

Announcement and catalogue of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, male and female departments, for 1857-58 : with the valedictory address to the graduating classes, delivered at the public commencement, held in the Musical Fund Hall, May 30th, 1857 / by Joseph S. Longshore.

Contributors

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ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

Penn Medical University

OF PHILADELPHIA,

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS,

Located North-west corner of Twelfth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia,

FOR

1857-58.

WITH THE

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

TO THE

GRADUATING CLASSES,

DELIVERED AT THE PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT, HELD IN
THE MUSICAL FUND HALL, MAY 30TH, 1857,

BY

JOSEPH S. LONGSHORE, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY M. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Times Mammoth Steam Job Printing Establishment,

318 Chestnut Street.

1857.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

JOHN HENRY CLARK

OF PHILADELPHIA

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS

Located North-west corner of Twelfth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia

FOR

1857-58

WITH THE

VALUABLE ADDRESS

TO THE

GRADUATING CLASSES

DELIVERED AT THE PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT HELD IN
THE MUSICAL FUND HALL, MAY 20th, 1857

BY

JOSEPH S. LONGSHORE, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory

—

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED BY M. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

12th Street, between 13th and 14th

212 Chestnut Street

1857

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J. M. MACOMBER, M. D.,
Dean of the Male Department.

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D.,
Dean of the Female Department.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Penn Medical University of Philadelphia was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the second day of February 1853; since which time it has held eight sessions, being two in each year, Fall and Spring, commencing about the first of the months of October and February.

Since the organization of the School, the Faculty have made it a greater object to gather round them and increase the facilities for giving thorough and extensive instructions, than augmenting the size of the classes—believing it good policy to lay a broad and substantial foundation before erecting the edifice. At a very great expense the Institution has been richly supplied with Anatomical, Physiological and Microscopical diagrams, mostly of German execution, and various other drawings and preparations executed by the Professor of Anatomy, illustrative of his branch. In fact, every department is amply provided with the necessary means of giving a thorough and complete course of Medical Instructions.

The School is at present in a more prosperous condition than at any former period, and the prospects of its future success are highly gratifying to its friends and patrons.

The question may be asked, where is the necessity of adding another medical school to the number heretofore existing, and in full and successful operation in this city? Our answer is, that in our opinion, the progressive spirit of the age demands a radical reform in the system of Medical Education in the country, and a greater liberality than can be found in any of the previously existing schools. With a view of effecting these important objects, the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia has been instituted. The course pursued in all other medical schools in the country, can but be regarded as sadly at variance with the plans adopted in conducting instructions in every other department of the arts and sciences.

Who would think of introducing the tyro in education simultaneously to the Alphabet and Euclid's elements,

or simple addition and the highest branches of Mathematics? Or in Mechanics, who in his senses, would expect a novice to construct and finish an engine before he had learned the use of tools? But this very irrational and preposterous method is pursued in reference to medical education in every medical school in the country. Students enter upon their collegiate studies, by commencing on the same day, the investigation of the most elementary and the highest branches of medical science, and they are unreasonably expected to master the latter, at the same time they are becoming initiated into the former. This unphilosophical process renders the study of medicine so difficult and laborious that but few out of the multitudes engaged in it succeed in attaining to any degree of eminence; and this is only effected by years of patient, systematic research, long after they have left their Alma Mater.

The plan adopted in the Penn Medical University and carried out, so far as practicable in the opening of a new institution, is a beautifully progressive one, commencing with the most elementary branches, and gradually advancing step by step, higher and higher, until the whole science is fully comprehended, and mastered.

Commencing on the first of October, COURSE I. (embraced in the Fall term of three months,) consists of—1. Descriptive Anatomy, with dissections; 2. Microscopical Anatomy; 3. Inorganic Chemistry, with Practical Chemistry in Laboratory; 4. Natural Philosophy, with Experiments;—5. General Botany, with Excursions; 6. Mental Philosophy, or Logic, with Practical Applications.

In the next three months, Spring term, COURSE II, are studied—7. Surgical Anatomy, with Dissections; 8. Physiology, with Experiments and Vivisections; 9. Organic Chemistry, with Analysis; 10. Medical Chemistry, with Practice; 11. Medical Botany, with Excursions; 12. History of Medicine, with Medical Literature.

During the next Fall term, commencing October 1st, COURSE III, are studied—13. General and Special Pathology; 14. Materia Medica; 15. Institutes of Medicine; 16. Institutes of Surgery; 17. Institutes of Obstetrics; 18. Medical Jurisprudence.

During the following Spring term, COURSE IV, are studied—19. Pathological Anatomy and Chemistry, with Physical Diagnosis; 20. Pharmacy, with Practical Exercises; 21. Practice of Medicine; 22. Operative Surgery; 23. Practical Obstetrics; 24. Public Hygiene.

This concludes the obligatory studies, and the student may graduate, which will be an easy task to accomplish.

This extensive field of studies, embracing 24 sciences, in place of the usual six or seven branches of the other schools, does not render the study of medicine more difficult or irksome, but on the contrary, *highly interesting* and *most easy of accomplishment*. The student's mind is at no time overburdened with an incongruous mass of anachronical studies; but masters, with ease and pleasure, in his first course, such branches as mostly interest and benefit a beginner. He attends never more than four lectures on one day; and enjoys for an equal number of hours the practical demonstrations and exercises in the laboratories and dissecting rooms.

While, as it will be observed from the above curriculum of studies, our course of instructions is extensive, thorough and progressive, our teachings are correspondingly liberal. Being based on the natural sciences, they admit of no exclusive system, be it Homœopathy, Allopathy, or any other pathy or ism, in a sectarian sense. The School is purely *Eclectic* in the most philosophical sense of the term.

In the lectures on the History of Medicine, which is made an obligatory branch, all ancient and modern systems are reviewed and critically examined. In this way the student becomes inducted into the merits and demerits of all that now claim, or ever have claimed, to be systems of medicine, and the understanding and judgment are addressed, and not merely "practical precepts enforced." This every physician of science and sense must pronounce a decided improvement over any exclusive system, be it what it may. Every system that passes under review is fairly dealt with; no invidious or scurrilous remarks are indulged in, but all treated in a manner calculated to instruct, rather than prejudice and mislead the student.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

No department of human enterprise presents a wider and more appropriate field for woman's participation and improvement than that of the healing art. Her whole nature is peculiarly fitted to its exercise, in the performance of her high mission, that of being a comfort and solace to a suffering world.

