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ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

ADDRESS OF THE FACULTY,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
AND  
MIN. ROBERT VANDERBILT, President,  
JOHN WAGGONER, Vice President,  
ISAAC WHISON, Secretary,  
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JAMES BINDLEY,  
R. V. MORROW,  
I. E. JONES,  
HENRY MILLER,  
J. J. AVERY,  
CATALOGUE FOR 1846-'7,

AND

PROGRAMME OF THE ENSUING SESSIONS,

OF 1847-'48.

CINCINNATI:

1847.

DAILY TIMES OFFICE PRINT.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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L. E. JONES,  
HENRY MILLER,  
J. J. AVERY.

# ADDRESS.

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The present condition of medical science, and the various efforts for its improvement by scientific men, are matters of deep interest to all. The Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute occupy a position in reference to this subject, which they wish clearly to define, and hold relations to the public and to the medical profession, which render it necessary that they should not be entirely silent, or acquiesce tacitly in any misrepresentation of their position.

We hold that it is not only the right, but the duty of every citizen to investigate, and, if possible, to improve that department of knowledge which he attempts to reduce to practice by a regular course of instruction. We hold that he who attempts to impart instruction in any science or art, while he is conscious of its errors and imperfections, and yet makes no effort whatever to escape those errors, is to some extent chargeable with the evils which arise from this neglect. In this spirit we have looked on medical science, as a science very imperfect, yet in hopeful progress, and susceptible of being rendered accurate and satisfactory. In this light it has been regarded by the various eminent men who have contributed the materials of its present structure, and thus it must be regarded by all who are capable of advancing its usefulness and truth. But, unfortunately, there are many whose mental indolence and stubbornness of opinion, or pride of position, render them averse to any remarkable, sudden, or great advancement. Every great discovery—every change in the philosophy or practice of the profession, no matter how reasonable or how much needed, generally meets for a few

years the sturdy opposition of such minds. There are many who will not investigate—there are others who are interested against changes, and those who do receive any important improvement at first, often find themselves marked out as suspected persons, and hindered in their professional success; or, if they are not very cautious, completely excommunicated from the circles of the more conservative portion, as if they had been guilty, not of free, candid investigation, but of some dishonorable crime.

The writings and practice of a learned German Physician, Dr. Hahnemann, have been investigated by many of the medical profession, including some of its distinguished Professors in Europe, and they have conscientiously recognized their truth. But all who have thus embraced the Homœopathic practice, from a conviction of its superiority to the old system, have found themselves not only opposed, excommunicated and ridiculed, but even denounced as knavish impostors, notwithstanding their endeavors to submit the system to fair and public trial, and notwithstanding the undeniable skill, learning and high personal character of many of the followers of Hahnemann, who were converts from the old system.

We believe that this course of denunciation for difference of opinion, is wrong, if not criminal, and that they who endeavor to prevent the investigation and public testing of any improvement in science, should be regarded as conspirators against the welfare of society.

The Eclectic Medical Institute stands as the Collegiate representative of a numerous and increasing body of medical reformers in the United States, who have on innumerable occasions practically demonstrated the superiority of their system of medical practice. They claim to have effected a valuable scientific reform in medicine, and eagerly demand an opportunity of testing in some public institution, the value of their improvements in comparison with the old system of practice. A dispassionate investigation and a public trial are demanded as a right, upon the ground that the superiority of there formed

system has been demonstrating before the people for thirty years, and is well known wherever its representatives are found.

While laboring as we believe, and as a large number of the people are experimentally convinced, for the improvement of medicine, freely communicating our experience to others, we are met by the concerted opposition of various medical colleges and leaders of the medical profession, endeavoring to establish a rigid discipline, which shall cut off all professional or personal intercourse between the numerous body of new school practitioners, and the more numerous body who have been educated in the old system of practice. The action of these gentlemen is based upon the assumption that the use of mercury, the lancet and various drastic medicines is so unequivocally necessary, that no one can even recommend or countenance any material change from this unscientific method, without being guilty of that which ought to degrade him as a physician and as a man.

