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THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS *

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PHILADELPHIA

In times such as these it is particularly appropriate that the work of the Association should concern itself with the military problems brought about by the European War. Three-fourths of the program has been devoted to military topics, and an attempt has been made to cover every neurologic phase. In conveying to our guests our grateful appreciation for their cordial and willing acceptance of the invitation of the Association to read papers before it, I feel that I am expressing the sentiment of every member. The Association is no less thankful to those of its members in active military service who so cheerfully consented to read papers before it.

No previous war has made such demands on the medical profession of all the belligerents and particularly on the neurologists. While of course all wars have produced a great many head, spine and peripheral nerve injuries, with the ever-increasing mechanical methods of warfare and the more general use of artillery, the number of wounds of the nervous system has greatly increased.

After our entrance into the present war it was very soon found that while the bulk of the medical work was largely surgical, there were so many eye, ear, nerve and other injuries that special departments had to be created in the Surgeon-General's Office.

A NEUROLOGIC DEPARTMENT IN THE ARMY

The neurologic specialty is represented in the division of neurology and psychiatry, at the head of which is Col. Pearce Bailey, a former president of the Association. This I believe is the first time that an army has ever created a special neurologic department. Its work has grown tremendously, and while there may have been some skepticism

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in the beginning, the work of the neurologists and psychiatrists has been of such exceptional merit that universal recognition has been given it by other branches of the service. So much so that while at first the work of the neurologist was chiefly confined to the examination of the recruit, cantonment and base hospitals, new fields are constantly opening up for which a large number of new men are needed. Division neurologists have been created and new opportunities have arisen through aviation, which as the aviation symposium will demonstrate, is almost altogether a neurologic problem, and one which should be of the greatest interest.

Reconstruction, which is considered by the Surgeon-General's Office as probably the biggest problem before it, is of course of acute interest to neurologists, for about 20 per cent. of the wounded have some injury to the nervous system. Reconstruction units are now in the process of organization, and already a call has been issued for neurologists for this branch of the service.

NEUROLOGIC WORK ABROAD

Abroad the neurologic work is somewhat different, since the mental defects and the undesirable recruits are weeded out in this country, and the neurologist is chiefly concerned with the large group of functional conditions known as shell shock, and the many traumatic injuries produced by shell and bullet wounds. Even now the literature is replete with many excellent studies based on focal and other injuries of the nervous system. It is no exaggeration to say that focal localization of the nervous system will be rewritten as a result of this war.

The work of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry has been greatly helped by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. This organization through its medical director, Col. Thomas W. Salmon, who is now at the head of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry in France, and its able associate medical director, Major Frankwood E. Williams, has been very active in assisting the division in obtaining medical officers, nurses and attendants, and in the organization of Base Hospital No. 117, which is the first American neuro-psychiatric hospital established in France.

This work has been accomplished through its War Work Committee, whose first chairman was Dr. Pearce Bailey. Recently Dr. Bailey resigned, and Dr. Charles L. Dana is now its active head. On the general war committee there are representatives of every neurologic and psychiatric society in the country. Its executive committee is composed of the following physicians:

Charles L. Dana, Chairman
George H. Kirby
E. E. Southard
William L. Russell

Frederick Tilney
T. H. Weisenburg
Frankwood E. Williams

With the exception of two, all of these men are members of this Association. It is particularly fortunate that there exists such an organization as this that can so admirably act as a civilian clearing house for the military division in Washington.

A new Division of Head Surgery has also been created in the Surgeon-General's Office, and a special head hospital is being built of which one of our members, Major Charles H. Frazier, is to be the chief. In this connection it might be well to add that one of our distinguished members, Lieut.-Col. Harvey Cushing, director of Base Hospital No. 5, has been on duty in the war zone since our entrance in the war and is adding fresh laurels to American nervous surgery. Surgeons from all parts of the country, especially adapted for nervous work, have been selected from among other members of the Medical Reserve Corps and special neuro-surgical courses were and are still being given for their benefit. The first to be established was that in Philadelphia in the University of Pennsylvania under the military direction of Major Charles H. Frazier. The second was created in New York under the military direction of Dr. Charles A. Elsberg, the third in St. Louis, under the direction of Dr. Ernest Sachs and the fourth in Chicago under the direction of Major Dean D. Lewis. All of these gentlemen with the exception of Major Lewis are members of the Association. Associated with them were other members of the American Neurological Association who bore the brunt of the teaching.

