affable, and courteous.

In 1859 he was elected president of the Polk County Medical Society, and up to his death continued to be one of its most active and useful members. Dr. Courtney loved the profession, and evinced in his studious habits, as well as in his careful examinations of whatever related to its advancement, a laudable ambition to excel in the exercises of the highest professional acquirements, and in the estimation of the profession, as well as that of the public, he had already attained, in some degree, to that position to which he aspired, and to which he was so eminently entitled.—by A. G. Field, M. D.

#### **John G. House, M. D., of Independence.**

Dr. House was born in Madison county, New York, April 26, 1816, and consequently was nigh sixty-four years old at the time of his death. When quite young, his father removed with the family to Springville, Erie county, where at the age of sixteen he entered the academy where he remained three years, and then entered the office of Dr. Carlos Emmons, and commenced the study of medicine. Subsequently he was for a time a private student of Prof. Austin Flint, then of Buffalo, New York. His first course of lectures was taken in Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania. The degree of M. D. he took at the Columbia Medical College, D. C., in 1841. Returning to his home in Springville, N. Y., he commenced practice with his preceptor, Dr. Emmons, the partnership continuing fifteen years. He then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained one year. Here he buried a son and becoming discouraged he returned to New York, locating at Buffalo, where he practiced about one year, then came to Iowa, taking up his residence at Independence in 1861. About one year after coming to Iowa his wife died.

A member of this Society for eleven years, he was twice on committees to procure the passage of a law regulating the practice of medicine. He was vice-president of the Society in 1874. In his own country he had served as supervisor for three years and had recently been re-elected to the same office. He was at the time of his death, and for several years past, a trustee of the Insane Asylum at Independence. He was the first president of the Buchanan County Medical Society. Though a great worker and always interested in public affairs, and bearing a full share of its burdens, he never neglected his professional duties. His last prescription was made not twenty hours before his death.—by Geo. Warne, M. D., of Independence.



**Delia S. Irish, M. D., of Davenport.**

Delia S. Irish, M. D., was born in Franklin county, New York, July 24, 1842, and, hence, at the time of her death was over thirty-five years of age. When three years of age her parents removed with her to West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin, where her childhood and girlhood were spent.

After her graduation she taught in the vicinity of her home. Coincidentally she commenced the study of medicine (for which for some years she had evinced a decided taste) under the direction of Drs. Hays & Hunt, of West Bend.

Subsequently she went east and attended her first course of lectures at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. On her return to the west she removed with her parents to Davenport, Iowa. Here she continued her studies under the guidance of Dr. John Bell. Her next course of lectures was at the Woman's Medical College, graduating therein in the spring of 1868.

After graduation she returned to Davenport with the expectation of entering upon private practice. She remained here but a short time, however, returning east in the spring of 1869, to accept the position of junior assistant in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. After the lapse of a year she was made senior assistant in which capacity she served for six months. At the expiration of that time she became unable to do the necessary night work, owing to ill-health, and resigned her position.

In the autumn of 1870 she went into the Stranger's Hospital, of New York City as druggist, where she remained for two years. Continued ill health demanded a change, and, resigning, she returned to Davenport in the fall of 1872. Shortly after her return she engaged in active practice in which she continued almost to the day of her death.

Passing the necessary examination, she received a certificate from the New York Board of Examiners for Licensing Druggists and Prescription Clerks, in October 1871. In June, 1872, she was admitted to membership in the City and County Medical Society of New York. In February, 1863, she became a member of the Scott County Medical Society, being the first lady admitted to membership in either of these bodies. In January, 1877, she was elected a member of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association.

An attack of pneumonia in the spring of 1872, from which she did not make a good recovery, followed by several severe pulmonary hemorrhages, inaugurated a condition of bodily health and strength by no means adequate to the demands made upon her. By the utmost prudence and care, however, she so managed to conserve her vital powers as to enable her to pursue the practice of her profession. Fearful that her frail physical condition would give rise to the criticism so often made—that of woman's physical unfitness for the



practice of medicine—she was very frequently led to go beyond her strength, caring not so much because of personal remark as the possible untoward influence it might have on the minds of some in regard to her sex in the profession. Nature finally rebelled at the undue tax made upon her. In April, of 1877, while in attendance upon professional duties requiring more than ordinary care and attention, she became excessively fatigued and contracted a severe cold from exposure. Disease, which had before been quiescent, was lighted up anew and progressive throughout the year culminated in her death of consumption, May 7, 1878.

Although the last year of her life was one of continual pain and suffering, weary days and sleepless nights, yet she continued in active practice until a week before her death. Then she only gave up at the earnest solicitation of friends and went to the country in hopes that the change and rest, the freedom from care and work, might enable her to rally and gain strength. The change she hoped for came not, but a more blessed change, that of perfect rest. Knowing that her disease was mortal, and painfully aware of the tendency to linger a helpless, useless burden, she would often say to the writer “I shall be content if I may only have strength to work until the last.”

She held views the most liberal, and while believing in no church or creed lived a most correct and Christian life—a life replete with all the Christian graces. She was a woman of culture and refinement; was well and widely read. Of pleasing, person and winning address, she commanded the admiration and esteem of all who knew her, and made friends firm and enduring. Those of whom she had professional care felt, when the sad news of her death came that they had lost a dearly loved friend as well as a trusted physician. To the poor—especially, was she kind, giving her services without stint and with no hope of remuneration. Those is whose employ she was while East say that she was ever diligent, and faithful in the performance of her duties, giving general satisfaction.

Early imbued with a love for, and a desire to study medicine, believing in woman’s inalienable right to choose for herself congenial work even though outside of routine paths, and impressed with woman’s fitness for, and place in the medical profession, she bent every energy to the accomplishment of her purpose. None knew save herself all she had to contend against. Efforts were made to dissuade her from her purpose but listening to none she steadfastly pursued her way surmounting every obstacle that presented itself.

Just, however, as she had begun to reap the reward of years of toil, she was cut off.—By M. Abbie Cleaves, M. D., Davenport, Iowa.

**L. L. Butler, M. D., of Muscatine.**

Lawrence L. Butler was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 2d, 1857.



His education was commenced in the public schools of Muscatine, to which place he came in 1855.

In 1868 he commenced the study of medicine with B. W. Thompson, M. D., and attended his first course of lectures in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1869-70, at the close of which he remained the private student of Dr. Bartholow, one of the faculty for a short time. A change in the financial circumstances of his father at this time rendered it necessary that the son should give up his studies for a time. Returning from Cincinnati he accepted the position of fireman on a railroad locomotive, employing his leisure hours in the prosecution of his medical studies. In this occupation he remained until he had saved money enough to meet the expenses of another course of lectures, which he took in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, 1874-5. The summer of 1875 he spent mainly in the office and under the instruction of Dr. W. S. Robertson of Muscatine, returning to the University in October, graduating March 1st, 1876. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Muscatine, with encouraging prospects of usefulness. His health, never robust, soon showed signs of failure and in November, 1877 he was taken down with pulmonary disease and died December 27th following, age 26 years, 9 months and 25 days. Those who often met our young friend knew well his manliness and dignity of character. He was an unswerving friend, a devoted son, an affectionate brother, and a most notable young man. He was a close student, possessed a fine memory and matured judgment. He was a member of the Iowa State Medical Society and of the Muscatine County Medical Society.—By W. W. Grant, M. D., Davenport.

#### **Henry Osborne, M. D., of Council Bluffs.**

Dr. Henry Osborne died at his home in Council Bluffs, June 25th, 1880, of septicemia, growing out of a wound of the left index finger received in operating for necrosis some days previously.

He was born near McConnellsville in Morgan County, Ohio, Jan. 29th, 1830 and hence at the time of his death was a little over fifty years of age. He spent the first years of his life on a farm, where at twelve years of age he received while at school an injury to the left femur, which crippled him for more than a year. This accident or rather the disability resulting from it obliged him to seek comfort in books, reading all he had and borrowing all he could. In after years when overworked and suffering pain in the injured leg he would say to his wife "Well I ought not to complain, for that accident was a blessing in disguise. Doubtless I never have been of any account in the world if it had not been for that."

In his eighteenth year he commenced teaching school, and about this time began his studies preparatory to his profession. In 1852 he came to Iowa, stopping in Wapello county, and for two years was



engaged in farming, and in 1855 resumed his medical studies in the office of Dr. E. C. Atkinson of Dover, in Lee County. He took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, in 1857. Returning to Dover he engaged in practice with his former preceptor, where he remained until the autumn of 1862, when he entered the Military Service as Contract Surgeon, first at Keokuk and afterward at St. Louis. In January, 1863, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 3rd Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and remained with his regiment until the close of the siege of Vicksburg. During the siege he had charge of Col. Wood's brigade hospital. At the fall of Vicksburg Dr. Osborne was ordered to report to Col. Shephard, acting brigadier general in charge of the organizing of colored troops at Milliken's Bend and other points in Western Louisiana, the doctor to rank as acting surgeon of that command. In this capacity he was in and around Vicksburg about two years. In the spring of 1865 he went to New Orleans with the command of Gen. Hawkins and shortly joined Gen. Steele, who commanded a column which operated against Mobile. There Dr. Osborne was chief of one of the operating corps during that siege, and soon after its close he returned to New Orleans. He remained in the vicinity of Alexandria until June, 1866, when with other officers he was mustered out.