If the principal object of medical science be the prevention of disease, it cannot be better accomplished than by teaching woman that science. She not only develops the human germ by her own vital fluids, but also nurses, and educates the new-born man, until he becomes a mature and independent being; and then the gentle care of woman

hovers around him, even to the grave. What an opportunity is thus afforded her, to employ all the resources of medical science, and render them in the highest degree available for the development and happiness of mankind!

The study of medicine is moreover peculiarly fitted to qualify woman for every other sphere of life to which her physical and mental capacities seem to have adapted her.

The reason why this subject has not hitherto taken hold of public attention, is, mainly, because the value of medical science has not been duly estimated. No science or profession can claim the intelligent respect of mankind, until its value can be appreciated; and to be appreciated, it must be known. Woman, above all, is entitled to this knowledge. It is pre-eminently hers to know the value, the intrinsic worth, of a department of knowledge, with the practical operations of which her health and well-being, and those of her offspring, are so intimately connected. It is a duty which the profession owes alike to itself and the sex to afford her ample opportunities for the acquisition of such knowledge.

As a profession, though at times arduous beyond all others, the healing art has been mastered in an eminent degree, and pursued by numerous female devotees, from the days of Esculapius' renowned daughters, Panakeia and Hygeia, who flourished in classic Hellas, three thousand years ago, to those of Mesdames La Chappelle, and Boivin, in polite France, and the numerous female graduates and successful practitioners in our own progressive land of freedom.

The brilliant success and great reputation that have already crowned the efforts of most of the female practitioners of our country—together with the rich remuneration with which their professional labors have been, and are being rewarded, and the great and increasing demand for their services everywhere—should stimulate many other ambitious young ladies to engage in the enterprise.

To those philanthropic, Christian ladies, whose sense of duty calls them to labor in the cause of Foreign Missions, a medical education will be of inestimable value. As healers of the sick, they can be admitted to the harems of the East, which are inaccessible to the Christian *man*; and while they administer to the physical necessities of the sick, a most fitting opportunity will be afforded for administering the consolation of our holy religion; and through their own women, can the light of Gospel truths be made to shine upon the benighted minds of the other sex. A missionary woman thus qualified, combines two essential elements of usefulness and success,—she goes forth both a moral and religious instructor, and a scientific physician.

The two departments in this institution are equal in every particular, the same instructions are given, and equal honors conferred on all equally worthy.

The Faculty regard it as highly flattering and complimentary to their institution that ladies of superior intelligence and talent, after visiting other schools in the country, and acquainting themselves fully with the facilities, means and system of instruction, &c., presented by each, should select this, upon the grounds of superior merit only, as their Alma Mater, and enroll their names among the steadily growing list of matriculants.

No labor or expense is spared to render this School the most available one in the country for those desiring a thorough and accomplished medical education.

RULES FOR ESTABLISHING AND GOVERNING A BENEFICIARY FUND.

1. A subscription of one hundred dollars will entitle the subscriber to a Scholarship, (a Certificate of which will be forwarded to any address,) for the education of one lady, whom said subscriber will have the privilege of selecting.

2. Subscriptions of less amounts than one hundred dollars, will be appropriated, in sums of that amount, to scholarships for students, to be elected by a committee of the board of trustees, appointed for that purpose.

3. Beneficiaries will be chosen, by the Committee, from those applying, only on the ground of merit as set forth in their testimonials.

4. Each applicant for the benefit of this founding, must forward to the Dean of the Female department of the University, an application composed and written by herself, and certificates as to character, age, education, former occupation, and whether married or single, which must be forwarded at least thirty days before the beginning of each term.

5. The beneficiaries shall receive the same attentions, and have the same privileges as are enjoyed by other students, and the fact of their being such shall be kept strictly private.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this worthy object will please forward their donations to

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D.,

Dean of the Female Department

of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia.

Box 1810, Post Office.

BRANCHES OF STUDY.

ANATOMY. Every branch of this interesting science will be fully illustrated by appropriate models, drawings,

natural preparations, both wet and dried, and the recent subject, together with a powerful Microscope, and other necessary apparatus.

CHEMISTRY. This department has been constantly receiving new supplies of chemicals and apparatus by which, with the industry and perseverance of the Professor of Chemistry, the means of instruction have become very much enlarged and improved, and rendered amply sufficient for illustrating chemical science.

In this department the students will be required to perform experiments, apply tests, make analyses, &c., and thus become, not only accustomed to manipulating, but also practically familiar with this beautiful and most important science.

BOTANY. The Professor, in company with the class, during the favorable seasons, makes weekly excursions into the country to collect specimens, and examine their localities, habits, &c., thus enabling the students to become practically familiar with this department of the science. These rural excursions are exceedingly interesting; they afford opportunities for physical recreation and mental and social enjoyment, amid the wildness and grandeur of Nature's undisturbed domains.

PHYSIOLOGY, Which formerly had scarcely an existence as a science, has become one of the most extensive, dignified and ennobling of our age of progress, and is now the pride of the medical profession. This will be illustrated by vivisections and diagrams, tables, specimens, preparations, &c., and rendered comprehensible and highly interesting.

PATHOLOGY. Without *Pathological knowledge*, the practice of medicine degenerates from the dignity and importance of a science to a miserable system of empiricism.

Pathology is fully illustrated by diagrams, pathological specimens, post mortem examinations and clinical demonstrations.

MATERIA MEDICA. The institution being in possession of a large and complete cabinet, every article considered will be exhibited, and the class made familiar with its physical as well as medical properties. This course will embrace occasional experiments upon the inferior animals wherein the effects of medicines will be illustrated upon the animal economy.

DIAGNOSTICS. This important branch, requiring time and the close application of the student, and the guidance of a thoroughly scientific teacher, embraces full, theoretical and practical instructions in auscultation and percussion, the chemical investigation of diseases, Symptomatology, &c.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. In the prosecution of this branch,

especial attention will always be given to its cultivation in as scientific a manner as the present state of the Philosophical, Medical and Physiological sciences will afford, so as to elucidate the experience of past ages, by the light of modern science, and corroborate the solid improvement of the present time, by the experience of the past.

SURGERY. The extensive range of science involved in modern surgery, the vast pathological field it embraces, and the wide domain of *minor surgery*, entitle it to a high position in a course of Medical Instructions, demanding a due share of attention. This department is duly illustrated by appropriate apparatus, appliances, &c.

OBSTETRICS. If there can be a relative comparison instituted between the various branches taught in our medical schools, this might fairly claim superiority, especially so far as female students are concerned. In the various departments of this branch, will lie their principal field of exercise and usefulness.

