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U. S. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—EXTRA.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

TO THE

GRADUATING CLASS

OF

*Hahnemann Medical College,*

OF CHICAGO,

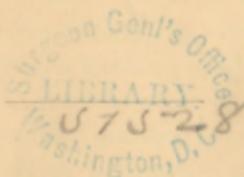
MARCH 20, 1873.

By TEMPLE S. HOYNE, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WITH

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, THE REPORT OF THE DEAN,  
AND CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.



CHICAGO:

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1873.



## VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen and Ladies of the Graduating Class :*

It is an established custom of presenting you, on occasions like the present, a parting address ; and the very pleasant relations which have existed between your instructors and yourselves, renders the performance of this duty, which has been delegated to me, a pleasure rather than a task.

You have just received from the hands of the worthy President of the College, the hard-earned reward, to which your constant, unremitting and assiduous labor justly entitles you ;—a reward which bestows upon you the title of Doctors of Medicine ; it endows you with all the rights, power and privileges pertaining to the degree, as well as imposes upon you the duties and responsibilities of our noble profession. You no longer retain the title of students, but are physicians, equal in rank and possessing the same rights and privileges as your former professors.

We have imparted to you all that can be taught in the lecture room ; we have shown you all the principal operations in surgery ; we have brought before you interesting clinical cases, and even obstetrical cases have not been wanting, to add to your instruction ; and in fact, your studies, as far as we are concerned, are finished. But are your studies actually finished ? Are you to cease all study from this time ? Have you learned all that is known concerning medicine ? Are books now to be thrown aside as useless ? By no means, ladies and gentlemen ; your studies have really just begun, for new discoveries are being made constantly, old theories are thrown aside as new truths are developed ; every

branch of medical science is constantly being extended, and he who ceases his studies in these days of patient and earnest research, he who fails to keep himself fully informed of the progress of medical science, quickly becomes a monument of the past. In truth, a life-time can be devoted to the study of either of the branches taught in the college curriculum, and the investigator would not discover all that is to be learned.

The medical profession occupies a much higher rank in England and other European countries than in the United States. The reason of this is that the term of study has been longer and much more complete. In England, the medical course embraces a period of four years; in Germany, from four to five years. In Sweden, three courses of lectures are requisite, when the student, if he passes a satisfactory examination, is licensed to pursue his profession; but before he receives the degree of M. D., he must practice in a hospital one year, and spend one year abroad in study. In France, the medical student must attend four courses of lectures, and practice two years in a hospital before he receives his diploma. Foreign medical institutions do not, as many of our American colleges do, go upon the principle that a "short horse is soon curried." The diplomas of our institutions are not generally recognized abroad for the reason that the instruction is not as thorough; you may well feel proud, therefore, of the diploma which the trustees of Hahnemann Medical College have just bestowed upon you, through their President, and which you now hold in your hands, for it is recognized in England, Germany, Australia and Canada.

It has been the constant aim of your *alma mater*, for the past five or six years, in common with the best institutions of this country, to advance the standard of medical education. From year to year the college curriculum has constantly been extended; the best men selected for the different chairs, by the trustees; the separate branches more thoroughly taught and better illustrated; the examinations more and more rigid. The past year, as you will bear witness, the session was lengthened to twenty-four weeks, instead of nineteen, as heretofore; the clinics were more numer-

ous and of better quality; the course more thorough and comprehensive; the different chairs were better filled than ever before; and the examinations strict enough to satisfy the most exacting.

The suggestions made by the committee on medical education, in their report to the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its meeting in this city, have been complied with, viz: the college has a suitable building, with laboratory, museum, and ample material for illustrating the different branches; the course of study is graded; the chairs are filled with able men; and the college has a corps of volunteer lecturers.

In addition to these suggestions, in order to afford the medical student all the advantages of a foreign medical education, the trustees and faculty have organized and maintained, for the past two years, a fully equipped hospital, containing upwards of forty beds. It is contemplated enlarging the hospital the present year, increasing the capacity to eighty beds; thus furnishing to the student better facilities for studying the different phases of disease.

In order to raise the standard of medical education still higher, all medical students should receive a liberal education before commencing the study of medicine. This has not as yet been enforced, except in a single instance, but the time will soon come when its enforcement will become a necessity in all first-class colleges. It is our intention to continue to advance, until Hahnemann Medical College shall stand second to no other institution in this country, and our diplomas shall be eagerly sought for by all earnest and thorough students throughout the United States. This much for ourselves.