Few surgeons made a more honorable record during the war of the Rebellion than did Dr. Osborne. A few months after being mustered out he settled in Council Bluffs, where he remained in the practice of his profession until his death.

He was a man of fine natural endowments which had been improved by severe study and large experience. With unbroken consecration his life was devoted to his profession. Having elected this as his life work he steadfastly refused to be diverted from it. He would not accept civil office of any degree. He held that no man could do justice to his profession and meddle with civil affairs further than to vote on election days. It is difficult to say in what department of his profession his best success was attained, for he was more than ordinarily successful in them all. If he showed a preference for any one over another, it was for surgery. Although he made no operations that would distinguish him above other good surgeons of the time nevertheless achieved an enviable reputation for the successful treatment of the manifold and multiform cases that sometimes fall to the lot of the country surgeon.

The doctor was president of the Council Bluffs Medical Society at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and of the Iowa State Medical Society, and by appointment of the president was a member of the committee on Necrology for the 8th Congressional district.

### **The Iowa State Medical Society was Incorporated 1868.**

The following are the Articles of Incorporation of the first In-



corporation. (Of the original incorporators only one survives, Dr. A. G. Field, Des Moines.)

"Article 1. Know all men by these presents: That we, Edward Whinery, J. W. H. Baker, William Watson, Seneca B. Thrall, A. G. Field, and H. L. Whitman, persons of full age, and citizens of the state of Iowa, and of the United States, hereby associate ourselves, our associates and successors, for the purposes hereinafter stated: and become incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the name and style designated below, claiming all the rights, powers, immunities, and privileges, created, granted, and conferred by the virtue of Article three (3), chapter fifty-five (55), of the Revision of 1860.

Article 2. The name by which said body corporate or society shall be known in law is, the Iowa State Medical Society.

Article 3. The business and object thereof shall be the promotion and elevation of medical science in the state of Iowa, the advocacy of such measures as will tend to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, improve the health, and protect the lives of the community.

Article 4. The business of the society shall be conducted, and its annual meetings held, at Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa.

Article 5. The affairs and business of said society shall be conducted by seven trustees, to be annually elected by the members of said society, at such time and manner as provided by its by-laws.

Article 6. The names of the trustees of said society for the first year shall be Edward Whinery, of Ft. Madison; J. W. H. Baker, of Davenport; William Watson, of Dubuque; S. B. Thrall, of Ottumwa; and A. G. Field, and H. L. Whitman, of Des Moines.

In witness whereof we have here written our names this 6th day of February, A. D., 1868:

1st Congregational District, Edward Whinery.

2nd Congregational District, J. W. H. Baker.

3rd Congregational District, William Watson.

4th Congregational District, S. B. Thrall.

5th Congressional District, A. G. Field and H. L. Whitman.

State of Iowa,     }  
Polk County,        } ss.

Before the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county, personally came the above named Edward Whinery, J. W. H. Baker, Wm. Watson, S. B. Thrall, A. G. Field and H. L. Whitman, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificate of incorporation as corporators, and acknowledged the execution thereof to be their voluntary act and deed, for the purposes thereof stated. Witness my hand and notarial seal this 6th day of February, A. D., 1868.

F. M. Hubbell,

Notary Public, Polk County, Iowa.



Dr. Peck moved that the articles of incorporation, with the petition of members of the society, be presented to Dr. J. M. Robertson, a member of the state senate, and also a member of this society, with the request that he would present them before the general assembly, and take such action as is required by law, to render the society a body corporate to law,—motion carried.

The second Articles of Incorporation were filed in 1908 and published in the Iowa Medical Journal for the same year.

There were no minutes of the 1867 meeting preserved but six papers appear to have been read, including the address of Pres. J. W. H. Baker. The meeting was held in Davenport, May 22, 1867.

Dr. Baker almost at the beginning of his address, takes issue with one of the "best medical authors" who announced the fact that medicine had taken her position of one of the "exact sciences." Dr. Baker in setting forth his views on the efficacy of medicine states that "few diseases are submitted to the empire of medicine; that is subject to the full and positive control of medicinal agents" and credits the homeopaths with proving this. Dr. Baker could not reconcile himself to accept a resolution adopted by the American Medical Association to "acknowledge the fellowship of the educated female practitioner" and enters into a rather lengthy argument against women doctors.

At the meeting of the Society in Des Moines Feb. 5, 1868 a contract was made with Dr. J. C. Hughes to publish the proceedings in the Iowa Medical Journal "in an acceptable manner for one dollar and fifty cents per page at which rate he has caused to be published seventy-two pages of the proceedings of the last meeting (1867) amounting to one hundred and eight dollars."

It appears that the transactions of the earlier meetings of the State Medical Society were published in the Western Chirurgical Journal, the Iowa State Medical Journal published in Keokuk, and other medical journals. Only 29 papers appear in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, from 1850 to 1871.

The transactions for the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd annual meetings were published in a volume issued in 1876 of 224 pages.

It appears that the other expenses of the Society for the past year (1867) were \$61.75.

Dr. Wm. Watson in his presidential address, spoke hopefully of the future of the society. The attendance of this meeting was twenty, and one can plainly see the evidence of improvement in the means of transportation which he thinks will be helpful in bringing together larger numbers of members. At this meeting Dr. Watson moved a vote of thanks to the Western Stage Company and to the various railroads for a reduction of the usual rate of fare.

In his President's address 1868, Dr. Watson says, "As this sixteenth annual meeting forms an epoch in its history as the first ever held at the State Capitol, let us regard it as an indication of the



realization of our long cherished hope that the influence of our Society is being extended and that it will continue to extend until it shall be felt over the entire state and at each succeeding meeting, all parts of the state shall be fully represented. Characterized as this meeting is by circumstances of peculiar interest, perhaps no subject would better occupy our attention than a hasty glance at the past history and progress of the Society; the difficulties it has encountered, the results accomplished, its present prospects and the obstacles which yet remain to be overcome; seeking by a comparison of the past with the present to learn lessons and derive encouragement for the future."

"Our society has done much good by promoting acquaintance and awakening cordial friendship among professional men residing in distant sections of the state, an acquaintance that was of great importance in organizing to perform the part assigned to the profession in the stirring events of the past six years. It can be said without boasting, or fear of contradiction, that the profession of no western state have left a better record, or have been more faithful and untiring in the discharge of duty. The annals of every bloody field chronicle the heroic deeds of Iowa soldiers. So do the records of positions requiring executive ability, judgment, integrity, and professional skill, show a prominent list of names taken from the "Iowa Surgical Staff," while the honored names of Reeder, Whitter, McGugin, Fiske, and others are among Iowa's martyred heroes."

"The existence of this society has infused new life into some old, and stimulated the formation of many new, local societies. It has also secured the preservation of the records of many important cases and facts. From a careful examination of the past, with a full appreciation of the difficulties encountered, the results appear eminently satisfactory."

"One great difficulty of the past, now partially removed and rapidly disappearing each succeeding year, has been the want of direct, speedy, and economical means of communication between different sections of the state; another has been the migratory character of the meetings, which has resulted in but a limited number of the same men being brought together at successive meetings; yet notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, it has made substantial progress in the accomplishment of its objects, and every friend of the thorough organization and progress of the profession should give it his cordial support, and determine with renewed energy, that succeeding years shall be characterized by more marked results than did the past. As I have remarked, a survey of our present position as a state organization, with a view to its future action and influences, reveals much to stimulate and encourage us. It also discloses well founded claims to sympathy and assistance in our voluntary labors, the results of which, if judiciously employed, will be of decided benefit to the state."



"In addition to the increased and rapidly increasing facilities of communication, the tendency of recent events has been to greatly extend the acquaintance of many members of the profession, and awaken a common interest among those engaged in kindred investigations which cannot fail to excite to increased diligence in observing, and accuracy in recording the results of their observations."

"While serious obstacles to our progress have been overcome there are others still existing which require earnest, continued efforts, for their removal. Some of these pertain directly to the profession, and the remedial influence must be exerted directly upon its members, by creating a sentiment among them which shall be sufficiently powerful to bring all who aspire to an honorable position up to its standard of professional integrity. I am aware there are croakers and old foggies who will maintain such expectations are Utopian and never to be realized. I think any intelligent observer who has watched the progress and success of the efforts of the American Medical Association for the past twenty years will anticipate more favorable results; besides, these croakers are usually those who have seldom attended a meeting, unless it came to their doors, and are not active members of any medical organization. There is another class of difficulties which pertain more directly to the people, and so far as they involve the rights of the uneducated, the afflicted, and the helpless, they are proper subjects for legislative action."

"Another subject which is worthy of the attention of our lawmakers, is the establishing of some system of collecting and preserving the vital statistics of our state, by general and uniform registration of births, marriages and deaths, with the essential facts pertaining to each. The importance of such a provision will become more apparent as we increase in population and wealth, and upon the ground of self-interest alone."

"Many cases involving this subject already exist in the older states, and many more are sure to arise among our foreignborn citizens. The laws of England determining the descent of property recognizes the right of every child born alive," and our laws on this subject are modeled after theirs."

