


3-11-1854

## 1854 Charge to the Graduates of Jefferson Medical College

Robley Dunglison, MD

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J.M.C. Commencement Addresses.

Franklin Packer.

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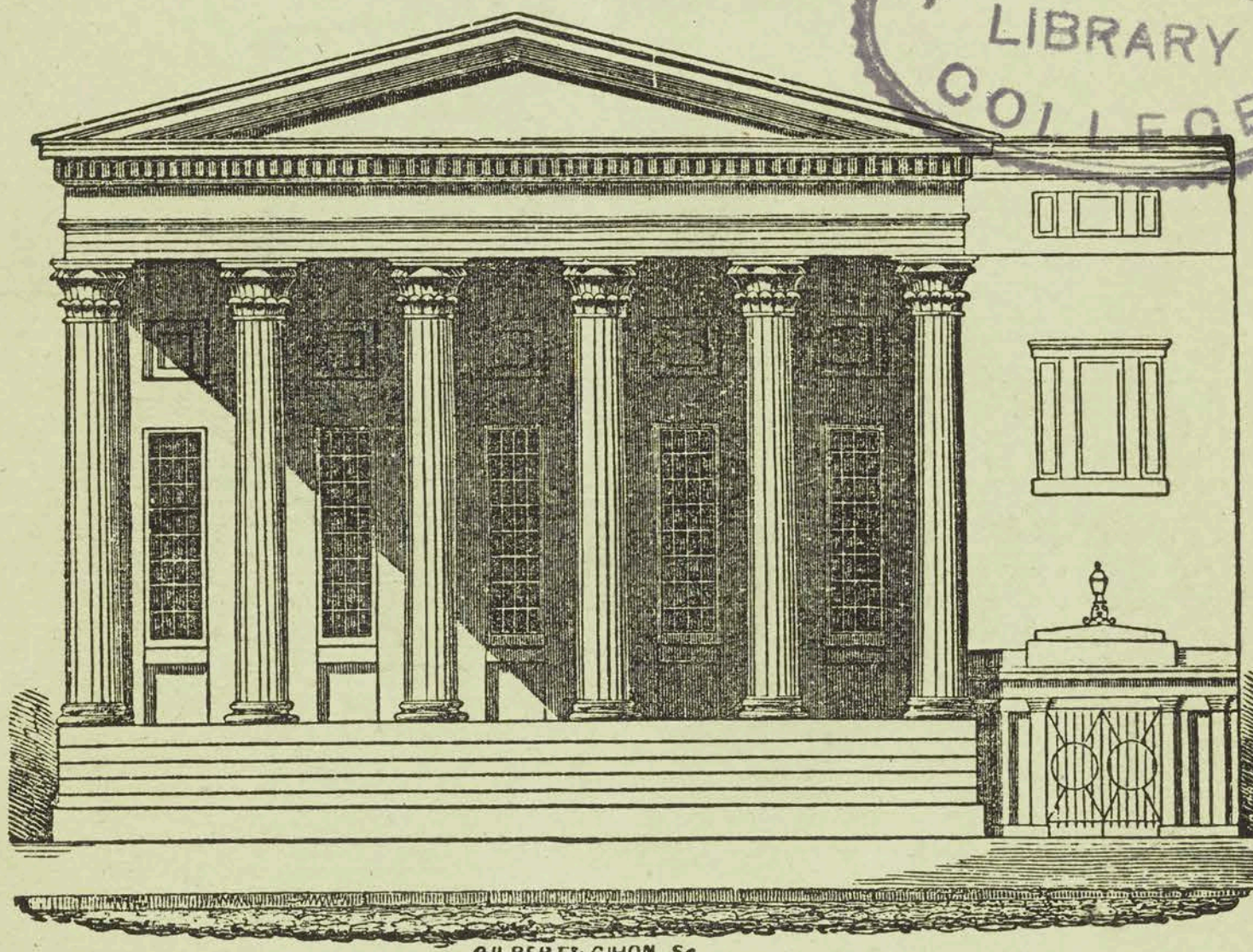
PROFESSOR DUNGLISON'S

CHARGE TO THE GRADUATES

OF

Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia,

MARCH 11, 1854.