The Institution is well supplied with models, diagrams, specimens both morbid and healthy, and natural preparations, wet and dried, sufficient for full illustrations.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HYGIENE. These two important and ennobling sciences ought to be obligatory branches of study in every medical school, that professes to come up to the demands of our advanced and advancing age of progress and improvement, as they are in every well organized medical school in Europe.

PRACTICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. With a view of further extending the usefulness of the school, and supplying the wants experienced by every young practitioner, especially if located in the country, in reference to a class of diseases belonging to this branch of study, a professorship of Dental Surgery has been instituted, the investigations of which embrace disorders of the teeth and gums, and operative and mechanical dentistry, together with all the improvements, worthy of notice, in this highly useful art.

THE PLAN OF PROGRESSIVE STUDIES.

The "Penn Medical University" presents to the American medical student, a field of study approximating, as far as the first enterprise of this kind may achieve, the demands of our age and country, embracing a radical reform of our system of medical education, and will proceed enlarging and improving the same, until this Institution will favorably compare with the best European schools.

It is exceedingly gratifying to the Faculty of this University to see that a reform in medical teaching first introduced by themselves has been accepted in a measure, and likely to be adopted by our medical schools generally. Though our high standard has not yet been fully appreciated in all its details, it is hoped, for the sake of science and the promotion of our exalted profession, that after one step has been taken in the progressive system, it will be followed by others, until the antiquated and unprofitable course of mere mechanical repetition will be entirely abandoned, and a *system* more progressive and extensive adopted.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION AND DEMONSTRATION.

I. FIRST, OR PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE.

From Oct. 1st., to Jan. 1st.

1. Descriptive Anatomy.
2. Microscopical Anatomy.
3. Inorganic Chemistry.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. General Botany.
6. Mental Philosophy.
- Practical Anatomy.
- Practical Chemistry.
- Practical Botany.

II. SECOND, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL COURSE.

From Jan. 1st., to Apr. 1st.

7. Surgical Anatomy.
8. Physiology.
9. Organic Chemistry.
10. Medical Chemistry.
11. Medical Botany.
12. History of Medicine.
- Practical Anatomy.
- Practical Chemistry.
- Practical Botany,

III. THIRD, OR PATHOLOGICAL COURSE.

From Oct. 1st., to Jan. 1st.

13. Gen. and Spec. Pathology.
14. Materia Medica,
15. Obstetrical Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology.
16. Surgical Pathology and Minor Surgery.
17. Institutes of Medicine and General Therapeutics.
18. Medical Jurisprudence, Clinics, Pathological Museum, and Autopsies.

IV. FOURTH, OR PRACTICAL COURSE.

From Jan. 1st., to Apr. 1st.

19. Morbid Anatomy and Chemistry, Diagnostics.
20. Pharmacy.
21. Operative Obstetrics, and Treatment of diseases of Women and Children.
23. Practice of Medicine.
24. Public Hygiene, Clinics, Hospitals, Autopsies.

The first of these courses comprise the physical and philosophical, or the "collateral" sciences of medicine, and is therefore styled the *Philosophical Course*. The second embraces principally the applied physical sciences for the study of organic and human life, etc., and is therefore styled, after its chief branch, the *Physiological Course*. The third course, containing mostly branches that treat of

diseased or unusual conditions of the human system, is therefore termed the *Pathological*; and the fourth course, embracing the eminently practical sciences, is, for this reason, styled the *Practical* Course. A careful comparison of the various branches in the ascending scale of the courses cannot fail to exhibit the natural succession and philosophical graduation of all the branches.

In order to adapt this institution as far as possible to the existing state of other schools, the following regulations have been adopted for the reception of Students coming from other Colleges.

Such students as have passed two courses of lectures at another approved institution, and wish to avail themselves of the system of teaching pursued in this school, may either devote another year to their studies, and attend all four courses during that time, or they may attend, during spring, the *Fourth* Course, and be graduated after finishing the same, and passing a successful examination.

For the *Spring* Session, commencing on the next First of February, it has also been concluded to accept, for the *Second* Course, students who have been under instruction of a preceptor for one year, or who give other evidence of their capacity for entering the *Second* Course. Such students will have a chance, during the next Fall Session, while they are in the *Third* Course, to make up all deficiencies which they may perceive, by attending the principal lectures given to the class of the *First* Course. For this extra attendance no additional charges will be made, except in the *Demonstrators'* branches.

RULES FOR GRADUATING.

1. The candidates must possess a good moral character, and give satisfactory evidence of a good English education.

2. They must have attended two courses of lectures annually, for two years, or their equivalent, in whole, or in part in this, or in any other approved Medical School.

3. They must each deposit with the Dean of the Faculty, at least thirty days before the close of the fourth course, the graduation fee, and a Thesis of at least ten pages, on such medical subject as may be chosen, composed and written by the candidate. The Thesis must be written on paper of uniform size, and on alternate pages. The copy deposited, in every case, except of rejections, will be retained and preserved in the archives of the University.

4. They must give evidence of their scientific qualifications, by an examination on all the branches taught by the

Professors. The examination may be in the presence of all the faculty, or by each one separately, as the candidate may elect, to be signified at the close of the Thesis, by the words "private examination," or "public examination."

5. Should the examination prove satisfactory, the candidate will be recommended to the corporators as worthy and qualified to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

6. Should the first examination prove unsatisfactory, the candidate will be entitled to a second, and if then failing to give satisfaction, will be declared rejected, and the graduation fee and Thesis be returned; but, if on the second examination, satisfaction be given, the case will be proceeded in as though the first had been successful. Three negative votes on the final balloting reject a candidate.

7. The degrees will be conferred on the successful candidates at a public commencement, to be held immediately after the close of the session in March, and no candidate being absent from the commencement, without the consent of the faculty, will be entitled to receive the degree.

TERMS FOR MALE DEPARTMENT.

Matriculation Fee,	\$5 00
Ticket for each single branch,	12 00
" for one Course of Lectures,	50 00
" for two Courses,	85 00
" for three Courses,	120 00
" for all four Courses, (perpetual)	150 00
Practical Anatomy, in first and second course, each	5 00
Practical Chemistry, " " " "	5 00
Graduation Fee,	30 00

Students with limited means will find every reasonable consideration.

For particulars and matriculation please apply to

J. M. MACOMBER, M. D., Dean,
451 Arch Street, above 12th Street.

TERMS FOR FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Matriculation Fee	\$5 00
Ticket for each single branch,	10 00
" for one Course of Lectures,	40 00
" for two Courses,	75 00
" for three Courses,	100 00
" for all four Courses, (perpetual)	120 00
Practical Anatomy, in first and second course, each	5 00
Practical Chemistry, " " " "	5 00
Graduation Fee,	20 00

Ladies with limited means will find every reasonable consideration.