In bidding you farewell, this evening, your *alma mater* wishes each and every one of you success. How shall you obtain it?

"Tis not in mortals to command success,  
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it."

Success in medicine, as well as in other walks of life, depends almost entirely upon the individual, and upon the observance of certain qualities, which, if not heeded, render its attainment almost, if not quite, impossible.

John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, received but little education until he was twenty years of age. Up to this time, it had been a difficult task to teach him to read and write. Linnæus, the founder of modern botany, was the son of a clergyman, and originally intended for the church, but he so neglected his theological studies that he was taken from school, and apprenticed to a shoemaker. Moliere could scarcely read and write when he was fourteen, at which time he worked with his father, who was an upholsterer; but on going to the theatre one evening, his passion for literature was so excited, that he compelled his father to send him to college. Sir William Herschel, after working fourteen to sixteen hours a day in giving music lessons, devoted his nights to mathematical studies. Hogarth acquired his knowledge of drawing while working as an apprentice to an engraving silver-smith. These men *deserved* and attained success.

To insure success, one must have method in everything. It is well for the physician to divide the day into four or five parts, devoting, as time will permit, two or more hours in the morning for study. Bulwer, the novelist, wrote nearly seventy novels during his life, and he never wrote over three hours a day; but during those hours, he gave his entire attention to his subject, allowing nothing to distract his mind from his task. Too much or too long continued study deranges the functional activity of the brain, as over-eating, in time, impairs the digestive powers of the stomach.

Having allotted the first portion of the day to study, then should follow the morning office hour, which should be strictly kept. It is seldom that a physician is obliged to be absent during his office hours, if his business is arranged methodically. There is a great advantage in it in this respect also, that your patients, finding you regular and prompt, will soon fall into the same habit, and not expect to find you in at any time except during the regular hours.

After the office hour comes the time for visiting patients. By always arranging your route before starting out, much unnecessary travel will be avoided, and the same ground will have to be gone over but once. When possible, inform your patient at what

hour he may expect you, so as to save him much fretting and worrying, and yourself perhaps a half hour's waiting in the parlor. Visit your patients as often as the severity of the case demands, remembering at the same time, that too frequent visits often hinder instead of promoting a cure, as one is apt to change a medicine that is really doing good, for some trivial reason. Study each case carefully, for no two patients with the same disease, present exactly the same symptoms, or are affected precisely alike, and may require entirely different treatment.

Hence it is, (and this the public should, and usually do know,) that the physician who has had charge of a family for some time, will succeed better than a new comer; for he has learned the temperament, habits and idiosyncrasies of every member of the family, and from actual experience, knows what remedies are best suited to each individual case.

When you make an appointment with a brother physician, be sure to meet him promptly at the time stated; otherwise you rob him as much as though you stole his purse from his pocket, and furthermore, you are apt to lose your reputation as a good business man. Having completed your visits, you can conclude the day with an evening office hour.

By adopting and strictly adhering to some such course as is here marked out, you will have every day some leisure moments, and find time, which the unmethodical physician never does, for social pleasures, medical meetings, or the writing up of interesting cases which you may meet with in your practice.

Collect your bills regularly. Physicians are usually bad collectors, and that is perhaps one reason why they book so many bad debts. The butcher, baker or grocer has but little trouble in collecting his bill monthly from the same persons who will neglect or refuse to pay yours. It is true that at the end of the month or quarter you will find perhaps but little that is collectible, but collect all you can; the machinery needs oil or it must stop. It is said that physicians' bills are the hardest ones to pay, but from this winter's experience, I think the plumber's will have to be substituted for the physician's. Your experience will probably

tally with that of others, that this is not one of the money making professions. If you have entered it for the purpose of making a fortune, I certainly advise you to give it up at once. It may be you will work hard and unceasingly, night and day, in fair and foul weather, earn a good deal of money perhaps, collect but little, and probably die poor—but with the supreme satisfaction of having done your whole duty.