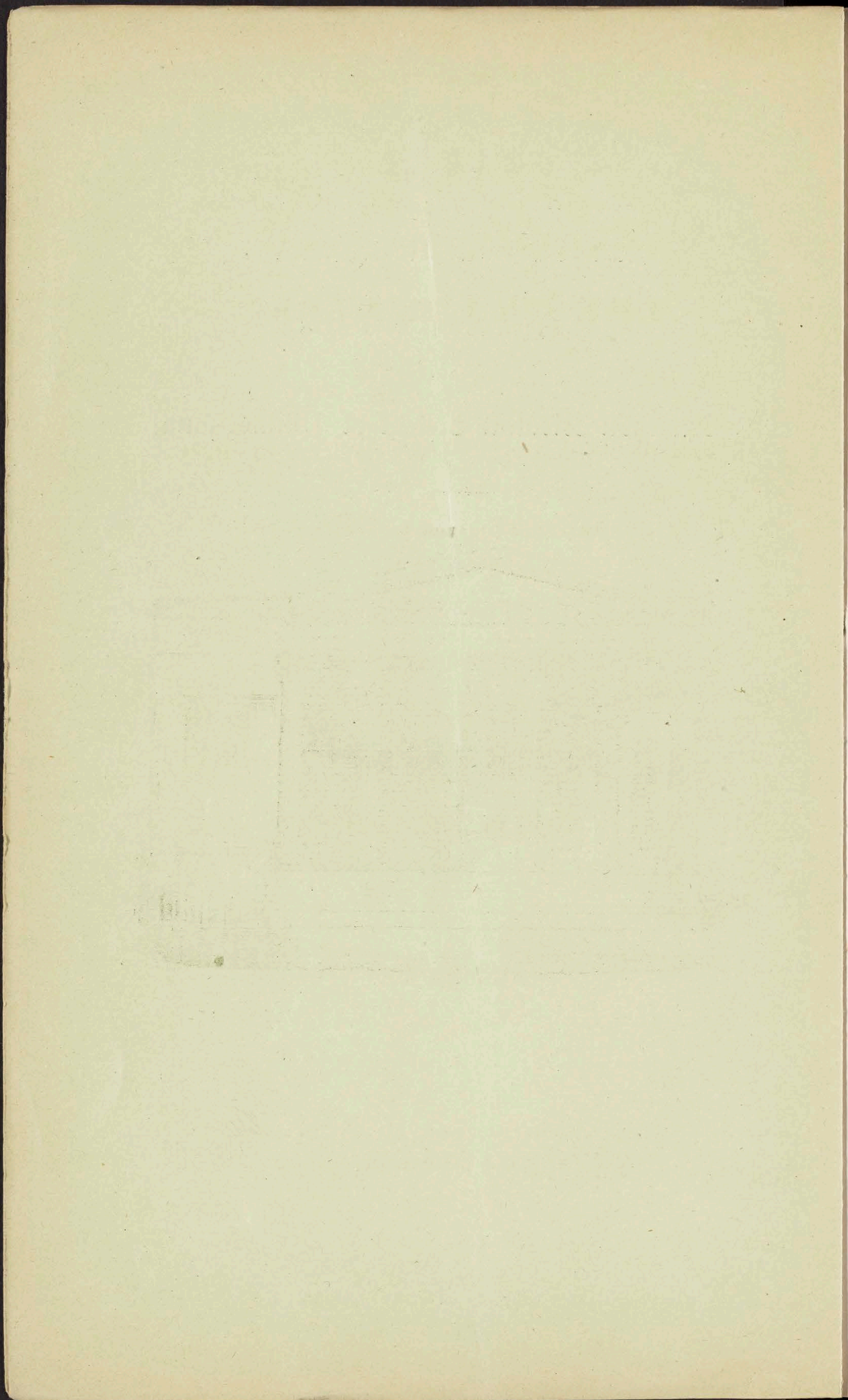
GILBERT & GHON Sc.

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WITH A LIST OF THE GRADUATES.

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C H A R G E

TO

T H E G R A D U A T E S

OF

J E F F E R S O N M E D I C A L C O L L E G E O F P H I L A D E L P H I A ;

D E L I V E R E D M A R C H 1 1 , 1 8 5 4 ,

B Y

P R O F E S S O R R O B L E Y D U N G L I S O N .

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W I T H

A L I S T O F T H E G R A D U A T E S .

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P u b l i s h e d b y t h e G r a d u a t i n g C l a s s .

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P H I L A D E L P H I A :

T . K . A N D P . G . C O L L I N S , P R I N T E R S .

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H ranklin Bache, Esq. g

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, *March 4, 1854.*

Prof. DUNGLISON:—

DEAR SIR: The Graduating Class, through the undersigned, their Committee, respectfully solicit, for publication, a copy of your Valedictory Address, to be delivered at the ensuing Commencement.

We are, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

L. B. TODD, Ky., *President.*

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, N. Y.

STEWART KENNEDY, Pa.

JOHN B. TURNER, Geo.

THOS. M. REDD, Ky.

EDWARD CASS, Ohio.

*Committee.*

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PHILADELPHIA, 18 GIRARD STREET, *March 4, 1854.*

GENTLEMEN: I have great pleasure in delivering into your hands, for publication, a copy of my "Charge" to the Graduates, which was intended for them, and I consequently regard it as theirs. With best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of yourselves, and of the large *corps* whom you represent,

I am, faithfully yours,

ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

MESSRS. L. B. TODD, DELAVAN BLOODGOOD,  
STEWART KENNEDY, JOHN B. TURNER,  
THOS. M. REDD, and EDWARD CASS. } *Committee of the Graduates.*







## CHARGE.

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### GRADUATES OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE:—

As the appointed representative of the Faculty of Professors, whose gratification it has been to recommend you to the Board of Trustees of this College for the degree of *Doctor of Medicine*, it is my pleasing duty to congratulate you on this crowning termination of your collegiate medical course—the *commencement* of your active professional existence. The great objects for which you left your homes have been accomplished; and you are on the eve of returning to them, to shed gladness on the social circle, and to be welcomed with a fervency that “blesseth him that gives and him that takes.” In the name of that Faculty, most cordially do I congratulate you on the distinction you have this day attained, and on your reception from this time forward into the ranks of a profession, of which all of you, I hope, will be zealous, efficient, and honorable promoters.

You enter upon the practical exercise of your avocation in an age characterized by the energetic efforts of observers, everywhere, to extend its limits. At no period of history has the medical mind been more active; and never has it been more prolific in useful results.

