REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Your committee beg leave to submit the following report upon our deceased associates.

Brevet Brig. Gen. John M. Cuyler, M. D., was one of the oldest members, and, although retired from active service in the army, continued to take an active interest in matters appertaining to sanitation until the very last. He joined the association in 1873.

The following announcement of his death, by Surgeon-General Murray, to the medical department of the army, is but a just tribute to his worth and an appreciation of his noble character, by those who knew him best. We append it in full, that the association may have a record of one of its earliest members.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1884.

With profound sorrow, the death of Colonel and Bvt. Brig. General John M. Cuyler, U. S. A., retired, which occurred at his home in Morristown, N. J., April 26, 1884, is announced to the medical department of the army.

Dr. Cuyler was so well known personally and by reputation to the whole corps, that the mere mention of his death will at once recall his noble qualities as a man and officer. His strict integrity, his pure chivalric character, his highly developed intellectual and moral nature, his manliness and stern sense of duty, coupled with courtesy, kindness of heart, and consideration for others, which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact, are familiar to all.

He entered the army as an assistant surgeon in 1834, being among the first to pass the rigid examination instituted in 1833, which did so much to elevate the standard of the medical department, and which high standard he was so instrumental in upholding in after years, both in his professional career as a medical officer, and as a frequent member of examining boards from 1842 to 1862.

During an active service of nearly fifty years, he had the good fortune to participate in all the wars in which the country was engaged. He was actively on duty in the Creek and Seminole wars in 1838 and 1840. He served with great distinction through the Mexican war, and was highly complimented in orders by General Twiggs, and other commanding officers.

He received his promotion as major and surgeon in February, 1847, and in 1848 was ordered to West Point, where he served most acceptably for seven years.

Although of Southern birth, connected by the strongest bonds of kindred and friendship with many of the most distinguished men of that section, no ties of blood, no state

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1 Report made by Dr. G. P. Conn, of Concord, N. H., for the committee.
Pride, could swerve him from his duty to his country and to the Union. He entered at once with characteristic zeal into the war of the Rebellion, and gave to the government the full benefit of his high attainments and long experience.

As the senior medical officer at Fort Monroe, during the first years of the civil war, his services were invaluable in organizing the medical department of the armies congregated there. Afterwards, as Medical Inspector and Acting Medical Inspector-General, his services were unremitting, responsible, and valuable. Since the war he held continuously the position of medical director of important departments until his retirement under provision of law, June 30, 1882.

Irreproachable in every relation of life, endowed with all the attributes of the finished gentleman and officer, a diligent student, a steadfast friend, loyal to his country in the time of need, and untiring in his devotion to duty, Dr. Cuyler leaves behind him a record of which every medical officer may justly be proud, and an example worthy the acceptance of all.

R. Murray,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

John Taylor Gilman, son of Col. Nathaniel and Dorothy (Folsom) Gilman, physician and surgeon of Portland, was born in Exeter, N. H., May 9, 1806, was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, admitted to Bowdoin college 1822, entered upon his baccalaureate in 1826, studied medicine in the office of William Perry, M. D., Exeter, N. H., and received his medical diploma at Bowdoin in 1829. For anatomical and clinical instruction, passed portions of the years 1830-31 in Philadelphia. Commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Portland, Me., Jan. 1, 1832. He was president of Maine Medical Association during 1864, overseer and for some time a trustee of Bowdoin college. He was also trustee of Maine Insane Hospital, and president of the board of directors of Maine General Hospital. Of the latter he was one of the founders, and during his connection with it he gave much time and money for its support.

Dr. Gilman was characterized in the medical profession for his quickness of perception and power of ready diagnosis, for his skilful and successful treatment of disease, for his active and prompt attention where duty required, and for his ever gentlemanly bearing towards all. His integrity in his professional duties, and his acknowledged ability as a physician and surgeon, won the confidence of all who knew him. It is a fact worthy of notice in the professional career of Dr. Gilman that he was the first physician in the state of Maine who performed the unusual operation of caesarian section, which he did skilfully and successfully.

