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Stevens, J. V.

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MEDICAL HISTORY OF JANESVILLE, WIS.:

1833-1933

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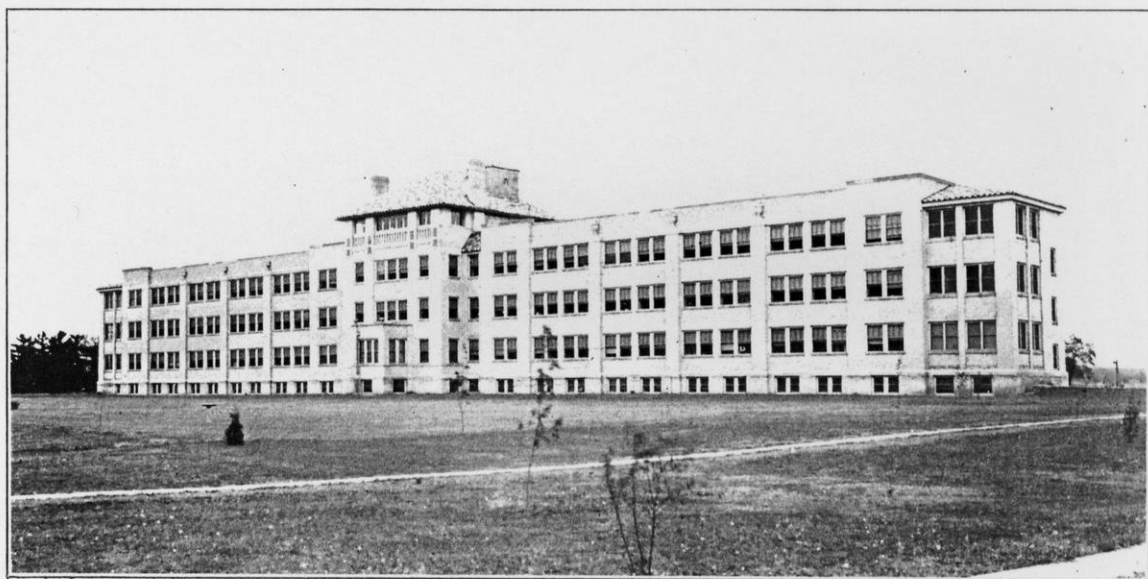
BRIEF SKETCHES

of the lives of some of the PHYSICIANS

SURGEONS, AND HOSPITALS that have helped to make

the HISTORY of their professions in JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, during the

CENTURY OF PROGRESS extending from 1833 to 1933



ROCK COUNTY T. B. HOSPITAL (PINEHURST)



ROCK COUNTY HOME: INSANE AND GENERAL HOSPITALS



Courtesy A. S. Aloe Co., St. Louis.

THE DOCTOR is the name of a painting by Feldes and is one of the most celebrated and widely known pictures of modern times. It portrays an interior night scene in a humble home. In the dimly lighted background, stands the father in a stiffly, erect, almost defiant attitude

with a startled and appealing gaze toward the central figures. The expression on his face indicates a rebellious despair.

In the semi-foreground the mother is shown with head bowed on her folded arms resting on a table as if praying for the recovery of her sick child, or weeping, perhaps both at the same time.

In the foreground the form of a beautiful unconscious child lying on a cot. The dominant figure is that of "The Doctor". On his face we see the kindly sympathetic, but puzzled and anxious expression of the true physician which is always present in a desperate case. Anxious because uncertain as to what can be expected from his treatment of the case.

His name is Sir James Clark, personal physician to Queen Victoria on whose estate in North Salmorel, Scotland, the incident occurred.

Millions have viewed a life-sized copy of this picture at the Century of Progress Fair, and, because of memories of similar experiences which have occurred in homes all over the world, have gazed sympathetically in awed admiration of the ability of the painter to so faithfully depict the scene.

The child sick with Diphtheria recovered, a wonder in those days when so little was known of the cause or how to treat the disease.

These facts are related by Miss Retta Clark, a nurse of Toledo, Ohio, and a great grand-niece of the doctor in the picture. We wish everyone could know the happy results in this case.

PREVIEW

This booklet is the result of an attempt to present some of the facts, events, and the incidents regarding the lives of those persons who have practiced Medicine and Surgery in the City of Janesville during the "Century of Progress" just ended.

It has been a difficult task to obtain the necessary data to make even a partial record for the first quarter of this century; it was somewhat a easier one for the last seventy-five years. We regret any errors that have been made in spite of our earnest efforts to avoid making them. Any interested reader who may know of names omitted will confer a favor by reporting them to the editor.

The loose leaf type of binding makes it possible to make necessary additions very easily which will be done, as we wish to have this record as complete as we can as a basis for other future histories that may be compiled.

Any one who may read it will find some interest in a brief preview showing some of the conditions existing during the first half of the century particularly which made the task of the pioneer doctor a much harder one then it is at present. Since 1832-3 the conditions surrounding the first doctors at the time of their coming here, which they confronted and had to contend with will seem to the present generation as far more imaginary than real.

In spite of a wider distribution of doctors' homes and offices, and sparsely settled territories, the difficulty of the transportation problems and the few doctors often made it quite impossible for physicians to reach their patients as promptly, or as often as the patients wished them to, or as the

doctor thought it necessary, winter blizzards or the sudden spring and summer storms made roads, such as they were at that time, and bridle paths largely or entirely impossible for a time requiring long detours, (worse than the modern ones, that we complain of), fording bridgeless and swollen streams, and sometimes even tedious and tiring "hikes", (they were not called that then). This interferes greatly in giving prompt service in many emergency cases, and people were compelled to rely on their friendly and helpful neighbors for such assistance as necessity taught them to render. Even at the end of the first twenty-five and fifty years of the century the doctor was often away from home for twenty-four hours or more at a time while other patients anxiously awaited his arrival; coming at least with an exhausted team, perhaps attached to a buckboard, because of light draft and clothed in a mud-spattered oil cloth coat, or soaked to the skin by the rain that had fallen, or half frozen from struggling through deep snow drifts, he had his team cared for and fed while he hurriedly ate, and, as soon as he could get away, was gone to repeat the scene at the next place where he was wanted, often finding it impossible to promise to come again in less than two or three days, although it might be that he knew he should come before. The greatest impossible good to the largest number must be his motto. We found some of his patients in shelters entirely open on one of its four sides and with sometimes a leaky roof or boughs or bark.

Some sixty or seventy years ago, highways were laid out and crudely improved with bridges being built; and doctors used more comfortable vehicles with hard or hollow rubber tires, in some instances, vying with each other to secure the

best driving horses that could be found. However, they had to be retired from service when paved roads were laid for the auto, which came into rather general use in the early part of the twentieth century. No it is found necessary to use the airplane occasionally, and bad conditions of the highways do not interfere with their use.

It is our purpose to honor the pioneers in our profession who were the peers of any others practicing at the same time under similar circumstances. We have mentioned some of the handicaps and hardships that they met and overcame by ingenuity and a resourcefulness that brought victory to them in their fights to save lives assailed by diseases, and restore to usefulness those who suffered serious accidents.

No hospital service was available because of the distances to be covered with slow transportation over bad roads often impassable, or to have the help of consulting colleagues in times of emergency cases of many kinds. There was no local, spinal, or general anesthesia to use to make such work easier for both the doctor and the patient, but with the assistance of willing but inexperienced laymen, wonderfully good results were often secured in spite of these great disadvantages.

There was need to have in the "saddle bags" the doctor's entire equipment of instruments for use any moment as occasion required; not forgetting the Turnkey in frequent use for extracting teeth, an instrument of torture with a personality all its own. (one can be seen at Mercy Hospital library that is 100 years old). Many visits were made on horseback, handcars, and sometimes walking on railroad tracks in times of suddenly

swollen streams, with few bridges and fording them, anything else but safe and pleasant experiences. Still experience gave unusual skill in making a diagnosis because of necessity of rightly interpreting symptoms. No Fever Thermometers, which were not commonly used until early 80's; but little help from Microscope; no time often to make visits as often as needed; in spite of this many sick persons were more comfortable, and many lives were saved by the doctor's ministrations and advice and the use of a few standard and well-tested remedies.

The need of many and frequent calls by the doctor was caused by the common and serious epidemics of such diseases as Malarial Fever, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Inflammation of the bowels, (mostly unrecognized Appendicitis), Small Pox, Erysipelas, Tetanus, Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis, and the eruptive and contagious diseases which are most common in childhood. Medical Science had not discovered in the early part of the Nineteenth Century that most of these diseases were contagious, infectious, and largely preventable. Hence, whole families became sick, one after another or several at a time with these so-called infections of "Divine Providence" which were in fact self-inflicted because of our ignorance of the cause and means of preventing their transference from one to another, and of Sepsis, Asepsis, and Antisepsis, and the necessity of properly caring for and isolating many kinds of diseased conditions. That the germs of Typhoid Fever and Dysentery, of which diseases any busy doctor might have fifty or more cases each year, usually in Autumn, are always found in infected food or drinks and enter the human system in no other way; that

Mosquitoes (the Anopheles type) carried Malaria and Yellow Fever from person to person, instead of its being caused by decaying vegetation and the vapor arising there from and the streams at low water stages. These diseases are now practically only a memory in this vicinity, but were once the causes of many deaths.

No attempts were made to prevent the contagion from T.B. cases nor even in that terrible malady Diphtheria and the almost equally dreaded Scarlet Fever, and the somewhat less dangerous Measles. Strangely enough Small Pox was greatly feared and scrupulously avoided and isolated, though not so dangerous to life, probably largely because of the resulting disfigurement of "Pits". Although self sacrificing Doctor Jenner clearly demonstrated the efficiency of vaccination treatment, it was stubbornly resisted by many of the medical profession as well as the laity at first and by a few to this day, it has made this loathsome disease very rare and it is only seen in mild form, and the vaccination Toxin and Antitoxin treatments for most of these diseases, (once thought to be incurable) together with the isolation and the quarantines established and maintained by our thoroughly organized Public Health Department aided by a trained corps of nurses, City paid, and School, and Sanitary Inspector; with much attention to children of pre-school age, Children's Chest Clinics, etc. These statements are recorded here, and we want to especially emphasize them because, while we are more than willing to give them the faithful and self-forgetting doctors of the first half of the 100 years covered in this "Century of Progress" history all credit due them; and know them to have been as keen of mind, as carefully observant of symptoms, as capable

in making diagnosis, as well-read and educated in the medical lore and science of their day as were their colleagues anywhere else; the contrast with present day triumphs is all the more impressive.

(REVIEW)

There is reason for Modern Medicine and Surgery (General and Special) to be proud of it's attainments thus far accomplished and only view them as stepping stones to the future discoveries that they know are awaiting them and their successors in the art of prolonging the lives of human beings, and preventing the occurrence of disease inimical to their comfort and welfare, and usefulness to their homes and the community in which they reside. While our skilled surgeons strive to do even better work in removing offending and diseased portions of our anatomies and permit as near a return to normal conditions of living as possible. An increasing knowledge of their bodies and their natural functions on the part of the laity has greatly helped and we are sure will continue to help accomplish these worthy purposes, as a basis foundation contributed by them in a true spirit of cooperation and support.

The startling results which the Chemical, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers and inventors have achieved in their laboratories are no greater than the miraculously wonderful success that has attended the work of our Research Investigators in their laboratories, and we can claim them to be of more importance because, as the former served principally to add to the comfort and industrial efficiency of men and women, our contri-

butions have served to lengthen the lives and cure and prevent the diseases which afflict mankind.

One notable accomplishment in chemical laboratories, we have appropriated and used almost exclusively the mysterious substance we call Radium. To the electrical inventors Edison and Crookes we are indebted for giving us good lighting conditions to work with and the equally strange and mystifying X-rays for diagnostic and Therapeutic service, and we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to them for these and other most important aids in our work. While from our own ranks appear such names as Koch, Pasteur, Goethale, Krebs-Loeffler, Reed, and many others who have proved, even at the sacrifice of their lives in some cases, the inspired theories they had developed and were testing as to the cause of different diseases and their positive diagnosis.

The incalculable value of the vaccines, Serum, Toxins, and Antitoxins, and other test which were not known at the time our historical sketch commences are now so commonly used and well-known even to the laity that their use is expected and demanded and excites little comment. For Leprosy, incurable since pre-historic times we now have a Medical Therapeutic Agent for it, almost worthy to be called a "Cure".

Indicative of some of the PROGRESS that has been made in the latter part of this "Century of Progress", we will mention the Wasserman, Widal, Hay Fever Pollen, Tuberculin, Shick (Diphtheria), and various spinal canal fluid tests. The various laboratory tests of the blood and excretions of the body and diseased tissues made possible by the increased and improved use of the Microscope are also great helps in making a correct diagnosis, supplemented

by the Sphygmo-Manometer, the X-ray machine, and Cystoscope and the Cardio Radiograph (of special importance these later years with heart disease such a prominent factor in the causes of death).

The staining of some of the internal organs and tracts to enable us to use the X-ray for a diagnostic help in that way as well as to determine the results of accidents and diseased conditions of the bones and cavities of the bodies, especially including the detection of the early stages of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is one of the greatest helps to modern medicine.

Consent to hold autopsies, one of our most valuable aids, is now much more easily obtained than formerly. With Malaria, Typhoid Fever, Asiatic Cholera, and the Yellow Plague (Yellow Fever) practically eliminated from the list of present day diseases; and the Black Plague (Syphilis) diagnosed in its earlier stages and treated more successfully; and the Red Plague (Pneumonia) less prevalent; and the White Plague (Tuberculosis) diagnosed in its incipiency, and with the aid of sanitariums and a knowledge of how to stay its ravages and arrest the disease, we should and do look into the future earnestfully and hopefully for the revelations which may come that will enable us to as nearly conquer cancer as we have the above mentioned diseases. No greater inspiration could come to any youth who is seriously considering the study of medicine and surgery than to help in discovering the Etiology and some means of curing this almost inevitably fatal disease that is destroying so many human lives. Epilepsy is an unsolved problem also.

We will close with a few words about the results of the

experiments conducted by Dr. Haymen of Baltimore in restoring animals and persons to consciousness after death had apparently occurred by the use of chemicals injected into the heart muscle and the use of others to be swallowed, made public by him at the last annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Milwaukee, 1933.

The use of electricity lighted instruments of precision for the specialist should not be overlooked in this short and imperfect review. The improvement in surgical instruments and mechanical side are important, too.