For particulars and matriculation please apply to

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D., Dean,
At the College, or 718 N. Eleventh St.

SYSTEM OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

In order to enlarge the field of usefulness of the Penn Medical University, and to enable and induce as large a number of families as possible to secure the advantages of its various and extensive teachings for meritorious young persons, on whom they may wish to confer a great and lasting benefit, the following system of scholarships has been adopted, which we respectfully submit to an intelligent public, soliciting for it a generous consideration and liberal aid.

FAMILY RIGHTS OF SCHOLARSHIP IN THE PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

1.	A perpetual Family Right for always ten full students at a time,	\$5000 00
2.	" " " for always seven Students,	4000 00
3.	" " " for always five Students,	3000 00
4.	" " " for always three Students,	2000 00
5.	" " " for always one Student,	800 00
6.	A Family Right for fifteen full students, for two years,	1000 00
7.	" " ten " "	800 00
8.	" " six " "	500 00
9.	" " three " "	300 00
10.	" " two " "	250 00
11.	" " one " "	150 00
12.	A Perpetual Family Right for the instruction of always one student at a time, in one Branch of Science,	100 00

These scholarships present a great field for benevolent persons to confer the greatest benefits at the smallest amount of costs, on a greater or smaller number of meritorious persons, and through them, on thousands of their fellow beings, to whose benefit the professional acquirements of their beneficiaries may be applied. If we give money to youths, it may serve to their destruction; but if we confer on them a *high, ennobling education*, we give them both *wealth* and *virtue*, and render them benefactors of our race.

A wealthy family appropriating five thousand dollars for scholarships, will lay the foundation for themselves and their posterity, for ages to come, to educate, at all times, ten meritorious young persons, of either sex, for the medical profession, among whom may be many of their own blood relations, or the children of dear friends, and their children and children's children. So will any smaller sum, devoted to this purpose, become a perpetual fountain of overflowing happiness, intelligence and virtue, and call blessings from the Father of all on the noble benefactors, long after they may have been gathered to their eternal homes! May our noble enterprise be appreciated, and thus aided by many true benefactors!

CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUE OF GENTLEMEN MATRICULANTS.

	States.
Andrews, Martin H., A. M.	New York.
Barnes, Alonzo M.	Pennsylvania.
Bent, Hiram	Maryland.
Brooks, James P.	Virginia.
Brown, W. S.	Scotland.
Bushnell, William	Massachusetts
Dickinson, A. C.	New Jersey.
Dowling, Benjamin	England.
Firth, H. E., M. D.	New York.
Gall, Jacob F.	Georgia.
Garvin, James P.	Pennsylvania.
Gentot, Frederick	Germany
Haas, Henry,	Pennsylvania.
Heller, John F.	Austria.
Hohlfeld, Frederick	Pennsylvania.
Hooper, William G.	N. Carolina.
Huey, John	Delaware.
King, S. Chase	Do.
Keorper, Egon	New Jersey.
Leech, Charles A.	Pennsylvania.
Litchfield, John	Canada West.
Loomis, Mahlon,	District Colb.
Macomber, Charles	Massachusetts
McEwen, M. H.	Pennsylvania.
McEwen, John,	Do.
Molle, John W.	Indiana.
Moore, David F.	N. Hampshire
Morse, Charles	Massachusetts
Munsey, Barton, M. D.	Pennsylvania.
Needham, Nicanor	New York.
Neiss, F.	Prussia.
Neilds, Henry	Pennsylvania.
Oren, Jesse, M. D.	Do.
Powell, William C.	Do.
Rea, Thomas D.	Do.
Ridgeway, Philip	Massachusetts
Robison, A. H., M. D.,	New York.
Schulte, Henry B.	Prussia.
Shivers, B. H.	New Jersey.
Smith, D. E., M. D.,	New York.
Steck, John H., M. D.	Pennsylvania.

In my articles please refer from Prof and Chem to, 15 Prof Thompson's Catalogue of Med

Waldie, Walter S.	Pennsylvania.
Whitney, E., M. D.	New York.
Wolseiffer, Philip R.	Pennsylvania.
Zender, J. D. L.	France.

CATALOGUE OF GENTLEMEN GRADUATES.

	Subject of Thesis.
Andrews, Martin H.	Tuberculosis.
Bent, Hiram	Intermittant Fever.
Brooks, James P.	Neuralgia.
Brown, W. S.	Hydrocyanic Acid.
Bushnell, William	Lobelia Inflata.
Dickinson, A. C.	The Imponderables.
Dowling, Benjamin	Gastritis.
Firth, H. E., M. D.	Disease, its nature and Cure.
Gall, Jacob F.	Southern Climates.
Garvin, James P.	Inflammation.
Hooper, William G.	Rubeola.
Huey, John	Stramonium.
Koerper, Egon	Dropsy.
Leech, Charles A.	Nervous Sympathy
Litchfield, John	Chemistry.
Loomis, Mahlon	Diseases arising from the use of metallic plates.
McEwen, M. H.	Phrenitis.
Molle, John W.	Capillary blood vessels of the human body.
Moore, David F.	Angina Pectoris.
Morse, Charles	Asthma, its nature, causes and Treatment.
Munsey, Barton, M. D.,	Acute Rheumatism.
Needham, Nicanor	Phrenology.
Neilds, Henry	Infectious Diseases.
Oren, Jesse, M. D.	Light essential to life
Powell, William C.	Pneumonia.
Rea, Thomas D.	Water and Diet, as Therapeutic agents
Ridgway, Philip	Cholera Asphixia.
Robison, A. H., M. D.	Veratrum Viride.
Smith, D. E., M. D.	The Pathology and Treatment of Convulsions.

Steck, John H., M. D.,	Angina Membrancea.
Whitney, E., M. D.,	Yellow Fever.
Zender, J. D. L.	The Solar Microscope

The University has conferred the Honorary Degree of M. D. upon the following Gentlemen :

Horace Dresser,	New York.
Samuel Gregory,	Massachusetts.
Count Frederic Reichenbach,	Vienna.
Furman Sheppard,	Pennsylvania.

CATALOGUE OF LADY MATRICULANTS.