Were we disposed to imitate their arrogance and folly, we might with far greater justice denounce their professional bigotry, and their stubborn adherence to a system of practice so clumsy and inefficient at the best, and often so terribly pernicious. But believing the great body of the profession to be honest in their convictions and misled by the authority of their teachers we would rather deplore than denounce their infatuation. As to the combinations of medical leaders against innovation, we respond to their puerile and insolent regulations, prescribed to their followers by the simple suggestion, that we could never find it necessary to propose such regulations, unless we were endeavoring to force upon the public a system repugnant to reason and contradictory to experience. When the most learned of our class of physicians shall be compelled to admit like one of the most eminent old school physicians, that "*in a large proportion of the cases treated*" by physicians on our system "*the disease is cured by nature and not by them,*" and that in "*not a small proportion, the disease is cured*

*by nature in spite of them,*" and that "in a considerable proportion of diseases it would fare as well or better with patients," "if all remedies at least all active remedies especially drugs were abandoned,"—when we are placed in this humiliating position by the admissions of our friends, we too may find many arbitrary regulations necessary to uphold our system against the power of free investigation.

The more liberal portion of the profession on the other hand, perceive that medical doctrines are changing annually and that while the profession generally are abandoning the excessive use of mercury and the lancet, it is folly to denounce those who have advanced farther in the same career of improvement. To those who thus favor free investigation we tender the confident assurance that public opinion demands reform in medicine and that a liberal course alone can receive the public approbation.

The course of Eclectic Medical Reformers has been sanctioned by the public opinion. Where our system of practice has been introduced, its superiority has been made manifest, and many of our measures have in various places been adopted by old school graduates who have witnessed their value. We can refer also to many who have deemed it their duty to abandon the old system on account of its many signal defects and adopt the principles of our school. The strongest evidence of the value of our improvements lies in the fact that the public prefer practitioners of the new school when they have had an opportunity of comparing the old and new systems, and that the graduates of the Eclectic Medical Institute are unable to supply the demand for practitioners.

Those who are looking to the medical profession as their future pursuit, should recollect in determining their place of education, that if they submit their minds to the narrow and bigotted teaching of the opponents [to improvement, they imbibed doctrines which are behind the spirit of the age, and while they fail to learn some of the most important and successful measures in the practice of medicine and surgery, as

known among reformers, they become familiar only with an exclusive system, with which the people have become dissatisfied, and to escape from which they are ready to resort to any system of practice which can present evidence of reasonable success. The ranks of old school practitioners are crowded—the supply is increasing as rapidly as the demand is diminishing. In the new school, the demand for many years must greatly exceed the supply. We can point out now a great many attractive and profitable fields of professional enterprise to all who have obtained the requisite qualifications, in which the community would welcome a representative of the new school. Several hundred medical graduates are required to meet the present wants of the country, and long ere that demand can be supplied, it will have vastly increased. If the talented and independent young men of our country, who are looking to professional pursuits, embark with us in this noble enterprise of elevating and reforming medical science, a few years will witness an entire revolution in the medical profession of this country—a revolution not only in its modes of practice and its general success, but in its pervading spirit. Our watchword is progression, and however striking the superiority of the Eclectic system of practice over that of the old school, we urge those who adopt it not to be satisfied with its present stage, or to proscribe any change arising from experience, but to make additional observations and investigate everything within their reach. The important discoveries in physiology, materia medica, and the practice of medicine, which are imparted in this Institute, are calculated to inspire a feeling of interest and of confidence.—Its graduates are taught both by precept and example not to be contented with a tame routine of old notions, relying upon authority, but to seek, wherever practicable, for additional light.

The necessity of a reformed school of medicine is sufficiently obvious to all who have observed the present state of medical science. The great numbers who have lost confi-

dence in their old profession, and either abandoned it in disgust, or turned aside to Homœopathy, Hydropathy, or some other method of practice which they consider less empirical and dangerous, constitute sufficient evidence that a regeneration is needed. Indeed there are few candid physicians who will not readily admit the fact. The new school, therefore has the merit of attempting this reform in a decisive manner. The old school may be gradually reforming in the same direction, but with so little progress that it would probably require a century for them at their present rate of progression to attain the position which we have already attained. Our investigations have given us we believe a better knowledge of the properties and applications of the *materia medica* than is exhibited in the practice of the old system. We believe that no one acquainted with the resources of medicine as taught in the Eclectic Medical Institute would ever find it necessary to sanction the prevalent method of using mercury and of depleting the blood vessels by the lancet, in cases which an ample experience in Europe and America has proved can be better treated without than with such measures. We believe there is not a more groundless and pernicious species of empiricism in existence than the universal prescription of *mercury*, the great panacea of those who neglect the best resources of the healing art. Nor is anything better demonstrated by experience and by physiological chemistry than the fact that general bleeding is one of the least successful methods of treating inflammation.

