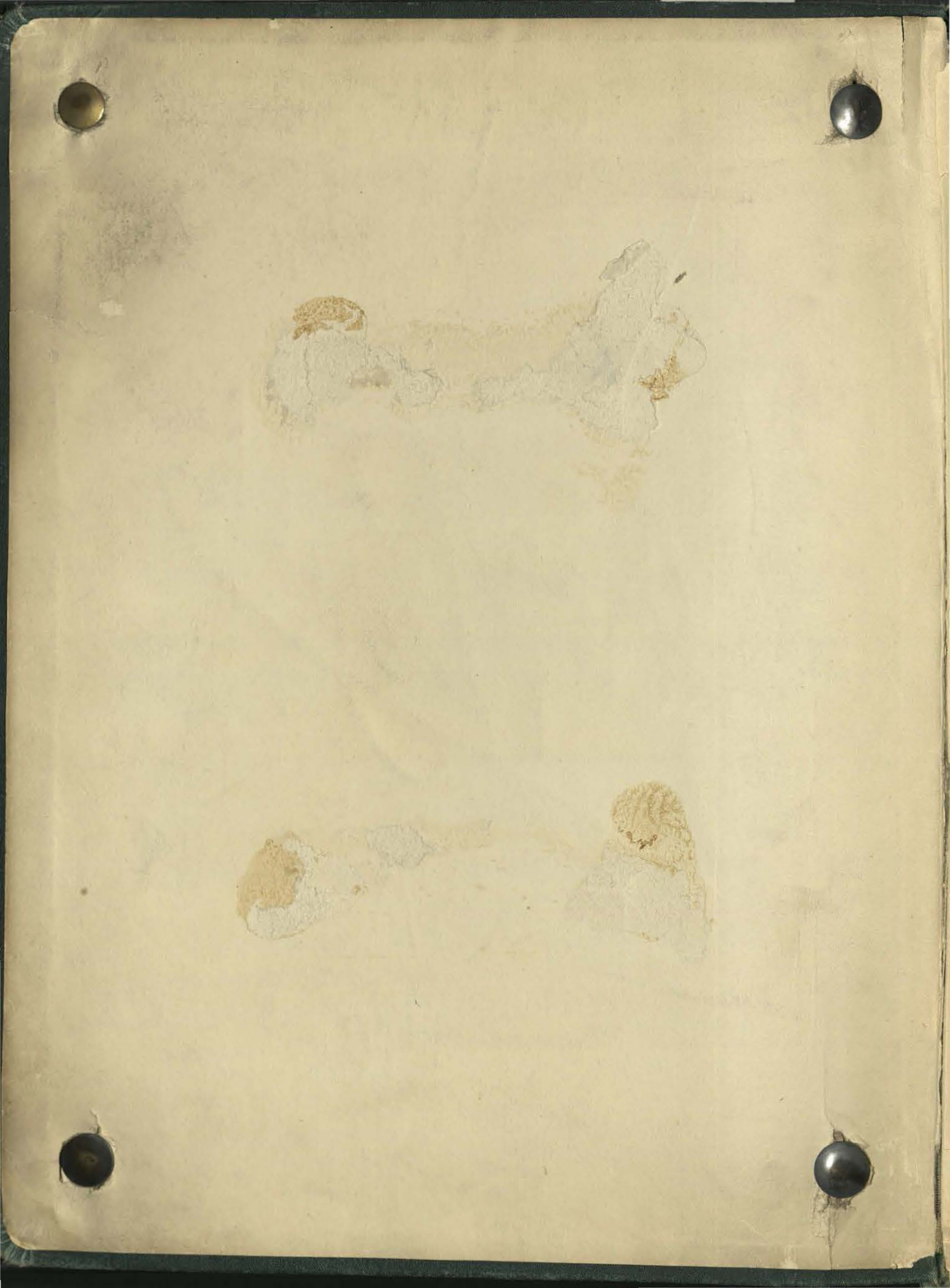


Scrap Book

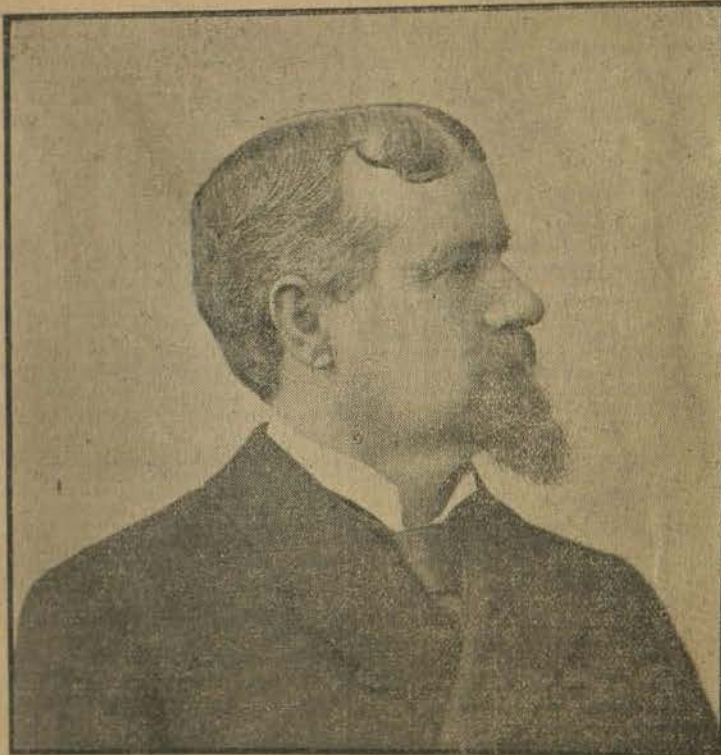






THE MEANING OF THE HONOR.

Dr. Mathews Is Now President of America's Greatest Medical Association and One of the Most Splendid in the World.



DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS.

Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of this city, who was elected President of the American Medical Association at Denver Wednesday, has in that election received one of the highest honors that can be paid a physician, as this is a national body, and comprises every State and Territory in the Union. Dr. N. Senn, of Chicago, was the President last year, and Dr. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the army, is the retiring President.

Dr. Mathews has had many honors conferred upon him in the past. He is ex-President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, President of the Kentucky State Medical Society, President of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, and has this year been First Vice-President of the American Medical Association, the great body of which he has just been elected President. A few weeks ago a Pennsylvania university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Officers of the American Medical Association, 1898-99.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—W. W. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—J. W. Graham, Denver, Colo.
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT—H. A. West, Galveston, Texas.
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT—J. E. Minney, Topeka, Kansas.
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LIBRARIAN—George W. Webster, Chicago, Ill.
CHAIRMAN COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS—Starling Loving, Columbus, Ohio.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES—E. E. Montgomery, Philadelphia, Pa., 1899; H. L. E. Johnson, Washington D. C. (unexpired term), 1899; C. A. L. Reed, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1899; Joseph Eastman, Indianapolis, Ind., 1900; J. T. Priestley, Des Moines, Iowa, 1900; Truman W. Miller, Chicago, Ill., 1900; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Me. (Pres.), 1901; T. J. Hapfel, Trenton, Tenn., 1901; I. N. Love, St. Louis, Mo., 1901.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL—Term Expires 1901: S. Bailey, Iowa; D. R. Brower, Illinois; N. S. Davis, Illinois; H. D. Didama, New York; D. Mason, Washington; F. T. Rogers, Rhode Island; Milo B. Ward, Missouri. Term Expires 1900: D. W. Crouse, Iowa; R. C. Moore, Nebraska; T. D. Crothers, Connecticut; G. B. Gillespie, Tennessee; W. T. Bishop, Pennsylvania; C. H. Hughes, Missouri; Ida J. Heiberger, District of Columbia. Term Expires 1899: G. W. Stoner, U.S.M.-H. Service; C. W. Foster, Maine; J. McFadden Gaston, Georgia; W. Jones, New Jersey (unexpired term); H. Brown, Kentucky; X. Scott, Ohio.

ORATION ON MEDICINE—J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORATION ON SURGERY—Floyd W. McRae, Atlanta, Ga.

ORATION ON STATE MEDICINE—Daniel R. Brower, Chicago, Ill.

PLACE OF MEETING—COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 6-9, 1899.

Officers of Sections, 1898-99.

Practice of Medicine—Frank Billings, Chicago, Chairman; Carroll E. Edson, Denver, Secretary.
Surgery and Anatomy—W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn., Chairman; M. L. Harris, Chicago, Secretary.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women—A. H. Cordier, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman; W. D. Haggard, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., Secretary.
Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics—Thomas H. Stucky, Louisville, Ky., Chairman; Leon L. Solomon, Louisville, Ky., Secretary.
Ophthalmology—Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Chairman; Chas. H. Williams, Boston, Secretary.
Laryngology and Otology—Emil Mayer, New York City, Chairman; Christian R. Holmes, Cincinnati, Secretary.
Diseases of Children—Henry E. Tuley, Louisville, Ky., Chairman; J. L. Boogher, St. Louis, Secretary.
Physiology and Dietetics—J. Weir, Jr., Owensboro, Ky., Chairman; Lee Kahn, Leadville, Colo., Secretary.
Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence—Frederick Peterson, New York, Chairman; Hugh T. Patrick, Chicago, Secretary.
Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery—W. T. Corlett, Cleveland, Chairman; J. M. Blaine, Denver, Secretary.
State Medicine—Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago, Chairman; W. P. Munn, Denver, Secretary.
Stomatology—George V. I. Brown, Milwaukee, Chairman; Eugene S. Talbot, Chicago, Secretary.

General Business Committee, 1898-99.

Practice of Medicine—Wm. E. Quine, Chicago; J. H. Musser, Philadelphia; S. A. Fisk, Denver.
Surgery and Anatomy—C. A. Wheaton, St. Paul; Reginald Sayre, New York City; W. L. Rodman, Louisville, Ky.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women—J. Taber Johnson, Washington; Milo B. Ward, Topeka; Joseph Price, Philadelphia.
Materia Medica, Pharm. and Therapeutics—J. V. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Frank Woodbury, Philadelphia; Warren B. Hill, Milwaukee.
Ophthalmology—Lucien Howe, Buffalo; G. E. de Schweinitz, Philadelphia; Harold Gifford, Omaha.
Laryngology and Otology—G. V. Woolen, Indianapolis; Wm. K. Casselberry, Chicago; B. Alex. Randall, Philadelphia.
Diseases of Children—A. C. Cotton, Chicago; (Vacancy); J. P. Crozer Griffith, Philadelphia.
Physiology and Dietetics—H. Bert Ellis, Los Angeles; A. P. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.; Randell Hunt, Shreveport, La.
Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence—T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.; W. J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Chas. H. Hughes, St. Louis.
Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery—L. Duncan Bulkley, New York City; A. Ravogli, Cincinnati; A. W. Brayton, Indianapolis.
State Medicine—Chas. H. Shepard, Brooklyn; Elmer Lee, New York City; (Vacancy).
Stomatology—A. E. Baldwin, Chicago; M. H. Fletcher, Cincinnati; R. R. Andrews, Cambridge, Mass.
Executive Council—W. J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich., Chairman; Warren B. Hill, Milwaukee, Vice-Chairman; C. A. Wheaton, St. Paul; J. H. Musser, Philadelphia; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York, Secretary.

*The Trustees and Faculty
of the
Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia
request your presence at the
Annual Commencement
in the
Academy of Music, Saturday, May 20th, 1899,
at twelve o'clock.*

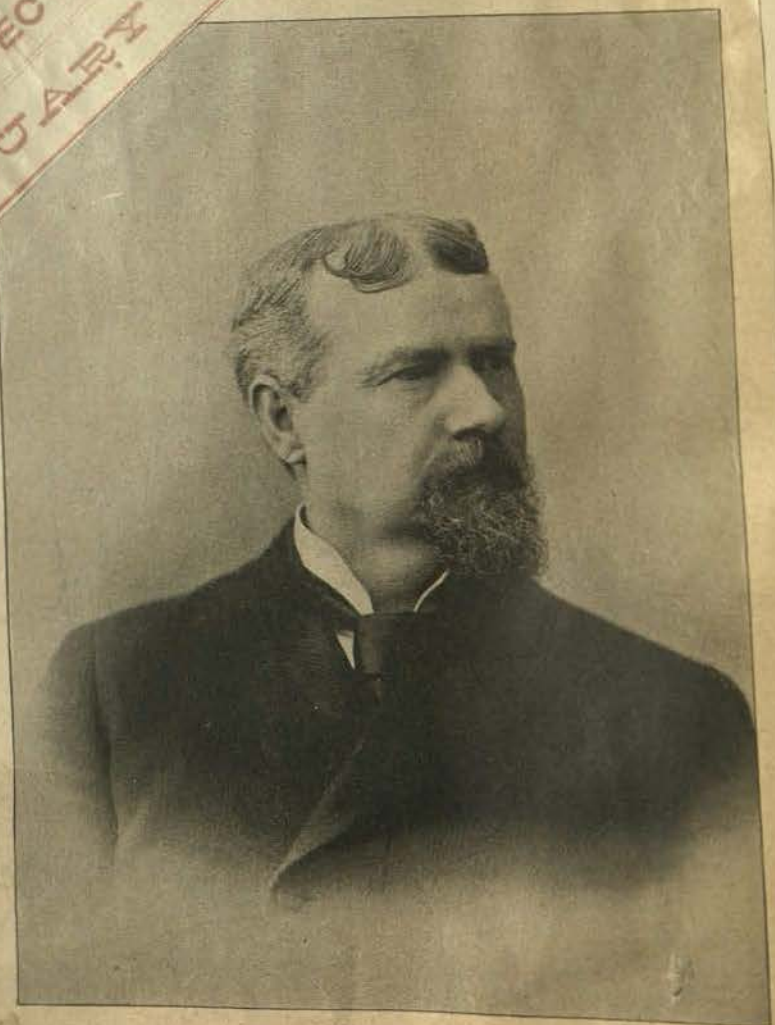
*The Doctorate Oration will be delivered by
Prof. Joseph M. Mathews, M. D., LL. D.,
President of the American Medical Association.*

DRS. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS and L. S. McMurtry, of Louisville, and Dr. I. N. Love, of St. Louis, paid a short visit to Buffalo, July 8, 1899, when they were entertained at breakfast by Dr. William Warren Potter. Afterward the distinguished tourists went to Niagara Falls for a few days of rest and recreation.

The Kansas City World.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1899.



JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., of Louisville, Kentucky. He is President of the American Medical Association, and is to be the guest of honor of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine at its sixth annual banquet, held at the Midland Hotel, Tuesday evening, February 7th.

The Medical Fortnightly.

Issued First and Fifteenth of Every Month by the Fortnightly Press Co.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF

FRANK PARSONS NORBURY, M. D. AND THOS. A. HOPKINS, M. D.

Associate Editor: J. N. HALL, M. D., Denver.
Business Manager: CHARLES WOOD FASSETT.

A COSMOPOLITAN BIWEEKLY FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER

Editorial Offices in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Pueblo, where specimen copies may be obtained and subscriptions will be taken.
Address all communications to the Fortnightly Press Company, Century Building, Saint Louis.
Address all contributions and books for review to the Editors.

Volume XV

JUNE FIFTEENTH

Number 12

Editorial Department.

THIS, the semi-centennial meeting of the American Medical Association, was one of the most successful in its history. In point of attendance it was large, but this is not the special feature which carried distinction to the assembly. No! for while the attendance tried the capacity of Columbus to care for such a large and busy organization, it was in the work done which made the history, which will always make the Columbus meeting a notable one. The many distinguished, earnest and representative men who contributed to the programme; the systematic and thorough organization of the sections, and the freedom from distracting features (except the heat) combined to give an intellectual feast truly worthy of the high ideals of medicine. The Presidential address, as delivered by the President, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, under the title, "Our National Body; Its Purposes and Destiny," was dignified and scientific, and appealed to the cultivation of the higher purposes of medicine—the unification of workers and the development of the innate moral momentum, which is carried with the very name of the "American Medical Association."

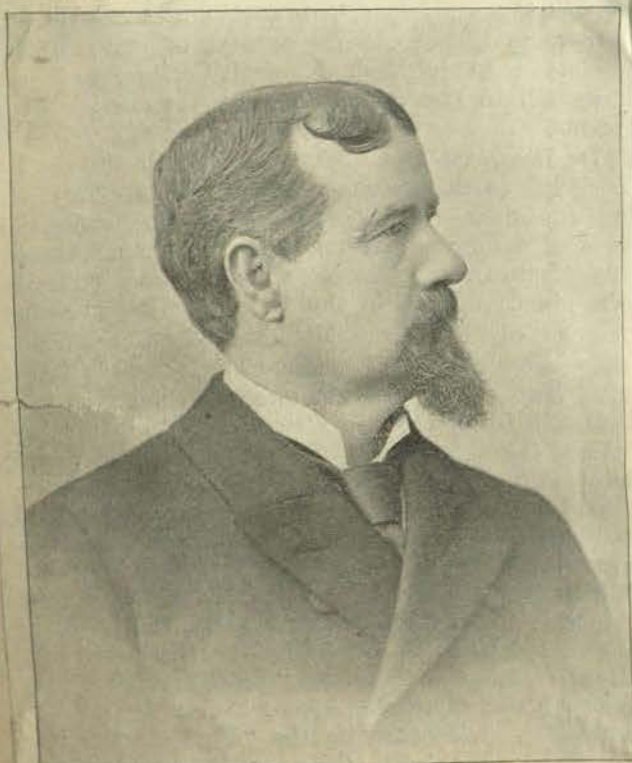
Impressions of the Columbus Meeting of the American Medical Association.

J. M. MATHEWS, PRESIDENT.

[JOUR. A. M. A.]

J. M. MATHEWS, PRESIDENT.

Dr. JOSEPH McDOWELL MATHEWS, who presides at the fiftieth session of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, was born in Newcastle, Ky., in 1847. He



JOSEPH McDOWELL MATHEWS.

received a common-school education, and was gradu-

ated from the medical department of the University of Louisville. In 1878 he removed to Louisville and has for the last thirty years devoted himself to surgery. His work on the "Surgical Diseases of the Rectum and Sigmoid Flexure," published by Appleton and Co., has reached its third edition.

Dr. MATHEWS has been an active member of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for the past twenty years, has been first vice-president, and for six years a trustee. He read the general address on surgery in 1887. Among the other official positions now held by him is that of president of the Kentucky State Board of Health, in which capacity he has initiated many important reforms. He is also an ex-president of the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and at the present time professor of surgery in the Hospital Medical College, Louisville, and editor of the *Louisville Journal of Surgery and Medicine*. Dr. MATHEWS is an honorary fellow or member of several important medical and scientific societies.

Vol. CXL, No. 23.] BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL

Address.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.¹

DELIVERED AT THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT COLUMBUS, O., JUNE 6-9, 1899.

BY JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D., LL.D., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DOCTORS

Gathered In Large Numbers At Columbus

FOR THEIR YEARLY SESSION.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, DR. MATHEWS, EWS, OF LOUISVILLE.

TIMELY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Columbus, O., June 6.—There were upward of 1,000 strangers in Columbus this morning to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

The first general session was called to order by the President Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, in the Grand Opera House at 10 o'clock this morning. After an invocation by the Rev. Washington Gladden, addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio, and Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Mayor of the city of Columbus.

The annual address of President Mathews contained many important suggestions and recommendations. He said in part:

Tuberculosis.

It behooves this national body of American physicians to take some action, or at least to approve the movement to stamp out, as far as scientific effort can do so, that dread disease that kills one-seventh of the world's population—tuberculosis. A few days ago, May 24-27, there was held a tuberculosis congress in Berlin, international in character. The Liverpool Medical Institution, one of the most important medical societies in England, has recently appointed a committee of its members "to consider what further steps can be taken for the prevention of tuberculosis, and for the treatment of the disease in the human subject." This committee proposes to consider, first, the nature of pulmonary tuberculosis, its communicability and preventability; second, the provision of sanatoria; third, the more effectual methods of controlling the spread of infection, and, fourth, the desirability of adopting some form of notification. The eradication of bovine tuberculosis received a powerful stimulus throughout the empire when recently Her Majesty, the Queen, gave orders to have killed such of her herd of Jerseys as were shown by the tuberculin test to be infected.

At the recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, the Section of Hygiene, at the suggestion of Prof. Nicholas, passed a resolution pointing out that the convection of tuberculosis by inhalation is only one of the modes of infection, and that a large part of the diffusion of the disease is played by contagion through the alimentary canal, as proved experimentally and clinically, urging the necessity of taking adequate measures to insure the sterilization and harmlessness of articles of food. All Europe is wide awake to the importance of this subject.

From carefully-prepared statistics it is found that of the deaths from all causes between the ages of fifteen and sixty years, one-third of the number are victims of tuberculosis, and that it kills four and a half times as many people as do small-pox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria combined. It is estimated that at any given time in Germany alone 1,300,000 persons are affected with tuberculosis, and Osler says that 1,200,000 in America have the disease at all times. One in every fifty persons has the disease. Over 12,000 die of tuberculosis in the State of New York every year. In every other American city the proportion of deaths is equally as great. So important has this subject become that at a recent convention held in England to consider the question, "How to Prevent the Spread of Consumption," the crowd was represented by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, who presided over the meeting. Great encouragement was given the move by royalty and all others. The medical profession all over the world is deeply interested in the subject, the aid by Governments solicited, and every effort is being made to suppress this formidable disease.

Anti-Vaccinationists.

It may appear superfluous to ask you to consider in the proper way a rebuke to a certain class that is doing much to endanger the lives of our citizens, and whose meddling ways are giving the Health Boards of the various States much annoyance. I allude to the anti-vaccinationists, encouraged as they are by an anti-vaccination society. It seems strange and beyond belief that citizens of respectability and supposed intelligence should band themselves together to prevent a means of saving human life. But, 'tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." If these misguided people would only inform themselves of facts, patent to every reader of history, they might at least stop long enough in their mad career to think.

The true condition is so well described by Dr. Seys in a recent paper that I beg to quote from him: "Well has smallpox been termed 'the most terrible of all the ministers of death.' It dates back to the early history of our race, but whence it came no man can say. Then all expected to have it, and but few escaped. No respecter of persons, it was found in the palace and in the hovel, in the fair green fields and in the foul dungeon. All ages yielded to its noisome touch, and no season of the year was free from its deadly breath. One-third of all children born to the daughters of men died before they were a year old because of this pestilence, and one-half before the age of five. In epidemic years it is estimated to have caused 50 per cent. of all deaths in Europe, and in non-epidemic years not less than 10 per cent. Two-thirds of the pauper blind in Europe of that day looked no more on the faces of their loved ones or the blue sky, nor saw the light of day, because of its blighting visitation. In Mexico it is said in a few years to have caused the death of three and a half millions of people. Iceland and Greenland were almost depopulated by it, and it has well-nigh rendered extinct some of our Indian tribes. It was the all-important factor in keeping down the population of Europe. Nor would the task be a difficult one to-day, should we desire to do so, to bring back the horrors of but a few years ago."

We may rest in peace and disregard the efforts of these half-mad people, but we must not close our eyes to the fact that by their loud cry, aided by political influence given often for self-aggrandizement, they are endangering the lives in every community. So far has this thing gone that the vaccination law in England has but recently been amended so that only those who may desire shall be vaccinated. This is a menace to the public health and smacks of the Dark Ages. I again respectfully ask that you give to the medical profession in America an indorsement of their views in a resolution sustaining compulsory vaccination. The safety of the people from this most dreadful malady demands it.

The section of permanent headquarters was advised, all meetings of the association to be held in the same city. It was the President's opinion that Washington, D. C., offered the greatest advantages.

Dr. A. L. Gihon made the report from the Rush Monument Fund Committee, showing a cash balance in the treasury of \$10,420.

Treasurer Harry H. Newsum, of Philadelphia, read his annual report, showing a total cash balance of \$21,729.

The Philadelphia County Medical Society presented resolutions for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army and navy.

A constitutional amendment providing for a legislative committee in Washington was also offered. These go over for one year.

The convention then adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday. This afternoon State and section meetings were held.

THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL SEMI-MONTHLY.

Proceedings of Societies, etc.

AMERICAN PROCTOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Abstract of papers delivered at the first meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, June 6th and 7th, 1899

Importance of Special Study of Rectal Diseases.

The President, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, Kentucky, delivered an interesting address, setting forth the importance of giving rectal diseases special study. He said:

"It is a notorious fact that there is more quackery practiced in the diseases of the rectum than in any other department of medical practice. This state of things is to be deplored. After an experience of twenty years in this work, I wish to say that these important and most serious affections should be entitled to a separate and special consideration; and who will dare to say that those who practice on them are not entitled to the privilege of forming themselves into a society? Nothing will contribute more to the advancement and to the elevation of this long neglected subject than this contemplated organization.

"The principal part of our knowledge must ever come from comparing our own observations with those of others; then how apparent to all must be the utility which the Society of Proctologists will afford in opportunities for the mutual communication of thought and action."

K.C.M.
HOSPITAL
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
K.C.M.

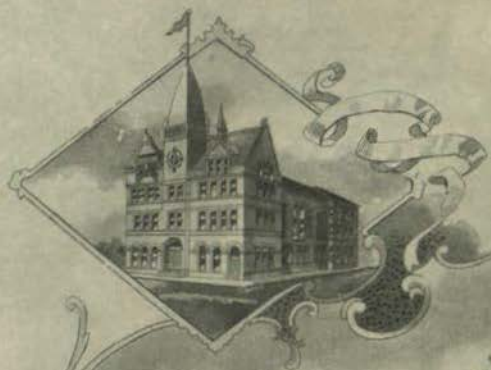


"THESE COLORS DO NOT RUN."



UNION BANK NOTE CO.





Hospital
College of
Medicine





THE
CLASS
OF
1899

Respectfully The Senior Class of the
Hospital College of Medicine
requests your presence at its
Commencement Exercises,
on June 30th 1899 at 8 o'clock P.M.
in Macaulay's Theatre.

Faculty

Lewis S. McMurtry, A.M., M.D., President,
Dudley T. Reynolds, A.M., M.D.,
Frank C. Wilson, A.B., M.D.,
Samuel A. Talbot, M.D.,
Thomas Hunt Pluckey, A.M., M.D., Vice Pres.,
John Edwin Hoops, A.M., M.D., Secretary,
W. Horace Grant, A.M., M.D., Treasurer,
P. Richard Taylor, M.D., Dean,
Philip F. Harbour, A.B., M.D.,
Joseph M. Matthews, M.D., F.R.C.P.



The Class—'99

Walter M. Browning, B. S., M. D.

J. A. Campbell, M. D.

William L. Crosthwait

Overton Llewellyn Conrad

H. H. Duke, M. D.

Harry Adolph Davidson, B. C. E.

Edwin Charles French

R. K. Henderson, M. D.

David Middleton Lawson, A. M.

H. R. C. Manning

George Allan Pirie, M. B., C. M.

John Milton Phipps, A. B.

H. V. Pennington, M. D.

A. J. Sanders, M. D.

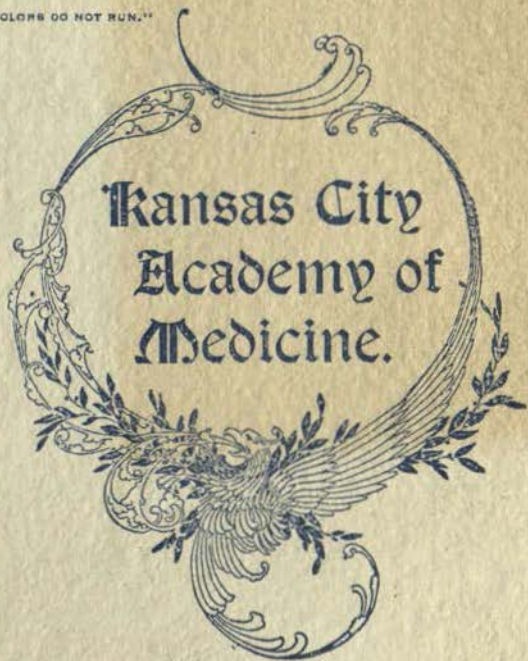
O. H. Schneider

James Vance

W. E. Washburn



"THESE COLORS DO NOT RUN."



SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET

OF THE

KANSAS CITY ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,

FEBRUARY SEVENTH,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE.

THE MIDLAND.

R PRESCRIPTIONS.

"A good digestion to you all and once more.
I shower a welcome on you - welcome all".—*Shakespeare*.

CANAPE OF FOIE GRASS, STRASBOURG.

BLUE POINTS.

Buff Gordan.

"Damp, moist, unpleasant bodies."—*Dickens*.

CONSOMME IMPERIAL.

CELERY.

OLIVES.

FILET OF WHITEFISH, ADMIRAL.

POTATOES DUCHESSE.

TENDERLOIN OF BEEF, LARDED, PERIGUEUX.

St. Estephe.

GREEN PEAS.

BENEDICTINE PUNCH,

SUGAR WAFERS.

Cigarettes.

ROAST CALIFORNIA GRASS BIRD, SUR CANAPE.

HEAD LETTUCE, FRENCH DRESSING.

Such's Imperial.

HARLEQUIN ICE CREAM.

FANCY CAKES.

TOASTED CRACKERS.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE.

COFFEE.

Cigars.

"Forbear and eat no more.
Whether you like it or not.
I am not hungry.
I thank you forsooth."

TOASTS.



"Come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all unkindness."

"How many ages hence shall this,
Our lofty scene, be acted o'er."—*Shakespeare*.

Toast Master, the President, DR. HAL FOSTER.

- 1 DR. J. M. MATTHEWS, - - - "The American Medical Association."
"I leave thy praises unexpressed."—*Tennyson*.
- 2 DR. C. LESTER HALL, - - - "The Academy of Medicine."
"Great mother of Art and Genius, thou Art unexcelled."—*Campbell*.
- 3 DR. A. H. CORDIER, - - - - - "Our Guest."
"Welcome, as honored friend and visitor."
- 4 DR. S. G. BURNETT, - - - - - "Our Profession."
"The Noblest of them all."
- 5 DR. H. B. ZWART, - - - - - "The Patient."
"They have sent me such a man I could have wished for."—*Shakespeare*.
- 6 DR. M. P. SEXTON, - - - - - "The Doctor's Wife."
"Oh! fairest of creation, last and best of all God's Works."—*Milton*.
- 7 DR. C. M. FULTON, - - - - - "The Post Academic."
"Had I a heart for falsehood framed, I ne'er could injure you."—*Sheridan*.
- 8 DR. G. E. BELLOWS, - - - - - "Good Night."
"To all, to each, a fair good night,
And pleasant dreams and slumbers light."

"The play is done, the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the prompter's bell,
A moment yet the actor stops,
And looks around to say farewell."

ANNUAL DINNER
OF THE
American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

CATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS.

Thursday, August 19th, 1897, at eight o'clock.

..... ADDRESSES

- The American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists,
DR. JAMES F. W. ROSS, President, Toronto.
- The State of New York and the Niagara Falls Reservation.
HON. THOS. V. WELCH, Niagara Falls.
- The Niagara Falls Academy of Medicine,
DR. CHARLES G. STIVERS, Secretary, Niagara Falls.
- The Niagara Frontier in History.
PETER A. PORTER, Niagara Falls.
- The State and the Medical Profession.
HON. ROWLAND B. MAHANY, Buffalo.
- The American Medical Association,
DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, First Vice-pres., Louisville, Ky.
- Music by Mr. JOHN BROUGHTON, Bass Soloist, and
THE NIAGARA FALLS QUARTETTE.



The
Cataract
House

NIAGARA FALLS,
N.Y.

Dinner.

Little Neck Clams.

Consommé Croute au Pot.

Anchovies.

Radishes.

Kennebec Salmon à la Chambord.

Tenderloin of Beef piqué Renaissance.

Potatoes Sarah Bernhard.

Soft Shell Crabs on Toast, petits pois.

Galentine of Faisans Bellevue.

Asparagus en Branches.

Sorbet Pasteur.

Spring Chicken Bardé au cresson.

Lettuce Salad.

Gateau Assortis.

Eclairs à la Rose.

Biscuit Tortoni Ice Cream.

Cheese.

Fruit.

Café Noir.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Of the Kentucky State Medical Society At Owensboro.

Dr. J. M. Mathews Elected President—His Speech of Acceptance.

Owensboro, Ky., May 7.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the fact they attended three long sessions yesterday, visited an old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue at the J. W. McCulloch distillery, and then remained up nearly all night at a reception and banquet at the Rudd House, the doctors were promptly on hand when the Kentucky Medical Society began its third day's proceedings this morning. A few had returned home, but others had arrived, and there was no visible decrease in the attendance.

Soon after President McChord rapped for order the Committee on Nominations made its report as follows:

President—James M. Mathews, of Louisville.

First Vice President—W. W. Richmond, of Clinton.

Second Vice President—B. W. Smock, of Oakland.

Treasurer—J. B. Kinnaird, of Lancaster.

Librarian—Frank Boyd, of Paducah.

Permanent Secretary—Steele Bailey, of Stanford.

Board of Censors—J. B. Marvin, Louisville; B. L. Coleman, Lexington; T. B. Greenley, Meadow Lawn; Dr. Lillard, Lawrenceburg; W. S. Simmons, South Grove; N. H. McNew, Carlisle.

Chairman of Committee on Arrangements—H. K. Adamson, of Maysville.

Committee on Publication—H. A. Tuley, L. S. McMurtry, Louisville; Steele Bailey, Stanford.

Committee on Necrology—J. H. Letcher, Henderson; J. A. Larrabee, Louisville.

Topical Discussion—David Barrow, Lexington; William Bailey, Louisville; J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green.

The report of the committee was adopted, and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Maysville, beginning on the third Wednesday in May, 1898. There were calls for Dr. Mathews, the newly-elected President, who, after presentation by Chairman McChord, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society: I want to acknowledge my thanks to this society for the high compliment they have paid me. I feel it doubly, from the fact that I myself had nothing to do with it. I was unable to come to the society the first day. On the second day, although very busy in Louisville, I thought it would not do to have the State Society, with which I have been identified so long, meet and not be present with it. So I ran down here to shake hands with the boys, at least, and was informed when I arrived here that my name would be proposed for the presidency. In a few hours after my arrival it was done, with this result:

I would not be a man, surely I would not be a Kentuckian, if my heart did not throb with gladness and thanks to you for having been elected President of this society. There is something in every man's bosom that excites to pride, and surely there could be no more honorable position held by a physician of your State than to be presiding officer of the Kentucky State Medical Society. It might, perhaps, be a little more dignified to be the President of the American Medical Association, but it could not exude that pride it gives one to know that his fellows, the men whom he knows and has taken by the hand so often, have selected him to preside over their deliberations. Therefore, I say it with a good deal of pride—I thank you for electing me your President.

I promise you, as far as in me lies, that I shall try to do my duty as your presiding officer, and between this and next year let us go home, working as we always are to relieve the sick, the afflicted and the distressed, bearing other people's burdens as well as our own, and hoping that not a single one of us may miss the next meeting.

But God only knows as to that. If any one of this society shall have passed away he may know with confidence that he will be remembered, as we have remembered those who have passed from us in the last few years.

Gentlemen, again I beg to thank you, hoping that next year I shall see each one of you present at Maysville, where I am sure we will have a good and successful meeting. (Applause.)

The first three papers of the morning, "Acute Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear," by Dr. T. C. Evans, of Louisville; "Chronic Suppurative Inflammation," by Dr. J. A. Stucky, of Lexington, and "Complications," by Dr. J. M. Ray, were among the ablest papers of the meeting and were discussed by Dr. S. G. Dabney, Dr. Dan N. Griffith and other well-known specialists.

The "Treatment of Puerperal Infection, With Report of Cases," by Dr. J. T. Rhinehart, of Springfield, was discussed by Drs. Gilbert, Bullitt, Giantz and Woolfolk.

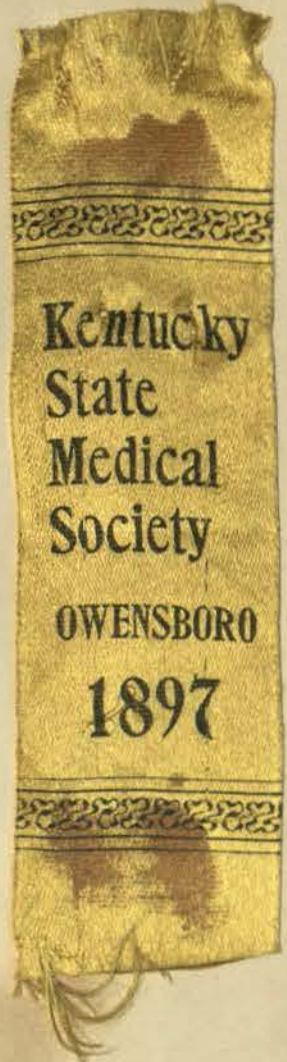
A general discussion followed the excellent paper on "Proprietary Medicines," by Dr. Leon L. Solomon, of Louisville.

The regular programme closed with a most interesting address by Dr. J. T. Dunn, of Louisville, on the use of X-rays in surgery. He exhibited a number of skiagraphs, and Drs. Bullitt and Pope, of Louisville, also discussed the subject in entertaining five-minute talks.

Resolutions were adopted with a rising vote thanking the citizens of Owensboro for their hospitality, the old officers for their accurate service, and the Courier-Journal for accurate reports of the meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

Prior to adjournment delegates to the American Medical Association in Philadelphia, June 1, were selected as follows: S. E. Woody, J. M. Mathews, J. B. Marvin, S. G. Dabney, L. S. McMurtry, D. S. Reynolds, F. C. Wilson, William Bailey, J. A. Larrabee, J. D. Cecil, Leon Solomon, B. C. Evans, Louisville; M. B. Creet, Central City; J. H. Letcher, Arch Dixon, Henderson; B. L. Coleman, David Barrow, Lexington; J. G. Carpenter, Steel Bailey, Stanford; John A. Lewis, Georgetown; R. B. McChord, Lebanon; J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green.

MAY 8, 1897



The greatest honor which can fall to a physician in the United States has been conferred on Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of this city, in his election as President of the American Medical Association. This distinction has been awarded to a Louisville doctor but once before, we believe, the late Dr. D. W. Yandell having been chosen for the high honor in 1871. Some one has wondered that this office is ever filled, owing to the traditional jealousy of one another's attainments alleged to exist amongst the doctors. But this is a rather too violent application of a well-founded assumption concerning the professors of the healing art. Seriously, the selection of an incumbent for this eminent position is a splendid manifestation of esteem and confidence by a doctor's fellow-professionals, and in the present instance the choice has fallen on worthy shoulders. Dr. Mathews is an able and accomplished surgeon, and in his election, not only is there a high personal tribute to him, but a recognition by the leading medical association in this country of the importance which the profession in this city has maintained for three-quarters of a century.

THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL QUARTERLY.

Vol. I.

JUNE, 1899.

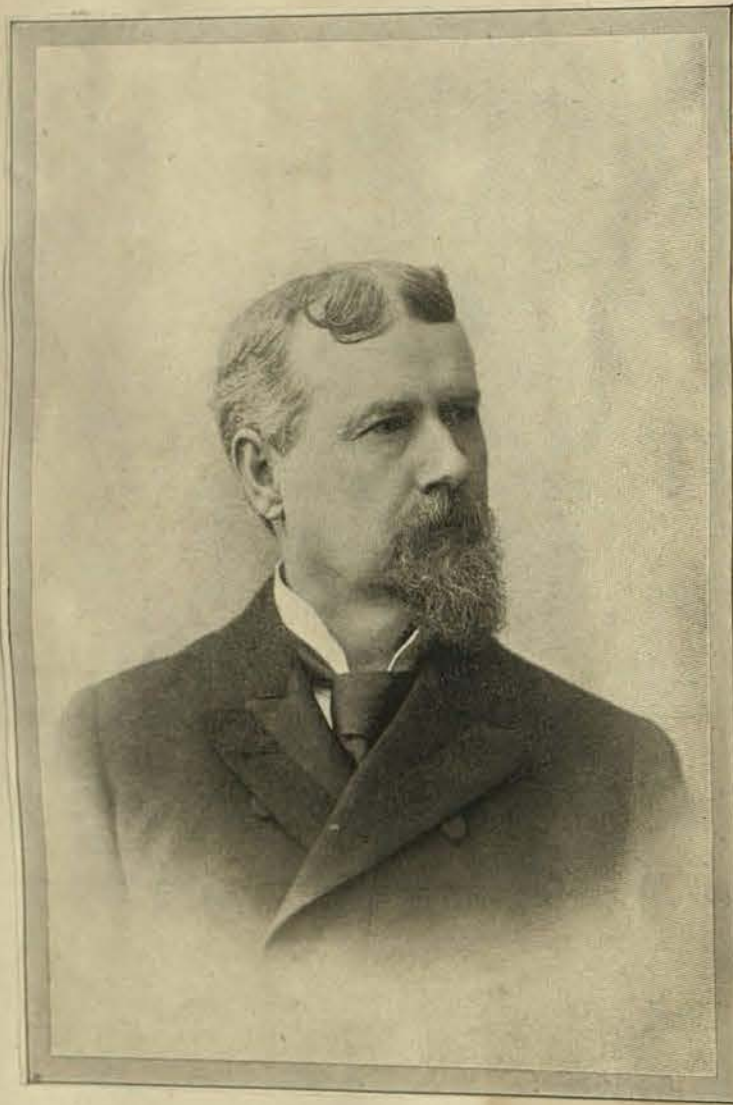
No. 1.



DISEASE IN THE SIGMOID FLEXURE.

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., L. L. D.,

*Professor of Diseases of the Rectum and Clinical Surgery in the Hospital College of Medicine,
Louisville, Ky.*



Faithfully yours

Joseph M^cDowell Mathews

PRESIDENT AM. MED. ASS'N, 1899.

THE MEDICAL NEWS.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

VOL. LXXIV.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

No. 23.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
HELD AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 6, 7, 8, AND 9, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D., LL.D.
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

THE COLUMBUS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the midst of record-breaking temperature there has been held, during the week, a most enthusiastic meeting of the American Medical Association in Ohio's fair capital city.

Nearly 3000 members registered, and the attendance from even distant parts of the country shows that the Association is growing in popularity and becoming more and more, with each succeeding year, what it should be—the actual representative body of the American medical profession. The reception accorded various portions of the president's address well shows the temper of the profession in this country with regard to certain practical questions, which, with most judicious discernment, he suggested for action on the part of the Association.