"But independently of the advantage resulting directly or indirectly to individuals, when we reflect that a healthy able-bodied adult population are essentially "the state," and the more perfect and numerous are the models in this respect, among her people, the greater are possessions of the real elements of wealth and power, we shall fully realize that it is the duty of the government to know how nearly her population approaches the highest standard; also, to use every means in her power to promote the most healthy and efficient condition of her people. The ability to determine clearly the relative fecundity and mortality of her people; the relative proportion of the sexes among her population; the longevity of her citizens; the causes of deaths within her borders; the weight with



which each cause of death acts upon different portions of the community, whether considered in relation to age, sex, or condition, or in relation to different sections of her territory; these and many other facts to be derived from the same data and indispensable to a correct application of the principles of social and political economy."

At the meeting for 1868 only three papers appear in addition to the President's address. Dr. Edward Whinery of Fort Madison reported a case of rupture of the uterus with abdominal section, recovery. This case was operated on March 29, 1865 by Dr. Whinery assisted by Dr. J. C. Blackburn of Fort Madison. The operation is described by Dr. Whinery as follows:

"On the 28th of March, 1865, at 8 o'clock A. M. I visited Mrs. S., of Niota, Illinois, a healthy Irish woman about 37 years of age, who, I was told was taken in labor about ten o'clock A. M. on the 27th. The first indication she had of approaching labor was the escape of the waters, soon after which regular labor pains supervened, and an ignorant mid-wife was summoned to attend her. Labor progressed regularly until about 7 o'clock in the evening when it was expected the child would be born in a few minutes. She was seized at that time with severe burning lacinating pains, or stitches, as she called them, throughout the abdomen, and the expulsive pains ceased. I found her sitting in a chair, leaning forward at an inclination of about forty degrees, and very unwilling to change her attitude. Her pulse was a hundred and ten, irregular, and fluttering; the countenance very anxious and pale, the skin cool and clammy. It was with difficulty I could induce her to assume a position convenient for me to make an examination per-vaginum. I caused her however, to be held at an inclination of about forty-five degrees, and passing the digital finger of the right hand into the vagina and the left hand over the abdomen, I found the head of the fetus resting well down on the perineum, but by pressing firmly with my finger against the head, it ascended above the superior strait, and the whole body could be distinctly felt through the walls of the abdomen, she being of spare habit. The motion thus given to the fetus, very much increased the lacinating pains, and she cried out, "These stitches will kill me". My diagnosis was rupture of the uterus, and I informed her and her friends that her condition was very precarious. She tried to give her "Mutterkorn Thee" (ergot), but the stomach would not take it. The night was very dark and the husband and his friends were afraid to attempt to cross the Mississippi river in a row boat, as it was very high with much drift wood floating; she therefore spent the night in applying new corn whisky to the abdomen."

"I allowed the patient to assume the attitude first mentioned, returned home for my instruments and an assistant; Dr. J. C. Blackburn accompanied me. At 10 o'clock A. M., when we arrived, no



change had taken place in the patient. My friend Dr. Blackburn thought, from the visible and physical appearances and my representations of the case, that my diagnosis was correct, and we soon agreed upon the propriety of making the abdominal section. Dr. Blackburn administered the chloroform while I was preparing other matters. We placed the patient on her back on a table, and I made the incision on the right of the umbilicus, about six inches in length, through which I removed a large male child (dead of course), and the placenta, both being entirely above the uterus, which was contracted down into the pelvis. There was very little appearance of hemorrhage. The rupture was in the fundus from the anterior to the posterior wall. The edges of the wound were now brought together by sutures of silk, taking care to include all the structures except the peritoneum; then finishing the dressing with adhesive straps, a compress and a wide bandage. The operation and the dressing were performed in less than five minutes, and the patient placed in bed, still under the influence of chloroform. When she recovered from its effects, she expressed herself as feeling quite comfortable and grateful for her delivery from her intense suffering for so many hours. We expected peritoneal inflammation to supervene but in this we were happily disappointed."

"I visited her on the 29th, and found her comfortable; the pulse had gone down to eighty, and every symptom was favorable; the lochia was moderate in quantity; she had been nearly free from pain and slept well during the night, though she had not taken any morphia and quinia powders left for her, in case irritation and debility set in."

"March 30th and 31st continues without an unfavorable symptom."

"On the 3d of April, she sat up three or four hours in bed. The wound had healed by first intention."

"On the 5th, I took out the sutures and continued the adhesive straps, the compress, and bandage; she was then dressed and sitting up."

"On the 8th, the lochia ceased and she went about her ordinary house-work."

The two days meeting of the Society was devoted principally to organization and to questions of ethics. It appears also that sectarian and irregular practitioners were an unending source of trouble and any affiliation with one not practicing regular medicine, was a sufficient cause for discipline, and it required unremitting watchfulness to keep members in the straight and narrow path of professional duty. Probably less than one half of the medical profession in Iowa were graduates from medical schools; nearly one half of those holding to what was called regular medicine, had had not more than one term of medical lectures of from sixteen to



twenty weeks, and nearly all who had diplomas received them after two such courses. Notwithstanding the small opportunities for medical education in this country at that time, the writer can recall the names of many strong and useful practitioners of medicine scattered over the state. As a rule these men stood for high ideals; were devoted to the interests of their patients, and were much loved and honored in their communities.

Prior to the year 1873 membership in the Iowa State Medical Society was open to all regular physicians of the state who might choose to attend. A Board of Censors determined the eligibility to membership.

In 1872, a new constitution was adopted, a section of which required that before eligible to permanent membership attendance as a delegate from a County, Local, or District Medical Society, Faculty of Medical Colleges, State Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Asylums, or permanently organized hospitals of twenty-five beds.

The membership at the time of the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws was about 60. The number of permanent members in 1874, two years later, 190.

#### **Roster of Officers from First Organization of Society Until 1867.**

1850.

Dr. E. Lowe, Burlington, President.  
 Dr. Elbert, Van Buren, 1st Vice President.  
 Dr. McGugin, Keokuk, 2nd Vice President.  
 Dr. Matthews, Burlington, Recording Secretary.  
 Dr. Sanford, Keokuk, Corresponding Secretary.  
 Dr. G. R. Henry, Burlington, Treasurer.  
 Dr. J. F. Dillon, Librarian.  
 Drs. J. F. Henry, McGugin, Elbert, Hull, Brookbank, E. D. Ransom, and Flint, Censors.

1851.

D. L. McGugin, President; J. F. Henry, first Vice-President; J. M. Witherwax, second Vice-President; E. D. Ransom, Recording Secretary; S. Ramage, Treasurer, J. H. Rauch, Librarian.

Censors—Thomas Siveter, E. Lowe, James W. Flint, J. F. Sanford, E. R. Ford, W. F. Grubb, and H. M. Mathews.

1852.

J. D. Elbert, President; J. F. Henry, first Vice-President; J. M. Witherwax, second Vice-President; S. L. Craig, Recording Secretary; J. F. Sanford, Corresponding Secretary; J. C. Wear, Treasurer; M. Cousins, Librarian.

Censors—D. L. McGugin, J. C. Hughes, E. Lowe, R. D. Barton, T. Siveter, W. L. Craig, S. L. Ramage, and E. D. Ransom.



**1853.**

J. M. Witherwax, President; Thomas Siveter, first Vice-President; George Reeder, second Vice-President; J. H. Rauch, Recording Secretary; D. L. McGugin, Corresponding Secretary; G. R. Henry, Treasurer; Asa Morgan, Librarian.

Censors—E. A. Arnold, J. E. Sanford, C. O. Waters, J. F. Henry, Wm. Craig, J. C. Hughes, and Ignatius Langer.

**1854.**

George Reeder, President; J. M. Robertson, first Vice-President; D. L. McGugin, second Vice-President; J. Howes, Recording Secretary; C. L. Chambers, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Rauch, Librarian.

Censors—E. A. Arnold, J. F. Sanford, J. C. Hughes, J. T. Huey, J. F. Henry, W. L. Craig, and Thomas Siveter.

**1855.**

Thomas Siveter, President; J. H. Rauch, first Vice-President; W. L. Craig, second Vice-President; W. Bird, Recording Secretary; D. Atkinson, Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Page, Treasurer.

Censors—R. H. Wyman, T. Shriner, J. O. Skinner, J. G. Henry, J. C. Hinsey.

**1856.**

J. C. Hughes, President; A. D. Wood, Vice-President; M. Cousins, Recording Secretary; D. L. McGugin, Corresponding Secretary; T. Siveter, Treasurer; H. Carpenter, Librarian.

Censors—Wm. Gutch, V. V. Adamson, George Reeder, J. M. Witherwax, D. J. Collins, J. F. Henry, V. Morris.

**1857.**

Thomas Siveter, President; M. B. Cochran, Vice-President; J. C. Stone, Recording Secretary; T. J. Saunders, Corresponding Secretary; James Gamble, Treasurer; H. Carpenter, Librarian.

Censors—W. Bird, George Reeder, J. H. Early, J. H. Boucher, J. J. Sanders, T. J. Sanders.