Under the direction of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry neuro-psychiatric instruction was given also in New York, Boston, Ann Arbor, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, under the military direction of Drs. W. Timme, E. E. Southard, A. M. Barrett, Adolf Myer, William A. White, and T. H. Weisenburg. As in the neurosurgical courses the bulk of the teaching was done by the local members of the Association.

CREATION OF EXAMINING STATIONS

An interesting development has occurred in the aviation section in the examination of candidates for this branch of the service. Under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Isaac H. Jones a large number of examining stations were created. In these units there is an otologist who does the Bárány tests, an internist and an ophthalmologist. The purpose of these special tests is to determine whether or not the vestibular apparatus is normal. As a consequence a great deal of valuable data has been collected and a lot of information obtained as to the action of the vestibular nerve. But most interesting is the fact that these physicians as well as the large number of surgeons under instruction in the various neurosurgical schools have had their attention called to the importance of the nervous system, and it is safe to say that there

will be a greater interest in the study of neurology and psychiatry after the war.

While war brings about a great deal of misery and an unnecessary amount of unhappiness, at the same time it produces a reawakening in the lives of those who for one reason or another take part. The medical profession and the people indirectly are bound to gain a lasting benefit. Before the war the vast number of those men who now compose the Medical Reserve Corps were general practitioners in various parts of the country, and while they were good physicians, it is probable that most of them were not keeping up with the advances of their profession. This war has brought about a new state of affairs. Men are taken into the service and are given general military training, and if they show any aptitude in a special line are trained in that work. Special courses have been given in almost every branch of medicine in many of the medical centers of the country. While most of these schools are now being abandoned there has been created in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., probably the largest postgraduate school in the world, and, if the plans of the Surgeon-General's Office go through, instruction will be given in every specialty. At the present time there are over 3,000 Medical Reserve Corps officers on duty. A neuropsychiatric course is included. All of this means that the medical profession will be inspired to do much better work after the war.

Of the 120 active members of the American Neurological Association, twenty-nine have so far accepted commissions. Of these, twenty-six are in the Army, one in the Navy and two are in the service of our allies. Seventeen have served or are still serving as contract surgeons, altogether a very proud showing and in accord with the traditions of the Association. The names of the men who have so far accepted commissions follow:

ARMY

Col. Pearce Bailey.....	New York	Major Daniel J. McCarthy.....	
Lieut.-Col. Harvey Cushing....	Boston		Philadelphia
Major Herman M. Adler.....	Chicago	Major Stewart Paton.....	
Major Alfred Reginald Allen.....			Princeton, N. J.
.....	Philadelphia	Major John H. W. Rhein.....	
Major E. D. Bondurant..	Mobile, Ala.		Philadelphia
Major Sanger Brown..	Kenilworth, Ill.	Major Sidney I. Schwab....	St. Louis
Major William B. Cadwalader....		Major Elmer E. Southard....	Boston
.....	Philadelphia	Major T. H. Weisenburg.....	
Major Joseph Collins.....	New York		Philadelphia
Major Charles H. Frazier.....		Major Edwin G. Zabriskie..	New York
.....	Philadelphia	Major Henry Cotton (resigned)...	
Major Menas S. Gregory...	New York		Trenton, N. J.
Major Graeme M. Hammond.....		Capt. James B. Ayer.....	Boston
.....	New York	Capt. Louis Casamajor....	New York
Major J. R. Hunt.....	New York	Capt. George E. Price....	Philadelphia
Major Simon P. Kramer...	Cincinnati	First Lieut. Augustus A. Esiner....	
Major Samuel Leopold...	Philadelphia		Philadelphia

NAVY

P. A. Surg. Walter F. Schaller, U. S. N. R. F.....San Francisco

FOREIGN SERVICE

Major Foster Kennedy, R.A.M.C.....New York (English service)
Lieut.-Col. Colin K. Russell, C.A.M.C.....Montreal, Canada (Canadian service)

CONTRACT SURGEONS

Albert M. Barrett..Ann Arbor, Mich.	Smith Ely Jelliffe.....New York
Peter Bassoc.....Chicago	S. D. W. Ludlum.....Philadelphia
Malcolm Andrews Bliss.....St. Louis	Adolf Myer.....Baltimore
Carl D. Camp.....Ann Arbor, Mich.	Hugh T. Patrick.....Chicago
Charles Macfie Campbell...Baltimore	James J. Putnam.....Boston
Allen Ross Diefendorf.....	Ernest Sachs.....St. Louis
.....New Haven, Conn.	Alfred S. Taylor.....New York
Charles A. Elsberg.....New York	Frederick Tilney.....New York
Edward M. Hummel....New Orleans	Walter Timme.....New York