It has often been to me an agreeable and encouraging topic to institute a comparison between the present and the past, both as regards the condition of the profession and of medical instruction and practice; and I have, on no occasion, risen from the contemplation of the theme with any of those feelings of gloom in regard to its onward progress, which have seemed, from time to time, to



possess the minds of some of my more desponding brethren. No one, it appears to me, can investigate the history of physic and physicians in that impartial spirit which becomes the inquirer after truth, without being satisfied that the science is eminently progressive; and that the average qualifications of the practitioners of the present day far exceed those of their predecessors of even recent periods. It may be safely averred, that at no time has there been as great a proportion of practitioners who have had the benefit of medical education in the schools. The numerous medical institutions in this wide-spread country, and the greater readiness of intercommunication, have enabled almost all to receive instruction from those whose duty it is to prepare themselves for the responsible office of teachers. Ignorance now, therefore, admits of no palliation; and even were we to grant, that the multiplication of medical schools may have tended to lower the standard of qualifications, and made the attainment of the *summi honores* more easy, it must have equally tended to the more extensive diffusion of medical information.

In the whole bearing of the medical practitioner of the day; in the comparative absence of pedantic pretension, and in the non-assumption of qualifications and virtues which he possesses not, he generally contrasts most favorably with his predecessor of by-gone times.

To a certain extent, the condition of medicine—a science of observation and reflection—has, at different periods of history, been influenced by that of the physical and moral sciences; and a signal difference between the age of Bacon, the Chancellor, for example, and our own is, that in the former the most eminent physicists were ready to adopt—and did adopt—mysterious credences, and to abandon themselves to the wildest and most hypothetical conjectures; whilst at the present day few are so far led away from the paths of correct observation and sober reality; and where one of elevated position is found amongst the errant, he stands out in bold relief—a target for the shafts of stern animadversion or pointed ridicule.

Yet we should be greatly in error were we to infer, that whilst



physical knowledge is increasing, credulity is diminishing *pari passu*. There never has been a period more dominant with delusions than the present, and never one when they were more wild and untenable. "Why," wrote a distinguished Dublin *savant*, holding the first rank in our profession, in a letter to me some years ago, "do you not send us something in return for the inflictions of phrenology, mesmerism, homœopathy, &c. which we put upon you?" We had, at that time, furnished Europe with Thompsonianism; and, since then, we have more than returned the compliment by the various offshoots from legitimate medicine, of indigenous growth; and by our electrobiologies, neurologies, table-turnings, table-talkings, and spiritual rappings.

The same causes are at the root of all delusions; and it would seem that there must always be some "tub to amuse the whale." Accordingly, these moral epidemics—if they may be so termed—rage for a while, and ultimately sink below the horizon, to be succeeded by others; and, in the lapse of time, by the resuscitation of the former under some new shape, and to pursue a like path. Mankind must be amused. It would almost appear, that they must be deceived; and it is an apothegm largely admitted, that they have the right to be so if they desire it—"quandoquidem populus decipi vult decipiatur."

These multiform delusions spring from the credulity of man; his love of the marvellous; his unbounded enthusiasm in the prosecution of whatever holds out prospects for improving his general or bodily condition, and for administering to his health and comfort.

This credulity unhappily pervades all classes. It causes the same confidence to be placed in the ignorant and mercenary pretender as in the skilful and learned physician; and levels downwards the distinction between science and empiricism—thus confounding the high-minded cultivator of a noble science with the grovelling pursuer of a low trade.

And how is all this to be rectified? To attempt to strangle empiricism by legal enactments would be futile. In the reign of James



the First of England, a warrant was issued to the magistrates of the city of London to apprehend all reputed quacks, with other offenders of the like nature, and to bring them before the Censors of the College of Physicians; and the king himself sent letters to the same effect to the lord mayor. They could not, of course, commence with his Majesty—perhaps the archest quack of all; and history fails to inform us whether any ultimate benefit resulted from this stringent course.

Laws, to render essential service, ought to be directed against all forms of delusion; and even then they must fail. The evil reposes in the natural constitution of the human mind, and, it is to be feared, does not therefore admit of entire eradication. It has always appeared to me, that the most feasible course is to educate properly the people; to instruct them, in our schools and colleges, in the normal acts of the human body; and thus to steel the youthful mind, as far as practicable, against the arts of the specious and unprincipled. And yet we are met by the humiliating fact that, so far as we can gather from history, the most benighted periods have not been the most prolific in quackery and imposture. “Those rapacious depredators”—the quacks—says the present enlightened President of the Royal College of Physicians of London\*—“are not of one place or of one season—they are the ‘perennials of history;’ and there is not a nation which has not been infested and disgraced by them, nor an age in which the patronage of the aristocracy has not been at their disposal. Rank and opulence have ever been ready to provide a sanctuary in which ignorant pretenders might enshrine themselves.”

In the lapse of time embraced by the historical annals of our profession, what a mass of true experience ought to have been accumulated; of chimeras overset and uprooted; of false facts destroyed by after and more exact observation; of physical science daily advancing, until, in our own times, the discoveries in it have burst

\* Dr. Paris.



upon us in unrivalled splendor, and we are surrounded by inventions and improvements that have projected us ages, as it were, in advance of our immediate predecessors; and yet the debasing reflection is forced upon us, that at no period has quackery been more rife; and at this moment, in our very midst, a vast monument of its successful prosecution "like a tall bully lifts its head" in close proximity to those lines of electric communication, which are the triumph of physical science,—as if in mockery of the position, that credulity is to be abolished, or materially diminished, by the advancement and diffusion of knowledge!