Dr. Gilman married, August 24, 1837, Helen A., daughter of Hon. Reuel Williams, a United States senator, of Augusta, Me. We cannot better close this note than by an extract from the resolutions adopted by the profession after his death:

“Dr. Gilman was also born for the medical profession. He was possessed of innate refinement of nature, of a peculiar gentleness of manner, and at the same time of great decision of character. He early secured a very large and lucrative practice, and became one of the most distinguished of the physicians and surgeons of the state. He had the full confidence and affection of his patients.”
Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, was born near Easton, Penn., July 8, 1805, and died May 6, 1884. He became a member of this association in 1874. As a surgeon and an author his name was familiar to the profession, not only in America but throughout the whole civilized world. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1828, and began his practice in Philadelphia, employing his leisure hours in translating several French and German medical works, which were published; and in 1830 he issued his first original work, entitled "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints," in which particular mention is made of the use of adhesive plaster as a means of extension in the treatment of fractures. In 1833 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and two years later professor of pathological anatomy in the Cincinnati Medical College. Here he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on "Morbid Anatomy" ever given in the United States; and while occupying this chair he published the first methodical treatise on that subject on this side of the Atlantic, or in the English language. In 1850 he lectured at the University of New York, and in 1856 was elected professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, which position he held until his death. He was a voluminous writer, and was always an able supporter of medical societies and associations for the advancement of medicine or the promotion of sanitary knowledge. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and in 1872, on the occasion of his second visit to Europe, the University of Oxford, on its one thousandth commemoration, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L. At the meeting of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, in 1876, he was unanimously elected its president.

Hillary Ryan, the fifth son of Zachariah and Eleanor Ryan, who were from South Carolina, was born at Greensboro, Alabama, Dec. 11, 1822. His mother died when he was nine years of age, and his father never afterwards married. In November, 1832, he moved with his father from the place of his birth to Noxubee county, Miss., where he remained till 1840, and then moved to Lafayette county, Ark. Although possessed of independent means, his father thought it essential that every boy should be taught manual labor, and kept him at work on the farm every spring, sending him to school at Macon, Miss., through the summer, autumn, and winter months. When at work on the farm his thirst for knowledge was so great that he always carried his Latin and Greek books tied to his plow-handles, and would occasionally look into them and memorize a verse or two as he worked. This, together with his study at night and a little instruction from an elder brother, enabled him to be up with his class when he returned to school from his father's farm. He was ever the favorite and leader in every sport and enterprise in school, and his teacher, Professor Ferris, declared him to be the most proficient pupil ever taught by him. In 1840, his father having become embarrassed by the payment of security debts, was unable to assist him.
This threw him on his own resources for the furtherance of his education, and he began an alternation of teaching and attending school and studying medicine under Dr. Lipscomb, of Macon, Miss. He continued this course till the autumn of 1843, when he went to Mobile, Ala., and attended lectures during the winter of 1843-'44. The following year his father again assisted him, and he attended lectures at New Orleans during the winter of 1844-'45, where he gained great distinction for remarkable proficiency. In 1845 he located in Louisville, Lafayette co., Ark., where he acquired a very extensive practice, often riding a distance of forty miles during a single night to visit his patients. In 1846 he removed to Washington, Hempstead co., Ark. After a residence of one year at the latter place, his attention was drawn to the great state of Texas. Thither he repaired, and located in the city of Galveston, where he remained about one year and a half. Thence he located at Caldwell, in the same state, and practised many years as partner of Dr. Henry Munson, a talented physician from New York, doing the practice for three or four counties. In 1856 he again entered the medical college at New Orleans, from which he graduated in 1857 with the first honors of a large class. While located at Caldwell, Texas, on January 1, 1850, he married Elmina Gibson, daughter of James Gibson, a wealthy planter of Washington, Ark. The fruits of his marriage were five sons and five daughters, six of whom—two sons and four daughters—and his wife, survive him.

