

the remedy in England and in 1892 opened a house for the cure of inebriates in the west end of London. Patrons flocked to him. Officers of the army and navy, members of Parliament and many from the ranks of the nobility were his patients. He met the Prince of Wales and he prospered beyond his dreams. He received many letters from people of rank who regarded his work as a philanthropy and he so regarded it. He never knew the formula, but used it as Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Illinois, directed.

In 1903 Dr. DeWolf sold out his place and practice for a fortune, returned to America and took up his residence in his old home at Chester Center, Massachusetts. Here he gave a handsome library to the town and lived the life of a country gentleman, until his death, which occurred March 28, 1910.

Dr. DeWolf was married to Miss Harriet Lyman of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1867. They had no children.

Bull. of The Soc. of Med. Hist. of Chicago, vol. 1, August, 1912, No. 2, 109-113. A. R. Reynolds. Portrait.

Dexter, Aaron (1750-1829).

Aaron Dexter, first professor of chemistry and materia medica in Harvard College and founder of the Harvard Medical School, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 11, 1750. His people came from Dedham, Massachusetts, but lived in Malden near Chelsea when he entered Harvard College in 1772. He graduated in 1776 and studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Danforth, a chemist, in Boston.

Towards the close of the Revolutionary War he married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Amory, of Boston, and began to practise in that city. He is said to have made several voyages to Europe as a medical officer during the Revolution and to have been captured by the British. His name does not appear among the medical men of the Revolution (Toner) and it is probable that he has been confused with William Dexter, who was surgeon's mate from Massachusetts.

Aaron Dexter was an incorporator of the Massachusetts Medical Society and its first treasurer and one of the first five to plan the formation of the Massachusetts Humane Society, a society still in existence. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. On May 22, 1783, Dexter was chosen professor of chemistry and materia medica in the newly formed Harvard Medical School, and he, with John Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse, formed the entire faculty.

In 1786 Harvard gave him her honorary M. D. and in 1805 Dartmouth did the same. In 1791 his professorship was endowed by Major William Erving (Harvard, 1763) as the Erving Professorship of Chemistry and Materia Medica. Dr. Dexter became emeritus professor in 1816, to be succeeded by John Gorham (q. v.).

He was remarkable for his urbanity and kindness, and gave long and valuable service to the school he helped found and to many literary and charitable institutions as well.

He died of old age February 28, 1829, at his home in Cambridge. Dr. O. W. Holmes relates the following incident of one of Dr. Dexter's lectures in chemistry:

"This experiment, gentlemen, is one of remarkable brilliancy. As I touch the powder you see before me with a drop of this fluid, it bursts into a sudden and brilliant flame,"—which it most emphatically does not do as he makes the contact. "Gentlemen," he says, with a serious smile, "the experiment has failed, but the principle, gentlemen, the principle remains as firm as the everlasting hills."

WALTER L. BURRAGE.

History Harvard Medical School, T. F. Harrington, N. Y., 1905.
O. W. Holmes' address at one hundredth anniversary of Har. Med. Sch., 1883.
Amer. Med. Biog. S. W. Williams, 1845.

Dick, Elisha Cullen (1762-1825).

Elisha Cullen Dick, the elder of two sons, only children of Archibald and Mary Barnard Dick, was born on his father's farm in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, about 1762. His father was a farmer of abundant means, a man of influence and culture who contributed largely to the fund for the support of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1771. A slave owner, he emancipated and made provision for his slaves by his will. He was assistant deputy quartermaster general of the army during the War of the Revolution.

The boy's educational advantages were excellent, as he continued at school until he became a good classical scholar.

He studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rush, and later with Dr. William Shippen, attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduating B. M. March 21, 1782, receiving later his M. D. Two days after this his father died and he fell heir to one-half the paternal estate.

Dr. Dick selected Charleston, South Carolina, in which to practise, but stopped over in Alexandria on his way, and was persuaded to remain in that city.

