

## INTRODUCTION.

BY JOHN URI LLOYD, PHAR. M.

This Bulletin, carrying as it does the biographies, by Professor H. W. Felter, M. D., of three olden-time friends and fellow workers, appeals to me more than has any other Bulletin issued by the Lloyd Library. Seemingly historical, it is to me more than this, because each page brings to mind a multitude of incidents connected with the lives of the three self-sacrificing humanitarians herein portrayed.

In the winter of 1863-4, Dr. John King, whose kindly face graces the opening biography, was in the prime of his life whilst yet I was an apprentice in pharmacy. Began then an acquaintance which to me was idealistic. From that date we were constantly together, working hand in hand as we saw life's necessities and life's opportunities in behalf of improved medicine and kindly medication.

A volume would be required were I to attempt even to summarize concerning that eventful period, in which the luster of Dr. King's record shines increasingly as the years pass. He was a friend to humanity in other lines than idealistic medical reform; a statesman and exponent of doctrines far ahead of his period was he, as is shown in his plea for justice, titled "*The Coming Freeman*." To his position in science and the profession such authorities as Dr. Charles Rice, thrice chairman of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopeia of the United States, have testified; but yet few can look upon the portrait of Dr. John King with the veneration of the writer of these introductory words.

It is therefore with more than a passing interest that I read, in the biography Dr. Felter has presented of this scientist and investigator, the references to my own self as a friend of this man, whose name I hold in such reverence and esteem.

The next biography is that of Andrew Jackson Howe, no less renowned in surgery than was Dr. King in materia medica. I considered Dr. Howe a power in a field (surgery) that, connected with the science of pharmacy, materia medica, and practice, was yet somewhat separate from them. A more than conspicuous surgeon was Dr. Howe, a wonderfully representative man was he. Turn to his portrait and note the firmly set features and intellectual face so admirably reproduced as a companion to his biography. Shortly following my acquaintance with Dr. King came that with Dr. Howe, whom I esteemed almost with adoration, but with whom, naturally, I was less often thrown. A powerful figure, a commanding personage was that of Andrew Jackson

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Howe, who in educational directions had an advantage few physicians enjoyed. No field in the natural history section of science was too recondite for the pen of this man, whose specialty was that of surgery, in which for many decades he held an enviable reputation and created a national record.

Into the lifework of these two men came as a co-laborer the subject of the next biography contained in this Bulletin, an enthusiastic actor in the betterment of medicine, John Milton Scudder, M. D., whose portrait faces the opening page of his biography. Hand in hand with the closing energies of John King, whose efforts had been spent largely in the evolution of the primitive American materia medica and practice, came at an opportune moment this wonderfully gifted therapist, Scudder. Grasping the problem of therapeutic progress as it had not before been comprehended, Scudder threw his whole life and energy into the evolution that may appropriately be called an epoch-feature in American medication. Close friends were we, made doubly so by necessity, for the success of the principles that Scudder enunciated, namely, small doses of pleasant medicines, selected for their specific action, depended largely upon the care, attention, study, and research devoted by myself in the direction of the pharmacy of the remedial agents of the American materia medica. Very close were we in this crusade in behalf of clean medicine, clean surroundings, and kindness to the sick (now fairly consummated). At that date, the most crucial period of the evolution of the American practice of medicine and the American materia medica, we together worked, sacrificed, and were contented.

And thus, as I turn the pages of this Bulletin of the Lloyd Library and meet the faces of these comrades of old and read that which is written by and about these three men, my mind turns back into those troublous times. Uprise again, not only the faces herein pictured, but those of others concerned in historic incidents and events that besprinkled the strenuous paths of those who, comprehended by few, made lifelong sacrifices in the people's behalf.

The Bulletins of the Lloyd Library reach the majority of the Academies of Science, as well as the scientific associations and libraries of the world, and it may perhaps occur to some not conversant with the American professional past to ask why the names of such men as these have been so long unrecognized in the biographies of American physicians, where, not unfrequently, pages are devoted to others who made little record, either in print or action. This is not the place to do more than state that, in all earnestness, good men of the dominant school once considered all outside it as linked with charlatanism and quackery.



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Such men as King, Howe, and Scudder were most pronounced dissenters from what was considered authoritative in "Regular Medicine" of that date, and hence could not be named in connection with the very least of the dominant school, nor recognized as physicians. The three men portrayed herein aggressively resisted the rulings of those in authority and were consequently ostracized, as though they were ignorant pretenders. To have included them, even by name, in any biography of "Physicians" at that date would have been to subject the biographer to the severest criticism and the work perhaps to authoritative censure.