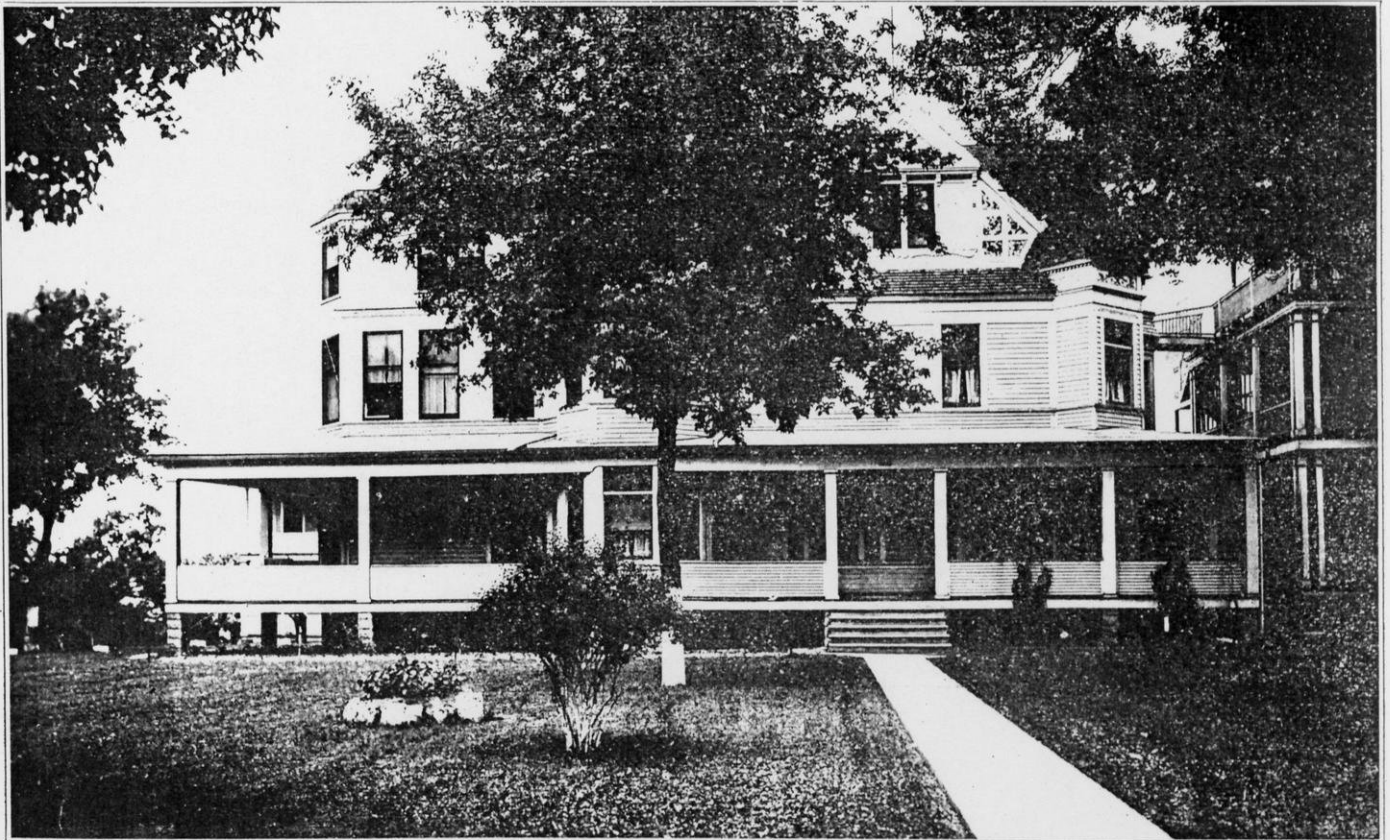
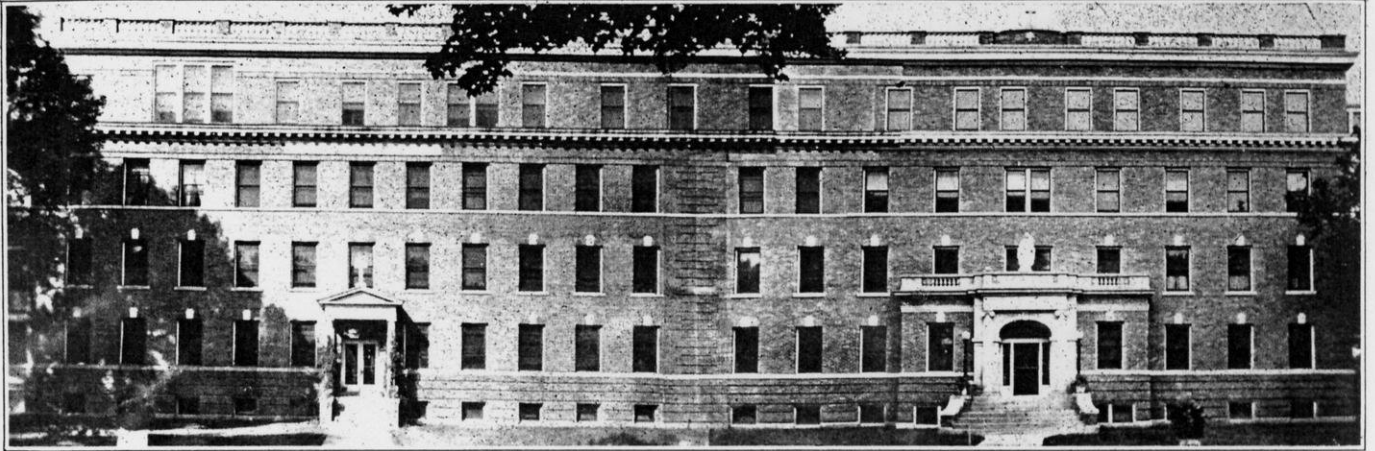
The intravenous use of medicine, such as Ehrick's Mercure-Aresenious Remedy for syphilis; not overlooking the transfusion of blood; now so often resorted to instead of the withdrawal of blood as formerly done so often, until the profession has abandoned it altogether except in small quantities for diagnostic purposes, are also great steps forward.

Dr. Benting's discovery of Insulin giving longer life and greater comfort and usefulness to Diabetes is an outstanding event. The more frequent use of radium, because of its availability, being produced in greater quantities at lower cost, which, with the X-rays, furnishes the only palliative treatment for Cancer in cases beyond the surgeon's skill to help.

The therapeutic use of serums and vaccines has been enlarged and many satisfactory results obtained from their use.

Koch's Tuberculin, and Pasteur's Anti-Rabitic, and the Anti-Tetanic serums and Diphtheria Antitoxin, Hay Fever treatments, and others have become established in our therapy, or are being proven by our research workers. With new uses of old

MERCY HOSPITAL



PALMER HOSPITAL

medicinal remedies or new ones discovered, we move constantly forward in therapy.

Prophylaxis has had much attention, too, and the uses of Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin, Anti-Tetanic, Typhoid, and para Typhoid, Pollen extracts, and other vaccines have been added to Jenner's discovery and used with great confidence in expecting good results.

Surgery in its many specialized branches, has been simplified as well as amplified with better instruments and techniques and more positive asepsis is performing more and more during operations with startling and miraculously wonderful successes. The use of the cystoscope and ureter cathorization and better methods of removing enlarged prostates are real advances in urological surgery.

The following pages will furnish a condensed arrangement of the principal facts that we have been able to obtain about as many of the physicians who have served the citizens of this city and vicinity during the past one hundred years chronologically arranged. While we have endeavored to include all, there may be omissions which can be easily added to this loose leaf volume if we are given the data.

A history of the hospitals that have been founded here and especially of our efficient and commodious Mercy Hospital, Nurses' School and new Home is to be included with some illustrations; also a history of the Health Department from its earliest records, its purposes, some of its outstanding achievements, and its plans for the future.

This booklet is sponsored by the Mercy Hospital staff now

having the following members: (The list is preceded by an honorary list of those who have "died while serving" with their fellows in the hospital.)

The Staff elects those who are admitted to membership. They have the usual officers, pay such dues as may be assessed for their expenses, and meet at least once a month except in July and Aug. at 7:30 P.M. usually preceded by a 6:30 dinner served at the Hospital Dining Room.

Attendance is compulsory; absentees are fined \$1.00 if not excused. They discuss the report from the Hospital showing results of treatment used in interesting and unusual cases, whether the patient has recovered or not. These are often illustrated by X-ray pictures and pathological specimens obtained from autopsies. The Executive Comm. reports on matters referred to them and others which have been brought to their attention and make such comments and suggestions as seem to them necessary concerning the hospital management.

List of honorary Mercy Hosp. Staff:

Drs. S. B. Buckmaster, F. R. Lintleman, Q.O. Sutherland, G. K. Wooll, E.E. Loomis, J.F. Pember, C.H. Sutherland, and H.E. Mee.

Present Members of Staff:

Drs. M. M. Baumgartner, F. C. Binnewies, A. L. Burdick, W. T. Clark, G. E. Crosley, M. A. Cunningham, F.B. Farnsworth, R.W. Farnsworth, G.W. Fifield, F.M. Frechette, S.A. Freitag, R.C. Hartman, S.C. Hartman, W.L. Johnson, T. W. Klein, V. W. Koch, H. D. Lapp, W. H. McGuire, G. S. Metcalf, W.A. Munn, C. N. Neupert, T. W. Nusum, T. O. Nuzum, O. V. Overton, A. H. Pember, W. H. Palmer, T. J. Snodgrass, J.V. Stevens, F. E. Sutherland, F. W. VanKirk, G.C. Waufle, and F. B. Welch.

The following named doctors who have practiced medicine in J'ville have had sons who studied medicine:

Drs. Geo. Washington Chittenden, Henry Palmer, Jos. Ballamy Whiting, Samuel Starr Judd, Quincy O. Sutherland (Two sons), Philip Fox (Two sons) James Mills, John Frank Pember, Frank Barnett Farnsworth, Allison Lovelle Burdick, Thomas Walter Nuzum (Three sons), John V. Stevens (Two sons), and Wm. Hamilton McGuire.

"Man"

"Man can't sleep out of doors without freezing to death or getting rheumatism he can't sleep his nose under water over a minute without being drowned. He's the poorest, clumsiest, excuse of all the creatures that inhabit the earth.

"He is always undergoing repairs. A machine as unreliable as he is would have no market.

"Man starts as a child, and lives on diseases, as a regular diet. He has mumps, scarlet fever, whooping cough, croup, tonsilitis, and diphtheria, as a matter of course.

"Afterwards, as he goes along, his life continues to be threatened at every turn by colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, fever, blindness, influenza, carbuncles, pneumonia, softening of the brain, and a thousand other maladies of one sort or another.

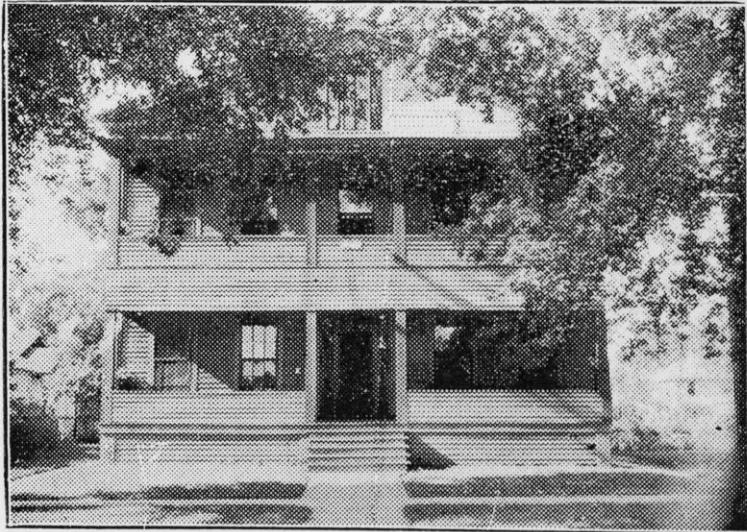
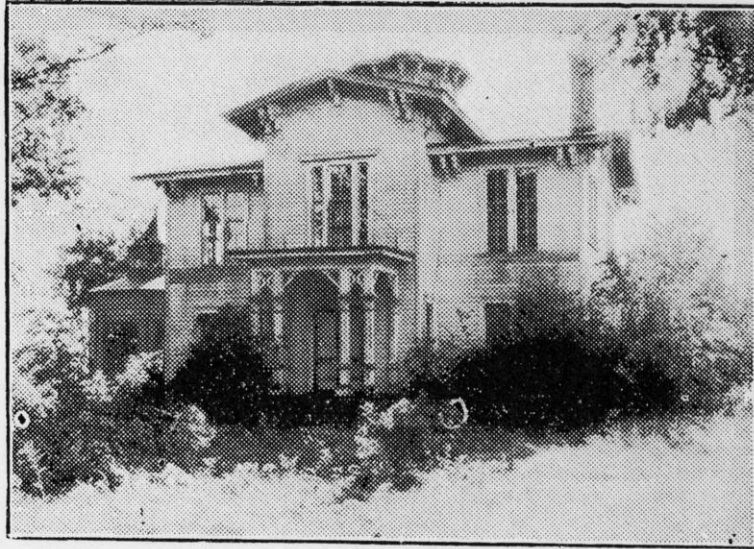
"Look at the workmanship of him in some particulars:

"What's his appendix for? It has no value, except to the Surgeon, who leaves him in need of the ear trumpet, the glass eye, the porcelain teeth, the wooden leg, and the silver windpipe.

"Man wants to keep his hair. It is a graceful ornament, a comfort, the best protection against weather, and he prizes it above emeralds and rubies, and half the time it won't stay, so he has to wear a wig."

- Mark Twain

FIRST CITY HOSPITAL



SECOND CITY HOSPITAL

FIRST TWO CITY HOSPITALS AND PALMER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

By the end of its first half century, Janesville, listening to the appeals of its citizens, and doctors led by Dr. Henry Palmer, realized its need of a hospital and established one at the north end of Sutherland Avenue by renting the large and beautiful twenty room house built by J. B. Crosby and fully equipped with steam heat bathrooms, hot and cold running water from its own water system in the built-in marble wash bowls and fireplaces in each large and airy sleeping room. This hospital was located on a site of great natural beauty.

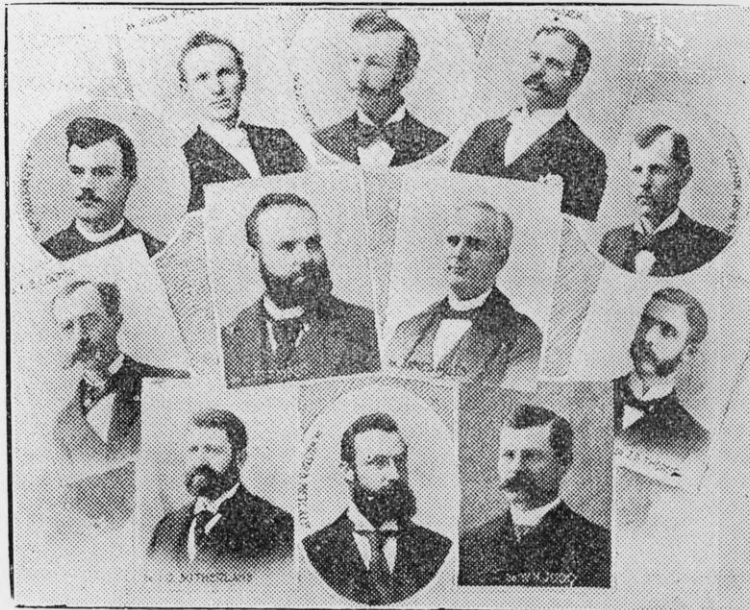
Five years later, in 1888, it was decided to move to a more accessible location nearer the business district, the depots, and the street cars; a large building on North River Street was purchased and moved to a suitable location at 1214 Mineral Point Avenue and occupied until 1895.

These hospitals were rented, equipped, and supported by voluntary contributions secured mostly by interested and energetic women. Several donors of quite large amounts helped to make the enterprise possible. The list included a donation made by Mrs. Travis, Detroit, Michigan, mother of Mrs. W. H. Tallman, Sr., of this city, of six hundred dollars. These hospitals were under the management of Miss Henderson, superintendent.

In 1895, Dr. Henry Palmer purchased the D. P. Smith home on North Washington Street, located on an eminence ninety feet above Rock River, affording a splendid view to the eastward and situated some distance from the street, and making it still more accessible with the street cars passing its doors. It was equipped and operated by his son, Dr. William Henry Palmer, M.D., from 1895 to 1907, when it was sold to the Sisters of



HENRY PALMER, M. D.



FIRST JANESVILLE HOSPITAL STAFF

Mercy and the named changed to the one used since then. The first Board of Directors named the first Hospital Staff in the city:

Henry Palmer, M.D.

E. E. Loomis, M.D.
J. F. Pember, M.D.
W.H. Palmer, M.D.
J. P. Thorne, M.D.
R. W. Edden, M.D.
W. H. Judd, M.D.

Q. O. Sutherland, M.D.
J. B. Whiting, M.D.
Hugh Mensies, M.D.
James G. Hughes, M.D.
Walter Metcalf, M.D.
James Mills, M.D.

The Palmer Hospital had a very thorough and successful School of Nursing with Miss Caroline Baker (now Matron of Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago), as the very efficient superintendent. There were twelve nurses in training.