After the organization of the Medical So-

ciety of the District of Columbia he became a member, but having reached an advanced age, declined all positions of honor. He was elected Mayor of Alexandria in 1804, and filled the office for several terms; was colonel of a cavalry regiment, and commanded in what is known as the Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania.

His eminence as a physician is attested by the fact that his services were constantly sought by his brother physicians, and that he was called in consultation with Dr. Craik in the last illness of the illustrious Washington. With Drs. Craik and Brown, the other consultant, he stood at the bedside of the "Father of his Country" when he breathed his last. He had the faculty of winning the confidence of his patients, being a man of polished manners, of musical and sympathetic voice, and quick in diagnosis and treatment. He rather avoided surgical cases. A great reader, he was familiar with obscure and rare cases, and the latest and best remedies.

Dr. Dick married October, 1783, Hannah Harman, daughter of Jacob Harman of Darby, Pennsylvania. Of the three children born to them, two lived to maturity, Archibald and Julia. Archibald graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808.

In his later years the doctor purchased a farm near Alexandria, and lived there until his death in 1825. He was buried in the Friend's burying-ground in Alexandria, the grave being unmarked, as he had a great abhorrence of ostentation and wordly pride.

Only two articles on professional subjects are known to have been published by Dr. Dick. The first of these, "Yellow Fever at Alexandria," appeared in the *New York Medical Repository*, vol. i, 1803, and is an account of the epidemic of yellow fever which occurred in Alexandria in 1803. The second, "Facts and Observations Relative to the Disease Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup," was written in 1808, and was published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal*, vol. iii, p. 242.

There is in the library of the surgeon-general an autograph letter "On Treatment of a Case of Enterocolitis, called Cholera of Infants," by Dr. Dick, which is dated July 27, 1815, and is addressed to James H. Hooe, of Prince William County, Virginia.

A profile portrait likeness of the doctor, taken by St. Menin, is preserved in the gallery of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, and another is in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. The original copper-plate, engraved by St. Menin, was in the possession of Mrs. Arthur

Crisfield, of Washington, great-granddaughter of Dr. Dick. There is still another portrait in the library of the surgeon-general of the army in Washington.

ROBERT M. SLAUGHTER.

Sketch of the Life of Elisha Cullen Dick, M. D., by J. M. Toner, M. D. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1885, vol. xvi.
Reminiscences. S. C. Busey, 1902, vol. ii.

Dickson, John Robinson (1819-1882).

John Robinson Dickson, surgeon, pioneer and man of affairs, was born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, November 15, 1819, son of David Dickson and Isabella Robinson. He studied medicine under W. McLean and at Belfast and Glasgow, and received a license to practise midwifery. In 1838 he moved to Canada and was a partner of John Hutchinson for two years; he then went to New York where he studied especially the treatment of club-foot and other deformities, and attended lectures at the New York University, receiving his M. D. (the first granted by the University) in 1842, when he returned to Canada to settle in Kingston. He was visiting physician to Kingston General Hospital (1846-1854); visiting surgeon (1854-1856); clinical lecturer (1856-1860); and in 1861 was made clinical lecturer on surgery.

Dickson was chiefly responsible for founding the Medical Department of Queen's College (1854), and was professor of surgery; his associates were, Horatio Yates, professor of medicine; John Stewart, professor of anatomy; John Meagher, professor of midwifery; Alexander Harvey, professor of materia medica. In 1860 he went to England and obtained from the London colleges recognition of medical degrees conferred by Queen's University. When the medical Department of Queen's University became the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (1866), he secured the charter and was made president and professor of surgery, holding these positions until his death. He was made a fellow of the College at its first convocation.

From 1854 to 1856 he was city alderman and during this time assisted in building a branch line of the Grand Trunk Railway from Kingston Junction to Kingston. In 1862 he became surgeon to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, and during the eight years of service prepared careful and able "Prison Reports."

In 1869 Dickson was appointed superintendent of Rockwood Lunatic Asylum at Kingston (later "The Hospital for Insane, Kingston"), and he devoted himself to the study