The Eclectic Medical Institute represents the only scientific system of medical reform now before the world, which is not based upon theory and not marked by ultraism or exclusiveness. It teaches a system of medical science, matured in this country by its faculty, based upon observation and experiment, and legitimately entitled to be called the American System. This American or Reformed System possesses four distinguishing merits.

I. It is PRACTICAL—being founded upon experience and not upon pre-determined theories.



2. It is **ECCLECTIC** and not *exclusive*. It comprehends all and rejects nothing of medical science excepting that which experience has proved to be false or useless.

3. It is **SAFE** and **SUCCESSFUL**. It preserves the vital forces and aids nature instead of exhausting the *vis medicatrix* by the medical treatment. It substitutes an efficient treatment in the place of much that is empirical in the old system; and for these reasons it has received the public approbation and spread through the United States, notwithstanding a powerful and organized opposition.

4. It is **LIBERAL** and **PROGRESSIVE**, its cardinal principle being to seek medical improvement in every direction, and submit to no professional trammels.

Without public assistance, and in the face of concerted opposition, we have given our professional labors and our private means for the establishment of an **INDEPENDENT MEDICAL SCHOOL**, free from all bigotted influences, and consecrated to medical improvement, which we hope to render worthy of the cause, and beneficial to mankind.

In this enterprise we ask the co-operation of all patriotic citizens and of all liberal minds in the medical profession. Especially do we ask those who have not yet decided upon their course in the medical profession, to weigh well the comparative merits of the old superannuated system of practice and of the ever progressive American system—the system of Eclectic Reform for which the signs of the times indicate a certain triumph.

By order of the Faculty,

T. V. MORROW, Dean.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

In making a second annual announcement of the Eclectic Medical Institute, it is not deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees to refer again to the merits or abilities of the Faculty, which have been sufficiently illustrated in their success during the past sessions, and in the emphatic testimony as to the merits of the Institute and the talents of its Professors as medical teachers, which has been given by the intelligent young gentlemen who have attended their lectures.

We would congratulate the friends of medical reform on the success of the Institute. The erection of a commanding and appropriate edifice in a few weeks time and immediate delivery of the most practically valuable and original course of instruction which has been heard in any Medical College in the United States, have been accomplished under the most embarrassing circumstances by the Faculty, and constitute a sufficient evidence of an energy and ability which cannot fail of success.

The pecuniary affairs of the Institute are in a safe and prosperous condition. The apparatus and material of instruction with which it has been already liberally supplied will be hereafter increased on the largest possible scale by the private resources of the Faculty.

A portion of the Library (the whole of which is expected before the next session) will soon be in possession of the Faculty, and every thing which can be accomplished by their devoted zeal and energy, will be done, so as to render the Institute worthy in all respects of taking the highest rank among Medical Colleges.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Pres't. Board Trustees.

I. WILSON, Secretary.

## CATALOGUE

OF THE

## WINTER SESSION OF 1846-7.

NAMES OF STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
E. J. Avery,	Practitioner,	Ohio,
W. J. Alexander,	T. Deloach, <i>M. D.</i> ,	Ala.
Charles A. Brown,	P. W. Birmingham, <i>M. D.</i> ,	Tenn.
Joseph P. Ball,	Prof. T. V. Morrow,	Ohio.
C. G. Bowen,		Va.
James H. Backus,	Dr. John Hopkins,	Ohio.
A. Brown,	Practitioner,	"
George D. Berry,	G. Dunbar, <i>M. D.</i> ,	Kentucky.
Lucius Blakesley,	Practitioner,	"