There was but one opinion regarding the adoption of measures to prevent the spread of syphilis in the United States. A hearty reception was given the proposal that State and Federal aid should be invoked in the active warfare it is expected henceforth to wage against tuberculosis, and the suggestion



DR. W. W. KEEN,

Of Philadelphia, Elected President of the American Medical Association.

(Photo by Baker.)

looking toward the erection of sanatoria for the treatment of the disease was heartily commended.

The proposal to have a single meeting-place for the Association, Washington to be designated as the most desirable situation, was received with applause at the meeting, yet the tone of private conversation afterward, among the members, showed that the suggestion meets with little favor. The proposal to make obligatory the printing in the *Journal* of the Association of all papers read at the annual meeting did not seem to have the sympathy of the audience.

In the Session on Surgery it was very noticeable that even the most conservative of surgeons no longer urges that there is any adequate medical treatment for appendicitis. The division of opinion now appears to be whether operation is indicated when symptoms of general peritonitis are present. The older men seemed to think that in this lies the patient's only hope, and that operation should be performed even in the face of almost certain failure. The younger men, on the other hand, considered general peritonitis a contraindication to operation and some advised, as the result of some successes, medical treatment with rectal feeding. In gall-stone surgery it was evident that immediate operation as soon as the diagnosis is assured is what the near future holds. It will no longer be counselled to wait in hope that Nature will dispose of the offending concrement, but just as in appendicitis true conservatism will dictate its removal and positive avoidance of the dangers connected with the let-alone treatment.

The discussion in the Section on Medicine of cerebrospinal meningitis proved most interesting. It is clear that Professor Osler did well in selecting "Cerebrospinal Meningitis in America" as the text for the Cavendish lecture, to be delivered next week in London. Physicians in this country have had a most varied and instructive experience with the disease. It has occurred seemingly sporadically among us under the most varied circumstances, and the results of scientific clinical observation from various parts of the country show that we have in America a great deal to add to the subject in the ordinary text-book.



WELCOME TO THE DOCTORS.

Governor Bradley Extends the Glad Hand to the
Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION BEGUN.

Two Sections Immediately Start Serious Work
and Hear Able Papers.

EXERCISES AND EXHIBITS AT NEW LIEDERKRANZ HALL



DR. J. M. MATHEWS,
Ex-President of the M. V. M. A.

WINED AND DINED

Dr. J. M. Mathews Lionized By His Brethren of St. Louis.

Dr. J. M. Mathews has returned from St. Louis. Regarding his visit to that city yesterday's Post-Dispatch says: "Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, President of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and Professor of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, who came to St. Louis to deliver an address before the Marion Sims Medical College on Monday night, was tendered a banquet by members of the profession at the Planters' Hotel last night. "It was an informal affair. There was no printed menu, but it was of the choicest, and the wines were of the finest vintage. Dr. L. N. Love was toast-master, and the party lingered in leave-taking of their guest until midnight. "Dr. Mathews is one of the most eloquent, as well as one of the most distinguished, scientific men in the profession, his reputation being national. His speech at the banquet, although impromptu, was a masterpiece of after-dinner oratory. He was the recipient during his brief visit of many social attentions, among other functions being an informal lunch at the St. Nicholas."



JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D.,
PRESIDENT AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE PROPER OPERATION FOR CANCER OF THE
RECTUM.

By Joseph M. Mathews, M.D., LL.D., Louisville, Ky.

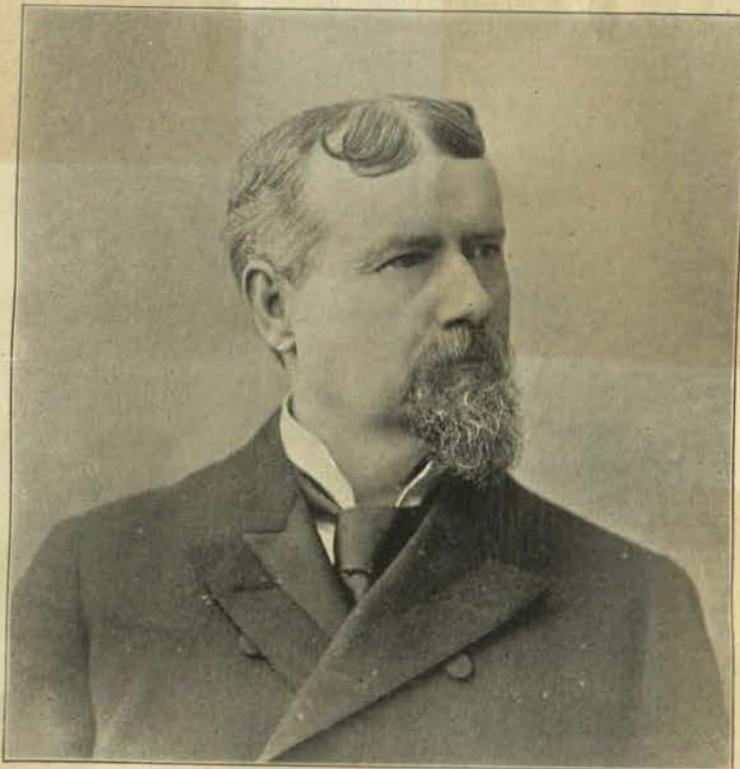
MEDICAL SENTINEL.

over.

DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS.

DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS was born in 1847, and graduated in medicine in 1867. He immediately began the practice of his profession in his native county, where he remained, actively engaged in a country practice, for five years. He then removed to Louisville and practiced general medicine until 1878. In that year Dr. Mathews visited England and studied under Allingham, the celebrated proctologist at St. Marks Hospital in London. After a thorough training under this great master, Dr. Mathews returned to America and became the pioneer specialist in this country of rectal diseases. He to-day is confessedly pre-eminent both as authority and practitioner in that branch of medicine.

Dr. Mathews has done much useful work and achieved an enviable reputation as a teacher and writer in his profession, and his editorials in *Mathews' Medical Journal* are classics in medical literature. His work on diseases of the rectum, which has already



reached a second edition, is regarded by all physicians as an authority on the special subjects of which it treats.

It is not too much to say that Dr. Mathews ranks first as an orator among the many brilliant and attractive speakers who have contributed to the fame of our profession; his fluent and graceful diction, easy and impressive delivery, and pointed, cogent presentation of facts and arguments enable him, indeed, to "sway assemblies" with a rare and commanding influence.

In addition to arduous and industrious service as a practitioner, Dr. Mathews holds and performs the duties of many prominent positions in the medical world. He is Professor of Surgery of the Kentucky School of Medicine; Visiting Surgeon of Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital; Consulting Surgeon of the Jennie Casseday Free Dispensary

The President's Annual Address to the American Medical Association.

BY JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., LOUISVILLE.

Society Notes.

The American Medical Association.

Year after year the advantages to the organization of the business committee whereby all resolutions introduced into the general sessions are promptly referred to their proper committee is apparent. No time is lost in needless discussion and vain wrangling. It is much more difficult now for the blatherskite resolution fiend to spring a series of whereas and superfluous resolutions on the association—and have them adopted by default, and this is well.

The address of President Mathews was a scholarly production, carefully prepared, broad in its scope, and delivered in a masterful way. No point was lost upon the immense audience which had the pleasure of listening to him. The address very properly took the form of a message to the Association, and incidentally to the public. Lay listeners for once had practical problems presented to them, vitally affecting the health and well-being of the community, in a very interesting manner. The address should be read by every citizen in America. Every father and mother should read it and give special attention to many of the propositions therein presented. Dr. Mathews made an almost ideal president. He was ever on the alert, promptly recognizing whoever was entitled to the floor, able to, in the majority of instances, promptly call the name. His decisions were uniformly just, prompt, and given in a manner to carry conviction; thus illustrating the advantage to an association such as ours of having a president possessed of the general qualifications necessary to the graceful, efficient filling of such office. The American Medical Association realizes now as it never did before, that it should select as its officers men competent to fill the offices, and not simply for the reason that they are entitled to honor.

The election of Dr. W. W. Keen as a successor to President Mathews was appropriate as a representative of the East, and as one liberally endowed with the necessary qualifications as a presiding officer. He is possessed of the eminence and ability which entitle him to special consideration. Dr. Keen is a live, brainy, bright, forceful, up-to-date representative member of the medical profession of America, keen in more ways than one, thoroughly competent to conduct an organization such as the American Medical Association energetically and safely; a man who will be broad, liberal, young though he live to be four score years and ten. A superb running mate was selected for conducting the affairs for the coming year in Dr. Chas. A. Wheaton, of St. Paul, Minn., as first vice-president. Take Dr. Wheaton where you may, in the surgical arena, the forum of debate or in the social circle, he is always forceful, gentle, graceful.

* * *

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST MEETING OF RECTAL SPECIALISTS, AT COLUMBUS, O., JUNE 6-9, 1899.

"The Importance of Giving Rectal Diseases Special Study," Jos. M. Mathews, Louisville.

"Pruritus Ani," Jas. P. Tuttle, New York City.

"Surgical Treatment of Non-Malignant Stricture of the Rectum," Joseph B. Bacon, Chicago.

"A Modification of Whitehead's Operation for Hemorrhoids," Samuel T. Earle, Jr., Baltimore.

"The Protoscope as a Factor in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Simple Ulceration of the Rectum," Leon Straus, St. Louis.

"A Consideration of the Various Forms of Ulceration of the Rectum," Lewis H. Adler, Jr., Philadelphia.

"Rectal Carcinoma—Excision and Subsequent Colotomy," B. Merrill Ricketts, Cincinnati.

"The Limitations of the Kraske Operation," Charles C. Allison, Omaha.

"The Act of Defecation," Thomas Charles Martin, Cleveland.

"Constipation as Considered from the Standpoint of the Proctologist," A. Bennett Cooke, Nashville.

Paper and exhibition of new instruments, S. G. Gant, Kansas City.

"Rectal Adenomata," William M. Beach, Pittsburg.

ON DISEASES OF THE RECTUM—MATHEWS.—The second edition of "A Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum," by Joseph M. Mathews, M.D., professor of surgery and clinical lecturer on diseases of the rectum, Kentucky School of Medicine, is now before the profession. It comes to us considerably enlarged and revised.

Much new matter has been added to this volume. The new illustrations are very good, particularly the chromo lithographs. This work on rectal surgery should be in the library of every physician.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., in a well-bound and neatly gotten up volume, containing in all 534 pages.

THE
NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A Weekly Review of Medicine.

Published by
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

Edited by
FRANK P. FOSTER, M. D.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

THE COLUMBUS MEETINGS.

YEAR after year there are more and more satellites to the annual meetings of the American Medical Association. This week, in Columbus, they included meetings of the American Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Medical Editors, the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. The meetings were all well attended, as was to be expected. That of the American Medical Association was noteworthy, apart from the great number in attendance, for the excellence of the formal addresses. Recognizing the fact that these addresses would sufficiently cover the ground of purely scientific communications, so far as addresses were concerned, the president, Dr. Mathews, wisely read what he himself denominated a "message," rather than an address on any one medical topic, although he dealt most forcibly with plans for restricting the prevalence of tuberculous and syphilitic disease.

It is satisfactory to find that Dr. Mathews favors a "local habitation" for the association, and we have no fault to find with his choice of Washington as the locality, although we have recently favored a number of central cities as places in which the association should meet in turn. Dr. Mathews gives excellent reasons for preferring Washington, and it is undeniable that that city has unexcelled facilities for disposing of visitors. Another matter handled very dextrously by the president was the chronic difficulty over the permanent secretaryship. He suggests that the editor of the association's *Journal* should be, *ex officio*, the secretary. No doubt such an arrangement would conduce powerfully to the best conduct of the affairs of both the association and its *Journal*. In our opinion, the president properly deprecates the clinics, dinners, etc., that now lure so many members away from the sessions. We trust that Dr. Mathews's rebuke to the Antivaccinationists may prove of some avail, but they are a stiff-necked lot, hide-bound by their fad. As a whole, the address was scholarly and eminently practical, and we commend it to all our readers.

Original Communications.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS
TO
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D.,
LOUISVILLE.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

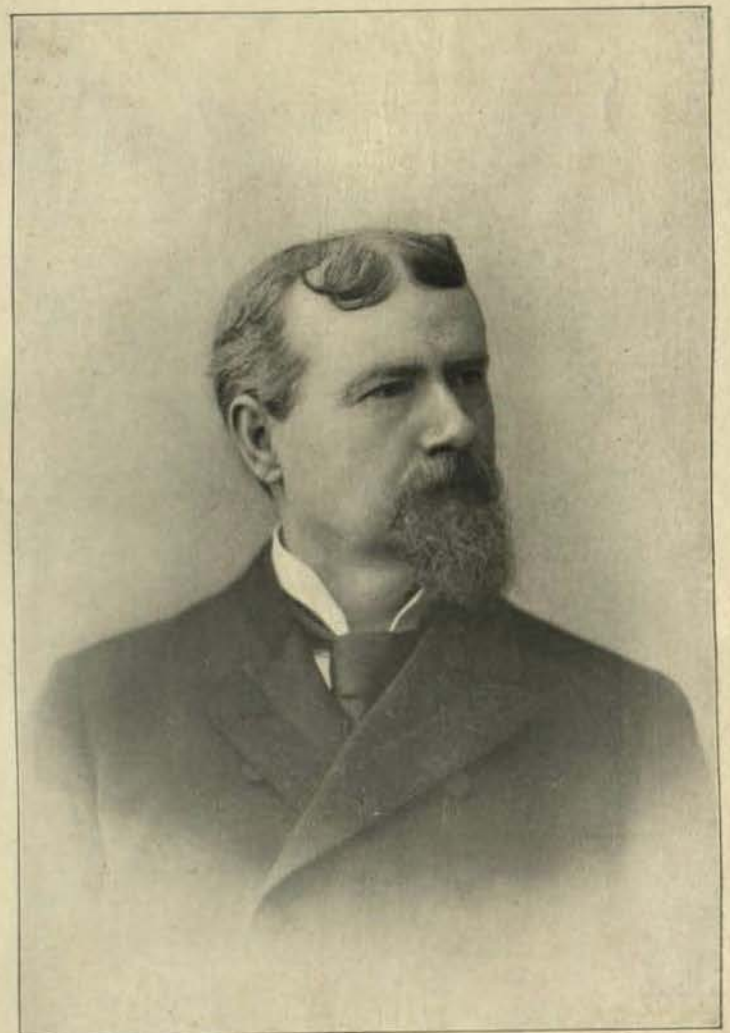
This Number Contains a Portrait of Joseph M. Mathews, M. D., LL. D., President of the American Medical Association.

Vol. XIV.

No. 6.

The Post-Graduate

A Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery



Joseph McDowell Mathews.

It is the purpose of the Post-Graduate hereafter to publish authentic portraits from photographs of distinguished physicians or surgeons of this country. In this number we present a striking likeness of Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, President of the American Medical Association. The scientific position of Dr. Mathews in the medical profession of the country, more than justifies his election to this high office.

COLUMBUS MEDICAL JOURNAL

A Bi-Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

VOL. XXII.

JUNE 13, 1899.

No. 11.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ABSTRACTS OF ORATIONS DELIVERED BEFORE SAME.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, "Our National Body; Its Purposes and Destiny."

The American Proctological Society was organized by physicians in attendance at the fiftieth annual meeting of the Association. The purpose of this Society is to give special study and attention to diseases of the rectum and colon. Charter membership of the Society was as follows: J. M. Mathews, Louisville; J. P. Tuttle, New York; J. B. Bacon, Chicago; S. T. Earle, Jr., Baltimore; Leon Straus, St. Louis; L. H. Adler, Jr., Philadelphia; B. M. Ricketts, Cincinnati; C. C. Allison, Omaha; T. C. Martin, Cleveland; A. B. Cooke, Nashville; S. G. Gant, Kansas City; W. M. Beach, Pittsburg; J. R. Pennington, Chicago. Dr. Mathews was elected President; Dr. Tuttle, Vice-President, and H. M. Beach, Secretary-Treasurer.

Exactly 1,737 delegates registered for the Columbus meeting of the Association. It is believed that fully 500 other physicians were in the city who did not register. Counting the visiting ladies, physicians not members, and exhibitors, it is believed that 3,500 people were in the city in attendance at the different sessions of the Association.

THE COLUMBUS MEETING.

The meeting of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION held at Columbus last week was one of the most successful ever held. This success displayed itself in the number registered, the number attending the Sections, the long list of excellent papers read and discussed, and the good feeling which prevailed. The number registered was as follows: Monday, 291; Tuesday, 1046; Wednesday, 290; Thursday, 72; Friday, 38; or a total of 1737. This is the second largest number registered at one meeting, the exception being the semicentennial meeting at Philadelphia. Last year at Denver there were 1535 registered; the year previous, 1897, at Philadelphia, 1983; and the year 1896, at Atlanta, there were 634. It was the universal opinion that the Sections were never better attended, and the scientific work done in practically every Section is remarkable in respect to both quality and quantity. Promptness in calling to order, economy in the use of time in the discussions, and a feeling of we-are-here-for-business-and-mean-business seemed to prevail at each Section. Consequently, while the program contained a superabundance of papers, not a few of the Sections completed their work before adjourning. In spite of the fact that the number in attendance was about all that Columbus could well accommodate, goodfellowship feeling was just as evident as it was at Denver a year ago, where good nature bubbled up continuously. If the hotels had been larger it would have been more pleasant, probably, but a little thing like being crowded did not dampen the good spirit which prevailed. The Columbus and Ohio physicians did nobly, and the ASSOCIATION will be glad to accept another invitation some time, especially if they will put up another hotel or two, and guarantee a little cooler weather.

Journal A. M. A.

The Journal of the American Medical Association

VOL. XXXII.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 10, 1899.

No. 23.

Address.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

DELIVERED AT THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT
COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 6-9, 1899.
BY JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D., LL.D.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRESIDENT MATHEWS' ADDRESS.

The presidential address, published in this issue of the JOURNAL calls for more than a passing notice. It is not for us to comment on some of the recommendations it contains, but others may well be noticed here. The points made as to the need of recognition of medical societies that can not obtain such under present rules, and as to a more thorough canvassing of the profession in the interest of the ASSOCIATION, are timely and well worth the consideration of its members and friends.

That the JOURNAL alone is worth more than the sum paid for membership, we trust is true, and it will be our endeavor to so increase its value that the fact will be even more self-evident, and that its title to rank as peer to any medical journal published anywhere will be beyond all question. To some extent the JOURNAL is in this respect in the hands of its contributors, but there is little fear of trouble from that quarter. The program of the ASSOCIATION this year would sufficiently indicate this, and there is no reason to look for deterioration hereafter. It is a matter for congratulation that it has reached a point of development where the ablest men in all specialties find it one of the very best mediums for the publication of their best work. Dr. MATHEWS' remarks on some of the living questions of modern medicine are well chosen and we trust have accomplished their purpose and maintained the traditions of the ASSOCIATION as a foremost worker in all matters of medical



JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRESIDENT AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

EDITOR OF LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

"Doctors who have been vaccinated successfully go into the midst of small-pox and do not entertain the least fear of contracting it. Not a single one of them would dare risk the disease if he were unprotected by vaccination. This shows the consensus of opinion in the medical profession, which extends all over the world.

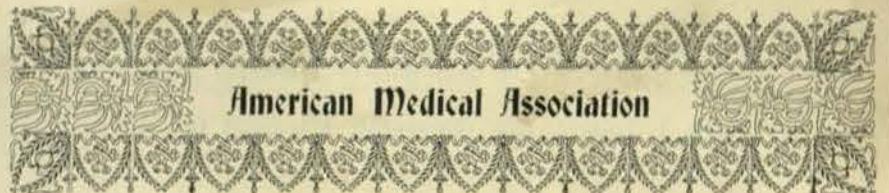
"There could be no question that if the inhabitants of Louisville had never been vaccinated the presence of the disease would nearly wipe us out of existence.

"It is true that a so-called anti-vaccination society exists in the United States. I am very glad to say that it is composed of few people. The members of this society object to being vaccinated unless they wish to, claiming that compulsory vaccination is an infringement upon their freedom—in other words, that a man should have control over his own person. A leper might think the same thing, yet the law would prevent his going about among the people. Every person that is vaccinated is not protected for the simple reason that an imperfect virus may be used. These should be revaccinated. It may be true, also, that occasionally a bad virus is used and some septic condition of the patient engendered. Whereas, this might occur once in a while, it is so infrequent as scarcely to be perceptible. Suppose we admit that some few have been killed by this virus, it can be said

that millions have been saved by it. It may be said of any surgical operation that some have died from having it performed, but hundreds have been saved by it. A sensible person would not consider this a valid objection. So pronounced am I—and I know that I am backed by the entire medical profession—that I believe vaccination should be made compulsory, by law, and rigidly enforced. The women and children should at least be protected from the ravages of this disease.

"In the matter of virus, it is much safer now than formerly. In the past inoculation was had in the seat. In those days possibly some diseases were communicated. No such thing can occur from bovine virus; the cattle are thoroughly tested and inspected by experts before the virus is manufactured."

Incidentally, Dr. Mathews stated that vaccination is so widespread in Louisville he has no fear of an epidemic here.



American Medical Association

Organized in 1846. Name Adopted May, 1847.

Fiftieth Annual Meeting, Columbus, June 6 to 9, 1899.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

- President, Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Kentucky.
- First Vice-President, W. W. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Second Vice-President, J. W. Graham, Denver, Colo.
- Third Vice-President, H. A. West, Galveston, Texas.
- Fourth Vice-President, J. E. Minney, Topeka, Kansas.
- Treasurer, Henry P. Newman, Chicago, Illinois.
- Secretary, William B. Atkinson Philadelphia, Pa.
- Assistant Secretary, E. W. Woodruff, Columbus, Ohio.
- Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Starling Loving, Columbus, Ohio.
- Chairman Committee on Exhibits, N. R. Coleman, Columbus, Ohio.

CHAIRMEN OF SECTIONS.

- Practice of Medicine—Frank Billings, Chicago.
- Surgery and Anatomy—W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.
- Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics—Thomas H. Stucky, Louisville.
- Obstetrics—A. H. Cordier, Kansas City.
- Ophthalmology—Casey A. Wood, Chicago.
- Laryngology and Otology—Emil Mayer, New York City.
- Diseases of Children—Henry E. Tuley, Louisville.
- Physiology and Dietetics—J. Weir, Jr., Owensboro, Ky.
- Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence—Frederick Peterson, New York.
- Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery—W. T. Corlett, Cleveland.
- State Medicine—Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago.
- Stomatology—George V. I. Brown, Milwaukee.
- Oration on Medicine—J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Oration on Surgery—Floyd W. McKee, Atlanta, Ga.
- Oration on State Medicine—Daniel R. Brower, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND MEETINGS AT WHICH THEY PRESIDED:

- Joseph M. Mathews, Columbus, 1899.
- George M. Sternberg, Denver, 1898.
- Nicholas Senn, Philadelphia, 1897.
- Beverly Cole, Atlanta, 1896.
- Donald MacLean, Baltimore, 1895.
- James F. Hibbard, San Francisco, 1894.
- Hunter McGuire, Milwaukee, 1893.
- Henry O. Marcy, Detroit, 1892.
- William T. Briggs, Washington, 1891.
- E. M. Moore, Nashville, 1890.
- Wm. W. Dawson, Newport, 1889.
- Alexander Y. P. Garnett, Cincinnati, 1888.
- E. H. Gregory, Chicago, 1887.
- William Bredie, St. Louis, 1886.
- Henry Fraser Campbell, New Orleans, 1885.
- Austin Flint, Washington, 1884.
- J. A. Atlee, Cleveland, 1883.
- J. J. Woodward, St. Paul, 1882.
- John T. Hodgen, Richmond, 1881.
- Lewis A. Sayre, New York, 1880.
- Theophilus Parvin, Atlanta, 1879.
- T. G. Richardson, Buffalo, 1878.
- Henry I. Bowditch, Chicago, 1877.
- J. Marton Sims, Philadelphia, 1876.
- W. K. Bowling, Louisville, 1875.
- J. Meredith Toner, Detroit, 1874.
- Thomas M. Logan, St. Louis, 1873.
- David W. Yandell, Philadelphia, 1872.
- Alfred Stille, San Francisco, 1871.
- George Mendenhall, Washington, 1870.
- Wm. O. Baldwin, New Orleans, 1869.
- Samuel D. Gross, Washington, 1868.
- Henry F. Askew, Cincinnati, 1867.
- D. Humphrey Storer, Baltimore, 1866.
- N. S. Davis, Boston, 1865.
- Alden March, New York, 1864.
- El Ives, Chicago, 1863.
- (No meetings during the war.)
- Henry Miller, New Haven, 1860.
- Harvery Lindsley, Louisville, 1859.
- Paul F. Eve, Washington, 1858.
- Zina Pitcher, Nashville, 1857.
- Geo. B. Wood, Detroit, 1856.
- Chas. A. Pope, Philadelphia, 1855.
- Jonathan Knight, St. Louis, 1854.
- B. R. Wellford, New York, 1853.
- James Moultrie, Richmond, 1852.
- Reuben D. Mussey, Charleston, 1851.
- John H. Warren, Cincinnati, 1850.
- Alexander H. Stevens, Boston, 1849.
- Nathaniel Chapman, Baltimore, 1848.

THINKS ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS IDIOTS.



DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS.

Souvenir of the Columbus Meeting of the
COLUMBUS
MEDICAL JOURNAL

A Bi-Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

VOL. XXII.

MAY 16, 1899.

No. 10.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. 461

Reception in honor of Prof. J. C. Wilson. Dr. Starling Loving,
 229 East State Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Reception Columbus Auditorium. In honor of the American Medi-
 cal Association, under the auspices of the Columbus Board of Trade.

PLACES OF MEETING.

The General Session will be held in the Grand Opera House at 10
 A. M., and close at 1 P. M.

General Headquarters.....Great Southern Hotel
 For Medicine.....Great Southern Hotel
 For Surgery and Anatomy.....Neil House
 For Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.....Chittenden Hotel
 Registration and Postoffice, Rotunda of State Capitol. Open June
 3, 2 o'clock P. M.

Exhibit Hall on East Front of Capitol Building. Open from 8 A.
 M., to 6:30 P. M.

The Sections meet at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Practice of Medicine.....House of Representatives
 Surgery and Anatomy.....First Congregational Church
 Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.....Y. M. C. A. Auditorium
 Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence.....First Presbyterian Church
 Ophthalmology.....Trinity House
 Laryngology and Otology.....Trinity House
 Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics, Council Chamber City Hall
 Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery.....First Congregational Church,
S. S. Room.
 State Medicine.....Committee Rooms, State House
 Physiology and Dietetics.....Committee Rooms, Board of Trade
 Stomatology.....Committee Rooms, State House

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Trustees.....Great Southern Hotel Room
 Judicial Council.....Great Southern Hotel Room
 Executive Committee.....Great Southern Hotel,
Hall of Columbus Rifles, Seventh Floor
 The Nominating Committee, Y. M. C. A. Building, Parlors of State
 Board of Examination and Registration, First Floor.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 6—10 O'CLOCK.

Call to order by the President, Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky.
 Opening prayer by Rev. Washington Gladden.
 Address of Welcome, by His Excellency, Asa S. Bushnell, Governor
 of Ohio, and by Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Mayor of Columbus.
 Report of the Committee of Arrangements, by the Chairman, Star-
 ling Loving.

Address of the President of the Association, Joseph M. Mathews.
 Report of the Rush Monument Fund, A. L. Gihon.
 Report of the Secretary.
 Report of the Treasurer.
 Reception of Delegates.
 Proposed Amendments.
 Miscellaneous Business.
 Special Announcements.
 Adjournment.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7—10 O'CLOCK.

Call to Order by the President.
 Reading of Minutes.
 Announcement of the Committee of Arrangements.
 Address on Surgery, Floyd W. McRae, Atlanta, Ga.
 Report of Board of Trustees.
 Adjournment.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 8—10 O'CLOCK.

Call to Order by the President.
 Reading of Minutes.
 Announcement by Committee of Arrangements.
 Oration on Medicine, Prof. J. C. Wilson.
 Report of Nominating Committee.
 Appointment of Delegates to other Societies.
 Introduction of the President-elect.
 Miscellaneous Business.
 Adjournment.

FOURTH DAY.

Call to Order by the President.
 Reading of the Minutes.
 Announcements by the Committee of Arrangements.
 Oration on State Medicine, by Dr. Daniel R. Brower, of Chicago.
 Miscellaneous Business.
 Adjournment.
 Visiting ladies will be entertained by the Confederation of Women
 Clubs, Mrs. James H. Canfield, President.
 Number, time and character of entertainments to be announced later.



JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor *Mathews' Quarterly Journal*; Professor of Surgery and
 Diseases of the Rectum, Kentucky School of Medi-
 cine; President American Medical
 Association, 1899.



Medical Mirror.

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ST. LOUIS, JULY, 1899.

The President's Annual Address to the American Medical Association.

BY JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., LOUISVILLE.



JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D., L.L.D., LOUISVILLE.
President of the American Medical Association, 1899.

Year after year the advantages to the organization of the business committee whereby all resolutions introduced into the general sessions are promptly referred to their proper committee is apparent. No time is lost in needless discussion and vain wrangling. It is much more difficult now for the blatherskite resolution fiend to spring a series of whereases and superfluous resolutions on the association—and have them adopted by default, and this is well.

The address of President Mathews, which is the leading article in this issue of the MIRROR, was a scholarly production, carefully prepared, broad in its scope, and delivered in a masterful way. No point was lost upon the immense audience which had the pleasure of listening to him. The address very properly took the form of a message to the association, and incidentally to the public. Lay listeners for once had practical problems presented to them, vitally affecting the health and well-being of the community, in a very interesting manner. The address should be read by every citizen in America. Every father and mother should read it and give special attention to many of the propositions therein presented. Dr.

Mathews made an almost ideal president. He was ever on the alert, promptly recognizing whoever was entitled to the floor, able to in the majority of instances promptly call the name. His decisions were uniformly just, prompt, and given in a manner to carry conviction; thus illustrating the advantage to an association such as ours, of having a president possessed of the general qualifications necessary to the graceful, efficient filling of such office. The American Medical Association realizes now as it never did before, that it should select as its officers men competent to fill the offices, and not simply for the reason that they are entitled to honor.

Echoes from the American Medical Association. The Columbus meeting of the American Medical Association was a superb success. The registration was the second best in the history of the association, being but a few numbers less than that of the semi-centennial meeting at Philadelphia year before last. And this was in spite of the fact of the inconveniences in the way of transportation, the securing of sleeping car berths to and from Columbus not being as definite as could have been desired. No local committee of arrangements has ever made better provision for the various meeting places. The Capitol building furnished excellent accommodations for many of the sections, and the theatres, churches and halls that were grouped about the same brought all the gatherings close together. The most important feature wherein this meeting was superior to all others was the attendance upon the sections and the general session. The local committee of arrangements had wisely planned their entertainments so that there was no interference with these scientific sessions. The scientific program was excellent, and while the attendance was uniformly large the discussions were general and most excellent.

ASSISTANCE From the Government Necessary To Successfully Combat Tuberculosis.

Ailment, It Is Asserted, Will Yield To Treatment,

But Specially Equipped Hospitals Are Essentials.

President Mathews Delivers an Able Address Before the American Medical Association.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 6.—An important paper upon tuberculosis was read at the first regular session of the American Medical Association to-day by Dr. Mathews, of Louisville, Ky., the President of the association. Dr. Mathews said in part:

"It behooves this national body of American physicians to take some action, or at least to approve the movement to stamp out, as far as scientific effort can do so, that dread disease that kills one seventh of the world's population—tuberculosis.

RAVAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

"From carefully prepared statistics it is found that of the deaths from all causes between the ages of 15 and 60 years, one third of the number are victims of tuberculosis, and that it kills four and a half as many people as do smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria combined. It is estimated that at any given time in Germany alone 1,300,000 persons are affected with tuberculosis, and Osler says that 1,200,000 in America have the disease at all times. One in every fifty persons has the disease.

Since the germ which causes it is known, and its habitat, the conditions under which it thrives, and that the disease is contagious, it does appear but rational to assume that it not only can be prevented by precautionary measures, but that it can be cured by proper environment and treatment. It is equally true that even in the best of homes the treatment usually accorded the patient is nil in effect and accomplishes nothing. Something more than this must be done if we expect to materially decrease the death rate. What is that something?

"A much higher percentage of recoveries could be recorded if a real systematic and scientific treatment could be afforded these patients. Such a course can be instituted only in well-ordered and equipped hospitals designed especially for such inmates. In

answer to the question, 'What is to be done to prevent its spread?' the several large cities in the United States, an earnest effort has already been made to carry hospitalization into practical application, especially in Chicago and New York. It can readily be seen, however, that but a comparatively few out of this great number afflicted can be accommodated in this manner.

STATE SHOULD AID.

"A country or state that is ever on the alert to prevent the landing of a foreign foe, or a hostile army, surely should ever be ready to aid in the suppression of a foe to the human race 10 times more destructive to human life than the invasion of the country by an army of great size armed with the most improved rifles. Let us, then, in the name of humanity, invoke aid from the Government of this very humane people, in order to help put down and thoroughly conquer this foe.

"I would most respectfully urge you to appoint a committee to prepare a careful report on this subject and present it to the next Congress sitting, beseeching that the Government erect, prepare or donate hospitals or reservations in and at which the poor or others shall receive treatment for the cure of consumption. It must be recognized that in so far as the prevention of the disease is concerned, that must come from the education of the people to the facts. The best way to accomplish this I leave to you.

"Of the anti-vaccinationists, he said: 'It may be superfluous to ask that you consider, in the proper way, a rebuke to a certain class that is doing much to endanger the lives of our citizens, and whose meddling ways are giving the Health Boards of the various states much annoyance. I allude to the anti-vaccinationists, encouraged as they are by an Anti-Vaccination Society. It seems strange and supposed intelligence should band themselves together to prevent a means of saving human life. But, 'tis true, and pitifully true.' If these misguided people would only inform themselves of facts, patent to every reader of history, they might at least stop long enough in their mad career to think—The President also exhorted the Association to take similar action in preventing the spread of general diseases.

SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP.

Treasurer Newman reported that last year the association had a membership of 8,000. The total assets of the association on June of this year were \$21,729.95. The report was received and referred to the Board of Trustees.

Resolutions asking for a rearrangement of the rules applying to the medical staff of the army were submitted.

MEDICAL EDITORS MEET.

The Association of American Medical Editors elected offices as follows: President, Dr. J. N. Love, St. Louis; Vice President, Dr. J. E. Brown, Columbus; Secretary, Dr. Dillon Brown, New York; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Stone, St. Paul.

At the afternoon session of the National Confederation of State Medical and Licensing Boards the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. M. McCormack, Secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health; First Vice President, Dr. N. B. Coleman, of Columbia; Second Vice President, Dr. B. E. Crummer, of Omaha; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. A. Walter Suter, of Herkimer, N. Y. It was decided to meet next year at the time and place chosen by the American Medical Association.

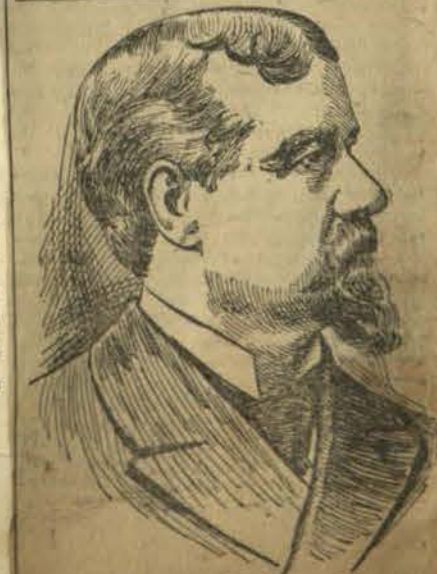
The Association of American Medical Colleges adjourned their national meeting in the Senate Chamber by electing the following officers: President, Dr. Parker Ritchie, University of Minnesota; Vice President, Dr. Edward Bentley, Arkansas University; Little Rock; Secretary, Dr. Bayard Holmes, Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. Harold Williams, Tufts College. The association will meet next year wherever the Medical Association meets. The meeting approved the report of the special committee on Standing and Requirements of Medical Colleges.

The following colleges were admitted membership in the association: Medical Department, Kentucky University; Medical Department, Buffalo University; University of North Carolina; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

The applications of the following colleges were referred to the next national meeting: American Medical Missionary College; Junior Medical College and Harvey Medical College.

The Committee on Legislation of the American Medical Association met this morning at 9 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. Building and transacted routine business.

The committee consists of Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, of Cleveland, Chairman; Dr. Felix L. Rue, of New Orleans, Secretary; Captain Ireland, U. S. A., representing the army medical service; Dr. J. E. Tyson, U. S. N., representing the naval medical service; Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service, representing that department of the service; Dr. Edward F. Parker, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. W. H. Mayo, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York; Dr. Harold N. Moyer, of Chicago; Dr. John W. Wright, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. J. F. Lutz, of St. Louis.



DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, L.L.D.,
President of the American Medical Association.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Requirements Will Be More Difficult if the Report of Committee on Colleges Is Adopted—Report Recommends a Severe Test—Additional News of Big Medical Association Meeting.

There is a disposition among the leading doctors attending the convention of the American Medical Association to take an advanced stand on the requirements of a medical education. A few years ago a medical student was required to spend but two winters in a medical college, five months each term. Then the course was lengthened to three terms and again to four terms of six months each, where it stands at present among the colleges in the association. Many of the southern medical colleges still have the three-year course, but those in the Southern Medical College association propose putting the four-year course into operation in the case of students graduating three years hence. This matter was the occasion of a protracted discussion in the meeting of the College association today. It was followed up by a report of a special committee on the standing of colleges and requirements, appointed at the last national convention. This committee consists of Dr. E. Fletcher Jagals, Prof. John C. Oliver, of Cincinnati; Prof. Thomas H. Hawkins, of Denver. They found the colleges in the association all observing the four-term rule, six months to the term, but found great differences in the amount of work required in a term and the facilities of colleges for teaching. Hence they made the following recommendations in their report:

I. That from and after July 1, 1900, and until more stringent rules be adopted students beginning the study of medicine must possess a diploma from a high school giving a thorough preliminary education, or must pass a thorough examination in all branches usually taught in such schools. This examination to be conducted by a state superintendent of public instruction, or some one delegated by him, or by members of the faculty of a university or college, who are not connected with the medical faculty of the college, the student wishes to enter, or by such a body as the senate of the university of the state of New York.

II. Before a student may enter an advanced class he must present certificates from a college whose requirements fully equal those of this association of having successfully passed the examinations in at least 2-4 of the branches embraced in the curriculum of the previous years of the college he wishes to enter, or he must pass examinations on the same; and upon the remaining branches he may be conditioned, but these conditions must be removed by taking the work, providing it has not already been taken, and by passing examinations before he can pass on to the succeeding class (that is a man shall not carry credits for more than one year), providing, however, that this shall not prevent colleges from allowing students who have earned the B. A. or B. S. degrees, and who have had an adequate course in science, or graduates in dentistry or pharmacy, who possess the proper preliminary education from entering the sophomore class.

III. Before a student can be eligible for the degree of doctor of medicine, he must have attended in a well equipped medical college four courses of lectures of at least six months each, which courses must embrace at least 3200 hours actual work in the college, including (a) 500 hours laboratory work, (b) 150 hours practical work, (c) one or more obstetrical cases to be personally attended by each student.

IV. No college can be considered capable of giving the requisite instruction that cannot command each year at least one hospital, or dispensary patients for presentation to its classes.

V. Every college must require each student during his third and fourth years of study to attend 150 hours of clinical teaching.

ENTERTAINMENT OF GUESTS.

Various arrangements already published have been made for the entertainment of the ladies who will accompany the distinguished men who will honor Columbus with their presence. On Wednesday, June 7, a garden party will be given in the grounds of the Ohio State university, preceded by a drive, carefully planned, to show our city to the best advantage.

A luncheon will be given at the Columbus club Thursday, followed by a musicale.

The reception committee, which will have its headquarters in the Chittenden hotel, is composed of the following ladies, selected from the general committee: Mrs. Governor Bushnell, Mrs. Sampel Swartz, wife of the mayor; Mrs. O. A. Miller, wife of the president of the board of trade; Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Alfred Kelley, president of the Art association; Mrs. J. F. Baldwin, Mrs. Francis Carter, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Mrs. Charles E. Burr, Mrs. T. C. Hoover, Mrs. W. K. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. F. Lawrence, Mrs. Henry L. Brown, Mrs. T. W. Rankin, Mrs. F. W. Prentiss, Mrs. Lirus B. Kaufman, Mrs. Joseph Outhwaite, Mrs. C. P. Clark, Mrs. James Kilbourne, Mrs. W. D. Hamilton, Mrs. R. S. Warner, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. James H. Canfield, Mrs. George Kaufman and Mrs. Joseph Villiers Denny, Mrs. Paul Jones, Mrs. George Kaufman, Mrs. George Knight, Mrs. O. T. Corson. The last seven ladies represent the faculty of the Ohio State university.

PLANS FOR THE LADIES.

A meeting of the federated club ladies was held this morning at the Great Southern with Mrs. Bushnell to complete the arrangements for the entertainment, Wednesday afternoon, of the visiting ladies at the convention. Mrs. James H. Canfield, who has returned from the east, presided.

The visiting ladies will take a carriage drive, starting from the Chittenden hotel at 1:30. They will be taken to various points of interest about the city and the drive will terminate at the Ohio State university about 4 o'clock. A garden party will be held upon the grounds near the spring. Mrs. Bushnell and Mrs. Canfield will receive. Mrs. George B. Kaufman will be in charge of the refreshment tables and will announce her committee later.

The O. S. U. Glee club will give a concert on the campus, and all club women are urged to attend. The ladies of the committee for entertainment Thursday have been extended invitations to be present.

Mrs. Lynas Kaufman is chairman of the carriage committee, and announces that more carriages are needed. It is also requested that the carriages be at the Chittenden promptly at 1:30, to avoid confusion.

To the Doctors.

Three a thousand gentlemen
Came into town one day.
We learned to like them very much—
And now they go away.
God rest and save you, gentlemen,
We would that you might stay.
We would it weren't "goodby," kind sirs,
We wish it were "how-dye-do."
But time won't stop his whirling hours
Because we want him to—
We hope you'll think as well of us
As we shall think of you.

