ber of years. He took an active part in the deliberation of the Erie County Medical Society at its yearly meetings, and of which he was a censor for many years and continued to attend until 1854. He was also a member of the “Buffalo Medical Association,” organized in 1845, and was elected its president in 1847. He died in 1862. Dr. Burwell was highly respected and beloved by his medical brethren.*

Dr. Alden S. Sprague, born in New Hampshire, came to Buffalo in 1825; a member of Erie county Medical society in 1826; treasurer of that society from 1829 to 1833, inclusive; president in 1835 and again in 1851 and health physician in 1835. He was an active member until 1852; also treasurer of the “Medical Society of the village of Buffalo” in 1832; vice-president of the “Buffalo Medical Association” at its organization in 1845; president in 1846;† delegate to the State Medical Society from Erie county in 1839 and 1845; permanent member of State Society in 1847. Dr. Sprague died in 1863. He was recognized as a prominent member of the profession of Erie county and was distinguished as a physician and surgeon. Frank and outspoken in the expression of his opinions, his character is summed up by those who knew him well as one whose virtues as a man, whose enterprise as a citizen, energy, excellence and talent as a physician and surgeon, placed him at all times among the first of our citizens and in the front rank of our profession.

Dr. Charles Winne, born at Albany N. Y., graduated in New York city, came to Buffalo in 1833; member of Erie County Medical Society the same year; a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1834; health physician in 1836; treasurer of the County Medical Society in 1836, 1837 and 1838; secretary in 1845 and 1846; associated for some years with Dr Josiah Trowbridge; later with Dr. Walter Cary. In 1836 at a meeting of the physicians of Buffalo, Dr. Winne moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a proposed medical association of the physicians of Buffalo. This was carried and the committee appointed, but ultimately failed to report. More than nine years later, at a meeting of physicians convened for the purpose of forming a city medical society, Dr. Winne moved that such a society be formed, which motion was adopted. He was one of a committee of three appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. He differed, however, from the other members of the committee and made a verbal minority report, stating that he differed from the views which had originated the report by the majority of the committee. He was elected president of the Erie County Medical Society in 1863. Dr. Winne was surgeon for a number of years, to the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and was a skilful physician and surgeon. He died in 1877. Dr. Winne was

* See further biography of Dr. Burwell in later pages of this volume.
† He was one of the leading physicians at whose instance the Buffalo Medical Journal was established in 1845, and one of the four who also guaranteed to the publisher the expenses of the first year; the success of the Journal, however, relieving him from that responsibility.
accomplished not only in medicine and surgery, but in science generally, as well as in art, literature and politics. His manners, somewhat of the old school, were polite, dignified and slightly reserved.

Dr. Gorham F. Pratt, born in New Hampshire, came to Buffalo in 1830, entering the office of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, as a student of medicine; took his degree at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and became a member of Erie County Medical Society in 1833; secretary of the Society in 1834 and continued in that capacity until 1840 when he was elected vice-president, and president in 1841. In 1845 he became a member of the Buffalo Medical Association at its first regular meeting. Dr. Pratt acquired an extensive practice in Buffalo as physician and surgeon; his patients were among our first citizens, whose confidence he possessed to an unusual degree. His character as portrayed by one who knew him well, is set forth as one who loved simplicity, truth, earnestness and devotion to duty, and exemplified these in his life; a citizen who also exemplified those sterner virtues, not too common now, in a republic which depends for its existence upon the industry, virtue and intelligence of its people.

Dr. Orson S. St. John, a member of the society of 1830, also a member of the new City Society; and a signer of its constitution in 1831.

Dr. Lucian W. Cary, a member of the society in 1830; treasurer in 1834 and 1835. In 1832 he was secretary of the newly-formed medical society of the village of Buffalo.

Dr. Alden Thomas, a member of the society in 1832. Dr. Arba Richards, located at Wales, a member of the society in 1832. Dr. Luther Spaulding, located at Williamsville, a member of the society in 1831. A resident physician of the county in 1821.

Dr. Joseph R. Jones, a member of the society in 1832.

Dr. Horace B. Camp, of Aurora, a member of the society in 1832. Dr. Camp offered a resolution in 1838, after due notice had been given to amend the by-laws of the society so that on a reasonable excuse being given, a member of the society should be exonerated from fine. Dr. Camp was elected vice-president in 1838 and 1841. In 1841 he was chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition from Monroe county asking the co-operation of the Erie county society to procure a repeal of the law of 1836, which obliged foreign physicians to be examined by the censors of the State Society and made a report adverse to the repeal of the law, but favorable to such a modification of it as was proposed by the Erie County Medical Society in 1837, to the effect that foreign practitioners be allowed the privilege of being examined by county censors, or the censors of the Senatorial district, in which they reside.