NAMES OF STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Loring F. Beckwith,	Dr. G. B. Judd,	Ohio.
Charles C. Crandall,	Prof. B. L. Hill,	"
Thomas D. Cooke,	Dr. S. E. Thomas,	"
C. J. Childs,	Prof. T. V. Morrow,	Mo.
S. H. Chase,		Ohio.
J. H. Coleman,		"
G. W. Davis,	Dr. Davis,	New York.
William H. Davis,	"	"
A. Derrough,		Ohio.
L. C. Dolley,	J. H. Beach, M. D.,	New York.
P. C. Dolley,	"	"
Joshua E. Davis,		Miss.
James T. Ellsworth,	Dr. J. J. Avery,	Ohio.
Robert S. Findley,	J. M. Anderson, M. D.,	"
Samuel Fellers,	J. Davis, M. D.,	Ohio.
B. A. Gallup,	Practitioner,	Michigan.
J. J. Garwood,	Dr. N. F. Garwood,	New York.
C. G. Gilbert,	Prof. E. M. Moore,	Ohio.
Ezekiel B. Holmes,		Mo.
James C. Heberling,		Ohio.
A. T. Hubbell,	Dr. Badger,	Mo.
James B. Hickman,		Ohio.
Charles W. Higgins,	G. S. Hill, M. D.,	Indiana.
Elias Hubbard,	J. W. Smith, M. D.,	Kentucky.
David Humphreys,	W. Torrence, M. D.,	Ohio.
James H. Hughston,	Practitioner,	Indiana.
R. R. Hall,	"	Ohio.
George B. Judd,	S. S. Satchell, M. D.,	N. Carolina.
J. W. Justice,	Drs. Purdy & Mason,	Ohio.
Oliver C. Jones,	H. Applegate, M. D.,	Illinois.
Samuel K. Linn,	A. Bronson, M. D.,	Ohio.
Park M. Leonard,	Practitioner,	"
Gabriel Miesse,	J. Borton, M. D.,	"
David Mulloy,	J. S. Ormsby, M. D.,	Penn.
Andrew G. McQuaide,	"	"
W. W. McCormick,	Practitioner,	Ohio.
T. F. Morgan, M. D.,		"
James Murray,	J. R. McGinnis, M. D.,	Kentucky.
William S. McGinnis,	W. P. Watrous, M. D.,	"
Joseph G. Nelson,		Indiana.
James O'Byrne,	P. T. Oliver, M. D.,	Missouri.
Corydon R. Oliver,	B. B. Williams, M. D.,	N. Carolina.
Charles J. O'Hagan,	Dr. William P. Kincaid,	Ohio.
William T. Parker,	Prof. B. L. Hill,	"
Obadiah Prentiss,	Practitioner,	Missouri.
Allen M. Poor,	Dr. A. M. Poor,	"
John S. Poor,	E. M. Pinney, M. D.,	Ohio.
Holmes Sells,	"	"
Henry Smiser,	C. L. Webster, M. D.	Illinois.
Nelson Simons,	Practitioner,	Missouri.
Milton W. D. Shoot,		Indiana.
Jacob Snider,		

NAMES OF STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Charles G. Stillman,	A. Tegarden, M. D.,	Indiana.
Alpheus C. Stanton,	"	"
Jacob Smizer,		Ohio,
J. K. Skeen, M. D.,		"
Moses Smith,	L. W. Crittenden, M. D.,	Kentucky.
Seth R. Strong,	B. B. Williams, M. D.,	N. Carolina.
Robert Terrill,	P. T. Oliver, M. D.,	Missouri.
Alexander Thompson,	J. S. Ormsby, M. D.,	Penn.
William Thompson,		Ohio.
Robert B. Treat.	A. Tegarden, M. D.,	Indiana.
Joshua W. Terrell,		Missouri.
George Wallace,		Ohio.
Amos H. Willis,	Dr. Belknap,	"
Matson Wilber,	Prof. L. E. Jones,	"
Thornton Wasson,	Dr. Fisher,	"
Enos T. Weer,		"
W. W. Walters,	Practitioner,	Kentucky.
John White,		Ohio,
Isaac Windle,		"
B. B. Williams, M. D.,		N. Carolina.

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## SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1847.