The city was fortunate in having such a good hospital having such unusually fine equipment such as an elevator, steam heating, electric lighting, fine operating room, and special departments of medical and surgical service, each headed by a doctor specially fitted for that work, at the end of the 19th century as an enterprise around which Mercy Hospital has been developed.

TO BE A NURSE

To be a nurse Is to walk with God.
Along the path that Our Master trod.

To soothe the achings of human pain,
To faithfully serve For little gain.

To lovingly do The kindly deed,
A cup of water To one in need.

A tender hand On a fevered brow,
A word of cheer To the living, now.

To teach the soul Through the body's woe,
Ah! This is the way That Jesus would go.

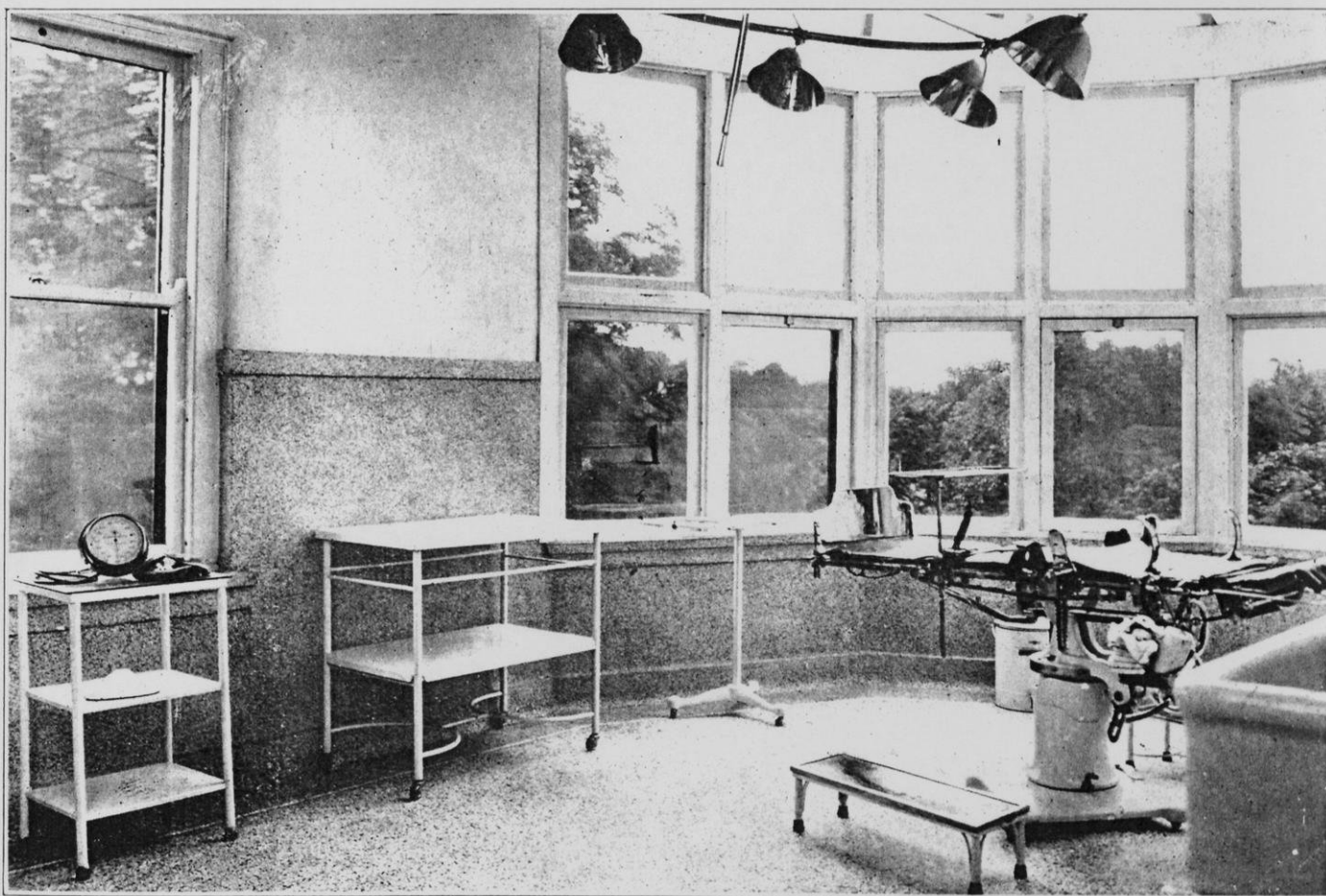
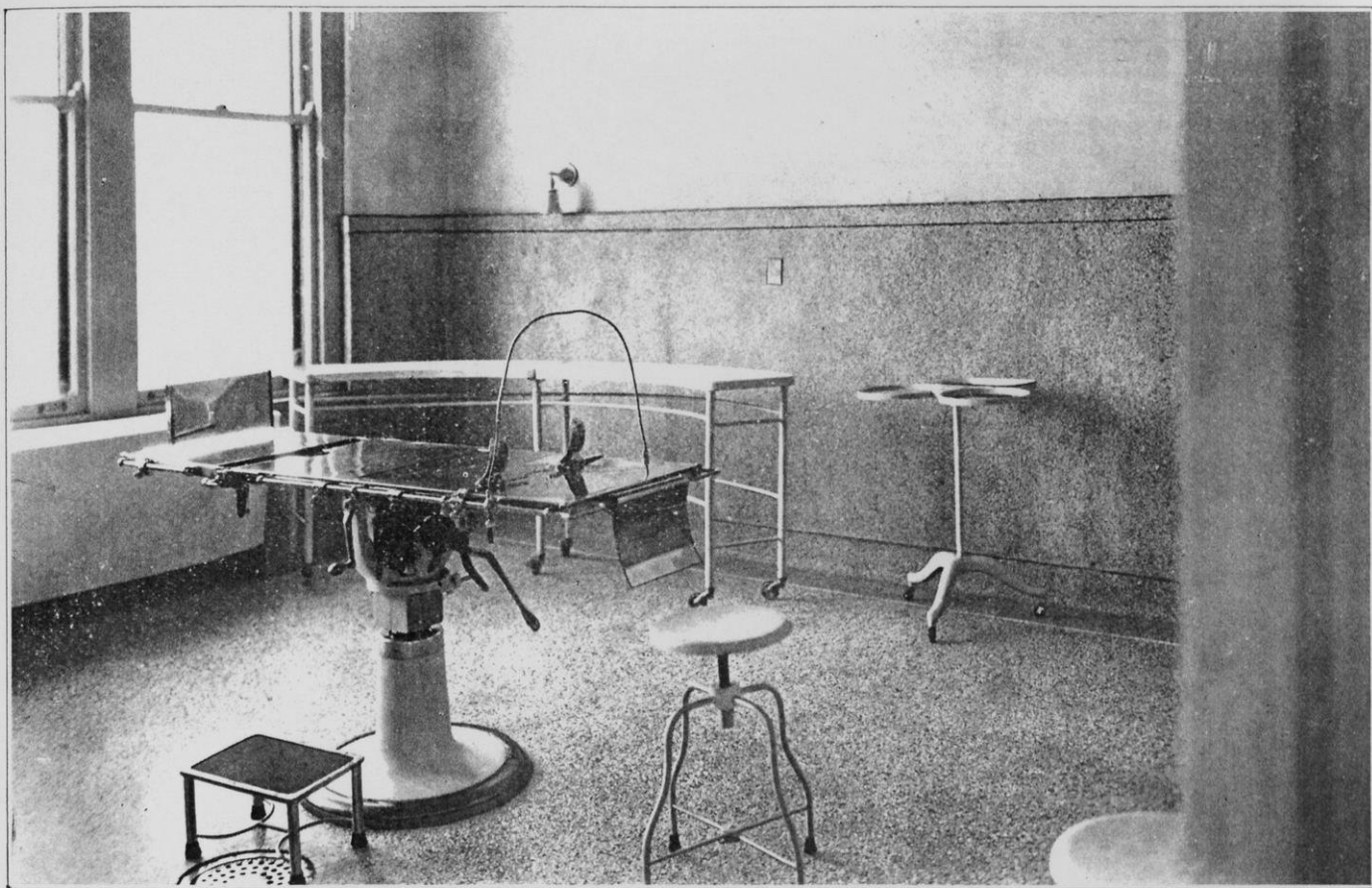
Oh! White capped girls In dresses of blue,
Our Great Physician Is working through you.
- Mrs. A. H. Lawrence.

MERCY HOSPITAL

The order of the "Sisters of Mercy", established for the purpose of erecting and conducting hospitals was founded in 1829 by Mother Catherine McAuley, at Dublin, Ireland. These hospitals are maintained by remuneration acquired by the "Sisters" work in the hospitals and any special gifts for that purpose which they may receive. There are branches of this work in Ireland, England, Australia, Central America, etc. There are 9000 members of the order in the United States alone. The Janesville Mercy Hospital was started in Janesville by the purchase of the Palmer Hospital in 1907. They had been incorporated the previous year under the laws of the State of Wisconsin and under the name of the "Sisters of Mercy of Janesville, Wisconsin." The building proved to be altogether inadequate, so in 1913 a building was erected with a capacity of 50 beds. The rapid growth of the city, however, taxed the facilities of this institution to the limit and necessitated a new addition in 1920. The final cost of the completed building was \$300,000.

"As it stands today, Mercy Hospital is a handsome, commodious structure, containing four stories and a basement. It has a capacity of 150 beds and is furnished with everything to make patients comfortable -- electric call bells, bedside telephones, suites with bath, sunny private rooms, and large, well lighted, airy wards. The grounds have been improved by grading and by setting out young trees and shrubbery. On the east side Rock River makes a panorama of never ending beauty, changing with the different seasons of the year."

It has a free children's ward controlled and supported by the Kiwanis Club, a maternity ward, a sun parlor, pleasant waiting



rooms and large medical library. This library room also furnishes a meeting room for the monthly meetings of the "Staff." This Staff at the present time has thirty-two members. The hospital is equipped with a fine X-ray Machine, other electrical equipment, and an Ice Machine and five very complete operating rooms and an electric elevator, etc. Besides the student nurses there are twelve trained nurses and supervisors in regular service, including specially trained surgical and maternity nurses and a spacious nursery. All under the capable administration of Sister M. Vincent, Supt. Other officers are as follows:

Helen W. Kelly, R.N.
Supt. of Nurses

Ruby J. Bader, R.N.
Assistant Supt. of Nurses, and Surgical Supervisor

Hannah A. Earling, R.N.
Instructor in Sciences

Katherine M. Gaffney
Instructor in Dietetics and Nutrition

Sister M. Evangelists, R.N.
Instruction in Obstetrical Technic
Supervisor; Obstetrical Dept.

Sister M. Bernadette. R.N.
Instructor in Laboratory Technic

Sister M. Cor Marie, R.N.
Supervisor; Private Duty Floor

Fanny H. Graves, R.N.
Instructor in Nursing Technic
Supervisor; Wards and Emergency Floor

Genevieve Hughes, R.N.
Night Supervisor

DIRECTORS

Mr. N.L. Carle
Mr. J.A. Craig
Mr. F. Croak

Mr. W.H. Dougherty
Mr. H.S. Lovejoy
Mr. L.A. Markham

Mr. M.O. Mouat
Mr. E.J. Murphy
Mr. Geo. S. Parker

NURSES HOME



NURSES CLASS ROOM

NURSES HOME AND SCHOOL

"Nursing is an art that requires as exclusive a devotion, as hard a preparation as the art of the painter or sculptor; for what is having to do with dead canvas or cold marble, compared with having to do with the living body--the temple of God's spirit."

Mercy Hospital School of Nursing was organized in 1907 for the purpose of educating young women for the profession of Nursing. When Mercy Hospital moved from the old Palmer Hospital building, a home for the nurses was erected in February 1931 at a cost of \$100,000. It furnishes fine rooms for 60 nurses including a large fine reception room and a library, school, and recreation rooms, and a chemical laboratory. Number student nurses now enrolled 35.

Mr. Geo. S. Parker presented the hospital in 1931 with Simmons Beds and "Beauty Rest" mattresses and the Sisters and the Nurses Home with "Beauty Rest" mattresses.

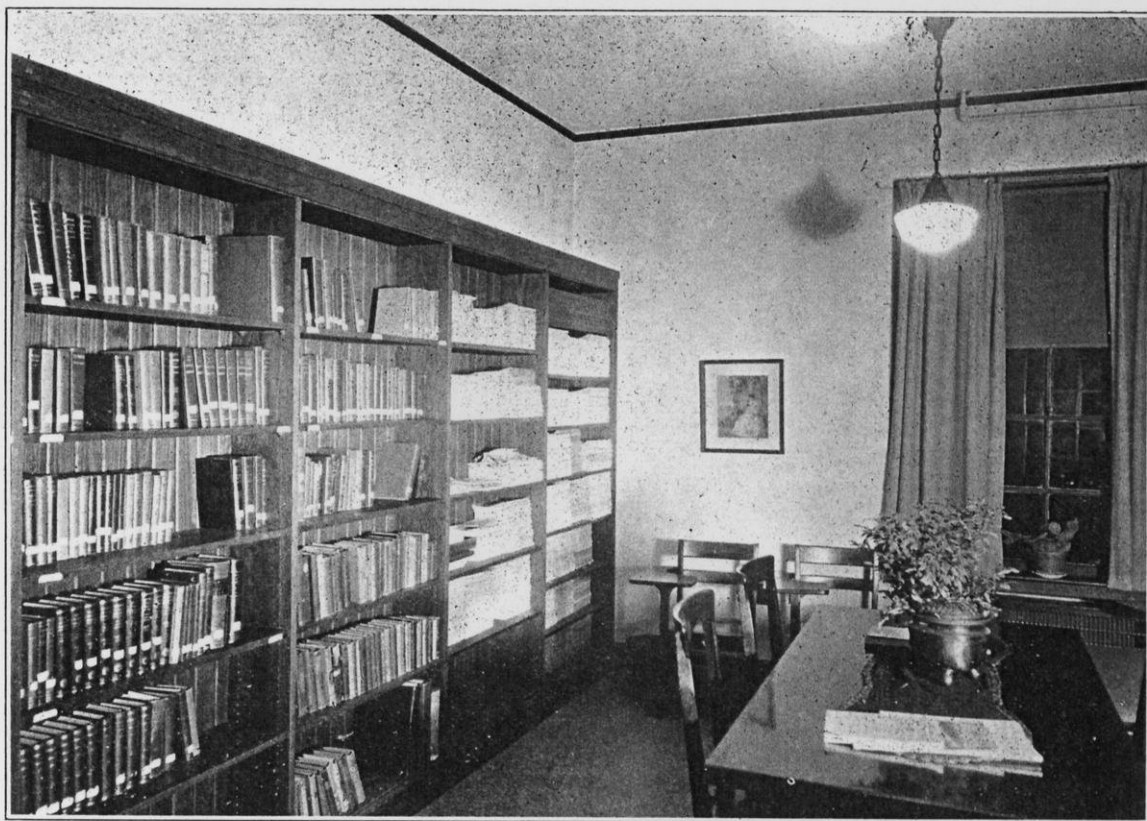
The rules and regulations for admission as student nurses are as follows:

"Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age. Students are admitted in September. Sixteen High School credits are required. These must include: English, 4 units; Algebra, 1 unit; Geometry, 1 unit; Foreign Language; 2 units; Science or History, 3 units.

"Board, room, and reasonable amount of plain laundry are provided during the entire course. Students are required to obtain their uniform and cape from makers approved by the school, also their books.

"Young women planning to enter the school should have a physical examination by a physician; have teeth and tonsils taken care of,

LIBRARY IN NURSES HOME



NURSES CAFETERIA

and unless vaccinated against small pox within five years, should be revaccinated, also X-ray of chest.

"The hospital authorities use their judgement in caring for students who become ill while they are in school.

"Three weeks vacation is granted each year. It is to be clearly understood that this vaccination period is to be used for for rest and recreation only.

"An intensive preliminary course is given during the first four months, to prepare the student for the actual work of nursing, and to test her fitness for the profession. During this period, most of the time of the student is spent in the classroom.

