

tended from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. In 1880 he was interne at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and the next two years were spent abroad. From 1884 until 1888 he was professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and from 1888 until 1892 held the chair of materia medica in that institution; and also from 1888 until 1892 was editor of the "California Homœopath." In 1893 and 1894 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and in 1896 he was appointed to the same chair in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, with which institution he has since been associated.

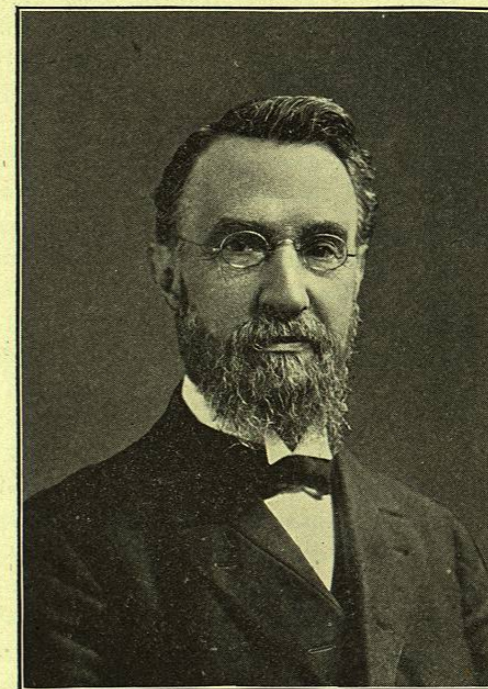
In recent years he has devoted much of his attention to editorial work and the conduct of his periodical—"The Medical Century"—; but throughout the period of his medical life he has been a faithful contributor to the literature of his profession, the works of which he is author, or in which he has been collaborator, being as follows: Boericke and Dewey's "Twelve Tissue Remedies," 4 editions, with Spanish translation; Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica," 3 editions, with translations into German, Spanish, Portuguese and Bengalese; "Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics," 2 editions, and "Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics," which is being translated into Spanish.

Dr. Dewey is a member of the California, the Ohio, the Michigan and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the British Homœopathic Society, Société Française d'Homœopathie, Sociedad Nacional de Homœopathia de Mexico, and of the New York Athletic Club. He is a Mason, K. T., and also has traveled the desert sands with the A. A. O. N. M. S. He is married and has one son.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Torresdale, Philadelphia county, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, was a descendant of one of the brothers Dudley who joined the Plymouth colony about ten years after the famous voyage of the "Mayflower." The family name is of Saxon origin and is traced without difficulty along some of the most interesting lines of English history. It is antedated by very few of even the oldest family names of the British realm. The father of the two emigrant brothers was Captain Roger Dudley, an officer in the service of Queen Elizabeth, though Governor Thomas Dudley is said to have been so cordial a hater of aristocracy that he would rarely speak of his descent through the English nobility.

The Dudleys are now widely scattered, not only throughout New England but in several other Atlantic states, and also in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and California. Dr. Dudley's mother was Eleanor



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Wood, a descendant of Sir Richard and Alice Wood of Gloucester, England, through their son Robert, who came to America in 1699 and settled in Newtown, Long Island, New York, and some of whose posterity afterwards removed to Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dudley acquired his early education in the public schools and in Treemount Academy, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Two years were then spent in teaching school and in reading medicine under the preceptorship of the late David James, M. D. A portion of his medical college instruction was acquired in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the rest in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He graduated from the latter March 1, 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

In March, 1866, Dr. Dudley was one of the thirty-three physicians who united in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia. In 1867 he joined the newly organized state society and in 1869 became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He contributed numerous papers to the county, state and national societies, and to various medical journals, principally to the "Hahnemannian Monthly," of which he was editor from 1880 to 1887. He was one of the secretaries of the state society for two years, and for one year its president. In the American Institute of Homœopathy he was general secretary from 1888 to 1894, inclusive, and was its president in 1896. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the newly organized state board of health and held that office nearly fourteen years, being president of the board for two years. In 1899 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. by the senate of Rutherford College of North Carolina.

Besides the societies mentioned, Dr. Dudley is an honorary member of the Southern Homœopathic Society, the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy, and of the British Homœopathic Society. He has been a member of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia since its organization in 1873, and co-operated with it in establishing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital in 1876. For several years he served the hospital on its visiting staff and board of directors. In 1868 he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At that time there were two rival homœopathic colleges in Philadelphia. During the following winter he identified himself with his fellow professors in a quiet endeavor to secure the consolidation of the two schools, and participated in the general satisfaction with which it was finally achieved. The union of the schools in 1869 relieved him of his duties as a teacher. In 1872 it was proposed to him to accept a professorship in the consolidated institution. He gave no encouragement, however, to this proposal, but in 1876

he accepted the professorship of physiology and microscopic anatomy. This position he held until 1890, at which time he was transferred to the chair of hygiene and the institutes of medicine, which he still holds.