STUDENT'S NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
W. J. Alexander,	T. Deloach, M. D.,	Alabama.
C. G. Bowen,		Virginia.
S. H. Chase,		Ohio.
George W. Davis,	Dr. Davis,	New York.
William H. Davis,	"	"
L. C. Dolley,	J. H. Beach, M. D.,	"
Paris C. Dolley,	"	"
J. E. Davis,		Mississippi.
George W. Dickey,		Ohio.
William S. Evans,	H. J. Hulce, M. D.,	Kentucky.
Joseph Gill,	Practitioner,	Illinois,
Chauncey G. Gilbert,	E. M. Moore, M. D.,	New York,
Benjamin S. Hardy,		N. Carolina.
James Walter Hervey,	Dr. J. C. Fall,	Indiana.
R. R. Hopkins,	Prof. Baldrige,	Ohio.
Ezekiel B. Holmes,		"
Lewis B. Hymer,	A. W. Allen, M. D.,	"
William H. Jones,		"
Edwin A. Lodge,		"
P. M. Leonard, M. D.,	A. Bronson, M. D.,	"
James C. Mellinger,	Dr. J. A. Taylor,	Indiana.
Stephen D. Messerve,	Dr. Barrows,	Ohio.
John H. Martin,	William Gibson, M. D.,	Penn.
W. F. McGinnis,	J. R. McGinnis, M. D.,	Kentucky.
Henry C. Nicholson,	Drs. Dunbar and Davis,	"

NAMES OF STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Joseph G. Nelson,	W. E. Watrous, M. D.,	"
James O'Byrne,		Indiana.
William T. Parker,	Dr. William P. Kincaid,	Ohio.
A. H. Platt,	Practitioner,	New York.
John W. Rogers,	F. H. Judd, M. D.,	Penn'a.
John B. Rathbun,	"	"
Alpheus C. Stanton,	A. Tegarden,	Indiana.
Charles C. Schell,	Practitioner,	Louisiana.
Holmes Sells,	E. M. Pinney, M. D.,	Ohio.
Seth R. Strong,	B. B. Williams, M. D.,	N. Carolina.
Moses Smith,	L. W. Crittenden, M. D.,	Kentucky.
Jacob Smiser,		Ohio.
Henry Smiser,		"
Robert Terrell,	P. T. Oliver, M. D.,	Missouri.
L. P. Taylor,	Prof. Jones,	Ohio.
George Wallace,		"
Amos H. Willis,	Dr. H. Belknap,	"
Enos H. Weer,		"
Isaac Windle,		"
Jacob S. Weinland,	Dr. A. Eckert,	"
Matson Wilber,	Prof. Jones,	"
	T. V. MORROW, M. D.,	Dean.

CINCINNATI, June, 1847.

Total number of Students—Winter Session, 81; Spring and Summer Session, 46—Total number of graduates, 31.

### GRADUATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WINTER SESSION—1846-7.

I. J. AVERY, (Subject of Thesis.)	Spinal Irritation.
JOSEPH P. BALL,	Neuralgia.
LUCIUS BLAKESLEY,	Bilious Remitting Fever.
CHARLES J. CHILDS,	Leucorrhœa.
B. A. GALLUP,	Inflammation.
GEORGE B. JUDD,	Masturbation.
OLIVER C. JONES,	Chemistry.
PARK M. LEONARD,	Inflammation.
GABRIEL MIESSE,	Heart and Lungs.
A. G. McQUAIDE,	Lues Venerea.
MILTON W. D. SHOOT,	Remitting Fever in Clay co. Mo.,
JACOB SNIDER,	Bloodletting.
ALEXANDER THOMPSON,	
ROBERT B. TREAT,	Erysipelas or Black Tongue Fever.
B. B. WILLIAMS,	Neurology.
CHARLES G. STILLMAN,	Dyspepsia.

## GRADUATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1847.

WILLIAM TELL PARKER,	Vicarious Functions.
WILLIAM H. DAVIS,	Dentition.
AMOS H. WILLIS,	Chronic Disease.
MOSES SMITH,	Bleaching.
PARIS CLARK DOLLEY,	Some of the Relations of Electricity.
GEORGE W. DAVIS,	Dyspepsia.
SILAS H. CHASE,	On the Qualifications of Physicians.
CHARLES G. BOWEN,	The Stomach.
HOLMES SELLS,	Utero Gestation. [charge.
HENRY C. NICHOLSON,	Periodicity of the Catamenial dis-
LESTER CLINTON DOLLEY,	Humanæ Diversitates.
ALPHEUS C. STANTON,	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
CHAUNCEY G. GILBERT,	The Teeth.
SETH R. STRONG,	Cathartics.
JOHN H. MARTIN,	Bilious Cholic.