After his graduation in 1857 he located at Austin, Texas, from which point he entered the Confederate army as captain of Company D, in Col. Allen's regiment. Soon afterwards he resigned his captaincy to accept the position of surgeon of the command, the duties of which he continued to discharge till the close of the war. At the close of the war he returned to Caldwell, Texas, and maintained an overwhelming practice till the failure of his health from an injury received in being thrown from his buggy in 1882. Thinking the atmosphere of western Texas might be more congenial to his health, he moved to Colorado City, January 1, 1884, where he accepted the consultation department in the practice of Dr. A. R. Smith, of that place, a graduate of Bellevue college. On the 18th day of May, 1884, he arose feeling as well as usual. About one o'clock of that day he was called upon by Dr. Smith to administer chloroform to a lady who desired a tooth drawn. After giving the chloroform, he asked to be allowed to draw the tooth. When he had drawn the tooth almost out, he suddenly fell forward upon the floor, and expired in a few seconds without speaking. Truly he "died in the harness."

He was a surgeon of wide reputation, being frequently called a great distance to perform operations. He performed many novel and capital operations, the products of many of which may be seen in different medical colleges of this country. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church from his early youth, was a Royal Arch Mason for more than thirty years, an Odd Fellow, a fifth degree member of the American Legion of Honor, a member of the state societies and of the American
Public Health Association. He was scrupulously charitable, never having charged for his services or medicine to a minister of the gospel, or a widow without independent income. He claimed that to be the sacred injunction he received from his dear old father. He was a hard student all his life, was thoroughly familiar with all scientific subjects, was perfectly versant with the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, and possessed one of the finest medical libraries in the state.

R. J. Farquharson, M. D. On the 7th day of September, 1884, the papers of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, chronicled the death of Robert J. Farquharson, M. D., secretary of the Iowa State Board of Health. Thus passed away one of nature's noblemen—an accomplished physician, a profound scholar, a constant student, a devoted patriot. Dr. Farquharson was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1824. His father was a Scotchman and his mother a Kentuckian, both of whom came to Nashville at an early day. His literary education was conducted in the Nashville University, from which school he graduated in 1841. Soon after, he began the study of medicine, attending medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and in due time came up for his examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His examinations were pronounced satisfactory, but being but twenty years old he could not fulfill the requirement of age, and he applied for the examination for resident physician in Pennsylvania Hospital (Blockley), which he also passed, with the very unusual compliment of the endorsement of every member of the medical department of the university. As soon as he had reached his majority he was awarded the diploma which he had so honorably won.

In 1845 he removed to the city of New Orleans, La., where he began the practice of medicine. Two years later (1847) he received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the United States navy: the following year he took his examinations as passed assistant surgeon. During his service as surgeon in the United States navy, the doctor was assigned to vessels whose voyages carried him to the ports of nearly every civilized nation of the world. Taking advantage of his opportunities, he studied the habits and characteristics of different nations and peoples, and probably no man of his age was possessed of more varied information on subjects pertaining to political economy, or questions of sanitary science, than he. While cruising off the coast of Africa he suffered severely from malarial toxemia, and found that his hearing was being impaired. The difficulty increased so as to materially interfere with the comfortable performance of his professional duties. In 1855 he resigned his commission (having been ten years in the naval service of the United States), and came home to Nashville. During this year (1855) he was married to Miss Lydia Smith, a granddaughter of Dr. Felix Robertson, an early graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of the city of Nashville.

During the war of the Rebellion Dr. F. remained faithful to the Union,
saying that he "could never break the oath of allegiance he had taken to the United States, although it should estrange him from life-long friends and relatives." When Morgan made his memorable raid through Tennessee he searched diligently for the renowned "Union doctor," whom he did not find, but whose buildings and property he destroyed. The doctor, with a faithful servant, had secreted himself in the fields and woods, where he eluded his pursuers until an opportunity presented, and he escaped to Cincinnati. After the state of Tennessee came again into Federal control, Dr. F. returned to Nashville, and was appointed surgeon of the "Andy Johnson regiment." In August, 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon at the United States military railroad hospitals at Nashville, where he remained until the close of the war.