You must be diligent, patient, earnest, honest, and thoughtful; without these qualifications success will elude your grasp. By diligence you will accumulate much that is valuable both to yourselves and patients. Earnestness is the great secret, and many contend, the *only* secret of success. No man can attain a high degree of success in any pursuit, unless his whole heart is in it. The earnest physician does not lounge about in the sick room, complaining of over-work and fatigue, devoting more time to his own ailments than to those of his patient; but he loves his profession, or he has decidedly mistaken his calling. The earnest physician is regardless of self; “in the midst of raging pestilence or fearful destitution; in the noon-tide heat, or amid the chills of evening, by night and by day, at all times, and in every season, his post is with the sick and afflicted.” “Above all things, be consistent and honest, and thus maintain your own self-respect, secure the confidence and esteem of the community in which you live, and command the admiration of even your professional opponents.”

No one long places confidence in the physician who is not diligent in his pursuit of knowledge, thoughtful, earnest in his efforts to relieve pain and suffering, and honest and truthful in all his dealings with his fellow men. When your patient interrogates you about his condition, reply honestly to his questions, showing him the brightest side, and give him all the hope you truthfully can. I would not, however, have you be as abrupt and rude as the physician was, who, on entering the sick room, and ascertaining that the patient had hydrocephalus, said “madam, that child will die in twelve hours; send to my office to-morrow morning, and I will give you his death certificate.” Sometimes the child

does not die, and in either event, you lose the respect and confidence of the family and friends, and ultimately of the entire community in which you reside.

The confidence of your patient is absolutely necessary, and can be retained only in the manner I have cited, and not, as many imagine, by the relation of the most wonderful and astounding cures, and the liberal use of advertising circulars, in which one promises the cure of all diseases, and, in fact, almost asserts the power of omnipotence. With such bait, quacks catch fools.

The secrets, which come to your knowledge in the sick room, are not to be related, not even to friends or relatives. They partake of the confessional, and should be as rigidly and as sacredly kept. Your position is such that you necessarily become the confidant and confessor of your patients. To you is told all their fears, troubles, griefs, and sometimes even their wickedness, shame and crime—infirmities that are carefully concealed from all eyes but your own. You cannot betray such secrets without incurring the censure and detestation of all rightly-minded persons. It is always allowable to speak of cases; never of names.

Treat the poor and afflicted kindly.

‘Tis a little thing  
 To give a cup of water; yet its draught  
 Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,  
 May give a shock of pleasure to the frame  
 More exquisite than when nectarean juice  
 Renews the life of joy in happiest hours.  
 Tis a little thing to speak a phrase  
 Of common comfort, which by daily use  
 Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear  
 Of him who thought to die unmourn'd, 'twill fall  
 Like choicest music; fill the glazing eye  
 With gentle tears; relax the knotted hand  
 To know the bonds of fellowship again;  
 And shed on the departing soul a sense  
 More precious than the benison of friends  
 About the honored death bed of the rich,  
 To him who else were lonely, that another  
 Of the great family is near, and feels.'

No other profession is so essentially benevolent and disinterested as our own; no class of men are so severely taxed; the calls upon our time and purse are daily, and often greater than we can afford. Charity, which is always a virtue, becomes, in the physician, an obligation and a duty. The true physician hears no voice

but that of duty, and by far too frequently knows no reward, but the consciousness of having performed his work well.

“Avoid prejudice on the one hand, and scepticism on the other”—the first is apt to make one a bigot, the latter, a medical infidel. “While unbounded credulity is the attribute of weak minds, which seldom think or reason at all, unlimited scepticism belongs only to those who make their own knowledge and observation the exclusive standard of probability.”

You should be calm and composed at all times, and under all circumstances, for should you lose your presence of mind at the time of a sudden emergency, you would not only forfeit the confidence of your patient, who perhaps watches your every movement, but might also endanger his life.

Be gentlemen always. (The ladies are of course excepted.) A gentleman is civil, polite and kind to every one; he is never uncivil, boorish or clownish. He respects the feelings of the most sensitive, and never wilfully offends or injures anyone, whether clad in purple and fine linen or in the filthiest rags. Remember that he never speaks disrespectfully of his brother physician, even if he deserves it; if he can say nothing good of him, he is silent.

You should at once, on reaching your future dwelling place, join the county or local medical society. Make it a point to attend every meeting; you will always learn something new, and often obtain a hint or suggestion that will be of incalculable benefit to you. Subscribe for as many of the best medical journals as your purse will admit of, and as you receive them, from month to month, do not throw them into a corner, but *read* them carefully.