—MOORE CUMMIN.

LADIES' RECEPTION.

The arrangements for the reception at the Columbus club Thursday afternoon, to the visiting ladies attending the National Medical convention, are progressing nicely under the direction of Mrs. Alfred Kelly and her committee of ladies. The hours will be from 3 until 5 and the entire club has been generously placed at the disposal of the ladies by the directors. The large parlor at the left of the front entrance hall will be used as a reception room, while the room on the opposite side will be used as a cloak room. Mrs. Kelley's committee, composed of the following ladies, will receive the guests: Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Mrs. Frances Carter, Mrs. Charles E. Burr, Mrs. W. K. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Henry Lawrence Brown, Mrs. Joseph H. Outhwaite, Mrs. C. F. Clark, Mrs. F. W. Prentiss, Mrs. James Kilbourne, Mrs. W. D. Hamilton, Mrs. R. S. Warner, Mrs. Starling Wilcox and Miss Fullerton.

A number of the local florists have offered to decorate the club gratuitously for the function. The Franklin Park Floral company will decorate the dining room, while Evans, Underwood, Hellen-than and others have offered to decorate other rooms. Palms, potted plants and bags will be used in decorating. During the first hour a string quintet will render music and at this time the refreshments will be served, so that during the vocal program, which will be rendered during the second hour, there will be no disturbance. The latter program will be given in the large room on the second floor, with many prominent local musicians participating. Mrs. William K. Rogers, Jr., formerly Miss Wormley, daughter of the late Theodore Wormley, well known to the medical profession all over the world, will render a solo. She will be accompanied by the flute, violin and harp. The committee is fortunate in also securing the services of Mrs. Catherine H. Talbot, of Dayton, who will be the guest of Mrs. Richard Jones, and whose beautiful voice has been heard in the city on several occasions. Mrs. Talbot will render three numbers. Several gentlemen, prominent in musical circles of the city, will also participate.

In sending out invitations the committee has worked under the instruction of the gentlemen's committee and invitations have been extended to the wives and daughters of resident physicians.

Miss Frances Harrison will be in charge of the bureau of registration and information for the ladies at the Chittenden hotel. Messenger service will be furnished and every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the visiting ladies has been provided.

THE MEDICAL POSTOFFICE.

The office for registration and the post-office will be located in the rotunda of the capitol, and were opened Saturday afternoon. The exhibit hall is on the east side of the capitol building, and will be open daily from 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

The committee rooms will be located as follows:

Trustees and the judicial council, at the Great Southern hotel, room 9; executive committees, at the Great Southern hotel, in the hall of Columbus Rifles, seventh floor; the nominating committee, Y. M. C. A. building, parlors of state board of examination and registration, first floor.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions presented by Dr. Louis F. Lautenbach, of Philadelphia, Pa., and supported and seconded by Dr. S. S. Towler, of Marionville, Pa., were unanimously adopted by the Medical society of the state of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, May 17, 1899, at Johnstown, Pa.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Medical society of the state of Pennsylvania that opticians are not qualified by their training or are they legally qualified, to perform the work of the oculist, and they should not be the consultants of regular physicians. Further it is

Resolved, That all physicians are requested to call their brother physicians in consultation thus discountenancing the growing pretences and assurances of the optician and his brother, the graduate optician or as he is beginning now to call himself the "Ophthalmotrician."

It is the purpose of Dr. Louis J. Lautenbach, of Philadelphia, to present similar resolutions substituting "American Medical Association" for "Medical Society of the state of Pennsylvania" for adoption by the American Medical association at Columbus, on Tuesday morning, June 27, 1899.

GENERAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the general business committee of the association will be held Monday evening at 5 o'clock in the armory of the Columbus Rifles at the Great Southern hotel. Subsequent meetings of this committee will be held at 5 p. m. on each day of the meeting. The chairman is Dr. L. Dunbar Bulkley, of New York city.

LICENSING BOARDS.

The ninth annual national confederation of the State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards met in the senate chamber this morning. Governor Bushnell welcomed the delegates in the name of the state of Ohio. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the medical profession of Ohio, Vice President William Bailey, responding. Chairman N. R. Coleman's report on committee on minimum standard of requirements was followed by a general discussion of the new matters contained in the report. The report of the secretary-treasurer was quite gratifying. The annual address of the president showed great care in preparation, and is regarded as a valuable document to the confederation. The following program completes the work of the most successful meeting of the society:

"Educational Foundation for a Physician's

Special Training." President James H. Canfield, Ohio State university.

"The Results of the Medical Law of New Jersey," E. L. B. Godfrey, Camden.

"The Results of the Medical Law of Kentucky," Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville.

"The Tennessee Method," T. J. Happel, Trenton.

"The Old and the New in Nebraska," B. F. Crummer, Omaha.

"The Medical Law of New Mexico," W. R. Tipton, Las Vegas.

"Thoughts on Preliminary Education," Augustus Korndorfer, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Unifying Influence of the Three-Board System," H. M. Paine, Albany, N. Y.

"Co-operation Between the Legal Representatives of the Various State Boards," Hon. Ralph E. Westfall, Columbus, O.

"On the Preparation of Questions," Edward Cranch, Erie, Pa.

Paper, Charles K. Cole, Helena, Mont.

Paper, A. Walter Sulter, Herkimer, N. Y.

Miscellaneous business.

Election of officers.

Adjournment.

EXHIBIT HALL.

It is no exaggeration to say that no finer exhibit of drugs, medicines, chemicals, proprietary articles and surgical instruments was ever seen in this country than is now being placed in position in Exhibit hall. Every inch of available space is taken and most of the exhibits are elaborate and beautiful. Outsiders as well as physicians will find much to interest them in the hall. One unfortunate thing in this feature of the convention is the fact that the hall situated between the capitol building and the new addition is shut in from the wind and having no attic becomes very warm under the sun on a day like this. Many of the exhibitors are putting in electric fans, and when these are placed in operation, there will be a rapid change of air that will be very acceptable.

The following are a few of the letters received from American physicians. It will be noticed that many of them, in addition to their opinion of "spirits," refer to the evil effects of the use of beer.

Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, president of the American Medical Association, writes:

Editor of THE NEW VOICE:—It is the consensus of opinion of the medical profession that where a reduced vitality of the system is brought about from any cause or condition, that said loss of tone of the physical body would induce to a tuberculous disposition. In other words, that by the free use of alcoholic spirits the physical body is brought to a low standard of health, and would predispose the same to and produce a soil in the lung in which the special germ could propagate rapidly.

LOUISVILLE, KY. J. M. MATHEWS.

ALL COLUMBUS MAY BE SICK ABED THIS WEEK

Without Fear of Serious Consequences, for American Medical Association Is Here.

Interesting Preliminary Meetings Held Monday--Today's Schedule.

All Columbus may be sick abed this week without fear of serious consequences, for the convention of the American Medical Association will bring to the city many of the most eminent physicians of the United States. Already the hotel accommodations are almost exhausted, and delegates and their friends are being housed for the week in private residences. The committees of Columbus physicians have done their work thoroughly and well, and their guests will be comfortably situated and royally entertained.

Each delegate is required to visit, first of all, the registration bureau in the rotunda of the statehouse. Here he registers, receives his badge and souvenir book and pays his fee. A bureau of information, in charge of Judge S. I. Field, is an important adjunct to the registration office. Every arrangement has been made for the convenience of the



JOSEPH M. MATTHEWS, M. D., President American Medical Association.

visitors by the physicians in charge, Dr. H. P. Newman of Chicago, treasurer of the association; Dr. E. E. Hyde, Chicago; Dr. Barnhill and Dr. Baldwin. A force of 18 clerks and stenographers will be employed throughout the week.

Through the courtesy of Postmaster Rownd a postoffice, where all visiting physicians may receive their mail, has been placed here, and there are writing and registration tables in charge of Dr. Atkinson of Philadelphia, secretary of the association, and Dr. Woodruff of this city, the assistant secretary. Two hundred and ninety-one delegates registered on Monday--100 more than ever appeared before during the day preceding a convention of the organization. Fully 1200 are expected today.

Only a few yards from the registration office is the exhibit hall, where the leading manufacturers of medical supplies throughout the whole United States are displaying their wares to the best possible advantage. The building is gay with flags and bunting and well lighted by electricity. Many of the exhibits are very elaborate, and the hall will be crowded all the week.

The souvenir books prepared for the delegates left the hands of the printer on Monday and are ready for distribution at the registration headquarters.

The first general session will take place at the Grand opera-house at 10 o'clock this morning. The president will make his annual address and reports of committees will be read. Section meetings will open at 2 o'clock this afternoon and in the evening the section dinners will be held. The sections will meet at the places herein designated:

For medicine, Great Southern hotel; for surgery and anatomy, Nell house; for obstetrics and diseases of women, Chittenden hotel; practice of medicine, house of representatives; surgery and anatomy, First Congregational church; obstetrics and diseases of women, Y. M. C. A. auditorium; neurology and medical jurisprudence, First Presbyterian church; ophthalmology, Trinity house; laryngology and otology, Trinity house; materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics, council chamber, City hall; cutaneous medicine and surgery, First Congregational church, Sunday school room; state medicine, committee rooms, statehouse; physiology and dietetics, committee rooms, Board of Trade; stomatology, committee rooms, statehouse.

The section dinners will be given tonight as follows: Practice of medicine, Great Southern hotel; surgery and anatomy, Nell house; obstetrics and diseases of women, Chittenden hotel; ophthalmology, Columbus club; laryngology and otology, Chittenden hotel; materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics, Nell house; cutaneous medicine and surgery, Great Southern hotel; diseases of children, Goodale hotel; neurology and medical jurisprudence, Great Southern hotel; stomatology, Great Southern hotel.

The various committees will have headquarters: Trustees and the judicial council, at the Great Southern hotel, room 9; executive committee, at the Great Southern hotel, in the hall of Columbus rifles, seventh floor; the nominating committee, Y. M. C. A. building, parlors of state board of examination and registration, first floor.

There are several organizations which hold their annual meetings in conjunction with the association, usually on the day before the opening session.

The American Academy of Medicine met on Saturday at the Chittenden hotel, and continued its session through Monday.

The National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards held its annual meeting yesterday in the senate chamber at the state house and considered the question of a general minimum requirement in the preliminary education of physicians. At the same time the Association of American Medical Colleges was enjoying a vigorous discussion on elective courses in the house of representatives, and expressing a strong sentiment in favor of a higher standard among the medical colleges of the South.

The Association of Medical Editors held their annual convention and business meeting at the Y. M. C. A. building, adopted a new constitution, and adjourned to assemble again at dinner at the Columbus club.

All these organizations have completed their work, and most of their members will remain through the week to attend the meetings of the larger body.

VISITORS

To Be Royally Entertained Thursday Night--The Arrangements.

The entertainment committee of the board of trade completed arrangements Monday for the reception, grand ball and lawn fete to be given the guests of the American Medical Association Thursday evening at the Columbus Auditorium. The vacant space between the Park hotel and the Auditorium will all be roped off and made as beautiful as possible for the occasion. The Auditorium will be beautifully decorated.

The reception will begin at 8:30 and at 9:30 the grand march will be led by Judge Tod B. Galloway. Two orchestras will furnish music, one in the Auditorium and another in the open space to the east. The music will be in charge of Jess Worthington, leader of the famous Fourteenth Regiment band.

An elaborate banquet will be served during the evening. The reception will be quite formal and the entertainment committee of the board of trade has resolved itself into a committee to assist in making the guests feel at home, consisting of: N. B. Abbott, John G. Dunn, E. J. Wilson, A. P. Rusk, Edward Denmead, H. E. Kinney, Carl L. Hoster, E. K. Stewart, J. A. Shawan, C. L. Hillery, F. F. Bonnet, W. G. Benham, Fred Shedd, R. G. Hutchins, O. M. Evans, Tod B. Galloway, F. O. Schoedinger, J. M. Harris.

In the receiving line will be a committee from the American Medical Association, which will act in conjunction with a similar committee from the board of trade. The floor committee for the ball follows: William G. Benham, W. N. P. Darrow, H. G. Dennison, Huntington Fitch, William Foor, Tod B. Galloway, F. Lauterbach, J. M. Harris, Ferd H. Haywood, Fred W. Hubbard, R. H. Jeffrey, John Joyce, Jr., J. Russell Kilbourne, C. L. Lamont, Caleb L. McKee, Sinclair N. Nace, C. R. Richter, Fred N. Sinks, Dr. Clays Smith, Frederick Shedd, Harry Seldon Walte.

This State Journal.

Tuberculosis.

The appeal of President Matthews of the American Medical Association for a general crusade against tuberculosis will greatly interest the public and should induce the association to take the initiative in asking the government for aid in stamping out a disease that removes annually by death one-seventh of the world's population.

It is especially fitting that Dr. Matthews should urge such a measure upon the association at this time when the eyes of science have so lately been turned toward the international anti-tuberculosis congress at Berlin. Though science has done much toward discovering the nature and conditions under which the tuberculosis germ thrives, it has not yet given to the world a specific. Individual effort has made wonderful progress toward checking the ravages of consumption, and the united work of the medical profession, assisted by the government, ought not only to increase the percentage of recoveries, but reduce the fatality of the disease. In his annual address Tuesday Dr. Matthews said:

It is rational to assume that tuberculosis not only can be prevented by precautionary measures, but it can be cured by proper environment and treatment. It is equally true, even in the best of homes, the treatment usually accorded the patient is all in effect and accomplishes nothing. Something more than this must be done if we expect to materially decrease the death rate.

Authorities differ on the percentage of curable cases of tuberculosis under ordinary climatic and hygienic conditions. But the difference is slight, being from 21 per cent to 27 per cent. Dr. Matthews thinks a higher percentage of recoveries could be recorded if a real systematic and scientific treatment could be afforded these patients. He recommends hospitals designed especially for consumptives and urges the association to appoint a committee to prepare a full and comprehensive report on tuberculosis and its ravages and present it to the next congress, beseeching the government to furnish hospitals in which the poor and others may receive treatment for consumption. He also urges that the same matter be brought more prominently before the state boards of health. Finally, the doctor says the best prevention of the disease must come from the education of the people to the facts.

When it is considered that consumption kills annually four and one-half times as many persons as do smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria combined, it is proper to charge the medical profession with the important mission of reducing the awful ravages of this disease. Dr. Matthews's appeal to the American Medical Association cannot be too seriously considered. Magnificent as has been the progress in medicine in the past half century, there is still required of it a great task in conquering consumption. The State Journal hopes the American Medical Association will not adjourn until it has taken broad measures toward stamping out this dread disease.

Section Meetings.

'Tended the section meetin's--
Better ha' left 'em alone--
Got a twinge in my littlest muscle
An' a ache in my biggest bone.
I was young an' spy an' light-hearted,
An' I'm ol' an' rheumatic an' sad--
I'm like the Biblical feller,
Too much learnin' has druv me mad.
Never knowed that I had one--
A larynx--an' I'll be thowed
If I ain't been a-coughin' steady--
I wisht I'd ha' never knowed!
Them otological fellers--
Since they spoke, I ain't heard a word--
Them ophthalmological fellers--
An' my eyesight's dim an' blurred,
An' them there surgical fellers--
Geel! But they'd raise your hair!
I have to keep feelin' my arms an' legs
To see if they still are there,
My pore o' head is achin'
An' my pore o' brain is strained,
My heart is chock full o' my sorrows
An' I b'lieve that my soul is apprahin'!

STOBE CUMMIN.

DR. BROWER'S ADDRESS

On Medical Aspect of Crime Commands Closest Attention of Visiting Physicians.

Columbus Physicians Royally Entertain Their Guests at a Series of Receptions.

Wednesday was a busy day for the delegates to the convention of the American Medical Association. When they were not listening to able addresses or transacting business of importance to the organization, they were being wined and dined most royally. Columbus has been putting on her prettiest airs in honor of her distinguished guests.

The most important event of the day was the action of the nominating committee, whereby Dr. W. W. Keen, editor of the Philadelphia Medical Journal and one of the most widely-known physicians of the country, was placed in nomination for the presidency of the association. It has been for many years the custom of the delegates to accept without modification the result of their nominating committee, and there is little doubt expressed that Dr. Keen will be made president today.

Atlantic City will be recommended as the place for holding the next annual convention and the committee's almost unanimous choice will in all probability be ratified.

A new association of specialists, the Proctological Society, was organized yesterday morning with about 15 charter members. An all-day session was held at the Chittenden hotel and papers were read by eminent physicians from all parts of the United States.

The paper of Dr. Brower of Chicago upon "The Medical Aspect of Crime," read before the general session in the morning, aroused the greatest interest. Dr. Brower's address was a careful and scholarly presentation of a subject of importance to all thinking men and women. Dr. McRae of Atlanta read a thoughtfully prepared paper upon "Surgery."

The 12 section meetings of the day were all well attended and keen interest was shown in the papers and the discussions which followed.

The ladies who have been brought to Columbus by the great conference were delightfully entertained during the afternoon with a garden party at the State university grounds.

Two receptions for the gentlemen and ladies attending the convention were held at the Great Southern hotel last evening. Governor Bushnell welcomed the physicians in the hotel parlors, and a general reception, introducing the delegates to the delights of the roof garden, was given by the committee of arrangements.

Dr. Starling Loving entertained about 100 of the visitors at his residence on East State street. The reception was given in honor of Surgeon General Sternberg and Dr. J. C. Wilson of Philadelphia.

The Humboldt Verein gave a charming musical and reception at Wirthsman's hall. The entertainment was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

Abaddin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, kept open house during the evening, and their hospitality was accepted by many.

The secretary's books now show a registration of 1630—a gain of 200 over the number of association members who attended last year's convention at Denver. At least 100 more delegates are expected today. A conservative estimate places the number of people brought to Columbus by the convention at 2000.

The general meeting of the association will be called to order this morning at 10 o'clock. The annual oration on "Medicine" will be delivered by Dr. J. C. Wilson of Philadelphia, and Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A., will give an address, illustrated by the stereopticon, on "Military Hospital Ships During the Spanish-American War." The nominating committee will make its report and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The members of the association and their ladies will be entertained with a reception tendered by the Columbus board of trade at the Auditorium this evening. The grounds adjoining the Auditorium have been beautifully decorated and will be lighted with Chinese lanterns, and there will be no cooler spot in the city in which to spend the evening after the business of the day is over.

The section meetings will convene as usual at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

RECEPTION AND MUSICAL AT THE COLUMBUS CLUB

In Honor of the Ladies Who Accompanied Their Husbands to Convention of American Medical Association.

The women of the United States are known to have more privileges and power than any other nation in the world. Still there are some places which are forbidden territory, even to them, and one of these is the man's clubhouse. One evening in the year it is thrown open to them, that they may appreciate their deprivation during the other 364 days, but usually the pleasures and occupations going on behind its walls are left to the feminine imagination.

However the directors of the Columbus club departed from their usual rule Thursday afternoon, and, with great generosity, gave up the entire house to the reception and musical given for the ladies of the American Medical Association.

The guests were received by Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Matthews, wife of the former president of the association, and Mrs. Kelly, president of the Art Association.

Mrs. Francis Carter, the "doyenne" of the medical world of Columbus; Mrs. R. S. Warner Mrs. W. D. Hamilton, Mrs. Charles E. Burr, Mrs. Henry Lawrence Brown, Mrs. W. K. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Starling Wilcox and Miss Fullerton assisted in the presentation of the strangers, and in the refreshment rooms Mrs. Outhwaite and Mrs. F. W. Prentiss presided with generous hospitality.

The entire house was decorated with daisies and large groups of palms.

The table in the dining room was especially dainty and pretty, with its bouquets of nodding daisies on a table scarf of pale green silk.

The guests listened with great pleasure to the music rendered by the New York quintet, under the direction of Signor De Milita.

When the time came for the vocal numbers, it was discovered that Mr. Jay Gaines, who was to have sung first, had been obliged to leave town suddenly, and Mr. Harry Lott very kindly consented to sing an additional number in his place. This selection, "Israel," showed his fine voice to such advantage that the audience waited breathlessly for the rest of the program, convinced that everything would reach the standard of the opening number, in which they were not disappointed.

Mrs. William King Rogers, Jr., sang "Die Lorelei," with the same wonderful ease and execution which won her such applause at the recital at Mrs. McComb's in March.

The "Intermezzo" and Schubert's "Serenade," two immortal melodies, which will be known long after we are dead and gone, were sung by Mrs. Rogers to a heavenly accompaniment. She is such an artist that the whole effect was that of one wonderful instrument, as her voice blended with the flute, violin and harp, played with such

skill by the members of De Milita's quintet.

Mrs. Katherine Talbot of Dayton sang in a rich full contralto, which seemed as if it might fill a much larger room. She has great dramatic power, and the "Song of Thanksgiving" was given with a triumphant, joyful ring which thrilled every listener.

The concluding number by Mr. Lott fairly brought down the house. It was a "Bedouin Love Song," composed by Dr. Francis E. Blake of Columbus. Dr. Blake played Mr. Lott's accompaniment and seemed to know just when to increase the time and sound to keep pace with the singer's wonderful volume of voice.

Mr. Lott is fortunate in possessing a certain ringing quality in his voice, which produces in his hearers that sensation known as "shivers running up the spine." At least, so it is always described.

Many people look politely incredulous when they are told that an audience of 400 women sat perfectly still to listen to a drawing room concert of eleven numbers; so in this case it was certainly a compliment well deserved by the musicians.

The reception was certainly a great credit to the women of Columbus, the musicians and the directors of the club, to say nothing of the many charming, bright and well-dressed visitors, who gave us such a delightful opinion of the social and intellectual standard of the cities they represented.

WESTERN RECORDER.

Thursday, June 15, 1899.

Dr. J. M. Mathews, of this city, is the first President of the National Medical Association, which was organized last week at the great gathering of physicians at Columbus, O. Dr. Mathews is in the very front rank of the world's physicians. Dr. Mathews was succeeded as President of the American Medical Association by Dr. W. W. Keene, of Philadelphia, another Baptist.

PHYSICIAN HOSTS.

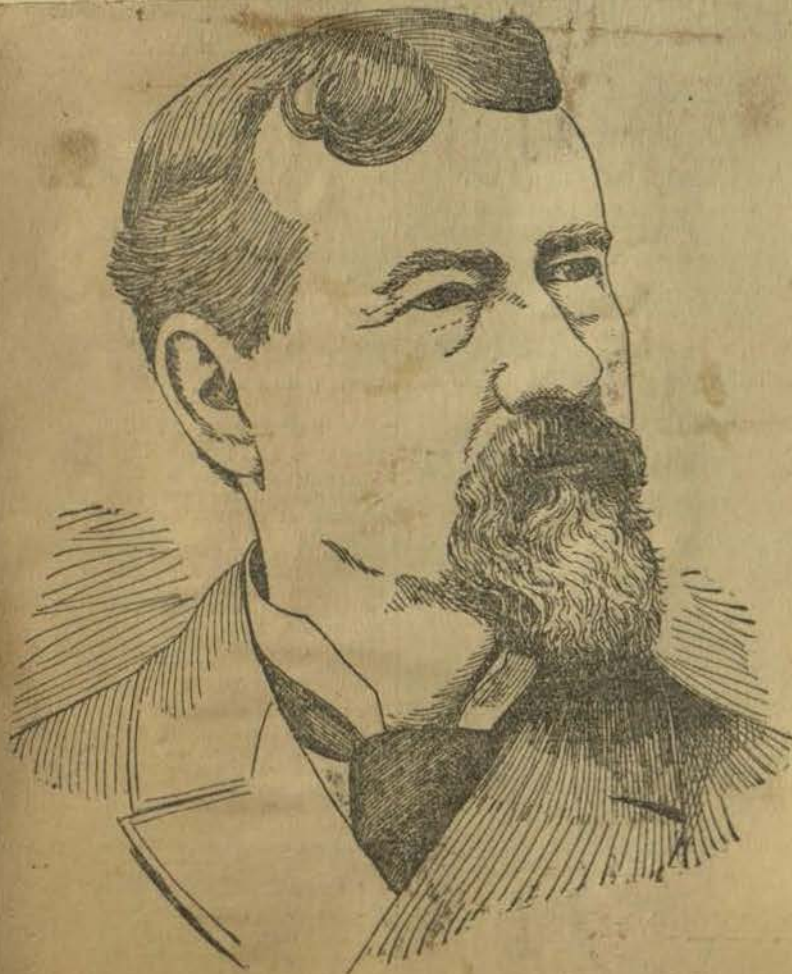
The American Medical Association

Begins Its Fiftieth Annual Convention in This City.

Grand Opera House the Scene of Formal Opening.

Section Meetings Were Inaugurated This Afternoon—Section Dinners To-night.

The Rush of Visitors to Columbus Was Very Great, But All Were Properly Cared For—All Indications Point to One of the Grandest Meetings Ever Held.



DR. JOSEPH McDOWELL MATHEWS, of Louisville Ky.,
President of the American Medical Association.



AUSPICIOUS indeed was the formal opening of the American Medical association convention. The doctors have captured the city of Columbus and the people are willing captives in the hands of such royal visitors.

The rush of doctors to Columbus was very great to-day and owing to the complete arrangements all were cared for in a rapid and successful manner.

Hundreds of ladies have arrived and they are being looked after in an agreeable manner by the ladies of Columbus.

The opening session in the Grand Opera house was a particularly enthusiastic one, showing that the visitors are entering into the spirit of the great meeting.

The section meetings which opened this afternoon were full of interest and the papers presented were especially

timely. The section dinners will take place this evening.

One of the features of this convention is the presence of so many distinguished members including Dr. N. S. Davis, founder of the American Medical association and several of the former presidents and vicepresidents.

OPENING SESSION.

Addresses of Welcome by Gov. Bushnell and Mayor Swartz.

When President Mathews sounded the gavel at 10:25 a. m. the Grand Opera house was crowded with an enthusiastic throng, intent upon participating in the formal opening exercises of the 50th annual meeting of the American Medical association.

Prominent among the notable personages on the stage were Drs. Henry O. Marcey, of Boston; N. S. Davis, Chicago, ex-president and founder of the association; Dr. Nicholas, Chicago, ex-president; Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A.; G. A. Simons, editor Association Journal; Dr. Frank Warner, chairman reception committee; President Mathews, St. Louis; Dr. Starling Loving, Columbus; Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary state board of health; Rev. Washington Gladden; Governor Bushnell; Mayor Swartz; Colonel Greenleaf, U. S. A., and others.

The number of ladies was particularly large, their presence adding a charm to the assembly.

Rev. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational church, was introduced by President Mathews and opened the services with the following prayer:

"Oh, Lord, our God, creator, life

giver, former of our bodies, father of our spirits, we lift our hearts to Thee confessing those sins which make us ignorant and dark, and trust in Thy guidance. Bless Thy servants who have gathered here to study Thy laws and give them a better understanding; grant, we beseech Thee, that they may be in close fellowship with Thee; we beseech Thee that Thy blessing may rest upon these, and that Thy help may help them in administering to the sick, and that they may administer to the soul as well as the body. In all their lives may they know that in all their administrations, Thou art with them, for Christ's sake, Amen."

Dr. Starling Loving then introduced Governor Bushnell, who welcomed the members of the association on behalf of the state of Ohio.

Governor Bushnell was greeted with applause when he rose to speak. He said that when the American Medical association was invited to Columbus, the delegates were promised a hot old time. He said there certainly was a hot old time in the town. He was not prepared to state just how much hotter it would be before the convention adjourns. The welcome of the good people of Columbus is as warm as the weather.

On behalf of the people of Ohio and of Columbus, the governor extended the most hearty and enthusiastic welcome. He referred in the most happy terms to the progress of medicine. He congratulated the doctors upon their progress and predicted even more progress.

Governor Bushnell referred to his early years as a druggist and said he was thus brought in close touch with the medical profession. He said he had learned to admire the doctors and that this admiration is increasing each year.

Governor Bushnell mentioned some of the great men who have added lustre to the medical profession, the distinguished names receiving appreciative applause. He referred to the pay of doctors and said he thought that in many cases they were poorly paid.

Reference was made to the hospitals and other like institutions in Ohio by Governor Bushnell. He spoke of the progress in treatment of epileptics and also in regard to the imbeciles. The governor spoke particularly of the farm recently purchased for the use of imbeciles.

Hearty applause followed Governor Bushnell's remarks that he wished that politics could be separated from hospitals and similar institutions. A similar demonstration followed his announcement that he had appointed the state board of medical registration and examination which he said was one of the ablest in the country.

In conclusion Governor Bushnell reiterated his words of welcome, expressing the hopes that the stay of the doctors, in Columbus will be most pleasant and profitable. He said if he was wanted during the meeting his telephone number was 437.

Mayor Swartz was then introduced by Dr. Loving and welcomed the guests

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



DR. C. M. TAYLOR,
Chairman Committee on Registration.

PHYSICIAN HOSTS.

(Continued from First Page.)

by saying he assured them on behalf of the citizens to the city that they are not only welcome because of their collective and individual worth, but on account of their scientific worth; he said

Columbus belongs to all the members and promised secretary the police would be gentle as lambs; he welcomed them because the members have brought with them their wives, daughters and sweethearts and he expressed fear at speaking before such an audience on account of a severe cold, as usually when a man has a cold everybody he meets offers him a prescription; with over a thousand physicians facing him he did not know whether he would be flooded with prescriptions or not. He closed with extending a hearty welcome to all.

Dr. Loving presented the report of the committee on arrangements. He added a few words of welcome on behalf of the committee. He said everything had been done to make the stay of visitors very pleasant and then detailed the various meeting places of the various branches of the association.

President Mathews' Address

President Mathews was presented to the association by Vice President Keene, and delivered his annual address, an abstract of which appears below:

In opening he referred to the great achievements of medicine, brought about through the association, and said in assuming his office he hoped to be just to all. With reference to the national body, its purposes and destiny he spoke of the father of the association, who was present on the stage and acknowledged the applause, and said the first thought which filled the minds of those who gathered about him was the unification of the profession which they loved so dearly. What splendid results were accomplished by their efforts is evidenced in the assembling of this great body here today; that their desire was that peace and good will should always obtain. He impressed upon the assemblage



DR. D. N. KINSMAN,
Chairman of Committee on State Correspondence.

that no class legislation should be indulged in by the body, and receive with open arms all who represent honesty, fair dealing and entertain an earnest desire to elevate the standard of the medical profession and of the association.

With reference to the question: "shall we have a local habitation?" the president said it cannot be denied that a mistake has been made in the past in going to cities too small to entertain it, and if members will give the subject careful thought he believed that they would come to the conclusion that the association should have a local habitation. In the selection of the same, many things should be considered and he said the city of Washington is the best suited. He suggested that perhaps the government would at some time lend the association a helping hand in the way of securing a suitable building in which to hold their meetings.

He called attention to the importance of attending the last day's session of the meeting. Business of very great importance will come up at this session and often he said a quorum is not present. If resolutions are rushed through on that day which displeases the members he said it would be their own fault.

He spoke against the holding of dinners, giving of dinners, etc., by local professionals during the meetings. He referred to the death of Dr. John B. Hamilton, editor of the Journal of the association, and the appointment of Dr. George H. Simonds to succeed him. He suggested that all papers which come before the association should be printed in the journal and that a suitable man be selected, preferably a doctor, to travel in the interest of that periodical.

He recommended that the editor of the journal be made the permanent secretary of the association in order that the undignified and unseemly wrangle each year for that place be abolished.

He recommended that something be done to have medical societies which have adopted the code of ethics recognized by the association.

The most important recommendation of the presiding officer was with reference to Tuberculosis, and he advised that the association take some action, or at least to approve the movement to stamp out, as far as scientific effort can do so, that dread disease which kills one-seventh of the world's population. He suggested the hospitalization of tuberculosis is urgent and will not be withheld.

He assured the anti-vaccinationists, and urged them to "the class" that is doing much to endanger the lives of our citizens, and whose meddling ways are giving the health boards of the various states much annoyance. He recommended the adoption of a resolution sustaining compulsory vaccination.

He referred to the proposed international conference for the prevention of venereal diseases, and closed with a plea for harmony. He said: "Let nothing of an acrimonious nature be indulged in, but rather let your deliberations be characterized by patience, love for each other, and a desire to ennoble the profession to which you belong. For are we not brothers, indeed, fighting for a common cause—the obliteration of the common enemy, disease? May your future life, each and all of you, be one of peace and perfect happiness; and may God grant to all a long



DR. J. H. J. UPHAM,
Chairman of the Committee on Assembly Rooms.

(Photo by Baker.)

life filled with good deeds. If fate should decree that any one of you should pass away before we meet again, may you find eternal rest in "God's next country."

President Mathews was greeted with great applause as he concluded his address. A motion was unanimously adopted thanking President Mathews for his address. It was referred to the executive committee, which will report on the recommendations contained therein on Thursday morning.

Dr. Holton, of Brattleboro, Vt., read the report of Rush Monument fund committee, in the absence of Dr. Gehon. He detailed the work of collecting the fund and said that it had reached the sum of \$10,406.20. He read the report of the treasurer, showing the sum of \$10,406.20.

Secretary W. B. Atkinson read his annual report. He spoke of the detailed correspondence to carry out the wishes of the association. He referred to the efforts being made to get a greater co-operation among the state and national medical societies.

Treasurer Henry N. Newman reported that the total receipts from members was \$33,750. The cash on hand is \$18,729.95 and in sinking fund \$3,000, making total cash balance \$21,729.95.

Owing to the disturbance near the door it became necessary for officers to clear the lobby.

Thomas H. Fenton, chairman of the committee from the Philadelphia County Medical society, presented the following:

Whereas, The morbidity and mortality statistics of the late war have served to call to the attention of the physicians of the United States the weighty and enlarging problem of the care of soldiers and sailors in peace and during campaigns under widely varying conditions of climate and environment, now in many respects presenting themselves for the first time.

Therefore, be it resolved and recommended by the American Medical association:

1. That the medical corps of the army and navy be enlarged to meet properly all demands that may be made upon them;

2. That the transportation of medical



DR. C. LESTER HALL,
of Kansas City.

supplies be under the control of the medical department;

3. That a corps of sanitary inspectors be created, whose duty it shall be to examine into the sanitary condition of camps and bodies of troops in transit and advise in relation thereto;

4. That the government establish permanent camp sites, the selection to be subject to the approval of the surgeon general, for use in the mobilization of large masses of troops;

5. That a professor of military hygiene be appointed at West Point to instruct the cadets in the principles of sanitation;

6. That the medical officers of the national guard be subjected to rigid examination both for admission to the service and for promotion;

7. That the surgeon general of the army and navy in time of peace and war be empowered to call into requisition the services of skilled specialists;

8. That the president of the United States be respectfully urged to recommend to congress the appointment of an army medical commission to be composed of physicians and sanitarians to be taken from military and civil life, including the surgeons general of the army and navy, whose duty it shall be to prepare a report containing a detailed plan of a modern system to govern the medical department of the army and navy in peace and war.

Be it furthermore Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president of the American Medical association to wait upon

and present these resolutions to the president of the United States for his favorable consideration.

Dr. Tuckerman presented some changes in constitution. Under the rules these will be laid over for one year. One provides for a legislative



DR. MILO B. WARD,
of Kansas City.

committee to look after matters in Washington.

A resolution was offered for consideration in regard to changing the manner of publishing the Journal of Index Medicus.

A resolution presented at the Denver meeting, changing the manner of electing officers and doing away with a permanent secretary was laid over until Wednesday.

Resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Medical society protesting against opticians doing the medical work of oculists were offered. Owing to the form in which the resolutions were presented, they were referred to a special committee to be presented on Wednesday.

The convention adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

A number of state meetings were held for the transaction of routine business after the adjournment of the association.

THE LADIES
Prepared to Royally Entertain Their Female Guests.

The full committee of ladies who are in charge of the entertainment of the

wives of the physicians is as follows: Mrs. Asa Bushnell, Mrs. S. J. Swartz, Mrs. O. A. Miller, Mrs. E. M. Hatton, Mrs. Al. Kelley, Mrs. J. H. Outhwaite, Mrs. Francis Carter, Mrs. C. E. Burr, Mrs. Paul Jones, Mrs. O. T. Corson, Dr. Emma Jones, Mrs. J. V. Denny, Mrs. Thomas C. Hoover, Mrs. William K. Rogers, Mrs. Harry L. Brown, Mrs. F. W. Prentiss, Mrs. William Monypeny, Mrs. C. F. Clark, Mrs. James Kilbourne, Mrs. J. F. Baldwin, Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Canfield, Mrs. George Kauffman, Mrs. Ann M. Bielle, Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman, Mrs. T. W. Rankin, Mrs. F. F. Lawrence and Mrs. George W. Knight.

The entertainment Wednesday will consist of a drive and a garden party, both of which are in the hands of the club women of the city.

Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman is in charge of the carriage committee of which Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Denny are members. Over 100 carriages have been secured and more are wanted and the courtesy of one offered will be duly appreciated. The driving party will start from the Chittenden promptly at 1:30, will visit the different points of interest about the city if the weather permits, and will arrive at the O. S. U. campus at 4 o'clock. Here a garden party will be given near the spring.



DR. A. H. CORDIER,
of Kansas City,
Chairman of Section on Diseases of Women.

Mrs. Governor Bushnell, Mrs. E. M. Hatton, the new president of the city federation, and Mrs. J. H. Canfield, its ex-president, will be in line.

Mrs. G. B. Kauffman is in charge of

the refreshments. An out-of-door concert will be given by the O. S. U. Glee club. The members of the federated clubs as well as all the ladies on the reception committee, both for Wednesday and Thursday, are expected to be present.

Mrs. Alfred Kelley, chairman of one of the committees of reception and entertainment for the ladies attending the American Medical association, wishes to correct some errors in various announcements made in other papers this week.



DR. FLOYD W. McRAE, of Atlanta, Ga.,
Orator for To-morrow's Session.

It was unauthoritatively stated that a luncheon would be given at the Columbus club on Thursday. This is incorrect as the entertainment there on that day is to be a reception and musicale from three until five o'clock. This is in charge of the following ladies constituting the committee, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. Alfred Kelley, Mrs. James Kilbourne, Mrs. W. D. Hamilton, Mrs. Starling Wilcox, Mrs. R. S. Warner, Mrs. C. E. Burr, Mrs. Francis Carter, Mrs. C. F. Clark, Mrs. W. K. Rogers, jr., Mrs. F. W. Prentiss, and Miss Fullerton.

This committee has also thoroughly organized and is conducting the ladies' headquarters and bureau of registration and information at the parlors of the Chittenden hotel. To-day there were present at the hotel Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. W. D. Hamilton and Mrs. Brown, with a detail from Mrs. Canfield's committee, consisting of Mrs. E. M. Hatton, Mrs. J. F. Baldwin, Mrs. J. V. Denay and Mrs. Hoover. On

Wednesday Mrs. Kelley will have at the headquarters Mrs. C. E. Burr, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Francis Carter and Mrs. James Kilbourne, with the following detail from Mrs. Canfield's committee: Mrs. L. B. Kauffman, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Mrs. George Wells Knight and Mrs. J. B. Canfield.

Thursday Mrs. Fred Prentiss, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. McCauley will represent Mrs. Kelley's committee, with the following detail from Mrs. Canfield's committee: Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. O. A. Miller, Mrs. O. T. Corson and Mrs. G. B. Kauffman.

It was also stated that Mrs. W. R. Rogers and Mrs. Katherine Taihat would sing at the Chittenden this morning. Instead they will sing at the music on Thursday. A very choice program of music will be given at this time.

All lady visitors who have not secured invitation cards to the entertainments of Wednesday and Thursday can secure them by presenting their credential cards at the Chittenden.

GRAND RECEPTION

To Be Given Visitors by Columbus Board of Trade.

The reception which will be tendered



DR. H. L. E. JOHNSON,
of Washington, D. C.

the members of the American Medical association and their wives on Thursday evening, at the Columbus auditorium.

lum will be one of the most notable events of the kind ever held in the state. The attendance is expected to reach from 3,000 to 4,000, and will include the members of the board of trade, local doctors and their wives.

Arrangements for the affair, which will be a reception, grand ball and lawn fête combined, were completed at a meeting of the reception committee Monday afternoon. The small park to the east of the auditorium will be brilliantly and beautifully lighted and will make an ideal place for promenading.

The reception committee will be: N. B. Abbott, John G. Dup, E. J. Wilson, A. P. Bush, Edward Deamead, H. E. Kinney, Carl L. Hoster, E. K. Stewart, J. A. Shawan, F. F. Bonnet, W. G. Benham, Fred Shedd, B. G. Hutchins, O. M. Evans, Tod B. Galloway, F. O. Schoedinger, J. M. Harris. Officers of the American Medical association will also be in line. The reception will begin at 8:30 p. m. and at 9:30 the grand march will be led by Judge Tod B. Galloway. F. O. Schoedinger will be floor manager and will be assisted by: William G. Benham, W. N. P. Darrow, Herman G. Dennison, Huntington Fitch, William Foor, Tod B. Galloway, F. Lauterbach, J. M. Harris, Ferd H. Heywood, Fred W. Hubbard, R. H. Jeffrey, John Joyce, jr., J. Russell Kibbourne, C. L. LaMonte, Caleb L. McKee, Sinclair B. Nace, C. R. Richter, Fred N. Sinks, Clare Smith, Frederick Shedd, Harry Seldon Waite.

Music will be furnished by two orchestras under Jesse Worthington. A buffet lunch will be served. Persons without carriages will enter at the main door on Goodale street. Those in



DR. C. S. HAMILTON,
Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment.
(Photo by Baker.)

carriages will use the Park street door nearest Goodale street.

CONVENTION REGISTER.

The Rush of Visitors to the City Include Some Foreigners.