Dr. Isaac Parsell, of Concord, a member of the Society in 1844. President in 1847.

Dr. James Edwin Hawley, of Buffalo, a member of the Society in 1832; vice-president in 1836; president in 1837. Dr. Hawley was also a
member of the City Society in 1832, and was made a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1848.*

Dr. Josiah Barnes, born in Connecticut, came to Buffalo in 1832. He was a graduate of Yale and took his medical degree at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Dr. Barnes became a member of Erie County Medical Society in 1833; was its librarian in 1835, '36 and '37; secretary in 1840 and '41; president in 1842; treasurer from 1847 to 1851, inclusive. He died in 1871. An accomplished and faithful physician, his practice was among the best citizens by whom he was highly esteemed.

Dr. James P. White, born in New York State, took his medical degree from Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the tuition of Dr. Josiah Trowbridge in 1830. After his graduation in March, 1834, he became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in the following June. Dr. White was librarian of the Society in 1840; secretary in 1842, '43 and '44; president in 1855. For ten years after the commencement of his practice he gave much of his attention to surgery. His business in that branch of practice soon became considerable. Upon the establishment of the medical school in Buffalo, in 1846, (largely due to his exertion) and for a time prior to this, he relinquished his practice of general surgery and devoted the powers of his active intellect to that of obstetrics and gynaecology, to which especial branch the time and attention of his remaining life was given; a period of thirty-five years. He was appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the new institution, the Buffalo Medical College in 1846, and commenced his first course in February, 1847, at the opening of the college. He soon acquired distinction as a teacher and a reputation for skill and ability as a practitioner that has never been equaled in the western part of the State. His skill, especially in the surgical part of his specialty, soon procured for him a wide and extended practice. He was called upon by patients from distant places, and traveled hundreds of miles, on many occasions, to perform the most important operations known to gynaecological surgery.

As a teacher Dr. White was “direct, forcible and practical.” He early introduced, in connection with didactic teaching, what was intended to be a “new departure;” in the clinical illustration of parturition. This new feature, however, though doubtless popular with the “class,” was not received favorably by a large and respectable body of the profession. It was made the subject of a report in the National Medical Association, by a part of the committee on medical education, at the meeting held at Charleston, 1851. This committee, of which Dr. Worthington Hooker, of Norwich, Conn., was chairman, reported in a calm, dispassionate and dignified manner, giving the subject a deliberate investigation, examining into all the advantages claimed for it, and deciding that they were not of sufficient value to offset the grave objections that could be made against

* By recommendation (it is presumed) of the Erie County Medical Society.
it; also, that as a mode of instruction it was utterly incompetent. This report was unanimously approved and adopted by the Association. Unfortunately, this subject was not confined, as it should have been, to professional criticism in Medical Journals, but was disseminated among the public, through hostility to the originator, and for a short period considerable clamor prevailed. This soon died away, however, and so far from shaking the public confidence in him, it rather seemed only to increase the demand for his services. It is likely that the popularity of the school was not lessened by the circumstance that "demonstrative midwifery" was to be taught there. It was never resumed, however.

Dr. White was a delegate the same year from the College to the State Medical Society (in 1850) which Society sent him as one of its delegates to the National Medical Association at Cincinnati. He had been a delegate the preceding year (1849) from the University of Buffalo to the National Medical Association, assembled at Boston, and was elected a permanent member. He was elected a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1854. He was nominated as a candidate for the presidency of the National Medical Association in 1872, by the New York delegation; elected first vice-president in 1877. He was one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress, held at Philadelphia in 1876; was elected a corresponding member and honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1870. He was an active co-operator with Bishop Timon in the founding and establishment of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and the Maternity and Foundling Hospital, and of the Providence Insane Asylum. He was also one of the most active founders of the Buffalo City Hospital. The idea of a State Lunatic Asylum, located at Buffalo, had, doubtless, its inception with him, and its localization and erection were due to a large extent to his exertions. From its foundation he was one of its managers, and its president afterward, which position he retained until the state of his health obliged him to resign it. During the late war he, in conjunction with his colleague, Prof. Thomas F. Rochester, was appointed by the Government, a medical inspector of military hospitals, at the west and southwest.