As all you have learned of medicine was freely given by the profession for your benefit, do you likewise communicate for their instruction, any new discovery, or interesting case that may fall to your lot. No one has a right to conceal from his *confreres* anything which would be of benefit to them.

You go forth from these walls not only as physicians, but as homœopathic physicians. It is needless to say, do not be ashamed of the title. “Every profession, every calling, honorably exer-

eised is honorable, and there is nothing so vain as the vanity, nothing so pitiful as the pride which would conceal any external indication of a position we have no right to be ashamed of occupying." The time was when the homœopathic physician was scorned and laughed at, not only by physicians of the regular or allopathic school, but by the public generally, and even the educated part of it. The reason of this most violent and bitter opposition was not so much the homœopathic law, *similia*, but was based on the infinitesimal dose. Our opponents forgot, that the quantity of miasm floating in the air, sufficient to induce fevers or contagious diseases, could neither be weighed nor measured. And yet the medicine contained in what was called the infinitesimal dose could be detected by a proper chemical analysis. Homœopathy seemed opposed to common sense, and old habits were hard to break up:—the people had been accustomed to medicine by the quart or peck, and thought nothing less would answer.

Many opposed it, although they thought there might be truth in it, for fear they should be ridiculed. Wm. C. Bryant said, "one of the worst of all humbugs, one of the most deplorable of all delusions is that which leads men to shut their eyes to truth, lest they should be laughed at for acknowledging it. He who is fooled by his own fear of ridicule, is both fool and coward." Others opposed it, and these were of course physicians, simply because it was contrary to their experience; and it is well-known that

"Doctors are like kings,  
They brook no contradiction."

The king of Siam refused to believe the Dutch ambassador, "that, in his country, water was sometimes congealed into a solid mass; for it was utterly contrary to his experience." But those days have long since passed away never to return;—the former scoffers have, many of them, joined our ranks, and, marching under our banner, are now as loud in their praises of Homœopathy, as they were formerly noisy in their denunciations of it. Every year brings many of them to our colleges, where they evince a strong determination to learn the truth. Those who are still opposed to us, are not quite as bitter, and indeed are often friendly and gentlemanly; and, thanks to our teaching and influ-

ence, they no longer consider it necessary to administer medicine by the quart, but, in fact, often approach the infinitesimal dose.

The law *Similia Similibus Curanter*, discovered by Hahnemann, or rather its universal applicability, (for Hippocrates, Paracelsus, Stahl, Haller, and others, spoke of its importance, and performed cures in accordance with it,) has stood the test of time and experiment, and as well might one deny the existence of a supreme being, as to assert its falsity. "Truth is mighty, and will prevail."

You are fortunate in going forth at this period then, when you will find few, who, even if they do not believe in the science you have adopted, will point the finger of scorn and ridicule at you. But the world is not yet converted; the battle is not yet over; you must buckle on your armor, and make new converts; you must extend the blessings of the only true system of therapeutics, until the opposing forces are completely routed. The time is approaching, and rapidly approaching, when the Homœopathic will be the predominant school. In certain localities, whenever we gain one member, the regular school loses one. In no place are we losing ground; so that we are justified in predicting a time when our school shall be the most numerous. You are expected to make use of every honorable means of spreading the glorious truths of the profession you have adopted: thus benefiting the community at large, and indirectly yourselves.

We shall not assemble together again, for our pleasant relations as professor and student are ended. We see many of you this evening for the last time; and henceforth we shall probably be widely separated; but we shall not forget you; we shall remember with pride your diligence and interest in your studies, and hope that you will still continue to pursue them. And rest assured we shall fervently hope for, and sincerely rejoice to learn of your *success*.

And now

"Farewell! a word that must be and hath been—  
A sound which makes us linger; yet—farewell."

## ANNUAL REPORT.

BY R. LUDLAM, M. D., DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

*Mr. President:*

In presenting my Report for the Thirteenth Collegiate year of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, I have the honor to state that its affairs are in a most prosperous condition.

The consolidation of the several courses hitherto given during the year, into a single term of six months duration, has been of incalculable advantage to the class. Being in accord with the demands of the age, and the improvements in the Art and Science of Medicine, it has secured a more thorough and comprehensive study of all the branches. The pupils have not spent their time in perpetually rehearsing the elements of a medical education, but have had a larger range, and a wider scope of study and research, than was possible for them under the old *regime*. This has permitted both teachers and pupils to do themselves justice, and to reflect a larger measure of credit on the College. The experiment of lengthening the term has been eminently successful.