When Dr. Dudley became a member of the college faculty in 1876, the government of the institution was in an unsatisfactory condition. There was, in the first place, the anomaly of a double-headed board of trustees; the members of the faculty constituted a board of professorial trustees, besides which there was a board of corporation trustees, the latter composed of well-known business men. It gradually came about that the lay trustees were interested more particularly in the hospital connected with the institution and were disposed to let the whole responsibility of the management and prosperity of the college rest upon the shoulders of the professorial board.

The two bodies of trustees failed to agree regarding the hospital clinics, and certain of the lay members wanted the clinical teaching work excluded from the facilities of the hospital. In addition to this difficulty, the faculty was beginning to perceive the necessity for a new college building, and that unless the trustees could unite on some method to secure it the college must soon be compelled to close its doors. These subjects came up in nearly every joint meeting of the boards and resulted in mutual recrimination, which engendered bitter personal feeling, to the great detriment of both college and hospital. With the college professors the subject presented a problem frequently and earnestly considered and discussed, but without immediate prospect of a satisfactory solution.

Dr. Dudley was one of the most earnest in the endeavor to secure a settlement of the vexed and vexing question. Early in the session of 1881-82 he prepared an elaborate paper, containing a thinly disguised arraignment of the corporation trustees, and intimating their responsibility for the unfortunate state of college affairs. It suggested three possible ways of settling the difficulty between the two boards, two of which had been discussed in faculty meetings, the third being entirely new. This paper he showed to Dean A. R. Thomas, by whom it was submitted to William MacGeorge, the widely known corporation lawyer. He was a member of the board of corporation trustees, and was the best and most disinterested lay friend the college had in its board. After a careful consideration, and some emendations of the paper, that gentleman feared that the third suggestion mentioned (the proposition to divorce the two institutions) might arouse the opposition of certain trustees, merely because it had its origin in the college faculty. He therefore sapiently suggested that he be permitted to offer it to the lay trustees as a proposition coming from them to the medical trustees. This was agreed to, and presently the board of corporation trustees proposed a separation of the college and hospital. The proposition was, of course, very cordially accepted by the faculty.

Dr. Dudley has not hesitated to express his personal pride and gratification in view of his own part in this business, particularly as it proved to be the beginning of an era of college prosperity which has continued to this time. Later in the history of the institution he again had the opportunity of indirectly aiding it in an unexpected manner. The old hospital on Cuthbert street, in the rear of the old college building, had been closed for lack of pecuniary support, and it was proposed to merge it with another hospital located in the northern part of the city. He again sought to enlist Mr. MacGeorge's interest in the matter, and suggested to him that the charter of the old Cuthbert street hospital provided that the institution was to be maintained partly for clinical instruction of the students of the Hahnemann Medical College, and that the merging of the hospital with a distant institution, one, moreover, which refused to admit students to any educational enjoyment of its clinical facilities, would be to violate the provisions of its charter, and might invalidate any gifts or legacies pertaining to it. Mr. MacGeorge promptly moved in the matter, with the result that the property of the old hospital was merged with the Hahnemann Hospital.

In January, 1896, Dr. Dudley was elected to the deanship of the college. Finding that his views respecting college discipline and management and his suggestions for improving the efficiency and usefulness of the course of instruction did not and were not likely to receive the hearty support and sympathy of a portion of the faculty, he resigned the office May 31, 1903. He still retains his chair of hygiene and the institutes of medicine. He has given twenty-eight years of service to the institution as a member of the board of trustees. In 1867 Dr. Dudley was united in marriage with Sara K. Hall, daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, a Baptist clergyman well known throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and in western Pennsylvania. They have two children—a son, Perry Hall Dudley, M. D., and a daughter, Florence, wife of David Baily Perkins of Philadelphia.

GEORGE THEODORE SHOWER, M.D.