**1858.**

J. H. Rauch, President; E. S. Barrows, Vice-President; J. W. H. Baker, Recording Secretary; W. Bird, Corresponding Secretary; M. B. Cochran, Treasurer.

Censors—E. J. Fountain, H. Murray, J. C. Hughes, A. W. McClure, James Gamble.

**1859.**

E. S. Barrows, President; George Reeder, Vice President; Allen Phillips, Recording Secretary; Oliver George, Corresponding Secretary; M. B. Cochran, Treasurer.

Censors—D. L. McGugin, E. J. Fountain, A. W. McClure, J. S. Dimmitt, R. S. Lewis.



**1860.**

R. S. Lewis, President; J. C. Hughes, Vice President; J. M. Adler, Corresponding Secretary; C. W. Belden, Treasurer.

Censors—D. L. McGugin, George Reeder, George M. Staples, M. Cousins, Wm. Gutch, and George Irwin.

**1861.**

J. F. Henry, President; H. T. Cleaver, Vice President; J. H. Boucher, Recording Secretary; R. J. Patterson, Corresponding Secretary; P. McLaren, Treasurer.

Censors—J. C. Stone, E. D. Ransom, H. T. Cleaver, Wm. Gutch, A. W. McClure.

There was no meeting of the society in 1862 and 1863.

**1864.**

M. B. Cochran, President; J. W. H. Baker, Vice President; S. B. Thrall, Recording Secretary; R. J. Patterson, Corresponding Secretary; P. McLaren, Treasurer.

Censors—Jesse Holmes, J. M. Adler, Wm. Voght, J. Williamson, B. W. Thompson.

**1865.**

J. C. Hughes, President; J. Williamson, Vice President; J. W. H. Baker, Recording Secretary; W. F. Peck, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Watson, Treasurer.

Censors—M. B. Cochran, S. B. Thrall, A. G. Field, J. M. Shaffer, James Gamble.

**1866.**

J. W. H. Baker, President; J. C. Lay, Vice President; W. F. Peck, Recording Secretary; A. M. Carpenter, Corresponding Secretary; M. B. Cochran, Treasurer.

Censors—Wm. Watson, James Gamble, A. G. Field, J. M. Shaffer, J. Williamson.

**1867.**

Wm. Watson, President; E. Whinery, Vice President; A. G. Field, Recording Secretary; E. J. B. Statler, Corresponding Secretary; M. B. Cochran, Treasurer.

Censors—A. S. Maxwell, J. Williamson, A. M. Carpenter, W. F. Lloyd, G. L. Carhart.

During the years of 1862-1863 no meetings of the Iowa State Medical Society were held on account of the Civil war. The meeting for the reorganization was held in Iowa City, Wednesday, June 1st, 1864, and the following officers elected: President, M. B. Cochran; Vice President, J. W. H. Baker; Recording Secretary, S. B. Thrall; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Patterson; Treasurer P. M. McLaren.



## History of the Drake University College of Medicine, and the Changes in the Methods of Medical Education During That Time.

D. S. FAIRCHILD, SR., M. D., Dean. (Jan. 29, 1904.)

The idea of organizing a medical school in Des Moines had its inception in the mind of Dr. A. G. Field as long ago as 1874 or '75. In August of 1875 I spent two days with Dr. Field at his suggestion discussing the advisability of forming a new medical school, the difficulties in the way and the plans for the school if after mature reflection it was thought wise to add another to the already numerous medical colleges in this country. Dr. J. F. Kennedy joined with us and was one of the original protectors of the institution. In January, 1876, when the State Society met in Des Moines, a meeting was called at the parlors of the Savery Hotel, now the Kirkwood, to consider the question of a new medical college. At that meeting there were present Dr. Field, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Osborn, of Council Bluffs, Drs. Thrall and Williamson of Ottumwa, including myself and some others whose names I am not able now to recall. No definite steps were taken, but the idea of a medical school in Des Moines was encouraged, perhaps because many members of the profession at that time were opposed to the State maintaining a school for the education of doctors. In September, 1876, at the meeting of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia Dr. Field and myself had a conference with Dr. J. C. Hughes of Keokuk in relation to the same matter. Among other things, Dr. Hughes assured us that the organization and maintaining of a medical college was no easy matter and that such an undertaking involved much labor, many troubles and small returns. This observation left something of an impression on my mind at the time and I, as well as some others, have been frequently reminded of the wisdom of the veteran surgeon's statement in the years that have passed since then.

The times have greatly changed during the 38 or 39 years that have elapsed since Dr. Field and I sat on the walls of the new Capitol which then had reached one story in construction.

We reached the Capitol that August evening in 1875 on the only car line that Des Moines possessed which ran from the court house on Court avenue to the old Capitol and back again with one mule or horse as the motor power. It was not a magnificent city, with great buildings, striking signs of enterprise, push and energy that greeted our vision, or gave us our inspiration, but rather what was beyond what seemed possible. Dr. Field assured me that the greatness of Des Moines was not in sight, (an observation in which I fully agreed), but was to come, and that in our own time we should see 100,000 or more inhabitants, and that we should certainly see a medical college grow up in this great center of Iowa's population.

In those comparatively early times various motives were given



for the organizing of medical colleges. It was sometimes said that these enterprises grew out of a desire on the part of ambitious medical men to become professors; that it seemed to be a modest and dignified way of advertising. There was no doubt some evidence to support this view. In the older centers of population when the older schools could not supply enough professorships for all the ambitious practitioners of the healing art, new schools with high sounding names were brought into existence. In the West, State Universities were not thought to be complete without a medical department, regardless of the size of the town or the natural facilities for such work, and no town with possibilities before it could afford to be without a medical school—or, at least, that was the way local profession looked at it. Whether this was an important influence underlying the Des Moines undertaking, or whether it was a feeling that medical education was suffering for the want of a medical school in this city, I will not undertake to say. It may, however, be presumed that the profession here was not altogether free from ordinary human weakness.

In 1881 the work of organizing the school was taken up in earnest and again I was invited to take a part. This time Dr. Blanchard was the moving spirit. Dr. Field and Dr. Kennedy were still leading factors in the work. Some of the younger men were enlisted, notably Dr. J. T. Priestley. How the agreement as to the division of work was accomplished I am unable to state. One of the difficulties attending the organization of faculties in those days when medical schools were nearly private corporations was the arrangements for the leading chairs, particularly of Medicine and Surgery. At that time all who had an ambition to be medical college professors were qualified to fill any place, especially the more attractive chairs, and often it happened that much ill feeling was engendered because all could not be professors of Medicine or Surgery. All were general practitioners except the Eye and Ear men. All the difficulties were finally settled in our school, and the school year opened in October, 1882. with the following list of professors: J. A. Blanchard, M. D., Des Moines, Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty; A. C. Simonton, M. D., Des Moines, Principles and Practice of Surgery; J. F. Kennedy, A. M., M. D., Des Moines, Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, and Secretary of the Faculty; W. H. Ward, M. D., Des Moines, Gynecology; J. T. Priestley, M. D., Des Moines, Anatomy, General and Descriptive; L. C. Swift, M. D., Des Moines, Physiology; W. W. Hale, M. D., LL. B., Des Moines, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; T. E. Pope, A. M., Ames, Chemistry; D. S. Fairchild, M. D., Ames, Pathology, Histology and Microscopy; E. H. Hazen, M. D., Davenport, Diseases of the Eye and Ear; F. E. Crutenden, M. D., Des Moines, Diseases of the Throat and Nasal Passages; Hon. Judge C. C. Nourse, Des Moines, Medical Jurisprudence; C. M. Colvin, M. D.,



Des Moines, Adjunct to the Chair of Gynecology, and Demonstrator of Anatomy. The requirements announced were three years in a doctor's office, including two courses of lectures of four months, the last of which must be in our college. We had simply adopted the standard then required by nearly all schools in the country. This was, indeed, a very imperfect course of training, and was felt to be so then, but even the great schools in the centers of medical education did not deem it safe to demand more. The private school must have a large roll of students and must have revenue, and the medical department of State Universities must make a showing to their respective boards of regents as an excuse for their existence. The following announcement was made in the Chicago directory, 1883, in relation to Rush Medical College:

"The annual course of lectures for the first session commences on Monday, December 4, 1883, and will continue sixteen weeks," that "the requirements for graduation are three years study with a reputable physician. Two courses of lectures, one of which must be in this institution (or two years' practice in lieu of one course)," etc.

Dr. Blanchard was the first Dean, and served about two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. Schooler who served nineteen years. The personal history of the school does not differ materially from the history of other similar schools. Sometimes there was harmony, and sometimes there was not. We drifted about from place to place; we had no home, and it appeared at times as if we had no friends. In 1887 we were adopted by Drake University, but our condition did not improve. The University seemed to have forgotten us and no adopted child was more neglected. I can hardly express to you the disappointments we suffered, often the feeling was so deep that abandonment of the enterprise was contemplated and had it not been for the heroic courage of Dr. Schooler and the loyalty of his assistants I am sure the school would have closed its doors long ago. It has been my good fortune to take up the work at the end of the dark days when the future seems assured. It has been my fortune to have been associated continuously with the school from its inception to the present, and I am now the only remaining member of the original faculty who has served continuously, and I can now speak with the deepest feeling of the liberal policy which Drake University under the leadership of the new President, Hill M. Bell, has adopted toward the Medical Department.