The clinical advantages afforded have been of a superior order. Practical surgery, medicine and gynæcology have been illustrated as thoroughly as possible. Not only have our students been regular in their attendance on the clinics of the Hahnemann Hospital and the College Dispensary, but the lecture-hours were so arranged as to permit them to visit those of the Mercy and the County Hospitals. This has secured them the advantage of a liberal education, and of a practical familiarity with the different methods of treatment, so as to result in an intelligent confidence in the system of cure which they have voluntarily chosen.

The class numbered ninety-one students, who were attracted hither from every portion of this, and also from foreign countries, by the excellent reputation of the school. Of this class, thirty-nine members have complied with the College requirements, and have passed a final and very thorough examination in all the branches taught in our curriculum. These persons are known to the Dean and his Colleagues, as industrious, earnest, competent and promising, and are heartily recommended as fit subjects for the Degree, which it is your privilege to bestow.

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## REMARKS PREVIOUS TO CONFERRING THE DEGREES.

BY A. E. SMALL, M. D., PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

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Before conferring upon you the degree to which you have been elected, suffer me to address you briefly upon the nature of the responsibilities you are about to assume. Your teachers, after a final and plenary examination, have certified to your attainments in medical science, and though it may have cost you many months, and even years, of study and toil to gain the distinction of to-day, your studies are not ended, your education as physicians is not finished. Hard as you have found the thorough study of our science, it is easy and light in comparison with that which is immediately connected with the practice of our art. This is a truth for which you ought to be now prepared, before you are called upon to learn it from that hardest of schoolmasters—experience. None of you need be deceived with vain anticipations of a life of ease and comfort in our profession. What motives may have

stimulated you to study, early and late, to gain admission into the ranks, are known to yourselves. It is for you to institute a rigid self-examination, to ascertain if the overpowering motive is such as to stimulate you to adequately pursue the high calling you have chosen. The moment you cut loose from your *alma mater*, you assume responsibilities that oblige you to resign the command of your entire time; not an hour of it is your own to use as you please. *Semper paratus* is the motto of the good physician; he is ever at his post; the cry of suffering is hardly given before he is ready to respond; night and day are all one to him; the cold of winter and heat of summer make no difference; the howling tempest is not allowed to interfere with his promptness; and whether at the festive board, or in bed, or in the house of prayer, he is at the command of the sick; he can fix no time for self-gratification and ease; no eight-hour law can measure his obligation to his employers; sleepless nights and days of fasting, must necessarily be his lot.

Admitting that you are willing to encounter all this, and even more, let me ask you again to examine yourselves, and see what overpowering motives actuate you. Some shrink from the profession at the outset; some fall by the way long before their life-task is accomplished. Would that such should not be the history written of any of you. I, therefore, ask you to be satisfied, that you have the principle that will give you strength for your labors, before you enter upon them. And what is that principle? Is it the desire of wealth or fame? If so, you should at once be reminded of the delusiveness of such desire. Is it an innate love of the calling? There is an enthusiastic interest in scientific pursuits that will make its possessors bear the hardest privations, and perform the most unpleasant offices. The poetic furor will clothe the garret walls with beauty, and sweeten the scanty crust of poverty. The enthusiasm of the scholar will deaden him to the sense of want, and the weariness of unending labor. Ardent explorers of nature have gone to seek death, among the poisonous effluvia of tropic marshes or left their bones embalmed in the arctic ice. And in like manner, the professional ardor of the physician will make his toil more easy, and his burden light. A measure of this spirit is indispensable to success, but it will not

suffice alone. All this may be associated with a moral constitution, which will render the individual an unworthy member of our fraternity and a curse to the community. Such a one may be callous and hard-hearted; he may be a mere butcher and vivisector; he may be an extortioner and speculator upon the miseries of his fellow-men; he lacks that which is the marrow of the good physician. Do you inquire what that is? I answer, it is the simple, sincere, resolute and immovable determination to be the instrument under Providence, of relieving the sufferings of humanity, and healing the sick. Like all great truths, it is simple and easily comprehended. Have you this resolution? Consider to what it calls you; you are to love your neighbor as yourself—and in this light you are to regard every member of the human race; you are to regard your own interests subordinate to those of your fellow-beings; you must believe that your calling binds you, not simply to care for yourselves, but to help others—to be the equal and kindly brother or sister of all.