And is it to simple credulity or to faulty observation, to too prolific imagination, or to unworthy motives, that we are to ascribe published results of experience to which the uninformed are apt to give their implicit belief? Take, for example, those "provings," as they are called, quoted by Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, from a volume issued by the Hahnemann Publishing Society, of London, in which we are assured that the presence of a "delusion that thieves are in the house," is a symptom of arsenic; a "delusion, that men are swine," a symptom of henbane; an "imaginary vision of cats," an effect of *æthusa*; an "imaginary vision of rabbits," an effect of stramonium; "pretending to crack nuts," a symptom of henbane; "pretending to count money," a symptom of belladonna; "pretending to drive away peacocks," a symptom of *hyoscyamus*; "eats his shoes," an effect of *veratrum*; "tries to climb up the stove," an effect of henbane; "dancing in the churchyard," a symptom of stramonium; and an "inclination to pull people's noses," a symptom produced by mercury!

But is there no sunny spot in this clouded atmosphere of delusion—no encouragement in those cycles of follies to hope for future improvement? Is the human mind in the same enthralled condition as in ancient or even in mediæval periods? Far from it. In those distant days, knowledge was confined to the few; and mystery, the offspring of imperfect knowledge, itself, indeed, imperfect knowledge, pervaded the *οἱ πολλοί*; whilst both superstition and credulity tainted



the learned equally with the unlearned. The advancement and diffusion of information have dispelled the former; but the constitution of the human mind appears to render it a permanent resting-place for the latter. In other words, the science may now be regarded as freed from its superstitions, whilst we have too many lamentable evidences, that credulity still clogs its onward course.

The essential difference between the investigator of science of former and of recent periods is, that whilst the one imbibed implicitly, from his predecessors and instructors, the commingled results of fabulous and traditionary lore, imperfect observation and the veriest conjecture; the other—he of the present day—scatters to the winds that which has no foundation but tradition; whilst the results of careful, repeated, and confirmed observation of phenomena are duly recorded and treasured by him, and constitute a platform whence he may ascend still higher in his endeavors to deduce their laws.

To observe phenomena is one thing—to know their laws another. The mere observer of phenomena or collector of facts is not necessarily a man of science; nor is the philosopher necessarily the best of observers. Twice happy is he, who is endowed with the attributes of both!

What advantages, then, are possessed by us of the present day in the prosecution of one of the most noble of human inquiries, whose origin must have been coeval with the earliest created beings, and an object of solicitous investigation in all ages; at one time, conjectural, labyrinthic, and the sport of the wildest speculatists; at another, proceeding steadily onwards, under exact observation and sound philosophy; and, now, purified from most of the ideal, and all of the supernatural which formerly beset its path!

There never was a period when observers were more numerous. The press, at home and abroad, teems with works of merit; whilst periodical literature distributes, far and wide, the results of individual experience and reflection.

In some "*Letters on International Copyright*," recently published by



a literary gentleman of this city,\* he has given a list of the estimated sales of certain American literary and scientific works, from which he infers, that "this country presents a market for books of almost every description, unparalleled in the world." Some of his facts, Mr. Carey states, were furnished by the publishers, whilst others were "derived from gentlemen connected with the trade, whose means of information are such as to warrant entire reliance upon their statements." It is not improbable, however, that had a strictly accurate account been obtainable, it might have proved still more astounding. For example, the sale of seven of my own works, consisting of ten volumes, is estimated by him at 50,000 volumes. I have taken the pains, since I first saw the published statement, to arrive at positive knowledge, and I find that the number is upwards of 80,000.

Where your circumstances will admit of it, procure for yourselves at least one of the standard medical periodicals, and the most authoritative works on subjects connected with your profession as they appear; and, by a judicious selection, you will be placed in communion, as it were, with the best minds. The illiterate, uninformed, and self-sufficient are apt to deride acquirements, which they possess not, and to ridicule the information to be derived from books—"book-learning," as they contemptuously term it. Can there be a better evidence of presumptuous ignorance than the proposition to discard the accumulated wisdom of ages, and to rely wholly upon a man's own fallible experience? For the satisfactory and successful prosecution of your profession—one of the most recondite and arduous of human undertakings—you must be guided by all the lights that have illumed, and continue to illumine it. Although your student-life, within the walls of your alma mater, may cease from to-day, study must terminate only with your existence. The physician who is laggard, and neglects it, must consent to fall far behind his more industrious competitors.

\* Mr. H. C. Carey.



Graduates ! We have hitherto been placed in the hallowed relation of preceptor and pupil. Henceforth, we are co-equals, fellow members of the same great brotherhood. You go abroad as the representatives of by far the largest medical class, and are yourselves much the largest class of graduates, that has ever issued from the halls of Jefferson Medical College, or of any similar institution in this country.

In the valedictory address to the graduates, delivered last year by my colleague, Professor Bache, after speaking of the opportunities for medical instruction presented by large cities, he remarks:—

“These local advantages, and the exertions of my colleagues, have gained for our school a steadily increasing favor; and we have seen, in the session just closed [for 1852–53], the largest class that has yet assembled within our walls—the largest, indeed, that up to this time has honored any medical school in the United States with its attendance.” The catalogue of that session numbers 556; that of the present, 627; being, probably, the largest class in attendance together on the same courses of lectures in any medical school in the world.