Among the large list of arrivals to attend the medical convention who registered in the rotunda of the capitol are:

Charles W. McIntyre, New Albany, Ind.; John Barr Learned, Northampton, Mass.; John Panton, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. La Force, Ottumwa, Ia.; F. F. Laubach, Weaversville, Pa.; Edwin Rosenthal, Philadelphia; Henry H. Riegel, Catawba, Pa.; Addison Moon, Beaver's Falls, Pa.; Fred E. Valentine, New York city; William C. Lenhart, Columbus; Eugene R. Lewis, Kansas City; William R. Rodman, Philadelphia; Abel P. Richardson, Walpole, N. H.; Robert W. Harris, New Albany, Ind.; John T. Farrell, Providence, R. I.; George R. Nef, Farmington, Ia.; F. Franklin E. Murphy, Kansas City; John M. Kitchenside, Hope, Kan.; Joseph McFarland, Philadelphia; E. C. Howard, Philadelphia; Elwood R. Kirby, Philadelphia; Clarence Maris, Columbus; William W. Keene, Philadelphia; E. Fletcher Ingals, Chicago; Frank P. Norbury, Jacksonville, Illa.; Henry A. Moody, Mobile, Ala.; William J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; John H. Musser, Philadelphia; A. R. Miller, Brattleboro, Vt.; Samuel A. Lacock, Cantonburg, Pa.; Amil Mayer, New York city; Thomas D. Strong, Westfield, N. Y.; L. B. Tuckerman, Cleveland; Geo. L. Sherman, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Charles Stutts, Chicago; Jokichi Takamine, Malden Lane, N. Y., and Tokio, Japan; George H. Simmons, Chicago; Samuel I. Smart, Logansport, Ala.; J. A. Stuckey, Lexington, Ky.; John A. Taylor, Philadelphia; James T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; S. Edwin Solly, El Paso, Cal.; Daniel Edward Osborn, Napo, Cal.; Lewis Schooler, Des Moines, Ia.; J. F. Schamberg, Philadelphia; J. William Scales, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Edward R. Smith, Detroit; Frank Louis Still-



DR. J. F. BALDWIN,
Chairman of Committee on Information.
(Photo by Baker.)

man, Columbus; Harry Mitchell, Sherman, San Francisco; George R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; W. H. Sharp, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Horace M. Starkey, Chicago; C. E. Upton, Lewiston, Me.; Judson Delland, Philadelphia; J. A. Dawson, Lincoln, O.; H. G. Jenner, Dayton, O.; Jasper McKenna, Philadelphia; Robert Levi, Denver; M. B. Ward, Kansas City; C. L. Hall, Kansas City; M. S. French, Philadelphia; C. W. Hawley, Chicago; R. E. Jones, Gormer, O.; W. P. Newman, Chicago; J. Lawton Hiers, Savannah, Ga.; Frank Winders, Columbus; S. C. Waters, Middletown, Ind.; Joseph A. White, Richmond, Va.; Charles Herbert Williams, Boston; James C. Wilson, Philadelphia; Charles F. Ulrich, Wheeling, W. Va.; Howard Whitehead, Columbus; Charles H. Shepard, Brooklyn; Jacob L. Williams, Boston; P. Y. McCoy, Evansville, Ind.; C. Nyssenander, Des Moines, Iowa; Milton J. Lighty, Alumbee, O.; Charles H. Lucas, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas V. Mull Ikan, Waynesburg, Pa.; H. W. Nelson, Steubenville, O.; Benj. R. McClellan, Xenia, O.; James P. Lattimer, Newark, O.; W. P. Megral, Wheeling, W. Va.; John J. Mungesser, Cleveland, O.; Charles W. Potter, Canton, O.; E. J. McOscar, Fort Wayne, O.; Robert S. Miles, New Carlisle, Pa.; Charles H. McKain, Vicksburg, Mich.; Albert G. Miner, Warren, O.; W. H. Lane, Angola, Ind.; John C. Tenny, Suffolk, Mass.; Luther I. Mathews, Joplin, Mo.; Denton Lewis, Chicago; John R. Hall,

Marshall, Mo.; J. C. McAllister, Ridgeway, Pa.; Demil Lighty, Rockford, Illa.; Daniel W. Need, Philadelphia; Samuel W. Latta, Philadelphia; W. F. Moss, Miami, O.; Lewis S. McArthur, Chicago; E. P. Morrow, Canton, O.; H. R. Myers, Edenburg, Ind.; Daniel E. Nelson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John S. Mott, Kansas City, Kans.; Robert J. McFall, Cumberland City, Tenn.; F. D. Patterson, Philadelphia; Dwight Mereness, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. I. Leon-



DR. FRANCIS BLAKE,
Chairman of the Committee on Souvenir.

Dr. J. H. Miller, Mason & Dixon, Pa.; J. H. McCassey, Dayton, O.; John P. Lord, Omaha, Neb.; Lewis J. Laumbach, Philadelphia; James B. McGahey, Winona, Minn.; Ernst Lapiece, Philadelphia; B. M. Lunell, Chicago; Samuel Mitchell, Hornelville, N. Y.; Nathaniel K. Moxley, Ironton, O.; Lawrence W. Lilling, Iowa City, Iowa; Alex. Marcy, Jr., Riverton, N. J.; H. F. Mitchell, South Bend, Ind.; John T. McClintock, Iowa City, Iowa; Frederick J. Leviscur, New York city; Ira A. E. Lyons, Salt Lake City, Utah; Edwin J. Lewis, Lauk Centre, Minn.; Samuel M. McEwann, Alexandria, Minn.; Josiah W. Hoff, Meroy, O.; J. F. Hudson, Canton, O.; R. S. Hunt, Brookville, Pa.; James L. Cochran, Star Junction, Pa.; Arbaces Cushman, Graysville, Ind.; Robert N. Greenfield, Penn Leins, Pa.; T. A. Hopkins, St. Louis; Ruthsford B. H. Tradwohl, St. Louis; Walter M. Boyd, Los Angeles, Cal.; B. A. Emery, Dunningville, Pa.; Joe Arva, Hall, Troy, Ohio; Quintus C. Farquhar, California, Pa.; Joseph Hopson, St. Mathews, Ky.; Thomas B. Greenley, Meadow Lawn, Ky.; W. X. Block, Port Byron, Ill.; Lois O. Carson, Traders Point, Ind.; Joseph E. Hall, Alexandria, Ind.; John W. Hunt, Anderson, Ind.; Cadawalla-der Hicks, Caborno, Ind.; James Gass, Sheffield, Pa.; J. G. Huizonga, Chicago; J. G. Grant, Akron, O.; Charles O. Cooley, Madelia, Minn.; Thos. Holey, Amherstburg, Ont.; Harriet Garrison, Dixon, Ill.; Hugh McColl, Lapeer, Mich.; Allison Maxwell, Indianapolis; Harry McClanahan, Omaha, Neb.; Don C. Hughes, Findlay, O.; J. M. Elliott, Hickory Corners, Mich.; G. L. Green-swalt, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Harvey E. Corn, Middlebranch, O.; George F. Hesley, Bluffton, Ind.; Josephine P. Davis,



DR. JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, of Philadelphia.

Conn.; Mrs. J. O. Carter, Miss Mollie Carter, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. J. H. Cantens, Detroit; Mrs. C. M. Carter, Cincinnati; Mrs. N. B. Osborne, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. P. V. Carlin, Denver; Mrs. David DeBeck, Cincinnati; Mary A. G. Dight, New Orleans; Dickinson Frances, Chicago; Mrs. Thomas G. Duncan, Victoria, Texas; Mrs. Philip Dicker, Greenville, O.; Miss Maude Dicker; Mrs. John M. Duff, Pittsburgh; Miss Rosemary Deffin, Louisville; Mrs. M. H. Evans, Nebraska; Mrs. J. T. Farrell, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Q. C. Farquhar, Monongahela, Pa.; Mrs. J. E. Gisaust, Gainesville, Texas; Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lewis E. Gosler, Kentucky.

LARGER ATTENDANCE

At Columbus Convention Than at Denver Last Year.

If the figures, indicating the number of arrivals to the convention, mean anything this convention of the American doctors promises to be much more largely attended than the previous one of last year at Denver.

On the first day of registration this week there were 291 arrivals registered, while at Denver the first day there were less than 200. The total number of registered visitors at Denver was 1,300, approximately, while there are 2,000 or more expected here in Columbus. This is a great argument for Columbus and its geographical location and its facilities to care for any large number of visitors and strangers. Today's registration was a most lively one.

SECTION MEETINGS

Opened With Good Attendance and Great Interest.

The 12 sections of the American Medical association assembled in their appointed places shortly after 2 o'clock and began the consideration of the papers, which were largely technical in their nature. The titles of the papers and the places of meeting have heretofore been published.

The section dinners will be held at 7:30 p. m. as follows:

Practice of Medicine, Great Southern hotel; Surgery and Anatomy, The Neil; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, The Chittenden; Ophthalmology, Columbus club; Laryngology and Otology, The Chittenden; Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics, The Neil; Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery, Great Southern hotel; Diseases of Children, The Goodale; Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence, the Great Southern hotel.

GEN. STERNBERG ARRIVES.

Has Fixed No Time for His Visit to the Barracks.

General George S. Sternberg, U. S. A., arrived in the city this morning and was met at the union station by Dr. Starling Loving and a number of the local reception committee, and will be the guest, while in the city, of Dr. Loving.

Following the adjournment of the general session this morning, General Sternberg held an informal reception on the stage at the opera house, where he was presented to a number of physicians who desired to make his acquaintance.

a representative of The Dispatch, hesitated that he had not yet decided when he would visit the post at Columbus, but that it would probably not be until late his afternoon or to-morrow. He will have nothing to do with the official inspection of the post, as that duty has been assigned wholly to Colonel Greenleaf.

This latter official is also in the city, but has not yet decided when the inspection is to be made.

SOUVENIR NUMBERS

Of Medical Journal in Honor of Columbus.

Many high compliments are heard among the members of the American Medical association over the souvenir number of the Columbus Medical Journal, issued in honor of Columbus and the great convention. Dr. J. E. Brown, who has just been elected vice president of the American Medical Editors' association, is editor and the special number reflects great credit upon his loyalty to Columbus. The Journal contains a history of the American Medical association, all the officers and committees, and a fine write-up of Columbus and her many advantages. The number is profusely illustrated with pictures of prominent convention gentlemen and with scenes in Columbus.

The Medical Mirror, of St. Louis, edited by Dr. L. N. Love, the newly elected president of the American Medical Editors' association, appears as a souvenir of the American Medical association convention. Columbus is referred to most pleasantly and there are pictures of Governor Bushnell, Mayor Swartz, President Miller and Secretary Russell.

THE COMMITTEES

Who Have Arranged for the Great Meeting.

Heroic work has been done by the following in preparing for the great convention:

CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

General Committee of Arrangements—Starling Loving, chairman; F. F. Lawrence, vice chairman; Thomas C. Hoover, treasurer; L. M. Platter, secretary; Frank Winders, assistant secretary.

On American Association of Medical Colleges—Starling Loving, chairman.

On National Confederation of State Examining Boards—N. R. Coleman, chairman.

On National Legislation—L. B. Tuckerman, chairman; W. L. Willis, Los Angeles; Elmer Lee, New York city; Benj. Pope, Columbus barracks; Harold N. Moyer, Chicago; E. F. Parker, Charleston; J. F. Lutz, St. Louis.

On Department of Public Health—C. O. Probst, chairman; Frank Warner, E. W. Schueller, A. M. Bielle.

Sub-committees—Ways and Means—John M. Dunham, chairman; Ralph Lazarus, Huston Mohler, Z. L. White, N. B. Abbott, A. L. Wilson, J. A. Jeffrey, Harry Wolfe, Foster Copeland, A. H. Andrews, C. O. Tracy, J. E. Beery, F. A. Sells, E. L. Harris, J. H. Dunn, W. E. Felton, A. G. Eiberfeld, C. H. Lindenber, C. D. Firestone, R. E. Sheldon, A. S. Hammond, George Lattimer, T. M. Lippitt, W. E. Edmiston, C. A. Parker, J. E. Brown, J. U. Barnhill, F. S. Wagenhals, G. M. Clouse, E. J. Wilson, W. W. Homes, J. J. Magruder, Josiah Medbery, Lark Moon, A. C. Wolfe, D. J. Snyder, J. L. Gordon, Jr., H. B. Arnold, O. S. Hendrixson, E. J. Emerick, Albert Cooper, H. J. Booth, E. B. Jewett, E. B. Dillon, E. N. Huggins, J. Y. Bassell, R. M. Rownd, P. D. Shriner, P. D. Cooperider, H. M. W. Moore, Edw. Herbst, F. S. Rarey, S. O. Giffin, C. S. Hamilton, Frank Warner, O. W. Lindsey, G. M. Waters, O. P. Hendrixson, J. M. Howard, Paul Jones, T. J. Dundon, Tod B. Galloway, Leo Hirsch, F. J. Heer, M. T. Dixon, E. K. Wlassinger, H. W. Whitaker, W. K. Rogers, L. M. Early, J. J. Stoddart, L. D. Hagerty, O. E. D. Barron, James Kibbourne, P. H. Bruck.

Reception—Frank Warner, chairman; Governor Asa S. Bushnell, J. H. Outhwaite, Howard Park, William G. Desh-

ler, W. E. Irvine, Elmer Rice, R. M. Rownd, S. N. Owen, W. D. Deuschle, J. M. Host, L. W. Buckmaster, W. T. Wells, R. S. Nell, F. S. Rarey, E. H. Thorpe, J. B. Neil, C. O. Probst, Frank Cross; Ira H. Crum, W. T. Spear, Thos. E. Powell, Yeatman Wardlaw, Charles E. Pretzman, Edward Orton, Jr., J. L. Gordon, Jr., L. M. Early, J. A. Schoedinger, E. A. Harper, Peter Sells, George W. Dun, L. F. Sater, Lovett Jones, J. U. Barnhill, H. Hendrixson, Fred W. Schueller, Herman Heston, Theodore Lindenberg, John Joyce, Jr., C. Persinger, A. M. Steinfeld, P. J. O'Neil, Edward Morrell, Sterling Wilcox, Marcus C. Evans, W. H. Halladay, Nelson Oetz, E. K. Stewart, E. J. Wilson, Frank Raymond, Paul Jones, A. H. Bowen, H. J. Booth, J. H. Canfield, T. W. Rankin, A. A. Thomen, L. B. Tus-

sing, C. M. Wambaugh, J. Dudley Dabham, J. H. Dyer, Charles H. Doty, E. B. Fullerton, J. T. Holman, A. F. Emmeringer, F. S. Wagenhals, C. M. Verhees, A. D. Beasley.

Entertainment—Charles S. Hamilton, chairman; C. F. Clark, W. D. Deuschle, J. H. J. Upham, E. J. Wilson, D. N. Kinsman.

Hotels—C. F. Turney, chairman; F. S. Rarey, B. F. Lippitt, J. T. Barry, A. E. Evans, E. W. Woodruff, M. A. Gensender, F. F. Lawrence, P. D. Shriner, B. J. Snyder, W. T. Brodbeck.

Assembly rooms—J. H. J. Upham, chairman; E. W. Woodruff, Edgar M. Hatton, Thomas G. Youmans, Sterling Wilcox, W. D. Deuschle.

Membership—J. U. Barnhill, chairman; John E. Brown, E. G. Carpenter, Lee J. Chapman, W. L. Dick, Arthur E. Evans, Wm. D. Hamilton, Thos. C. Hoover, David N. Kinsman, C. P. Lihart, Florus F. Lawrence, Wm. J. Means, Josiah Medbery, Dickson L. Moore, Andrew J. Timberman, John H. J. Upham, Theodore W. Rankin, Geo. M. Waters, Edwin F. Wilson, Wm. D. Deuschle, Frank Winders, Columbus; Cincinnati, David De Beck, Rufus E. Hall, J. A. Thompson, J. T. Whitaker; Cleveland, G. W. Crile, W. H. Humiston, Samuel W. Kelley; Dayton, J. C. Reeves, Jr., John P. Dugan; Springfield, Benetta D. Tittlow, J. E. Myers; Toledo, G. A. Cullamore, Thos. Hubbard; Zanesville, J. G. F. Holston.

Registration—Clovis M. Taylor, chairman; C. J. Shepard, Sherman Leach, J. W. Wright, A. E. Evans, C. A. Cooper-ider, W. U. Cole, C. S. Means, T. G. Youmans, Louis Kahn, D. J. Snyder, H. C. Fraker.

State Medical Societies—D. N. Kinsman, chairman; Yeatman Wardlaw, Chas. S. Means, E. M. Hatton, J. A. Van Fossen, Sherman Leach, J. T. Mills.

Foreign Correspondence and Visitors—Chas. A. L. Reed, Cincinnati, chairman; Thos. C. Hoover, N. R. Coleman, Frank Winders, C. F. Clark.

On Section Dinners—F. F. Lawrence, chairman; H. W. Whitaker, Charles S. Hamilton, J. U. Barnhill, J. A. France, A. H. Bowen, E. G. Carpenter, E. W. Woodruff, Louis Kahn, J. E. Brown, F. L. Stillman, E. J. Emerick, C. A. Cooperider.

On Medical Journals—J. E. Brown, chairman; William J. Means, Edwin F. Wilson, J. C. Culbertson, P. Maxwell Foshay.

On Hospital Days—William D. Hamilton, chairman.

On Information—J. F. Baldwin, chairman; M. A. Bartley, C. C. Carter, Guy Coulter, S. O. Giffin, L. T. Guerin, B. F. Lippitt, George H. Pagels, J. A. Van Fossen, C. C. Ross, J. A. Burgoyne, J. E. Beery, L. J. Chapman, E. J. Emerick, A. E. Griffin, H. Hunter, E. S. Oman, James Park, Harry S. Jones, W. V. Havens, Charles E. Turner, W. E. Edmiston, J. L. Gordon, Hugh Hendrixson, E. E. Adel, W. D. Moccabee.

On Exhibits—N. R. Coleman, chairman; Frank Warner, F. W. Blake, J. F. Baldwin, J. M. Dunham, E. F. Wilson.

On Souvenir Book—Francis W. Blake, chairman; Yeatman Wardlaw, H. M. Platter, W. G. Benham, G. W. Willard, B. McComb, Jr., R. G. Ryder.

On American Academy of Medicine—Edwin F. Wilson, chairman; H. J. Herick Cleveland, O.; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati, O.; J. L. Taylor, Wheelersburg, O.; W. W. Seeley, Cincinnati, O.

ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

Was Banquet to Medical Editors at Columbus Club.

A most tempting menu and lively toasts were the features of the annual dinner of the American Medical Editors' association at the Columbus club, Monday evening. About 100 persons were seated at the prettily decorated tables and owing to the excellent appointments, the evening was one long to be remembered.

The menu was as follows:

- Little Neck Clams,
- Consomme Printanier, Royal,
- Almonds, Olives, Radishes,
- Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartar,
- Cucumber Salad,
- Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce,
- New Green Peas,
- New Potatoes, Parisienne,
- Roman Punch,
- Spring Chicken,
- Lettuce and Tomatoes, Mayonnaise,
- Neapolitan Ice Cream and Strawberries,
- Cake,
- Brie and Roquefort Cheese,
- Claret Wine, Cafe, Cigars,
- Apollinaris Water.

After the menu had been thoroughly discussed President Thomas H. Hawkins rapped for order and called for the report of the nomination committee. This was accepted carrying with it the election of the following officers for the association for the coming year:



DR. N. R. COLEMAN,

Chairman of Committee on Exhibits. (Photo by Baker.)

New York city; Andrew B. Chapin, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; James T. Biggerstoft, Bippus, Ind.; John P. DeWitt, Canton, O.; Joseph Hall, Westfield, Ill.; Reyer William, Pittsburgh; George W. McNeil, Pittsburgh; Levin E. Garlie, Lakeland, Ky.; C. W. Goss, Lancaster, O.; Levi S. Gaddis, Uniontown, Pa.; John M. Allen, Liberty, Mo.; J. C. Bynum, Stewartsville, Mo.; John E. Campbell, Calico, Mo.; John T. Iams, Waynesburg, Pa.; Joseph Clements, Kansas City; M. V. B. Newcomber, Tipton, Ind.; C. E. Edson, Denver, Col.; G. C. Hafford, Albion, Mich.; E. Eliot Harris, New York city; Lois L. Gregor, Chicago; Thomas D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.; George G. Ethel, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fernando Herotin, Chicago; Andrew B. Brumbaugh, Huntington, Pa.; Augustus F. House, Cleveland.

LADIES ARE HERE.

Number of Women Register at the Chittenden.

Among the many arrivals into the city to attend the medical convention are many women doctors and physicians with their daughters and others who came as visitors. In the list are: Mrs. William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia; Miss Caroline Atkinson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank Allport, Chicago; Mrs. Edwin Bentley, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Gustavus B. Blech, Mrs. D. W. Montgomery, Miss Jessie Montgomery, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, Chicago; Mrs. J. M. Blose, Miss Edna Blose, Mrs. H. S. Burroughs, Pittsburgh; Mrs. M. J. Backenstoe, Emaus, Pa.; Mrs. P. H. Bathache, Washington, D. C.; Inez C. Crocker, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. J. C. Cameron, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. Farnell, Chicago; Mrs. L. Connor, Detroit; Mrs. T. E. Crothers, Hartford,

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION

In Restriction of Tuberculosis
Advocated by President of
Medical Association.

Recommendations for the Care of
U. S. Soldiers and Sailors.

OPENING SESSION

Of the Convention of the American
Medical Association.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association was called to order in the Grand opera-house at 10 o'clock. Long before the hour for the opening of the session the hall was crowded with members, many of them accompanied by their wives. The stage, where sat the officers of the association, the past presidents and vice presidents and the guests of honor, was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and palms.

Heartily applause greeted Dr. William Davis of New York, the founder of the association, as he took his place among the distinguished physicians upon the stage. Surgeon General Sternberg and Surgeon Major Bentley, U. S. A., occupied seats among the famous civilian practitioners. The representatives of the various states were allotted places in the orchestra chairs, the boxes and the balcony.

President Matthews called for attention and requested the audience to stand while Dr. Gladden led in prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the assembly. Dr. Starling Loving introduced Governor Bushnell, who cordially welcomed the visitors to Columbus. The governor aroused much enthusiasm by his advocacy of the removal from politics of the management of our great state institutions. He closed by assuring the delegates that their welcome was as warm as the weather and that possibly the committee might make it even warmer as the week progressed.

Mayor Swartz welcomed the association on the part of the city, affirming that he voiced the sentiments of all the people of Columbus. Dr. Loving announced the various places of meeting for the week and hoped that the social festivities would not interfere with the scientific business of the association and its sections.

PRESIDENT MATTHEWS' ADDRESS.

Great interest was taken in his annual address of the president, Dr. Joseph W. Matthews of Louisville. The address was a noteworthy effort and held the attention of the vast audience to the close. His recommendations under the head of tuberculosis were especially important and valuable. He added:

It behooves this national body of American physicians to take some action, or at least to approve the movement to stamp out as far as scientific effort can do, that dread disease that kills one-seventh of the world's

If Columbus were afflicted with but one case of each of the diseases which the hundreds of physicians now within her gates can cure with quickness and even with pleasure, Columbus would be no fit place in which to live. Ophthalmologists, laryngologists, otologists and all sorts of other ologists—the leading specialists of the country—are here, and there would seem to be no excuse any longer for weak eyes, bad throats, unhearing ears or any other bodily ills.

The statehouse rotunda, where the registration bureau has been placed, was thronged all day yesterday with the visiting physicians. Tall doctors, short doctors, fat ones and lean ones, city doctors, country doctors—they were all there—and the city is theirs this week. At the time of the closing of the office last evening, 1337 members of the American Medical Association had registered, a record never before equaled. Many physicians who are not members of the association are attending the convention, and many of the delegates are accompanied by their wives. A very conservative estimate places the number of those who have been brought to the city by the great conference at 2500.

All these visitors find ample provision made for their reception and accommodation. The capacity of the hotels is tested to the utmost, but comfortable quarters are easily secured in private houses. The hospitality of the city is cordially extended to her guests.

The opening session of the convention was held at the Grand opera-house yesterday morning. Governor Bushnell welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state, Mayor Swartz on behalf of the city. President Matthews delivered his address and various reports and announcements were made.

The president's address embodied an earnest plea for government assistance in restraining the ravages of tuberculosis and his recommendations were referred to the executive committee for report on Thursday morning. A series of resolutions was offered calling attention to the weighty problems of caring for our soldiers and sailors in time of peace and during campaigns under varying conditions of climate, and recommending the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president of the United States for the purpose of presenting to him the views of the association on this important question.

The twelve sections of the association opened their sessions during the afternoon, and the section dinners were given at the various hotels and at the Columbus club in the evening.

An elaborate entertainment in honor of the visiting physicians will be given at the Humboldt Verein this evening. Great preparations have been made and a splendid musical program has been arranged. Admission to the hall may be obtained only by tickets from the American Medical Association or by tickets of membership in the local organization. No personal cards will be accepted.

The University of Minnesota, who appointed a committee to report at the next meeting on elective courses in medical schools. The following were granted the privilege of sending representatives: The Medical department of Kentucky University, University of Buffalo, University of North Carolina and Meharry Medical college of Nashville.

In the list of ladies who are arranging for the carriage drive and garden party on Wednesday, Mrs. Edwin Frazier Wilson should have been mentioned instead of Mrs. E. J. Wilson.

How do you do, Doctor?
Is it hot enough for you?
The exhibit hall is a regular Turkish bath institution. The tar roof seems to gather in the heat and throw it down upon the exhibitors and visitors.

The souvenir program issued to-day is very complete and in compact form. It contains brief abstracts of the papers to be read before the sections.

Dr. Edwin Bentley, of Washington, D. C., who served as surgeon general



DR. J. U. BARNHILL,

Chairman of Committee on Membership.

(Photo by Baker.)

with the Army of the Potomac during the civil war, and also in the Indian war, occupied a seat in the box to the right, which was set off for the army and navy.

An enthusiastic outburst of applause greeted the appearance of Mr. William Davis, founder of the association, as he walked down the aisle at the opening session.

Members from the District of Columbia occupied seats in the box to the left.

Dr. Starling Loving called all ex-presidents and vice presidents to the stage before the morning session opened.

Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Vermont, Arkansas, Kansas, Florida and Missouri delegates were assigned to the balcony.

Governor Bushnell was presented to President Matthews by Dr. Frank Warner, chairman of the reception committee.

Drs. Probst and Coleman escorted Governor Bushnell from his office to the theater.

Dr. Keene, of Philadelphia, was one of the favored number on the stage.

Dr. R. Harvey Reed, formerly of this city, but now of Wyoming, was present at the opening session and occupied a position on the stage.

Surgeon General Sternberg, United States army, arrived in the city this morning to attend the deliberations of the American medical convention and incidentally to examine into the conditions of things at the Columbus barracks to-day. He is stopping at the home of Dr. Starling Loving, on East State street. He was a leading figure in the war against Spain.

The interior of the opera house was profusely decorated with palms, potted plants and American flags. Festoons of red, white and blue bunting streamed from the boxes and the balcony railing.

Dr. Joseph M. Matthews, president of the association, was presented with a huge bouquet of roses by Drs. John A. Kuchterlong and Charles G. Lucas, of Louisville.

President—Dr. I. N. Love, St. Louis.
Vice President—Dr. J. E. Brown, Columbus.

Secretary—Dr. Dillon Brown, New York city.

Treasurer—Dr. Alexander Stone, St. Paul.

Dr. J. E. Brown spoke a few brief words of welcome on behalf of the local committee. Arrangements and introductions were made by Dr. A. Bassell, secretary of the Columbus board of trade, to extend the welcome on behalf of the city of Columbus. His state medical editors' paper Columbus to theistic manner he and in his character of the city to the three open the gates association and all American Medical eyes, which a year the auxiliary society had invited to Columbus.

Dr. I. N. Love, the newly-elected president, was announced as toastmaster, or as he called it "roastmaster." He thanked the editors for the double honor of electing him to the presidency and also in making him toastmaster.

Dr. George H. Simmons, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, spoke of the bright outlook for that paper. A silent toast was drunk in memory of Dr. John B. Hamilton, the former editor of the Journal. The toast was: "The Medical Editor in Court." Dr. H. O. Marcy, Boston: "What Shall We Say of Sects, Isms and Pathies." Dr. J. D. Emmet, New York: "Current Medical Literature." Dr. J. J. Taylor, Philadelphia: "The Editor's Work." Dr. C. H. Hughes, of St. Louis. A number of impromptu toasts were responded to by distinguished gentlemen present.

The election of Dr. J. E. Brown, of Columbus, as vice president is considered a just recognition of his great ability as chairman of the committee in arranging for the meeting of editors.

STATE MEETINGS

For the Selection of Nominating
Committee.

At the meeting of state delegates, each state selected a member of the nominating committee. They will likely meet on Thursday morning. Among those selected are:

Arizona, W. Duffield; Colorado, H.

Bert Ellis; Connecticut, G. R. Shepherd; District of Columbia, H. L. E. Johnson; Georgia, W. F. Westmoreland; Iowa, C. M. Hobby; Kentucky, J. N. McCormack; Maine, C. E. Norton; Michigan, L. Connor; Missouri, J. D. Griffith; Nebraska, A. D. Wilkinson; New Hampshire, A. P. Richardson; North Carolina, J. A. Burrough; Ohio, N. R. Coleman; Pennsylvania, T. M. Fenton; Tennessee, G. C. Savage; Vermont, E. R. Campbell, United States Navy, J. R. Tryon.

While there is not much talk as to who may be the new president of the association, the following are being mentioned: Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. A. Hare, of Philadelphia; and Dr. H. D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt.

PILLS AND PELLETS.

Notes and Incidents of the Great
Medical Convention.

No changes of material importance were made in the constitution and by-laws of the American Medical Editors' association. The scope and influence of the association will be extended. Lively discussions followed the reading of interesting papers. The names of the new officers were announced at this banquet.

Temporary fire alarm box number 218 has been put up in the exhibit hall of the American Medical convention at the state house.

The National Confederation of Medical Examining and Licensing Boards elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. M. McCormack, secretary of the Kentucky state board of health; first vice president, Dr. N. R. Coleman, of Columbus; second vice president, Dr. B. F. Crummer, of Omaha; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. Walter Sutter, of Herkimer, N. Y. The report of the committee on minimum requirement will be printed and acted upon at the convention. The confederation decided to meet the same time and place chosen by the American Medical Association.

The Association of American Medical Colleges elected the following officers: President, Professor Parkes Ritchie, dean of the University of Minnesota; vice president, Professor Edward Bentley, of Little Rock, Ark.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bayard Holmes of Chicago; member of the judicial council, Professor Harold Williams, dean of Tufts college, Boston; Dr. John M. Dodson, of Rust Medical college; Dr. Llewellyn Barker, of Johns Hopkins university; and Dr. R. D. Beard, of

Continued

NOTICE

American Medical Association.

By order of the President, the hour for the general meeting of Wednesday, June 7th, at the Grand Operahouse, has been changed from 11 to 10 o'clock.

STARLING LOVING, Chr. Com. of Arrangements.

Population—Tuberculosis. A few days ago, May 27-28, there was held a tuberculosis congress in Berlin, international in character. The principal medical societies in England, the most important medical societies in Germany, were represented. A committee of its members was appointed to consider what further steps can be taken for the prevention of tuberculosis, and for the treatment of the disease in the human subject. This committee proposes to consider (1) the nature of pulmonary tuberculosis, its communicability and preventability; (2) the prevention of tuberculosis by the more efficient methods of controlling sources of infection, and (3) the desirability of adopting some form of notification. The eradication of human tuberculosis received a powerful stimulus throughout the empire when recently her majesty, the queen, gave orders to have killed such of her herd of Jersey cows as were shown by the tuberculin test to be infected.

At the recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, the section of hygiene, on the suggestion of Professor Nicolaï, passed a resolution pointing out that the eradication of tuberculosis by notification is only one of the means of infection, and that a large part of the diffusion of the disease is played by contagion through the alimentary canal, as proved experimentally and clinically, and urged the necessity of taking adequate measures to insure the notification and harmless disposal of articles of food. All Europe is well awake to the importance of this subject.

Tuberculosis is the most common disease. It is found that of the 45,000,000 of us, 15,000,000 are the victims of tuberculosis. It is estimated that in the United States there are 1,000,000 persons affected with tuberculosis, and that 1,200,000 in America have the disease at all times. One in every 50 persons has the disease. Over 35,000 die of tuberculosis in the state of New York every year. In every other American city the proportion of deaths is equally as great. So important has this subject become that at a recent convention held in England to consider the question, "How to prevent the spread of tuberculosis," the church was represented by the royal highness, the Prince of Wales, who presided over the meeting. Great encouragement was given the more by royalty and all officials. The medical profession all over the world is deeply interested in the subject, the aid by governments solicited and every effort is being made to suppress this formidable disease. Since the germ which causes it is known, and its habitat, the condition under which it thrives, and that the disease is contagious, it does appear but rational to assume that it not only can be prevented by prophylactic measures, but that it can be cured by proper environment and treatment. It is equally true that, even in the case of human tuberculosis, notification of the patient is all to effect and accomplish nothing. Something more than this must be done if we expect to materially decrease the death rate. What is that something? Does it believe that over 24 per cent of cases of tuberculosis are curable; almost 27 per cent, however, 21 1/2 per cent. And this under ordinary climatic and hygienic treatment.

A much higher percentage of recoveries could be recorded if a real systematic and scientific treatment could be afforded these patients. Such a course can be instituted only in well ordered and equipped hospitals designed especially for such inmates. In regard to the extent of the disease, I can do no better than use the words of Professor Hirsch. He says: "It is emphatic, and a disease of all times, all countries, and all men. No climate, no latitude, no occupation, no combination of favoring circumstances forms an infallible safeguard against the onset of tuberculosis, however such conditions may indirectly be savage or retard its progress. It is typhoid fever, phthisis, diphtheria, the steps of man wherever he may be found, and claims its victims among every age, class and race." In answer to the question, "What is to be done to prevent its progress?" I would suggest a remedy by using the words of a resolution adopted at the International Congress of Hygiene in Brussels, in 1887: "The hospitalization of tuberculosis is urgent and will not long be withheld." In several large cities in the United States an earnest effort has already been made to carry this thought into practical application, especially in Chicago and New York. It can readily be seen, however, that but a comparatively few out of this great number of afflicted can be accommodated in this manner. A country or state that is ever on the alert to prevent the landing of a foreign foe, or a hostile army, surely should ever be ready to add to the suppression of a foe to the human race, the more destructive. It is human life that the invasion of the country by an army of great size armed with the most improved rifles. Let us, then, in the name of humanity, invoke and urge the government of this vast human people, in order to put down and crushingly annihilate

resulting the most advanced thought of the medical profession of America, take action in this important matter. I would most respectfully urge you to appoint a committee to prepare a careful report on this subject to present it to the next congress sitting, beseeching that this government erect, prepare, or donate hospitals or reservations in aid of which the poor or others shall receive treatment for the cure of consumption. Also that it be impressed upon state boards of health in the various states the advisability of the respective states erecting similar institutions. The blind, the deaf, the insane, the feeble-minded and other classes are so provided for; why not these? They are not able to care for themselves, and they are a menace to the public health. It must be confessed that in so far as the prevention of the disease is concerned, that must come from the education of the people to the facts. The best way to accomplish this I leave to you.

The president spoke in very strong terms of the anti-vaccinationists. He said that it was almost beyond belief that citizens of respectability and supposed intelligence should band themselves together to oppose a means of saving human life. "In conclusion," he said, "let me beg of you that this meeting be one of perfect harmony and peace. Let nothing of an acrimonious nature be indulged in, but rather let your deliberations be characterized by patience, love for each other, and a desire to ennoble the profession to which you belong. For are we not brothers indeed, fighting for a common cause—the obliteration of the common enemy, disease? May your future life, each and all of you, be one of peace and perfect happiness; and may God grant to all a long life filled with good deeds. If fate should decree that any of you should pass away before we meet again, may you find eternal rest in God's country."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Dr. Harry Holton of Brattleboro, Vt., made the annual report of the committee on the Rush monument fund. Of the \$100,000 subscribed \$10,582.02 had been paid in, and the committee was continued.

The secretary reported that he had issued a circular letter to each state medical society asking the appointment of a representative on the Rush monument committee.

He had also urged each state society to so change their time of meeting that it would not conflict with that of this association.

At the same time he suggested the changing of the laws in those state societies which had no provision for the recognition of local medical societies so that members of local societies could be admitted to membership by application in the American Medical Association. In many states the local societies are so recognized, but in several there is no provision for such, and thus all physicians not members of the state society in such states are prevented from becoming members of the American Medical Association.

The report of the secretary was referred to the executive committee.

Treasurer Newman reported that last year the association had a membership of 8000. The total assets of the association on June of this year were \$21,729.95. The report was received and referred to the board of trustees.

ARMY MEDICAL COMMISSION.

Dr. Thomas H. Fenton of Philadelphia presented the following:

Whereas, The morbidity and mortality statistics of the late war have served to call to the attention of the physicians of the United States the weighty and enlarging problem of the care of soldiers and sailors in peace and during campaigns under widely varying conditions of climate and environment, now in many respects prevailing themselves for the first time, therefore, be it

Resolved and recommended by the American Medical Association.

1. That the medical corps of the army and navy be enlarged to meet properly all demands that may be made upon them.

2. That the transportation of medical supplies be under the control of the medical department.

3. That a corps of sanitary inspectors be created, whose duty it shall be to examine into the sanitary condition of camps and

both of troops in transit and advise in regard thereto.

4. That the government establish permanent camp sites, the selection to be subject to the approval of the surgeon general, for use in the mobilization of large masses of troops.

5. That a professor of military hygiene be appointed at West Point to instruct the cadets in the principles of sanitation.

6. That the medical officers of the National Guard be subjected to rigid examination both for admission to the service and for promotion.

7. That the surgeons general of the army and navy in time of peace and war be empowered to call into requisition the services of skilled specialists.

8. That the president of the United States be respectfully urged to recommend to congress the appointment of an army medical commission to be composed of physicians and sanitarians to be taken from military and civil life, including the surgeons general of the army and navy, whose duty it shall be to prepare a report containing a detailed plan of a modern system to govern the medical department of the army and navy in peace and war.

Be it furthermost resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president of the American Medical Association to wait upon and present these resolutions to the president of the United States for his favorable consideration.

Signed—Thomas H. Fenton, chairman; Orville Horwitz, Morris S. French, George M. Gould, Jay F. Schauberg, secretary, committee on resolutions of the delegation of the Philadelphia County Medical Society of the American Medical Association.

The resolutions were referred to the executive committee.

The president announced a meeting of the legislative committee to be held at 9 o'clock this morning in the office of the secretary of the Ohio state board of medical examination and registration at the Y. M. C. A. building.

A petition from a photographer who desires to take a picture of the association on the capitol steps was read by the secretary and filed.

The association adjourned at 12:20 to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

The program for this morning's session is of interest, not only to physicians, but to members of the laity. Addresses on surgery and on state medicine by Dr. Floyd W. McRea of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Daniel R. Brower of Chicago, respectively have already been announced. Following these, Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A., will exhibit, by means of a stereopticon, a series of photographic views of army hospitals in this country, in Manila, Cuba and Porto Rico, and of the hospital ships which were used during the Spanish-American war for the transportation of the sick and wounded of the army.

ENTERTAINMENT

Provided for Visiting Ladies by Columbus Club Women.

It is the earnest desire of the Columbus ladies to leave nothing undone that may add to the enjoyment of the visiting ladies in attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association, and every effort is being made to accomplish this end.

The headquarters for the ladies is at the Chittenden hotel, parlor B, where a committee of Columbus ladies is to be found to answer all questions, and furnishing any information, particularly in regard to the social features in connection with the meeting of the association. There is some one present at all hours of the day. This committee consists of Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Mrs. Samuel J. Swartz, Mrs. O. A. Miller, Mrs. E. M. Hatton, Mrs. Alfred Kelley, Mrs. J. H. Outwaite, Mrs. Francis Carter, Mrs. Charles E. Burr, Mrs. Paul Jones, Mrs. O. T. Corson, Dr. Emma O. Jones, Mrs. J. V. DeWine, Mrs. Thomas C. Hooyer, Mrs. William K. Rogers, Mrs. Harry L. Brown, Mrs. F. W. Prentiss, Mrs. William Monypeny, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, Mrs. James Kilburne, Mrs. James F. Baldwin, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Canfield, Mrs. George Kauffman, Mrs. Ann M. Bleile, Mrs. Linas Kauffman and Mrs. T. W. Rankin.

For today the Columbus Federation of Women's Clubs has arranged a drive to the various points of interest about the city, followed by a reception and lawn party on the campus of the Ohio State university, superintended by Mrs. Bushnell. Mrs. James H. Canfield, the lately retired president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. E. M. Hatton, the newly-elected president. The ladies will meet at the Chittenden hotel and start for the drive promptly at 1:30. Over 100 carriages will be in waiting, and after driving about the city, the visitors will be taken to the campus of the university. The O. S. U. Glee club will furnish music, and ices will be served, with Mrs. G. B. Kauffman in charge.