	Post Office Address.
Hannah Abraham, - - - -	Camden, N. J.
Imogene DeAubury, - - - -	Virginia.
Sarah Caldwell, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charlotte Crowell, - - - -	Do.
Sarah Cowden, - - - -	Do.
Elizabeth Calvin, - - - -	Do.
Elizabeth D. A. Cohen, - - - -	Do.
Adalade V. Chapman, - - - -	Do.
Hannah Darlington, - - - -	West Chester, Pa.
Sarah Duglass, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Deborah Drury, - - - -	Andover, Mass.
Sarah A. Entrikin, - - - -	West Chester, Pa.
Josephine A. Fagan, - - - -	New York, N. Y.
Maria J. Grier, - - - -	Lewisburg, Pa.
Maria Geissler, - - - -	Germany.
Mary H. Henck, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mattie Humphreys, - - - -	Norristown, Pa.
Mary M. Holloway, - - - -	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Amelia Hastings, - - - -	Bremen, Me.
Mary J. Hayland, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Anna Jenkins, - - - -	Do.
Maria Kingsbury, - - - -	O.
Susannah C. Koehler, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary Jane Kelley, - - - -	Do.
Jane Myers, - - - -	New Lisbon, O.
Hannah E. Marsden, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sarah A. Macomber, - - - -	Do.
Ellen J. Mellon, - - - -	West Philad'a, Pa.
Adaline Neff, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
M A P Oren, - - - -	Do.
Meline Polis, - - - -	Do.
Marenda B Randall, - - - -	Woodstock, Vt.
Mary F Ridgeway, - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
Susan A Smith, - - - -	Do.

Annie M. Stambach,	-	-	-	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary Swift,	-	-	-	Do
Mary Schmoele,	-	-	-	Do
Mary F Thomas,	-	-	-	Fort Wayne, Ind
Rebecca B Thomas,	-	-	-	Philadelphia, Pa
Lovina D Thomas,	-	-	-	Watertown, N Y
Clara Townsend,	-	-	-	Philadelphia, Pa
E. B Thomas,	-	-	-	Do
Mary Ellen Wolfe,	-	-	-	Lewisburg, Pa
Sarah H Young,	-	-	-	Lowell, Mass
Margaret G Young,	-	-	-	Glasgow, Scotland

CATALOGUE OF LADY GRADUATES.

				Subject of Thesis.
Elizabeth Calvin,	-	-	-	Woman as Physician
Elizabeth D A Cohen,	-	-	-	Prolapsus Uteri
Deborah Drury,	-	-	-	Symptomatology
Sarah A Entrikin,	-	-	-	Digestion
Maria J Grier,	-	-	-	The Heart
Mary M Holloway,	-	-	-	Constituents of Organic Bodies.
Amelia Hastings,	-	-	-	The Structures and functions of the human organism
Susannah C. Koehler,	-	-	-	Hernia
Jane V. Myers,	-	-	-	Respiration,
Ellen J Mellon,	-	-	-	Areolar Tissue
Hannah E Marsden,	-	-	-	Fevers,
Marenda B Randall,	-	-	-	Man, his origin, life and decay
Susan A Smith,	-	-	-	The mind and the emotions
Annie M. Stambach,	-	-	-	Medical Profession
Mary F Thomas,	-	-	-	Ovarian Dropsy
Lovina D Thomas,	-	-	-	Scarlatina
Mary Ellen Wolfe,	-	-	-	The Eye
Esther C Wileman,	-	-	-	A Thesis. What is it?
Sarah H. Young,	-	-	-	The essential conditions of Life

Valedictory Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Graduates :—

This is the first time, in the history of Medical Education in the city of Philadelphia, that it has been the high privilege of a representative of any medical school, to address a valedictory discourse to a class composed of both sexes. To day, for the first time in this city of medical instruction, have equal professional honors been conferred on such a class. This part of the day's exercises is no less interesting than novel. It evinces a state of progression, it demonstrates a freedom of human thought, and an independence of human action, where the rigid old regime yet prevails. This day's proceedings will form an epoch in the history of medical events that will claim the admiration of all coming time. It is an event that is at present hailed as a harbinger of the "good time coming," when all will be prepared to acknowledge that in mind there is no sex, and that woman has an *equal* right with her brother to feast on the golden fruit, plucked from the tree of knowledge; that knowledge is the birthright of all; that in its acquisition equal opportunities rightfully belong to both; that where there is a thirst for knowledge, it should be gratified; that ambition in the pursuit of science is commendable, and should not be crushed by despotic arrogance or conceited superiority, but that every means should be afforded for the full expansion of thought and the development of the intellectual faculties—whether represented by man or woman.

Gentlemen :

Your position this day, is a proud one. It is one far above that usually occupied by medical graduates. It is *much* in advance of that held by others, in its *moral* bearing. As for the opportunities you have enjoyed for acquiring an extensive and liberal medical education, you are the judges; you have attended the clinical lectures at the public Hospitals, and occasionally visited other schools; you are familiar with the teachings in those

popular institutions, and you have returned to the lecture rooms of your Alma Mater better satisfied with your own opportunities than before. We can boast of no magnificent edifice, with towering dome and huge Corinthian columns to captivate or attract. There is no halo of departed glory lingering around, no great names of the "mighty dead" connected with our institution, to draw the young aspirant for professional honors within its portals. No external influence to operate in its behalf. But founded on the broad basis of the demonstrable sciences, and a liberal appreciation of the modern theories, it stands upon its own merits, occupying a broader base, and professing greater liberality than any other school in the country.

Now that you are about to go out into the world and enter upon the active duties of professional life, you go without being trammelled by the dogmas of past ages, or inflated with the fallacies of the present. You are alike free from prejudices and predelections, while your minds are prepared to seize upon any means your judgment may suggest, for the alleviation of human suffering. Your instruction has not been confined to one idea. Your attention has been directed to the investigation of the various systems of the past and present, with full instructions in the regular or prevailing practice. No invidious or scurrilous railing has been indulged in towards even the apparently most absurd and unphilosophical. But all have been examined with candor, and with an earnest desire to instruct rather than to prejudice or mislead. You have already become convinced that there is no system but what contains some truth, and none that is entirely free from error.

To separate truth and science from the accumulated rubbish of by-gone centuries, and gather the glittering gems from the careful researches of more recent origin, is the object of our institution. Our plan proposes neither the rejection nor adoption of any *one* system, either ancient or modern. You have searched with us for all that is susceptible of scientific demonstration, regardless as to what name it may bear, or to what sect it may belong. Armed and fortified by instructions thus broad and liberal, you are prepared to enter the arena of professional combat, with more than ordinary prospects of being able to *vanquish* the hydra-headed monster, where others, educated less liberally, and under the dominion of any particular creed, would be less confident of victory.