As already intimated, Dr. Farquharson was possessed of fine scholarly and literary tastes. He was a member of the British Society for the Advancement of Science; American Society for the Advancement of Science; Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.; American Public Health Association; Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley; Davenport Academy of Sciences; Institution Ethnographique, Paris; Iowa State Medical Society; Polk County (Iowa) Medical Society; Iowa Academy of Sciences.

In 1868 Dr. Farquharson came to Davenport (Iowa), and engaged in the practice of medicine, though he devoted much time to scientific pursuits, particularly the study of archaeology, in which science his writings are authority. He was an active and enthusiastic member of the Academy of Sciences at Davenport, and did much valuable work in that organization, filling at different times, with great acceptance, the offices of librarian and president. He was an extensive writer on medical and sanitary subjects, and his productions were always honored with the closest attention from the audiences for which they were prepared.

In 1881 the doctor was elected secretary of the Iowa State Board of Health, which office he held until the time of his death. The members of the Iowa State Board of Health feel very deeply his loss. He was encyclopedic in his knowledge, and kept himself abreast with every sanitary question. He was a great reader, and possessed of a fund of statistics truly astonishing. Though extremely modest, yet he was decided in his opinions, and his suggestions to the board of health were marked by a clearness and wisdom which showed most patient and painstaking research on every question presented for consideration. When asked an opinion on any sanitary or hygienic question, it was given with such scientific accuracy that the members of the board felt that he had these subjects well in hand, and he discussed all matters of public health as though he had been specially studying them for the information desired. He was a man of remarkable patience, and a good listener; and no matter how radically he differed with a speaker, he was courteous and tolerant on all occasions. In his death this association loses one of its most interested and faithful members, the state an honored, high minded, and worthy citizen, the Iowa State Board of Health a
most efficient and beloved secretary, and his family a devoted husband and father.

In reporting the death of Surgeon Joseph Janvier Woodward, U. S. A., your committee would respectfully ask your attention to the official announcement of Surgeon-General Murray, who faithfully offers a tribute of respect to his memory, and suitably notices his distinguished career:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1884.

In announcing to the officers of the medical department the death of Joseph Janvier Woodward, Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., which occurred near Philadelphia, Penn., August 17, 1884, the surgeon-general wishes to offer his tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, whose distinguished career and valuable services for a period of twenty-three years have shed lustre on the corps, and for whose untimely loss feelings of profound regret will be shared alike by his comrades in arms and by the profession at large.

Dr. Woodward was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 30, 1833, and was educated at the Central high school of that city, graduating with honor as Bachelor of Arts in 1850, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1855. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, April, 1853; entered the army as assistant surgeon August 5, 1861; became captain and assistant surgeon July 28, 1866; major and surgeon June 26, 1876. "For faithful and meritorious services during the war" he received the brevets of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army.

He was assigned to duty in this office May 19, 1862, and from that date until the beginning of the illness which terminated in his death was intimately identified with its professional and scientific work.

While the valuable results of his life's labor are comprehended in a long list of miscellaneous publications, both professional and scientific, too familiar to the corps to require individual mention, his greatest triumphs were won in the field of microscopical investigation in normal and pathological histology, and in his happy application of photomicrography to the purposes of science. In these pursuits he attained remarkable success, and achieved an enviable, world-wide reputation, leaving to science and to medicine lessons of undoubted value and usefulness. Of his strictly professional work, the medical portion of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion was the crowning achievement. In the second part of this work he developed the results of his careful investigations into the nature and pathology of the intestinal diseases which had proved so fatal in the late war. Here, also, he displayed his wonderful capacity for that minute and exhaustive research which forms so striking a feature of his writings. As in the case of his collaborer Otis, he yields to other hands the honor of completing his labors.

In addition to his engrossing professional duties, his restless activity of mind led him to seek recreation in his favorite studies—physics, art, and philosophy. Endowed with a retentive memory, and of untiring industry, he acquired a vast store of information which he held available for use at will. Fluent of speech, he took delight in the expression of his views and opinions, both in social converse and in the arena of scientific debate. His fund of knowledge, his strong convictions, his tenacity of opinion, and his quick perception made him a controversialist of no low order.