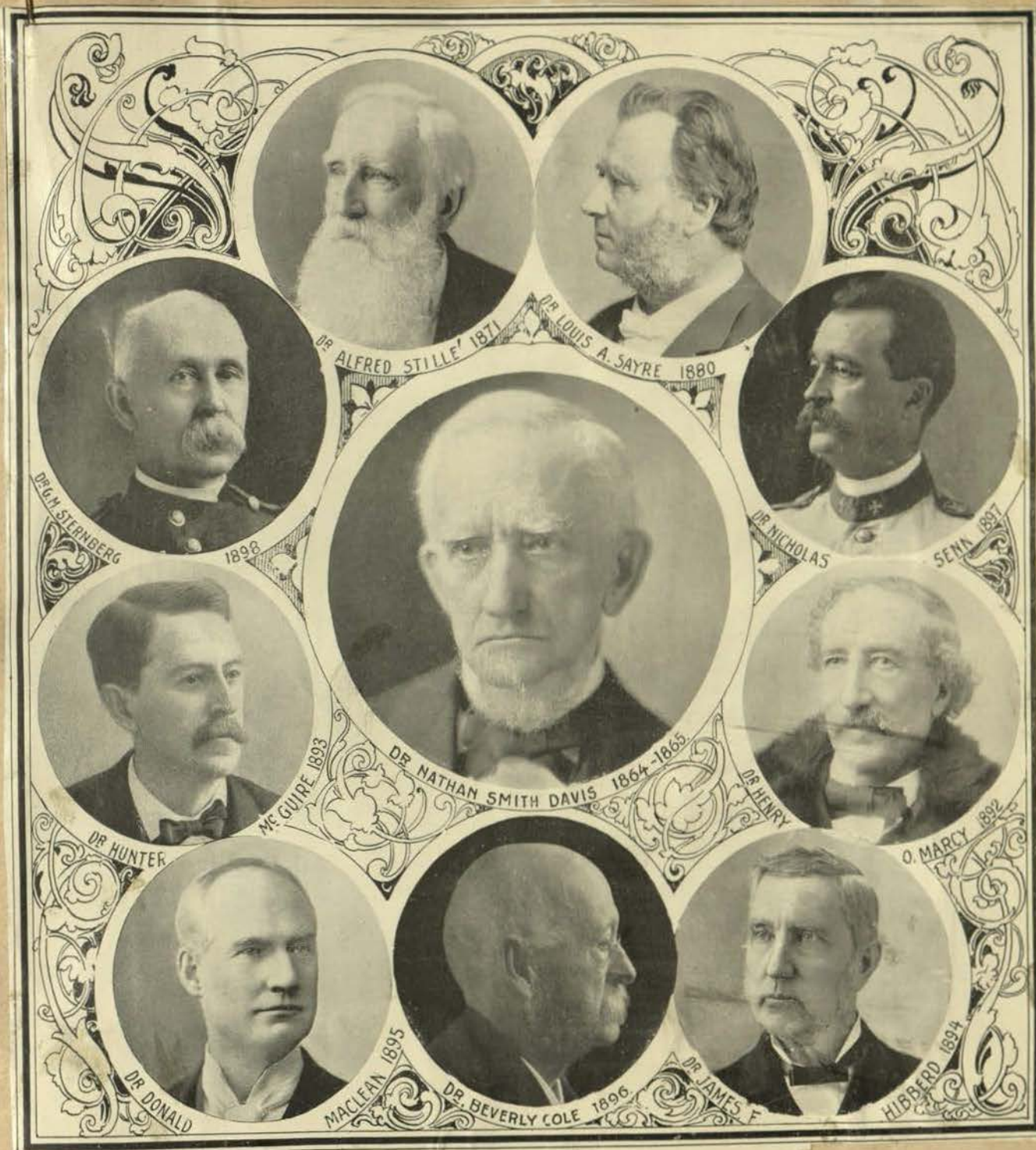
In the evening, at 8:30 o'clock, there will be a reception at the Great Southern hotel, tendered by Governor Bushnell, and the entertainment by the committee of arrangements.

Mrs. Alfred Kelley has issued the following invitation for Thursday:

"The ladies' entertainment committee request the honor of your company at a reception and musical at the Columbus club on Thursday afternoon, June 8, from 3 to 5 o'clock."

On Thursday evening at 8:30 there will be a general reception at the Columbus Auditorium, given by the members of the Columbus club of trade.

The following ladies have registered at the ladies' headquarters at the Chittenden hotel: Mrs. W. H. Anderson, M. D., Detroit; Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Philadelphia; Miss Caroline C. Addison, Chicago; Mrs. Edward Little, Rock, Ark.; Mrs. G. B. Blech, Mrs. D. W. Montgomery, Mrs. Jessie Montgomery, Mrs. F. J. Perry, Chicago; Mrs. J. U. H. E. Brown, Chicago; Mrs. H. S. Burr, Chicago; Mrs. M. J. Backenstoss, Elmhurst, Pa.; Mrs. Preston H. Balthache, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. U. H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence R. Bishop, Delta, Tex.; Mrs. L. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. J. C. Culbertson, Cincinnati; Dr. E. Fannie Coulter, Chicago; Mrs. L. Connor, Detroit; Mrs. T. D. Craters, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. J. O. Carter, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Mollie Carter, Lincoln; Mrs. J. H. Carsteyn, Detroit; Mrs. C. M. Carter, Cincinnati; Mrs. H. B. Osborne, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. P. V. Carlin, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. L. O. Carson, Miss Corman, Medina, O.; Mrs. David DeBeek, Cincinnati; Mary A. G. Dight, M. D., New Orleans; Frances Dickinson, M. D., Chicago; Mrs. Thomas G. Duncan, Victoria, Tex.; Mrs. Philip Dickes, Miss Maude Dickes, Greenville, O.; Mrs. John M. Duff, Pittsburg; Mrs. W. H. Daly, Pittsburg; Mrs. J. G. Dorsey, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. W. H. Evans, Nebraska; Mrs. N. S. Everhard, J. T. Farrell, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Q. C. Farquhar, Monongahela, Pa.; Mrs. Mary P. Foust, Leetonia, O.; Mrs. William H. Tinley, Xenia; Mrs. J. E. Gierust, Gainesville, Tex.; Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. P. Goff, Clarcksburg, W. Va.; Mrs. W. W. Glenn, Hillsboro, O.; Mrs. Levin E. Sosley, Kentucky; Mrs. T. Happel, Trenton, Tenn.; Mrs. John Leslie Howard, French Lick, Ind.; Mrs. E. E. Holder, Columbus, Ind.; Mrs. W. H. Haggard, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. H. W. Hitzrodt, McKeesport; Mrs. Haldermann and Miss Haldermann, Portsmouth, O.; Mrs. F. C. Ruth, Woodfield, O.; Mrs. E. B. Harrison, Napoleon, O.; Mrs. J. P. Iams; Mrs. W. S. Jones and daughter, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. W. A. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Latta, Graysville, O.; Mrs. Mary L. Knapp, Brimfield, Ill.; Mrs. A. G. Krum, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. N. H. Levings, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Mary Law, Greeley, Colo.; Nannie F. Lewis, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. H. W. Linebaugh, New Cumberland, Pa.; Mrs. A. V. Leasart, Pleasantville, O.; Mrs. J. A. McCullough; Mrs. Edward P. Morrow, Canton, O.; Mrs. T. N. Wilkin, Waynesburg, Pa.; Mrs. M. S. Moore, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. A. S. Moore, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Mrs. Hattie S. Murdock; Mrs. E. D. Merriam, Conneaut, O.; Mrs. Nettie Moore, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. M. A. Miller, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.; Miss Louise Middleton, Miss Jessie Middleton, Davenport, Ia.; Mrs. W. P. Megrall, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. O. M. Marquart, Osborn, O.; Mrs. Joseph M. Matthews, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Floyd N. McRae, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. B. R. McClellan, Xenia, O.; Mrs. S. A. McCulloch, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. Alexander McAllister, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. J. A. McCullough, Steubenville, O.; Mrs. F. F. Nye, Beloit, Wis.; Mrs. Charles Mortimer Phelps; Mrs. Chauncey D. Palmer (Avaldale), Cincinnati; Mrs. J. E. Parrish, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss L. A. Porter, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. James M. Postle, Ainsley, Ill.; Mrs. H. F. Palm, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. John L. Pyle, Toledo; Mrs. Allen Pierson, Spencer, Ind.; Mrs. D. R. Porter, Kansas City; Juliette Raroglin, Cincinnati; Mrs. O. H. W. Ragan, Hagerstown, Md.; Mrs. C. Reyburn, Washington; Mrs. Edwin Rosenthal, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. M. Richards, Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. Theo. E. Smart, Logansport, Ind.; Dr. Bertha E. Shaffer, Sandusky, O.; Mrs. G. R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mrs. Horace M. Starkey, Chicago; Mrs. J. E. Smith, Altoona, Pa.; Miss Wilita Smith, Altoona, Pa.; Erminnie H. Smallwood, M. D., Chillicothe, O.; Mrs. Elmo Sela, Rock Island; Mrs. George H. Simmons, Chicago; Mrs. John R. Smith, Cleveland; Miss Lettie Stone and Miss Sarah Stone, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; Mrs. J. J. Taylor and daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. C. Todd, Minneapolis; Mrs. F. B. Turck, Chicago; Mrs. Thomas Turnbull, jr., Allegheny; Mrs. C. B. Hall, Zanesville; Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Pittsburg; Mrs. J. Taylor, Wheeling; Mrs. J. B. Ullman, Mrs. Nelson B. Van Winkle, Blanchester, O.; Nellie J. Wheatley, North Abington, Mass.; Mrs. W. E. Waugh, Chicago; Mrs. N. B. Whitney, Butler, O.; Mrs. T. L. White, McKeesport; Mrs. C. C. Williams, Niles, O.; Mrs. C. C. Warders, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Horace J. Whitaker.



LIVING EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



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No. 6.

Addresses.

DOCTORATE ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D., LL.D.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GENTLEMEN of the graduating class: Your faculty has conferred upon me the honor of addressing you upon this very pleasant occasion. Just as you are about to step from student-life into the actual practice of your profession they deem it expedient that some one should say a few friendly words to you: words of cheer and words of warning. I take it that your chief duty is to fulfill the noble ideal which King Arthur set to his Knights of the Round Table: "To ride abroad redressing human wrongs." This is the May-day of your life, but the autumn may come on you unawares, for a fatal step made in your professional life would be a fatal step, indeed. For many months the members of the faculty have labored in the capacity of teachers to instruct you in the scientific truths which underlie your respective professions, and, no-doubt, you have learned to believe that we have reached that climax in medical progress which should be dignified by the appellation—science. To you and me it appears nothing but just that our pursuit in medicine should be so recognized. That our profession is based upon scientific principles no one should doubt. Much of the development of the same is left with you, gentlemen. Let me assure you, however, that you may expect much derision in your attempt to do so. Do not be disconcerted, either, if there is a disposition to jeer, but rather let your efforts be the more earnest.

"Physicians mend or end us

Secundem Artem; but, although we sneer

In health, when sick we call them to attend us

Without the least propensity to jeer."

In addressing you to-day I shall more especially speak of the *doctor's* life, for are not you all doctors? The dental profession of to-day is regarded only as a specialty in medicine. I am sure that in this great and distinguished college all of you—of the two professions—have listened to pretty much the same lectures, attended the same dissections, and delved in the same laboratories. Again, the dentist is a member of the *American Medical Association*, and one of the most honored sections of that great body is the one before which dentists read their able and scientific papers. Therefore

my remarks shall apply to you as physicians and surgeons, and, recognizing the fact that you have for many months been instructed in the science of your profession, you will permit me, in the short space of time that I shall occupy, to speak of

ART IN MEDICINE.

"Medicine is the art of understanding disease, and curing or relieving it when possible," says Dr. Bigelow. It is of this art that I wish to speak—art in understanding disease, art in preventing disease, art in applying the knowledge which you have acquired, art in doctoring the body and relieving the mind, and—last, but not least—art in securing and keeping a practice. The physician's calling is to heal the sick, it is true, but he is also counselor to the well that they may not become sick. Disease is the effect of a cause; if we can prevent the cause we will lessen the amount of disease. The laws of Nature are immutable; we are absolutely subject to them. One person may be able to stand more than another because of the power of resistance, but it requires simply a difference in degree to affect the same result. The greatest duty, says one of our distinguished men, that we owe to ourselves and our fellow-men is the preservation of a full exercise of reason and physical power, for without them we cannot do our duty to either. According to the demonstrations of the naturalist Camper, the normal average of our life-term should be at least ninety years, and Flourens, the French physiologist, fixing the complete development of man at twenty years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. Yet we are confronted by the fact that the average of life is under forty years. There must be some way to account for this discrepancy. In considering the causes which tend to shorten life and produce disease the mind as well as the body must be considered. They are so closely linked that we cannot consider them apart. We know the three great factors in the promotion of health to be air, food, and water. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that "bad air, bad whisky, and irregular habits keep the doctors alive." Ergo, if the doctors breathe good air, drink good whisky (Kentucky), and observe regular habits they would die. Ergo, again, if the people would do the same they would live, and the occupation of the doctor would be gone. It is the province and the duty of the family physician to impress upon those in his charge the importance of proper hygienic surroundings, and in such language that they can understand. It is not necessary for me to attempt a discussion of hygiene, and certainly not my intention. Yet there are so many practical points that can be learned by even a cursory observation that I beg to

mention a few, and my excuse is that, having been a health officer for many years, I have become impressed with the idea that these truths should become disseminated. The prevention of epidemics by proper hygienic methods is an acknowledged fact so patent that it is needless to argue. Yet, when we come to our own homes, we see disease and death-producers, in the shape of "modern conveniences," that could be eradicated by the application of a few common-sense principles. Witness the cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., induced by bad drainage, insufficient water-supply, or bad air. Sewer-gas, which we are constantly breathing in our homes, is a cause of much sickness, whether the agent be sewer-gas or water contaminated by sewage, etc. The agitation of public sentiment calling for building committees in the construction of our houses is eminently proper and should be enforced by law. If we are willing to take the risks, we have no right to subject our children to such or the poorer classes, who are renters of property. Our public buildings, such as hospitals, jails, asylums, etc., should command your attention and money in this respect.

The laws of physiology and hygiene are of such importance that they should be kept prominently before the people, in order that everyone could become conversant with them. The very best way to do this is to have them taught in our public, as well as private, schools, and I hope that you will encourage the effort. You, as physicians, will be consulted in regard to these matters. You will have the care of those who cannot care for themselves. The responsibility is no idle one, and you should look well to the charge. Taking art to be the application of knowledge, or science, we believe that much disease could be prevented by the application of plain, common-sense rules, and yet this knowledge must be imparted in such a manner that even the illiterate can understand. I hope that you will practice this art. Let us for a moment consider the third factor or promotor of health, viz.: food. The nature and destination of food is well worthy your attention. The ultimate source of the whole vital power of the organization depends more or less upon the supply. There is no one thing so much abused as the taking of food. One eminent physiologist has said that more people are killed by over-eating than by overdrinking, alluding to alcohol, etc. The appetite is the guide, according to physiological principles, of the supply, but its indications are often misinterpreted. "To eat when we are hungry is an evidently natural disposition; but to eat as long as we are hungry would not always be prudent." And yet you will notice a violation of this simple physiological principle in your practice every day, the effect of which is to produce much physical distress. The diet in health and disease is of absolute importance. A proper kind of diet is necessary to good health, and the return to health would be slow, indeed, unless attention was given to the kind and quantity of food. To the effect of diet many virtues have been attributed, perspicuity of thought, etc., being, it is said, brought about by living on light aliments. Bayes said: "For a sonnet to Amanda and the like, stewed prunes only" might be sufficient; but for a "grand design," nothing

less than a more formal and formidable dose. You know, too, that the humor is often under the control of the diet, for that man is apt to be in good humor whose stomach is "with good Capon lined."

Physicians sometimes fall into error in supposing that their only duty is to treat the physical signs of disease, forgetting that they are frequently but the expressions of mental impression. If the case is properly traced the effect may be overcome without, it may be, the giving of a single dose of medicine. And yet I beg of you not to fall into error here. You will have in your midst sects or what not, claiming that the administration of medicine is not only useless, but harmful under all conditions and circumstances. Such as these have hedged themselves about with strange, yet enticing, appellations—Christian Science, Osteopaths, etc. An eminent Divine once said of the first named: "I do not believe in them, because they are not Christian, and I am certain that no science is connected with their actions." Of the second named, no one having a pretext to medical knowledge can for a moment countenance them. Medical men have from all time recognized that the power of suggestion has a potent influence upon the sick of a certain class. It is to this principle that some success is attributable to these so-called scientists. They are absolutely ignorant of all pathological demonstrations, and hence fall into all manner of mistakes: mistakes, too, that may mean actual criminal neglect of the sick. Beware of all such.

We are living in a progressive age; every trade, vocation, and profession is being pushed for all it is worth. In the hurry and worry of such a life men do not stop to think of the danger they are in. Herbert Spencer said, after making a tour of this country: "Everywhere I have been struck with the number of faces which told in strong lines of the burdens that had been borne. I have been struck, too, with the large proportion of gray-haired men, and inquiries have brought out the fact that with you the hair commonly begins to turn some ten years earlier than with us. Moreover, in every circle I have met men who had themselves suffered from nervous collapses due to a stress of business, or named friends who killed themselves by overwork, or had wasted long periods in endeavors to recover health. I do but echo the opinion of all observing persons that immense injury is being done by this high-pressure life—the physique is being undermined." These observations of the distinguished English philosopher should receive your careful attention, for they will serve you in the treatment of disease. "Woe to the easy-going," says Carlyle; yet we know that the easy-going outlive the class of which we have spoken. The mind is no exception to the organic law that use causes decay. It is easy for you to understand this, when you remember the enormous supply of blood that the brain receives—as much as one-fifth of the whole arterial stream, and yet its weight does not exceed one-fortieth part of the entire body. Is it any wonder, then, that its substance is consumed by every thought, by every action of the will, by every sound that is heard, by every odor that is smelled, by every sensation of pleas-

ure or of pain, and that each instant witnesses the decay of some portion of its mass? It is an established fact that during the activity of the brain the formation of new substance does not go on as rapidly as the decay of the old. Your intercourse with businessmen will teach you that many diseased conditions are brought about by constant mental activity and worry without the physical labor to hold it in check. These physical influences are of as much importance in the production of disease as anything else, and they suggest their own remedy.

A physician never made a greater mistake than to suppose that every patient to whom he may be called needs medicine. I beg of you not to fall into any such error. It will often be a most difficult task to prevent the disposition in your patients to be drugged, for we are peculiarly a medicine-taking people. How well do I remember a consultation that I once had with one of the most distinguished physicians—now dead—that Louisville ever had. We were called together to the bed-side of a sick young lady, his patient. When we were bidding her good-bye she said to him: "Doctor, you haven't left me a prescription." He replied, with a gentle smile: "Oh, I will send it to you." On our next visit, as soon as he entered the sick-chamber, he said: "And how did you like my prescription?" She replied: "Why, I think Mr. Pickwick perfectly charming." Upon another occasion I was called to the country in consultation with a good, old-fashioned country-doctor. As we rode together along the road on a bright June day he dismounted from his horse and plucked a wild flower. When we arrived at the house I found the patient to be a little girl. The good doctor presented her with the wild flower, and the sweet, sad smile of the child betokened that it had done more for her than drugs would have done.

The application of physiological principles is left to you. They begin with the infant and end only in death. While parents are striving to give their children educational advantages, you must insist that education and work should go together. Emerson said: "We are a student of words; we are shut up in schools and colleges for ten or fifteen years and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing. We cannot use our hands, or our legs, or our eyes, or our arms." The truth of this statement can be verified by noticing the curriculum of many of our fashionable boarding-schools. What we need to make *men* is a combination of mental and physical labor. Manual-training schools should be encouraged everywhere. If we had more of them we would have less mental, spinal, and nervous diseases. Your observation as physicians should extend from public buildings to private homes, from the kitchen to the garret.

Good cooking promotes good health, and the so-called conveniences which you will find often promote *ill* health. The habits of your patients should be carefully noted; overwork, mental strain, neglect of exercise, intemperance, irregularity in eating and sleeping, etc., are all great factors in the production of disease. By the avoidance of them "health could be made con-

tagious, indeed." In these latter days, when new remedies are poured in upon us so abundantly, we are too apt to succumb to the machinations of the gentlemanly agent and try them all. Avoid giving medicine when it is not necessary and, when necessary, give it in as palatable a form as possible. These nauseating drugs are disgusting.

One step toward success in practice is to get the confidence of your patient. There are many ways of securing this. Knowledge should be the first requisite of the doctor, but you will be surprised to see many competent physicians barely making a living at the practice, while men of less learning are busily engaged. If you are rough and uncouth in your manner it will, and should, detract from your success. Gentleness and kindness should always be possessed by the physician.

Study the disposition of your patient. A mind oppressed with care, melancholy, depressed spirits, a forlorn hope, misfortune, these constitute a disease which often kills. "Weary of life and tired of buttoning and unbuttoning" is what a captain in Her Majesty's service wrote in explanation of his suicide. You will find many who are tired of "buttoning and unbuttoning." Hope inspires and despair kills. It is often true that if the mind is disordered we may look for the seat of disorder in some corporeal derangement. Beside the intimate relation of mind and body, and its causation of disease of one on the other through sympathy, it has been claimed that the science of morals and medicine are intimately connected. Descartes conjectured that as the mind seems so dependent on the disposition of the bodily organs, if any means can be found to render men wiser and more ingenious than they have hitherto been, such a method might be sought from the assistance of medicine. And it was Plato who ascribed the bad disposition of men to the evil disposition of the body, as well as to a bad education. Isaac Disraeli advocated that there were unquestionable constitutional moral disorders that could be relieved by medicine; that men who might easily have been cured by physical means had been hung for crimes. Do you not see a way through medicine of correcting the evil dispositions of men? If so there are many good women that will rise and call you blessed. Many devoted wives—who are subjected to misery because of sour, fretful, and ugly dispositions of their husbands—will be rejoiced to know that a little blood-letting or cold bath will be the means of substituting amiability for fretfulness, gentleness for harshness, and a smile for an oath. Give the matter full investigation, gentlemen.

It is a fact known and recognized by physicians that some forms of disease may be conquered by the will. During the Grecian revolution in 1821, it is recorded that Edward Trelawney survived a load of buckshot because he felt that "he had no right to die." It is safe to say that Mr. Trelawney did not suffer from perforation of his intestine. Some of us have known persons to die on the very day that they had so *willed*. Good humor, too, has much to do in supporting vitality. If a mortality-table could be so arranged, I believe it would show that those persons of a morose, sour disposition do not live up to the ex-

pectancy of life. Perhaps it is best for the world that they die young. Longevity is the criterion of happiness, and Ludwig Borne says: "To be happy is one of the cardinal virtues." To apply these principles, and I am through: I have not spoken during my remarks of the adminis-

tration of a single dose of medicine, and yet I have mentioned a large class of disease or diseases. I would not have you suppose that I mean to disregard the use of medicines. I have tried simply to show you that there are valuable adjuvants that are too often neglected. To show you that there is much art in the management of the sick and in controlling disease has been my purpose; that there are many things you can prescribe in lieu of medicine, and which, moreover, will meet the indication as well. Prescribe a poem, a fairy-tale, a well-written editorial, a walk, a ride, a romp, a laugh. It is within the memory of the present generation, says a writer, with what indignation the world heard the official statement that there were children working in the mines of England who had never seen a flower. There are many sick children in America who never see a flower: prescribe a flower. At the request of the chief medical officer of the military hospitals of Paris a regimental band has been detailed to play at each one of the three, one day in the week for an hour. It is believed that the effect of the music will be to hasten convalescence of the sick soldiers.

"Perhaps the breath of music
May prove more eloquent than my
poor words:
It is the *medicine* of the breaking
heart."

Prescribe a song or a piece of music.

To-day as you go out into the world to practice your profession I am sure that the thought which is uppermost in your minds is: "Will I succeed?" Succeed in what? In making a reputation, in securing a practice, in supporting your families. I hope that you will succeed in all three of these but let me assure you that you will find it a hard task, indeed. Remember the statement of Socrates: "That he who has the least wants is nearest to the gods." If you ask "Are the professions full?" I would answer "Yes; upper stories and all." You will find just as honest and capable men in the practice as you are. Every town and city between here and the Pacific slope has its quota of them. Any place that has not would be a poor place for you to locate. Select none such. Go into a field where there is good, honest, competition, and meet foemen worthy of your steel. Your fate is in your own hands, and your faculty has pronounced you competent. Polycrates held that a plucky man could bias the stars. Bias the stars, then! You need expect but little help from the profession, and the people are more inclined to help those who need no help, and Heaven only helps the man who helps himself. Good day, gentlemen.

¹ Delivered at the Academy of Music, May 20, 1899.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

BROAD AND LOCUST STS.

Annual Commencement

of the

Medico-Chirurgical College

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899

12 O'CLOCK, NOON

MEMBER

1899



MEMBER
MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION
OF
S. KENTUCKY
GLASGOW, KY.

THE EXPECTORATION NUISANCE.

The Woman's Club is doing a good work in pushing an ordinance against expectoration in street cars and public buildings. It is a work as much for the advantage of one sex as for the other, and is demanded no less from the standpoint of decency than from that of hygiene.

The President of the State Board of Health, in approving the ordinance, writes:

"Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23, 1897.—To the President of the Woman's Club: In answer to your question, 'whether the State Board of Health would indorse an ordinance to prevent the spitting nuisance in public places, such as street cars, school houses, theaters, etc.,' permit me to reply, that the board will most faithfully and thankfully indorse such a measure.

"You will permit me, as a health officer, to offer a few suggestions to your very worthy club. If you expect to reform the male part of the population of this city, in so far as the general habit of spitting when and where they please, simply to bring about a clean condition of affairs, you will have a herculean task to perform. The men would simply deem this effort of yours an infringement on their rights as citizens. It should, therefore, be made known to the general public, including the Council, that this ordinance is asked more from a hygienic standpoint, or, in other words, as a health measure. It is now an established fact with the medical profession that tuberculosis, commonly called consumption, is a contagious disease. That it is well recognized that the most common way in which the disease is contracted is in breathing the particles of the dried sputum, in close vehicles, such as railroad trains, street cars, etc., or in ill-ventilated public houses, such as churches, theaters and the school room. In other words, the effort of your club should be in this matter to teach the gen-

eral public the great fear of disease which is the direct result of expectoration in such places as I have named. Surely a parent would not intentionally send a child into the room of a small-pox patient, nor into a place where consumption could be caught, if they were aware of such fact. It is clearly demonstrable that the death rate from this dreadful disease has been greatly lessened since the cause of it has been known. The masses, however, are not yet educated in this well-known fact, and it will be your pleasant duty to help educate them. A number of cities in the Union have already passed a similar ordinance, and I am sure that when it is presented in this light to the Council and the Honorable Mayor, it will be indorsed by them. Speaking for the Board of Health, I will conclude by saying that you have our hearty sympathy in this matter, and I desire as its President to thank the Woman's Club for their effort in this line.

"JOSEPH M. MATHEWS,
President State Board of Health."

The Courier-Journal can not bring itself to agree entirely with Dr. Mathews that this reform can be secured alone on the grounds of health. We think many, if not the majority of men, are strongly opposed to the disgusting habit of spitting in public places on account of its filthiness, and that they will gladly co-operate with the Woman's Club in restraining it by law. The Courier-Journal believes in getting along with as little legislation as possible, but the man who makes a practice of expectorating where it will offend and endanger others can be reached by nothing short of legislation.

We have legislated the four-legged hogs off our streets; let us try the virtues of legislation on the two-legged hogs.



Sent to Foreign Nations.

The
American Medical Association
cordially invites

to attend its next annual meeting

to be held in the city of

Columbus, Ohio,

June the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth,

eighteen hundred and ninety-nine,

under the presidency of

Prof. Joseph M. Matthews, L.L.D.

of

Louisville, Kentucky.

Charles A. L. Reed,

Chairman of the Committee

on Foreign Invitations.

DR. MATTHEWS IN DENVER AGAIN

The President of the American Medical Association Revisits the State.

Dr. J. M. Matthews, the newly elected president of the American Medical Association, returned Saturday from Omaha, where he delivered an address before the State Medical Society of Nebraska, Wednesday evening last. Yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife, he left for Glenwood Springs, where he will remain for one week, and thence proceed to the Pacific coast for a summer vacation. The president and his party are enthusiastic and profuse in their praise of Denver as a magnificent city and in what they have observed of the scenery and climatic advantages of Colorado.

Dr. Matthews was born in the town of New Castle, Ky., and at an early age made his impression as a physician and surgeon. For many years he struggled against the disadvantages of poverty, but it was predicted of him that he would eventually arise to the head of his profession. He is unpretentious in manner, a fine looking and lovable man. For many years he has held the chair of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He was elected the first vice president of the American Medical Association last year, and his election as president in 1898 was by unanimous consent. Among other honors which have been thrust upon him, Dr. Matthews is the president of the Kentucky State Medical Society; also president of the Kentucky State Board of Health; the Pennsylvania University lately conferred upon him the title of L.L.D.; he is a fellow of the Maine Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the New York Medical Society. Besides his rise in the profession, Dr. Matthews has not only surrounded himself by multitudes of friends, but has added wealth to his honors.

HEALTH BOARD

Annual Session At the Galt House Yesterday.

President Mathews Reviews the Year.

THE SMALL-POX SCARE

Action Toward Securing a State Bacteriologist.

DR. W. H. CALDWELL'S CASE

The annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Galt House. Those present were Drs. J. M. Matthews, Louisville; William Bailey, Louisville; George Reeler, Clinton; J. O. McKee-

nolds, Lakton; Arch Dixon, Henderson, and J. W. McCormack, Bowling Green. The only absentee was Dr. J. A. Lucey, of Frankfort. Besides the afternoon session a special session was held at night to hear arguments regarding the granting of a certificate to W. H. Caldwell, a practicing physician of Fayette county.

In his annual address President Mathews called attention to the fact that to his knowledge no charlatan or quack physician is now practicing in Kentucky. This is due to the efforts of the State Board of Health. He regretted that no ordinance exists in Louisville making it necessary for all houses containing diphtheria to be placarded. He stated that the general health of the city was good, and much of it was owing to the efficient administration of Dr. White, as Health Officer of Louisville. He complimented Dr. White very highly.

"I believe with the exception of two counties," he said, "we have an efficient local board in every county in the State. They have met with many obstacles, and oftentimes with threats, but in each and every instance they have stood their ground and won the fight. It might not be amiss to say in this connection that we have made an earnest effort to have organized, in every county possible, a working medical society. We have believed that this would do much to cement the profession, and to accomplish great good in doing effective work.

"A matter of great concern and one for which I hope to enlist your very favorable consideration and support is the establishment of a department of public health by the Government, and the appointment of a Secretary to the same, as a member of the Cabinet. The President in his last message to Congress earnestly supports such a measure, and to him the whole medical profession should be greatly obliged. In no way could such great good be done for the public health of the nation as by the adoption of such a measure. Surely it is just as important for the nation to look after the health of its citizens as to have a Department of Agriculture, or carry the mails."

"A bill was lately introduced into the Legislature of Iowa providing that every manufacturer of a patent medicine sold in that State shall have printed on the bottle, package or wrapper a correct statement of the ingredients in the medicine, under penalty for violation of a fine of \$100 for each offense, or six months in the penitentiary. When it is remembered that the public health is greatly endangered by such traffic it behooves this board to use its efforts to have a similar law passed in this State. I would respectfully call your attention to a matter, for investigation at least, that would seem to be a menace not only to health, but the life of a class that can not help themselves. I allude to the practice of some life insurance companies of insuring children of tender age. It can be readily seen that, although the companies have only the best of motives in issuing such policies, advantage could be taken by unscrupulous and heartless individuals, and for the sake of gain, commit a murder. In conclusion I would say that the epidemic of small-pox, which has gained a foothold in several counties of the State, is well under control, thanks to the local boards of health, and that no alarm need be felt concerning it. In this city prompt work is done with each new case, the number being few, and great credit is due his Honor the Mayor and the Health Officer for their prompt action."

After President Mathews had concluded his address, Secretary McCormack read his report for the year. Dr. McCormack's report was teeming with interesting statistics. He called attention to the fact that the average sick and death rates have been very low for the past year. The work of the Secretary's department has been very heavy and the appropriation scarcely sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the growing amount of work.

Phuro day - June 9 - 1898.

THE DAILY NEWS: DENVER, COL

SUPPLIED WITH FANS AND OVERCOATS

Paradoxical Situation That Provoked the Keen Satire of Delegates to the American Medical Association.

New York State Medical Society, Still Under a Ban, Refused Admission, and Columbus, Ohio, Selected for the Next Place of Meeting.

President—Joseph McDowell Mathews of Louisville, Ky.
 First Vice President—W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, Pa.
 Second Vice President—J. W. Graham of Denver, Colo.
 Third Vice President—H. A. West of Galveston, Texas.
 Fourth Vice President—J. E. Minney of Topeka, Kan.
 Secretary—William B. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Pa.
 Treasurer—Henry P. Newman of Chicago, Ill.
 Members of the Board of Trustees—Alonzo Garcelon of Maine, I. N. Love of St. Louis, Mo.; H. L. E. Johnson of Washington, D. C.; X. C. Chappel of Boston.
 Next place of meeting, Columbus, Ohio.

The nominating committee met at noon yesterday and named the foregoing as its choice. The association invariably concurs in the report of the nominating committee, and these officers will be elected to-day. Members of the different sections elected officers at their meeting yesterday as follows:

Presidents.	Sections.	Secretaries.
Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago.	STATE MEDICINE.	W. P. Munn, Denver.
George V. I. Brown, Milwaukee.	Stomatology.	Eugene S. Talbot, Chicago.
W. T. Corlett, Cleveland.	Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery.	J. M. Blaine, Denver.
Henry E. Tuley, Louisville.	Diseases of Children.	J. L. Booker, St. Louis.
W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.	Surgery and Anatomy.	M. L. Harris, Chicago.
J. Weir, Jr., Owensboro, Ky.	Physiology and Dietetics.	Lee Palls, Leadville.
A. H. Cordier, Kansas City.	Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.	W. D. Haggard, Jr., Nashville.
Frank Billings, Chicago.	Practice of Medicine.	Carroll A. Edson, Denver.
Casey A. Wood, Chicago.	Ophthalmology.	A. H. Williams, Boston.
T. H. Stuckey, Louisville.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Jurisprudence.	Leon L. Solomon, Louisville.
B. A. Randall, Philadelphia.	Laryngology and Otology.	Emanuel Meyer, New York.



DR. JOSEPH M'DOWELL MATHIEWS OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Nominated for President.

Dr. Mathews graduated from the University of Louisville in 1857. Was later professor of surgery and diseases of the rectum at the Kentucky School of Medicine; president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; member Kentucky State Medical Society, and is the editor and proprietor of Mathews' Medical Quarterly, a publication of much prominence among the profession.

A HENRY COUNTY MAN'S SUCCESS.

There are quite a number of men who have gone from Henry county to Louisville who have made a success there, but there is one gentleman in that city who is a Henry county boy, native to the manor born, who began life in that city under painful circumstances and without a dollar who has been pre-eminently successful. When he located there he resolved that if such a thing was possible he would go to the topmost round of the ladder. If Dr. Joseph M. Mathews has not attained the top round it would be difficult to point to it. A few weeks since he reveled in the distinction, after having served as president of the State Medical Association, of being president of the Southern Medical Association when he was elected president of the National Medical Association, the largest body of educated and accomplished medical men in the world, having a membership of more than ten thousand. This body of learned scientific men did for Dr. Mathews that which had never been done for any man before, viz., it elected him by acclamation. Moreover, he is the only man ever elected to that august position under 65 years of age. Thus his compeers have admitted his eminent ability. Thus his medical confreres have crowned him with honors unprecedented for a man of his age. Thus they recognize his ability as a practitioner and thus they say to the world that they recognize his medical text books as surpassing in value literary fitness and power all other books written along the line that he has seen fit to discuss. Wherever medical science predominates, wherever culture flourishes his works are accepted as scientifically correct and logically stated.

WILL REACH 2,500

BIG ATTENDANCE AT THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

Columbus, O., June 7.—The attendance at the American Medical Association was largely increased to-day by delegates who had arrived during the night, and it was quite likely that the estimate of twenty-five hundred will be reached in the total attendance.

Added interest was given to the general session to-day by the announcement that Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A., would be present and make an informal address on the hospitals and hospitalships of the Spanish-American war.

MEDICOS

LEAVING FOR THEIR HOMES.

Government Asked To Pay Expenses of Delegates To Brussels Congress.

DR. H. E. TULEY HONORED.

Columbus, O., June 9.—The final session of the American Medical Association was held to-day and the members are already leaving in large numbers for their respective homes. The United States Government was asked by resolution to pay the expenses of the delegates to the International Medical Congress at Brussels.

The new Executive Committee was announced as follows:

Chairman, Dr. W. J. Hardeman; Vice Chairman, Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Executive Council, Dr. J. H. Musser, Philadelphia; Dr. H. E. Tuley, Louisville.

President Mathews announced the following appointments of delegates:

British Medical Association, at Portsmouth, England—Drs. George L. Cole and H. G. Brainerd, Los Angeles; Dr. Osborn, St. Helena.

International Medical Congress at Brussels—Drs. Frederick Peterson and C. H. Hughes, Missouri; E. R. Campbell, Vermont; A. P. Clarke and H. O. Morsy, Massachusetts; J. Carden Cooper, Pennsylvania; L. H. Montgomery, Illinois; Fred H. Wiggin, New York; A. L. Jones and Dr. Lowery, Nebraska; J. T. Jenkins, Michigan; and U. R. Coleman, Ohio.

Although it was anticipated that the final session would be rather lively it proved to be decidedly tame.

CLOSING WORK.

Dr. Mathews Names Committees and the Physicians Adjourn.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—The final session of the American Medical Association was held today, and the members are already leaving in large numbers for their respective homes. The sessions have been most successful, and the delegates expressed themselves generally as being highly pleased. The time today was occupied with finishing up matters of business, which had been brought up in previous sessions or in committees. The United States government was asked by resolution to pay the expenses of the delegates to the International Medical Congress at Brussels.

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SANITARY

Lessons of War Discussed
By Sternberg.

AN INTERESTING SESSION

OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT COLUMBUS.

A NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

Columbus, O., June 8.—This was the big day of the American Medical Association Convention. The Grand Opera-house was fairly packed with physicians. The interest to-day centered largely in the presence of Surgeon General Sternberg, of the United States Army. The subject of his address was "Sanitary Lessons of the War."

The business of the day was full of interest and considerable feeling was developed. The nominating committee made their report, which was adopted after the name of Dr. Walter Wyman, of the Hospital Marine Corps, was added to the Judiciary Council. The officers as elected follow:

President, Dr. W. W. Keene, Philadelphia; First Vice President, Dr. C. A. Wheaton, St. Paul; Second Vice President, Dr. E. D. Ferguson, New York city; Third Vice President, Dr. G. M. Allen, Liberty, Mo.; Fourth Vice President, Dr. W. D. Middleton, Davenport, Iowa; Secretary, Dr. G. H. Simmons, Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. H. G. Newman, Chicago; Assistant Secretary, Dr. J. A. Jay, Atlantic City, N. J.; Librarian, Dr. G. W. Webster, Chicago; chairman Committee of Arrangements, Dr. Philip Marvel, Atlantic City, N. J.; Judiciary Council, Dr. J. E. Griffith, Kansas City; Dr. J. E. Cook, Cleveland; Dr. J. H. Baillache, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. B. Lewis, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. J. W. Irwin, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. F. H. Wiggin, New York; Dr. Walter Wyman, Hospital Marine Corps.

Atlantic City, N. J., was chosen as the place of the next meeting. The report of the Board of Trustees was the one over which the discussion occurred. In urging that the editor of the official journal be made secretary of the association, it was stated that delay had occurred on the part of the present secretary in transmitting the minutes of the meetings and inaccuracies were said to be only too frequent. Secretary W. B. Atkinson claimed a question of personal privilege and denounced the statements regarding his work as false, but, in the face of this, debate was cut off by the adoption of the report. The financial report of the trustees showed total receipts of \$82,331; expenditures, \$62,662, leaving a cash balance of \$19,669.

DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS

Elected President of a New Medical Society At Columbus.

Columbus, O., June 8.—A new National Medical Association, to be known as the American Proctological Society, has been organized here. The society is formed for the study of the diseases of the lower intestines, and its membership is composed of prominent specialists of the leading cities in the United States.

The membership will be limited. These officers were elected:

President, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky., the retiring President of the American Medical Association; Vice President, Dr. James P. Tuttle, New York city; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. William M. Beach, Pittsburg; Board of Counselors, Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. A. Bennett Cooke, Nashville, Tenn., and J. B. Pennington, Chicago.

The next annual meeting of the society will be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1900.

FORMED

NEW MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
WITH DR. J. M. MATHEWS
AS PRESIDENT.

TO STUDY SPECIAL DISEASES.

Drs. Solomon, Rodman, Stucky
and Irwin Also Honored at
Columbus, O.

WORK OF NATIONAL MEETING.

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Vice President—Dr. James P. Tuttle, New York city.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. Wm. M. Beach, Pittsburg.

Board of Counselors—Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Baltimore; Dr. A. Bennett Cooke, Nashville, Tenn., and J. B. Pennington, Chicago.

An X-ray exhibition of the methods of examining the large intestines was given by Dr. Pennington, of Chicago. The exhibition was an entirely new feature, never before demonstrated, the principal feature of which was the use of a solution of bismuth into the stomach and intestines, which make these organs plainly visible and show their outlines.

The work was made possible by the recently invented mica plate static machine.

The next annual meeting of the society will be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1900.

The next annual session of the National Medical Association will be held at Atlantic City, N. J. The hot weather of the last few days had much to do with the decision to take the convention to a seaside resort, and Chattanooga and Nashville, the other cities in the race, barely received mention.

The officers of the National Association as chosen by the Nominating Committee last night, which is equivalent to an election, are as follows:

President, Dr. W. M. Keene, Philadelphia; First Vice President, Dr. C. A. Wheaton, St. Paul; Second, Dr. E. D. Ferguson, New York; Third, Dr. G. M. Allen, Liberty, Mo.; Fourth, Dr. W. E. D. Middleton, Davenport, Iowa; Secretary, Dr. G. H. Simmons, Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. H. G. Newman, Chicago; Assistant Secretary, Dr. J. A. Jay, Atlantic City, N. J.; Librarian, Dr. G. W. Webster, Chicago; Committee on Arrangement of Program, Dr. Philip Marvel, Atlantic City; Trustee of the Association Journal, Dr. E. E. Montgomery, Philadelphia; Dr. H. E. L. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. A. L. Reed, Cincinnati; Judicial Council, Dr. J. E. D. Griffith, Kansas City; Dr. J. E. Cook, Cleveland; Dr. J. H. Baillache, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. B. L. Lewis, Topeka; Dr. J. W. Irwin, Louisville; Dr. F. H. Wiggin, New York.

The addresses at the next convention will be as follows:

"On General Practice," Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, Nashville; "On Surgery," Dr. W. L. Rodman, Philadelphia; "On State Medicine," Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor. The Executive Committee will be Dr. Reginald Sasse, New York; Dr. W. L. Rodman, Louisville; Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester.

The sections election of officers was as follows:

Surgery and Anatomy—Chairman, Dr. H. O. Walker, Detroit; Secretary, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, New York.

Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Therapeutics—Chairman, Dr. Leon L. Solomon, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary, J. W. Wainwright, New York; Executive Committee, T. H. Stucky, Louisville; J. V. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; and Warren V. Hill, Milwaukee.

Stematology—Chairman, Dr. M. A. Fletcher, Cincinnati; Secretary, Dr. Eugene Talbot, Chicago; Executive Committee, Dr. G. D. I. Brown, Milwaukee; and Dr. A. E. Baldwin, Chicago.

Diseases of Children—Chairman, Dr. Edwin Rosenthal, Philadelphia; Secretary, Dr. Louis Fischer, New York.

Physiology and Dietetics—Chairman, Dr. Elmar Lee, New York; Secretary, Dr. R. Harvey Cook, Oxford, Ohio.