George Theodore Shower, Baltimore, Maryland, professor of materia medica and dean of the faculty of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, author of the history of that institution which is contributed to this work, is a native of Maryland, born in Manchester, August 20, 1841, son of Adam Shower and Mary Ann Geiger, his wife. His paternal grandfather, John Adam Shower, commanded a company of American soldiers at Bladensburg and also in the defense of Baltimore, in 1814, during the second war with Great Britain. On the maternal side his grandfather, Rev. Jacob Geiger, was the pioneer homœopathic practitioner in Maryland, in 1836.

Dr. Shower was educated in Manchester Academy, attending there from 1848 to 1857, also in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsyl-

vania, where he graduated A. B. 1860; A. M. 1896. During the war of 1861-1865 he served as private, Co. D, First Maryland cavalry (confederate) from Gettysburg to Appomattox.

After the war Dr. Shower engaged in business pursuits, chiefly in railroad construction, and while so employed contracted sciatica of such inveterate type that he was compelled to abandon his former vocation and turn to the pedagogue's chair; and while thus employed his attention was turned to medicine, chiefly on account of his own affliction and his desire to relieve himself of it, and in pursuance of his determination he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, completed his course there, and came to the degree in 1882. At the age of forty-one years he began practice in Hampden, then a suburb and now a part of Baltimore, and has continued his professional work to the present time. His connection with the teaching corps of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College began in 1892, when he was appointed lecturer on pharmacy and toxicology. In 1894 he began lecturing on physiology and in 1895 was made professor, the incumbent of that chair, continuing as such until 1899, when he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics, his present chair. He was elected dean of the faculty in 1900.

Since 1890 Dr. Shower has been consulting physician to the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital. From 1898 to 1904 he was associate editor of the "American Medical Monthly." He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy (since 1899), member and now (1905) president of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was a member of the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore from 1882 until its suspension in 1895.

Dr. Shower was one of the founders of Trinity Reformed church of Baltimore and has been elder and treasurer of the congregation since its establishment in 1884. He is also treasurer of the Reformed Church Extension Society of Baltimore. In 1890 he married Ida M. Leslie of Loudon county, Va. She died, childless, September 25, 1895.

DANIEL A. MAC LACHLAN, M.D.

Daniel A. MacLachlan, Detroit, Michigan, dean of the faculty of the Detroit Homœopathic College and also incumbent of its chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, is a native of Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, born November 10, 1852, son of Archibald MacLachlan and Mary Robertson, his wife. On his father's side he is of Highland Scotch ancestry and on his mother's side a mixture of Scotch Lowland and Irish ancestry. His father's family in America first settled in Caledonia, New York, (in which locality many of the surname still live) and later removed to Aylmer in the province of Ontario.

Dr. MacLachlan acquired his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of his native town, and also studied the languages—Latin, Greek and French—under private tutors. Later on he spent two years in teaching, and then took up the study of medicine with the Drs. Clark of Aylmer, one of whom, Dr. G. F. Clark, was a specialist in ophthalmology and otology. In 1876 he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and came to his degree in medicine in 1879. For a time, too, he continued his studies in medicine in Toronto and there passed the examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His professional career was begun in Pontiac, Michigan, and after a year, in 1880, he removed to Holly, from which place in 1885 he was called to the chair of theory and practice in his alma mater, with which he ever has continued in close touch, having served as president of its alumni association and otherwise identified himself with its best interests.

In 1885 Dr. MacLachlan became business manager and co-editor of the "Medical Counselor," and later its sole editor, continuing in that capacity until 1893. In 1889 he went abroad and visited and studied in the hospitals of London, Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris; then returned to America to accept the chair of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the university. In 1892 he again visited Europe and spent several months in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh; and on his return again occupied his professorial chair, holding the same until 1895, when he resigned and located in Detroit. In 1899 he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology in the Detroit Homœopathic College, which he still holds, and also during the same time has filled the office of dean of the faculty. In 1901-1902, in connection with his other duties, he lectured on sanitary science and hygiene.

Dr. MacLachlan was one of the founders of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, and still is one of its active members. In 1895 he was elected president of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, and held that office two years. In 1896 he was elected first vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a member of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society, and of the medical staff of Grace Hospital. In 1899 he was appointed member of the Michigan state board of health. He is a mason, a member of the Fellowcraft Club and of the Wayne Club.

In 1882 Dr. MacLachlan married Bertha Hadley of Holly, Michigan. Their children are Mary Winifred and Ruth MacLachlan.

CHARLES EDGAR WALTON, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

Charles Edgar Walton, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city, May 30, 1849, son of Joshua Pinnock and Elizabeth Alice (Swain) Walton. He was graduated from the high school at Ironton, Ohio (valedictorian), in