With such a record, it is needless to speak of his zeal, his ambition, or his devotion to his profession, and especially to the reputation of the corps of which he was so bright an ornament.

Of a sensitive, highly strung, nervous organization, the confinement, anxiety, and labor to which he was subjected in his attendance upon the late President Garfield during his long illness proved too much for a mind and body already overstrained by incessant labor, and precipitated the illness which finally terminated his life.
At the time of his death, Dr. Woodward was a member and ex-president of the American Medical Association, a member and ex-president of the Washington Philosophical Society, a member of the National Academy of Science, of the Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia. He was an honorary member of several American and foreign scientific, medical, and microscopical societies, and the recipient of many distinguished honors from learned bodies in this country and abroad.

R. MURRAY, Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

Dr. Warren Stone, son of the late Dr. Warren Stone, Sr., died at his residence in New Orleans at 4:15 A.M., January 3, 1883. For two or three months previous he had been in bad health, but was at his office and attending to his professional duties the day before his death. He died suddenly and painlessly, with what appeared to be sudden failure of the heart. He had been lying on his bed engaged in conversation with his wife, who was sitting beside him, when he arose, and walked across the room. When about to lie down again, he fell, and immediately expired.

Dr. Stone was born in the city of New Orleans in 1843. He received his education at the Jesuit's College in that city, but, owing to the breaking out of the war between the states, did not remain to complete the curriculum of that institution. Although not eighteen years of age at the commencement of hostilities, he was one of the first to offer his services to his state, enlisting in the Fifth Co. Washington Artillery, and serving until the surrender of the Confederate forces.

Having intended following the profession of his honored father, and having been closely associated even in his youth with medical men and surroundings, and showing a liking for surgery, he was detailed during the latter part of the war for hospital duty; and it was here that his medical education may be said to have begun.

Upon his return to New Orleans, he immediately began regular study in his chosen profession, matriculating at the medical department of the University of Louisiana, from which institution he graduated with high honors in the spring of 1867, having been chosen the valedictorian of his class. Entering immediately into practice, his success was almost phenomenal, and he bade fair to become one of the leading surgeons of the South-west. Up to within one year of his death he gave his services to the charity hospital in the capacity of visiting surgeon, performing many operations, but never an unnecessary one. His judgment was almost unerring, and it was this quality, coupled with his remarkable skill as a diagnostician, which early earned for him the reputation which he so justly deserved. He was strictly a conservative surgeon, and would never amputate a limb if he thought there was the remotest chance of its being saved, nor perform any operation unless he felt assured that it would result in benefit to his patient. He would never operate for the mere sake of operating. He devoted a great portion of his time to the study of aneurism, and in his conversations with his confrères (and he
was a brilliant conversationalist when his interest was aroused), this was his favorite theme.

In 1873 a case of traumatic aneurism of the subclavian artery came under his observation, and he concluded to try digital compression for its cure. With the assistance of five or six of his professional brethren (of whom the writer was one), digital compression was made on the distal side of the artery immediately beyond the aneurism. Compression was kept up for thirty-six hours, with the result of perfect cure, the patient being alive and well at this writing, over eleven years after the treatment. This, the writer believes, was the first case on record of cure of subclavian aneurism by distal digital compression.

At the opening of the Charity Hospital Medical College of New Orleans in 1874, Dr. Stone was called to the chair of surgical anatomy, and lectured regularly to its students until the close of the college.

Upon the appearance of an epidemic of yellow fever in Brunswick, Ga., in 1874, he offered his services to that stricken community, and worked faithfully and unceasingly throughout the epidemic.

In 1878, when yellow fever was raging with unprecedented violence throughout the South-west, he left his home, regardless of the large practice he was leaving behind (there were others, skilled in the treatment of the disease, who could attend to that), and travelled about from one stricken town or village to another, giving his services gratuitously to the afflicted throughout Louisiana and Mississippi. This arduous, self-imposed task proved almost too much for even such a robust constitution as his, and he was compelled, after the epidemic had subsided, to go into the country for rest and recuperation.