And now I will take the opportunity of referring to the editor of these biographies, Professor H. W. Felter, M. D., who has so admirably portrayed the histories of these pioneers in the cause of American medicine and has also, through his painstaking research, gathered many rare illustrations, in themselves expressively useful. Furthermore, the introductory passages to each of the reproduced articles are more than headings, in that with each, diverting or connecting phases are presented to the reader. Without the knowledge of Professor Felter, I also present his portrait as a frontispiece to the entire Bulletin, together with the following biography taken from the *History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio*, 1902. To this may be added the fact that for years Professor Felter has been the editor of the Lloyd Library publication known as the *Eclectic Medical Gleaner*, in which the accompanying biographies of Drs. King, Howe, and Scudder originally appeared, and that from the date of his first connection with medicine (seemingly but yesterday) no greater pleasure has been his than the making of contributions such as this Bulletin embraces.

### HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D.

Harvey Wickes Felter, M. D., was born at Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., June 15, 1865, a son of Andrew Jay and Elizabeth (Nichols) Felter. His ancestry on the paternal side was of French and Dutch descent, tracing their genealogy back to the French Huguenots, who took refuge in Holland to escape the persecutions of Catherine de' Medici and her Catholic adherents. Beyond this the family may be traced back to its origin in the fertile plains of Languedoc. His maternal ancestors were of English extraction. The paternal ancestors at an early date emigrated to America, and settled in the valley of the Hudson, and were among the founders of the village of Saugerties, N. Y. His mother dying when he was but eight years old, Dr. Felter met with varying fortunes. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Troy, Lansingburg, and Green Island, and in the Groveside district school at Pittstown, N. Y. When seventeen he obtained a teacher's certificate, and taught school for three successive winters at Potter's Hill, East Pittstown, and Groveside district schools. During the balance of the year he labored at farming. Subsequently he attended the Lansingburg Academy, at Lansingburg, N. Y. In 1883 he began



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the study of medicine and surgery, under Dr. Alexander B. Willis, of Johnsonville, N. Y., an Old School physician of prominence and liberal views. Looking with disfavor upon the Allopathic branch of the profession, as he saw its practice, he decided to adopt the Eclectic system of medicine, and, though bitterly opposed by friends who honestly believed the choice to be suicidal to professional preferment, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1886, and graduated June 5, 1888, at the head of a class of sixty. He then located in Troy, N. Y., for the practice of his profession. After about a year he returned to Cincinnati, where he has since resided and followed his calling. Dr. Felter was married, January 1, 1890, to Miss Martha Reyburn Caldwell, a lineal descendant of John Caldwell Calhoun and the Caldwells of the Carolinas. They have two children—Dorah Helen, born October 23, 1893, and Lloyd King, born July 9, 1896.

Dr. Felter has been secretary and president of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, of which he has been secretary, vice-president, and, in 1898, president, holding at Columbus, in 1899, one of the best meetings in the history of the society. He was formerly a member of the Albany (N. Y.) County Eclectic Medical Society, serving as secretary, and a member of the New York State Eclectic Medical Society. He was chosen Demonstrator of Anatomy, vice Dr. McPheron, in April, 1891, and Quiz Master in Chemistry in 1895. In addition to his other duties he was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry in 1898. In 1897 he became Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, delivering the lectures on Chemistry and Toxicology, while Professor Lloyd delivered the lectures on Pharmacy. In 1892 the death of Professor Howe necessitated the appointment of Professor Bloyer to the chair of Surgery, and Dr. Felter was appointed temporarily to the chair of Anatomy, delivering the lectures for the term, as the season had just begun. This arrangement was but temporary, Professor E. Freeman being called to the chair of Surgery, while Professor Bloyer resumed the chair of Anatomy. In 1895 Dr. Felter collated and edited, with large additions, the lectures on *Materia Medica* delivered by Professor Locke before the classes, and published the work as "Locke's Syllabus of Eclectic *Materia Medica*." In 1900 he brought out a second edition, to which he added a number of articles. He is the joint author, with Professor John Uri Lloyd, of the two-volume revision of the "American Dispensatory," which was completed in the winter of 1898. At present he holds the positions of Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, to which chair he was appointed in 1899, and Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, delivering six lectures each week. He is the author of the historical and a portion of the biographical matter of this work—the "History of the Eclectic Medical Institute." Dr. Felter's favorite recreation studies are botany and general and, particularly, medical history and biography. He has contributed regularly to the Eclectic Medical Journal in original articles, and as associate editor. He has also contributed regularly to the "Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery," particularly upon *Materia Medica* and specific medication. His papers on Eclectic Medicines running for several years in the Eclectic Medical Gleaner attracted considerable attention in this country and on the Continent, and were widely copied in many pharmaceutical and medical periodicals.