The last twenty-five years has been marked by marvelous changes in our entire economic system. Inventions, transportations, and communication has been largely responsible for this. All the western world has been brought into competition and through the above mentioned instrumentalities.

This bringing together of widely separated populations, as measured by distance, has developed an intensity of activities which has



heretofore been unknown and from necessity has changed our way of looking at things. Men whose minds had been engrossed with their own little affairs did not recognize the approach of this change until it was fully upon us and then were astonished that the government of our country had really passed into the hands of the few; that the control of transportation and communication was centralized; that industries, trade and commerce were no longer in the hands of the many, and that many of our old ideas of democracy had been swept away. This could be seen to be inevitable by thinking men, who saw in its approach a part of the social, educational and economic evolution of the world; old methods could not meet the new conditions, and the change must come; and resolutions, attempts at legislation, and protests, while they might delay could not stop it.

To meet the changed conditions, men must be better equipped or be forced to the wall. As a protest some tried to avoid the inevitable by adopting methods which the world has always known and which is now designated in the strong and expressive language of today as "grafts", but comparatively few, however are endowed with the faculties which will make this matter of "getting on" permanently a success; and it has come to be recognized that the great majority must have a solid foundation upon which to build; without this they must expect to be the servants or agents of the strong.

The medical profession had its traditions, but in the newer portions of the country they were not so firmly fixed that they could not be easily broken down when the changed conditions came.

During the past twenty-five years, we have passed and are passing through an evolution which the physician of 40 years ago could not have conceived of, however wise or farseeing he may have been. When this college was organized, none of us were fully satisfied with the facilities we had or with the course of instruction we could give, but followed the path that had been made by others, not much better, not much worse. As we look back over our past and the past of our neighbors we discover two things: first, the necessity of getting students as a means of existence, and second, the necessity of doing what we were afraid to do and what we did timidly and fearfully. What influence led us to extend our course to three years of 24 weeks each, then to four years of 24 weeks each, and finally to four years of 36 weeks each, it would be hard to tell. There was no written law that compelled us to do this, but there was a force in the great body of the profession which expressed itself through medical associations, the medical college association and the examining boards, and finally through state laws. But the laws came too late to do more than punish the deliberate wrongdoers. The reputation of a medical college in the past depended on making the course easy, rapid and sure. It now depends on making it difficult, long and uncertain. What has accomplished this? Not the colleges themselves,



because they were timid, and like all industrial enterprises felt the general pulse first. The answer to this question is: first, the silent and indefinable influence of the general public which through its changed methods was demanding better things and greater responsibilities of all who attempted to serve it; and second, a higher sense of responsibility on the part of the profession itself. It is true the advancement of knowledge, the discovery of new facts of science, were factors in so far as to increase the responsibilities, but it must be remembered that it was these discoveries in various fields and their applications that have led the world into new ways of thinking. What, may I ask, would be the position of the medical profession if in face of all that has transpired during the past 25 years it had remained in its practice and training without change. The answer is too obvious to need formulating. I do not mean to say that the medical schools have been merely passive observers of the course of events and moved only as they were forced to move, they have gladly aided in this outward course and have deeply regretted that they could not move faster, and it must be remembered that it is only recently that liberal endowments have been made in support of medical education, and that university medical schools were just as poor as private schools, and that boards of regents were ready at any time to cut them off if they could not take care of themselves, or at least make a showing of reasonably large classes.

We can look with some satisfaction on the condition of the medical profession and feel that we are in a position to place ourselves along side with the progress the world is making in all directions. In view of the wonderful progress which has been made within the period before mentioned, and in view of the history of the past, can we say that the period of intense activity is nearing its end, and that we can dimly see in the future a period of comparative rest and conservation? I think not. What the world outside of the medical profession may do I cannot say, but in the medical profession there are certain things that are distinctly on their way and their culmination is clearly in sight. The profession is to be united into a solid body. There is to be a uniformity in the requirements of state examining boards. There is to be a uniformity in the minimum medical college entrance requirements. There is to be a uniformity in the minimum medical college graduation requirements. These things will not be accomplished by legislation directly, but through the irresistible force of public profession opinion. Spasmodic attempts at resistance will be made, but those who make them will be overwhelmed and swallowed up. When what has happened is measured up and the forces estimated, that which is to come and how, can be easily determined.



### History of Keokuk Medical College.

In October 1908, the Keokuk Medical College was merged with the College of Medicine of Drake University. Following is a brief history of this college.

The early history of the Keokuk Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, harks back to Indiana. There in La Porte, was its cradle and birth. At the end of a year the weak infant was taken to Madison, Wisconsin, where it gained strength and became the medical department of the Wisconsin State University, then an institution on the edge of civilization in the far west, for this was before gold was discovered in California, and about the time that Fremont was exploring the Rocky Mountain country.

In a year or two, in 1847, the medical department at Madison decided to establish a branch at Davenport, and in 1848, only a year later, the branch became the whole college, the college by this amoeboid movement traveling across the Mississippi River. Its name then was the Medical College of the Upper Mississippi, the medical department of Wisconsin University, and it was the first medical college west of the Mississippi River. It has always been a pioneer in advancement, being also the first college in the world to admit women on the same terms as men. After a year at Davenport, which the minutes of the faculty meetings disclose as an unsatisfactory year, a committee was appointed, say these same minutes, to go and spy out the land in search of a more favorable location for the pioneer medical institution. The committee reported a few months later and recommended Keokuk as the best place for the nurture of the medical college. The recommendation was adopted at the same meeting at which it was presented, and in 1849, the college came to Keokuk, taking the name, The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk. The greatest force in it then was Dr. D. L. McGugin, who had just come from Mount Vernon, Ohio; he was a scholarly scientist and literateur, with a breadth and depth of learning that would make him famous today. He sent for his son-in-law, Dr. J. C. Hughes, who began as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the college, was soon after its Dean and its executive for many years. This man had wonderful capacity to organize and conduct large affairs, and not only wrote his name large in the medical history of the nation, but made the college one of wide influence and high reputation. Upon his death, in the early eighties, his son, also Dr. J. C. Hughes, became Dean and remained in that position until just before the amalgamation of the two Keokuk colleges, in 1899.

In the meantime, certain changes in the status of the college occurred. Soon after coming to Keokuk, the legislature of Iowa made it the medical department of the State University of Iowa, and it was all of that University at that time. In 1870, changes in the constitution of Iowa required that all the departments of the State Uni-



versity be located at one place, and that place was of necessity where other departments had been built up and were in operation. So the sub-title of the Medical Department of the State University was dropped by this college, the name, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, having never varied from its incorporation originally.

Early in its history it graduated two classes each year; but it kept constantly in the front rank of advancing medical education, lengthening its terms and increasing the number of courses before graduation, as the times changed to equal those of the most advanced schools in the country. And thus it kept upon its historic way until 1899, just half a century from its arrival in Keokuk, after the journey from Indiana through Wisconsin and Davenport.

In 1890, the Keokuk Medical College was organized by men who had been successfully teaching in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Possessed of abundant capital, experience and energy, they were successful from the first, the year's enrollment being 143 students. Of the incorporators of this college, Professors Jenkins and Scroggs are still in the faculty. For a few years there was the most intense rivalry and competition between the two colleges in Keokuk, this competition resulting in the improvement of both, as well as in the fight for supremacy which is now looked upon as only an interesting reminiscence by those who were its chief factors—and most of them were engaged in working for the resulting greater college, until its close at the present time.

The Keokuk Medical College flourished, to the great satisfaction of its faculty, students and alumni, constantly enlarging and improving. In 1899, diplomacy replaced more strenuous opposition. The College of Physicians and Surgeons was then owned by Mrs. Amanda T. Hughes, the widow of its real builder, the elder J. C. Hughes, the daughter of its first president, Dr. D. L. McGugin, the mother of its later executive, the younger Dr. J. C. Hughes. A proposition that the Keokuk Medical College buy the College of Physicians and Surgeons was considered and debated by the two institutions during the spring of 1899, and finally terms were fixed for the sale of the older college to the corporation of the younger, and the combination of the two colleges under the name, The Keokuk Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

#### **Drake and Keokuk Merging.**

At the close of the first year of the merging of the Drake University School of Medicine, and the Keokuk Medical School, Dr. D. S. Fairchild resigned as Dean and Dr. W. W. Pearson was elected by the University to succeed him. Dr. Pearson was well fitted for the position, having high professional ideals and being a man of unusual business sagacity and executive ability. Under Dr. Pearson's administration the medical school made great advancement in effi-



ency and promised to be one of the leading medical schools in the West. The only difficulty that appeared to be in the way was the want of money to maintain the departments as they had been organized by Dr. Pearson and as required by the evolution of medical teaching in the United States.

Dr. Pearson and President Bell were united in the belief that if the medical school of Drake University could not reach a high degree of efficiency, it would be wise to close the institution. This sentiment was agreed to by the faculty and after united effort on the part of the University, the faculty, and the city of Des Moines, and after making some decided gains, it was felt that it would be impossible to finance the medical school in the years of the future, and therefore by resolution the University dissolved the Medical Department.