Dr. White contributed many papers to the literature of the profession. The American Journal of Medical Science, the transactions of the "American Medical Association;" of the "International Congress of 1876, at Philadelphia;" of the "American Gynaecological Society;" of the "Medical Society of the State of New York;" the Buffalo Medical Journal, and the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, contain valuable contributions from his pen. He was one of the originators of the Buffalo Medical Association of 1845.* He was one of four lead-

* The objects of this Association, as stated by the first president, Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, were first, a "free and mutual interchange of medical opinions;" and second, "to cultivate a friendly intercourse, an honorable and gentlemanly deportment, and strict observance of courtesy toward each other."
ing physicians of Buffalo who, to insure the successful establishment of the Buffalo Medical Journal, in 1845, guaranteed to the publishers the expenses of the first year; a guarantee rendered unnecessary, however, by the success of the Journal. He was twice president of The Buffalo Medical Association,* in 1862 and 1874.

Dr. White took a warm interest in everything relating to the welfare and prosperity of Buffalo. To most of its valued institutions, apart from those pertaining to his profession, he contributed much by his efficient aid, in their first formation and in their after growth. The Young Men's Association, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Historical Society and the beautiful Buffalo Park, may be mentioned as instances of this.

Dr. White was a ready debater, a forcible speaker, quick to grasp the strong points of a subject under discussion, he took an active part in the proceedings of the societies and the associations to which he was allied; and his opinions, delivered concisely and forcibly expressed, always commanded attention and respect. In the successful career of a practice, which became, in the latter part of his life, highly lucrative, Dr. White accumulated wealth. He had early formed the resolve, it is said, to acquire a pecuniary independence; † and by the steadiness with which he carried out that resolve, showing the tenacity of purpose which formed so striking a trait of his character. Dr. White early took a prominent position as a physician and surgeon; more especially in the latter capacity. An improvement in the mode of treating a certain class of distressing ailments is claimed by him, and doubtless with justice; and the practicability of reducing inverted uteri of long standing, hitherto considered as incurable, was demonstrated by him. This alone must be considered as a contribution of no small value to the art of medicine. He was consulted as an authority in his specialty by the majority of the profession in this section of the State. The distinguishing traits of his mind were sagacity; a quality in the exercise of which he adapted means to an end with great precision. His reputation as a physician, though brilliant and widespread, will, in all probability, be less durable than as a citizen of Buffalo. Dr. White was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and president of the Board of Managers of the "Church Charity Foundation," at the time of his death. He died September 28, 1881.

Dr. Harry H. Bissell came from Vermont and located in Clarence in 1828; became a member of the Erie County Medical Society the same year; came afterwards to Cayuga Creek (now Lancaster), where he was associated for a time with Dr. Hyde. Dr. Bissell was elected president

---

* The Buffalo Medical Association was re-organized in 1856, as a chartered corporation, with the title of "The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association."

† In Dr. Flint's admirable memoir of his deceased friend, from which several of the facts relating to him in this sketch are drawn, this resolve is adverted to; and yet it is doubtful if such a resolve should be commended to a graduating class.
of the Society in 1836; was a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1837; a censor of the County Society for many years and continued in active membership until 1857.