The moral influences by which you have been daily surrounded, and the refining and elevating tendencies that have accompanied your whole collegiate course, flowing

from the associations you have formed, eminently qualify you for occupying positions far more exalted than those whose education has been acquired under less favorable auspices.

To the physician, gentleness of demeanor and purity of thought constitute highly important qualifications—and without these, the most profound erudition and the deepest research, will not warrant success. In the society of educated and refined females, your position as physicians will require you frequently to mingle; and a reckless disregard of, or an inability to appreciate their delicate sensibilities, by their medical adviser, will ever be a bar to that brilliant career enjoyed by the refined and accomplished physician, although, sometimes less qualified, in regard to scientific attainments. In this particular, your advantages have been superior to those of most young men, as *your* medical education has been favored by the elevating and purifying influences of female associates. This, though a new feature in the history of medical education, is one of the utmost importance, and one which you will be the more able to fully appreciate, when you come to engage in the active duties of your profession.

Though innovations in time honored usages, always meet with opposition from the bigoted, the prejudiced or the envious; and truth, virtue and science, dressed in a new garb, have always been made the targets, at which bigotry and envy have been prone to hurl their poisoned arrows, yet in the end truth has triumphed, virtue been vindicated, and the new science universally embraced. No doubt this liberal and beautiful feature, recently incorporated in the history of the medical education of our country, may for a time meet the opposition, the ridicule or the sarcasm of those who are blindly wedded to old rules and forms; yet, by progressive and enlightened minds it will not only be approved and commended, but hailed as an improvement worthy of the highest consideration.

Without wishing to institute invidious comparisons, or place any of our cotemporaries in a false position, I would simply ask where is the woman of education and refinement, who would not prefer admitting into her sick chamber the physician whose education, thorough and extensive, has been conducted under the softening and purifying influences of the enlightened and virtuous of her own sex, to one of equal attainments, without the latter qualification? Or where is the man who has ever experienced the soothing, tranquilizing influences of a mother's love, a sister's affection, or a wife's devotion, who would not prefer in the hour of suffering,

a physician whose skill and judgment were tempered by an educational training, amid the sunlight of these sterling quatuors?

In all civilized and Christian portions of the world, woman is acknowledged as the great neutralizing and conservative element in society. Indeed, without her constant associations, existence would be a cold and barren waste, a valley without a stream, a desert without an oasis, life without a charm. Truly, in the retirement of domestic life, the gilded halls of levity and mirth, at the festive board, in the holy sanctuary or temples dedicated to science, woman is ever found exerting her mild and restraining influence, controlling and modifying the sterner impetuosity and recklessness of man, by the presence of her gentle and subduing nature.

Gentlemen: it is with no small degree of satisfaction that I am spared the necessity of cautioning you against the indulgence in improper and pernicious habits; your associations have been such as to discountenance these, even if they had been previously contracted. Minds that are under the dominion of evil indulgences, are not attracted to institutions where there are so many, such potent, and restraining influences. You now go forth to engage in the duties of your profession, not only clothed in the armor of science, but also fortified by a high sense of moral duties, against the allurements of vice, and the insinuating wiles of mischievous customs.

Ladies:

In the unfoldings of human intelligence and the progressive development of the human mind, from the gloom of pagan darkness to the light of modern science, and the glory of Christianity, woman has been gradually and slowly merging from a state of abject vassalage, to an approximation towards an equality with man in the scale of existence. Still, her natural position is yet very far from being generally recognized and appreciated. She is too much of a doll, or a vassal, a pet or slave. Seldom is she regarded as an equal with man; nor will she be, until mind becomes unshackled of bigotry and intolerance, and freedom to think and to act is universally enjoyed. The duties that nature has assigned to woman, place her at the *head* of society. And unless these duties are understood, they cannot be discharged to the best interests of the race. Maternity and its concomitants, hygiene and the laws of life, are subjects of study, first in importance to every woman, but unfortunately last to be pursued as an educational training; and the consequences of this neglect are suffering untold,

and anguish indescribable to woman herself, as well as a defective physical organization and mental imbecility to her offspring. No wonder that the bills of infantile mortality swell to the extent of half the race—and that full one half of those surviving the tender age of infancy, are burdened with delicate constitutions, predisposed to disease, and bearing with them the elements of premature death.

A thorough change is needed, nay demanded, in the education of woman. She must know herself physiologically, and be made fully to understand the high mission she is designed to fill; otherwise she and her posterity must continue to suffer the penalties ever consequent upon violated laws.

Let bigots and scoffers sneer at the medical education of woman. They only trifle with their highest interests. Age after age has rolled away, bearing on the tide of time the bark of humanity, freighted down with wailing, suffering and premature death—resulting from maternal ignorance and misdirected solicitude.

While despotic fashion holds sway over the maternal mind, and ruinous custom relentlessly directs the physical training of infants, instead of common sense and hygienic intelligence, what more can we expect, than that such procedure will continue as it always has, to

“Thin their house

In early life, and lay in silent ranks

Successive with the dead, the infant race?”

While *woman* suffers so much, both physically and mentally, from the want of a proper knowledge of the laws governing her being and controlling the welfare of her offspring, she is found, at this moment, to be the greater opposer of the enlightenment of her sex, in regard to this most momentous subject. Does this opposition arise from an intelligent appreciation of the subject, or is it the result of a thoughtless devotion to antiquated usages?

Have such persons ever asked themselves the simple questions—why oppose the medical education of woman? Is *she* less worthy of a high degree of mental culture than *man*? Is it profitable to *her* that *he* alone should enjoy the substantial treasures of science, which are always to their possessor a source of pleasure and happiness in any condition of life; while *she* must be compelled to feed on the husks of empty folly and senseless *frivolity*, as the highest accomplishments of which she is capable? Is *she* fulfilling her high destiny when she consents that such influences shall stay the upreaching aspirations of her soul after wisdom, and crush out the yearnings of her immortal

nature? Is not the great book of Nature spread out before *her*, with every page teeming with the clearest evidences of God's ineffable wisdom and goodness, inviting her perusal; and is she not endowed with capacity to perceive, comprehend and enjoy its vast and gorgeous revealments? Why these revelations of the infinite mind, and why these endowments, and why this ever increasing desire for higher knowledge and purer enjoyments? Are these wonderfully felicitous combinations for no purpose? Why should not woman, as well as man, be allowed to engage in those pursuits that lead the soul through nature's highest revealments up to Nature's God? Then why this opposition to her engaging in those studies, than which no department of science is more elevating, purifying or practically useful, or more beautifully adapted to the quick perceptions, and active sympathies of her being?