Practice of Medicine—Chairman, George Dock, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary, T. B. Fletcher, Baltimore, Md.

Laryngology—Chairman, Dr. C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Stuckey, Lexington, Ky.

Ophthalmology—Chairman, Dr. H. V. Wierdeman, Milwaukee; Secretary, Dr. C. F. Clark, Columbus.

OFF FOR COLUMBUS

Louisville Physicians Attend the
American Medical Association.

A large delegation of Louisville doctors left today for Columbus to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets in that city from June 6 to 9. The association is divided into twelve sections, each presided over by a chairman, with a President over the entire body. Dr. J. M. Mathews, of this city, is at present President of the entire association, which is one of the most distinguished honors a physician can win. Dr. Mathews left Saturday.

Dr. Thomas Hunt Stucky is chairman of the section on materia medica and therapeutics, and Dr. Leon L. Solomon is Secretary. Dr. Henry E. Tuley will preside over the section on physiology and dietetics.

Louisville has had three Presidents of the association, Dr. Henry Miller and Dr.



DR. J. M. MATHEWS,

Of Louisville, President of the American Medical Association.

David W. Yandell, both deceased, and Dr. Mathews, who has also served as Vice-President, and as member of the Board of Trustees of the Journal.

Dr. J. W. McCormack, of Bowling Green, passed through the city yesterday en route to Columbus. He is to take part in a gathering of physicians, preliminary to the regular session of the association. He was accompanied by Drs. W. H. Wathen and J. W. Irwin, of this city.

MORE HONORS

FOR DR. J. M. MATHEWS.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
AMERICAN PROCTOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

Interesting X-Ray Exhibition At the
Meeting in Columbus.

Columbus, O., June 8.—A new National Medical Association, to be known as the American Proctological Society, has been organized here. The society is formed for the study of the diseases of the lower intestines, and its membership is composed of prominent specialists of the leading cities in the United States.

The membership will be limited. These officers were elected:

President, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky., the retiring President of the American Medical Association; Vice President, Dr. James P. Tuttle, New York city; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. William M. Beach, Pittsburg; Board of Counselors, Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. A. Bennett Cooke, Nashville, Tenn., and J. B. Pennington, Chicago.

An X-ray exhibition of the methods of examining the large intestines was given by Dr. Pennington, of Chicago. The exhibition was an entirely new feature, never before demonstrated, the principal feature of which was the use of a solution of bismuth into the stomach and intestines, which make these organs plainly visible and show their outlines.

The work was made possible by the recently invented mica plate static machine.

The next annual meeting of the society will be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1900.

BIG MEETING

OF MEDICAL MEN.

CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS
CALLED TO ORDER BY DR.
MATHEWS, OF LOUISVILLE.

Total Attendance, It Is Expected,
Will Reach 2,500.

Columbus, O., June 6.—There were upward of one thousand strangers in Columbus this morning here to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, and more are arriving by every train. Doctors from all parts of the United States are present and it is expected that the total attendance will reach in the neighborhood of 2,500 persons.

The first general session was called to order by the President, Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, in the Grand Opera House at 10 o'clock this morning. After an invocation by Rev. Washington Gladden, addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio, and Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Mayor of the city of Columbus.

NEXT MEETING AT COLUMBUS, O.

Denver June 1898

THE DOCTORS CHOOSE A CONVENTION CITY, NOMINATE AND ELECT OFFICERS. HAVE A GENUINE CONVENTION ROW AND BEGIN TO TALK OF HOME—DR. MATHEWS FOR PRESIDENT.

The first indefinite signs of the dissolution of the Denver convention of the American Medical Association showed in the surface this morning. The delegates have ceased talking of what is to be done and the conversation is now almost entirely of railroad tickets, excursions, the make-up of the list of officers for the ensuing year and of Denver and Colorado.

In the hotel lobbies this morning the doctors discussed the advantages and desirability of the various trips and excursions to be taken, and occasionally the word "home" was heard. Some of the physicians who had never been in the West before were making arrangements for a longer stay, and in a few instances delegates even spoke of locating in Denver. One of these said that he had never seen any city in which the members of the profession seemed to be getting along better, and that he intended to rent a home and bring his family to Denver, making it his permanent place of residence.

Some delegates, and they cannot be blamed, were inclined to be disappointed with the climate of Colorado, the weather of the week having been of a character that disgusted even the oldest resident of the state. Most of them, however, recognized the fact that the period had been an unusual one, and fully appreciated that under normal conditions the altitude and pure, rare atmosphere possess all the curative and healthful attributes claimed.

At the headquarters at the Gettysburg building the floor was early crowded with delegates who wished to inform themselves on the details regarding the excursions. Scores of physicians formed lines leading to the windows where ar-

On hand, of which \$5,000 goes to the investment fund. Dr. Goslin urged that all members of the association should devote their efforts to increase the membership and to make it, within the few years, reach 50,000.

Dr. Gibson of the Rush medical fund stated that the amount of money in his hands, instead of being but little over \$4,000, as it was when he arrived in Denver, now reached the handsome sum of nearly \$12,000. He has received special contributions on account as follows:

From Tennessee, \$130; Wisconsin, \$78; Ohio, \$38.25; California, \$110; Maine, \$100; Pennsylvania, \$186.

The report of the special committee, on the department of public health having been printed, was adopted with the amendment that the executive committee be empowered to use its discretion in regard to the appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of aiding in work of pushing legislation looking towards the establishment of a national health department.

The report of the nominating committee, which names the officers of the association, was then received as follows and accepted:

President—Joseph McDowell Mathews of Louisville, Ky.
First Vice President—W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Vice President—J. W. Graham of Denver, Colo.
Third Vice President—H. A. West of Galveston, Texas.
Fourth Vice President—J. E. Minney of Topeka, Kan.
Treasurer—Henry F. Newman of Chicago, Ill.



PRESIDENT J. M. MATHEWS.

rangements were made for the trips, and the number of persons interested in this feature was such that everyone had to patiently await his turn.

The outside features coupled with the section meetings had the effect of deterring the delegates from gathering early at the Broadway theater, and up until 10:30 there was hardly a corporal's guard present. As one physician expressed it, "There are not enough of us here to cure a bad cold." By 11 o'clock, however, the theater was well filled, and the representation was of sufficient size to have taken charge of a yellow fever epidemic.

Vice President Happel of Trenton, Tenn., at 11 o'clock called the meeting to order, following which Secretary Atkinson read the minutes of yesterday's session.

Dr. Goslin of Maine presented the report of the committee of trustees. The report congratulated the American Medical Association on its efforts to raise the standard of education in the profession and lauded its progress in various departments. The number of copies now printed by the American Medical Journal is, he stated, over 11,000.

This paper had at its outstart not a single piece of machinery, but now owns one of the finest printing plants in the country.

The report of the association generally showed a balance of over \$14,000

Librarian—G. W. Webster of Illinois.
Trustees—Alonzo Garsden, Maine; T. J. Happel, Tennessee; I. N. Love, Missouri. To fill vacancy, H. L. E. Johnson, District of Columbia.

Members of Judiciary Council—S. S. Bailey, Iowa; D. E. Brower, Illinois; N. S. Davis, Illinois; H. D. Didain, New York; D. Mason, Washington; F. T. Rogers, Rhode Island; M. B. Ward, Missouri. To fill vacancy, W. S. Jones, New Jersey.

General Addresses—Medicine, J. C. Wilson, Pennsylvania; surgery, Floyd McCrea, Georgia; D. R. Brown, Illinois.

A motion received from the board of trustees hereby recommends that hereafter the local committee shall provide free of expense to the association, first, a hall for general session; second, halls for sections; third, rooms for committees; fourth, rooms for postoffices and registration. The committee shall have the proceeds of the exhibition hall and that hereafter this arrangement be agreed to by the representatives of the local committee before agreeing to a place of meeting.

Next place of meeting, Columbus, Ohio, June 7, 8, and 9, 1899.

Chairman of committee of arrangements, Sterling Love, Columbus, O.; assistant chairman, E. W. Woodruff, Columbus, O.

The old question of admitting the New York State Medical Association, which brought up such a fight yesterday, was again brought into the con-

front. That branch refused to take any motion in regard to the matter, and Dr. H. H. of Philadelphia had the motion presented quarterly before the board, moving that a vote on the matter be taken. He maintained that there was but one body of American physicians and that all should be united. A long and heated controversy followed. Dr. Scott and Ferguson of N. Y. York both opposing the admitting of the society. Dr. Munn of Colorado also fought the motion and was loudly applauded. When he severely attacked the New York State society, however, some one hissed, and this Dr. Munn said came either from "a goose or a snake." This has been said before.

Delegates were jumping up all over the hall to discuss the question, but Dr. Bishop of Pennsylvania, made a point of order that the resolution of Dr. Hare if adopted, would override the constitution of the society and for that reason it should not be considered.

Chairman Happel brought about a vote on this point and the result was that the convention voted against further discussion. This ended the controversy, which was the warmest of the entire week.

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SECTIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Denver Draws Its Share of the Official Prizes.

The various sections of the American Medical Association have elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

State Medicine—Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago, president; W. P. Munn, Denver, secretary.

Stomatology—George V. L. Brown, Milwaukee, president; Eugene S. Talbot, Chicago, secretary.

Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery—W. T. Corlett, Cleveland, president; J. M. Blaine, Denver, secretary.

Diseases of Children—Henry E. Tooley, Louisville, president; J. L. Booker, St. Louis, secretary.

Surgery and Anatomy—W. J. Mayr, Rochester, Minn., president; M. L. Harris, Chicago, secretary.

Physiology and Dietetics—J. Web, Jr., Owenboro, Ky., president; Lee Palin, Leadville, secretary.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women—A. H. Cordier, Kansas City, president; W. D. Haggard, Jr., Nashville, secretary.

Practice of Medicine—Frank Billings, Chicago, president; Carroll A. Edson, Denver, secretary.

Ophthalmology—Carey A. Wood, Chicago, president; A. H. Williams, Boston, secretary.

Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Jurisprudence—T. H. Stuckey, Louisville, president; Leon L. Solomon, Louisville, secretary.

Laryngology and Otolaryngology—B. A. Randall, Philadelphia, president; Emanuel Meyer, New York, secretary.

WISCONSIN FOR SILVER.

A Doctor From Warsaw Who Dabbles in Politics.

Dr. David La Count of Warsaw, Wis., has just arrived in the city for the purpose of attending the American Medical Association. This morning he said at the Windsor hotel, where he is stopping:

"I have been a member of the A. M. A. for over thirty years and am pleased to say that each year the great organization is on the increase in my native state. Warsaw is a city of 12,000 and is the largest lumber center in Wisconsin. I am pleased to say that the free silver spirit is increasing phenomenally in our state. Milwaukee gave McKinley a plurality of 6,000 and at the spring election she gave a majority of 5,000 to a mayor who favored free silver, against a Republican goldbug candidate. Madison and Warsaw also went Democratic.

"I attended the G. A. R. convention at St. Paul in September of 1896, and was amused at the enthusiasm of Colorado veterans. In the grand parade the New England states, without exception, cheered loudly for McKinley, and the middle states unanimously followed suit with the exception of an occasional scared voice that piped for Bryan, at the imminent risk of getting its owner's head broken. When the Colorado men appeared they were screaming and cheering for Bryan without one dissenting voice among them, and the spectators seemed to feel the contagion and responded with deafening cheers. I predict that Wisconsin will be as heartily in favor of silver as Colorado before the next election."

BISHOP CRANSTON'S SCHOOLMATE.

Dr. Quinn of Ohio Recalls His Early College Days.

Dr. A. T. Quinn of Wilmington, Ohio, surgeon for the B. & O. and C. & M. railways, is a guest at the Windsor.

"I was an old classmate of Bishop Earl Cranston at Ohio university. Although a great many years ago, he was one of the machinists of the

...that he was to be a great ... in his old age. In those days, we ... or give healthful college ... like the degenerate students of today, but we had just as good times. Southern Ohio will become a great tobacco region in time. Wilmington, located half way between Columbus and Cincinnati, is the center of the richest wheat country in the world."

Doctors at the Capitol.

Over three hundred persons, mostly delegates to the medical convention and their friends, visited the capitol building this morning. Mrs. Bancroft of Denver headed a party of ladies who visited the Cliff Dwellers' exhibits in the basement and heard a lecture on the subject by Curator Farrill.

BY DR. MATHEWS.

American Medical Association
Called to Order at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—There were upward of 1,000 strangers in Columbus this morning to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Medical Association and more are arriving by every train.

The first general session was called to order by the President, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky., in the Grand Opera-house at 10 o'clock this morning. After an invocation by the Rev. Washington Gladden, addresses of welcome were delivered by the Hon. Asa E. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio, and the Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Mayor of the city of Columbus.

The annual address of President Mathews contained many important suggestions and recommendations. The section of permanent headquarters was advised, all meetings of the association to be held in the same city. It was the President's opinion that Washington, D. C., offered the greatest advantages.

President Mathews called attention to the ravages of consumption, and urged that steps be taken to place the matter before Congress and secure needed legislation. Co-operation with the international movement for the prevention of disease was urged.

STERNBERG SPOKE

The Surgeon General Addresses the Physicians at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—This was the big day of the American Medical Association convention, delegates having arrived until the expectations of the local committee were far exceeded by the number of persons who were in attendance. The Grand Opera-house was fairly packed with physicians. The interest today centered largely in the presence of Surgeon General Sternberg, of the United States army. The fact that he was to make an address overshadowed all other considerations, and the delegates flocked to hear him. Gen. Sternberg was accorded the closest attention, and he was warmly applauded. The subject of his address was "Sanitary Lessons of the War."

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

By the Members of The National Medical Association.

DETROIT TO BE THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING—THE DECISION REACHED AFTER A SHARP DISCUSSION—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT TODAY'S SESSION—PAPERS READ.

The third day's session of the American Medical Association began bright and early this morning at Albough's Opera House. The audience today, as on each of the two preceding days, was very satisfactory in size, the attendance of delegates and members very nearly filling up the seats on the floor of the house, while the two galleries were left for the wives and daughters of the doctors, as well as the outsiders who are interested in the papers that are read and the regular business of the association.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

The program today for the general session included an address on general surgery by Joseph Matthews, M.D., of Louisville, Ky., the report of the trustees of the journal of the association, introduction of new resolutions for reference and action on resolutions previously introduced.

Among those who were seated upon the stage when President Wm. T. Briggs called the meeting to order was Rev. Dr. Bartlett, the pastor of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was the minister chosen to open the business of the day with devotional exercises.

His prayer was an earnest appeal to the Great Physician of all souls for His presence in the deliberations of this body assembled, for a blessing upon the organization, its officers and members.

Dr. J. C. Patterson, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, made the customary announcements of the program for the day and Secretary Atkinson read the report of the trustees of the journal.

REPORT ON THE JOURNAL.

That periodical now has a circulation of 5,300 copies. The editorial and publication expenses have amounted to \$23,373.97 and the receipts \$14,549.59. The sentiment of the present meeting was strongly in favor of the journal still remaining in Chicago, but Chairman Hooper's report asked that a permanent building be selected as a home for the journal as soon as the funds in the treasury will warrant the move. Dr. Wm. H. Wathen of Louisville, chairman of the committee on nominations, read the report of the committee, which practically amounted to an election, as only a few changes were made in the list of nominees. The nominations were as follows:

NOMINATIONS.

For president, Dr. H. O. Marcy of Boston, Mass.; first vice president, Dr. Willis P. King of Missouri; second vice president, Dr. Henry Palmer of Wisconsin; third vice president, Dr. E. E. B. Davis of Alabama; fourth vice president, Dr. W. E. Taylor of California; treasurer, Dr. Richard J. Duglison of Pennsylvania; secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson of Pennsylvania; librarian, Dr. Geo. W. Webster of Illinois; trustees, Dr. W. W. Dawson of Ohio, Dr. W. W. Potter of New York, Dr. J. H. Ranch of Illinois.

Judicial council: Dr. H. O. Walker of Michigan to fill vacancy; Dr. W. T. Bishop of Pennsylvania, Dr. James T. Hibbard of Indiana, Dr. Hunter McGuire of Virginia, Dr. Diddamer of New York, Dr. G. L. Porter of Connecticut, Dr. C. H. Hughes of Missouri, Dr. A. M. Owen of Indiana.

Place of meeting, 1892, Hot Springs, Ark. Time of meeting, first Tuesday in May. Chairman of committee of arrangements, Dr. J. M. Keller, Hot Springs, Ark. Address on general medicine, Dr. J. S. Cain of Tennessee; address on general surgery, Sur. Gen. John B. Hamilton of Washington, D. C.; address on state medicine, Dr. C. A. Lindsley of Connecticut.

COMMITTEE ON STATE MEDICINE.

Dr. J. Cochran of Alabama, C. B. Belt of New York, Dr. T. E. Murrell of Arkansas, Dr. Luke Robertson of California, Dr. T. H. Crothers of Connecticut, Dr. G. S. Beardsley, U. S. N., Dr. J. B. Logan of North Dakota, Dr. Robert G. Ellegood of Delaware, Dr. S. S. Adams of District of Columbia, Dr. R. J. Nunn of Georgia, Dr. J. P. Wall of Florida, Dr. Harold M. Meyer of Illinois, Dr. T. E. Hibbard of Indiana, Dr. Wright of Iowa, Dr. W. E. Schenck of Kansas, Dr. H. Horace Grant of Kentucky, Dr. A. J. Stone of Minnesota, Dr. W. F. Brakoy of Michigan, Dr. W. Johnson of Mississippi, Dr. Young H. Bond of Missouri, Dr. Thos. Wood of North Carolina, Dr. Alfred P. Carroll of New York, Dr. G. P. Conn of New Hampshire, Dr. Goldberth of Nebraska, Dr. H. Harvey Reed of Ohio, Dr. L. F. Flick of Pennsylvania, Dr. A. A. Moore of South Carolina, Dr. J. P. Walker of Tennessee, Dr. Springin of Texas, Dr. J. H. Hamilton of Vermont, Dr. A. F. Stifel of West Virginia, Dr. George Steele of Wisconsin, Dr. G. S. Beardsley, U. S. A.; Dr. Walter Wyman, U. S. marine hospital service; Dr. R. W. Martin of Virginia, Dr. J. R. Matas of Louisiana.

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY.

Dr. J. T. Surcouy of Alabama, Dr. Hndspeth of Arkansas, Dr. Am S. Potter of Massachusetts, Dr. W. K. Lindey of California, G. B. Sheppard of Connecticut, H. Caphart of North Dakota, S. P. Brush of Delaware, J. M. Toner of District of Columbia, C. R. Ogley of Florida, G. W. Bailey of Georgia, E. P. Cook of Illinois, Dr. J. L. Thompson of Indiana, Dr. Brown of Iowa, Dr. W. F. Marshall of Kansas, John G.

Brown of Kentucky, R. C. Levensauer of Maine, A. B. Anker of Minnesota, W. B. Alvord of Michigan, B. F. Ketzrel of Mississippi, J. D. Griffith of Missouri, N. Jacobson of New York, J. J. Berry of New Hampshire, S. S. Thorne of Ohio, Jacob Price of Pennsylvania, E. P. Porcher of South Carolina, F. M. Sim of Tennessee, W. H. Wilks of Texas, Edw. R. Camden of Vermont, Dr. Wilson of West Virginia, M. M. Knapp of Nebraska, H. P. Tavlille of Wisconsin, Jas. M. Flint, U.S.N., L. E. Hawes of Virginia.

COMMITTEE ON PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Dr. Saunders of Alabama, Dr. Ed Bentley of Arkansas, Dr. W. B. Cunniss of California, C. A. Lindsley of Connecticut, E. M. Darrow of North Dakota, C. H. Richards of Delaware, D. W. Prentiss of District of Columbia, C. R. Oglesby of Florida, James McFadden Gaston of Georgia, N. S. Davis of Illinois, A. M. Owen of Indiana, H. B. Criley of Iowa, J. P. Minney of Kansas, J. N. McCormick of Kentucky, Augustus P. Clarke of Massachusetts, P. H. Millard of Minnesota, C. H. Leonard of Michigan, I. N. Love of Missouri, Dr. Cronyn of New York, Irvin A. Watson of New Hampshire, R. C. Moore of Nebraska, A. L. Reed of Ohio, William Pepper of Pennsylvania, R. A. Kinlock of South Carolina, J. R. Brush of Tennessee, J. W. Carhart of Texas, Henry W. Holton of Vermont, James H. Brownfield of West Virginia, Joseph P. Reed of Wisconsin, J. F. Wellford of Virginia, S. T. Challice of Louisiana, J. R. Buist of Tennessee, Dr. Kendall of Mississippi.

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Detroit was suggested as the next place of meeting of the association instead of Hot Springs. Chicago is to be the meeting place in 1893 and the suggestion was made that this would bring the association twice within a small radius within two years and San Francisco was named. The various advantages of the three towns were put forward and argued at some length. This brought out the liveliest controversy of the meeting, and "San Francisco was laid on the table" by an enthusiastic vote. Omaha was also laid on the table and the motion to strike out Hot Springs and insert Detroit was put to a vote. The first vote, a viva voce one, was so close that a standing vote was necessary.

The vote gave rise to very considerable debate that was warm and spirited, and gave President Briggs a chance to show that as an executive officer he was a huge success. Motions, substitute motions and every other kind of motion were fired in thick and fast and handled with admirable tact and discretion by Dr. Briggs.

DETROIT FINALLY CHOSEN.

As finally settled upon the next meeting of the association will be held in Detroit on the first Tuesday in June, 1892, and Dr. H. O. Walker of Detroit is to be the chairman of the local committee of arrangements in the place of Dr. J. M. Keller of Hot Springs.

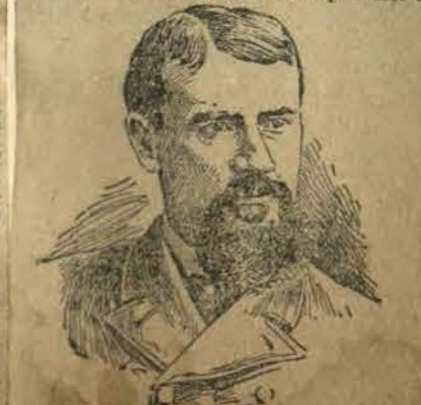
Dr. Wathen, chairman of the committee on nominations, is known as one of the ablest physicians in the south. He is the dean of the faculty and a professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine, the largest medical school south of the Ohio river. Its matriculating class this year is the largest that ever entered a southern school. He is an ex-president of the Kentucky State Medical Society and was formerly chairman of the section of diseases of women in the American Medical Association. He was the Kentucky member of the committee that organized the great international medical congress. Dr. Wathen is the author of a large number of medical works, which, together with his medical instruments, are regarded as standards in the profession.

After the discussion that was started by the report of the nominating committee President Briggs announced that the time had arrived for the reading of the paper of the day, the one on general surgery by Dr. Joseph M. Mathews of Louisville, Ky.

DR. MATHEWS.

Dr. Mathews was born in 1847. In 1867 he graduated in medicine and entered at once

upon a country practice. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1872 and did a large general practice until 1878, when he went to London, England, and became associated with the celebrated Allingham of St. Mark's Hospital. Upon his return to Louisville Dr. Mathews entered upon the special practice of rectal diseases and is today regarded as among the best authorities upon this class of affections. He was the pioneer specialist in rectal diseases in this country. Dr. Mathews was formerly lecturer on diseases of the rectum in the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville. He has, however, for a number of years been professor of



surgery and diseases of the rectum in the Kentucky School of Medicine. Dr. Mathews occupies many important public positions. He is

surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and the St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the Louisville Clinical Society.

At the last meeting Dr. Mathews was a close second in the race for the presidency of the American Medical Association. Dr. Mathews has a wide reputation as an able and finished orator.

PROGRESS IN SURGERY.

Dr. Mathews in commencing his paper said it was the understanding that the paper on surgery should be devoted to a review of the progress in that branch of the profession during the year past. This would be too much of an undertaking for him today and would weary his hearers. Consequently he would confine himself to a discussion of but one phase of the subject, stricture of the rectum.

He treated at considerable length and in a masterly way the etiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment of the disease. His paper reviewed the doctor's own experience in the treatment of many cases of this formidable disease, and was listened to with the greatest interest by all the audience, who appreciated its value. The treatments of the disease now, according to Dr. Mathews, are dilatation, incision, electrolysis, extirpation or excision, colotomy, and each in turn was discussed and its merits and disadvantages fully described. The reading of the paper was greeted with applause and on motion of Dr. Panoast the thanks of the association were tendered to Dr. Mathews for his able paper.

Dr. Frederick Homer, U. S. N., introduced a resolution asking the appointment of a section of benevolence to care for the widows and orphans of deceased fellows. It was carried.

A SECRETARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. Comegys of Ohio, from the committee appointed yesterday on the question of memorializing Congress to create a new cabinet official to be known as the secretary of public health, reported in favor of the suggestion. The paper rehearsed the duties that would properly belong to a secretary of public health and recited the advantages that would necessarily result from the appointment of such a public official.

The paper asked that the president of the association be authorized to appoint a committee of five to memorialize Congress to this effect, and the report and resolution were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Reed moved a vote of thanks to the management of the journal of the association and recommended its continuance. This was opposed by Dr. Hamilton, who objected to the association dictating to the trustees in the form of the recommendation involved in the motion as to continuing the present management of the journal. The motion was carried with an amendment that nothing in it should be considered mandatory.

Dr. Marshall of Illinois read a brief report from the committee appointed to formulate a plan for strengthening and perfecting the sections of the association.

An amendment to the constitution abolishing the committee of necrology was laid over for a year, and after a few unimportant matters had been disposed of the association adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

The trustees of the association held a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Arlington.

The judicial council will meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Willard's.

Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, 3300 O street, will open his private art galleries to the association this evening from 8 to 11.

The National Museum will be open this evening from 8 to 10:30.

The surgeon general of the army will receive the members of the association at the Army Medical Museum this evening from 8 to 10:30.

THE DOCTORS ADJOURN.

The Mississippi Valley Medical Association Completes Its Work.

Dr. J. M. Mathews, of Louisville, Elected President—The Next Meeting.



DR. J. M. MATHEWS.

Evansville, Sept. 12.—(Special).—The fifteenth annual session of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association adjourned today. It was the largest and best meeting the society has ever held. Delegates were here from every part of the Southern and Western States, and prominent men from the East were also present. As the programme embraced over one hundred papers, only those of special interest were read, and the scientific work is therefore pronounced excellent. The largest drug houses of the country were represented, and, altogether, the medical profession is to be congratulated on the success of the meeting.

Evansville has done everything in her power to make the doctors enjoy this meeting, and, from their expressions, one would think they had.

Before adjournment this afternoon, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville; First Vice President, C. R. Early, of Ridgeway, Pa.; Second Vice President, T. B. Harvey, of Indianapolis; Secretary, E. C. McKee, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, J. C. McGahan, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, I. N. Bloom, of Louisville.

The next meeting will be held in September, 1890, at Louisville.

The election of Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of this city, as President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association is a source of gratification and pleasure to a host of friends. Dr. Mathews was selected from a body of most distinguished men, and it is really a high honor bestowed upon this able and popular physician, who ranks as one of the best surgeons in the South. He is Professor of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, visiting surgeon to the City Hospital and consulting surgeon to Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital. Dr. Mathews has a national reputation as a writer, and his views on special surgery have been copied and embodied into eminent foreign works. He is said to be a good parliamentarian, and will make a splendid presiding officer.

The election of Dr. Mathews to the Presidency of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association is not only a pleasing recognition of an excellent physician and worthy gentleman, but is another honor to the medical profession of Lou-

NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

Popular Address

by Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville.

We have been very fortunate in securing Dr. Mathews for this meeting, and he should draw a large crowd. Dr. Mathews is a teacher of renown; an author of note; ex-President of A. M. A.; President State Board of Health, and the greatest medical orator in the South. Music; a hop and other things worth coming to see and hear.

DR. MATHEWS TALKS.

He Says the Vice President Did Not Forget Him.

A Strong Probability That He Will Secure the Surgeon Generalship of the United States Hospital Service.

The Washington special, published in the *Courier-Journal* of yesterday, detailing Vice President Hendricks' search for the position for which he had indorsed Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of this city, caused considerable comment in medical circles, and some surprise was expressed at the statement that Mr. Hendricks had forgotten the position. In order to ascertain something about Dr. Mathews' application and what were his hopes of success, a *Courier-Journal* reporter called on him yesterday afternoon and asked him if he had noticed the prominence that had been given him in connection with the Surgeon Generalship of the United States Hospital Marine Service.

"I saw the telegram you refer to," replied the Doctor, and I regret very much that any one should have so far mistaken Mr. Hendricks' character as to assert that he had recommended a man for a position so prominent as the one mentioned and then forgotten it. Every one who knows Mr. Hendricks is aware of the fact that he is not an amateur in Government affairs, but from long service is perfectly familiar with all the departments of the General Government at Washington."

"You do not believe the story then, do you, Doctor?"

"I know it is not true. It is simply bosh to say that Vice President Hendricks has to go through the departments to have his recommendations looked up in order that he may get his bearings. He is not that kind of a man."

"Have you applied for the position of Surgeon General?" asked the reporter.

"Not in the sense in which applications are usually made," replied the Doctor. "It is true that Mr. Hendricks has been my friend in this matter. He has not only filed my application for the position, but has made a personal request that I may receive the appointment. And in addition to the influence of the Vice President, the medical profession here and in several States have made personal appeals in my behalf. I have also been indorsed by many influential members of the Senate and House of Representatives. That Secretary Manning has looked with favor upon my application I am assured, and I am therefore decidedly hopeful of success."

"It is one of the most important medical offices under the Government, is it not?" asked the reporter.

"It is the biggest medical office in the gift of the President, and is therefore of very great importance. It is one of the three Surgeon Generalships, and while it is non-political yet the present incumbent was put in by a Republican Administration and through Republican influence. The term of the office is not limited, but goes with the Administration. The Hospital Marine Service of the country is under the control of the incumbent, including the entire coast quarantine, and the responsibility is of course very great, but my friends say by their appeals that I am equal to the requirements of the position. If I am appointed it will be through the strong indorsements of the Vice President and many public men, beside many of my own profession here and elsewhere. I have not been to Washington, nor have any numerous signed petitions been sent there in my interest, nor do I expect to go or send petitions, and furthermore," continued the Doctor, laughing, "I am not the least bit fearful that Mr. Hendricks has forgotten the position for which he filed my application."

Regarding recent advices from Washington concerning his appointment, about which there were some very pointed remarks afloat, the Doctor preferred to remain silent, but he was not entirely able to suppress an expression of supreme satisfaction at the outlook, and there are men acquainted with his chances who assert that there is no doubt of his appointment. Since it has become generally known to the medical profession of Kentucky and other States that Dr. Mathews had been recommended for the position of Surgeon General, no one acquainted with his reputation as a surgeon and the duties of the position has spoken a word in his disparagement; but, on the other hand, all are ready to testify to his entire fitness for the place. By all his professional associates he is regarded as a diligent, industrious and skillful worker in the ranks. He has for several years held the Chair of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, one of the oldest medical schools in the country, and as a lecturer he enjoys a wide reputation. Though comparatively a young man, being only 38 years old, he has traveled extensively, and his contributions to medical literature have given him a

National reputation. He enjoys a wide practice in surgery, extending over several States and is prominently connected with the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and was recently chosen First Vice President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. His popularity with his own profession is one of the most gratifying features of the effort to secure his appointment, and his selection will be greatly appreciated by the profession in the West, and especially in Kentucky.

DR. J. M. MATHEWS.

He Says Vice President Hendricks is Still His Friend—His Fine List of Indorsements.

A Post reporter this morning called on Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, who is such a prominent candidate for Supervising General, and showed him a dispatch from Washington, stating that Vice President Hendricks was utterly indifferent to the Doctor's success or failure, was not giving him any support and had given him none.

"It is singular," said Dr. Mathews, "how the papers will so palpably misrepresent Mr. Hendricks. He has been my warm friend in this matter, and has visited the departments and the President in my behalf. He has manifested the greatest interest in my appointment, and of his sincere friendship there can be no doubt. But I do not rely exclusively on Mr. Hendricks for my indorsements. I have personal letters of indorsement from a large number of prominent politicians, physicians and business men throughout the State." The Doctor here showed the reporter a list of some hundred names of gentlemen who had written him personal letters of recommendation. On the list are Vice President Hendricks, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Blackburn, Judge Durham, several Congressmen, and a host of Judges and all the most prominent physicians of Louisville, as well as many out in the State and in Indiana. Their names were not signed to a petition, but each one had written an individual letter. The indorsements were certainly flattering.

"Dr. Walling," continued Dr. Mathews, "is my personal friend, and the contest between us is entirely devoid of bitterness. As for the story that Dr. Hamilton's resignation will not be accepted, that gentleman told me himself that his resignation had been requested for political reasons."

"The *New York World* publishes a statement that your friendship with Mr. Hendricks dated from the time you attended him in a recent illness."

"That's not so. I have indeed attended members of Mr. Hendricks' family, but his kind interest in me is not due to any professional services of mine, but is of a personal nature."

Dr. Mathews is still reasonably confident of getting the position to which he aspires.

MR. HENDRICKS' DUPACITY.

How He Has Played Fast and Loose With Dr. Mathews.

"This Man McDonald Wants to be Senator Again."

A Significant Letter From Secretary Dan Manning.

THE DOCTOR TALKS FREELY.

"Well, I see that the Surgeon Generalship question has been settled, at least temporarily," was the greeting of Dr. J. M. Mathews, candidate for the position, when a *Times* reporter called upon him this morning. "Dr. Hamilton is retained at the head of the service for the present, and I may add freely that there is no better or more competent man for the place in the United States. He is a personal friend of mine, and I hold a very high opinion of him. The only objection to be urged against him is the fact that he is a Republican. The President has taken the shortest way out of an intricate difficulty. The Marine Hospital service is a big thing politically, and I am of the opinion that the Democrats of the country will demand that its influence be turned in their favor. Dr. Walling, Dr. Stoner and myself are all staunch Democrats, and either would fill the political bill. As the President seems never to have considered Dr. Stoner's application, the contest falls between Dr. Walling and myself. I do not think the matter is yet settled, though the result can not affect me vitally either way."

"Yes, I see by the dispatches that Mr. Hendricks is quoted as denying that he has ever urged my claims, and making other statements which put me in a questionable position. I have always insisted that Mr. Hendricks has been misunderstood and misquoted by the correspondents, and have endeavored to shield him throughout. Though I still desire to act and believe in the same way, the matter has gone so far that I am forced to make a statement in my own justification. To do so, I will simply relate the history of my candidacy."

"I will first state that I never asked Gov. Hendricks for his influence in my behalf, nor did I request him to file my application. I have not at any time relied upon him to secure my appointment, as I consider that I have just as good and just as influential backers in the Kentucky delegation. The assertion made by some one that I was Hendricks' family physician is untrue, as I had never met him previous to the filing of my application. However, I did perform a surgical operation upon the son of Mr. Hendricks' old law partner and warm personal friend. About the time of this gentleman's recovery he asked me one day if there was anything in my line in the gift of the Government which I would like to have. I replied that I had not given the matter consideration, but would think about it. Some days afterward this gentleman and several of his friends called upon Mr. Hendricks and asked if he would file my application and give me his support, in every sense of the word, if I should apply for the place of Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service. His answer was:

"Yes; everything in my power to secure the appointment of Surgeon General to Dr. Mathews shall be done."

"The gentleman, whose name I withheld through regard for his personal feelings, told me what he had done and of Mr. Hendricks' answer. I then made out my application and went to work, securing the indorsement of the leading physicians of Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville, the Kentucky delegation, Gov. Knett, the Court of Appeals, foreign Ministers and a number of the most prominent public and business men. At Mr. Hendricks' request I forwarded all the papers to him. He took them to Washington, and, as I supposed, filed them. Some time afterward I was questioned by a member of the Kentucky delegation about my papers, and was surprised when he said they were not on file. Mr. Hendricks was communicated with and an investigation inaugurated. After some difficulty the papers were found and filed. The Vice President himself told me that he could not understand why they had not been filed before. A few days after this a distinguished United States Senator, whose name I have no permission to use, approached me and, in conversation on the subject,

Dr. Mathews, I have my impression that Mr. Hendricks is playing you foul in this matter."

"I refused to believe so. Later Mr. Hendricks wrote a friend of mine, saying that he was afraid I was going to have serious opposition. I was advised to consult with him, and at once went to Indianapolis for that purpose. He was not at home, but I found him at his office, and in the presence of two others he said to me:

"While I stay in Washington I discovered that you have opposition for the office of Surgeon General in the person of Mr. English, even to-law. I told the party who informed me that I did not believe him, as I knew Mr. Walling as a druggist in Indianapolis, and did not believe him a candidate. I was assured by authority that he is opposing you."

"When I replied that I knew Dr. Walling well, and that he was an old friend of mine, the Vice President asked:

"Can you ascertain, while in the city, if he is a candidate?"

"I answered in the affirmative, and he said:

"Please do so, and come to my house at 3 o'clock and let me know the result."

"I did as requested. When I sent up my card Mr. Hendricks answered my call immediately, asking as he entered:

"Have you learned anything?"

"Yes," I replied, "Dr. Walling is a candidate. Senator McDonald has been in Washington and presented his claims to the President, and was followed by Mr. English."

"I can explain this matter," answered the Vice President. "This man McDonald wants to be United States Senator again, and he is courting the favor of Mr. English for the sake of his money. He (McDonald) was kept out of the Cabinet, and the President feels like granting any request from him that is reasonable. Even the fact I regard the candidacy of Dr. Walling as formidable, and would advise you to get as many of the Kentucky delegation as possible to go to Washington with you at once and see the President."

"That Mr. Hendricks has pushed my claim, this letter addressed to him by Secretary Manning will show."

THEODORE DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1894.—The Vice President—Sir: Your indorsement in the matter of the application of Dr. Joseph M. Mathews for appointment as Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is on file with the papers in the case, and when the question of a change of that office is contemplated it will receive that careful attention and careful consideration which it deserves.

Included herewith please find brief of the commendation now on file in favor of Dr. Mathews. Very respectfully, D. MANNING, Secretary.

"Before going to Washington, as advised by him, I wrote to Mr. Hendricks asking him for a letter of introduction to the President. By the next mail I received a very kind and courteous letter from him and the letter of introduction written by his private secretary and signed by himself. When I was presented to President Cleveland he said to me:

"I know of your claims, Doctor, and you have been very kindly spoken of to me by the Vice President."

"Now, from the facts stated, don't you think I have had reason to believe that the Vice President has urged my claim? Otherwise he has been guilty of duplicity, and this I can not believe."

"Why, do you think, has Gov. Hendricks deserted you, then?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, well, the array of political influences brought to bear upon him might have made him lukewarm," answered the Doctor, laughingly.

Mathews does not appear at all chagrined or bitter over the result of the contest, and speaks of every one connected with it in the most complimentary terms.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Opening of the Session for 1882 at the College Yesterday.

Dr. Mathews Delivers a Lecture Upon Medical Science and Medical Men.

The School Opens with Eighty Students and Under Highly Favorable Auspices.

THE BANQUET AT NIGHT.

The Kentucky School of Medicine yesterday opened its session for 1882 under auspices most favorable. The term begins with eighty students, which is quite a large number. The occasion was made the twenty-sixth anniversary of the school's convention, and the exercises were most interesting. This school was established in 1856, and has enjoyed a large patronage and annually has turned out a large number of graduates. Last year there were over 200 students attending the college, and this year a much larger class is expected. The school is managed by an able body of trustees, composed of the representative citizens of the city, and the faculty comprises some of the leading and most successful practitioners of this section. The opening exercises were held in the college on Green street, between Third and Fourth, in the presence of a large number of the medical profession, other citizens and students. Dr. J. M. Mathews, of the faculty, delivered the opening address upon the subject of "Medical Science and Medical Men." The discourse was an able exposition of the subject, and was listened to with the closest attention throughout. The faculty is composed of the following gentlemen of the profession: John A. Oetzelony, A. M., M. D., principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, and physical diagnosis; Dean W. H. Wathen, M. D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Secretary Henry Orendorf, M. D., materia medica, therapeutics and venereal diseases; M. E. Coombs, M. D., physiology and diseases of the eye, ear and throat; Samuel E. Woods, A. M., M. D., chemistry and medical jurisprudence; Jos. M. Mathews, M. D., surgical pathology and diseases of the rectum; L. S. McKinstry, A. M., M. D., descriptive and surgical anatomy; Jas. M. Holloway, M. D., principles of surgery and clinical surgery; H. B. Grant, A. M., M. D., demonstrator of anatomy. The following gentlemen comprise the Board of Regents: A. Barnett, Esq., President; M. E. Keitt, M. D., Secretary; John Roberts, Esq., Geo. W. Ronald, M. D., Hon. H. J. Suits, James P. Helm, Esq., and Theo. Harris, Esq.

The usual banquet followed the opening exercises, and was rendered most enjoyable. This part of the programme was taken up at 8:30 o'clock and carried through till 10 in a most thoroughly appreciative style. Among those who were present was the faculty of the school, Judge A. Barnett and Capt. Theodore Harris, of the Board of Regents, Drs. Geo. W. Griffiths, Dudley S. Reynolds and F. C. Wilson, and a number of students. Champagne was on draught during these exercises, and toasts were the order of the evening, and brought out a flow of good humor which is characteristic of these occasions in the Kentucky school. The first toast proposed was by Dr. McMurry to the medical press, to which Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds responded in his easy manner. Dr. Wathen proposed to Capt. Theo. Harris on banking, which subject was parried by the gentleman in a humorous style. Dr. McMurry proposed a glass to Louisville and called upon Dr. Geo. W. Griffiths for a response, but the Doctor, with his characteristic modesty, begged off and thanked the gentleman for his kindness. Dr. J. M. Holloway was called upon for a response in a toast to the medical profession and Dr. F. C. Wilson was called to the front on a proposition to the Hospital College of Medicine, of which he is Secretary. Mr. Muse responded to a toast by the press proposed by Dr. Wathen. Judge Andy Barnett was called upon several times, and acquitted himself in his own peculiar style, and

added to the pleasantries of the evening by relating some of his famous stories. Dr. Mathews made a good hit during the evening on his toast to "Estheticism," in which he lamented the absence of Oscar Wilde. Dr. Wathen was called upon for a response to this toast amid wild bursts of laughter. Judge Andy Barnett, in one of his stories, related a conversation between a sick Irishman and a physician, in which the former asked Dr. Wathen had not quit the practice of medicine. The Doctor replied that he had not, and that he was only a silent partner in the disillery which was referred to by the Irishman. "Well," he replied, "if Dr. Wathen is the silent one, I would like to see the talking one." Other toasts were drunk in number, and after Dr. Westby had responded to one to the ladies, the banquet adjourned.