I have no doubt that every member of the American Neurological Association has in some way or other been of military assistance to the government either as teacher, writer or contributor to textbooks, members of examining or advisory boards or in other civilian capacity. Even before we entered the war a number of our members served in the American ambulance in France in the capacity of neurologist or surgeon. Among these were Drs. Harvey Cushing, John Jenks Thomas, and Daniel J. McCarthy. Others have rendered valuable service in a diplomatic capacity, notably Dr. McCarthy, who as a member of Ambassador Gerard's staff in Berlin did excellent work. Dr. McCarthy wrote up his interesting experiences in a book entitled "The Prisoner of War in Germany." Later on Dr. McCarthy accompanied the Red Cross Commission to Russia. At the present time Dr. Morton Prince, one of our distinguished members, is in Europe on a very important mission for the government.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION

As it is, of course, well known the Association first met in New York City on June 2, 1875, as a result of a call issued on December 15, 1874, signed by Drs. William A. Hammond, Roberts Bartholow, Meredith Clymer, J. S. Jewell, E. C. Seguin, James J. Putnam and T. M. B. Cross. There were thirty-five original members. Of these the following eighteen physicians were present at its first meeting:

Meredith Clymer	A. McL. Hamilton
William A. Hammond	S. G. Webber
J. S. Jewell	D. F. Lincoln
J. J. Putnam	E. R. Hun,
T. M. B. Cross	John Van Bibber
F. D. Lentz	N. B. Emerson
J. J. Mason	T. A. McBride
F. P. Kinnicutt	Walter Hay
A. D. Rockwell	E. C. Seguin

The other original members of the Association were:

J. K. Bauduy	Robert T. Edes
John C. Shaw	F. T. Miles
D. B. St. John Roosa	William Pepper
E. G. Loring	H. C. Wood
John C. Dalton	H. M. Bannister
C. H. Clarke	J. S. Lombard
H. D. Schmidt	S. Weir Mitchell
S. M. Burnett	Roberts Bartholow
J. W. Arnold	

The first presidency was offered to S. Weir Mitchell who was unable to accept, and as a consequence the following were the first officers of the Association:

J. S. Jewell, Chicago, President.
 E. H. Clarke, Boston, First Vice-President.
 F. T. Miles, Baltimore, Second Vice-President.
 J. J. Mason, New York, Corresponding Secretary.
 E. C. Seguin, New York, Recording Secretary and Treasurer.
 J. W. S. Arnold, New York, Curator.

Of the original thirty-five members, the following seven physicians are alive:

H. M. Bannister	J. J. Putnam
R. T. Edes	S. G. Webber
E. R. Hun	H. C. Wood
J. J. Mason	

Fourteen had military service. Besides that there were others with military records but who joined the Association subsequent to its formation. These physicians were:

Daniel R. Brower	Wharton Sinkler
S. V. Clevenger	Burt G. Wilder
C. K. Mills	

RECORDS OF OUR EARLY MEMBERS

The Association can well be proud of the records of these men. Chief among these was William Alexander Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army during the Civil War. Dr. Hammond soon after taking his degree in medicine in 1848 entered the U. S. service as assistant surgeon in 1849. He served at various frontier stations, participating in numerous Indian campaigns and occupying his leisure time chiefly with physiologic and botanical investigations. In 1860 he resigned from the military service, but on the outbreak of the Civil War reentered as an assistant surgeon. On account of his previous experience he was at once assigned to administrative work in the organization of hospitals and sanitary stations in which he was so successful as to attract the attention of the sanitary commission, who being dissatisfied with the administration of the medical department of the army successfully urged his appointment as

surgeon-general, he being appointed to this position with a rank of brigadier-general in 1862. The medical department at once improved in its efficiency and, from being scarcely able to provide for an army of 15,000, became fully competent to handle an army of 1,000,000. Dr. Hammond's promotion, however, over the heads of others created a great deal of antagonism, and particularly his masterful and forceful administration so clashed with the spirit of Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, that he was court-martialed and dismissed from the service in 1864. A review of the proceedings was made by the President of the United States by special Act of Congress in 1878, as a result of which he was restored to his rank and placed on the retired list of the army.

Dr. Hammond founded the Army Medical Museum, called by the senate military committee long after "an institution universally admitted to be one of the proudest scientific monuments of any age or country," and he originated the ambulance corps, which was not adopted until after his displacement.