No other branch of knowledge blends together so beautifully the ornamental and the useful, and none other is so admirably adapted to satisfy the natural longings of woman's mind for proper nourishment. At present the demands of society consign woman to the mental agonies of an *aimless life*; the natural cravings of her immortal soul are crushed beneath the despotic power of relentless Fashion; and hence the great science of life, with its complicated dependencies and beautiful harmonies, its moral, intellectual and physical relations, are almost entirely neglected by her, and, sorrowful to relate, woman's divinity, the God-like essence of her being, the immortal mind, is so far immolated upon the shrine of incorrigible folly, that more attention is given to the shape of the bonnet, the cut of the dress, or the color and quality of the shawl, than to the great and all important conditions of life. A world of misery and entailed torment on posterity is the result.

Ladies, I conjure you by the remembrance of the darkness that once enshrouded your intellects; by the light of science that now illuminates them; by the regard for the present and future welfare of your sex; by the destruction of the life of one half of the infant race; by the sacred laws of health; by your humanity; by your religion; by your desire to promote the happiness of the race and the glory of God; by every consideration dear to you as mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, to exert your influence to the utmost, to dispel the prejudice entertained by many of your sex, in regard to that subject, which alone can promise them the least immunity against present and future suffering, or a disenthralment of mind and body. Labor, I entreat you, to gain for it a more favorable consideration, and by your precept and example convince parents and guardians that

the schooling of their daughters or wards is not finished until they have acquired at least a *partial*, if not a *complete medical education*.

The moans of your suffering sisters, the infant's plaintive wail that startles your midnight repose, the silent eloquence appealing from the graves of your little ones, come up in tones of rebuke, and, in the name of Mercy, demand for this subject a more serious and thoughtful regard.

As we behold the young and happy bride surrounded by circles of gay friends, receiving their gratulations, her heart buoyant with the hope of a bright future, the thought spontaneously arises, bearing with it the unbidden sigh: "Alas! dear child! you little know the thorny path that lies before you, the sufferings and sorrow that await you; most of which you might yet avert, had you that knowledge which alone can qualify you for the high and responsible duties you are now assuming." How like the gay butterfly that sports in the sunshine of to-day, only to perish in the storm of to-morrow!

The importance of this subject is being recognized by many of the liberal-minded members of the medical profession. It was made a matter of discussion at a recent annual session of the Medical Association of the State of Pennsylvania, and several gentlemen spoke of it, in high terms of commendation, as a safe-guard to public health, and a stay to the murderous ravages of unlicensed quackery among the people.

As a profession, a means of doing good and affording woman an honorable and profitable employment, it is also entitled to high consideration.

While so many thousands of your sex are languishing in helpless penury, compelled to follow uncongenial and profitless occupations, constantly exposed to the allurements of vice and crime, barely able with the utmost exertion to supply the absolute *necessities* of life, any scheme that promises to enlarge the field of female usefulness, and afford a corresponding remuneration, should be hailed as a blessing, and receive the cordial co-operation and liberal support of all.

That the Medical profession offers such a field, and that woman is fully capable of discharging the various duties pertaining thereto, no longer admit of a doubt. The question as to woman's adaptation to the study and practice of medicine, remains no longer a debatable one. She, by her own efforts, has practically demonstrated to the world her entire ability and fitness for the profession, and thousands of your suffering sisters have already had cause to bless the enterprise that furnishes relief from the educated

and sympathizing of their own sex. A little more than five years ago, when I was honored with the appointment to deliver the valedictory address in this Hall, to the first female class of regular medical graduates in the world, I deeply sympathized with that little band of noble pioneers, as they extended the timid hand to receive the passport to a profession that clothed them with responsibilities, never before assumed by woman: and deeply sensible were they of the vast importance of their new position. Not boldly and presumptuously, but modestly and becomingly, did they receive the highest honors ever conferred on an equal number of their sex in this or any other country. That day, instead of being inflated by arrogance and exalted by pompous pride, they felt a deep humility arising out of a distrust of their capacity to meet the varied demands of the new position they were assuming; they trembled for the cause in which they were just to embark and take the lead. But their apprehensions were groundless—their forebodings useless. They were fully competent for any emergency; they have succeeded; their highest anticipations have been more than realized. They have fully demonstrated to the world, woman's capacity to acquire and practice successfully the healing art, and they have triumphantly vindicated Female Physicians against the soulless charges of indelicacy and incapacity, that heartless selfishness and school-made arrogance had heaped upon them in such unmerciful profusion.

Your pathway to fame and fortune has been made comparatively easy and pleasant, by those who have gone before you. But you must not imagine that it yet lies through green meadows and flowery plains. Life has its troubles, its disappointments and perplexities, and of these you must expect your full share. Your position in society will be a marked one. Envy and selfishness will conspire to defeat your high aims, and blast your bright anticipations; but amid all your trials and embarrassments be calm, be dignified, and never swerve from the right, and in the end, you will find every obstacle vanish before you, and success crown your efforts. Your services are now being everywhere demanded, and your scientific attainments and moral integrity will fully sustain you in any emergency and under any circumstance.

The influences that have surrounded you during your educational training have been such as to give additional weight and importance to your professional standing. Your collegiate advantages have been equal to those of your brethren, who are about to enter with you the arena of professional life; your instructions have been conducted

under the direction of the same teachers; you have enjoyed the same facilities, and to-day you have been the happy recipients of the same honors. Though the institution is arranged in two separate departments, yet such branches of science as strict propriety will admit of being pursued by a mixed class, have been studied in the same rooms, and at the same time by both. By this joint pursuit a friendly emulation has been created and maintained. Neither being willing that the other should excel, it has acted as a salutary stimulus to both. Thus is overcome and removed one of the strongest and most formidable objections to the medical education of woman, viz: That in consequence of the inferiority of medical schools instituted for females alone, their education must necessarily be deficient and imperfect. Whether this objection is valid or not, it was considered in instituting the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, and arrangements made to obviate it. The simple annunciation of this fact, will insure you a greater amount of public confidence than can be reasonably hoped for by the alumni of other schools founded upon a less liberal basis.

It is with a high degree of satisfaction that the Faculty bear testimony to the strict decorum and propriety that have marked the course of every member of the class, since she first entered the institution, up to the present moment. The same remark is equally applicable to the class of the other department. The demeanor that has marked the course of each, has been such as would dignify the character of the most elevated and refined of either sex.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Here terminates your pupilage in an institution the first of its kind in America.