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### **A Brief History of The Formation of the Iowa State Board of Health.**

D. S. FAIRCHILD, M. D.

At the Davenport meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society, (1879) under the presidency of Dr. A. M. Carpenter of Keokuk, the question of the organization of the State Board of Health came up in response to a recommendation made by President Carpenter in his address. Dr. Carpenter said "And here, with every encouragement which a dependent and enlightened people, and an influential medical body can offer, we entreat you to individual effort in behalf of the establishment of a Board of State Medicine, to let your spirit expand beyond the restricted limits of personal concerns and embrace within its scope a pure benevolence, a generous and self sacrificing philanthropy. To say that you will passively submit to the stigma which an excusable apathy has entailed, is too derogatory to the character of your profession, too humbling to your pride as public spirited citizens of a growing commonwealth."

After he delivered this address, Dr. W. F. Peck moved that the address be referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. Robertson, Ransom, and Williamson, to report upon that part relating to the establishment of a State Medical Board, at 4 P. M. the next day. Dr. Peck's motion prevailed. In accordance with this resolution, the Committee reported as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the President's address beg leave to report that we fully endorse the sentiments of the paper, and in consideration of the importance of its suggestions we respectfully recommend that in-so-far as it refers to State Medicine, the whole subject be referred to a special committee consisting. . . . members whose duty it shall be to present to the State Legislature, at its next session, a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. Also to provide for the registration of births and deaths; also



to urge upon the General Assembly the importance of the immediate organization of a State Board of Health."

Signed by the Committee: W. S. Robertson, H. B. Ransom, J. Williamson.

It appears that at some previous meeting a Committee on State Board of Health had been appointed, and on the second day of the 1879 meeting, the Committee reported as follows:—

"Your Committee on State Board of Health would respectfully report that they caused to be presented to the last Legislature a bill for the establishment of a State Board of Health, similar to the Wisconsin law. It met with no encouragement and but little favor in the Legislature.

Your committee think that a little information on the subject published by authority of the State Society, and for use of the members of the next Legislature, and a continued effort on the part of the Society will ultimately succeed."

A. M. Carpenter, S. B. Thrall, J. J. M. Angear, Committee.

The matter of securing State Board of Health legislation had been discussed at various times before the Society before any definite steps were taken to secure such legislation.

At the meeting of the State Society in January 1876, Dr. P. J. Farnsworth of Clinton, read a paper entitled "The Relation of the State to Sanitary Science", which was devoted largely to the advantages of public health, study, and the advantages which would accrue to the state through the organization of a State Board.

Dr. Henry Ristine of Cedar Rapids in his Presidential Address delivered Jan. 30th, 1878, brought forward in the strongest manner, the advantages of a State Board of Health to the state and the general public, and laid before the Society the duties of the profession in urging the passage of such legislation.

June 5th, 1879, Dr. Holliday of Burlington, made a motion that a committee be appointed to secure, if possible next winter, legislation relative to the practice of medicine in the state, and the establishment of a State Board of Health. The motion was laid on the table.

At the morning session of the second day of the 1880 meeting of the State Society at Des Moines, Dr. W. S. Robertson, Chairman of the Committee on State Medicine, made the following report:—

"Your committee respectfully report that soon after their appointment they began the task of collecting material from which to prepare a "draft" for a law creating a "State Board of Health" for Iowa. The "health laws" of several States of the Union were examined and placed under contribution for the necessities of our commonwealth. After a comparison of notes, comments and suggestions from the members of the committee a "draft" was consummated. Desiring to profit by the errors and experiences of those who had



long studied and carefully observed the practical operation of health laws, the chairman of your committee corresponded with that most accomplished sanitarian, Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary of the Board of Health of the State of Illinois, asking him to arrange a meeting in the city of Chicago (at as early a date as practicable) with this committee, for the purpose of conference regarding our Draft of a Health Law, as well as a Draft of a Bill regulating the practice of Medicine in the State of Iowa. Although at Cairo, busily superintending the sanitation of that port, the Doctor met us in Chicago, September 11, 1879, and with the committee spent an entire day in the examination of our bills. Some doubt had been entertained by members of the committee as to the propriety or necessity of such an extent of detail in the executive management of the "Health Law", but Dr. Rauch very unqualifiedly advised their retention, for reasons which, to the committee, seemed sufficient and pertinent. The "Draft Regulating the Practice of Medicine" received equal consideration and was pronounced an efficient and well worded law.

Within a few days a paper entitled "The Regulation of Medical Practice by State Boards of Health, as exemplified by the execution of the law in Illinois, by H. A. Johnson, M. D. of Illinois," has fallen into our hands; and it was thought by parties interested in our work that this would, if properly circulated, prove of immense benefit in throwing light upon the general subject of such legislation, thus advancing the interests of our bills. Your chairman failing to procure copies sufficient for our purpose, and not having time to confer with other members of the committee, (and with the consent of the author) assumed the responsibility of having a reprint made of the paper, and ordered for our use two hundred and fifty copies.

During December last a committee from the Hahnemann Medical Society of this State met and prepared a "Draft of a Health Law and Medical Practice Act" in one bill. The chairman of your committee was invited to meet that committee and was asked whether our committee would co-operate with theirs in the prosecution of the sanitary work; saying that they had in the main adopted our bill. I replied that so far as I was individually concerned I thought it the duty of every philanthropist to do all in his power for the good of the masses, and would say for myself (and I doubted not for my associates and this society) that we would work side by side in any movement which would give us an efficient sanitation and an operative medical practice act. I am happy to say that my associates concur in favoring this consolidation. In furtherance of this movement the two committees had a joint conference in this city January 28, 1880, which has resulted in the concurrence of the two committees as to the bills to be presented to the General Assembly and adding to our prospects of success another element of influence.

Other medical organizations within the State (perhaps over-



looking, or not being advised of the action of this Society in this matter at its last session) have also moved in this work, and one at least has prepared a draft of a health law, a copy of which has been sent to different quarters of the State, and whose committee asked the co-operation of the profession for its enactment; but since this society has initiated the movement, and inasmuch as those gentlemen have a mutual interest in our State organization, it is hoped that they may deem it a pleasure to use their influence with us in this more general and widely extended effort of sanitary progress, believing that such co-operation will best secure the desired results.

The resolution creating this committee assigned to them the duty of carrying on this work to completion, and they have thus far endeavored to faithfully perform their trust. Further details are arranged for future action, and while your committee are doing all they can to carry out your order, and with encouraging prospects of success, we ask of you organic and individual support and co-operation, that our past and prospective labors may be crowned with ultimate success."

Respectfully submitted, W. S. Robertson, G. M. Staples, S. B. Thrall, Committee.

The following is the law relating to Public Health in force in Iowa, as compiled from the Code of Iowa, 1873.

"Sec. 4037. p. 629. If any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drugs or medicine in such manner as to lessen the efficiency or change the operation of such drug or medicine, or to make them injurious to health, or sell them knowing that they are thus adulterated, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; and such drugs and medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed."

"Sec. 4038. If any apothecary, druggist, or other person sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or any poisonous liquid or substance, without having the word "poison" and the true name thereof written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box or parcel containing the same, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. Any person who may dispose of at retail any poisonous substance or liquid to any one for the purpose is required to enter in a book, to be kept by such apothecary, druggist, or other person so disposing, the name of the poison, when bought, by whom, and for what purpose; and if the person who calls for such poison is not personally known to the vendor, then such person shall be identified by some one known to the vendor, whose name shall also be entered in such book. Any failure to comply with the requirements of this provision shall subject the party so failing to imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."



“Sec. 4039. If any person inoculate himself or any other person, or suffer himself to be inoculated with the smallpox, within this State, or come within this State with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of this infectious disease, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.”

Up to this time the foregoing was all on our statute books relating to public health in the state of Iowa, and it was through the persistent efforts of the state and auxiliary societies that the profession finally succeeded in getting a bill through the Legislature.

On the 26th day of March, 1880, a bill creating the Iowa State Board of Health was approved by the Governor, and on the 23rd day of April, 1880, the Governor commissioned the following persons to constitute the State Board of Health:—

William S. Robertson, M. D., Muscatine.  
 Phillip W. Lewellen, M. D., Clarinda.  
 Wilmot H. Dickinson, M. D., Des Moines.  
 Henry H. Clark, M. D., McGregor.  
 Justin M. Hull, M. D., Lake Mills.  
 Ephraim M. Reynolds, M. D., Centerville.  
 George F. Roberts, M. D., Waterloo.  
 James L. Loring, Civil Engineer, Dallas Center.  
 John F. McJunkin, Attorney General, Washington.

The first meeting of the State Board was held at the State-house in Des Moines, May 5, 1880. The following members were present: Dr. W. S. Robertson, Dr. P. W. Lewellen, Dr. W. H. Dickinson, Dr. H. H. Clarke, Dr. J. M. Hull, Dr. E. M. Reynolds, Dr. G. F. Roberts, J. F. McJunkin, Attorney-General, and James L. Loring, Civil Engineer.