"All students are required to take this preliminary course of instruction and to pass examinations in both the theoretical and practical work at its close. The period is one, not only of preliminary instruction, but of probation. The faculty reserves the right to pass upon the general fitness of the student to become regularly matriculated in the school.

"The Director of the School of Nursing, in conference with the Faculty, and the Training School Committee, may terminate the student's connection with the school at any time for general inefficiency, misconduct, neglect of duty, or failure to develop qualities which will fit her for the profession of nursing."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Dr. T.J. Snodgrass, Chairman

Sr. M. Vincent, R.N.

Mrs. L. Minter

Mrs. John Fitzgerald

Mr. Geo. Parker

Miss Elizabeth Joyce, R.N.

Mrs. John G. Rexford

Mr. V.E. Klontz

Mrs. Henry Traxler

Mrs. E.J. Manning

Mrs. John M. Whithead

Sister M. Cor. Marie, R.N.

KIWANIS WARD, MERCY HOSPITAL



HOSPITAL NURSERY

THE KIWANIS CLUB (FREE) CHILDRENS WARD MERCY HOSPITAL

A ten year old boy, a sharp jack-knife, an infected knee joint, weeks of suffering and pain, and a helpless cripple; this is what started the Kiwanis Club of Janesville on its program of work for the under-privileged child back in 1921, almost a year before this work was taken up by Kiwanis International. The result of the work done for this child, under the direction of the Pember-Nusum Clinic, and made possible by the members of the Janesville Kiwanis Club, was so striking that the work had been carried on with great enthusiasm for a great number of children since that time.

The funds for the welfare work are derived from the annual Minstrel Show. Only once, has it been necessary to solicit funds from members of the club during the twelve years the welfare work has been carried on. The only change made by the Clinic in taking care of the children is for material which costs them something, such as X-ray plates, glasses, medicine, and dental materials. The hospital also gives a special rate to the Kiwanis Club for the care of its patients. As a result of this, every dollar that is put into Kiwanis Welfare Work gives the under-privileged child approximately twelve dollars worth of medical and hospital care.

Many of the cases are referred to the Kiwanis Clinic by the school teacher, the county nurse, the school nurse, and the City Health Clinic. These cases are carefully investigated by members of the investigating committee and the Ok sent into the clinic with the patient, where careful attention is given to the various needs of the child.

T.J. Snodgrass, M.D.
Chairman Executive Committee.



DETENTION HOSPITAL



OFFICE AND STAFF, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

HISTORY OF HEALTH WORK IN JANESVILLE SINCE 1919

In the spring of 1919 I became Health Officer of the City of Janesville. The Mayor of the City informing me that I was elected Health Officer said, "We have doubled the salary. We want you to earn that money. Get busy and see if you can put Janesville on the health map."

The equipment of the office at that time consisted of the records of Vital Statistics, a few quarantine signs, and a hammer and some tacks. No records were kept of communicable disease and no monthly reports were required.

The personnel of the health department consisted of the health officer, and his private office was the head quarters for all health department work. There had never been any attempt to correlate health activities in the City. There was a city nurse who did bed side nursing. Her office was in city hall, and she reported cases at night. The City furnished no means of transportation, and she had to walk many miles each day and carry a large bag of nursing supplies. I was at several council meetings when she asked for an auto to increase her efficiency, but her petition was tabled, and no action was taken. It had a depressing reaction on me to think that such noble work was so little appreciated.

In the spring of 1920 the American Red Cross placed a nurse in the public schools of the City of Janesville. It was her duty to make a survey of the health of the school children, to ascertain the effects of infected tonsils and adenoids, who had defective teeth, imperfect sight and hearing, speech defects, and mental retardation. She also taught health habits and made arrangements for the correction of remedial defects. This pioneer work created much favorable comment and paved the way for City paid public health school nurses. There was no cooperation between the city nurse, school nurse, and the health officer in combating communicable disease.

In 1919 the City was undergoing a vast industrial expansion. The boom was on at the time, prices were high, and labor was dear. Hundreds of men were living in barracks at the Samson Plant and housing conditions were most deplorable.

The great pan epidemic of influenza, that occurred in the fall of 1918, still continued to take its toll during the year 1919. During that year there were over one thousand cases of this disease reported to the local health officer. Hospitalization of influenza patients became difficult, when every available space in Mercy Hospital was filled. I had an interview with the mayor in which plans were discussed for the equipment and operation of an emergency hospital. Fortunately this was not necessary.

To complicate matters, small pox occurred among the workers at the Samson Plant. Because of the current prevalence of this disease in the other localities, the officials of the plant had repeatedly been warned that this would occur unless they compelled vaccination of all workers, but they were too busy with construction and production work to do this preventive work. After the epidemic occurred they compelled all of their men to be vaccinated. Vaccination controlled this epidemic as it always does.

For several years indigent cases of quarantinable disease were cared for at municipal expense. It was the duty of the health officer to supply the necessary nurses, medical attention, food and other articles needed for the comfort of the afflicted person. This had become an established custom. The health officer had to purchase the food and other articles needed and deliver them in person to the quarantined home. A protest was made that this was not the duty of the health offices, and that this was lawful, because the county system for the care of the poor was the system in use here and that the county through its Poor Master should assume this duty. It was several years before this plan was accepted, and the County took over this work.

At that time the dominant idea in the minds of most people was that the main duty of the health officer was in the elimination of filth, and that disease breeds in filth instead of being merely carried in filth. This dominant idea of filth, as the main cause of disease, was natural because it was the principle factor governing health work for almost the entire 19th century. It was our duty to educate the public by every means possible, that only filth that was contaminated with human secretions was dangerous, and that the duty of the health officer consisted not only in the elimination of filth but in the control of many diseases which have little or no relation to filth, diseases which were spread directly or indirectly from person to person and did not depend in any way upon sanitation. This was the most difficult because of the poor sanitation existing at that time.

The outside toilet was a constant source of trouble during the summer months. In 1913 there were a total of 1528 outside toilets in the City and in the year 1919 less than five per cent of these had been eliminated, even after miles of sanitary sewers had been laid. Most of these outhouses were poorly constructed -- not fly or rodent ~~filled~~ ^{proofed}. The odor would be most offensive, and the contents would be exposed in a most unsanitary way-- many times to overflow on the surface of the ground. From thirty to fifty complaints a month, on these nuisances, were common during the summer months.

An ordinance to eliminate the outside closet--where water and sewers were available--and to govern the location, construction and maintenance of outside vaults and cesspools when water and sewers were not available, was presented to the Council that summer (1919) and was ~~not~~ promptly voted down.

During the summer of 1919 a study was made of the fly incidence. Fly traps, similar to the ones used in army camps, were constructed and placed in different parts of the City. On a certain day each week they were uncovered and the flies that were caught during the day were counted and recorded. This study, which was conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the part played by horse manure and decaying matter in the propagation of flies, proved of far greater value than anticipated. Late in the summer of this year an epidemic of bloody dysentery occurred and caused eleven deaths. This epidemic came shortly after the height of the fly incidence. Unfortunately the record of this study was lost. However, it was first presented at the city officials in June 1920. The board of health secretary commenting on this report in the minutes of the meeting states, Dr. Welch was emphatic in a statement that an epidemic of bloody dysentery and cholera morbus occurred in the City last summer

because of flies. A number of infant deaths occurred." He declared, "You know that up to late in July 1919 we had practically no flies. This was caused by the early removal of manure piles by farmers. Then, when the crops needed more attention, the farmers could not haul it, and the horse offal accumulated. The in myriads came the fly. The unsanitary outhouse was the other reason. Actually you have open vaults was the other reason. Actually you have open vaults right in the business district which are criminal."

This study showed that the fly was an important factor in this epidemic and was of value in pointing out the importance of fly prevention and the elimination of filth. The role of the fly as a mechanical carrier of germs was overestimated at that time. Hand contamination and impure milk may have also played important parts in this epidemic.

The automobile has eliminated manure from the city, municipal collection of garbage and refuse have eliminated decaying matter and the rapid development of sanitary sewers has reduced the number of unsanitary outhouses. These preventive measures have done much in the prevention of fly-born epidemics. The following table shows the reduction of deaths from typhoid, diarrhea, and dysentery since 1919 in the City of Janesville, Wis:

Typhoid, Diarrhea, Dysentery

Year 1918 Number 9, 1919 - 11, 1920 - 6, 1921-3, 1922 - 3, 1923 - 1, 1924 - 1, 1925 - 1, 1926 - 1, 1927 - 0, 1928 - 0, 1929 - 0, 1930 - 2, 1931 - 2, and 1932 - 3.

In 1919 there were no municipal collection of garbage or ordinance governing the collection of such garbage. Garbage from the "down-town section" was collected by farmers for hog feeding. In the fall and winter months this collection was fairly regular but in the spring and summer months, when farmwork was pressing, it was most irregular. This uncollected garbage, in our alleys, was most disgraceful and presented a never ending nuisance. The householders in the business district had no other place but the alley to place their garbage. No metal cans were used and garbage dumps filled alleys. The police had difficulty in making their night rounds- to pick their way through these garbage piles. When complaints became numerous the street commissioner would be ordered by the Council to clean the alleys. Three or four teams would be put to work and it would take three or four days to clean them. In a week's time they were in an unsanitary condition again.

A description of the early unsanitary conditions would not be complete without one of the banks of the Rock River. Their unsightly and unsanitary condition was a disgrace to the city and a never ending source of trouble to the health officer. As there were no city dumps or municipal collection of rubbish and ashes - most of these materials were dumped on Goose Island or along the banks of the river. A mass of material on this type was hauled and deposited every Spring by privately owned ash wagons operating in the wards adjacent to the down town district. Dead animals, refuse from meat markets, decaying vegetable matter from stores, manure and other objectionable material was hauled by private scavengers and either dumped into the river or along its banks. Privately owned sewers were a constant source of contamination. It would have taken an army of sanitary inspectors to have kept watch over the material hauled in by private scavengers and excavators and to have checked up the complaints of odor that were filled with the health officer. These conditions had steadily become worse as

the population increased and became more dense. The people were beginning to demand that steps be taken to prevent such pollution of the water, as they realized that it was wrong to deprive the riparian owner of his right to pure water, or to injure his health and the value of his property by bad odors arising there from.

Efforts were repeatedly made for a municipal collection of garbage as the only solution of this problem.

It was the official duty of the health officer to abate all offensive or unsanitary nuisances and much needless time was spent on this work.

Every spring the health officer proclaimed a "Clean Up Week" in which he stressed the importance of sanitation and the enforcement of hygienic regulations. Civic Pride and municipal cleanliness were supposed to be stimulated by articles published on clean homes, clean foods – clean yards – clean milk – pure water – war on flies and their breeding places.

There was no municipal control over the production and distribution of milk. Pasteurization of milk was introduced in this city about 1902 and this method was rapidly adopted by the local milk distributors. Too much credit cannot be given to these men for their untiring efforts to give the public a safe milk supply. Little attention was paid to the conditions under which milk was produced. The importance of checking milk at the source of production was called to the attention of the Health Officer in the summer of 1919 by an inspector from the State Dairy and Food Commission. We made inspections of a few of the farms that were producing milk for city consumption. The poor sanitary conditions under which such milk was produced were pointed out. It was a lesson in the fundamental sanitary requirements for the production of clean milk. It was the beginning of an effort, which later lead to a milk ordinance and to the careful inspection of places where milk was produced.

A few months later, at my request, the State Board of Health sent Surgeon Robert Olsen of the U.S. Public Health Service to make an investigation and give instruction as to methods of prevention.

During the winter months of 1919 the common council was requested that a board of health be created. It was evident that little advancement could be made without such an organization to study the sanitary needs of the city and to cooperate with the health officer in his investigations and give him moral support in the performance of his duties. In the spring of 1920 the state Board of health was informed that my office was unable to cope with the unsanitary conditions in Janesville and contagious diseases occurring at that time. Dr. F.F. Bowman, State Epidemiologist was sent here. He made a thorough investigation of nuisances, sources of sickness, infections and contagious diseases, and the unsanitary conditions of the down town district. In an interview with Mayor Thomas Welch, he asked that the mayor appoint a board of health. The mayor then appointed H.H. Bliss, Joseph Connors and Harry Garbutt to act as a board of health. The appointment was confirmed by the city council and the newly appointed board of health held its first meeting June 9, 1920. The following officers were elected: H.H. Bliss-Pres., Joseph Connors - Vice Pres., and Harry Garbutt - Sec. Mr. Garbutt states, "in his minutes of the meeting, that the health officer made a report of the alleys and the unsanitary conditions of the City. It was recommended that the next meeting be called June 15, 1920. The Mayor, all members of the city council, superintendent of streets, chief of police, chief of fire department, plumber inspector, city attorney, and city engineer were invited to be present.

At this meeting the secretary of the Board of Health in making his deductions stated that "indications are that the out house, the cesspool, manure pile, uncollected garbage, and the disgraceful conditions of the alleys, both public and private, will be doomed by the municipal authorities. Every proposal of the health board met with instantaneous approval of the City. " On the recommendation of the Health Board, Dr. L.J. Woodworth was appointed Sanitary Inspector, July 12, 1920. He was placed under the direction and control of the Board of Health - given police powers and with the Health Officer made responsible for the sanitary conditions of the City. His duties as defined by the Board were to regularly inspect streets, alleys, restaurants, bakeries, hotels, boarding houses, ice cream parlors, stores, meat markets, and all other places selling food and drinks.

Perfect cooperation existed between the Health Officials, the kind of cooperation that made possible a rapid change in health regulations, which added to community comfort and safety.

After a thorough investigation of the methods in use in other cities for the collection of garbage, the board requested the city attorney, Roger Cunningham, to draw up an ordinance regulating the municipal control of garbage. The ordinance was adopted and the municipal collection of garbage became a fact. The Board of Health exerted every effort to have the city collect ashes and rubbish at the same time, but the council placed on file such application.

The Board then commenced an investigation of the production and distribution of milk for city consumption, for the purpose of formulating a milk ordinance. Meetings were held in which both the distributors and producers of milk presented their ideas. These meetings were of great help to the Board and did more than was ever expected in overcoming the opposition of some producers to a municipal regulation of milk, and did much in creating a mutual understanding of the problem of the producers, distributors and city health authorities. A milk ordinance was adopted by the Council. The duties of milk inspector were given to the Sanitary Inspector.

This ordinance called for inspection at the point of production and the regulation through processing, bottling, and distribution. The dangers of the transmission of disease through milk was recognized, but the money was not provided for farm inspection. At this time, the milk supply was watched from the time it was received at the milk plant. This meant that sediment, acidity, Babcock and temperature tests were taken on the milk as received and distributed.

It was not until Feb. 1927 that the actual danger of disease thru milk was realized. At this time, the health department was confronted with an actual epidemic of Scarlet Fever and Septic Sore Throat caused by milk. Then under the City Manager, as a result of this epidemic, the sanitary inspector was provided with a car and instructed to enforce all the provisions of the milk ordinance. This calls for twice yearly inspection of all farms producing milk and from that time these provisions of the ordinance have been enforced.

With regards to standard of production the City of Janesville has two, 1 for pasteurized milk; 2 for raw milk. From a public health standpoint raw milk is a source of danger so naturally, the standards for raw milk were raised to a point where the danger was at a minimum. In the pasteurized product the farms were compelled to whitewash the barns, test the cows for T.B., clean the cows, barn, cow yard, equipment, put in concrete floors, adequate milk houses, etc. The pasteurizing plants were compelled to

remodel their plants and discard the old flash type of pasteurization for the modern holding type. This brought the supply of milk within the city up to a high standard.

The milk for Janesville is purchased on the so-called Chicago market. This means that the producer is receiving more for his milk, than the milk sold in surrounding cities. This difference is the purchase price, and the higher butter fat content of our local milk has caused quite a great deal of comment with the purchasing public. However, the health department feels that, considering the quality of milk sold here and compared with the retail price in Chicago, the local citizens are very fortunate in not being required to pay an even higher price.