The question will frequently be asked, what system of medicine do you practice? Is it Allopathy, Homœopathy, Eclecticism, Hydropathy, Chrono-Thermalism, or to which of these sects do you belong? Let your answer be in accordance with your education. Tell the inquirer that you practice scientifically; that science is universal and knows no ism, sect, or pathy. Tell him that you are the disciples of "Young Physic"—that this is the significant title of a free inquiry into any and every system that claims the dignity of such a distinction. Let the inquirer profess what creed he may, he will find you a representative of that creed, and perfectly at home in all others. Such has been the catholicity of your education.

Thus, from your enlarged resources, you are prepared to select such means for the cure of disease as your judgment

may dictate, or the particular case under treatment require; without regard to the name it may bear, or the peculiar dogma with which it may be identified. And no pretension short of this can entitle the medical practitioner to public confidence as a free minded, liberal Physician, nor insure to the patient, the fullest benefit capable of being afforded by the healing art.

In this liberality, and the beautifully progressive system of teaching adopted, consists what we regard as the superiority of our institution over all others. Though young in years, and humble in its beginning, its projectors are strong in the faith of its ultimate and triumphant success. Relying upon the intelligence of the people, they feel assured that its claims only require to be known to be appreciated and sustained. By a proper devotion to professional duties, and the success that will necessarily attend your labors, you can do much in your respective localities, to further the interests of your Alma Mater, and thereby advance the cause of science.

Your mission is an exalted one! It will be yours to shed the only ray of earthly hope over the dark despairing mind of the distracted mother, as she kneels in anguish of soul, and bitter grief, beside the cradle of her dying babe. In you will the young wife confide, as affording the only means of relief to the object of her dearest affections, as he lies prostrate upon the bed of suffering. And the young husband will wait, with the most impatient anxiety, your approach, as he holds in his arms, and clasps to his agonized heart, the dying object of his first and only love. And the aged father whose sterner grief can find no vent in tears, while he stands mute and motionless beside the bed where lies his only son, struggling in the embrace of death, will lay his hand upon his heart, and pray that speed may be given to your steps, in the forlorn hope that your skill may stay the hand of the destroyer.

The scene is changed! the low plaintive wail of the dying infant no longer rends the heart of the despairing mother. The young wife is happy in the recovery of her husband. The husband rejoices in the restoration of his young wife, whose head now reclines in love and gratitude upon his manly breast. And the aged father blesses God that his son is saved.

Why this change? The Physician has been there. The arm of science, strengthened by experience, has been stretched forth to succor and to save. Health, happiness and peace, now triumph, where disease, sorrow and anguish held their gloomy and fearful reign. Your mission ends

not here. When *pestilence* spreads his dark and fearful pall over the abodes of men; when terror, disease and death combine to intimidate the stoutest heart, and paralyze the strongest arm; when whole countries become depopulated, and once crowded cities rendered desolate; when naught is heard in the usually busy streets, save the subdued rattle of the muffled hearse, hurrying the fallen victims to their last resting place, and the workshops only send forth the sound of the coffin-maker's hammer; when the tenderest ties of relationship are dissolved; when wealth has lost its caste, and poverty becomes its twin sister in wretchedness and despair—the true physician will shrink not from duty, but faithfully maintain his post undismayed, amid the general wreck of human prosperity, and truly and fearlessly act his part, regardless of danger and unmindful of self. Such a one displays a heroism that challenges the admiration and secures the heartfelt gratitude of all. Such heroism is not that wild enthusiasm, that daring recklessness inspired by martial music, amid “the pomp and pageantry of glorious war.” It is that cool, quiet, thoughtful determination, that fixedness of purpose, that swerves not from the performance of sacred duties, though surrounded by the dead, and the shrieks and groans of the dying. It may be yours to mingle in scenes like this, and in acting well your part, you will be instrumental in performing the God-like work of rolling back the tide of affliction, and raising from the depths of sorrow, many a weary, sinking soul, and cause the grief-stricken heart to throb with emotions of living gratitude, for the many kindnesses and marks of sympathy received at your hands. By acting well your part, you will evince a heroism, and magnanimity more truly sublime, more nobly grand, than was ever displayed on the field of blood and carnage, by the most brilliant achievements of martial valor, and gain for yourselves the gratifying consciousness of having faithfully performed a noble duty. Such is the physician's mission, such may be yours. Go forth, then, and may the blessings of the great Physician above attend your efforts and prosper you in well doing.

Let your intercourse with your patients ever be distinguished by truthfulness and candor. Let it be among your first objects to establish a reputation, in consonance with these beautiful elements of the human character. Deception and prevarication, may for a time, secure the purposes for which they are used, but eventually the veil will fall and the duplicity of the design be exposed—greatly to the disadvantage of the deceiver.

Make no promises that you are not certain to see realized. In foretelling the result of a case, the wisest and most experienced are often sadly disappointed. It frequently occurs that the physician, in his anxiety to allay painful apprehensions, incautiously excites hopes only to be blasted. No one, however skillful or practiced, can predict with a certainty a favorable issue, where the case is sufficiently severe to create a well-grounded alarm. Be cautious, then, lest you inspire false hopes and incur the risk of having your judgment or veracity impugned. It is far better to be truthful, and frankly acknowledge your inability to foresee the future, and endeavor to give satisfaction by expressing an earnest *hope* for the best.

Now, in conclusion, allow me to suggest to you a duty you owe to the *poor*. Shun not the abodes of the indigent, visit the widow in her loneliness, and the orphans in their destitution. Remember that their poverty adds to their sufferings, and demands of you especial attention. The wealthy, in seasons of affliction, have a thousand comforts where the poor have none; around the former flock sympathizing friends, all anxious to contribute what they can towards the relief of the sufferer, while the latter is often denied the poor assistance that even cold charity bestows. Be attentive, kind and sympathizing to these, and you will receive the rich reward that ever flows from grateful hearts, While squalid poverty, neglect and want, add their horrors to the sufferings of disease, a benevolent act, a kind word, an encouraging remark, falls upon the sorrow stricken heart as refreshingly, as does the grateful shower upon the parched and thirsty earth. A look, a word, an act, costs but little, but that little is estimated beyond all price, when timely applied or fitly spoken.

Now as the relation of instructors and pupils that has hitherto existed between us, is this day dissolved, we bid you an affectionate farewell,—and welcome you to the ranks of the profession, as co-laborers for the relief of human suffering.

May the career of each and all of you be bright and prosperous, is the fervent prayer of your former instructors.—Farewell.