And finally, ladies and gentlemen, let it be understood that the honor conferred upon you this day, implies a pledge on your part that you will strictly respect the *etiquette* and morals of the profession, for by so doing, you will command the respect of the community, as well as the confidence of your medical brethren and co-laborers in the cause. As men and women, you are morally bound to incorporate the principles and precepts of Christianity in your daily lives. Your commission to heal the sick comes from the Savior of Mankind, and is engrafted in the grand scheme of human redemption. Therefore, let your lives be spent in honoring the great Redeemer, by doing good to his people, and then the noble consciousness of right will be yours. The dying words of the honored Boerhaave were: "He that loves God ought to consider nothing desirable but what is pleasing to supreme goodness." Be this your course and your final joy; along your pathway, let virtue train her fairest flowers; in your lives, let religion gather largely of her choicest fruits; and when your career is ended, may you pass from time to eternity cheered by the complacent utterance of your Divine Master, "Well done, good and faithful."

# MATRICULANTS

FOR THE SESSION OF 1872-1873.

| NAME.                       | RESIDENCE.     | PRECEPTOR.          |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| *BAILEY, MRS. A. E.....     | Illinois ..... | Prof. Small.        |
| BARNES, A. Z.....           | Indiana.....   | Faculty.            |
| BASCOM, H. M.....           | Illinois ..... | Prof. Ludlam.       |
| BLACKMAN, O. B.....         | Illinois.....  | Dr. S. Field.       |
| BOLLEN, GEO.....            | Australia..... | Prof. Ludlam.       |
| BOULTER, MRS. S. E.....     | Indiana.....   | Faculty.            |
| BOWERS, O. B.....           | Iowa .....     | Dr. F. Woodruff.    |
| BOWMAN, J. R.....           | Michigan ...   | Dr. E. B. Graham.   |
| BREED, G. H.....            | Illinois ..... | Dr. S. R. Breed.    |
| BROOKS, ROBT.....           | Penn.....      | Dr. D. S. Pratt.    |
| BROWN, C. W.....            | New York..     | Dr. N. R. Seeley.   |
| °CARMAN, GEO. P.....        | Illinois ..... | Dr. F. N. Elliott.  |
| °CHAPMAN, MISS EVA.....     | Michigan ...   | Faculty.            |
| CLARK, W. E.....            | Michigan ...   | Dr. E. B. Graham.   |
| COGSWELL, MRS. C. H.....    | Iowa.....      | Dr. C. H. Cogswell. |
| COGSWELL, G. E.....         | Iowa.....      | Dr. C. H. Cogswell. |
| CREPIN, E. A., M. D.....    | Illinois.....  | Practitioner.       |
| *CROSBY, A. W.....          | Michigan ...   | Dr. N. A. Gray.     |
| CURRIER, L. M.....          | Illinois ..... | Dr. J. H. Beaumont. |
| CURTIS, CHAS. C.....        | Maine .....    | Dr. J. H. Dix.      |
| DELAMATER, N. B., A. M..... | Illinois ..... | Dr. W. H. Buck.     |
| DENKE, W.....               | Illinois ..... | Faculty.            |
| DESNOYERS, D.....           | Illinois ..... | Faculty.            |
| DIETRICH, F. A., M. D.....  | Illinois ..... | Practitioner.       |
| *DUNCAN, FRANK.....         | Illinois ..... | Dr. T. C. Duncan.   |
| DUNCANSON, E. E., M. D..... | Illinois ..... | Practitioner.       |
| FIELD, GEO. W.....          | Illinois.....  | Dr. L. M. Carter.   |