The Detention Hospital was in poor shape in 1919. The road leading to the hospital was in such poor condition that it was impossible to drive a car up to the building during bad weather. While taking a boy, who was dying with diphtheria to the hospital, the ground was covered with a foot of snow. The road was so bad that we could not drive up the hill. The boy's father and I had to carry this child up this steep hill. The next spring six aldermen visited the Hospital. I explained that the municipality was responsible for the reasonable care, nursing and support of infected persons, who are involuntarily confined, by the local health authorities, in a detention hospital lawfully provided for the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases. As a result of this inspection, an excellent road was constructed and the building was put in splendid condition.

The board of health introduced an ordinance, which was adopted, eliminating the outside toilet, when sewer and water were available. They directed a clean up of the river banks under the direction of the sanitary inspector. Goose Island was put in sanitary condition, with the cooperation of the Janesville Tank Corps under the direction of the sanitary inspector. They had under consideration the erection of a comfort station, a garbage reduction plant, and a sewage disposal plant.

This brief report of the three years of work of the Board of Health in the City of Janesville constitutes a record of health progress of which the people of Janesville may well be proud. I can never forget my pleasant association with these men. Without their tireless, painstaking effort it would have been difficult to have accomplished this work.

Previous to 1919 no effort had been made by the Health Officers to keep records of communicable disease. Failure to keep these records had made public health work a slipshod procedure rather than a definite intelligent requirement. Even the State Board of Health had no separate bureau of communicable disease for the collection and study of statistics obtained. During 1919 Surgeon Robert Olsen of the U.S. Public Health Service was assigned to the State Dept. of Health as an epidemiologic aid to help in the development of such a bureau. He remained until May 8, 1922, and under his competent supervision this bureau developed into a functioning department with seven field workers and five clerks. Through correspondence and interviews with Surgeon Olsen a simple method of keeping adequate these records in the City of Janesville was put into use. These monthly records were used until I was appointed local collaborating epidemiologist, when a weekly card system of reporting was adopted. This improved the keeping of the records and provided a more effective control of contagious diseases. This system of collecting morbidity reports which has never been changed, has enabled the U.S. Public Health Service to secure

earlier information of outbreaks of disease dangerous to public health, to obtain more reliable statistics of the prevalence of diseases, and to compare the reports from different localities.

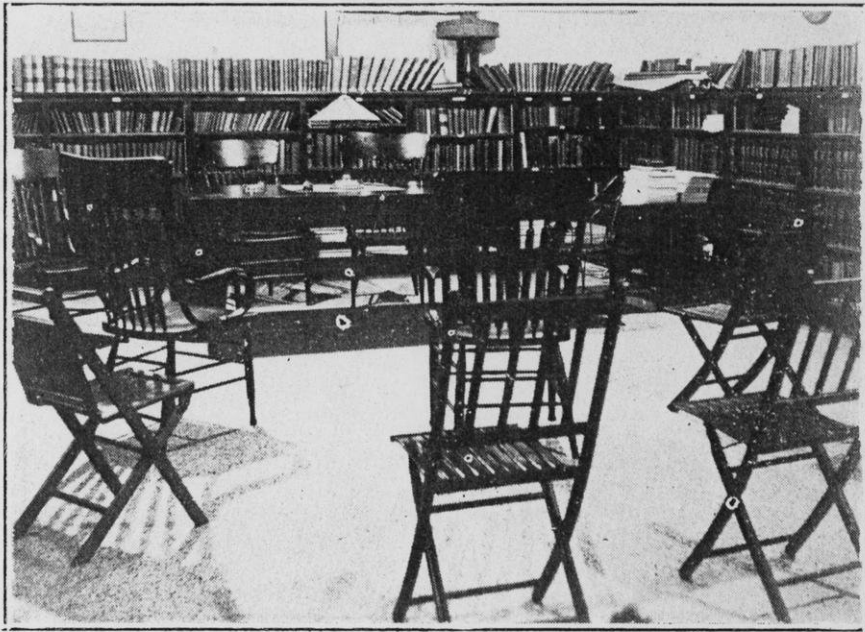
Weekly reports issued to the local health officer by the U.S. Public Service, enables the local health officer to give the people under his jurisdiction better protection from preventable diseases.

In Dec. 1920 the following report was submitted to the Board of Health, "Closer cooperation is desired between the schools and active steps should be taken. No criticism is directed against the Janesville public health nurse or the policy of aiding the general health of the City in the examination work among pupils and students. The health department, however, takes the stand that much good can be obtained if more action is taken in the schools to curb serious diseases that require quarantine. What this city needs today is a more efficient system of health work in the public schools. The children of this city are entitle to as much protection when in school as when in their homes."

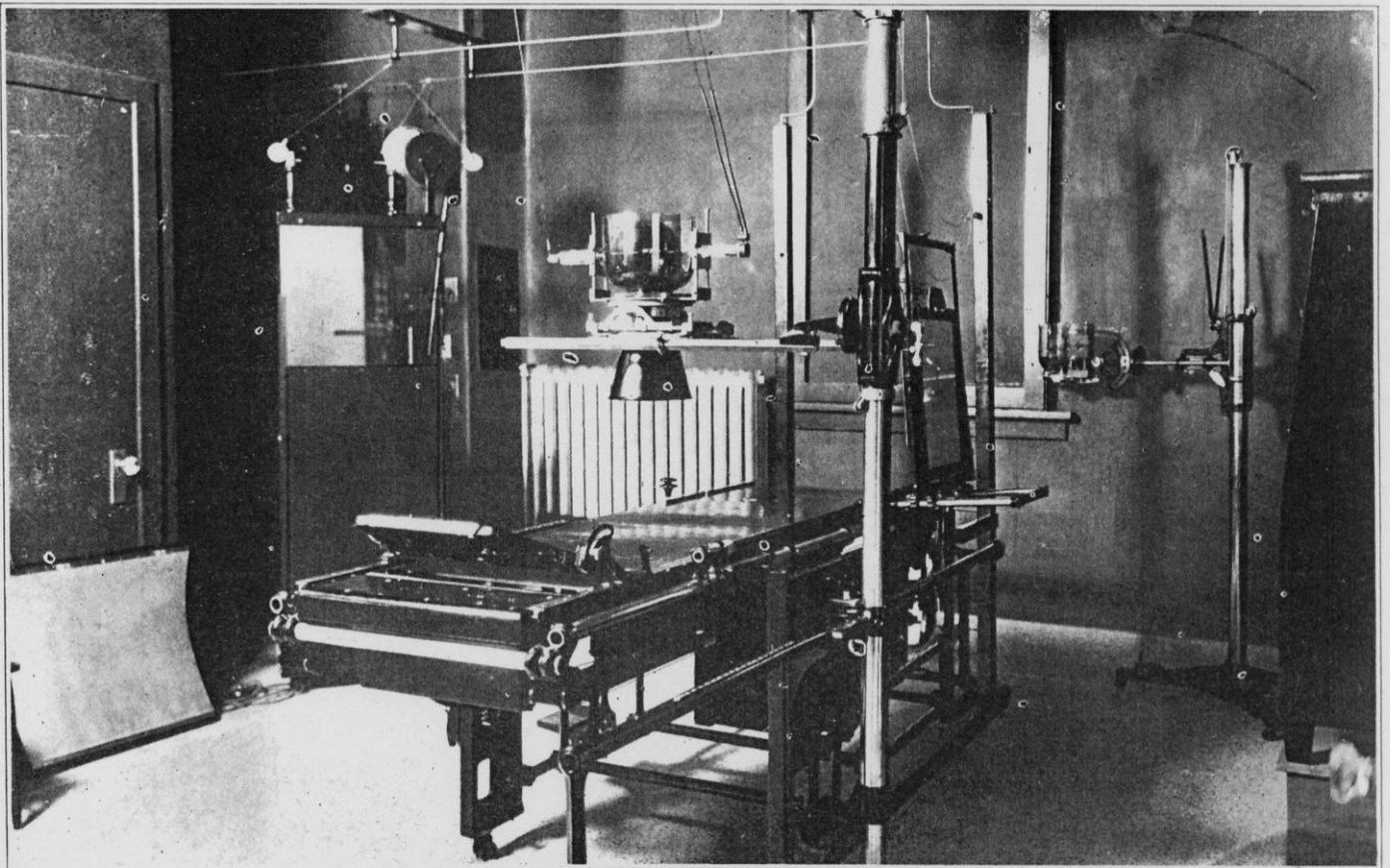
An effort was made by the health department to have the City of Janesville and assumed that the responsibility of the Board of Health. He at once saw that no progress could be made in the prevention and control of diseases unless all health activities were correlated under one head.

The health department was given offices in the city hall. The city nurse was placed under the health department; a school nurse was hired, and a clerk was placed in charge of the office. The health department was placed in a splendid position to render a most valuable work. A comprehensive system of reporting and checking school absentees was adopted. The duty of the health department, which had previously confined its efforts to forcing restrictions about the sick, was extended to the more important work of seeking out and controlling the carriers and atypical cases. In 1920 the health officer made only 218 examinations for contagious diseases while he took care of 603 complaints on nuisances and compelled the abatement of 463 of these unsanitary hazards. In the year 1923 he made 934 examinations for communicable disease, while the complaints on sanitary conditions, which called for his attention, were 330. In 1932 over 1500 examinations were made by the health officer for contagious disease. Careful epidemiologic studies are made of all epidemics. One study of a milk born epidemic in Jan. 1927, showed that every raw milk supply is open to the danger of grave infection from carriers and unrecognized cases of disease and resulted in a careful, systematic inspection by the milk inspector of all milk at the source of production.

A survey made in Sept. 1925 by L.W. Hutchcroft of the State Board of Health of health activities of the City of Janesville and scored by Philip S. Platt for the Wis. Better Cities contest – gave Janesville 532 points out of a possible 1000 and placed the department in third place in this contest. This was certainly an excellent record; considering the fact that this advancement was made in less than six years time. The great value of this survey was in pointing out the vital needs of our department. The lessons taught by this survey have been applied with beneficial results.



HOSPITAL LIBRARY AND STAFF MEETING ROOM



HOSPITAL X-RAY ROOM

It showed that the department of communicable disease, which scored 108 out of a possible 175, lack spot maps and chronological charts, sufficient nursing visits and diphtheria immunization. With the addition of another school nurse these nursing visits have been more than doubled and the health officer had accompanied these nurses whenever they thought it advisable.

Diphtheria immunization clinics are regularly held at the health department office. To more widely disseminate information about the merits; it has been advised by nurses and doctors at all preschool clinics and infant welfare stations, and field nurses have made direct calls. This educational campaign has resulted in the immunization against diphtheria of thirty percent of children of our city. This is far from satisfactory, and we are increasing our efforts in this direction. If the Board of Education would hire a school physician to make physical examinations and given immunization treatments in the school, the health department could then center its attention on the immunization of the pre-school child.

The 1925 health survey showed that the greatest failure of the health department was in the control of tuberculosis. Only a score of six out of a possible one hundred was given our department for clinical and field nursing service, hospitalization and open air rooms. In my opinion this score was unduly low and most unjust. For several years, before this time, the city nurse had made personal calls on all known cases of tuberculosis and given instruction as to care of sputum and other sanitary and hygienic requirements. She had been tireless in her efforts to place these patients in sanatoriums. My report to the City Manager in 1925 states, "I believe that, from a public health standpoint, our greatest problem today is in the prevention of the dissemination of tubercular sputum around the young and growing child. In our fight against tuberculosis and in dealing with this problem every effort should be made to impress upon the physician the importance of reporting their cases. We can never secure adequate appropriations for the construction and maintenance of a county sanatorium until we can present exact information as to the number of such cases needing treatment. The city does not know how much it is costing the County for the care of these cases in other county sanitariums and the county does not know how many of its people need such treatment. This misunderstanding will never get us anywhere. Our department knows that many of these cases must wait for weeks before vacancies occur in some sanitarium where we have to send out patients." In March 1922 the first Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Clinic was held in Janesville. This clinic was sponsored by the sale of seals under the direction of Father Henry Willmann, who had for several years shown a keen interest in tuberculosis work. Father Willman who was also a pioneer in social welfare work in the City of Janesville. In 1929 Pinehurst Sanitarium was opened and the use of this sanitarium has been a great boon to local tuberculosis work, because the patients have been more willing to enter a sanctorum close to their homes and because of the cooperation of the Superintendent, which has added greatly to the finding of new contacts.

Four Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis clinics are held each year at the Health Department. It is now possible to place all active cases in a sanitarium and the nurse calls on all contacts which are made known to her. Presumptive cases are X-rayed at Pinehurst and the health department holds clinics for the purpose of giving tuberculin tests to contacts.

If we are to continue our successful work in tuberculosis we must not only employ case finding agencies to discover the incipients

and refer them to physicians, but we must also follow them into the home and educate them regarding better living conditions and personal care. With the economic crisis of the past three years this has been difficult if not impossible.

Vital Statistics 1919-1933

Although Wisconsin did not become a recognized registry state for deaths until 1908 and for births until 1917, the local health officer, acting as the local registrar, kept a record of births and deaths and marriages from 1907. These records are on file at the health department office at the present time.

Since 1919 a constant effort has been made to make the registration of these important records as nearly 100 percent as possible. This is only accomplished by the cooperation we receive from those who are responsible for making out the original certificate and of those who handle them before turning them over to this department for proper filing.

We learned that it sometimes happened that death certificate of a non-resident, who had died at the Hospital, was not returned to this office for filing. For some reason, the sub-registrar, of a small community near by, would fail to return a certificate to Janesville for proper filing. In 1931 we devised a plan whereby the Hospital would send us a monthly report of all deaths occurring at the hospital. With this method of checking we were able to determine whether or not any sub-registrar had failed to return a certificate to us. This method of checking is of great assistance in making our records complete. We, in turn, send the hospital a copy of all death certificates filed in the health department each month.

Since 1926 several changes have been made in the form which we use in recording births, deaths, and marriages. These forms are somewhat more detailed than those we used formerly but the additional information, asked for on them, is of value in the keeping of accurate statistics.

In 1931, we were requested by the State Board of Health to code each death certificate, using the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death and the Manual of Joint Causes of Death as guides. The desire of a uniformed treatment of joint causes of death has long been recognized. If the trend of mortality is accurately measured from year to year and the statistical tables are to relate only to single causes of death, this uniform treatment is necessary.

In 1931 and 1932 we coded our deaths in our death certificates, and our classification of deaths in our yearly reports for these years was based on this method of coding. This classification of causes of death is valuable and interesting in making comparisons with the statistical tables of the State and the Federal bureaus.

Nurses in Janesville and its Schools

Miss Elizabeth Joyce was the first public health nurse employed by the City. She was employed as a visiting nurse in 1915.

The Janesville chapter of the American Red Cross was the first to sponsor a school nurse in the city.

On June 16, 1919 the board consisting of Mr. I. F. Wortendyke, Mrs. F.C. Grant, Mr. J. M. Whitehead and Mr. T. C. Welch met to discuss the advisability of employing a nurse.

A nurse was employed, who worked under the supervision of the Red Cross. This nurse, Miss Alice Glenn, specialized in the work in the schools. Previous to this the teacher had called on the visiting nurse when any child seemed to be suffering with a contagious or infectious disease.

Miss Glenn weighed and measured the children, gave physical inspections,

assisted with dental inspections and gave health talks to children and parents. She reported to the Red Cross but made no reports to the Health Officer. After April 1922 reports were also made to the Board of Education.

In Dec. 1922 milk was given to the underweight child in the schools.

The chest clinics, conducted by the W.A.T.A., were started at this time. These clinics, as well as free milk, were paid for by the local Seal Sale Funds.

Corrective work was carried on by the nurse, who made arrangements with the doctor and often assisted him with the tonsillectomies. After June 1923 the Kiwanis Club sided with this work.