Seven years ago, on an occasion similar to the present, I ventured to affirm, that the multiplication of medical schools throughout the country, instead of diminishing the number of those that seek instruction in this city, would augment it; for the “facility of intercourse between the most distant places is so great, that a journey to Philadelphia is now within the means of a large proportion of medical students; hence it is, that so many visit her to pass at least one winter, in order that they may enjoy those ample opportunities for full medical instruction, which have obtained for her the character of being the great centre of medical education on this side of the Atlantic.” Such has eminently been the fact since then; and, of those whom I have now the honor to address as graduates of the session of 1853–54, nearly one-half have spent at least one scholastic year in other institutions.

From the most distant regions you have assembled to acquire in-



formation from the same founts. Whilst most of you are from different States of this Union, others are representatives from foreign countries—Canada, Nova Scotia, Cuba, England, Prussia, and Turkey.

Young members of a liberal profession! You go from us to take your position in society amongst the wisest and the best of the land; on an equality with them, so far as your avocation is concerned, and inferior to them only when your claims for personal consideration are less deserving. To your profession, honored alike by Christian and by Pagan, has been assigned by one of the greatest ornaments of the legal profession,\* pre-eminence for general and extensive knowledge; and one of the most learned philologists† of his day has remarked: “While I allow, that peculiar and important advantages arise from the appropriate studies of the three liberal professions, I must confess, that in erudition and science, and in habits of deep and comprehensive thinking, the pre-eminence, in some degree, must be assigned to physicians.”

Spare no pains to uphold the character, thus given, of your elevated calling, and whilst you devote yourselves most strenuously to its duties and continued investigation, neglect not polite literature, nor any of those accomplishments which adapt you for general society, and enable you to take rank with the best informed of those with whom you are necessarily thrown in contact, and of whom you may be destined to be not merely the medical advisers, but the friends and counsellors.

Keep pace, as far as may be, with the advanced and advancing state of general science, but never allow yourselves to be so absorbed by it as to affect injuriously your devotion to the main pursuit. I know not a greater compliment, that could be paid you, than the declaration, that whilst you are thoroughly informed in your own profession, you are familiar with the liberal arts and with general

\* Sir Wm. Blackstone.

† Dr. Parr.



science. The estimation, as accomplished gentlemen, in which you may be held, will depend less upon the extent of your professional acquirements—of which the laity can form but an imperfect judgment—than upon your general information and demeanor.

The avocation which you have embraced you are called upon to support, not merely as a means of acquiring an honorable subsistence; but as connected with, and consecrated to, the best interests of humanity. The practice of the profession affords, indeed, wide scope for the exercise of benevolence.

Let your manners and address be unaffected and courteous. Often will you meet with contradictions and disappointments; and not unfrequently, it is to be feared, with positive ingratitude. Whims and caprices, at times of the most unreasonable character, you may be called on to gratify; yet accustom yourselves to bear those evils with equanimity, when they do not conflict materially with your sense of propriety; but never permit it to be presumed, that you have not firmness to resist a proposition, which is, in your opinion, contrary to the best interests of your patient. When once your influence over him is lost, his respect for you is impaired; indifference is apt to be engendered; confidence is destroyed, and estrangement follows.

I shall not expatiate on the necessity of your possessing presence of mind to adapt you for every sudden and trying emergency, of which you will be destined to meet with many, in your surgical career more especially; nor on your obligations to secrecy, discretion, and honor. The mere mention of such “obligations” ought to be sufficient to impress you with their importance. As long ago as the first promulgation of the “oath” ascribed to Hippocrates, the professional neophyte was pledged by it to the fulfilment of these and other points of duty.

The pathway for professional usefulness, and even for distinction, is open to all of you; but beware of the fallacy, that it is always smooth and skirted with flowers. Difficulties and privations may beset your course; yet patient and abiding effort will urge you onwards, and enable you to surmount all obstacles. Unflinching atten-



tion to those who may seek your aid; conduct humane, charitable, and without reproach; temperance and sobriety; entire freedom from "envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness" towards your fellow-man, and especially towards a professional brother; with a rigorous observance of the Heaven-descended injunction of "peace and good-will towards men," can scarcely fail to lead you to eminence; but should inevitable circumstances prevent the desirable consummation, you will have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that you have done all in your power to merit it, and to be esteemed at the close of, I trust, a long and happy life, as the upright, benevolent, conscientious, and "beloved physician."

Pursue, then, your dignified calling—"caute, caste, probeque"—circumspectly, correctly, and honorably. Be impressed with the responsible character of the trust that will be reposed in you. Feel that the true dignity of medicine is to be maintained by the superior learning and abilities of those who profess it. Be open and candid, disdaining all artifice. Be ever kind, gentle, and sympathizing, and with the softest touch, smooth the pillow of the afflicted. Then may you set at naught the ridicule and rude reproach of scoffing ignorance. Prosperity and happiness will attend you. The infant on the maternal lap will be instructed to lisp your name with gratitude. The bereaved husband and father, the widow, and the orphan, in their desolation, will bless you for your skilful and benevolent exertions, even when unsuccessful. The affectionate parents, who tenderly watched over your youth, and witnessed with solicitude, your ripening manhood, will glory in you. Your Alma Mater—the flourishing Alma Mater—which has this day conferred on you her highest honors, will cherish you as the fond mother cherishes her offspring; and your country will be proud to rank you amongst the most useful and most meritorious of her citizens.

Aug. 30-1854.