Although never publicly engaged in sanitary affairs, he always evinced a lively interest in matters pertaining to public health, and in 1880, at its meeting in New Orleans, he became a member of the American Public Health Association.

There was no greater favorite among the medical fraternity of New Orleans than Dr. Warren Stone, both as a man and as a surgeon, and both in the profession and out of it he was universally admired. He was without an enemy: every one admired him for all those qualities which constitute a true gentleman. He was in every sense of the word one of "nature's noblemen," and in his friendships as true and firm as steel. He was generous to a fault, kind and sympathetic to all without regard to rank or station, and would give his professional services to the poor, the humble, and the lowly without hope of fee or reward as willingly as to the wealthy. He was the very exemplification of honor, unselfishness, and truthfulness, and he scorned a mean action as he approved a worthy one. Besides, he was an earnest and patriotic citizen, who offered his services to his state on the first note of war, and who never failed to interest himself in the affairs of state, and to perform his duties as a citizen faithfully and fully.

As has been truly said of him,—"No man ever possessed firmer and more loving friends than he, and none ever deserved them more." He died as he had lived, honored and loved by all who knew him.
FREDERICK D. LENTE, M. D., was born in Newbern, N. C., in 1823, and was a graduate of the university of that state, as well as of the University Medical College of New York. In 1851 he was appointed surgeon of the West Point foundry at Cold Spring, N. C., filling that responsible position until 1870, when he removed to New York, having been appointed to the chair of gynecology and diseases of children at the University Medical College. In less than a year his health failed, and he was obliged to resign his position in the college, and afterwards he continued his professional labor at Palatka, Fla., during the winter, and at Saratoga Springs during the summer months, of each year.

Dr. Lente was one of the founders of the American Academy of Medicine, and was its first president. He was also a member of the Neurological, the Pathological, the New York, and the Dutchess County medical societies, the American Public Health Association, at the meetings of which he had contributed papers, was one of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, and honorary member of the North Carolina Medical Society. He died October 11, 1883.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New York, was born in New Hampshire in 1800, removed to Massachusetts when quite young, and graduated at Harvard in 1826. He pursued the study of medicine in Boston, graduating from the Harvard Medical College in 1830, and was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., the same year. He also lectured on anatomy at Woodstock, Vt., the same year. In 1836 he was appointed to the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College, but soon after left Cincinnati to visit the medical institutions of Europe, and on his return he located in New York, and in 1839 was appointed to the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1845 the city alms-house was reorganized, and became a part of the present Bellevue hospital, and Drs. Parker and Janes R. Wood were appointed visiting surgeons. He received the degree of LL. D. from the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1870.

While he was never considered a book-maker, yet he contributed many valuable papers to the literature of the profession, and the reports of his cases have always been considered valuable acquisitions to the library of any medical man. He enjoyed the entire confidence of his professional friends, and was the professional friend and counsellor of a large circle of patrons, whose confidence in his ability was only equalled by the success which attended his professional work. His death occurred in 1884.

CHARLES WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, of Hartford, Conn., was born in Providence, R. I., in 1844, received his education at Brown University and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating as an M. D. in 1871. The same year he located in the city of Hartford, making a specialty of laryngology.
In 1876 he became secretary of the Connecticut State Medical Society, and contributed very much towards its advancement.

Soon after locating in Connecticut, he became a strong advocate of the state's assuming control of matters of hygiene, and, supporting his convictions with a conscientious regard for the true welfare of the public, he had the great pleasure of witnessing the enactment of a law establishing a state board of health, and of being chosen its executive officer, the office of secretary, which he held at the time of his death. He was sincerely beloved by all who knew him, and as a member of this association he was always active in promoting its advancement.

At the time of his death he was a member of the advisory council, and chairman of the conference of state boards of health. This conference was mainly brought about through his efforts, as he was a firm believer in unity of action, which could only be brought about by associated effort, and entire harmony between health officers.