The following is Dr. Mathews' opening address:

PROF. MATHEWS' LECTURE.

DEAR FRIENDS: We begin to-day the twenty-sixth annual course of lectures of the Kentucky School of Medicine. It is a pleasure with the faculty and the honorable Board of Regents to inaugurate the session by an introductory lecture. We do this for several reasons, chief among them being that it is the desire of the faculty to become personally acquainted with each member of the class at the beginning of the session. Outside of the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, it is our experience that it tends to the advancement of the students in that they come closer to the teacher, and by such intercourse be profited by a communion of thought and an exchange of ideas. Secondly, a meeting like this affords the students an opportunity to become better acquainted with each other. We have here those from the North and South, from the East and West, we know no dividing line, and do not care if the student hails from Maine or South Carolina; if he has piety and a level head, he is very apt to carry home some of the honors. It is with some pride that I announce that the matriculation book shows for the morning seventy-six matriculates. With such a beginning I am sure that before many days shall have elapsed, this large amphitheater will be filled with the incoming class. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that every promise made you in our last announcement will be faithfully kept. We say it without boasting, that the facilities offered this session by the Kentucky School of Medicine are equal to those of any school in the land, that we have pleased in the past is evidenced by the fact of the large increase of the class this year, the last session showing a list of graduates numbering nearly a hundred. Since the days when Flint, Bush, Powell, Beckwith, Bayless, Hardie, etc., filled their respective chairs in this institution, the school has never been more successful than now. Thus we predict that this, the twenty-sixth annual session, will be remembered as the most prosperous since the foundation of the school in 1856. No doubt you noticed that, during the preliminary term just ended, the faculty devoted much time to clinical lectures. It is our belief and experience that it is in this manner that medicine to a great degree should be taught, and you may expect during the term to see before you a great deal of clinical material, and you will be required to study disease in a practical way. You will observe that the course of instruction will be very different from what it was under the old regime. This is a progressive age, and medical teaching must keep pace with the times. Every legitimate specialty is represented here, and you will receive practical demonstration in each one of them. The seven primary branches will be studiously taught, and everything looking to an advance in each of them will be utilized. Outside of this, everything that tends to elevate medicine as a science shall receive our attention. Therefore, you will receive instruction in physical diagnosis while you are pursuing the study of the practice of medicine. The Professor of Obstetrics will

also talk to you of the advance in gynecology. Surgical pathology and histology will be linked with the study of surgery, and the microscope and test tube will be shown to be of equal importance with the surgeon's knife. Materia Medica is no longer a thing of beautiful flowers and long botanical names, but the application of the remedy for the cure of disease is what you will be taught.

"MEDICINE AS A SCIENCE."

It has been truly said that "the chief end of all medical study is the prevention and cure of disease." Whether we are able to declare medicine an exact science or not, certain it is that the advances made in its study in the last few decades are sufficient to warrant us in saying that many of its truths are now demonstrable. Time was when we all were more or less empirics. In this day of pathological study, of test tubes, microscopes, resections, post-mortems, etc., opinions formed without knowledge and not based upon facts are giving way to scientific truth. The most rapid advance has been made in modern therapeutics, and the application of the same to the cure of disease. The action of drugs was not understood in the past as at the present day, because of the ignorance of their physiological action. Hence the classification of remedies has undergone a radical change. What was mere supposition and guesswork is now susceptible of actual proof. It is within the physician's power to forecast many phenomena of disease before they are manifested, and to explain why they will appear. With a certainty he can describe morbid changes before it is seen. He can anticipate the effects of disease, and by so doing oftentimes prevent pathological changes. No man disputes the accuracy of chemical analysis. Diseases that were treated in the past without a rational diagnosis are now made plain by the use of the test tube.

As a matter of fact, life and death are put into the scale and decided by the chemist. The courts rely upon the physician's judgment, and the verdict is rendered according to his testimony. The division of estate depends upon his opinion, and criminals receive their just deserts from his declaration. There can be but little doubt that the mayor of the President needs his just reward because of the logical reasoning of medical experts. I have not much reason to hope that some day our science will be recognized as an exact one. Until then, let us go on believing that the true problems for the physician are to find out the causes of the morbid process, to prognosticate the course, and con-

THE TRIUMPHS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL MEN.

Simon said in the International Medical Congress, that "the progress which has been made from conditions of ignorance to conditions of exactness has, in many respects, been greater in these twenty-five years than in the twenty-five centuries which preceded them." It is to a mention of some of these achievements that I would direct your attention. The theory of Jenner in regard to vaccination was declared for years, and met with opposition both in and out of the profession. The vigorous and length given way to the exactness of facts, and to-day the act is made compulsory by different nations. What has been the effect? Dr. Simon reports to the President of the General Board of Health of England shows, first, how many persons in each million of the population died annually of small-pox before the use of vaccination, and second, how many in each million have died annually since its use. By these tables we see that out of 22,000,000 people there died every year of small-pox before vaccination 82,891, and from the same number of people there have died since vaccination was adopted only 7,468, thus saving annually the lives of 65,423 persons. Had the vaccination been perfect among the 7,468, it is possible that the great majority of these would have been saved. We are, therefore, to be credited, as a profession, with the lives of 65,423 persons in the time and country mentioned. Need I speak to you of the invaluable service done by the proper exercise of sanitary laws, vigilance, unaided and enforced by and at the instance of the medical profession? It has been shown that in the countries of England and Wales alone, from the year 1870 to 1880, there was a saving of 250,000 lives. This is demonstrated to be true by a comparison of the death rate with that of the previous thirty years. A law writer says, in speaking of this fact, that it is demonstrably true that it was due to the efficient application of the sanitary requirements of those English health laws born of medical science and enforced by medical men. So that not only have 250,000 lives been saved, but now 3,000,000 persons were sick many are now saved from sickness and suffering. Pestilences, epidemics and disease have of late times laid waste the population of many lands. Cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlatina, small-pox and the plague are familiar terms that cause us to shudder when we contemplate them. The exercise of sanitary laws has been and is now the only hope to prevent and abate them. Have we then not conducted much to the nation's prosperity and happiness? It is within the recollection of people now living that the treatment of the insane was on a par or worse than that of the criminal. They were taken from their homes and friends, incarcerated in gloomy prisons, handcuffed and whipped until death rescued them.

Thanks to the medical profession, no such treatment is in vogue to-day. Comfortable homes, pleasant surroundings, and every attention to their wants have been the means of restoring many thousands to their homes and friends. Thus we do "administer to a mind diseased and pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow." To the medical profession the world is indebted for the discovery of chloroform, ether and other anesthetics. Their value can best be attested by the many thousands who have been saved from pain, if not from death, by their use.

Coming to view our achievements in a more practical way, we are struck with the rapid advancement in the special branches of the profession. Great operations in surgery, which were regarded with awe by the physicians and dread by the patient, are to-day performed with comparative ease and remarkable success. It has been but a few months ago that the medical world was amazed at the report of several cases of resection of the stomach, and yet Gilroy and his assistant have performed the operation some half dozen times and clearly demonstrated the advisability of the same, under certain conditions. Just prior to this report I carry over a detailed statement of these cases in resection of the intestines in one subject, six and one-half feet were removed. Since his report a Kentucky surgeon has gone one step better, for one-half better, and successfully removed seven feet of intestines. You are aware of the fact that both the spleen and womb have been removed with success. A few days ago Dr. A. C. Post of New York, took out all the parotid gland and Mr. Walter Whitehead of Manchester, England, lately performed the triple operation of gastrectomy, tracheotomy and excision of the tongue with perfect results. Dr. T. G. Thomas and others have extirpated the kidney and a trans-Atlantic brother has taken out the trachea. The Prince Albert medal was given Dr. David Lawson, of Huddersfield, England, by the Queen, a short time ago, for gallantry in saving life, in that after performing tracheotomy upon a child for the relief of large renal diptheria, he sucked out from the tube the accumulated mucus to prevent the death of the child.

It has been but a short time since Queen Victoria conferred the honor of knighthood upon Dr. Francis Wilson—a just tribute to his worth.

Excision of the ovaries is of frequent occurrence and the operation of the different organs almost a daily thing.

You know with what frequency the operations of ovariotomy, lithotomy, colotomy, the tying of large arteries, the amputation of limbs, transfusion of blood, trephining, extirpation of cancer, etc., are performed, and to these may be added laparotomy and gastrotomy. Very often it is that we hear of physicians in a secluded country town who may be performing one or many of the operations of major surgery. The reason of this is that surgery is to-day studied from a scientific standpoint, and its rules are definite and fixed. In the special departments the advance has been marked. I can tell you a colleague that the operations for cataract, which at one time was regarded with much disaster, is now one of the most successful known in surgery. It was my pleasure lately to witness the complete restoration of vision of a young lady, friend, in whom it had been lost for several months. The operations upon and the treatment for diseases of the ear are successfully practiced. Many of us have seen those who could not stand upon their feet be made to walk by the skill of the surgeon. Thus, verily to the blind see the deaf hear, the dumb speak and the lame walk by our aid. Does not our blessed parable of a divine nature? Aristotle said that all knowledge and every act of deliberate preference aims at some good. As to his name, indeed almost all men are agreed, for both the vulgar and the educated call it happiness.

What then is happiness, or what condition most to that state? It can not be wealth, because we see daily refutations of this. It can not be success, grandeur, or

(It is success that colors all health.)

Success makes fools admired, makes villains hon-

At the end of virtue of this virtuous world. I am not an ass and power how or reward, as the fact remains. We may be fools and villains as well. As usual says, "If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend. Experience your wiser counselor. Caution your dear brother and Hope your guardian genius." Activity of the mind and body as well as being implied in leisure success. If this, then, be happiness another essential is requisite. If we should go to the man of business who has for many years been confined to a sick bed, who knows no difference between the day-time made glad by the rays of the sun and the night-time made pitiless by the pelting storm—who measures time only by the beating of a feeble pulse and weary heart—and ask him, what would make you happy? can we be in doubt as to what his answer would be? The young girl of fashion, with elastic step, rosy cheeks and dimpled chin, who is prostrated with a deadly fever, only hopes for the time again to come when she will be restored to health. Nor can we doubt that a vigorous state of health is essential to our moral nature. The man who is tortured with physical pain thinks not of the goodness of God. The woman who groans and sweats under a weary life thinks not of the love of God. If the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is faith in the goodness, the righteousness, the mercy and the love of God, think you that the health of the mind and body has nothing to do with this? To the medical profession belongs the key that unlocks more of this silent mystery than has yet been told. Health is happiness, and the end of medicine is health. Without it neither contentment, success nor riches can be had; without it the earth would be filled with groans and supplications for relief, and death would stalk abroad o'er the land, and misery and want would hold high carnival. With it all of our temporal

wants can be supplied. With it the love, the mercy and the goodness of God shines into our souls as the rays of the noontide sun. Goethe, in a letter to his friend Schiller, early says: "Pleasure, comfort and interest in the affairs of life are the only outlets; all else is vanity and disappointment." Without health neither pleasure, comfort nor interest in the affairs of life can be had, hence "all that is real in this life" would be lost. How much the science of medicine and medical men have contributed to the world's happiness, its pleasure, its realities and its profits must be left for the world to say.

In bringing before you some of the achievements of our profession, it would be doing an injustice were I to close without mentioning the part that Americans have sustained in this brilliant array. It is familiar no doubt to you that ovariotomy was first performed by an American, a native of Kentucky. Elliot was first administered in the United States. The greatest success attained in the operation of lithotomy was by an American. The greatest number of arteries tied by any one man was by an American.

The common bile artery was first tied by one of our countrymen. A surgeon in a little interior town of Kentucky was the first to perform hip joint amputation. An American was the first to administer nitrous oxide gas, and so I might go on relating to you the wonderful achievements of surgery in America. This is the profession, young gentlemen, in which you are to embark. Can we trust to you to keep it at its high standard? Lincoln says, "Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto." The countenance that you will receive in the profession of medicine will be in proportion to your merit. Some men never get beyond the knowledge of student life. Others make the mistake that knowledge is all the power necessary to insure success, hence you will often see men of brains making complete failures in the professions. The same characteristics mark the man of success, be he in what ever calling he may. It will pay you well to study human nature and profit by the lessons taught. A mistake that many do often make is to underrate themselves. The man of "big-headed" ideas, if you please, may be disastrous to you, but he has qualities of success nevertheless. Confidence in one's own ability is worth much to the striving man. Of course you expect to profit by the profession. The outlook for great fortunes in its rank is not dazzling, yet a competence can be had from its practice. It is a fact that medical men do oftentimes give one-third or one-half of what they make every year to the poor. Can charity demand more than this? The man of business drops into the contribution box his piece of coin from out a kid-gloved hand. You will ride through the stormy night to see the patient, for which no charge is made. It may be that both receive credit for the act. "In your profession," says the philosopher, "in your profession," say by your walk only, not by your deeds, but by your all in accomplishing even more than that has been told of tonight. It is possible you may ask, others have done much better, you without half the light. Believe in yourself, and you will make the world believe in you. Be an ornament to your profession, gentlemen.

DR. J. M. MATHEWS.

Louisville has cause to be proud of that popular M. D., Dr. J. M. Mathews. He is a shining light in the profession, and is not only noted for his vast knowledge and great intelligence, but is an orator of exceptional ability. He has an enviable reputation at home and abroad as an orator. His orations are running over with learning and sparkle with wit. He returned last Wednesday from Chicago, where he delivered the doctorate address before the graduating class at the university of Illinois. Dr. Mathews is not only up in "G" professionally speaking, but is an agreeable, courteous, genial gentleman, popular with all.



A TREATISE ON DISEASES

— OF THE —

Rectum, Anus & Sigmoid Flexure

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D.

Professor of Surgery and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum in the Kentucky School of Medicine, etc.

"The work before us is distinctly not a compilation. The author has formed his own conclusions from a vast clinical experience, which he has reinforced by a careful study of the opinions of others. He sets forth his views with commendable clearness, and emphasizes his convictions with praiseworthy courage. The style is clear, forcible, and graphic; the text is adorned with some eighty illustrations, and the publisher's portion of the undertaking is most worthily performed. We commend this work emphatically, and, although high authorities differ from him on not a few points, we can assert that the author advances no view which he does not believe sustained by examples from his extensive experience, and of the truth of which he is not profoundly convinced."—American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

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"This work is not a compilation; it is true the author quotes freely from others, but he always gives credit and does not plagiarize. There is evidence of strong original work, and any physician who is not posted in rectal matters can safely put down his cash for this book, and, after fully mastering the teaching, make an examination of the rectum with a degree of confidence, if not with pleasure."—Ontario Medical Journal.

"The work, as a whole, is one of the best that has ever appeared on the subject, and any one who expects to treat rectal diseases, either as a general practitioner or specialist, should have a copy of this work."—Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter.

"For over fifteen years Professor Mathews has given his special attention to diseases of the rectum. During these years he says he has learned that many things are taught that are not true, and that many things are true that are not taught. Therefore he swings clear of all obstructions, and records his own experience. As would be expected from one of such independent thought, there is much that is wholly new in the book."—National Medical Review.

"In conclusion, it is a satisfaction to say that Professor Mathews is to be congratulated on the production of his work, for on the whole it is a valuable, safe, and practical guide to follow, well worthy the careful perusal of any surgeon, young or old, who is at all interested in the particular branch of surgery to which it is devoted. The author is to be congratulated also upon the efforts he has made, and is making, to wrest the treatment of rectal diseases from the domain of quackery, which has long tried to monopolize it, and to place it in its legitimate sphere among the well-recognized specialties of surgery."—Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.

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COULDN'T FIND A "CHAW" OF TOBACCO IN ALL SHOPS HE VISITED ON CONTINENT OF EUROPE

Dr. J. M. Mathews Writes Entertainingly of Trip He Is Making In the Old World.

From Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. J. M. Mathews, of Louisville, who, with his family, has been traveling in Europe, writes as follows:

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1907.—If the traveler in Europe fails to stop over at Geneva, he will miss one of the most beautiful and interesting cities on the continent. Situated as it is immediately on the lake of Geneva, at its junction with the river Rhone, it is well worth seeing. It is the home of art, literature, music and anarchy—for it was here just in front of my hotel that the Austrian Empress was stabbed and killed a few years ago by an anarchist, belonging to the organization which has this city as its habitat. I asked a citizen what had become of the murderer. He replied: "Oh, I don't know. Guess he is in his living tomb under the ground."

Capital punishment is unknown here, but think how gracious it would be to this fate of the anarchist.

As I sit on the terrace here sipping my afternoon tea and smoking a good "German" cigar, I appear to be just at the feet of "His Majesty," Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in France, eternally covered with snow. To the right, at its very peak, can be easily outlined (in your imagination) the features of the "Little Corporal."

Our party landed at Hamburg, hence we have left behind us that splendid old town, as also Berlin, Strassburg, Pottsdam, Sans Souci, Dresden, Neurenburg, Stuttgart, Zurich, Bern, and Inter-laken. Hence it can be seen that we split Germany in two in our journey to Geneva.

If I were asked what had impressed me most of all seen on the continent, I would answer—not castles, nor lakes, nor mountains—but the utter disregard and disrespect that is paid to Kentucky's most favored product, chewing tobacco. It is a fact most difficult of belief, but true, that I searched every cigar store on the continent and failed to procure one single "chaw," and was, to boot, insulted by some one remarking that "no gentleman indulged in this delightful habit over here."—Kentucky should stop this thing of sending missionaries to China to convert the heathen, and send some one here to convert these people from the deluded idea that the chewing of "tobacco" is degrading. Now to the contrary they look at you in astonishment when they ask you at dinner what you will drink and you answer, like a true Kentuckian—

ice water. By the way, when those missionaries come over, have them stick a few bottles of Kentucky's "real" product in their pockets to show these people the contrast between it and their cheap wines.

As you ride through the beautiful valleys, one is greatly impressed by the scenery but is surprised, if not horrified, to see the many women and children at work in the fields doing all manner of hard labor. This is the common custom here. What contrast to our home life in the States! It is no uncommon thing to see an old woman or a young girl carrying a bale of hay on her back—for they are real beasts of burden here. Yet I am told that their home life is simple and beautiful. We must remember that this has been the custom for hundreds of years, and these people never were known to change a time-honored custom. Because of the daily habit, instituted in childhood, of carrying heavy weights upon the head or body, nearly every child and grown person, too, is "bowlegged."

Now this condition is not regarded as a calamity, but rather to the contrary. If, for instance, a young man wishes to marry, he has only to consult the "legs" of his fiancée to know whether he is making a selection that will prove advantageous as far as a division of labor is concerned.

As you gaze out of your window during your rapid transit from town to town, you will observe a custom which it would be well for us in the States to emulate. It is the planting of shade trees, both sides, along the turnpike while the pike is being built. Indeed, so positive is this rule, that one can judge the age of the pike by the size or growth of trees alongside. Contrast this with our pike system in the States.

You will observe on this side through the country that, as a rule, the house (residence) and barn are built under the same roof, the stable communicating with the residence by a door similar to the ones that connect room and room. This, of course, is done for convenience in cold weather.

Notice the railroad train that you are on—for it is first class in every way, cars, track conveniences, etc. But to one special thing I would direct your attention—there is no bell ringing for the bell on trains has been dispensed with absolutely. Nor is there any whistling in stations or when the train starts. What a saving to the nerves of the travelers! Is it not possible to get the "bell ringers" on our trains to stop this eternal and infernal ringing, at least while the weary traveler is trying to get some much needed sleep. When the train reaches its destination,

the passenger will notice lined up to view some thirty or forty men that are apt, from their dress, to be mistaken for military gentlemen, but they are simply cab and omnibus drivers. They might properly be called, "The Silent Brigade," for they say not a word. (Get! but what a difference with us!)

After leaving the train and arriving at the hotel, the most important personage that one meets is what is known at home as the porter. He is expected to, and really does, speak from three to five languages, including English. He is always affable, very polite and useful. The tourist from the States really has but little difficulty in getting along on the continent as far as language is concerned, as "English spoken" can be seen in many windows, and all necessary employees at hotels speak the language. However, many amusing incidents take place in this regard.

At one of the best hotels in Germany I saw an American gentleman using his few "words" of German to the dining-room waiter, and after some time devoted to the task, without avail, the waiter said in good American language: "Perhaps you could explain to me your wants to better advantage if you would talk to me in English."

It is needless to say that the gentleman took the hint.

In leaving your hotel don't be surprised to see every one connected with the same, except the manager, lined up against the wall for the expected "tip." Now, in justice to them, it must be said that they are satisfied with much less than on our side of the water. The practice is still in vogue over here of putting your shoes "out" to be polished—so, don't forget "boots" when pay day comes.

Traveling on the continent is much easier than it is represented to be in America. In lieu of the "brass tag" they will give you a receipt for your baggage, and it can be claimed, on arrival in person, or by the porter. Of course this does not hold good when you pass the frontier and the baggage is inspected, for then you must "show up" in more ways than one.

This letter would be incomplete if did not warn the intended tourist of the bringing of more than one trunk for a trip through Europe—all your luggage you want—but remember, but one trunk. The second trunk costs just five times the amount that the one does, besides its trouble. Baggage is charged for on the railroads by the pound, some allowance for the one trunk, five times the amount for the second. It can be safely estimated that the second or third trunk will cost as much as a passenger. Take luggage with you. Sleep with it and hold on to it for dear life.

Switzerland is a charming country and before leaving it I want to call attention to its splendid capital city, Bern. No one will regret a stay of at least a week there, and will marvel at its beauty. The house of Parliament is very grand and imposing. As I walked around and through it, I thought that I could see the footprints of our Boyd Winchester, the best American Minister Switzerland ever had.

To-night we entrain for Paris, where I expect to dine frequently at the Bouff-la-Mode in the Rue-de-Valois, as recommended by my friend, Mr. Watterson. I shall have a talk with M. Felix Angler and knock knees under the table with the very polite Frenchman. After a ten days' stay in the gay Parisian capital we will retrace our steps and go to Italy. Of course it is a long jump, but we had to make it in order to see Paris. And who would miss it? Then in it not worth the trip back, to revel and dream within the walls of the "Eternal City," and receive the blessings of "His Holiness." Then, too, think of Venice reflected in this gorgeous moonlight.

But withal, I shall be glad when we embark on our steamer for home, the country where every man is a king and every woman a queen.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D.

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JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D.



Dr. Mathews, one of Kentucky's most eminent surgeons, is a Baptist. He was born and reared in New Castle, Ky. He is a son of Col. Caleb Mathews, an honored citizen of Henry county, who died only a few years ago. He was recently elected President of the American Medical Association, and more recently has accepted the chair of surgery in Hospital College, Louisville. For several years he has been President of the State Board of Health, has written a work on special surgery, and is held as one of the best of lecturers. On great occasions Louisville delights to honor herself by making him her orator.

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Diseases of the Rectum,
Anus, and Sigmoid Flexure

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., LL. D.

Of Louisville, Ky., ex-President American Medical Association, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum, in the Hospital College of Medicine, etc.



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This work needs no recommendation, for it stands by itself, the only one of its kind, and the loss falls upon him who fails to read it, and cherish the knowledge and tact it imparts.

SMALLPOX FLURRY WAS CUT OFF SHORT

INDIANA WILL NOT BE SHUT OUT
OF LOUISVILLE.

TWO STATES CLASP HANDS

Indiana Health Authorities Will Do
All They Can to Stamp Out
Smallpox.

The Proposed Quarantine in Tense Paragraphs.

Indiana spends more than a million dollars annually in Louisville. The "dinky" trains handle an average of from 5,000 to 8,000 passengers between Louisville and Jeffersonville and New Albany daily, and an average of 12,000 on Sunday.

The "Daisy" street railway handles an average of 8,000 passengers daily between Louisville and Indiana towns.

The railroads that would be affected by the quarantine are the Big Four, Pennsylvania, Southern, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and Monon.

The ferries at New Albany and Jeffersonville handle about 5,000 passengers a day to and from Louisville.

More than 300 Louisville traveling men visit Indiana towns.

The cheap excursions from Indiana take 5,000 a Sunday into Louisville. The Louisville hotels do a large business from Indiana visitors.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—It is likely that the little flurry between the commonwealths of Kentucky and Indiana is over, so far as the smallpox situation is concerned, and the two States will clasp hands across the muddy Ohio and wish each other well.

Kentucky's threat to quarantine against Indiana at noon yesterday was not carried out, and the Board of Health of the Blue Grass State says that if Indiana will do the best it can to stamp out smallpox that is all that can be asked.

This State has the most drastic laws in regard to taking care of epidemics. The State Board of Health can do almost anything, except cut throats, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and Dr. Matthews, president of the board, knows how to enforce the law. There is no question but if some agreement had not been reached with the Indiana authorities, a quarantine would now be in force, and there would be trouble for somebody. As an instance of the power of the board, this story is related:

One of the counties in Kentucky had cases of smallpox. The county judge declined to make an appropriation to build a pesthouse, although asked to do so by Dr. Matthews. Twelve hours after the request was refused the State Board of Health declared a quarantine against the county. Not a train stopped in its limits, armed guards patrolled its borders and no one could get in or out. The judge ordered the appropriation for the pesthouse and the quarantine was lifted.

Doctor Locked in Jail.

In another county a physician insisted that the disorder was not smallpox and visited his patients and mingled with the people after being exposed to the disease. On the order of the Board of Health the doctor was arrested and locked in jail and then the jail was quarantined. These instances are given to show what the Kentucky board can do under the law.

If the quarantine is enforced—and that is not probable now—Kentucky, in a financial way, would suffer more than Indiana. The merchants of southern Indiana, as a rule, buy their goods at Louisville. Many hundreds of Indiana work in Louisville and live in Indiana, while a great number of Kentuckians live in Louisville and work in Indiana.

All of these would have been greatly inconvenienced if they were not vaccinated.

Under the order of the board everyone going into the State of Kentucky would have to bear a certificate from some responsible authority that they had been vaccinated within five years, and the result has been a rushing to doctors to be vaccinated.

These certificates in Kentucky cost 25 cents each, and reports is that struggling young doctors who would hardly get off the rent, now have subscriptions of their own. In Jeffersonville the charge is 25 cents a certificate, and the doctors are doing well. The doctors of New Albany make no charge.

The agitation against Indiana started when the police chiefs of the country had a meeting here. They decided they would visit the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, across the river, but when they learned that there were several cases of smallpox in the institution, they abandoned the trip and talked about it. The newspapers took it up, and the present condition of things is the result.

What Dr. Matthews Says.

Dr. J. M. Matthews, president of the State Board of Health, is explaining existing conditions, said:

"We want the people of Indiana to know that the people of Kentucky are their friends and neighbors, and this movement is not one of anger, spite or retaliation. All we want is to protect our people. In the last three years Kentucky has spent nearly \$200,000 to stamp out smallpox. We have had two outbreaks of it, and we did not want another. We thought we had it about eradicated."

"It is reported, doctor, that there are 11,000 cases of smallpox at this time in Kentucky," was suggested.

"That is a mistake. There is nothing like that number of cases—in fact, there are very few cases in Kentucky at this time. It is not epidemic by any means. In Louisville there are only thirty-five or forty cases, and they are well taken care of. As I said, we thought we had it about eradicated, when we got word that nu-

merous cases were appearing in the river counties, and that most of them were brought from Indiana by negroes. Of course, we wasted no time in looking after it, and demanded that Indiana adopt measures to eradicate the disease in its counties. We found out that the Indiana board would do nothing for lack of funds."

"How did you learn that there was an emergency fund in control of Indiana's Governor?"

"We knew primarily that all States have such funds. Two or three weeks ago Dr. J. N. McChormack, of Bowling Green, secretary of our board, and Dr. William Bailey, of this city, went to Indianapolis and talked with the Indiana board and with Governor Durbin, and they learned the amount of the emergency fund and learned, too, that the Indiana board could do nothing."

Quarantine Not a Scheme.

"Then this proposed quarantine was not a scheme to get the Governor of Indiana to loosen up on the emergency fund?"

"Not in the least. We felt assured that the real condition of smallpox in Indiana had not been properly explained to Gov. Durbin. We were satisfied that the health officers, or someone else, in certain counties had convinced him that there was little smallpox, and we felt that when he learned the true state of affairs he would give Dr. Hurty and the board assistance. This talk that we wanted to get our hands on that \$50,000 is all both Kentucky gets from it. The Indiana board uses it and the amount of money it will have to expend will be small—only a few thousand dollars."

"Suppose Indiana does make a heroic effort to stamp out smallpox and does not succeed. Will the quarantine be ordered?"

"No. When Indiana does all it can do, it can do no more. All we have asked is that Indiana make an honest effort, and that I am satisfied, will be done."

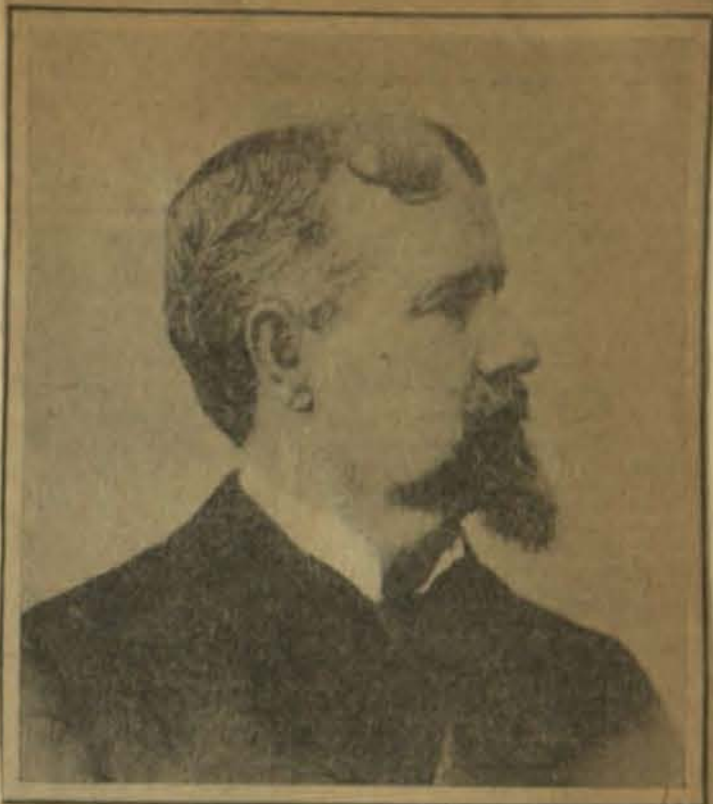
"Then if Dr. Hurty makes an honest effort and Governor Durbin furnishes the money, there will be no quarantine?"

"That is the situation."

"How did you propose to enforce this quarantine? You made the deadline on Indiana soil."

"The enforcement is easy. The proposed quarantine is simple. We notified the railroad companies, steamboat and ferry companies that they would be held responsible if they brought any persons unvaccinated or who was not immune into the State. When a passenger presented his ticket to the conductor of a train or captain of a boat, he would have to show his certificate at the same time. If we found in Louisville, for instance, a person who had been exposed to smallpox, and had no certificate, we would learn how he got here, and then we would proceed against the transportation company that brought him here, and under the Kentucky laws, the company would be liable to a heavy fine. Every conductor and every steamboat captain would be an inspector. Then we would have inspectors at each landing and station to learn if the laws were observed. We would pay no attention to what was done in Indiana."

ORDERED QUARANTINE AGAINST INDIANA



PRESIDENT MATTHEWS OF THE KENTUCKY HEALTH BOARD.

Companies Take the Risk.

"Why did you want to quarantine New Albany? There is little smallpox there."

"Because New Albany unquarantined would be a gateway through which any one could pass to Louisville, and so we proposed to shut them all up."

"It has been asserted that there is a smaller of potholes in this thing."

"That is not the case. Governor Beckham has not been consulted in this matter at all. He did not know what we were doing. The members of the Board of Health knew their duty and went ahead without any suggestions or advice from the Governor, and we have not heard anything from him since we took the position we did."

Not Talking Much.

The railway and steamboat managers are not talking much, except to say that the board had no jurisdiction in Indiana. They say they will not fight any quarantine, but will go ahead with their regular business and hold any person responsible who improperly interferes with it.

But for ten days, at least, there is no danger of a quarantine.

W. H. BLODGETT.

THREE ex-presidents of the American Medical Association died within a week, in September. These were Drs. Hunter McGuire, Lewis A. Sayre and Alfred Stillé. As the *Journal of the Association* notices, all were advanced in years; McGuire was sixty-five, Sayre eighty, and Stillé eighty-seven. Of former presidents of the Association eleven still survive: N. S. Davis, 1864-5, age eighty-three; Elisha H. Gregory, 1887, age seventy-six; Edward Mott Moore, 1890, age eighty-six; Henry O. Marcy, 1891, age sixty-three; James F. Hibberd, 1894, age eighty-four; Donald Maclean, 1895, age sixty-one; Beverly R. Cole, 1896, age seventy-one; Nicholas Senn, 1897, age fifty-six; George M. Sternberg, 1898, age sixty-two; Joseph M. Mathews, 1899, age fifty-three; and W. W. Keen, 1900, age sixty-three.—*Med. Standard.*

BOOKS



AND THEIR WRITERS

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., Louisville, Ky., (President of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, Pa.)—John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., 1902

In the preface Dr. Mathews says he has been connected in a professional way with several medical colleges in his home city—Louisville. That during this time he has frequently talked to the students about the business side of the medical profession, which was very naturally followed with a request that he reduce such thoughts to writing, and here it is. He has not considered the administration of drugs at all, but art in medicine has received full attention, dwelling on the necessity of high character as being essential in the very foundation of success in any callag, but particularly in medicine. The follies of society are held up to view, and the life of the doctor pictured as it really is. In all the realms of medicine there may not be found one better adapted naturally and by acquired gifts, to write a book of this character than this accomplished author. Dr. Mathews has the necessary versatility, and does the right thing at the right time and in the right place, which is tact. To do justice to this little volume would be simply to re-write it, because it is all alike, good from beginning to end. In Dr. Mathews there has been a recognition of true genius, supported by unusual talents. The oratorical and descriptive powers of Dr. Mathews are unexcelled. This book in itself contains a strewing of garlands from first to last. The most that can be said is to express a wish that every doctor in every land where the English language is spoken may become the possessor of this little volume. At five times the price it would be cheap.

How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine. By Joseph M. Mathews, M. D., LL. D., ex-President of American Medical Association, etc. The book will be sent, charges prepaid, on receipt of \$2. John P. Morton & Co., Publishers, Louisville, Ky.

The perusal of the book leaves an inexpressibly pleasant impression. It discusses the determining factors in a life of purpose. Progressive, comprehensive and versatile. Practical because of its concreteness, and philosophical because it deals with basal truths. The abundance of metaphor and the photo-engraving illustrations give it vivacity, forbid dullness, and render it stimulating and suggestive. The author writes with conviction and with a commendable reserve power. It is a series of dramatic human scenes, filled sometimes with thrilling incidents, sometimes with tragic intensity and sometimes touched with humor. It is written from plain, heart-felt interest in the welfare of the physician. The brisk action of the narrative holds the attention firmly. The following extracts illustrate the graphic manner in which the author unites the profundity of the scholar, the impartiality of the judge and the accuracy of the scientist with the versatility of the acknowledged wit and raconteur.

"You are convinced that an examination is necessary, and after explanations and some entreaties on the part of the good mother, the young patient gives her consent.

"The examination is completed: you put on your hat and walk out into the woods in order to think and commune with yourself. The grass is green under your feet and the vault of heaven over your head is as clear and blue as the noon-day's sun can make it; the birds in the air chirp merrily to each other, and all nature seems full of cheer and is so beautiful. More akin to your thoughts would it be if the clouds lowered, the thunders pealed, the lightnings flashed, and the rain poured down in torrents, for is there not just within the door of this unhappy home a storm approaching that would put such a one of the elements to shame. Is there not a young spirit calling out from the depths of her despair, "Save me, save me." How can the heavens be bright this day and all nature aglee if God be merciful? Think well, doctor, think long and well; you are now facing the one condition that involves more than all others with which you have to deal: A mother's broken heart, a father's affection and pride, a brother's young manhood and future prospects, a beautiful and good (yes, verily, good) girl's life and character—the life of one unborn—all, all these depend now upon your action.

"Was ever man put to a more severe test? Was ever a moment that required such quick and accurate thought? Was ever greater responsibility thrown upon man? Go to, you moralists, and begone you chattering women who would consign this innocent (yes, innocent) girl to eternal oblivion and earthly disgrace because of this one act, engendered and born of love and trust. Get you to your dens, you who point the finger of scorn at her and are not worthy to wipe her feet because of your own sins and transgressions.

"I leave the case for your proper judgment, doctor, and my pity goes out to you as one brother for another. Remember only that by no authority are you empowered to sacrifice a human life, for life you have not given and life you must not take."

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS.

Dr. Mathews, of this city, has written a fine book that should attract the attention of the laity as well as of the medical profession. It would cause those outside of the profession to do fuller justice to the social and commercial side of a doctor's life as well as to the technical—and the medical student and practitioner of years' standing will find the chapters refreshing and an impetus to enthusiasm.

Dr. Mathews has constructed a notable book because he has made ideal character the actual keynote to success in all professions. Given a character and the attributes of a gentleman, and a doctor is already far up the ladder. He also recognizes the fact that to-day a doctor needs the highest culture and highest medical education to satisfy his patients—and as never before. A doctor needs the broadest culture ere he can pass muster before the progressive world of to-day. One of Dr. Mathews' well-digested bits of wisdom, however, is the following:

The better education; the better preparation for the study of medicine. Some of the highest teachers and practitioners have had but a common-school education.

Many men with the highest education from the best colleges have failed as practitioners in medicine.

Many eminent doctors have been self-educated.

As to the ideal character, he says that men who best succeed in medicine are good and honest and just and gen-

erous and humble and decisive, persevering and positive, ambitious, of good habits, cheerful, courageous, patient and of good address, and diplomatic. While Dr. Mathews talks of medical men, he has certainly set forth the foundations of success in any profession very clearly in these requirements.

To follow Dr. Mathews through the pages of this cheerful, talkative and sensible book is a positive inspiration and there is little or nothing in it that can not be appreciated by all men and all women. The person who reads it will be lifted on to a higher plane of thought. Here there are hints of the deep and suggestive psychological secrets of existence.

In discussing the marriage of young doctors he accords only to moral men the ability to fall in love; later he gives only to honest men the ability to feel and preserve sentiment. Are not these deductions worth a dozen sermons?

There is much art in the simple yet pleasing style of Dr. Mathews' book. It glows with sentiment that would not be out of place in a fine work of fiction. The author is known as an admirable writer on medical subjects and this book will bring him more to the notice of general readers. It is a promise for the future and no light one that, some day, we may have from the same graceful pen and warm enthusiasm a work of a more general character that will further exploit his fine sentiment and inspiration. E. C. W. HOW TO SUCCEED IN MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D. Published by John P. Morton, Louisville.

Book Notices.

How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine. By JOSEPH MCDOWELL MATHEWS, M. D., LL. D., President of the American Medical Association, 1898-'99, etc. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co., 1902. Pp. xii-215.

This is not one of those books that purport to tell the young practitioner solely how he can collect his bills; it tells him, on the contrary, how he can become and remain a respected and self-respecting member of any community. Without having aimed at writing a treatise on ethics, Dr. Mathews has, nevertheless, given us in this book a delightful sketch of the ideal physician's career. It is intensely readable from cover to cover, interspersed as it is with anecdote, retrospect, and pictures of the bliss of a correct life. No physician, young or old, can fail to profit by its perusal or to be entertained by its charming style. Dr. Mathews has long had a wide acquaintance with his professional brethren, and he has invariably impressed them—and most truthfully—with his lively spirit of sympathy. To most of us it is too seldom given to look Dr. Mathews in the face; the next best thing is to gaze upon his portrait. We are glad, therefore, that the publishers have inserted it as a frontispiece.

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HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., Ex-President of American Medical Association; Professor of Surgery, Hospital Medical College; Late Professor of Surgery, Kentucky School of Medicine; President Kentucky State Board of Health; etc., etc. John P. Morton & Company, Louisville Ky., 1902

FOR the advice and counsel of the young doctor there are books, excellent, some of mediocre rank and some scarcely readable, but the superlative degree of excellence has been reached by this book of Dr. Mathews, his "heart to heart talks" with the "boys" as he calls it.

His aim has been to write a guide to success for the young practitioner, and right well has he succeeded.

It is written in such beautiful style and diction that the attention and interest of the reader are held as closely throughout the work as could be the case with the most popular novel of the day; a rather remarkable fact since its principle theme is the business side of the practice of medicine. But it is interesting, not alone to the doctor, but to the laity as well, but especially to the doctor's wife, to whom the most beautiful tributes are constantly paid throughout the work. The dedication is in fact to the author's wife.

There are twelve chapters, taking up in almost interesting way, the important subjects which engage the young doctor's attention; such as The Requirements for Entering the Medical Profession; Location; Marriage; Ethics; Specialties; Country versus City; Types of Doctors You Will Meet, etc.

Numerous anecdotes and flashes of wit scattered throughout enliven the interest and several excellent engravings illustrate some thoughts in the text.

We most heartily urge everyone to read this beautiful book, but more especially every doctor and his family.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—By Jos. M. Mathews, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of American Medical Association, etc., Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co.

The author has written his book with the intention of bringing before students and young practitioners of medicine that side of the medical art of which practically nothing is taught in our medical colleges. Dr. Mathews, who has shown by example how to succeed, is therefore well qualified to point out to his younger colleagues the paths which lead to success. The book is written in a captivating style, and the reader will be well repaid if the author's advice is followed.

How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine. By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., LL. D. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, 1902.

There are many sides to a doctor's life, and the pathetic, humorous and skeptic are among these. The struggles of the tyro, and the joys of the successful are both echoes of the experience of most physicians. Dr. Mathews has observed all of these things, and if he has not given the key to the Castle of Riches, he has certainly opened the Realm of the Heart in his work on the living experiences of medical men.