June, 1847.

T. V. MORROW, M. D.  
Dean of the Faculty.

## ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE. OF CINCINNATI.

THE Fall and Winter Course of Lectures in this Institution commences on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately followed by the Spring and Summer Course, which also continues four months. A gratuitous preliminary course will commence on the 1st Monday in October and continue one month.

### FACULTY.

B. L. HILL, M. D., Anatomy and Operative Surgery.	\$10.00.
L. E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Botany.	10.00.
JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.	10.00.
W. BEACH, M. D., Surgery and Clinical Medicine.	10.00.
A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.	10.00.
J. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.	10.00.
T. V. MORROW, M. D., Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine.	10.00.
Matriculation Ticket, \$3. For use of Library, \$2. Graduation Fee \$10.	
Demonstrator's Fee \$3.	

Any student, by the payment of \$100, on or before the first Monday in November next, will be entitled to the privilege of attending as many courses as are necessary for the completion of his studies, (graduation and matriculation fees not included,) \$50 paid by the 1st of October next, will secure the tickets for a single session. In either of the cases of payment of Fees in advance, the student will have the right to transfer his claim to another, should circumstances prevent his attendance. The commodious College Edifice of the Institute, at the corner of Court and Plum streets, is completed in all its parts, and is admirably adapted to the accommodation of a large class, which it is confidently anticipated will be in attendance at the ensuing session.

This Institution has received a liberal charter from the Legislature of Ohio, and is under the control of an able and efficient Board of Trustees.

It may be regarded as a continuation, on a larger scale, of the enterprise commenced in the Reformed Medical College of Ohio at Worthington. The course of instruction in each of the departments will be full and complete, embracing every thing of much value known and taught in the old Medical colleges, as well as in the Reformed and Botanical schools of Medicine. There will be six or seven lectures daily, with as many examinations; interesting cases of disease will frequently be exhibited to the class, and students will be exercised in clinical examination and prescription.

The theory and practice of Homœopathy and also of Hydropathy will be discussed by the Professors of the Theory and Practice and of the Institutes.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attained the age of 21 years; and in addition to the preliminary study, attended two courses of lectures on each of the departments of the science in this or some legally incorporated Medical School, the last of which shall be in this, and shall be competent to sustain a thorough examination before the Faculty. Four years' reputable practice and an attendance on one full course of this Institute, also entitles the student to become a candidate for graduation.

One student from each judicial district in the State of Ohio, will be educated gratuitously. It is the duty of the President Judge of the district to designate some poor but meritorious young gentleman, for this situation, who will be admitted free, and charged only for the ticket of matriculation, which is three dollars.

Students are recommended to furnish themselves with one or more of the following text books: Wistar and Horner or Wilson on anatomy; Oliver, Edwards or Dunglison on Physiology; Beach and Eberle on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Turner on Chemistry; Meigs on Midwifery; Beach, Eberle, and United States' Dispensatory, etc. on *Materia Medica*; and Cooper and Gibson on Surgery, as well as other standard works.

Good board may be had for two dollars, or two dollars and fifty cents per week.

Students arriving in the city, will please call at the residence of the undersigned, first door west of the Methodist Chapel on Ninth street. Those desiring further information, will please direct a letter, post paid, to

T. V. MORROW, M. D.  
Dean of the Faculty.

☞ The Western Medical Reformer is published monthly in the City of Cincinnati, at One Dollar per annum—each number containing 24 pages—by B. L. Hill & Co. This periodical is devoted to the interests of the Eclectic Reformed Medical Practice, as pursued by scientific Medical Reformers of the United States.

☞ PROFESSOR BUCHANAN is engaged in the preparation of a work, in one or more volumes, for the illustration of his physiological discoveries, and their application to medical science. The portion relating to the brain, will probably be completed before the next session, and the other portions as early as practicable.