No words of ours can better express the respect and confidence in which he was held by his friends and associates than the following tribute to his memory that is inscribed upon the records of the state board of health of Connecticut by the surviving members of the board, and therefore we append them in full:

**Connecticut State Board of Health,**
New Haven, Ct., September 13, 1884.

Dr. Lindsley submitted the following minute, which was directed to be recorded:

In entering on the records of the state board of health the death of its late secretary, Charles Walter Chamberlain, M.D., which occurred August 13, the members of the board desire to express a deep sense of the abiding loss thereby sustained, and especially to make an entry of the high appreciation in which they held him for his sterling worth, his manliness of character, and his earnest devotion to the cause in which he had enlisted the best energies of his life.

His late associates would bear witness that the Connecticut State Board of Health is largely the product of his personal efforts, both in its origin and in its growth; that by his quiet zeal tempered by prudence, by his persistent industry made effective by good judgment, by his scientific attainments, and his broad and just views upon public sanitation, he has contributed more than any other individual to create and fix in the political economy of this state a new institution, scarcely inferior to any other in its relations to the welfare and prosperity of the commonwealth; that, although cut off in the midst of a very earnest and very useful life, Dr. Chamberlain has left a name honored in his profession, distinguished in the specialty to which he was devoted, and holding a place in our memories which we shall always cherish with sentiments of esteem and respect.

Dr. William Francis Sheehan was born in County Limerick, Ireland, February 12, 1855. Having received a liberal education, he came to this country in 1874, and commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. J. W. Casey, of Rochester. He graduated in 1877 at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Medical College with marked honors, taking several prizes for proficiency in various branches. In the same year he engaged in private practice in Rochester, and on April 20, 1880, married Miss Katie L. Kramer, daughter of one of Rochester's most respected citizens. "Becoming a member of the Monroe County Medical Society May
30, 1877, he was in the following year made a delegate to the Medical Association of Central New York, which place he filled for two years. The county society in 1880 elected him delegate to the American Medical Association, and in 1882 he went in a similar capacity to the New York State Medical Society. From 1880 to 1882 he was secretary of the Monroe County Medical Society, which position he filled with honor to himself and with benefit to the society. During this time he served on a committee of the society to prosecute illegal practitioners. October 12, 1877, he became a member of the Rochester Pathological Society, and soon thereafter was elected secretary, and, later, president of the organization. He has held medical offices of responsibility with never varying faithfulness and ability. Appointed by the common council in 1878, he held the office of city physician for one year. The board of supervisors in 1880 chose him to be coroner's physician for that year, and in 1882 he was made health officer of the city. Talented and zealous in his official capacity, he was reappointed in 1883, and during his two years of service as guardian of the public health he was instrumental in bringing about many changes for the better in the city's sanitation. His deep research, his untiring devotion to the subject in all its bearings, frequently sacrificing his time, his rest, and his private interests to the demands of the office, and his clear-headed comprehension of the details of sanitary science, make it a well known and generally admitted fact that he was the best health officer the city ever had. Ever an earnest worker in the interests of medical science, his contributions to the fund of medical knowledge comprised papers on the "Anatomy of Club-Foot," "The Anatomy of President Garfield's Wounds," "Fractures near the Elbow Joint," "Vesico-vaginal Fistula," "Chicken-pox," "The Statistics of Diphtheria," "House Sanitation," "School Hygiene," "Filth as a Cause of Disease," etc. Through the medium of the public press he did much to educate the masses on the causes and prevention of cholera infantum. Thoroughly conversant with the anatomy of the human body, he for some time conducted a class in practical anatomy. He was a member of the Rochester Academy of Science, and president of its anatomical section. His lectures before this body were spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. The Kindergarten movement in this city three years ago received his warm support, and he was one of the originators and promoters of the scheme to establish a hospital at the lake shore for sick children. A true lover of his profession, he had during his brief medical career built up a large and lucrative general practice. His tender interest in the welfare of his patients, his charity to those whose circumstances were not of the best, his Christian spirit and quiet, unassuming manner, caused the deepest attachments to exist between him and a large circle of friends. He was a devout member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral, and while he made no outward show of his religion, it was a potent element in influencing his life and daily demeanor. In politics he was a Democrat, and at the time of his death was president of the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club.
On the morning of Tuesday, July 22, 1884, he was called to attend a confinement. He left home apparently in the best of health and spirits, full of hopefulness for the future. The case to which he went was a long, tedious labor, and he spent the day at the house of his patient, completing the delivery with forceps at nine in the evening. Immediately thereafter, while he was making ready to leave the house, he was seized with an intense pain in his head, and in a few minutes became unconscious. Medical aid was at once summoned, but he remained unconscious until his death, which occurred at 2 A.M. from rupture of a vessel and pressure on the medulla oblongata. It can be truly said of him that he died in the harness. His last act in life was in the following of that profession to which he had devoted himself with such untiring fidelity. There can be no question that the remote yet immediate cause of his death was overwork in his chosen calling. His ambition, his thoroughness in all he undertook, his ceaseless labors for the relief of suffering, were too much for his vital powers, and he truly sacrificed his life for the lives of others. The whole community received a great shock in the news of his death, and a feeling of general grief and depression pervaded the city. His young wife, with her infant son, and his aged parents in a distant land, will receive the sincerest sympathy of all in their sudden, sad bereavement. The city loses a good citizen, society mourns a favorite and beloved son, and the medical profession is deeply sensible that one of its brightest and ablest young men has been removed, and his promising career cut short in the very fulness of its bloom.