Dr. George Sweetland, located at Evans, a member of the society in 1829; continued membership until 1838. Dr. Israel Congdon, a licentiate and member of the society in 1830; commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Jonathan Hoyt, of Aurora, in 1827; continued membership until 1843. Dr. Luther Spaulding, came to Williamsville, in 1811; a member of the County Society in 1829; continued membership until 1838. Dr. John M. Harrington, of Buffalo, a licentiate and member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1830, continued membership until 1840. Dr. Orson St. John, a member of the society in 1831. He was of Buffalo, and began the study of medicine with Dr. S. Trowbridge and Marshall. Dr. Reuben G. Snow, of Buffalo, studied medicine under Dr. B. Burwell; became a member of the society in 1832; in 1838 he was associated with Dr. Burwell; in 1840 quitted the practice of medicine for that of dentistry, which he continued to practice until near the close of life; he died in 1871. Dr. Snow was a gentleman much esteemed and respected. Dr. Eliot Burwell, of Buffalo, a member of the society in 1833. He began the study of medicine in 1830, with Dr. Bryant Burwell; continued membership until 1841, when he left the profession. Dr. Joseph R. Jones, a member of the society in 1833; continued membership until 1836. Dr. Silas Smith, a member of the society in 1834. Dr. J. H. Hopkins, located at Tonawanda, a member of the society in 1834; continued membership until 1838. Dr. N. B. Benedict, a member of the society in 1834. Dr. Francis L. Harris, a member in 1834; a resident of Buffalo. He was a member of the Board of Health in 1836;* health physician in 1838; vice-president of the society in 1845; president in 1846; a delegate to the State Medical society in 1836 and 1846; a permanent member of the State Society in 1857. Dr. Harris continued membership in the Erie County Medical Society until 1847. Dr. Henry L. Benjamin, a member in 1835; continued membership until 1842; was associated with Dr. Flint in 1841-'42. Dr. Benjamin A. Battey, a member in 1835; continued until 1845. Dr. W. H. Christison, a member in 1835. Dr. Marcius Simons, a member in 1835; continued membership until 1838. Dr. Charles H. Raymond, a member in 1835. In 1837, Dr. Raymond read before the society a thesis on the Stethoscope. He was elected librarian in 1838,-'39,-'41 and '42; a censor for several years; continued membership until 1844. Dr. Raymond was health physician in 1837 and 1840. Dr. W. H. Turner, a member in 1835. Dr. George Lathrop, located at Buffalo. Dr. Nelson D. Sweetland, of Evans, and Dr. Abraham Miller, of Buffalo, were members in 1836; the latter continuing

*The Board of Health was composed of Samuel Wilkeson, Mayor; Dr. F. L. Harris, Dr. James E. Hawley and William Evans. The recent epidemics of cholera, in 1832 and 1834, may, perhaps, account for having two physicians instead of one placed upon this vigilance committee.
such until 1838. In 1836 Dr. Miller was associated with Dr. James E. Hawley. Dr. Samuel Salisbury, a member in 1836, associated with Dr. B. Burwell. Dr. Franklin Pitts, a licentiate and member in 1837; continued membership until 1839. Dr. William A. Green, a member in 1836. Dr. Charles A. Hyde, a member in 1837; continued membership until 1840.

Dr. Horatio N. Loomis, born in Connecticut, came to Buffalo in 1836; became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1837; was elected treasurer from 1839 to 1846, inclusive; vice president in 1851; delegate to the State Medical Society in 1848. In 1843 Dr. Loomis became associated in practice with Dr. Alden S. Sprague, which connection lasted for several years. He acquired an extensive practice and was a highly successful practitioner. Included in his practice were many of the first families of Buffalo. Dr. Loomis, as a physician, ranked high in the profession. His counsel and advice were constantly sought for by his professional friends. A man of great capacity, of marked professional ability, his untiring devotion to the duties of his profession entitled him to all of its honors and emoluments. Dr. Loomis was conscientious and honorable, strong in his convictions, quiet in their utterance; he has left to the profession he loved so well, an example of unostentatious fidelity and usefulness. He died in 1881.

Dr. Benjamin B. Coit, located at Buffalo, a member of the County Medical Society in 1837. Dr. Coit was associated in 1837 with Dr. J. E. Marshall. Dr. Samuel M. Crawford, located at Buffalo, a member of the society in 1837. Dr. Nelson Peck, a member in 1837; continued membership until 1844. Dr. Jesse Merritt, a member of the society in 1837. Dr. Samuel M. Abbott, located at Buffalo, a licentiate of Erie County Medical Society, a member in 1837; continued membership until 1843. Dr. Abbott was a student of Dr. Marshall.

Dr. Morgan L. Lewis, born in the village of Buffalo in 1816, located at Black Rock. In 1836 Dr. Lewis was invited to the editorial chair of a paper established at Black Rock. Dr. Lewis became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1838, and continued membership and in the practice of his profession until the year of his death which occurred in 1858. Universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him, a gentleman of quiet and retiring manners, and a conscientious and reliable physician.