Dr. Hammond not only contributed largely to the literature, but wrote perhaps the first textbook on neurology in this country, and occupied various important teaching positions. In 1861 he became professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland and in 1866-1867 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons he delivered the first course of lectures ever given in New York on "Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System," and in 1867 a chair for this branch was created for him in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; this he held until 1873 and then was transferred to a similar professorship in his alma mater, the University of the City of New York, where he lectured until 1882. In 1882, he and some of his colleagues in the City University resigned their chairs and founded the New York Postgraduate Medical School in which he assumed the professorship of his specialty.

Perhaps the most distinguished member of the Association who saw active service in the Civil War was Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell. Of the many biographical sketches of Dr. Mitchell, the best one is that written by his friend and colleague, Dr. Charles K. Mills. In referring to Dr. Mitchell's war records, Dr. Mills says:

The Civil War made a profound impression both upon the life and the work of Mitchell. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was a little more than 30 years of age, vigorous and full of the passion to know and to do. He lived in the midst of the recruiting camps, and saw thousands marching through Philadelphia on their way to the front. He had relatives in the Army and had himself a place in the work of the Sanitary Commission and of the Army hospitals. Early in the war he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Army. In two of the large military hospitals of Philadelphia wards for the study and treatment of injuries of the peripheral nerves and central nervous

system were set apart for him. As the war proceeded, in 1863 a large hospital was established at Turners Lane, in what was then a Philadelphia suburb. The concentration here of several hundred patients offered opportunities for study which were seized and improved by Mitchell and his colleagues, Morehouse and Keen.

As a result of his experiences he published many papers. Among the first was "Sudden Palsy, the Result of Gunshot Wounds in Remote Regions of the Body." Then came a paper on malingering and the simulation of paralyzes and epilepses. In 1866 he published an important paper on paralysis from peripheral irritation.

New symptoms like causalgia or burning pain, observations on reflex paralysis, new data in diagnosis, and new therapeutic measures, medical and surgical, were among the results of this wartime work. On the foundation of the material first collected and published by him and his colleagues, appeared in 1872 an elaborate and systematic volume by him on "Injuries to Nerves and their Consequences," and many years later a valuable work by his son, Dr. John K. Mitchell, on the remote consequences of nerve injuries based upon a study of the conditions remaining in surviving patients described in the first volume. Mitchell's "Injuries to Nerves" has been translated into several languages and continues to hold first rank in neurologic literature.

Dr. Mills in discussing Dr. Mitchell's writings says:

Not only was his experience as a surgeon in the Civil War a determining influence in his life as a physician and medical writer, but out of that period came much that crystallized later in Mitchell's novels, dealing as many of them do with hospital incidents and descriptions of the march, bivouac, and battle. An active figure in this heroic period of our country's history, some of his more important novels drew their inspiration from the personnel and incidents of the great war. "Roland Blake" deals largely with the subject of espionage and Grant's sledgehammer campaign through the Wilderness. "Constance Trescott," which the author and others have regarded as his best novel, deals with the reconstruction period, throwing light on conditions in the South after the war. "Westways" brings vividly to the mind of the reader the consolidating antagonisms of the North and the South in the trying period immediately preceding the war, and in this novel is found an excellent description of the Battle of Gettysburg. The militant spirit and the clash of arms are recalled in some of his poems, as in the lyrics of "The Sinking of the Cumberland," and in his drama, "Francis Drake," and "Kearsarge" and "The Eve of Battle."

As can be readily appreciated it has been impossible to obtain a complete military record of the early members of the Association, although a persistent effort has been made by the writer. The record of our first president, Dr. J. S. Jewell, has been difficult to obtain. I was able to get the following information, however, from Dr. H. M. Bannister through the kindness of Dr. Hugh T. Patrick. Dr. Jewell

was connected with the First Illinois Artillery and saw service in Grant's campaign at Donelson and Shiloh.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, the third president of the Association, like Dr. Hammond, also entered the Army very early in his career, and was one of the force sent to maintain order among the Mormons and Indians in the West in the Brigham Young days. Four years of camping in that wild country gave him wide experience in fevers and gunshot wounds and he no sooner returned home than the Civil War broke out and gave him three more years in military and surgical experience. Dr. Bartholow resigned from the Army in 1864.

Among his appointments were professor of medical chemistry and afterward professor of practice of medicine, Medical College of Ohio, and professor of materia medica, Jefferson Medical College.

His writings included many critical, sarcastic but fascinating articles for *The Clinic*, of which he was founder and editor; also books on "Spermatorrhea," "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," and "A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine."