| NAME.                    | RESIDENCE.   | PRECEPTOR.                |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ° FRAVELL, Miss LYDIA J. | Iowa         | Faculty.                  |
| FULTON, FRANK,           | Illinois,    | Drs. Small & Burt.        |
| GASSER, J. J.            | Illinois,    | Faculty.                  |
| GATCHELL, C. B.          | Wisconsin,   | Dr. H. P. Gatchell.       |
| GILBERT, T. W.           | Ontario      | Dr. L. Luton.             |
| GILLESPIE, THOS.         | Wisconsin    | Dr. H. P. Gatchell.       |
| GINLEY, J. H., M. D.     | Michigan     | Practitioner.             |
| GORHAM, G. E.            | Pe'nnylv'nia | Dr. J. L. Corbin.         |
| GRAVEL, Miss G. H.       | Ontario      | Faculty,                  |
| HAWLEY, Miss A. M.       | Pe'nnylv'nia | Dr. T. P. Wilson.         |
| HOME, F. B.              | Iowa         | Dr. Hollingsworth.        |
| HUTCHINSON, Mrs. E. L.   | Michigan     | Drs. Whitfield & Prindle. |
| JOHNSON, S. A.           | Michigan     | Dr. C. W. Prindle.        |
| KANOUSE, A. W.           | Wisconsin    | Dr. E. D. Kanouse.        |
| KRIDLER, SAM. R.         | Illinois     | Prof. Mitchell.           |
| LUTON, R. M.             | Michigan     | Prof. Hoyne.              |
| LUTON, A. E.             | Ontario      | Dr. L. Luton.             |
| MACDONALD, A. P.         | Kansas       | Dr. I. H. Light.          |
| MAGEE, Miss HATTIE E.    | Illinois     | Faculty.                  |
| MANNING, E.              | Illinois     | Dr. N. F. Prentice.       |
| MARCY, A. L.             | Illinois     | Faculty.                  |
| MARTIN, T. M.            | Wisconsin    | Dr. S. J. Martin.         |
| ° MASON, HENRY           | Illinois     | Prof. Hale.               |
| MATHEW, J. N. FRITZ      | Illinois     | Faculty.                  |
| MELLEN, W. A.            | Illinois     | Dr. J. G. Vaness.         |
| MIESSLER, E. G. H.       | Illinois     | Prof. Hoyne.              |
| MILLER, E. M.            | Illinois     | Dr. Small, Jr.            |
| MILLS, JAS. P.           | Michigan     | Dr. Shipman.              |
| MOHANA, JNO. B.          | Michigan     | Faculty.                  |
| NATHORST, HJALMAR Th.    | Sweden       | Dr. S. A. Robinson.       |
| NICOLAY, HUGH            | Illinois     | Dr. Nicolay.              |
| NIXON, S. E.             | Iowa         | Dr. W. T. Virgin.         |
| PAINE, R. K.             | Minnesota    | Dr. A. L. Dornberg.       |
| PARKER, Miss CORNELIA A. | Illinois     | Faculty.                  |
| * PENNINGTON, J. C.      | Kansas       | Faculty.                  |
| ° POST, E. H.            | Illinois     | Faculty.                  |
| PRATT, E. H.             | Illinois     | Prof. Pratt.              |
| * PRATT, D. L.           | Penn.        | Dr. D. S. Pratt.          |
| * PURINGTON, Mrs. L. C.  | Illinois     | Faculty.                  |

| NAME.                          | RESIDENCE.     | PRECEPTOR.             |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| REYNOLDS, JNO. W.....          | Illinois.....  | Drs. Small & Burt.     |
| ROBERTS, H. W.....             | Wisconsin..    | Drs. Patchin & Bishop. |
| RUEHL, LOUIS A.....            | Illinois.....  | Faculty.               |
| SAFFORD, J. P., M. D.....      | Iowa.....      | Practitioner.          |
| SEYMOUR, MISS A. J.....        | New York..     | Drs. Cook.             |
| SHOUSE, H. C.....              | Illinois.....  | Dr. Blanding.          |
| SINCLAIR, M. C.....            | Ontario.....   | Dr. L. Luton.          |
| SIXTY, MRS. MARY,.....         | Indiana.....   | Faculty.               |
| ° SOMERS, MRS. M.....          | Illinois ..... | Faculty.               |
| SPORK, MRS. E.....             | Illinois ..... | Faculty.               |
| SPRINGER, F. O. D.....         | Canada .....   | Dr. Tufford.           |
| STANHOPE, C. D.....            | Wisconsin..    | Dr. Leuthstrom.        |
| STEARNS, MISS L. E., M. D..... | Illinois.....  | Practitioner.          |
| STEARNS, MISS M. S.....        | Illinois.....  | Faculty.               |
| STINSON, C. E.....             | Illinois.....  | Dr. S. E. Trott.       |
| *STRONG, B. F.....             | Wisconsin..    | Dr. L. Tabor.          |
| SUTHERLAND, Q. O.....          | Wisconsin..    | Faculty.               |
| SVANOE, MISS M.....            | Illinois.....  | Prof. Lord.            |
| TITUS, W. H.....               | Michigan ...   | Dr. Graham.            |
| VILAS, CHAS. H.....            | Wisconsin..    | Drs. Bowen & Ingman    |
| VINCENT, T. G. ....            | Wisconsin..    | Dr. A. G. Leland.      |
| WHITFIELD, HENRY A.....        | Michigan ...   | Dr. I. J. Whitfield.   |
| WILCOX; G. WELLS.....          | Wisconsin..    | Drs. Patchin & Bishop  |
| WILLIAMS, G. WESTON.....       | Wisconsin..    | Drs. Patchin & Bishop  |
| WILLIAMS, MISS R. G.....       | Ohio.....      | Dr. G. O. Spence.      |