Dr. Silas James, a member of the Society in 1838. Dr. Jabez Allen,* located at Aurora, became a member of the County Society in 1838, vice-president in 1857 and 1872. Since the death of Dr. J. P. White, Dr. Allen is the oldest living member of the Erie County Medical Society. Dr. Grove C. Gage located at Alden; a member in 1839; continued membership until 1842. Dr. James Ives, located at Willink; a member

---

*See biographical sketch and portrait in Vol. 1.
in 1839; continued membership until 1845. Dr. Joseph Wilder and Dr. James M. Hoyt, members of the Society in 1839. Dr. J. B. Pride, a member in 1840; elected a vice-president in 1842; president in 1843; continued membership until 1851. In 1849 he was appointed keeper and physician of the almshouse, and re-appointed in 1850. Dr. Edmund Brown, a member of the Society in 1840; continued membership until 1845. Dr. George H. Lapham, located at Aurora, became a member of the Society in 1840. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jonathan Hoyt, at Hamburg, in 1831. Dr. Lapham was appointed a Curator of the Buffalo Medical College in 18—.

Dr. Austin Flint, born in Massachusetts, came to Buffalo in 1836; he became a member of the Society in 1841. In 1841-'42 he associated himself in practice with Dr. Henry L. Benjamin. In 1842 he was Health Physician. In 1844 he was appointed a member of a committee of three by the County Society, with the duty to draw up a report to be read at an adjourned meeting of the Society in response to a communication from the Rensselaer County Society, upon the subject of "Medical Legislation." This report was read at the adjourned meeting of the Society and bears unmistakable marks of its accomplished author.* A copy was ordered to be transmitted to the public papers, to the Rensselaer County Medical Society, and to the State Medical Society at its next meeting.

The Buffalo Medical Journal was established in 1845. This enterprise was begun at the solicitation of several medical gentlemen and became eminently successful. Under Dr. Flint’s editorial management it achieved a name and became one of the most popular in the country. The Journal was continued under Dr. Flint for eight years. In July, 1853, Dr. Sanford B. Hunt was associated with him. In the spring of 1854, Dr. Flint went to Europe and letters from him there to the editor