The Federation of Women's Club had always been interested in the health work of the city. When it was learned that the Red Cross would no longer pay for a school nurse these women urged the Council and the City Manager to carry on the work as a city project in conjunction with health dept. work. The first school nurse as employed by the city in 1924.

In 1926, due to the number of cases of diphtheria occurring in the schools, a great deal of toxin antitoxin was administered at the Health Dept. Since that time the school nurse has redoubled her efforts to teach the value of preventative medicine.

In Sept. 1928 the second school nurse was added to the Health Dept. staff. Her duties the first year were carried on entirely in the High School. Since that time the work has been divided equally – each being responsible for one-half the city school population.

The teaching of health in the school has greatly increased during the past fourteen years. With an increased physical education dept., both in the High and Grade Schools. Classes in health habits are now included in the Grade School Curriculum so that by the time a child enters high school he has a fundamental knowledge of the most important factors in the keeping of good health. The teachers are becoming more health conscious due to better preparation in teachers' colleges.

The school nurses have assisted greatly in the control of communicable disease by keeping a check on all children who are absent from school and by inspecting children at school.

The school nurses spend the school vacation in an effort to secure the correction of physical defects. This is important because children are not obliged to miss school in order to be taken to doctor's offices and hospitals for examination and treatment and the parents who fear the results of operations during the winter months, owing to weather conditions, have no occasion for worry. These conferences are of great value because they bring the health department into direct contact with the home and its economic problems. Personal talks on physical defects, health habits, proper feeding of children, and prevention of disease by vaccination and immunization get better results than by any other type of health education.

The Kiwanis Club has been of great help with the corrective work among indigent families. It is only thru their financial assistance and the cooperation of local physicians that the amount of corrective work done could be accomplished.

The need at present is for more preventive work in the schools, such as diphtheria preventative treatment, vaccination against small pox, and physical examination by doctors.

The Child Welfare Clinic

The nurses found in their work that there were many babies and young children who were not being fed and cared for properly – either

NURSES LIVING ROOM



NURSES RECREATION ROOM

because of economic conditions or lack of knowledge on the part of the parents. Many parents were not seeing their own physicians frequently enough to know the proper diet for their children, consequently there were undernourished children needing care. Remedial defects appear in the pre-school age child which, if not recognized early and corrected, lead to more serious handicap in later life. Some of the defects are bad teeth, infected tonsils, poor vision.

The Federation of Women's Club, which has always been interested in the health of Janesville, saw the need for proper supervision and teaching in the care of these children. Mrs. Sanborn, then president of the Federation found that the State Health Dept. would furnish a doctor and nurse to conduct child welfare clinics for one year. The Federation furnished the equipment for the clinics and they were begun in Nov. 1922.

In Nov. 1923, due to the efforts of the Federation, the City added these clinics to the Health Dept. work. In the beginning local physicians donated their services, but, later three physicians were paid by the City. The Health Dept. staff and members of the federation assisted the doctors as they do at the present time. Mrs. A. W. Woodworth has been active since the clinics started.

These clinics are to keep the child well. Any child who is ill or needs defects corrected is referred to their own physician.

The attendance has increased from 100 the 1st year to 632 in 1932.

Dental Work Among Indigent School Children

The dire need of dental care for indigent school children was first brought to the attention of the Civics Club in 1915 by the city nurse and some of the dentists. They were told that, due to neglect and a lack of knowledge, many sixth year molars were being sacrificed. Also, the baby teeth were being allowed to decay because the mothers thought they didn't matter, thus weakening the second set. Many systematic conditions were brought about by decaying teeth and lack of oral hygiene.

The Club became interested in the cause and Mrs. Rexford, president at the time, with Mrs. C. Sanborn, a member, went to Dr. G. E. Thourer for a discussion of the carrying out of the project. He also thought it was a very necessary and worth while program. They talked it over with the other dentists and enlisted the services of eight – Drs. G. B. Theurer, R. R. Powell, R. J. Hart, J. R. Whiffen, I. M. Holsapple, P. G. Wolcott, D. J. Leary, and Stewart Richards. These dentists established an office on the second floor of the city hall, the equipment except instruments, was furnished by the Civics Club. The service given, two mornings a week, on Tuesday and Friday from 9 to 12, was donated by these dentists. The children were checked for eligibility by Miss Elizabeth Joyce, City Nurse.

This type of program was carried on for one year to test out the value and need of this kind of service with the understanding that it would be carried on as a paid service if satisfactory.

At the end of the year it was decided that the work was very worth while and should be continued, but it took so much time of the dentists, who were donating their services, that the Club voted to hire one dentist to care for the entire Clinic. During the year 1916 Dr. Leigh Woodworth was appointed school dentist to work one morning a week 8:30 to 12:00. The children were recommended by Miss Joyce as previously.

In Sept. 1917, Dr. Woodworth was called into World War Service and Dr. G. B. Theurer took over the work adding to the clinic work the annual school inspection. The population of Janesville at that time was about 14,000 and the work quite extensive.

In 1919 the Civics Club was changed to the Federation of Women's Club and continued to carry on the same program. In 1921 they appealed to the City for assistance and received an appropriation of \$290 a year, this was later raised to \$400, and then to \$500.

In 1920 the Clinic work was taken over by Dr. Paul Segerson – the school inspection still being done by Dr. Theurer. The school inspection instead of being done extensively in the first few weeks of school was done a little at a time continuing throughout the year and the cases referred as found. The service continued under Dr. Segerson until 1923, at which time it was taken over by Dr. Irving Clark. At this time the clinic was moved to Dr. Clark's office upon his request.

In later years, due to inspections done throughout the year by the school nurse and the closer contact with the children, the examination by Dr. Theurer was again done early in the school year.

This type of service continued until 1932, when, due to lack of funds the yearly examination by Dr. Theurer was temporarily discontinued. In the fall of this year due to increased amount of work, Dr. Clark was authorized to give four mornings a week and additional money was appropriated by the City for this purpose.

Although the percentage of tooth decay remains about the same thru the years we feel that there is considerable progress made in the teaching of tooth care and building of baby teeth. The increase in the appropriation for dental care this past year was due more to the economic condition than to increased dental cases.

A picture of the health work since 1919 would not be complete without a description of the Venereal Disease Clinic and its work. This clinic was established in Janesville Aug. 1919 by the State Board of Health for the prevention and control of venereal disease. This was the direct result of active venereal disease campaign carried on by the U.S. Health Service since the beginning of the great war. A case worker, Miss Leona Ludwig, was placed in charge of the department and her work of supervising and investigating cases has accomplished most satisfactory results. Few people, excepting health officials, realize how difficult this work is. This worker's genuine interest in the welfare of these important cases has made it possible to accomplish things which otherwise would have been impossible. Dr. Charles Sutherland, who was a member of the State Board of Health when the clinic was established, was its first physician and since his death his brother, Fred, has been in charge.

In the field of prenatal work the health dept. has limited its activities to field nursing service. When our infant welfare clinic was established it was intended to offer a clinical service for the expectant mother, but because of the lack of room it was impossible to have the privacy required for such a clinic. In the survey for the Better Cities contest we were given a low score for the lack of such service. There has always been a question in my mind whether such clinical service should be introduced as a public health measure in this City. I believe that before a City is scored on this work a survey should be made of the service given those cases by the medical profession. Most of this work is handled by not more than six physicians and it is their policy to give prenatal instructions and examinations when consulted by those patients. Even the indigent expectant mother is directed by the County Welfare Dept. to go to her own physician and have an examination and if that physician deems it necessary to conduct the work in the hospital, he is allowed to do so. There should be a close cooperation between these physicians and the County Welfare Dept. and the Health Dept. In this type of work, because the conditions under which a mother lives during her pregnancy have an effect on the health and vitality of her child and frequently causes premature birth. Over one-half out of the total 518 of the births that occurred in Janesville last year were in Mercy Hospital, which is well equipped to handle this work.

In scoring a local health dept., publicity and health education are considered important factors. In this work the local press is a vital factor-for thru it the public is informed of the health activities and requirements. It is only thru such diffusion of health knowledge that the public is enlightened and an intelligent and willing cooperation secured. I wish to publicly give credit to the Janesville Daily Gazette for the splendid service given the Janesville Health Dept. since 1919.

As I look back over my thirteen years as health officer, two things stand out above all others as fundamentals in the growth of our health dept. First, the rapid growth of sanitation under the Board of Health, Mayor, and City Council; and, second, the correlation of all health activities under the Health Dept. by the City Manager. Prior to 1919 the matter of the sanitation was left largely in the hands of individuals and consequently the chief duty of the Health Officer was the abatement of nuisances. In four years time the prevention of unsanitary conditions became a municipal duty and this city became one of the cleanest cities in the State. The placing of all health agencies in the city hall by the City Manager and the hiring of additional help made possible the work in preventive medicine, of which we can well be proud.

I do not wish to convey the idea that I have in any way been the principle factor in these changes. They had to come, for the public had to come to the point where it demanded a better handling of public health matters. Before, public sentiment would not allow an appropriation of sufficient size to carry out the most superficial health measures.

I am glad to have had a part in this work. The lessons taught can be applied in future work for the years as they come and so represent in returns only what is put into them. I am thankful to have been able to associate with men and women who were "health minded" and could look ahead and see the beneficial results to be obtained from this work.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the generous support given this department by its workers, who have loyally and earnestly worked for it during the past year.

Fred B. Welch, M.D.
Health Officer.

1933 Personnel, Health Office Staff

Fred B. Welch	Health Officer
Dr. L.J. Woodworth	Sanitary Insp.
Molba Neupert	City Visiting Nurse
Ida Hubbard	High School Nurse
Lillian Lyos	Clerk and Vital
Mary Stewart	Statistics

The Welfare work is being done under other auspices.

As accurate a list of the

PIONEER MEMBERS OF OUR PROFESSION

And as much data about them as we could find now, with the year

Commenced to practice in Janesville

.....

You have passed on but are not completely forgotten,

Though it seems to remain in your name;

Your self-sacrificing service performed and severe

Hardships makes sure your reward and fame.

.....

<u>Adams, Henry</u>	1858
<u>Amber, William</u>	1858
<u>Bailey, S.G.</u>	1858
<u>Barrons, Lyman J.</u>	1858
<u>Bennett, Dewitt C.</u>	1858
<u>Coryell, Albert J.</u>	1858
<u>Hand, Eliza J.</u>	1858
<u>Jones, Amos S.</u>	1858
<u>Lewis, Brastus</u>	1858
<u>Lowe, Cyrus</u>	1858
<u>Lane, Joseph S.</u>	1858
<u>McManus, George D.</u>	1858
<u>Pease, Clark G.</u>	1858
<u>Payne, John</u>	1858
<u>Perkins, J.M.</u>	1858
<u>Robinson, Oliver P.</u>	1858
<u>Shattuck, William H.</u>	1858
<u>Chittenden, Geo. W.</u>	1846
<u>Palmer, Henry</u>	1856
	1858

<u>Treat, Robert B.</u>	
<u>Gale, G.F.</u>	1858
<u>Brewster, E.A.F.</u>	1866
<u>Cole, S.P.</u>	1866
<u>Harvey, W.A.</u>	1866
<u>Judd, S.S.</u>	1866
<u>Tochtermanus, Christopher</u>	1866
<u>St. John, James W.</u>	1866
<u>Whiting, Joseph B., Sr.</u>	1866
<u>Wilber, G.F.</u>	1866
<u>Abernethy, S.</u>	1869
<u>Butler, William C.</u>	1869
<u>Burbank, J.C.</u>	1869
<u>Smyth, S.W.</u>	1869
<u>Clark, J.A.</u>	1875
<u>Haucks, Geo.</u>	1875
<u>Howard, James</u>	1875
<u>Loomis, E.E.</u>	1875
<u>Rasy, D.B.</u>	1875
<u>Woodworth, T.F.</u>	1875
<u>Sutherland, Quincy O.</u>	1875
<u>Bond, D.M.</u>	1877
<u>Bryan, Mrs. A.</u>	1877
<u>Kendall, G.J.</u>	1877
<u>Newman, Mrs. M. W.</u>	1877
<u>Sanborn, B.T.</u>	1877
<u>Chittenden, Geo. Gillette</u>	1879
<u>Clark, Charles L.</u>	1884
<u>Fishblatt, E.N.</u>	1884
<u>Heal, E.</u>	1884
	1884

<u>Humphrey, H.S.</u>	
<u>Jenkins, Clara L.</u>	1884
<u>Judd, W.H.</u>	1884
<u>Robinson, Davis</u>	1884
<u>Sutherland, C.L.</u>	1884
<u>Davis, Alexander H.</u>	1886
<u>Hawley, F.M.</u>	1886
<u>Hawley, M.W.</u>	1886
<u>Martin, L.</u>	1886
<u>Mills, JAS.</u>	1886
<u>Miner, Clark A.</u>	1889
<u>Pember, John Frank</u>	1889
<u>Pfeifer, J.P.</u>	1889
<u>Whiting, J.B., Jr.</u>	1889
<u>Menzies, Hugh</u>	1890
<u>Williams, David</u>	1890
<u>Coughlin, C.B.</u>	1891
<u>Coffee, W. Oakley</u>	1892
<u>Cole, William</u>	1892
<u>Crawdson, JAS.</u>	1892
<u>Dudley, Edward H.</u>	1892
<u>Gibson, JAS.</u>	1892
<u>Hoyt, W.F.</u>	1892
<u>Lake, Georgia E.</u>	1892
<u>Modrack, J.C.</u>	1892
<u>Woods, Edmund F.</u>	1892
<u>Hughes, James G.</u>	1894
<u>Lane, Mary E.</u>	1894
<u>McChesney, H. Alonzo</u>	1894
	1894

<u>McChesney, Willard</u>	
<u>Metcalf, Walter B.</u>	1894
<u>Roberts, William P.</u>	1894
<u>Fox, Geo. H.</u>	1896
<u>Lane-Manseur, Mary M.</u>	1896
<u>Latta, Ulysses G.</u>	1896
<u>Post, Geo. A.</u>	1896
<u>Thorne, James P.</u>	1896
<u>Hedges, Leroy C.</u>	1898
<u>Horton, Mary E.</u>	1898
<u>Nichols, W.T.</u>	1898
<u>Spier, Hugo</u>	1898
<u>Webster, Geo. H.</u>	1898
<u>Buckmaster, Samuel B.</u>	1900
<u>Crosby, Leonard G.</u>	1900
<u>White, Mrs. William</u>	1900
<u>Barry, Howard J.</u>	1903
<u>Dwight, Coryson G.</u>	1907
<u>Richards, John B.</u>	1909
<u>Sartell, Frasmus N.</u>	1911
<u>Lintleman, Fred R.</u>	1915
<u>Clarke, Charles P.</u>	1917
<u>Wooll, Gerald Kelley</u>	1921
<u>Alexander, Mrs. Sarah M.</u>	1927
<u>Hottinger, Erwinis</u>	1927
<u>Moe, Harry B.</u>	1931

Moved from City

<u>Barry, Howard J.</u>	03
<u>Clark, C.F.</u>	21
<u>Dwight, Corydon G.</u>	07
<u>Schternacht, Arthur Charles</u>	25
<u>Fogo, Hugh N.</u>	21
<u>Harkins, John P.</u>	29
<u>Hottinger, E.S.</u>	25
<u>Keller, William R.</u>	13
<u>Lawrence</u>	29
<u>Lintleman, Fred R.</u>	15
<u>Lewis, Dean</u>	22
<u>Lindstrom, Frederick O.</u>	05
<u>Lindens</u>	31
<u>Moe, Harry B.</u>	31
<u>McCarthy, Thomas H.</u>	03
<u>Merritt, Walter D.</u>	03
<u>MacCornack, Robt. L.</u>	19
<u>Rabtello, F.B.</u>	31
<u>Schlernitzener, Robert A.</u>	07
<u>Seisek, Johannes G.A.</u>	03
<u>Willis, A.E.</u>	21
<u>Warren, Benjamin H.</u>	13
<u>Winholt</u>	22
<u>Judd, Frederick Hill (Died in J'ville 1877)</u>	68

Here Martyrs of Medicine

Inasmuch as the members of the medical profession as well as the public are quite sure to largely forget the victories of medical sciences, secured in times of peace over the diseases that are enemies of mankind, as well as those obtained on the battle-fields. Their Armament including microscopes of high power (instead of explosions) used as a "disease cause detector and hypodermic syringes loaded with serum and vaccines prepared to give immunity from or to cure disease and save lives (also mentioned elsewhere) instead of viciously destroying them the only purpose of all wars. We think that mention should be made here of some of the martyr heroes of medicine. We should read or read again some of the weird, tragical miraculous even romantic stories such as the history of the Yellow Fever Commission of 1899-1900 sent to Cuba to study the disease how to help those, particularly our soldiers, who were dying in such numbers in the hospitals there. With a mortality rate as high as 85% this disease caused more deaths of our soldiers than all the Spanish bullets fired during the Spanish-American War.