DYER.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., Louisville, Ky., (President of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, Pa.)—John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., 1902

In the preface Dr. Mathews says he has been connected in a professional way with several medical colleges in his home city—Louisville. That during this time he has frequently talked to the students about the business side of the medical profession, which was very naturally followed with a request that he reduce such thoughts to writing, and here it is. He has not considered the administration of drugs at all, but art in medicine has received full attention, dwelling on the necessity of high character as being essential in the very foundation of success in any calling, but particularly in medicine. The follies of society are held up to view, and the life of the doctor pictured as it really is. In all the realms of medicine there may not be found one better adapted naturally and by acquired gifts, to write a book of this character than this accomplished author. Dr. Mathews has the necessary versatility, and does the right thing at the right time and in the right place, which is tact. To do justice to this little volume would be simply to re-write it, because it is all alike, good from beginning to end. In Dr. Mathews there has been a recognition of true genius, supported by unusual talents. The oratorical and descriptive powers of Dr. Mathews are unexcelled. This book in itself contains a strewing of garlands from first to last. The most that can be said is to express a wish that every doctor in every land where the English language is spoken may become the possessor of this little volume. At five times the price it would be cheap.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., ex-President American Medical Association, Professor of Surgery, Hospital College, Author of "Mathews on Diseases of the Rectum," Etc. Pages 215, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

This is one of the most fascinating books for doctors ever published. Dr. Mathews is always an interesting writer, but this volume is his most charming production. The author for twenty-five years has been teaching in medical colleges and this book is the result of talks which he has frequently given students on the business side of the medical profession. The book is

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By JOSEPH M. D. MATHIEWS, M. D., LL. D., Author of "Mathews on Diseases of the Rectum," President Kentucky State Board of Health, ex-President Kentucky State Medical Society, late Professor Surgery, Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville: J. P. MORTON & CO.

This book of sage advice, kindly counsel, lofty sentiment rich humor is most refreshing to the medical man, and we believe could be read to great advantage by laymen. We see much in that explains the success of the author. The young physician find here sound council on the conduct of his profession on professional business lines, as well as earnest expressions of the dignity of occupation. We recommend it as a wholesome and refreshing of literature.

THE EVENING POST, LOUISVILLE.

"HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE."

Dr. J. M. Mathews has published, through John P. Morton Co., of Louisville, a book entitled, "How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine." It is designed mainly for the young practitioner, but it may be read with interest not only by doctors, but by their patients as well. Indeed, one of the benefits of such a book would be to secure a better understanding on the part of the patient of his relation to the physician. He will appreciate the difficulties in the path of the conscientious practitioner and he will realize that for his own benefit he should co-operate with his family physician in his efforts to preserve the health and strength of his patients.

Dr. Mathews, in his preface, says that for the past twenty-five years he has been connected with several medical colleges in this city and that he has frequently discussed with the students the "business side" of the medical profession and that this book is the result of these lectures. The book is not a medical treatise. It deals with the doctor as a man among us, aiming to get on in his profession. The elements of success are set forth with a great deal of clearness and a keen insight into the follies and frailties of the men in and outside of the medical profession.

The ideal doctor would be certainly an ideal man. Dr. Mathews says: "First, the better educated one is the better is he prepared to understand the teachings of the great science of medicine. Second, when the foundation of learning is laid by a common school education many have attained to the highest position. Third, many men with the highest education have failed as practitioners in medicine. Fourth, many men of self-education have attained to the highest positions."

The explanation of these statements is that the controlling element in a successful career is, after all, the personal element. Considering the demands of the profession, Dr. Mathews says that it requires, first, character; second, justice; third, generosity; fourth, humility; fifth, decision; sixth, perseverance; seventh, positiveness; eighth, ambition; ninth, habit; tenth, cheerfulness; eleventh, courage; twelfth, patience; thirteenth, manner; fourteenth, diplomacy.

These traits are the topics of this book. It is scarcely necessary to commend it save by its title to the rising doctor or to the doctor who has risen, and we believe that the public generally will find this book of Dr. Mathews of more than usual interest. Charles Reed, late President of the American Medical Association, says he recalls no recent book written in a more captivating style; that it appeals with particular force to every medical student and to every recent graduate.

MOND JOURNAL OF PRACTICE.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By JOSEPH M. D. MATHIEWS, M. D., LL. D., Author of "Mathews on Diseases of the Rectum," President Kentucky State Board of Health, ex-President Kentucky State Medical Society, late Professor Surgery, Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville: J. P. MORTON & CO.

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DR. MATHEWS WRITES A BOOK.

Louisville Physician Tells How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, spent his vacation last summer among the West Virginia mountains. It was while resting there he conceived the idea of writing a book, which he gave the title, "How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine."

The author says his work is mainly intended for the young practitioners of medicine and medical students, but it will be found of great interest to all doctors and laymen as well. It is written in a most captivating style and covers 215 pages, and is illustrated by several fine photo-engravings.

The chapter devoted to "The Business Side of It" is well worth reading. Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, late President of the American Medical Association, a distinguished surgeon and author, has made the following criticism:

"How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine" by Dr. J. M. Mathews, is one of the significant books of the year. It is an evidence that the extra technical aspect of the professional career is receiving attention; it is a sign that the ethical and social and commercial sides of medical life are subjects of thought; and particularly it is an indication of literary activity in a calling that is given over too exclusively to the drudgery of practice. Prof. Mathews, already famous as a versatile orator and a captivating raconteur, has, in this work, added not only a new laurel to his own crown, but has shown in his interesting pages on success in medicine exactly how to succeed in a much broader sense—in the fields of citizenship, of science, and of literature. I recall no recent book written in a more captivating style, and I am sure that it will be read by practically the entire profession. It appeals with particular force to every medical student and to every recent graduate.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by Joseph M. Mathews, M. D., LL. D., Ex-President of American Medical Association, etc. John P. Morton & Company, Publishers, Louisville, Kentucky.

The author says that this book is intended mainly for the young practitioners of medicine and medical students, but it will be found of much interest to all doctors and laymen as well. It is written in a captivating style, covers 215 pages, is bound in cloth, and illustrated by photo-engravings. The chapter devoted to "the business side of it" is well worth the price of the book. In commenting on this work says Professor Reed of Cincinnati:

"How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine" by Doctor J. M. Mathews, is one of the significant books of the year. It is an evidence that the extra technical aspect of the professional career is receiving attention; it is a sign that the ethical and social and commercial sides of medical life are subjects of thought; and particularly it is an indication of literary activity in a calling that is given over too exclusively to the drudgery of practice. Professor Mathews, already famous as a versatile orator and a captivating raconteur, has, in this work, added not only a new laurel to his own crown, but has shown in his interesting pages on success in medicine exactly how to succeed in a much broader sense—in the fields of citizenship, of science, and of literature. I recall no recent book written in a more captivating style, and I am sure that it will be read by practically the entire profession. It appeals with particular force to every medical student and to every recent graduate."

We can honestly endorse everything said by Dr. Reed.

BOOK REVIEWS.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By JOSEPH McDOWELL MATHEWS, M. D., LL. D., President Kentucky State Board of Health; Professor of Surgery, Hospital Medical College, Louisville; Author of "Mathews on Diseases of the Rectum." Octavo, pp. 234. Illustrated. Louisville: John P. Morton & Company. 1902. [Price, \$2.00.]

The distinguished author of this useful book has been a teacher and practitioner for more than twenty-five years, hence is in a position to know of what kind of advice students and recent graduates stand in greatest need. Those who know Professor Mathews best would expect him to write just such a book as this which, from cover to cover, abounds in good nature—human nature we might say with great propriety—and is a heart to heart talk between teacher and pupil. Moreover, it contains so much of value to every physician and it is put into such a readable shape that it is not likely to reach alone the office table of the junior, but to be found in the hands of every physician who would be entertained and instructed in the general success of the members of his profession. Besides, it is a book for the doctor's family and this will add to its effectiveness as well as to its popularity.

In the amphitheater and in the lecture room, Professor Mathews is noted for his clearness of description, simplicity of rhetoric, and forcefulness of diction. He is also a public speaker of wide-spread fame, in which capacity he makes potent use of the same qualifications that have given him such strength as a teacher. From all this it might be expected that a book from his pen on such a subject as that under consideration would be entertaining.

Recent Medical Books.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., President of the American Medical Association, 1898-99; Author of "Mathews' Diseases of the Rectum"; ex-President Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Kentucky State Medical Society, American Proctologic Society, Louisville Surgical Society, Louisville Clinical Society; President Kentucky State Board of Health; Honorary Fellow American Association Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Professor of Surgery Hospital Medical College; late Professor of Surgery, Kentucky School of Medicine, etc. Louisville. John P. Morton & Co. 1902.

Professor Mathews has given to the profession a book both interesting and useful, written primarily for the beginners in the practice of medicine. The subject has been so broadened and enlarged that physicians of experience may read it with profit.

He has shown in its interesting pages exactly how to succeed in a much broader sense and in fields of citizenship, science and literature. There are a few chapters that should be studied by the members of the profession, whether young or old. One is on ethics. It is remarkably brief in text, but contains volumes in thought. It is covered by the following sentence: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and if you are ever in doubt about the proper course to pursue, consult the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. Another is "The Business Side of It." This chapter is well worth the price of the book. An attempt to give many good thoughts said in this chapter in a brief review would be manifestly unfair to the author. It deserves reading and re-reading. **

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M.D., LL.D., President of American Medical Association, 1898-99; Author of "Mathews on Diseases of the Rectum;" Ex-President Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Kentucky State Medical Society, etc.

The charm of this book does not consist in its brilliant style or in anything very unusual that it says, and it is a book unusually attractive. One cannot read it without being convinced that its author is a thoughtful, conscientious Christian physician, who looking back over a life well spent in an arduous profession, desires for that profession only good. The book is especially valuable to young men. The advice given is wholesome and orthodox. Much of it a young man will find some difficulty in accepting, particularly that which the author has to say regarding advertising and the elements relating to the same, yet no successful physician will question the wisdom of the counsel so kindly given. The young man who takes this book as his counselor will avoid many rough places and find instruction at times of infinite value, and such instruction as can only come from one who has himself walked along the thorny way of medical practice. We heartily thank Dr. Mathews for this book and wish for him many years of deservedly happy life aiding young men who must learn to love him as he has shown his love and thoughtfulness for them. Such men as the author of this book are the glory of the world and the beacon lights of an arduous profession.

Book Reviews.

How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine. By JOS. McDOWELL MATHEWS, M.D., LL.D., President of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, Pa. John P. Morton & Co., 1902.

The author inscribes a dedication as follows:

"This book is affectionately dedicated to my wife. For twenty-five years she has been my partner and affection, and to her rare good judgment and excellent advice and steadfastness I owe much of whatever success may have come to me in the medical profession."

In the preface Dr. Mathews says he has been connected in a professorial way with several medical colleges in his home city—Louisville. That during this time he has frequently talked to the students about the business side of the medical profession, which was very naturally followed with a request that he reduce such thoughts to writing, and here it is. He has not considered the administration of drugs at all, but art in medicine has received full attention, dwelling on the necessity of high character as being essential in the very foundation of success in any calling, but particularly in medicine. The follies of society are held up to view and the life of the doctor pictured as it really is.

In all the realm of medicine there may not be found one better adapted naturally and by acquired gifts to write a book of this character than the accomplished author. The writer has had the pleasure of a long-time intimate friendship with Dr. Mathews and his good wife. The dedication of this book is fitting, and just as it ought to be given. Dr. Mathews has the necessary versatility, and does the right thing at the right time and in the right place, which is tact. To do justice to this little volume would be simply to re-write it, because it is all alike good from beginning to end. In Dr. Mathews there has been a recognition of true genius, supported by unusual talents. The oratorical and descriptive powers of Dr. Mathews are unexcelled. This book in itself contains a strewing of garlands from first to last. Dr. Mathews is in love with his profession, as he is with his wife. The two are inseparable, connected and joined together for life. The most that can be said is to express a wish that every doctor in every land where the English language is spoken may become the possessor of this little volume. At five times the price it would be cheap.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M.D., LL.D., Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co.

Dr. Mathews is in the very front rank of the physicians of the age, and hence in telling how to succeed in the practice of medicine he has only to generalize his own personal experience. The book is timely, and, while more especially intended for young physicians, it is interesting and helpful to every body. Any young man, whatever his calling, can get many most practical suggestions from this book. The general public also will be greatly helped by its careful perusal. The reader will learn what most readers need to know, how to decide which doctor to send for in cases of sickness. Dr. Mathews covers well nigh all the points in the physician's life—what preparation is needed, where to locate, how about marrying, the ethics of medicine, the actual practice in its varied aspects, art in medicine, its business side, the various sorts of doctors, lights and shadows etc., etc. Quacks and humbugs are fitly dealt with. The book is written in smoothly flowing colloquial style, and this adds to its charm. It abounds in sallies of wit, and touches of pathos, and it has many quotable sentences and paragraphs. Dr. Mathews' book on Diseases of the Rectum is the standard on that subject, but that every properly trained man that is technical. The present volume, however, is entirely free from all technicalities, and the two show the great sweep of the author's ability as a writer. We hope he will write many more books.—Western Courier.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., ex-President American Medical Association, Professor of Surgery, Hospital College, Author of "Mathews on Diseases of the Rectum," Etc. Pages 215, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

This is one of the most fascinating books for doctors ever published. Dr. Mathews is always an interesting writer, but this volume is his most charming production. The author for twenty-five years has been teaching in medical colleges and this book is the result of talks which he has frequently given students on the business side of the medical profession. The book is written as a "guide to success for young practitioners," but the majority of the older practitioners can read it with profit. Many physicians die without estates and leave their families in want. If the advice given in this book is followed there will be no such unnecessary conditions. The chapter entitled the "Business Side of It" is well worthy of being read by every practitioner.

The book deals without fear or favor with "fads and frauds."

Character, so necessary in any calling, is fully dealt on, together with the other attributes which should make up the successful physician. The "frills and follies" of society come in for their full share of the author's opinion. The book will be a source of comfort and practical help to all young practitioners and a delightfully entertaining and useful book to the older practitioners. The "lights and shadows of a doctor's life" receive attention and the book is enlivened by the jocular vein running through it. Six full page photo-engravings illustrate the volume.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M. D., LL. D., etc., etc. Published by John P. Morton & Company, Louisville, 1902.

This is a work rather out of the usual lines pursued by medical writers, and therefore quite unique and certainly occupies a place by itself. It is a work of over two hundred pages, divided into twelve chapters, and subjects, or headings, any one of which is complete in itself, and may be read with profit and interest in a spare moment.

This work takes up phases of the physician's life and presents them to the reader without excuses or retouchings of blemishes in the pictures, as a good mirror reflects the true image.

I recall no work which I think would be of more value to a recent graduate than this, for it is a well-known fact that our success is dependent in a great measure upon our habits and practices, and it is by our early associates and influences that our habits are formed and our ideals molded. A frequent reference and association with this book cannot fail to have some influence for good. While the old twigs and stems are pretty well bent in the direction which they will follow, an hour's entertainment is certainly furnished by its perusal, and profit results. I can certainly exclaim, like a peculiar individual whom I remember in my boyhood,—a devout Methodist—who would, after any particularly brilliant discourse or exhortation, jump up and lustily shout, "Brethren and sisters, them's my sentiments."

READY THIS MONTH

A Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum, Anus and Sigmoid Flexure

By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum, in the Hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville, Ky. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with 6 Chromolithographs and numerous Illustrations in the Text. Cloth, \$5.00. Sold only by Subscription.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK
CHICAGO BOSTON ATLANTA PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURG WASHINGTON

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND SIGMOID FLEXURE. (By Jos. M. MATHEWS, M. D. Third edition. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1903.)

This book is well known from its two previous editions, and since its publication has been regarded as one of the leading works covering the subject.

Several new plates and about fifty pages of text have been added since the edition of 1896. While a large part of the text remains unchanged, new material has been added throughout. New operations for prolapse of the rectum, internal hemorrhoids and a plastic operation for the relief of pruritus ani have been added. The chapter on Cancer has been entirely rewritten.

The book is clear and diagnosis, treatment and prognosis are fully covered. Complications that may arise and the value of all operative procedures are carefully weighed and discussed. The work is largely drawn from personal experience and the numerous case histories illustrate the author's position in regard to the various points under discussion. The book is to be recommended as it covers its field in a clear and thorough manner.

ARMSTRONG.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND SIGMOID FLEXURE. By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M.D., LL.D., of Louisville, Ky., ex-President American Medical Association, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum, in the Hospital College of Medicine, etc. Third edition, revised and enlarged. With 6 chromo lithographs and numerous illustrations in the text. Cloth, \$5.00; half-leather, \$5.50. Sold only by subscription. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 436 Fifth avenue, New York.

The work is illustrated by six chromolithographs, showing operations on fistula, hemorrhoids and other affections of the rectum, and by numerous cuts in the text. Dr. Mathews has devoted many years to the study and teaching of the diseases which are the subject of the treatise, and has written a work that is unique in its excellence and fully up to date. His prominence in the medical profession, as a surgeon, teacher and specialist, insures the success of the work.

Diseases of the Anus, Rectum, and Sigmoid Flexure.—By JOSEPH M. MATHEWS. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This work needs no introduction to the profession. Attention only need be called to the fact that the third edition has appeared. In this edition the chapter on cancer has been entirely rewritten to correspond to the latest discoveries. A

number of new operations devised by the author are fully set forth and their merits discussed; and considerable discussion is given to the valves of the rectum. The work is brought to a position thoroughly abreast of the times, in an important but too often neglected field of practical medicine. The extensive experience of the author in this special line of work, together with previous contributions from him, makes this treatise a standard work.



Joseph M. Mathews.

Mathews was formerly Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum in the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville. He has, however, for a number of years been Professor of Surgery and Diseases of the Rectum in the Kentucky School of Medicine. Dr. Mathews occupies many important public positions. He is Surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, and ex-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the Louisville Clinical Society. Dr. Mathews was a very close second in the race for the presidency of the American Medical Association two years ago. He was selected to deliver the address on surgery at the meeting in Washington in 1891. That Dr. Mathews is editorially prominent, the pages of *Medical Progress* bear witness. Dr. Mathews is probably the finest speaker in the American medical profession; always at his ease, with perfect command of language and never at a loss for a subject or phrases wherewith to clothe it, he is at all times a representative of whom the medical profession may well be proud. To be considered a great orator in Kentucky, the home of orators, is indeed a distinction in which Dr. Mathews may take pride, and nowhere is he done more honor than upon his native soil. As an author, Dr. Mathews ranks with the leading authorities, either in this country or in Europe. His book on "Diseases of the Rectum, Anus and Sigmoid Flexure," just issued by the Appletons, is said by competent critics to be a work of great originality and rare merit, and is meeting with a large sale.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M.D., LL.D. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Mathews is in the very front rank of the physicians of the age, and hence in telling how to succeed in the practice of medicine he has only to generalize his own personal experience. The book is timely, and, while more especially intended for young physicians, it is interesting and helpful to every body. Any young man,

Book Reviews.

How to Succeed in the Practice of Medicine.

By Joseph McDowell Mathews, M.D., LL.D., ex-President of the American Medical Association; Professor of Surgery in the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, etc., etc. 215 pages, with 6 full-page illustrations. Louisville. John P. Morton & Co. 1902.

It is one of the special glories of medicine that outside the strictly scientific it has a literature peculiarly its own. From ancient times on to the present era of unequalled activity and advancement, contributions to this department of medical literature have accumulated, forming a valuable and cherished fund of knowledge and entertainment. Such books as "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Letters to a Young Physician," by Samuel Jackson, and similar works, have exerted a great power in diffusing knowledge and inculcating a philosophic spirit among physicians. An important part of this extra-scientific literature is medical biography, and physicians of culture find infinite pleasure and instruction in its study. To such books a young physician of superior qualifications and high ambitions turns from his scientific studies

There is nothing pessimistic in any part of this book. The author is possessed of genuine enthusiasm for his profession and strong faith in the humane motives and generous devotion of the great body of good men and women composing the medical profession. The book is pervaded throughout with a healthy sentiment, which is as remote as possible from the sullen complaints and sinister conceptions of the misanthrope. He has abiding faith in human character, and regards the world from the standpoint of wholesome and generous appreciation. There is nothing of the dyspeptic croaker or disappointed cynic, who believes the world filled with evil and all men impelled by vicious motives. This author leads us in the sunshine, tells us to listen to the singing of the birds, and shows us a world full of generous deeds; and while it is not regarded as the happy valley in which Rasselas dwelt, it invites charity and repays unselfish kindness with kindness in return.

It is regretted that the space at command does not permit quotations from several chapters, which have impressed the writer as deserving conspicuous mention and commendation. To the young practitioner this work will be of inestimable value; to the doctor of mature years and experience

its perusal will recall pleasing memories and afford genuine pleasure. Those who will find in it the greatest pleasure will be that large class to which it appeals most directly, viz.: the general practitioners of medicine in city, village and the country. The author is to be congratulated upon utilizing his vacation in producing a book which will confer both pleasure and profit upon a large number of his professional brethren. It is needless to add that the well-known publishers have done the work of printing and illustration in a way that defies criticism.

L. S. McMURTRY.

During the 31st Annual Session of the
Ky State Medical Society held at Crab
Orchard from June 24 to 26th, the sub-
joined resolutions were offered by Dr R
O Mc Chord of Lebanon & seconded by
Dr L J Mc Murtry were unanimously
adopted;

Whereas,

Dr Do^{ct} M. Mathew of Louisville has
received very prominent political recom-
mendations for the post of Surgeon
General U S Hospital Marine
Service and is known to this Society
as a Surgeon eminently well quali-
fied for the named position;

Resolved: That this Society as a body recom-
mend him to the Administration as
in every way fitted to discharge the duties
of the office & that the Society would
fully approve the choice.



A true Copy from the proceedings
of W. Lecher M.D.
Permanent Secretary

The Presidents Address

Delivered at the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of
the American Medical Association held at
Columbus Ohio June 6-9 1899

By Joseph M Mathews M.D. L.H.D.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In assuming the duties of the presiding officer of this Association, I must confess that it is with a feeling of great diffidence. For many years I sat at the feet of the masters in medicine, as they were wont to assemble at their annual meeting, and was content to listen only to their wise counsels, to emulate as far as I could their example, and to profit by the words of wisdom which fell from their lips. When I reflect upon the names of my predecessors who have occupied this chair, their great achievements in medicine, the high rank to which they attained, and the good which they accomplished, it is no wonder that I assume the role with some trepidation. You will therefore permit me to offer you my very sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me.

In assuming the duties as your chairman, I hope to be just to all, and if at any time my decisions should appear otherwise, please attribute it to my head rather than my heart. It pains me to look over this great body and recognize the fact that not only many of its most prominent members in the past are absent, but also that the majority of those who have served you as president have also gone to their eternal home. Let their departure remind us that we, too, must soon lay aside our armor and join the silent majority. This thought brings me to consider for a moment:

OUR NATIONAL BODY; ITS PURPOSES AND DESTINY.

I imagine that when the father of this Association, the Nestor of American medicine, called around him a few devoted friends, accomplished physicians and surgeons, and effected an organization to be known as the American Medical Association, that the first thought which filled their minds was the unification of the profession which they

loved so dearly. It was their desire, no doubt, to bring together each year the men who were laboring earnestly and honestly for the elevation of the profession; that they in conclave could impart to each other the advance that each succeeding year had brought forth in their chosen calling, and this done in order that the sick and afflicted could be profited thereby.

Sacrifices and great personal discomfort were endured by them to obtain the good; but what splendid results were accomplished by their efforts is evidenced in the assembling of this great body here to-day. I opine, too, that any thing that partook of the nature of jealousy, unfairness, or politics was deprecated by them, but to the contrary they desired that peace and good-will should always obtain. What could be more beautiful than the fruition of this hope? How grand the thought that here in the mother society men of all grades, so far as education and accomplishments are concerned, be they great or small, poor or rich, the rank and file of the profession can meet on common ground and exchange views for the benefit of suffering humanity. Some must be teachers or instructors, others listeners; they each in their way contribute their mite. It may be that some member from a far-off and sparsely-settled country has heard some truth that in its application a life may be saved, or in return he can give an experience which may prove of incalculable benefit to his more fortunate brother. Let me impress upon you, then, that no class legislation should be indulged in by this body. Let it not be said of us that we rule without reason, or that we are a set of politicians trying to secure benefit for the few against the many, or for the many against the few, for in nowise are we a legislative body. In lieu of all this, let us receive with open arms all who represent honesty, fair dealing, and entertain an earnest desire to elevate the standard of the medical profession, and of this Asso-

ciation. Let no wrangling come into our midst, but rather let peace and harmony prevail, with love to one another, as become gentlemen.

SHALL WE HAVE A LOCAL HABITATION?

It is to be seriously questioned whether this Association, so numerically great as it is destined to be, or in truth is now, profits in any manner by its migration each year to distant parts of the Union. It can not be denied but that a mistake has been made in the past in going to cities too small to entertain it. It certainly adds no dignity to this distinguished body to be thus traveling about, not to speak of the inconvenience occasioned to the majority of its members by the so doing. Nor is it right or proper to impose upon a local profession the expense and trouble that it takes to entertain it. If the members will give the subject careful thought and consideration, I believe that they will come to the conclusion that the Association should have a local habitation. The natural question would then be, where could such habitation be found? In the selection of the same, many things would have to be considered. A city within easy reach, which offered the most attractive advantages. Of all, the City of Washington is the best suited. The Capital of the nation, it has advantages that no other place can offer. With its great free libraries, it is the seat of learning; its magnificent Government buildings, its natural beauty, its select society, its two houses of Congress, the rendezvous of foreign representatives and diplomats, the home of the Medical Departments of the Government Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Corps. Then, too, the idea is not far fetched that the Government, liberal always, would at some time lend the Association a helping hand in the way of securing a suitable building in which to hold its meetings and to become the owner thereof. Again, it would be in touch with the legislative department of the Government, and it can readily be seen of what value this would be in securing much-needed

reforms in a medical way. The Journal would here find the most suitable of all abodes: an atmosphere of refinement, education, and wealth. Its editor would all the time be on the alert, and much profit would come to the Journal from such surroundings and associations. I beg of you to give this matter your most serious consideration.

IMPORTANCE OF ATTENDING THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.

I desire to call your attention to the importance of attending the general session on the last day of the meeting. Business of the very greatest importance always comes up for consideration on that day, and, strange to say, that often there is scarcely a quorum present. At the meeting at Denver last year less than 50 members were in attendance on the last day of the meeting. If, therefore, resolutions are rushed through on that day which displease you, it is your own fault. Besides, if the business transacted on that day comes up for consideration at the following annual meeting, it takes up time which it has no right to. Please, therefore, see to it that nothing interferes with your attendance on that day.

CLINICS, DINNERS, ETC.

It has been a noticeable fact for a long time that the clinics which are held each year during the meeting of the Association, by the local profession of the city in which it happens to meet, very materially decrease the attendance at both the general sessions and of the various Sections. This should not be, and it is the duty of the proper officials of this Association to deprecate the holding of such clinics. Time and again many of the very best men of the Association have been kept away a half day, and often a whole day, from the meeting, when their counsel and presence were much needed at the different Sections, or at the meeting in general session. Need I remind you that absence of the same kind and duration is often observed by dinners to which the members are kindly invited. This can be easily obviated.

THE JOURNAL.

It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of Doctor John B. Hamilton, editor of the Journal of the Association. This Association never had a truer friend than he. Possessed of a clear-cut individuality, he was always outspoken, and what he did he at least believed to be for the best. We will miss his wise counsel in our deliberations. He made a most excellent editor of the Journal, and by his efforts it was brought up to the high standard which it occupies to-day. The Board of Trustees of the Journal, after careful consideration and deliberation, has selected Dr. Geo. H. Simmons to succeed Dr. Hamilton as editor. You are to be congratulated upon this wise selection. Dr. Simmons is not an experiment, for he has won his laurels in medical journalism, and already stands among his editorial friends as the peer of any. Having come up from the ranks in journalism, he is acquainted with every detail, and that he will make a good editor goes without the saying.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE JOURNAL.

I trust that it will not be considered out of place if I make a suggestion or two in regard to the management of the Journal. It has been frequently urged that much appears in it that should be expurgated. In other words, that a censorship should be established and many articles withheld from publication. I desire to disagree from this sentiment entirely and unequivocally. The Journal is simply the mouthpiece of the Association, and if one single paper read before this body is to be refused publication, then you have violated your pledge and obligation. Any member has the inalienable right to disagree with the sentiment of any paper, and the editor is in nowise responsible for said sentiment. If a paper is good enough to be read before any Section in this Association, it is good enough to be published in the Journal. If any action is taken, it should be by the Chairman of the Section before which the

paper is to be read, saying to the reader that his paper does not come up to the standard. But who will assume this responsibility? and who is to judge the judges? May it not be that a paper, although couched in bad English, might contain matter of real merit? Many articles, too, with high-sounding titles and verbiage beyond the comprehension of man may contain but little that is of worth, although written in perfect English, with deductions that would puzzle a philosopher, and which contain illustrations that would do credit to Puck. By all means let the editor improve the Journal in any way that he deems proper, but let every paper read before this Association or its Sections be published in the Journal. Let the reader select the wheat from the chaff, the good from the bad. In connection with the business interests of the Journal, I beg to make the following suggestion: Let a suitable man be selected, preferably a doctor, to travel in its interest, thereby increasing the membership of the Association.

This Agent, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or whatever you may choose to call him, to solicit subscriptions for the Journal and encourage membership. He should visit the meeting of each State Society, District and County Society, besides calling on individual members of the profession. Of course, only those who are endorsed by accepted or recognized organizations can become members of this Association. There are many hundreds of worthy physicians in the United States who would readily join the Mother Society if properly approached. Many, very many of them are ignorant of the manner of becoming members. It may be urged that the salary necessary to secure such an agent would be too large to justify the employment of such. In refutation I would urge that by such individual solicitation many more would be added to the membership than would be necessary to pay said salary, and they would become permanent members. It can be said, especially to young

men, that the mere wearing of the button of the Association adds dignity and confidence. Then, too, it can truthfully be asserted that the Journal alone is worth more than the sum paid for membership. By this means I am sure that the treasury would be so increased as to enable the Journal to be the peer of any published. Besides, our ranks would be so increased as to make this Association not only the largest but the most important in all the world.

THE SECRETARYSHIP.

For several years there has been a heated debate, if not wrangle, at each annual meeting, in general session, over the secretaryship. This is both unseemly and undignified, and is to be much deplored. It seems to me that there is an easy solution to this matter. Let the editor of your Journal be the secretary of the Association. The Board of Trustees has wisely insisted that he devote his whole time to the Journal. It does, therefore, appear that the secretaryship should be one of his duties. By so acting he is brought into a closer relation with the business management of the Association and with the active membership of the same. He would himself be responsible for a correct report of all proceedings, and be enabled to keep them without fault. The question whether or not any addition should be made to his salary for this additional work can be determined by the Board of Trustees. Our present secretary has served us long and well, and for his services in the past the Association should, and no doubt does, feel deeply obligated to him. I am sure that he would be the first one to acquiesce in any move that would enhance the business interests or the prosperity of the Association. I therefore very respectfully offer the suggestion as above stated.

SOCIETIES WHICH SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

In the last few months many good medical societies which have adopted the Code of Ethics have communicated with me through their

secretaries, asking how they could get recognition by this body. I have found, in many instances, that the State Society had failed to recommend them, but for no particular reason. Anyway, they are debarred from recognition by this Association. In several instances I found that said societies had a greater number in attendance at their meetings than did the State Society. I trust that something will be done it regard to this matter, in order that these good societies can obtain recognition from this Association.

The appointment by your Nominating Committee of three such distinguished gentlemen to read the several addresses before this Association in general session assembled, relieves me of any duty in that line. I shall therefore content myself with employing the balance of my time in asking your consideration of a few things which are not only a menace to the public health, but also to the safety of society. Having served as a health officer for many years, my mind naturally turns into this channel, especially so when I see an opportunity to enlist the interest and co-operation of this large and influential body of physicians.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It behooves this national body of American physicians to take some action, or at least to approve the movement to stamp out, as far as scientific effort can do so, that dread disease that kills one seventh of the world's population--tuberculosis. A few days ago, May 24-27, there was held a tuberculosis congress in Berlin, international in character. The Liverpool Medical Institution, one of the most important medical societies in England, has recently appointed a committee of its members "to consider what further steps can be taken for the prevention of tuberculosis, and for the treatment of the disease in the human subject." This committee propose to consider (1) the nature of pul-

monary tuberculosis, its communicability and preventability; (2) the provision of sanatoria; (3) the more effectual methods of controlling spread of infection, and (4) the desirability of adopting some form of notification. The eradication of bovine tuberculosis received a powerful stimulus throughout the Empire when recently Her Majesty the Queen gave orders to have killed such of her herd of Jerseys as were shown by the tuberculin test to be infected.

At the recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, the Section of Hygiene, at the suggestion of Professor Nicholas, passed a resolution pointing out that the convection of tuberculosis by inhalation is only one of the modes of infection, and that a larger part of the diffusion of the disease is played by contagion through the alimentary canal, as proved experimentally and clinically, urging the necessity of taking adequate measures to insure the sterilization and harmlessness of articles of food. All Europe is wide awake to the importance of this subject.

From carefully prepared statistics it is found that of the deaths from all causes between the ages of fifteen and sixty years, one third of the number are victims of tuberculosis, and that it kills four and a half times as many people as do smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria combined. It is estimated that at any given time in Germany alone 1,300,000 persons are affected with tuberculosis, and Osler says that 1,200,000 in America have the disease at all times. One in every fifty persons has the disease. Over 13,000 die of tuberculosis in the State of New York every year. In every other American city the proportion of deaths is equally as great. So important has this subject become that at a recent convention held in England to consider the question, "How to Prevent the Spread of Consumption," the Crown was represented by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, who presided over the

meeting. Great encouragement was given the move by Royalty and all others. The medical profession all over the world is deeply interested in the subject, the aid by governments solicited, and every effort is being made to suppress this formidable disease. Since the germ which causes it is known, and its habitat, the condition under which it thrives, and that the disease is contagious, it does appear but rational to assume that it not only can be prevented by precautionary measures, but that it can be cured by proper environment and treatment. It is equally true that, even in the best of homes, the treatment usually accorded the patient is nil in effect and accomplishes nothing. Something more than this must be done if we expect to materially decrease the death-rate. What is that something? Detweiler believes that over twenty-four per cent of cases of tuberculosis are curable; Meisen, twenty-seven per cent; Braymer, twenty-one and one-half per cent. And this under ordinary climatic and hygienic treatment. A much higher percentage of recoveries could be recorded if a real systematic and scientific treatment could be afforded these patients. Such a course can be instituted only in well-ordered and equipped hospitals designed especially for such inmates. In regard to the extent of the disease, I can do no better than to use the words of Prof. Hirsch. He says, "It is emphatically a disease of all times, all countries, and all races. No climate, no latitude, no occupation, no combination of favoring circumstances forms an infallible safeguard against the onset of tuberculosis, however such conditions may mitigate its ravages or retard its progress. Like typhoid fever, phthisis dogs the steps of man wherever he may be found, and claims its victims among every age, class, and race." In answer to the question, What is to be done to prevent its progress? I would suggest a remedy in using the words of a resolution adopted at the International Congress of Hygiene in Brussels, in 1897: "The hospitali-

ization of tuberculosis is urgent and will not long be withheld." In several large cities in the United States an earnest effort has already been made to carry this thought into practical utilization, especially so in Chicago and New York. It can readily be seen, however, that but a comparative few out of this great number of afflicted can be accommodated in this manner. A country or State that is ever on the alert to prevent the landing of a foreign foe, or a hostile army, surely should ever be ready to aid in the suppression of a foe to the human race ten times more destructive to human life than the invasion of the country by an army of great size armed with the most improved rifles. Let us, then, in the name of humanity, invoke aid from the government of this very humane people, in order to help put down and thoroughly conquer this foe.

During the last session of the New York Legislature a report of the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the advisability of establishing a State hospital for the cure of consumptives was made. Many reasons for the same were presented in the report. Among other things, the report read: "Tuberculosis is one of the most fatal diseases that the human race has to combat at the present day; its yearly victims inflict a serious and unnecessary drain upon the resources of the State. Unnecessary because it is now demonstrated beyond question that by the adoption of proper preventive measures a large proportion of those who suffer from this disease may be saved. This is proven not only by the revelations of science, but by the results which have been obtained in the practical application of the means to prevent the spread of the disease. A large proportion of the cases brought under treatment have been cured, and so many have so improved as to be restored to the producing class. It is also shown that the efforts of the Boards of Health in this and other States, as well as in other countries,

have so far succeeded in reducing the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis by the measures adopted that there is good ground for assuming that with wise laws properly enforced this disease may be almost wholly obliterated." Is it too much, then, to suggest that this Association, representing the most advanced thought of the medical profession of America, take action in this important matter? I would most respectfully urge you to appoint a committee to prepare a careful report on this subject and present it to the next Congress sitting, beseeching that this Government erect, prepare, or donate hospitals or reservations in and at which the poor or others shall receive treatment for the cure of consumption. Also that it be impressed upon State Boards of Health in the various States the advisability of the respective States erecting similar institutions. The blind, the deaf, the insane, the feeble-minded and other classes are so provided for, why not these? They are not able to care for themselves, and they are a menace to the public health. It must be confessed that in so far as the prevention of the disease is concerned, that must come from the education of the people to the facts. The best way to accomplish this I leave to you.

THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

It may appear superfluous to ask that you consider, in the proper way, a rebuke to a certain class that is doing much to endanger the lives of our citizens, and whose meddling ways are giving the Health Boards of the various States much annoyance. I allude to the anti-vaccinationists, encouraged as they are by an Anti-Vaccination Society. It seems strange and beyond belief that citizens of respectability and supposed intelligence should band themselves together to prevent a means of saving human life. But "'tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." If these misguided people would only inform themselves of facts, patent to every reader of history, they might at least stop long enough in their mad career to think.

The true condition is so well described by Dr. Seys in a recent paper that I beg to quote from him: "Well has smallpox been termed 'the most terrible of all the ministers of death.' It dates back to the early history of our race, but from whence it came no man can say. Then all expected to have it, and but few escaped. No respecter of persons, it was found in the palace and in the hovel, in the fair green fields and in the foul dungeon. All ages yielded to its noisome touch, and no season of the year was free from its deadly breath. One third of all children born to the daughters of men died before they were a year old because of this pestilence, and one half before the age of five. In epidemic years it is estimated to have caused fifty per cent of all deaths in Europe, and in non-epidemic years not less than ten per cent. Two thirds of the pauper blind in Europe of that day looked no more on the faces of their loved ones or the blue sky, nor saw the light of day, because of its blighting visitation. In Mexico it is said in a few years to have caused the death of three and a half millions of people. Iceland and Greenland were almost depopulated by it, and it has well-nigh rendered extinct some of our Indian tribes. It was the all-important factor in keeping down the population of Europe. Nor would the task be a difficult one to-day, should we desire to do so, to bring back the horrors of but a few years ago."

We may rest in peace and disregard the efforts of these half mad people, but we must not close our eyes to the fact that, by their loud cry, aided by political influence given often for self-aggrandizement, they are endangering the lives in every community. So far has this thing gone, that the vaccination law in England has but recently been amended so that only those who may desire shall be vaccinated. This is a menace to the public health and smacks of the dark ages. I again respectfully ask that you give to the medical profession in America an

endorsement of their views in a resolution sustaining compulsory vaccination. The safety of the people from this most direful malady demands it.

A CRUSCADE AGAINST SYPHILIS.

An International Medical Conference will be held at Brussels, Belgium, in the month of September next, known as The International Conference for the Prevention of Syphilis. A statement of this fact has been sent the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, through the Belgium Minister at Washington, with request that he appoint a delegation to attend this important conference. The Honorable Secretary in turn requested me, as your presiding officer, to name said delegation. This I have already done, as the call was for immediate action. In the preamble which accompanies this notice the following language is used: "The increasing propagation of syphilis and venereal diseases has become a serious danger to society, and it is important while there is still time to take efficient measures to stop the progress of this scourge. The spread of the evil is an incontestable fact: on this point all physicians who are in a position to know or observe its progress are agreed. The number of victims increases daily, and a serious consideration is that this malady is penetrating into strata of society where it was formerly rarely seen. Scarcely any attempt hitherto has been made to check this social evil, or rather while some attempts have been made, without concerted action, without preconceived plans, and without an international understanding to success."

What can be said of Belgium in this regard can be said of the United States. Perhaps the ratio of cases is not so large, but this matters little. It is estimated that there are in this country between six and seven million people who are afflicted in one way or another with

syphilis. A distinguished French authority says that one man in every four has the disease in France. When we consider that by this the very foundation of society is shaken, our families imperiled, the constitutions of our youths undermined, our women wrecked, it is high time, as this official says, that we turn our attention to the subject. The warning should be in words that the most illiterate man or woman could understand, and it should emanate from sources and places that would reach the greatest number. Our false modesty in the past has been too pronounced, and has prevented us from giving to the common people valuable information; so we are in a measure, as a profession, much to blame for the great spread of this blighting curse.

The time has arrived when we as physician, singly or when in convention assembled, should throw aside all restraint when dealing with this vital question. Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and all others should be informed, and this information should be in the plainest language. The minister and the priest should aid the doctor in this praiseworthy undertaking. The doctrine should be inculcated into the young of both sexes, that freedom from this awful condition should exist before the marriage relation is thought of. Upon this declaration rests the hope of the State, as well as of families, for neither good soldiers, good citizens, nor good husbands, with tainted blood can be had. Please permit me to suggest that a committee be appointed from this body, to report at the next annual meeting, on the subject: "What is the Best Means of Preventing the Spread of Syphilis?"

A PLEA FOR HARMONY.

In conclusion, let me beg of you that this meeting be one of perfect harmony and peace. Let nothing of an acrimonious nature be

indulged in, but rather let your deliberations be characterized by
patience, love for each other, and a desire to ennoble the profession
to which you belong. For are we not brothers indeed, fighting for a
common cause--the obliteration of the common enemy, disease? May your
future life, each and all of you, be one of peace and perfect happiness;
and may God grant to all a long life filled with good deeds. If fate
should decree that any one of you should pass away before we meet again,
may you find eternal rest in "God's next country."