*It is not unworthy of note that although a copy of this report was transmitted to the State Medical Society at its next session, held in February, 1845, it does not appear in the transactions of that year. The committee in charge of communications from County Societies on this subject, make a report in which Erie is disposed of by simply grouping it with those other counties which were "in favor of retaining the (then) present organization of the County Medical Societies, and to ask no alteration in the laws," etc. But Oneida, Albany and Orange counties, of the same group, are given a large space for their opinions in full; and five other counties for theirs in full. Besides which the Committee of Correspondence, of which N. S. Davis was chairman, and Bryant Burwell member from the Eighth Senatorial district, make a majority and minority report occupying eighteen pages of the Transactions of the State Medical Society for 1845, on the subject of medical education and examination. By comparing the masterly report from Erie (thus ignored) with the conclusions ostensibly drawn from it by this "Committee on Communications from County Societies and Medical Colleges," it may be seen how imperfectly the views of its author are represented. This last named committee consisted of Stephen Hasbrouck, M. H. Cash, C. B. Coventry, Enos Barnes, A. B. Case, N. S. Davis and I. R. Brown. In connection with the foregoing the following resolution of the Erie County Medical Society, of January, 1846, was presented to the State Medical Society by Dr. Harris, the delegate from Erie, in the ensuing February:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Society, no application should at the present time be made to the Legislature of the State of New York, on the subject of medical legislation.
of the *Journal* were published in it. In the fall of 1852, he received and accepted a call to the chair of theory and practice in the University of Louisville. In the spring of 1855, Dr. Flint severed his connection with the *Journal*, giving as his reason for retiring from farther editorial labors, simply that they interfered with duties and occupations that claimed precedence. During these ten years he had contributed largely to the *Journal*. A list of the names of the more important of these in the order in which they appeared is here given:—Among the first of his contributions may be premised a paper upon the existence of genuine typhoid fever in this section of the State, published in the July number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1845. Dr. Flint was among the first (if not the first) to point out the existence of typhoid fever in Erie county, N. Y. In the first years of the *Journal* are found, "The Pathology of Fever;" "The Distinctive Character of Remittent, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers;" the second year: "On the Diagnosis of Urinary Changes;" "Cases at the Medical Dispensary, Medical Department of the University of Buffalo;" third year: "Remarks on Follicular En- titis, occurring as a complication of Continued Fever;" fourth year: "Cases of Fever, with remarks;" "Case of common Continued (typhoid) Fever;" "Autopsy;" "On the diagnosis of Pulmo-Tuberculosis;" "Medical Cases at the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity;" "Cases at the Medical Dispensary, medical department of the University of Buffalo;" fifth year: "American Medical Association;" "Report on the Diagnosis of Epidemic Cholera;" "Lecture, introductory to the study of the Principles and Practice of Medicine;" "Pleuro-Pneumonia, complicated with Pericarditis, masked by delirium;" "Selected Medical Cases at the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity;" "Remarks on Serous Effusion within the Arachnoid Cavity, with cases;" "Report on the Epidemic Cholera at Buffalo, 1849;" "Cases of Persistent Vomiting and Purging, with Suppression of Urine—Sudden Death;" "Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys;" "Hospitals and Pauperism;" sixth year: "Contributions to the Study of the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest;" "Report of Clinical Observations on Continued (typhus and typhoid) Fever, based on an Analysis of forty-two Cases;" "Cases illustrative of Effusion within the Arachnoid, as causes of sudden death;" "Case of Obstruction with Stercoraneous Vomiting, etc.;" seventh year: "Second Clinical Report on Continued Fever, based on the Analysis of forty-eight cases;" "Supplement to Report on Continued Fever;" "Management of Continued Fever;" "Report of Case of Acute Peritonitis, and Remarks;" "Case of Ichthyosis, with plate;" "Cases Illustrating the Localization of Valvular Diseases of the Heart;" eighth year: "Third Clinical Report on Continued Fever, based on the Analysis of sixty-four cases;" "On variation of pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds, and their applica-
tion to Physical Diagnosis;" (prize essay), "Clinical Report on Chronic Pleurisy, based on an analysis of forty-seven cases;" ninth year; "Clinical Report on Dysentery:" "Cases of Pericarditis, masked by delirium;" "Analysis of twenty-one Cases of Articular Rheumatism;" tenth year: "Cases of Chronic Pleurisy at the Louisville Marine Hospital;" "Letters from Paris;" "Translation of Devegie on Baths." These comprise the most important of Dr. Flint's papers, contributed to the Journal during the ten years of his connection with it. Among the editorial articles from his pen in that period a small number are selected at random as "The Study of Physical Diagnosis, without a master;" "Monumental Physicians;" "Treatment of Pneumonitis;" "Quackery;" "Rochester Knockings;"* "Pathology and Treatment of Dysentery;" "Hats and Baldness;" "Encouragement of American Scientific Labors;" "Anatomical Bill;" "Thoughts on the rationale of symptoms referable to nervous sympathy." In 1855 he gave to the Buffalo Medical Journal an article entitled "Reduplication of both sounds of the Heart; case and remarks," published in the May number, Vol. XI. In the same year, also, (in the August number) are given the first of a series of lectures on diseases of the skin; in December, the second lecture upon the same. In the October number, as chairman of a committee appointed by the Buffalo Medical Association, he made a report upon the subject of Pneumonia, its pathology, prognosis and treatment, together with the diagnostic value of the buffy coat, etc. In the February number, 1856, Vol. XI, a letter containing a brief notice of certain strictures on his report to the Buffalo Medical Association on Pneumonia, by Dr. George N. Burwell. In 1856, Blanchard & Lea, of Philadelphia, published his first large work, "Physical Exploration and Diagnosis of diseases affecting the Respiratory Organs." In June, 1856, Vol. XII, of the Journal, appeared "Remarks on the Blending of Periodical and Continued Fevers." In 1857 appears "Analysis of twenty-three cases of an Epidemic Fever characterized by mild Erythematic Pharyngitis, with reference to the question of its identity with Scarlatina." In the same year, "Reports of cases treated in the Male Medical Ward of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Austin Flint, attending physician, during the College Session of 1856-57." At the semi-annual meeting of the Erie County Medical Society, 1857, Dr. Flint read an address upon the subject of "Intercostal Neuralgia; Dorso-Intercostal Neuralgia; Pleuralgia."

In December, 1857, the first of five clinical lectures, delivered at the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, upon the disease treated in the Male Medical Ward, were published in the Buffalo Medical Journal.