This Commission, led by Major Walter Reed, M.D., which consisted of his two colleagues of the U.S. Army, Jas Carroll, M.D. and Jesse W. Lasear, M.D., with their Cuban pathologist Asst., Aristides Agramonto, after they had conclusively proven that there was no possible contagion by contact by a series of positive experiments along that line, they are certainly proved that the only way one ever contracted the disease was by being bitten by an infected mosquito of a certain species.

Even knowing this fully, Dr. Lasear carelessly allowed an infected mosquito to bite his hand and lost his life from the effects of Yellow Fever. Major Reed, then 50 years old, about two years later, in 1902, died from an attack of appendicitis, and Dr. Carroll's life, shortened by his arduous service, ended in 1907. Private Kissenger, an army clerk, who first volunteered for the experiment with the infected mosquito and had the disease, refused the offered compensation, thus showing his great devotion to the interests of his sick comrades.

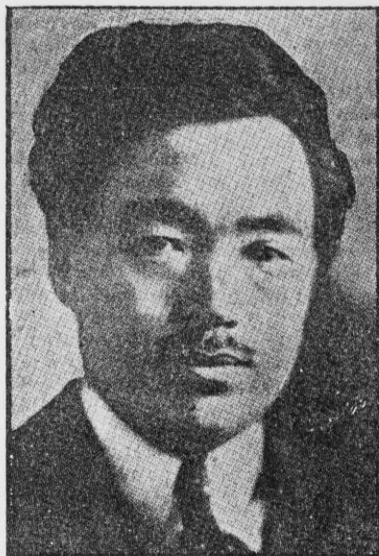
These thoroughly educated and disciplined soldier doctors faithfully attended the soldiers dying from this disease not knowing whether it was contagious or infectious, only knowing that it was a duty for them to perform.

Old Dr. Carl Finley of Havans, the so-called crank, suggested that the disease was infectious only and carried from the patient to a susceptible person by the mosquito. When this was finally clearly proven, this part of the task was finished and the world largely set free from this awful scourge.

This intensely interesting story may be found in Paul de Kruif's "Microbe Hunters" in part.

They died too soon after their world wide, epoch-making discovery to know how seldom their sacrifices are remembered except in army circles, and because of the U.S. Hospital in Washington, D.C., named for Dr. Reed, and of the Battery in Baltimore Harbor named for Dr. Lasear. This is only a typical instance of the perils of "Microbe Hunting", really far more dangerous than hunting lions, or other big game which can be seen and escaped from in most instances.

While extolling the bravery of such men, we would be ashamed if we failed to note the special bravery of the enlisted men who volunteered to assist in the experiments meeting the unknown but dire dangers, absolutely refusing the bonus money offered to them



Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, eminent bacteriologist, who died of yellow fever in Africa.



Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, member of the famous yellow fever commission, who died in Cuba.



Dr. Alexander Yersin, who died in China while fighting bubonic plague.



Dr. Howard Cross, who died of yellow fever in Mexico in 1923.



Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts of Chicago, who died of typhus fever in Mexico City.



Dr. Adrian Stokes, brilliant Irish scientist, who died of yellow fever in Africa.

by the U.S.A., thus proving their unselfish devotion to their sick comrades.

An outstanding figure in research work in the Japanese-American Genius in this kind of work, Hideo Noguchi, perhaps the most spectacularly brilliant of all up to his death at an early age in Africa of Yellow Fever just a few weeks before he had expected to finish his work there, as he had written his wife. He was in Africa trying to help the ravages of Yellow Fever and observe the clinical features of the disease fully knowing the way in which everyone becomes infected.

The investigations of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and its infected "Tick" in our own country claimed the lives of Thomas S. McClintic, and A.H. McCray ; Howard T. Ricketts, Typhus Fever in Mexico City: Arthur W. Bacct of England and Dr. Van Prowasek of Poland; Bubonic Plague claimed Alexander Yersin and Hermann Mueller; Asiatic Cholera onseted its toll of martyrs also, including the first of the medical martyrs, Thuillier, of France, youthful assistant of the great Pasteur, who died in Egypt. This disease invaded our own county and with others caused the death of the father of Jas. Mills, M.D. in 1862 at Johnstown.

The devoted, keen, and patient research workers since then are working in the same zealous way as did the contemporaries of those mentioned. A few of their names we will mention as follows: Adrain Stokes, an Irish physician and inventor of nasal catheter gas mask, a protection against the germ of gas gangrene, which he invented. Died in Africa a year before Hideyo Noguchi; two more physicians whose lives were claimed by Yellow Fever were Howard Cross and Paul A. Lewis, American doctors; Geo. Mathers died while attempting to control epidemic influenza at an army camp of that disease; the study of that great been to the medical profession and mankind as a whole. The x-ray, causing suffering and death to the incurable burns which the early operators suffered, took the lives of Drs. Schoenberg, Boise, J. Edwards, J. Bergonis, Maxine Menard, Reginald G. Blackall, Valliant, Ironside Bruce, Nordentoft, Geo. Haret, John W. Spence, and many others. Other names on the roll of honor include the following who died while fighting plagues, J. Everett Dutton, Walter Myers, Tite Carbone, James Francis Coneff, A. Leroy Kerlee, W.N. Gettinger, Sir. Henry Head, Allen MaeFayden, and Dr. Tiraboschi; these are but a few.

These, with a score of un-named Medical Hero Martyrs, presents a partial role of those entitled to be called by the title of this short and incomplete sketch which makes no mention of the shortened lives and painful last years of many, many, more medical men due to the hardships of their daily and nightly work: The profession has a right to boast far more than its professional ethics and its well known modesty permits.

Sept. 1933, a woman research pathologist, Miss Margaret C. Smith, has succeeded in finding a filterable virus in the body fluids of the victims of Encephalitis or "sleeping sickness" It is hoped that this discovery may make it possible to produce a serum that will have a prophylactic and curative effect on the victims of this disease which has caused more than 55 deaths in the past few weeks in St. Louis county alone with more than 300 cases.

Summary: We accept the wisdom and benefactions of the past with very little thought of their original cost, live carelessly in the present, and plunge recklessly into the future, for the most part, as human beings.

EIGHTEEN THIRTY-THREE TO FORTY

Dr. James Heath was the first doctor to come to J'ville. With his wife, he started from Vermont for this place in 1835. They arrived in January 1836 and lived with Seth (Samuel) St. John in his cabin built near Big (Blackhawk) Rock in Monterey.

He had a reputation of being a capable physician. Some time afterwards they built a cabin 16x16 about one mile south where it was intended to locate a city which was called East Wisconsin City on the east bank of Rock River. They lost in the contest with J'ville and Beloit to be chosen for the county east. He also operated a "tavern" and a store and did some farming, an indication that it was necessary to add to his professional income which could not have been very large from his city practice, though in 1843, after seven years, there were 333 residing in J'ville; by 1848 there were more than 1500 city dwellers and more doctors had come, which caused him to decide to yield to his pioneer urge to move on westward, and in 1848 they left for the Pacific Coast in a covered wagon. He was not present to welcome the first passenger train into Janesville which arrived eight years later in 1856, when the census showed about 5000 citizens and seventeen doctors.

In a history published in 1908 by Wm. F. Brown, D.D., Dr. S. B. Buckmaster relates the following incident taken from an 1858 history published by Col. Orrin Guernsey ad Hon. J.F. Willard, father of Frances E. Willard.

"One dark night he was called to the west side of the river and he attempted to swim his horse across, through the river was at high water mark. The swift current swept him off his horse, and he was in great danger of drowning. His wife, hearing his cries for help, ran along the shore encouraging him as she struggled thru the bushes, and he finally reached the shore. His saddle bags were lost and not found till years later."

It may be noted that the first bridge at Monterey was not built until 1850.

AFTER EIGHTEEN FORTY

CHITTENDEN, GEO. WASHINGTON b N.Y. 1820. Albany Med. College '45.

Homeopathic Med. College of Pa., P.G. '50. J'ville 1846. Deceased 1899. Burial at Janesville.

ROBINSON, OLIVER P. b N.Y. 1820. J'ville 1846. Aldernman fourth ward. 1871-1884. County Phys. Pres. Common Council 1873. R. Co. & state Med. Soc.

PALMER, HENRY b N.Y. 1827. N.Y. 3 '51. J'ville '56. Surgeon U.S. Army 61-65.

While serving, taken prisoner, escaped during Battle of Gettysburg. Commissioned Brigade Surgeon by Pres. Lincoln '52. Appt'd Lieut. Com. By Pres. Johnson '66. Prof. Surg.-Coll. of Phys. and Surgeons. Chgo. '82-95. Served in War of Russia and Turkey '77. 1849, his health being somewhat impaired, took a six mo. Cruise in Arctic waters, near Greenland and Hudson Bay Region. Mayor J'ville two terms. Surg. Gen. Natl. Gd. of Wis. for many years. Palmer Hospital, J'ville; R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A Deceased 1905.

ST. JOHN, JAMES W. b J'ville '39. Third white child. Chgo. Med Coll. J'ville '62, Gen. Practice. Staff City and Palmer Hospitals, J'ville. Several times mayor of J'ville. His wife at age 89 is a very interesting woman to visit with, and is very proud of having been born in the Green Mountain State.

JUDD, SAMUEL STARR. b Conn. 1829. Ohio 2 '57. J'ville 65. During Med. Course severed in hospital. Son William Henry, M.D. Ill. 8 '83. Elected Surg. Of second Ohio Calvary 1861, but could not serve on the account of bad health. Studied medicine with his brother, F.H. Judd, who, in 1868, came to J'ville also. Twice elected alderman. Free. Natl. Eclectic Med. Soc. Deceased 1887. Burial at J'ville.

AFTER EIGHTEEN FORTY

HEATH, JAMES. b Vermont. J'ville 1836. Gen. Prac. First doct. In J'ville.

Proprietor, store, tavern, and bad farm. Supervisor. Rock township. Moved to Pacific coast in covered wagon, '48.

MITCHELL, JOHN. b 1803. Fa. Geneva Med. Coll. '42. J'ville '44. Pres. Wis. Med. Soc. Mayor J'ville. '64-65. Founded "Democratic Standard", 1851. Deceased.

TREAT, ROBT BYRON. b N.Y. '24. Eclectic Medical Coll., Cincinatti. '47. J'ville '48. Founder "Janesville Daily and Weekly Free Press". Mayor J'ville 1860 and 1863. Moved to Chgo. 1871. Deceased 1897.

WHITING, JOSEPH BELLANY. b Mass. '22. Berkshire Med. Coll. 1848. J'ville 1860. First Hosp. Staff. One son M.D., J.E. Jr., Surg. U.S. Army, Civil War. Chgo. Of large hos. At Vicksburg, Miss., also at Natchez, Miss. With a rank of Major. Orator of considerable repute. Pres. Wis. Med. Soc. 1875. Trustee, State School for Blind. J'ville Board of Ed. U.S. Pension Board. Chippewa Indian Commission 1889. Surg.-Gen., Wis. G. A. R. Deceased 1905.

BUCKMASTER, SAMUEL BRUCE. b Ohio 1853. Studied under Dr. Henry Palmer, J'ville. Univ. Vir. '79. U of N.Y. City. J'ville 1898. Went to Calif. at an early age and served in Modoc Indian War. 1880-83 Asst. State Hos. for Insane at Madison.; 1884-94, supt. 1894 Supt. Sanit., Hudson, Wis. 1897, Supt. Lk. Geneva Hos. For Insane. Prof. Of Physiology, Coll. of Phys. & Surg., Chgo. Pres. R. Co. Med. Soc. two terms. U.S. Pension Board. Pres. J'ville Board of Education. Deceased.

AFTER EIGHTEEN SIXTY

BURRIS, A.P. Phys. and dentist. B 1825. Kane County, Pa. Moved to Rock County, Wis. 1862. He was the inventor of a steam engine which was used for filling teeth, an improvement upon the old methods of dental surgery.

WARREN, J.H. b N.Y. 1825. Ill. 1 '49, J'ville '53. State Senate '57. Appointed Collector of Internal Revenues by Lincoln '62; and receiver of Commutation by Stanton during the Rebellion. Director in Sugar Valley By. Son-Herbert N., M.D. Rush Med. College. R. Co. & State Med. Soc.

JUDD, FREDERICK HILL. b Conn. 1811. Ohio 2 '34. 1867 visited principal places of Europe with his son L.D. Judd. He had an eventful and successful career before coming to J'ville in 1868 where he lived a quiet retired life in the fine home later used as City Hosp. No. 1. Deceased 1877. Burial at J'ville. He was the father of Thor Judd, D.D.S. located at J'ville.

HULLIHEN, JAMES F. b Pa. 1828. J'ville '71. Oculist. Deceased 1833. Burial at J'ville. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

McCAUSEY, GEO. H. b N.Y. 1843. J'ville 1872. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

LOOMIS, EGBERT E. b N.Y. Chgo. Med. College, '73. J'ville 1873. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. Mercy Hosp. Staff. Phys. State Institute for the blind. Member first City Hosp. Staff.

FOX, PHILLIP. b. 1840, Bellvue Hosp. Med. College, New York, N.Y. J'ville 1876. Moved to Madison, 1878. A.M.A.

CHITTENDEN, GEO. GILLETTE. b Wis. 1855. Ill. I. Ill. 4, H. J'ville 1879. Moved to State of Washington 1912. Deceased 1915. Burial in Washington.

AFTER EIGHTEEN EIGHTY

PALMER, WILLIAM HENRY. b Wis. 1860 . Ill. 6. J'ville '82. Surgery. Int. Mer. Hosp., Chgo. Conducted Palmer Hosp. '95-07. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. Amer. Assoc. Ry. Surgeons. Amer. Coll. Surg. Janesville Health Officer. Mer. Hos. Staff. A.M.A. '08 attended clinics at London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Hamburg.

JUDD, WILLIAM HENRY. b Pa. 1853. Ill. 8 '83. J'ville '83. Bennett Hosp. Chgo. He was prominent in the civil, community, and fraternal life of this city. Alderman several times. At one time was acting Mayor. Member first City Hosp. Staff. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

MENZIES, HUGH. b Wis. 1858. Beloit and Milton Colleges, pre-medical. Studied under E.E. Loomis, M.D. Chicago Medical College 1883. cook County Hosp., Chgo. J'ville 1886. On account of poor health he traveled extensively in the South, studying the diseases peculiar to subtropical climates. Member first City Hosp. Staff. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. Deceased.

MILLS, JAMES. B.S., M.D., b in Rock County, Wis., in 1862. His parents came from Scotland in 1849. After a very thorough education obtained by his own efforts, he studied medicine and graduated from Chgo. Med. Coll. '83. He was appointed to service in Ill. Insane Asylum at Elgin where he remained two years; In '85, he had a very extensive and thorough P. Grad. Course in the hospital clinics of Great Britain and the continent, returning in 1886 to Janesville, he successfully practiced his profession until the time of his death. Member of First City Hosp. Staff. His brother Peter was killed in the Civil War. Father died when he was four days old, at Rock Prairie, Wis., of Asiatic Cholera. One son, Stuart, M.D. now in Ohio.