Dr. Meredith Clymer, one of the signers of the call for the formation of the Association served throughout the entire Civil War. He was medical officer in charge of the sick and wounded in Washington, D. C., during 1862-1863, and medical director of the Department of the South in 1865. He became professor of nervous and mental diseases in Albany Medical College in 1871, holding that position until 1876.

Dr. J. C. Dalton entered the United States service in April, 1861, as surgeon to the famous Seventh New York Regiment, and in August of the same year was appointed brigadier-surgeon of volunteers, and served as such until March, 1864, when he resigned from the Army. After his return to civil practice in New York he resumed his duties at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being appointed to the chair of physiology in that college. Here he remained until his death. Dr. Dalton was a distinguished author and wrote many excellent papers, among these being "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain," and "Physiology of the Cerebellum."

Dr. Robert T. Edes, one of the five surviving original members, graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1861 and promptly entered the Navy as an active assistant surgeon. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the following January and was surgeon of the second division of the mortar flotilla at the capture of the forts below New Orleans, being afterward at Vicksburg and Port Hudson and later transferred to the *U. S. S. Black Hawk*, the flagship of the Mississippi squadron. Dr. Edes resigned in 1865 while attached to the *U. S. S. Colorado*.

In 1870 he was appointed assistant professor of materia medica to Harvard University, professor in 1875, Jackson professor of clinical

medicine in 1884, and in 1891 was elected visiting physician to the Boston City Hospital.

Dr. D. F. Lincoln also served in the U. S. Navy, entering as an acting assistant surgeon in 1862. He was on blockade duty off Mobile, Ala., and Wilmington, N. C. He resigned in 1864.

Dr. F. T. Miles, the second president of the Association and one of its most distinguished members, served in the southern army, entering the line in the regular service and rapidly rose to be captain in an infantry regiment. He was later transferred into the medical service. Dr. Miles was a student of Agassiz and was actually teaching anatomy, being the professor of anatomy in the University of Charleston, when the sound of cannon firing on Fort Sumter broke up the lecture. He with his students immediately joined the Army.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa graduated from the University of New York in 1860, and at the outbreak of the war volunteered under the call of the President for 75,000 men, and was ordered in April, 1861, to join the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S., New York, as assistant surgeon, and served with it during its term of enlistment, three months. He reentered the service in June, 1863, for a period of thirty days, serving with the Second Regiment, N. G. S., New York, where he saw service in Pennsylvania.

Dr. H. D. Schmidt was born in Marburg, Prussia. After his graduation in the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, he devoted himself to histology and went South, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service of the army of the Confederacy, where he served throughout as surgeon, being the second of the original members who did so. At the close of the Civil War he returned to New Orleans, where he was made pathologist to the Charity Hospital, a position which he held for many years.

Dr. E. C. Seguin, the eleventh president of the Association, entered the service as a medical cadet in the Regular Army in 1862 when only 19 years of age. He served two terms in this capacity, the second time in 1863. In 1864, being 21 years old, he received his medical degree from the College of physicians and Surgeons in New York, and then accepted an appointment as acting assistant surgeon and served in Arkansas. Later he accepted a commission as assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers, and as such was mustered out of the service.

Dr. John Van Duyne was also in the Army. One of his old friends writes of him as follows:

During his cadetship he made an experiment on himself respecting the inoculability of the sloughs and discharges of hospital gangrene which prevailed so extensively in the hospitals of the Union Army. He sacrificed a fair sized area of one arm and covered the wound with a slough. Fortunately the wound healed without causing him any apparent harm. It would become an old man of that day to criticize that act fairly.

Dr. S. G. Webber, another of the surviving original members, entered the Navy on May 22, 1862, and served as surgeon until April 10, 1865. While Dr. Webber furnished me with many interesting details regarding the service of other early members of the Association, he with becoming modesty, refused to say anything about himself. He served with distinction for three years as surgeon in the Navy.

Dr. H. C. Wood, another of the surviving original members, saw some interesting service during the Civil War. After finishing his term as intern at the Pennsylvania Hospital, he entered the government service as contract surgeon, either the latter part of 1863 or early in 1864. His first assignment was in a base hospital in Philadelphia. He served there for three or four months, and was then transferred to a hospital in Washington. Here he remained only a few weeks.