* Dr. Flint, while in Paris, communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, through M. Rayer, an account of this remarkable imposition (known in this vicinity as "Rochester Knockings," from the place where it originated, and more widely known as "Spiritual Rappings," and a translation of his letter to the Academy was published in the Buffalo Medical Journal, September, 1854.
These lectures and the reports of cases already alluded to, were given during the College session, extending from October 14, 1857, to February 27, 1858. In June, 1858, Dr. Flint, as retiring president of the Buffalo Medical Association, delivered an address upon "Conservative Medicine" published in the Buffalo Journal of that date. In the fall of 1858, he was appointed to the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation and Percussion, in the New Orleans School of Medicine. In November, 1858, appears in the New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette, an article "On the Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds," in an epistolary form addressed to Prof. Fenner, the senior editor of that journal. A second letter upon the same subject appears in the December number. In the February number of the Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review, a letter from Dr. Austin Flint, senior, to his son, Dr. Austin Flint, junior, editor of that journal, is published. This is dated New Orleans, December 18, 1858. In May, 1859, is another communication to the same journal, entitled, "Clinical Report on Cases observed at the New Orleans Charity Hospital, 1858-'59." In March, 1859, Dr. Flint returned to Buffalo. In the same year (1859) he removed to New York city where he still resides. During that year the "Treatise on Diseases of the Heart," appeared, an octavo of four hundred and sixty-five pages. These contributions to Medical Science, large as they are, form but a part of the labors of Dr. Flint, during the period of his sojourn in Buffalo. They give the key-note, however, to the success achieved by the Buffalo Medical Journal. The foundation of his fame was laid in the pages of the Buffalo Medical Journal; but in these brief limits we are unable to give more than a glance at the varied work of his life in Buffalo. The Medical College of the University of Buffalo owes its existence to the labors of Dr. Flint more than to any other individual. A number of citizens in the organization of an academic institution understanding that steps preparatory to an application to the Legislature for a Medical School in Buffalo, had already been taken, suggested that application should be made for a University charter, embracing all departments and providing for their organization successively, as should be deemed expedient. The charter was granted at the session of 1846; the Medical department was fully organized and seven Professorships established, to which the Council of the University made the following appointments: James Hadley, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy; (Professor also in Geneva Medical College:); Charles B. Coventry, M. D., Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; (Professor in Geneva); James Webster, M. D., General and Special Anatomy (of Geneva Medical College); Charles A. Lee, M. D., Pathology and Materia Medica (of Geneva Medical College); Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, (of Geneva, also); James P. White, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Chil-
dren; Austin Flint, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. The first course was begun in February, 1847, and continued the usual period. This plan was adopted for the mutual convenience of Professors of Geneva Medical College and students who might wish to attend the lectures both at Geneva and Buffalo. The first class numbered sixty-five which increased to ninety at the next term.

The Buffalo General Hospital originated in an association of citizens, consisting of thirty-five directors, formed for the establishment of a public Hospital in Buffalo (in 1846), with intention to apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation and pecuniary endowment. The following officers were elected by the association: President, Josiah Trowbridge, M. D.; first vice-president, Gen. H. B. Potter; second vice-president, George W. Clinton; secretary, E. S. Baldwin; treasurer, S. N. Callender.

Executive Committee:—R. N. Heywood, Bryant Burwell, M. D. and George Jones.

Committee to make Application to Legislature:—Henry W. Rogers, George W. Clinton and F. H. Hamilton, M. D.

Officers for the Hospital for the Ensuing Year:—Attending surgeon, F. H. Hamilton, M. D.; attending surgeon, Austin Flint, M. D.; counseling physicians and surgeons, Drs. Trowbridge and Burwell.

The charter was obtained from the Legislature in November, 1847.

The Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity was founded in 1848. In 1849 the Legislature of the State granted it an appropriation of $9,000, by which generous support the institution was placed upon a permanent basis. At the opening of the hospital the medical board was constituted as follows:—Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., attending surgeon; Austin Flint, M. D., attending physician; Josiah Trowbridge, M. D., consulting physician; James P. White, M. D., consulting surgeon, for six months, viz., from October to April. The faculty of the medical college had charge for the remainder of the year. The following physicians were appointed in 1849:—E. M. Mackay and George N. Burwell, attending physicians; C. H. Austin, M. D., and Josiah Barnes, M. D., consulting physicians; Alden S. Sprague, attending surgeon; J. E. Camp, M. D., consulting surgeon. In 1851 the medical board from April 1 to October 1, was as follows:—Attending physicians, Drs. Mackay and Burwell, as before mentioned; consulting physicians, Dr. G. F. Pratt and Dr. J. Barnes; attending and consulting surgeons as before. From October 1 to April 1, attending physician, Dr. Austin Flint; consulting physician, Dr. E. Wallis; attending surgeon, Dr. Hamilton; consulting surgeon, Dr. White; house students, Sandford Eastman and E. A. Gibbs.

Dr. William Van Pelt was admitted to membership in Erie County Medical Society in 1841. He was located at Williamsville, where he