On the evening preceding the day of his death, he wrote a letter to the president of the American Public Health Association, of which he was a member, in regard to the part he should take in the work of the approaching session. He was deeply interested in the work of the association, and in laying before that body these few words in memory of the departed, the writer feels that he can pay but a scant tribute to the many good qualities of a dear friend, a noble man, and a good physician.

John Josiah Holbrook, A.M., who was elected a member of the American Public Association November 13, 1883, died from peritonitis at his home in Keene, N.H., March 24, 1884. He was the only son of Daniel Hill and Caroline Lawrence (Prime) Holbrook, and was born in Swanzey, N.H., December 10, 1844.

The elements of his education were acquired in the common schools of his native town. His innate thirst for knowledge, united with an acute perception of its advantages, early made him a diligent student, while the cultivation of a mind naturally broad and vigorous rendered him a superior scholar. He studied at the Keene high school, the Leland & Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt., and Colby Academy, New London, N.H., where he fitted for college. He graduated at Brown University in 1872. In college he maintained a high rank, and developed to a marked degree his inherited genius for mathematics and natural science.
In religious faith he was a Baptist, and sacrificed many ambitions when he decided to prepare for the ministry. He graduated at Newton Theological Seminary in 1875, and became professor of natural science and mathematics at New London for the ensuing two years, when he removed to Keene, and successfully followed the profession of a civil engineer until his death.

Mr. Holbrook was not content to perform only the ordinary duties of his profession. Of a scholarly mind, he pursued general knowledge with constant zeal. Conscientious, high minded, and public spirited, he found his enjoyment in the attainment of truth, and its application for the benefit of others. Especially interested in sanitary matters, it was his aim to become an authority upon all subjects relating thereto, and he regarded his membership in this association with great satisfaction, and as in some sense a reward. Of fine presence and gentlemanly deportment, manly and modest, he was a social favorite, always genial, often witty, and never tedious. A fine linguist, he was the author of numerous newspaper articles upon subjects of public interest, many of which ranked as essays. Of deep religious convictions, he was everywhere conspicuous in Christian labor. Possessed of a singular sense of honor, he never knew fear or favor. He sought noble ends by noble means.

Though never married, he was domestic in his nature, and was ever faithful to the home life he enjoyed with his father and sister. As a citizen, he was respected and honored. His sudden death was a great shock to the community in which he lived, and was a public loss.