A temporary organization was perfected by the election of Dr. Lewellen, Chairman, and Dr. Roberts, Secretary, when the following persons were elected permanent officers:

President—W. S. Robertson, M. D.  
 Vice President, pro tem—W. H. Dickinson, M. D.  
 Secretary—L. F. Andrews.

In June 1881, Mr. J. F. McJunkin was succeeded by Smith McPherson, Attorney-General, and on May 5th, 1881, L. F. Andrews was succeeded by Dr. J. F. Farquarson of Davenport.



### **A Short History of the State Board of Health.**

GUILFORD H. SUMNER, M. D., Secretary-Executive Officer.

Des Moines.

The first knowledge which I have relative to the formation of The State Board of Health, I learned through Dr. W. S. Robertson, while I was a student in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. Dr. W. S. Robertson was the first President with whom I had any acquaintance. The next President with whom I had a familiar acquaintance was my preceptor, Dr. J. C. Shrader, then a professor in the Medical Department of the State University, as was Dr. W. S. Robertson. These two men were giants in their work, both as practitioners and as members of the State Board of Health.

I learned much of these men and their work by my intimate association with them. Both were personal friends of mine in my student life in the Medical Department of the State University, and both helped me wonderfully in my work when I began the practice of medicine. I mention these men more particularly because of my intimate association with them as a practitioner of medicine and a health officer.

I cannot enter into details by mentioning all of the different members connected with the State Board of Health, but I cannot pass the name of Dr. J. F. Kennedy, who for many years was the efficient Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Health. Dr. Kennedy was a scholar in every sense of the word, both as a literary man and a medical practitioner. I had an intimate association with Dr. Kennedy during my early service as Health Officer of the city of Waterloo. In my visits to the State Board of Health office I always obtained excellent advice from Dr. Kennedy and he was always genial and pleasant to meet. Dr. Robertson, Dr. Shrader, and Dr. Kennedy were all good physicians and all served in the Union army and were good soldiers. I would gladly go into detail and mention all of the names of men connected with the State Board of Health in the past, but it would make this article too lengthy and would be only full of details without furnishing very much information.

My first knowledge of the formation of the State Board of Health leads me to begin with the year 1880. At that time the State Board of Health was organized, and the membership of the Board was as follows, and continued until the 35th General Assembly.

There were seven physicians, and a civil engineer, appointed by the Governor, one being appointed each year and each one serving seven years. The Attorney-General and the State Veterinarian were also members of the Board. Among the physicians of the Board at that time there were four Regulars, two Homeopaths, and one Eclectic. For the purpose of proper representation, the State was divided into eight health districts.



Under this arrangement each district remained unrepresented for one year after its representative had served his seven year term, and so it was that there were eight health districts and only seven physicians on the Board at any one time. It was intended that the same sectarian division of the Board members should be maintained, and accordingly each new appointee was selected from the same school of practice as the last retiring member.

The Secretary was elected by the Board and was not a member of the Board. The Secretary had no executive authority whatever and had no power to do anything under the law, except he was directed by the State Board of Health in session.

The annual appropriation for State Board of Health purposes has always been the same and is the same to-day. The annual appropriation for State Board of Health work was \$5,000 and out of this was paid the salary of the Secretary, as it is to-day. All office and general expenses had to be paid with this appropriation. The Board members received only their actual expenses when attending meetings or serving the State in an official capacity. Of course the physician members of the State Board of Health constituted the State Board of Medical Examiners, for the purpose of conducting examinations for physicians who desired to come into Iowa to practice medicine. These physicians received, each of them, the sum of \$8 per day and expenses for such work, and this plan existed up to the change of the law, which was made by the 35th General Assembly.

The functions of the Board were numerous and varied. The work of the Board was to exercise general supervision over the health matters of the state, to make regulations governing the management of dangerous diseases and to make suggestions relative to health regulations.

As medicine advanced and laboratory experiments were made, it became evident that it was necessary in making diagnoses of certain diseases, such as diphtheria, and typhoid fever, that a public health laboratory be established, and this was done by the legislature which established a State Board of Health Laboratory in one of the University buildings, and the law made the Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology the director of the same. Dr. Henry Albert, the efficient Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology of the College of Medicine at Iowa City, has held the position since its establishment. In this laboratory were made and are made at the present time bacteriological examinations for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, hydrophobia and other diseases; patients who have been bitten by rabid animals are treated here by the Pasteur method, free of charge.

All examinations in the State Board of Health laboratory at Iowa City are made free to the physicians, cities and others of the State. We will not attempt to give the many thousands of examina-



tions which have been made during the past years in this laboratory. The annual appropriation for the support of this laboratory is \$6,000 a year, which is used to pay the expenses of the laboratory.

There is connected with the State Board of Health a Vital Statistics Department, of which the Secretary of the Board is the Registrar. For this service the Secretary receives no compensation. There are other departments connected with the State Board of Health, of which the Secretary of the State Board of Health is the Secretary of each of these departments, in the same manner as he is the Registrar of Vital Statistics. The departments are and have been for years, State Board of Medical Examiners, State Board of Embalmers Examiners, State Board of Nurses Examiners, and State Board of Optometry Examiners. All of these departments are separate and distinct from the State Board of Health and are not supported by any appropriations from the State. All of these last mentioned are supported by fees, and the law provides that no money shall be expended in excess of the fees received. This was and is a wise provision of the law, since there could be no other method, as provided by law, for paying expenses except the resources which were created by the collection of fees which was provided for by law. It will therefore be seen that if any money was expended beyond the fees collected, then such bills could not be paid, for the law provided no funds except the fees. These fees collected were all paid into the State Treasurer and all accounts were itemized, certified, and verified, and audited before payment could be made. All accounts of whatsoever character since I came into this office have been audited by the Executive Council, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, and all fees were handled and are being handled in the same manner as appropriations made by the State legislature.

It is here to be observed by any one acquainted with the law that all appropriations and fees have been handled exactly alike, and at no time during my term as Secretary have I been allowed the expenditure of any money beyond the appropriations or the fees collected, and I mean by this that the members of the Executive Council were made acquainted at all times with the conditions existing in the State Board of Health office in order that there might be a wise expenditure of money. All bills are audited by the Executive Council, hence there is no opportunity in the State Board of Health Office to use money in any other than a legitimate way.

All matters pertaining to the transportation and disposition of dead bodies are under the supervision of the Board of Health, and besides issuing certificates to physicians, as a Board of Medical Examiners, the Board of Health is charged with the examination and licensing of Embalmers. The Secretary of the Board and two Board members together with two licensed embalmers comprise the Em-





The Present State Board of Health, 1914.



balmers Examining Board, which Board conducts all examinations for embalmers and issues to them licenses.

The Secretary and one Board member, appointed by the Governor, together with three registered Optometrists, serve as the Optometry Examining Board, which Board conduct all examinations relating to the fitting and adjusting of eye glasses.

The Secretary and two Board members, together with two registered nurses, comprise the Nurses Examining Board, for the registration of trained nurses. In addition the Board of Health establishes the standard of Nurses' Training Schools and gives official recognition to such schools as meet the requirements. All Nurses' certificates are issued by the State Board of Health, after examinations have been held.

The Board inspects all Maternity Homes in the State and grants permits to such as meet the requirements. The Board also maintains and keeps a supervision over these Maternity Homes, for the purpose of having them all conducted in accordance with the Maternity Home law.

The Board makes rules and regulations regarding the inspection of petroleum products and prescribes apparatus for testing and using these products. The oil inspectors, however, are appointed and removed by the Governor.

It must be observed that the Iowa State Board of Health covers a very wide and important field, and it is to be observed that a large part of the work is very technical and important, and as has been said, the physicians of the Board of Health are charged with all medical examinations and it is the duty of the Board to control and regulate the practice of medicine in the State, to examine all applicants for license to practice, to revoke licenses for cause, and to establish a standard for medical schools.

Under the law the Board of Examiners is allowed to establish reciprocal relations with Boards of other States, and to license applicants to practice in Iowa without examination, provided they have been licensed in the State from which they come. This privilege may only be granted to applicants coming from states which recognize Iowa licenses in like manner. The establishing of reciprocity with other states is a matter of some difficulty and a great amount of detail, and depends upon the maintaining of the high standard of requirements of the Iowa Board.

Iowa physicians desiring to change their locations may enter the following states without submitting to an examination, in the following manner:

The Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners (Physicians of the State Board of Health) issues two forms of reciprocal certificates; **Reciprocity-A** and **Reciprocity-B**.



### **Reciprocity "A".**

Upon the basis of a written examination in all the subjects required by this Board by a State Examining Board having reciprocal relations with the Iowa Board; provided, the applicant was a graduate of a medical college recognized by the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners as in good standing upon the date of said graduation, and that the general average attained by the applicant at said examination was not below 75 per cent.

The Iowa Board places no limitations as to date of examination, but if the state issuing the certificate upon which reciprocity is asked limits reciprocal agreements to certificates issued upon the examination held subsequent to a special date, the same limitation shall be imposed upon its licentiates applying for recognition by the Iowa Board.

The following states have been admitted under reciprocity-A only:

Colorado, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming.

### **Reciprocity "B".**

Upon a certificate issued by another state holding reciprocal relations with Iowa upon the basis of a diploma without examination; provided, that the diploma was issued prior to January 1, 1899, by a medical college entitled to recognition by the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners on the date said diploma was issued.