EDDEN, RANSOM W. b. Wis. 1869. Ill. 8 '91. 1 '03. J'ville '91.

Gen. Prac. Member First City Hosp. Staff. J'ville City Health Officer 1902-04.

AFTER EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-FIVE

PEMBER, JOHN FRANK. b Wis. '58. Ill. 6 '83. J'ville '88. Gen. Med. & Surg. Mer. Hosp., Chgo. Appointed physician at Northern Hosp. For Insane, two years. Two years Surgeon for Minnesota Granite Co., at Minsdale, Minn. Med. Examiner in J'ville for World War. Member First City Hosp. Staff. Pres. Rock Co. Med. Soc. Pres. Wis. Surg. Soc. Amer. Coll. Surg. Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A. Rock Co. Physician. Deceased 1926.

THORNE, J.P. b Ill. '60. Ill. 6 '90. J'ville '95. E.E.N.T. Operator, Janer Hosp., Chgo. Twilight Club. Rock Co. and Wis. Med. Soc. Member First City Hosp. Staff. A.M.A. Editor and publisher Wis. Med. Recorder, 1900-05. Deceased '31. Burial at J'ville.

CUNNINGHAM, MICHAEL A. b Wis. 1863. Ill. 1. J'ville '96. Gen. Prac. Mer. Hosp. Staff. Rock Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. Health Officer, J'ville.

FOX, GEO. HERBERT b N.Y. 10. '69. J'ville 96. Deceased.

FIFIELD, GEO. W. b Wis. 1872. Beloit College pre-medical. Ill. 5. J'ville '96. Gen. Prac. Asst. to Chief Surg., C. & N. W. Ry. '94-96.

FARNSWORTH, FRANK BARNETT. b Vermont 1863. Ill. 6. 1. 1904. J'ville 1898. Gen. Prac. Ro. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. Mer. Hosp. Staff.

BURDICK, A. LOVELLE b Minn. '65. Ill. 4; 1. '00. J'ville '00. E.E.N.T. Clin. Asst., Hahnemann Hos., Chgo. Mer. Hos. Staff. One son M.D., Allison L. Burdick, Ill. 1 '21. Contract Surg., Coll. S.A.T.C. W. War. Twilight Club. Social Union Club. Milton Civic Club. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

RICHARDS, JOHN BAKTER. b Maine 1832. Harvard Med. College 1855. J'ville 1904. Gen. Prac. Went to La Crosse on first Railroad train to enter there in 1856. City Health Officer, J'ville 1910-12. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. Deceased June 3, 1913. Burial at J'ville.

EIGHTEEN NINETY - NINETEEN TEN

McGUIRE, WILLIAM HAMILTON. b Ontario, Can. '84. Long Is. Med. Coll. '08.

J'ville '10. I & S. Int. St. John's Hosp., Rochester, Minn. Past Pres. Mer. Hosp. Staff.

One son studying medicine. Past Pres. R. Co. Med. Soc. Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A.

SUTHERLAND, FRED ELSWORTH. b 1878. Ill. 19, 1903. Ill. 6 '08. 1. '04. I &

PH R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. J'ville 1905. Mer. Hos. Staff

SAUFLE, GUY CLIFFORD. b 1876. Ill. 11 '03. 1. '06. J'ville '07. H. Co. & State

Med. Soc. A.M.A. 1st Lieut. U.S. Army, W. War. Surgeon R. Co. T. B. Hos.

WOODS, EDMUND F. b 1854 Norfolk, Eng. Butler, Ind. 1881. N.Y. 1889 P.G. P.G.

in Vienna and London. J'ville 1890. Red. Cross Hosp. Ber. In Eng. and France in 1915.

Twilight Club. Lost his life on the White Star Liner "Arabic" when it was torpedoed.

Body washed up on the shores of Iceland. Taken to Canterbury, Eng., where he was

buried with high honors in Churchyard of St. Martins – the oldest Protestant Church in

England. Deceased 1915.

SUTHERLAND, CHARLES HENRY b 1868. Ill. 6, 1909. 1. '05. R. Co. & State

Med. Soc. A.M.A. J'ville 1905.

SUTHERLAND, QUINCY O.

AFTER NINETEEN HUNDRED

NUZUM, THOMAS WALTER b Wis. 1860. Ill. 1. Vienna and London Post Grad. 1. '03.

Brodhead '88. Albany '85. J'ville '06. Gen. Surg. Int. Augustana. Hos., Chg. Sons: John, Frank, T. Oschner, all M.D. Surg. U.S. Army. Twilight Club. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

BARLETT, EDITH V. b Wis. 1873. Ill. 4, 1899. 1. '99. J'ville '06. G. and Pd. Apollo Club.

MUNN, WAYNE ALONZO b Ill. 1881. Ill. 6 '06. 1. '07. J'ville '07. Surgery. Int.St. Luke's Hos., Denver, Col. Executive Committee Mer. Hos. Staff. Contract Surgeon, 1907, U.S. Army.

1st Lieut. W. War. Past Pres. R. Co. Med. Soc. Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A. He has taken much interest in the production of Grade "A" pure milk and in pure bred Guernseys, and is the owner of "Shores Acres," the former farm home of Frances E. Willard family. R. Co. Supervisor.

WELCH, FRED B. b Wis. 1883. Ill. 6 '08. 1. '10. J'ville 1909. I. and PH. Int. Oak Park Hosp. Surg. U.S. Army 1917. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. Health Officer, J'ville. A.M.A.

VAN KIRK, FRANK WALTER b 1875. Univ. of Wis. '98. Ill. 1 '01. P. Grad., Vienna '04. G. Int. St. Luke's Hosp., Chgo. Asst. Gynecologist, Wesley Hosp., Chgo. '09. Mer. Hosp. Staff. Major, M.C. 1917-18. Pres. R. Co. Med. Soc. Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A. Rotary Club.

BINNEWIES, FRANK C. b Wis. 1868. Chgo. Homeopathic Med. College 1900. 1. 1900. J'ville 1910. Eye, ear, nose and throat. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. Mer. Hosp. Staff. A.M.A.

NINETEEN TEN - TWENTY

STEVENS, JOHN VOSBURGH b N.Y. '51. Ill. 8. '85. P.G., Loyola '18. and B.S.1. Ill. '90. Wis. '99. Ind. '15. Pd. and I. Int. at Bennett, Children's, and Med. Supt. Jeff. Pk. Hospls., Chgo. Two sons M.D., Karl I. and Clark J., Loyola '12. Exmag. Surg. U.S. Army '17-18. Sp. Comp. Off. '18-24. Prof. Pd., Loyola '91-98. '12-15. Sec. World's Cong. Med. & Surg. '93. Editor, Annual of Med. & Surg. '91-98. Co-editor, Wis. Med. Recorder '10-12. Supt. High School, Ill. '79-83. Twilight Club, J'ville '10. Health Officer, Ind. '15-24. Coroner, Ind. '23-24. Mem. Chgo. R. Co., and Wis. Med. Soc. Pres. Jeff. Co., Owen Co., Ind., and Ind. Dist. Med. Soc. Mem. & Sec. Wis. Bd. Med. Exmnrs. '00-09. A.M.A.

LOOMIS, EDWARD A. b Wis. 1864. Wis. 3. 1 '99. J'ville '11. Gen. Prac. J'ville Health Officer. Notary Public. Justice of the Peace. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

HARTMAN, RALPH CHAPEL b Wis. 1888. Wis. 5. Ill. 11. 1. '14. J'ville '14. Ob. and G. Int. at Lake View Hosp., Chgo. Axtell Hosp., Newton. Kansas. Mer. Hosp. Staff. U.S. Army 1917-19. Kiwanis Club. Elks Club. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

SNODGRASS, THOMAS J. b Wis. '92. Minn. 4 '16. 1 '17. J'ville '17. Surgery. Mer. Hosp. Staff. Base Hosp. 26, Allerey, France, World War. Chairman, Executive Committee, Kiwanis Free Children's Ward, Mer. Hosp. Past Pres. Rock County Med. Soc. Wis. Med. Soc. J'ville City Council. A.M.A.

BLANCHARD, CHARLES WILLARD b 186. Ill. 1 '89. 1 '16. J'ville 1920. Moved from city 1929.

NINETEEN TEN - TWENTY

CLARK, WILLIAM THAW b 1882. Ill. 4 '97. 1. '10. J'ville 1919. Gen. Prac. and X-ray. Hosp. Int. Chicago 1907-8. Mer. Hosp. Staff 1920-33. Chmn. Executive Board 1930-33. Chmn. Executive Board 1930-33. Major World War Med. Corps. Adj. M.O.T.C., Ft. Riley, Kan. Rock County & Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A.

HYSLOP, FREDERICK R. b 1865. Ill. 1 '95. 1 '00. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. J'ville 1919. Moved to Madison 1930.

METCALF, GEORGE STANLEY b Wis. 1893. U. of Ill. '20. Ob. Mer. Hos. Staff. U.S. Army 1818-19. J'ville '20. Pres. J'ville Board of Education 1932-33. Lions Club. R. Co. & Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A.

KOCH, VINCENT WILLIAM b '89. Wis. 5. Ill. 1. N.Y. 5. P. Grad. London. Eng., and Redcliff Infirmary, Oxford. 1'20. J'ville '20. I and Or. Mer. Hosp. Staff. Pres. 1933. Associated preceptor, U.W. Capt. U.S.A. with English Army, World War. Rock County and Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A. Kiwanis Club.

PEMBER, AUBREY, HUMPHREY b J'ville '94. Ill. 6, '18. P. Grad. Vienna; '27, Philadelphia. 1 '22. J'ville '21. Eye, ear, nose and throat. Cook County Hosp., Chgo. Captain, U.S. Reserve. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A. Rock River Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Assn.

WOOLL, GERALD KELLEY b Mich. '93. Wis. 5 '18. Ill. 1 '20. Alexian Bros. Hosp. '21. J'ville '21. U.; Mer. Hos. Staff. U.S. Army Off. Train. Cor. '18. Studied under Drs. Hasslinger, Blum. Hyrnschak, and Glinger in Vienna. Clinical work, Copehagen '29. Chi Phi, and Phi Rho Sigma Fraternities. Sec. Treas. And Past Pres. R. Co. Med. Soc. Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A. Kiwanis, Lakets, and Country Clubs. He has gained great prominence in his profession and specialty for a man of his age. Deceased 1931.

NINETEEN TEN TWENTY - THIRTY

JOHNSON, WILLIS LESLIE b Delano, Mich. Ill. 1. Univ. of S. Dak. Michael Reese Hos., New York, P. Grad. Manhattan Eye & Steel Mills Hos., Gary, Ind. Mer. Hos. Staff. Kiwanis Club. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

OVERTON, ORRIN V. b '97. Ill. 1. Wis. 5. 1. '22. J'ville '23. Gen. Prac. Mer. Hosp. Staff. Phys., R. Co. Outdoor Relief, 1926-33. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

NEUPERT, CARL NICHOLAS b Wis. '97. Wis. 5. Wash. Univ. M.D. '21. 1. '26. J'ville. '26.; Pd.; Interne. MI Baptist Hos., '25. Ped. Int. Strong Mem'1. Hos. and Univ. of Rochester, 28-29. Pres. Lions Club, 1933-34. R. Co. & Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A.

KUEGLE, FREDERICK HENRY b 78. Nebraska 6, '05. 1. '06. R. J'ville. '26. Mer. Hos. Staff. Capt. Med. Corps. W. War. Nebr. Med. Soc. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

KLEIN, THEODORE W. b Wis. 1898. Marquette Univ. J'ville 1927. Eye, ear, nose, and throat. House Surg. Madison Gen. Hosp. Clin. Asst. Wis. Gen. Hosp. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

NUZUM, T. OSCHNER b Wis. '01. Wis. 5. Ill. 1. Ill. 6. Vienna and Trudeau School of Tuberculosis – P. Grad. 1. 27. J'ville '27. 1.; Mer. Hos. Staff. Int. Augustana Hos., Chgo. Lions Club. Med. Director, Pinehurst T.B. Sanitarium. J'ville councilman. Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. R. Co. & State Med. Soc. A.M.A.

HARTMAN, EVERT b Ill. '82. Ill. 5. '08. 1. '09. J'ville '28. Pd. Mer. Hos. Staff. Capt. World War. Sec. R. Co. Med. Soc. Wis. Med. Soc. A.M.A.

Key to colleges and abbreviations used in this book:

Colleges known by number in state where located (as: Ill. 1. Rush Medical College, etc.)

b----- born

l ----- licensed

Key to **special work** or **diseases** given special attention:

S----- Surgery

Ob ----- Obstetrics

G ----- Gynecology

Or ----- Orthopedic Surgery

Pr ----- Proctology

Op ----- Ophthalmology

A ----- Otology

LR ----- Laryngology, Rhino logy

U ----- Urology

D ----- Dermatology

Pd ----- Pediatrics

N ----- Neurology

P ----- Psychology

I ----- Internal Medicine

T ----- Tuberculosis

Anes ----- Anesthesia

CP ----- Clinical Pathology

R ----- Roentgenology

Path ----- Pathology

Bact ----- Bacteriology

PH ----- Public Health

* ----- Practice limited to that branch

+ ----- Fellowship in AMA

Md. 7'09 ----- College and year of graduation

Mer. Hos. Staff --- Mercy Hospital Staff

R. Co. & State Med '1 Soc. – Rock County and State Medical Society

KEY TO COLLEGES

Illinois

1. Rush
2. Ill. Coll. Med. Dept.
4. Hahnemann
6. Northwestern
8. Bennett
10. Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll.
11. Univ. Ill. Coll. of Med.

Indiana

20. Ind. Univ. School of Med.

Iowa

2. Iowa Med. Coll.
3. State Univ. of Iowa Coll.
4. St. Univ. Coll. Homeo. Med.

Michigan

1. Univ. of Mich. Med. School
2. Detroit Med. Coll.
5. Univ. of Mich. Homeo. Med.
6. Mich. Coll. of Med.

Minnesota

3. Minn. Hosp. Coll.
4. Univ. of Minn. Med. School
5. Minneapolis Coll. Phys. and Surg.
6. Univ. of Minn. Coll. Homeo.

Missouri

1. Missouri Med. Coll.
2. Univ. Wash. Med. Coll.
3. Univ. Minn. Med. Coll.
5. Homeopathic Med. Coll.

Nebraska

1. Univ. Neb. Coll. Med. – Lincoln
2. Univ. Neb. Eclec. Dept.
3. Univ. Neb. Homeopathic Dept.
6. John A. Creighton Med. Coll.

Ohio

1. Med. Coll. of Ohio
2. Eclectic Med. Coll.
6. Western Reserve Univ.
7. Cleveland Univ. of Med. And Surg.
8. Cincinatti Coll. of Med. And Surg.
40. Ohio St. Univ. Coll. of Med.
42. Ohio St. Univ. Coll. Homeo.
41. Univ. of Cincinatti Coll. of Med.

Wisconsin

1. Milwaukee Coll. Phys. and Surg.
2. Wis. Coll. of Phys. and Surg.
3. Milw. Med. Coll.
5. Univ. Wis. Med. School
6. Marquette Univ. Med.

New York

5. N.Y. Univ.

N.B.

A message to all of those who may have read a part or all of this booklet.

Many interviews have been held, many books consulted, numerous letters written, and much time used in a sincere effort to secure accurate and complete data as a basis for all the statements which have been made. However, some errors have escaped our attention without a doubt. We quote;

“It is not any disgrace to make an honest mistake, but it is a disgrace to make the same one the second time.” - McLaughlin

As mentioned before, we shall be glad to make any needed corrections or additions that are brought to our attention. We promise not to repeat any of the mistakes that may be discovered and beg your kindly and gracious criticism.

Thanking the Janesville doctors and all others who have helped for their cordial co-operation and assistance, I remain,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

J.V. Stevens, B.S., M.D.

-Editor

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