\* Juniors, three years course.

° Partial course.

# LIST OF GRADUATES

FOR THE SESSION OF 1872-1873.

| NAME.                      | RESIDENCE.     | TITLE OF THESIS.   |
|----------------------------|----------------|--|
| BASCOM, H. M.....          | Illinois ..... | Entozoa.   |
| BLACKMAN, O. B.....        | Illinois ..... | Digestion.   |
| BOLLEN, GEO.....           | Australia ...  | Diphtheria.  |
| BOULTER, Mrs. S. E. ....   | Indiana.....   | Obstetrics.  |
| BREED, G. H.....           | Illinois ..... | Chorea.  |
| BROWN, C. W.....           | New York.....  | Entozoa.   |
| CLARK, W. E. ....          | Michigan ...   | Eucalyptus.  |
| COGSWELL, GEO. E.....      | Iowa .....     | Variola.   |
| CURRIER, L. M.....         | Illinois ..... | Observation as an Art, and<br>[its application to the science of medicine. |
| DELAMATER, N. B., A.M.     | Illinois ..... | Hay Fever.   |
| DIETRICH, F. A., M. D.     | Illinois ..... | Nervous Affections.  |
| GILBERT, THOS. W.....      | Ontario.....   | Oxygen as a medicine.  |
| GRAVEL, Miss G. H.....     | Ontario .....  | Can a woman be a Physician?  |
| HAWLEY, Miss A. M.....     | Penn. ....     | Scarlet Fever.   |
| HOME, F. B.....            | Iowa.....      | Coryza.  |
| JOHNSON, S. A.....         | Michigan ...   | Lycopodium.  |
| KANOUSE, A. W.....         | Wisconsin ..   | Bryonia.   |
| KRIDLER, S. R.....         | Illinois ..... | Bronchitis.  |
| LUTON, R. M.....           | Michigan ...   | Fœtal respiration.   |
| MAGEE, Miss H. E.....      | Illinois ..... | Iberis.  |
| MANNING, E. ....           | Illinois ..... | Parturition.   |
| MELLEN, W. A .....         | Illinois ..... | Pneumonia.   |
| MESSLER, E. G. H.....      | Illinois.....  | Variola et Varioloides.  |
| MILLS, J. P. ....          | Michigan ..... | Gelseminum.  |
| PAINE, R. K.....           | Minnesota..    | Morbus Coxarius.   |
| PARKER, Miss C. L.....     | Illinois ..... | Nervous System.  |
| PRATT, E. H.....           | Illinois ..... | Report of a case.  |
| SAFFORD, J. P., M. D ..... | Iowa.....      | Burns.   |
| SEYMOUR, ABBY J.....       | New York ..    | Vaccinia.  |
| SHOUSE, H. C.....          | Illinois ..... | Erysipelas.  |
| SINCLAIR, M. C.....        | Ontario.....   | Gastritis.   |
| SPORK, Mrs. EMILY.....     | Illinois ..... | Cholera Infantum.  |
| SPRINGER, F. O'Dee .....   | Canada.....    | Food and its relation to work.   |
| STINSON, CHAS. E .....     | Illinois ..... | Veratrum Viride.   |
| SUTHERLAND, Q. O.....      | Wisconsin ..   | Bryonia.   |
| VILAS, CHAS. H.....        | Wisconsin ..   | Vision.  |
| VINCENT, THOS. G.....      | Wisconsin..    | Stricture of the Urethra.  |
| WHITFIELD, H. A.....       | Michigan ...   | Living Matter.   |
| WILLIAMS, RACHEL G.        | Ohio.....      | Why women should study<br>[medicine.                                       |