Dr. Wood was then sent as second in command, under the late Dr. Harrison Allen, to a hospital immediately back of Grant's line during the "Campaign of the Wilderness," in the late spring of 1864. This hospital seems to have corresponded to what is now known as "evacuating hospitals." Part of his duties was to take charge of ambulance trains, carrying the wounded to base hospitals. During one of these trips he nearly lost his life through falling asleep on the roof of a car, having given up his berth to the wounded.

Shortly after the end of this campaign he quit the military service, and was appointed to the sanitary commission sent to Richmond. As a member of this commission he was among the first civilians to enter that city after its capture by the Union troops.

A number of the early members of the Association who joined after its formation also saw distinguished service. Among these was Dr. Daniel R. Brower; his record is as follows:

Commissioned by the President, assistant surgeon of volunteers, May 18, 1864. Appointed a captain of volunteers by Brevet, Oct. 28, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service."

Mustered out by special order No. 581 War Department Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 5, 1865.

First service, U. S. General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., March, 1864.

Second service, U. S. General Hospital, Hampton, Va., May, 1864.

Third service, U. S. General Hospital, Chesapeake, Va., fall of 1864.

Fourth service, chief medical officer, Military District of Norfolk, Va., spring and summer of 1865.

Fifth service, medical inspector of hospitals under Freedman's Bureau, fall of 1865.

Elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1885.

Dr. S. V. Clevenger, who joined the Association in 1882, was the third of the early members of the Association who served in the southern army. He enlisted as a private, and was rapidly promoted

from artificer in the engineer corps to a first lieutenantcy by Andrew Jackson, who at that time was governor of Tennessee. Later Dr. Clevenger was appointed to the command of Sherman Barracks in Nashville, a general recruiting rendezvous, which often contained from 3,000 to 5,000 troops. After the war he became a meteorologist in the U. S. Signal Service, and began the study of medicine under Army surgeons. In 1879, while in general practice in Chicago, he turned his attention to the specialty of insanity and nervous diseases, in which he did notable work.

Dr. Charles K. Mills, who became a member of the American Neurological Association in 1881, and its president in 1886, was too young at the time of the Civil War to serve in the Medical Corps, not receiving his degree of doctor of medicine until 1869. In 1862, when he was between 16 and 17 years of age, he served as a private in one of the regiments, the Eighth, P. V. M., known as the blue reserves, called out for the defense of the state at the time of the first attempt of the invasion of the North by Gen. Robert E. Lee. In 1863, when Lee again attempted the invasion of the North and succeeded in entering Pennsylvania with 80,000 men, the village company of which Dr. Mills was a member was one of the first to respond to the emergency call of the President and of the governor of the state, and again went to the front in the old regiment which was this year known officially as the Thirty-Third, P. V. M. Dr. Mills was first corporal of this company. The regiment served during the entire Gettysburg campaign. On the first day of the Gettysburg battle, the brigade of which it was a part came in contact with a force of cavalry and light artillery in Carlisle, Pa., and an engagement occurred which was an outlying part of the first day's battle. On July 13, the regiment took part with a detachment of cavalry of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's division, the combined force being under the command of Gen. George E. Custer, in an engagement between Hagerstown and Williamsport. The regiment was commended for its excellent conduct in this engagement in a general order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade.

Dr. Wharton Sinkler, the thirteenth president of the Association, became a member in 1881. During the Civil War he served in the ranks of the Second South Carolina Cavalry. He was at that time 17 or 18 years of age, and served as a private.

Dr. Burt G. Wilder, the sixth president of the Association, became a member in 1882. He was made a medical cadet in 1862, serving in this capacity during that year and in 1863, being on duty in a general hospital in Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C., where now stands the Pension Building. After this Dr. Wilder was placed on duty with Dr.

John H. Brinton, Philadelphia, who was then engaged on writing the surgical history of the Civil War. He was then made an acting assistant surgeon, although he had not as yet graduated in medicine. Dr. Wilder then obtained a discharge as a medical cadet, passed the examination as licentiate of one of Massachusetts' medical societies, and was appointed assistant surgeon and served with the Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the second colored infantry from that state, and later was made full surgeon and served throughout the war.

Dr. Wilder's work in comparative anatomy and zoology is, of course, well known. He was appointed to the original faculty of Cornell University, where he served for forty-two years as professor of neurology and vertebral zoology, and was made emeritus professor in 1910.

In the Spanish and Philippine wars two members saw active service. Dr. S. P. Kramer held a commission as major and brigade surgeon, and was in command of military hospitals in Havana and Montauk Point. Dr. T. H. Weisenburg was made an acting assistant surgeon in 1901, and served in that capacity in the Philippine Islands during the years 1901 and 1902.