The following states have been admitted under both Reciprocity-A and Reciprocity-B:

Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Utah, West Virginia.

Graduates of Osteopathic Schools are examined by the Board of Medical Examiners in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Gynecology and Obstetrics, at the same time, in the same manner, and upon the same questions, as graduates of medical colleges and are licensed by the Board upon attaining a general average of 75 per cent. or above.

A very important department of the State Board of Health is the Antitoxin Department, which has saved not only hundreds of lives, but has saved to the people of Iowa many thousands of dollars. The Board realizing that the high price of diphtheria antitoxin (\$7.50 a dose) was preventing its use and thus favoring the spread of diphtheria, made arrangements with the Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co., of Marietta, Pa., to furnish antitoxin of the highest quality to the Board for \$2.25 a dose instead of \$7.50. This is done through local distributors, appointed by the Board. There are 250 stations scattered all over Iowa, where State Board of Health Antitoxin can



be procured at lowest rates. Remittances are made by the distributors to the H. M. Alexander & Co., and the Board is required to keep things in order and to maintain a central depot and supply emergency demand. The state need only to provide an extra clerk to keep this plan going.

In order that the people of Iowa may know something of this one department, I desire to embody in this article the following statement of fact:

### **Diphtheria.**

Amount of money saved to the people of Iowa by the Iowa State Board of Health, through its antitoxin stations, which are 250 in number, and where Iowa State Board of Health Antitoxin has been distributed during the past four years. This not only represents money saved, to the people of Iowa, but represents hundreds of lives saved from the destructive disease, **Diphtheria.**

### **Diphtheria Antitoxin.**

|                                                                                                             |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of Packages Used in Four Years .....                                                                 | 8,258       |
| Amount Actually Paid for Same .....                                                                         | \$11,526.75 |
| Cost if Furnished at Regular Prices .....                                                                   | \$38,422.50 |
| Amount Saved to the People Who Used Iowa State Board<br>of Health Antitoxin .....                           | \$26,895.75 |
| Number of Packages Sent Out on Emergency Orders from<br>State Board of Health Office .....                  | 3,415       |
| Amount Paid for Same .....                                                                                  | \$4,555.35  |
| Cost if Furnished at Regular Price .....                                                                    | \$15,184.50 |
| Amount Saved to the People on Antitoxin Sent from State<br>Board of Health Office on Emergency Orders ..... | \$10,629.15 |

The Antitoxin furnished by the Iowa State Board of Health, was prepared under United States government license issued to the Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co., Marietta, Pa.

The above figures are taken directly from the books and show the amount actually saved to the people of Iowa.

It should be observed in this connection that the money saved to the people of Iowa by the Iowa State Board of Health has not only been a financial saving but hundreds of lives have been saved whose value and usefulness to our state and people cannot be measured with a money value.

One of the purposes of the State Board of Health as stated in the Code is to disseminate knowledge of hygiene and to suggest further necessary legislation. The Board has tried to do at all times and has ever been ready and anxious to help the legislature in promoting the health and happiness of the people.

We have thus outlined in a brief way some of the history and a part of the work which the State Board of Health has tried to do.



We now come to the 35th General Assembly, which enacted a new Section of the Board of Health law. Section 2564 of the Code Supplement was repealed and Chapter 207, Acts of the 35th General Assembly, was enacted in lieu thereof. This new law of the 35th G. A. obliterated the Health District plan, and provided that the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State should all become Ex-Officio Members of the State Board of Health, and all funds of whatsoever kind or character which had been made heretofore to the State Board of Health, or which shall be made hereafter were to be expended under the supervision and sanction of the Executive Council, and not under the supervision of the State Board of Health, as heretofore. This new law makes the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Auditor of State to be an appointing Board, and the Secretary of the Executive Council is the Secretary thereof. This Appointing Board appoints five members of the Boards, composed of a Sanitary Engineer and four physicians. Of the five members who are thus appointed not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, and of the four physicians not more than two of whom shall belong to the same school of practice. It will thus be seen that the State Board of Health is not only a non-partisan Board but the Board is not predominated by any particular school of medicine, as the four physicians now connected with the State Board of Health as members are composed as follows: two physicians belong to the regular school of practice; one is a homeopathic member and one is an eclectic member, thus all of the schools of medicine are represented as provided by law.

Of the five members composing the Board, three of whom are Republicans and two are Democrats. The office has been and is being conducted on a purely non-partisan basis. The employees and all connected with the office feel it their duty to work for the whole state and all of the people all of the time. No politics whatever is found in the State Board of Health office, and there is not a political appointment connected with the office or its service in any manner whatever. All parties and all creeds and all colors are treated exactly alike when transacting business with the State Board of Health.

The new plan of organization we believe to be the most perfect of any with which we are acquainted, for the reason that when the Board of Health is not in session the Secretary, by law, is the State Health Commissioner and the Executive Officer of the Board, and has full power to act in the same manner as the Board would have when in session. This plan allows the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, the physicians of the Board, and the Sanitary Engineer to all come together and outline public health work, then when the Board adjourns, the Secretary becomes the Executive Officer of the Board.

Another advantage is given in the new law over the old law



that an efficient member may be re-appointed, which could not have been done under the old law. A member can also be appointed from any part of the State which may be thought best by the Board of Appointment. This very efficient law was prepared by the committees on public health and was introduced in the legislature as a committee bill. After it has been discussed thoroughly in both committees, the House of Representatives and the Senate, for a number of weeks, the bill was almost unanimously passed by the legislature.

Under this new law the Sanitary Engineer and the Secretary have been working together harmoniously to bring about better conditions in the State relative to a pure water supply and the proper disposal of sewage and night-soil, and during the last two Legislatures bills have been introduced in the Legislature asking for help in the matter of the pollution of streams, and no city has been permitted, when putting in a new sewerage system, to pass its sewage into any stream without first making arrangements for purifying the sewage before being allowed to pass into any stream. A large number of the cities and towns of Iowa were permitted to empty their sewage into the streams many years ago, and these systems have been enlarged until more sewage has been emptied into our streams, and the State Board of Health had not the means at hand, neither had it the help to make a complete sanitary survey of the state; but a large number of cities and towns have been surveyed and recommendations have been made to these cities relative to the establishing of their water works systems and their sewerage systems. This has not been done so extensively as the Board has desired, but progress has been made, and a complete supervision has been in operation under this new law. Conferences have been held in the State Board of Health office at which the Governor and members of the Executive Council were present, and the Board feels that there has been a steady progress all along the line of public health work in Iowa.

Under the Board's direction, Bulletins have been issued on all of the various topics which have related to all of the contagious and infectious diseases and the means of preventing their spread. The Bulletins have treated specially such subjects as Smallpox; The Un-suspected but Dangerously Tuberculous Cow; Typhoid Fever—What Causes the Disease and How It May Be Prevented; Save the Babies; Infant Mortality—Vital Statistics; Clean Bakeries and Restaurant Kitchens—Death Lurks in Dirty Food; Preventive Medicine—The Plague and Leper Rat; The Public Drinking Cup; The Diphtheria Carrier; What the Mayor and City Council Can Do in the Prevention of Typhoid Fever; A Method of Preventing Smallpox, Pellagra; The Septic Disposal of Sewage and Night Soil; Conservation; Pneumonia; Tuberculosis; Rural Sanitation; Special Instructions Relating to Infantile Paralysis and Its Prevention; an Embalmers' Bulletin, with complete instructions relative to the proper disposal of the



dead; Fumigation and Disinfection of Houses and Public Buildings, a complete guide for the use of Nurses and Hospitals.

The above are but a few of the very many topics that have been handled and literature sent out all over the state. Hundreds of extra copies have been distributed among the schools, and public health and hygiene have been taught.

The new Board feels that its work is but just begun and its purpose is to improve and improve, and improve. At the present time the State Board of Health is working for a better and a purer water supply and is working to that end. The Board has become thoroughly convinced that at the present time there is as much danger in a pollution of the soil by the use of the common privy as there is danger in the pollution of our streams.

It is to be seen with the present formation of the Board as outlined by the last Legislature that we are progressing along right lines, and it should be observed that the new Board has only been in operation, at this writing, just 17 months, and of course the people of our state certainly do not expect us to accomplish every thing in this short time. We hope that the coming Legislature and the people of our State will give the State Board of Health a sufficient appropriation in order that more work and better work may be done. In concluding this brief outline I wish to state that we have only spoken of the old Board under the district plan and the work of the new Board under the general or state plan, and it is believed that the present plan will work out more and better results in public health work in Iowa than any other plan which has ever been promulgated heretofore. What we need now is a larger appropriation, in order that the Board may expand and do more and better work.

With all funds which are appropriated for State Board of Health purposes in the hands of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, there can be no mistake made in any of the work, as the members of the Executive Council sit at the sessions of the State Board of Health and become thoroughly acquainted with the work of the Board. The Governor of the State keeps a very close tab on the work of all the departments, and we feel glad to consult with him, as the chief head of the State Government, relative to all of the work which the State Board of Health has done in the past and is now doing.



FEB 26 1979



APR 26 1978