# GRADUATES

OF

## JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH, 1854.

At a Public Commencement, held on the 11th of March, 1854, the degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE was conferred on the following gentlemen by the HON. EDWARD KING, LL. D., President of the Institution; after which a Charge to the Graduates was delivered by PROFESSOR ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Abbott, Luther J.	Ohio.	Opium.
Allison, Thomas H.	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Archer, Edward C.	Virginia.	Scarlatina.
Armstrong, Richard	Pennsylvania.	Clinical Practice.
Austin, William	South Carolina.	Dysentery.
Baptist, William H.	Alabama.	Typhoid Fever.
Barnes, Henry F.	Indiana.	Strangulated Inguinal Hernia.
Barret, R. Layton	Virginia.	Typhoid Fever.
Barr, Robert	Pennsylvania.	Phenomena of Inflammation.
Bartleson, Samuel P.	Pennsylvania.	Diabetes.
Bates, Thomas B.	South Carolina.	Conduct of a Physician.
Bates, Thomas J.	Virginia.	Remittent Fever.
Bell, James M.	Mississippi.	{ Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Poisoning by Reptiles.
Bellangee, J. Barton	New Jersey.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Berryhill, Samuel G.	Pennsylvania.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Bethune, Roderick A.	Alabama.	Mania à Potu.
Birdsong, Miles J.	Texas.	Menstruation.
Bishop, J. Leander	Nova Scotia.	{ Obligations of Medicine to Chemical Science.
Blake, Joseph C.	North Carolina.	Anatomy of the Human Liver.
Bloodgood, Delavan	New York.	Emansio Mensium.
Blount, Benjamin F.	Alabama.	Pneumonia.
Booton, John G.	Virginia.	Crural Phlebitis.
Bosbyshell, Charles B.	Illinois.	Typhoid Fever.
Bosset, William C.	Pennsylvania.	Acute Dysentery.
Boughan, John F.	Virginia.	Dyspepsia.
Bowes, George A.	Pennsylvania.	Cynanche Trachealis.
Bowers, James A.	Tennessee.	Epidemic Dysentery.
Brandt, Jeremiah	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Brown, Henry T.	Virginia.	Dysentery.
Buck, Erastus, Jr.	New York.	Cold, as a Morbific and Remedial Agent.
Burnell, Thomas H.	England.	Incised Wounds.
Burroughs, Alphonso J. L.	Georgia.	{ Remedial Influence of General Blood- letting in Fevers.
Bush, Robert H.	Virginia.	The Liver and its Functions.
Camden, Thomas B.	Virginia.	Acute Dysentery.
Carlton, Benjamin F.	Georgia.	Cholera Infantum.
Carter, James W.	Virginia.	{ The Atmosphere, and its Influence over the Animal Economy.
Cass, Edward	Ohio.	Spermatorrhœa.
Chancellor, Edward L.	Virginia.	Pathological Relations of the Blood.
Chase, Enos G.	New York.	Ovarian Tumors.
Chenault, Robert C.	Kentucky.	The Female Pelvis.
Chipman, James L.	Nova Scotia.	Remedies for Inflammation.
Clark, Samuel V.	Mississippi.	Pleurisy.
Clarke, Rowan	Pennsylvania.	Abortion.
Clements, G. Myrick	Georgia.	Delirium Tremens.
Cole, Edward C.	Virginia.	Bilious Remittent Fever.
Cole, Howson W.	North Carolina.	Incised Wounds.
Coleman, Asa	Indiana.	Intermittent Fever.
Collins, Richard T.	Kentucky.	Etiology of Typhoid Fever.
Compton, William M.	Mississippi.	{ Relative Value of Physical and Vital Signs as Means of Diagnosis in Diseases of the Lungs.
Conant, Oscar F.	Mississippi.	Dysentery.
Cooke, William T. B.	Virginia.	Gastro-hysterotomy.
Corley, James A.	South Carolina.	Miasmatic Fever.
Craig, John T.	South Carolina.	Enteric Fever.
Crawford, William H.	Alabama.	Intermittent Fever.
Crow, Calvin A.	Alabama.	Scarlatina.
Daingerfield, John Elliot	Virginia.	Dysentery.
Davis, Miranda G.	Mississippi.	Symptoms of Pneumonia.
Davidson, William J.	Virginia.	The Veins and their Diseases.
Dean, Richard C.	New Jersey.	The Classics of Anatomy.



NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Dillard, Thomas H. B.	Virginia.	Diphtheritis.
Drake, William W.	Tennessee.	Typhoid Fever.
Dugger, James M.	Georgia.	Intermittent Fever.
Dwinelle, James E.	New York.	Intermittent Fever.
Earl, John W.	North Carolina.	Dysentery.
Eberhart, George	Georgia.	Cinchona.
Eberle, Jacob K.	Pennsylvania.	Chronic Hepatitis.
Eldridge, Erwin J.	Maryland.	Embryulcia.
Eskridge, John M.	Georgia.	Structure and Functions of the Liver.
Evans, Robert M.	Mississippi.	Femoral Hernia.
Ewell, Joseph F.	Kentucky.	{ Physical Signs of the Diseases of the Heart and its Membranes.
Ewing, James P.	Tennessee.	Phrenitis.
Ewing, William D.	Virginia.	Dyspepsia.
Fennell, James W., Jr.	Alabama.	{ Fatal Termination of an old Burn by Can- cerous Degeneration.
Fithian, Joseph, Jr.	Ohio.	Melituria.
Fontaine, Abraham W.	Virginia.	Nervous Influence on Organic Action.
Foster, David W.	Mississippi.	Influence of Climate.
Foster, George B.	Massachusetts.	{ Ulcers, their Varieties, Causes, and Treat- ment.
Fruit, Richard B.	Pennsylvania.	Pulsus Arteriosus.
Fulkerson, Putnam S.	Missouri.	Typhoid Fever.
Gay, W. Douglas	Kentucky.	{ Adaptation of the Physical System of Man to the External World.
Gilbert, Silas Terrell	New York.	{ Effects of Mercury when taken into the System, and the Propriety of using it as a Remedial Agent.
Gleeson, John K.	Louisiana.	Puerperal Fever.
Goodell, William	Turkey.	Physiological Correlation.
Goodrich, Robert A.	Virginia.	Typhoid Fever.
Gregory, Oscar	Virginia.	Acute Gastritis.
Griesemer, Calvin H.	Pennsylvania.	Auscultation and Percussion.
Grimes, Franklin T.	Kentucky.	Acute Pleurisy.
Haldeman, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Woman and her Peculiarities.
Hall, A. Douglas	Pennsylvania.	Metro-peritonitis.
Hall, John L.	South Carolina.	Congestive Fever.
Hall, William Hansell	Georgia.	Water.
Halsey, Luther F.	Pennsylvania.	Depletio Sanguinis.
Haring, John J.	New York.	{ Anatomy, Functions, Diseases, and Pa- thological Indications of the Tongue.
Harris, Sampson H.	Mississippi.	Wounds.
Harris, Thomas S.	Virginia.	Mercury, its Oxides and Chlorides.
Harrison, Marcellus T.	Missouri.	Functions of the Spleen.
Hart, Byron	Pennsylvania.	Empiricism.
Hart, William P.	Tennessee.	Propter Uterum Mulier est id quod est.
Harter, M. Lair (M. D.)	Pennsylvania.	Lobelia Inflata.
Haskell, Charles Henry	Massachusetts.	Typhoid Fever.
Head, Joseph (M. D.)	Illinois.	Emetics.
Henderson, Jophanus	Maine.	Laryngitis.
Hendrix, H. Walter	South Carolina.	Intermittent Fever.
Hezlep, William B.	Pennsylvania.	Pneumonia.
Hicks, Edwin S.	Virginia.	Croup.
Hill, Lafayette	Tennessee.	Fœtal Circulation.
Hilleary, John W. (M. D.)	Maryland.	Tracheotomy.
Hillyer, Eben	Georgia.	Hernia Inguinalis.
Hitch, John W.	South Carolina.	Dysentery.
Hoffman, William F.	Pennsylvania.	Uterine Hemorrhage.
Hollifield, Horatio N.	Pennsylvania.	{ Chemical History and Therapeutical Ap- plications of Mercury.
Holman, William P.	Mississippi.	Puerperal Peritonitis.
Holmes, Henry J.	Mississippi.	Cynanche Trachealis.
Homan, John C.	Virginia.	Gastric Digestion.
Hoover, Andrew S.	North Carolina.	Typhoid Fever.
Hopkins, Thomas B.	Texas.	Yellow Fever.
Houston, Armstrong P.	South Carolina.	Absorption.
Howard, William A.	Georgia.	Pathological Anatomy.
Hoyt, William D.	Georgia.	Atelectasis Pulmonum.
Humphrey, William F.	Connecticut.	Preparatory Education of a Physician.
Hunter, Duke W.	Missouri.	Application of Chemistry to Medicine.
Hurt, Munford B.	Virginia.	Pneumonia.
Huston, Robert M. (M. D.)	Virginia.	Jaundice.
Inglesby, William G.	South Carolina.	{ Differential Diagnosis between Typhus and Typhoid Fever.
Ingram, James M.	Tennessee.	Signs of Pregnancy.
Ives, Charles L.	Connecticut.	Auscultation and Percussion.
Jacobson, Edward H.	Pennsylvania.	{ Influence of Exercise on the Health of the Skin.
Johnson, James W.	South Carolina.	Typhoid Fever.



NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Johnston, Thomas	Pennsylvania.	Pyrosis.
Johnston, William F.	Kentucky.	Gonorrhœa.
Jones, William W.	Kentucky.	Chemical Research.
Kennedy, Stewart	Pennsylvania.	{ Epidemic Cholera, as it prevailed in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1852.
Kent, John D.	Virginia.	Inflammation.
Kerr, Boyle	Pennsylvania.	Cataract.
Kinnard, Michael C.	Tennessee.	Dysentery.
Knox, William A.	Illinois.	Gun-shot Wounds.
Kurtz, Samuel L.	Pennsylvania.	Insanity.
Lacey, Daniel P.	Pennsylvania.	Hygiene.
Lavery, Theodore C.	Pennsylvania.	Puerperal Fever.
Laws, James	Pennsylvania.	Influence of Climate on Disease.
Lennard, Joseph M.	Alabama.	{ Typhoid Fever as it prevailed in Coosa County, Alabama.
Livingood, Louis A.	Pennsylvania.	Asthma.
Mason, Robert E.	Tennessee.	Pneumonia.
Maxwell, John Hampden	South Carolina.	Structure of the Human Body.
McAllister, John C., Jr.	Pennsylvania.	Amenorrhœa.
McBride, Alexander (M. D.)	Ohio.	Acute Pleuritis.
McClanahan, John P.	Ohio.	Intermittent Fever.
McCormick, John	North Carolina.	Hydræmia.
McCormick, William H.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
McDonald, Edward H.	Georgia.	Opium.
McDonough, James B.	Pennsylvania.	Dyspepsia.
McDuffie, Hector	North Carolina.	Typhoid Fever.
McKay, Haden E.	Kentucky.	Yellow Fever.
McLatchy, Harris O.	Nova Scotia.	Pleurisy.
McLean, Hugh	Pennsylvania.	Anatomy.
McMannen, Charles T.	North Carolina.	{ Dysentery, as it occurred in North Caro- lina in 1852 and 1853.
McQuiddy, Robert I.	Kentucky.	Pericarditis.
McReynolds, William F.	Kentucky.	Acute Dysentery.
Melton, Robert D.	Alabama.	Philosophy of Death.
Merrill, S. Randolph	New Hampshire.	{ General Character and Treatment of one hundred cases of Intermittent Fever at Patterson, New Jersey.
Miller, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Miller, John J.	Pennsylvania.	Puberty, and its Period.
Miller, Luther M.	Pennsylvania.	Syphilis.
Miller, William W.	New York.	Yellow Fever.
Minor, J. Gilmer	Virginia.	Delirium Tremens and its Treatment.
Mitchell, R. Pinckney	Tennessee.	Respiration.
Moore, Dunklin D.	South Carolina.	Dysentery.
Moore, John R.	Pennsylvania.	Puerperal Fever.
Murchison, Kenneth B.	Georgia.	Dysentery.
Nebinger, William P.	Pennsylvania.	Intermittent Fever.
Newton, James F.	Kentucky.	Regions and Viscera of the Abdomen.
Nice, Curtis J.	Pennsylvania.	Traumatic Hemorrhage.
Nixon, Oliver W.	Ohio.	{ Electricity, and its Application as a Re- medy.
O'Brien, John M. (M. D.)	North Carolina.	Traumatic Irritation.
Page, John J.	Kentucky.	Generation.
Paschall, Gideon W.	Kentucky.	Variola.
Patterson, Duncan N.	North Carolina.	Typhoid Fever.
Patterson, Robert P.	Virginia.	Inguinal Hernia.
Pearce, Enoch, Jr.	Ohio.	Dysentery.
Pendleton, Edmund S.	Virginia.	Hernia.
Perkins, Willis M.	North Carolina.	{ Symptoms and Treatment of Acute Dysen- tery.
Peters, Penington L.	Georgia.	Symptoms and Treatment of Dyspepsia.
Plana, Joaquin	Cuba.	{ Mode of detecting the Acid in a Mineral Salt.
Pollard, Leonidas C.	Virginia.	Typhoid Fever.
Pollock, William	Pennsylvania.	Pneumonia.
Potter, Samuel B.	Ohio.	Puerperal Fever.
Primrose, Harry C.	Pennsylvania.	Chemistry.
Pusey, David C. (M. D.)	Kentucky.	Autumnal Fever.
Quesenberry, Vevion	Virginia.	Pleuritis.
Rankin, D. Nevin	Pennsylvania.	Hemorrhage.
Raper, Thomas J.	Pennsylvania.	Intermittent Fever.
Reber, William	Mississippi.	Diagnosis.
Redd, Thomas M.	Kentucky.	The Medical Profession.
Reynolds, Jacob E.	Maryland.	Theory of Inflammation.
Rice, William R.	Virginia.	Acute Laryngitis.
Richardson, Wm. Marshall	North Carolina.	Abortion.
Ringwalt, Levi Z.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Robberson, Edwin T.	Missouri.	Empiricism.
Roberts, William C.	North Carolina.	Scarlatina.



NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Robins, Edwin S. C.	Pennsylvania.	Baptisia Tinctoria.
Rogers, James K.	Pennsylvania.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Rogers, Orville T.	Virginia.	Typhoid Fever.
Sanford, Joseph B.	Virginia.	Epidemic Cholera.
Sanford, Leonard J.	Connecticut.	Fever.
Saunders, William M.	Virginia.	Analogy of the two Organized Kingdoms.
Scales, James M. A.	Tennessee.	Cholera Infantum.
Shepherd, Francis C.	Virginia.	Asthma.
Sheppard, Leander W.	New Jersey.	Hydrophobia.
Shultz, B. Franklin	Pennsylvania.	Croup.
Simpson, Joseph	Delaware.	Constipation.
Sinclair, John	Canada.	Acute Rheumatic Pericarditis.
Slicer, J. Edwin (M. D.)	Virginia.	Fractures.
Smith, Francis F.	Maryland.	Impetigo.
Smith, John W. C.	Mississippi.	Protective Power of Vaccination.
Smith, John W.	Virginia.	Incised Wounds.
Smith, Joseph T.	New York.	Value of Anatomy.
Smith, Richard E. C.	Alabama.	Typhoid Fever.
Smith, Robert S.	Virginia.	Effects of Alcohol.
Smith, William T.	Pennsylvania.	Milk Sickness.
Spann, James T.	Mississippi.	Pleuritis.
Spooner, Edward A.	Massachusetts.	Character of the Physician.
Stokes, N. Newlin	New Jersey.	Membranous Croup.
Stone, Alfred B.	Massachusetts.	Endocarditis.
Storer, John H.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Strain, David E.	Virginia.	Femoral Hernia.
Strayer, Joseph B.	Virginia.	Entero-mesenteric or Typhoid Fever.
Stribling, Charles C.	Georgia.	Typhoid Fever.
Swan, Samuel M.	Pennsylvania.	Delirium Tremens.
Taggart, Charles	Ohio.	Intermittent Fever.
Taylor, James W.	Virginia.	Inguinal Hernia.
Taylor, Samuel G.	Virginia.	Spermatorrhœa.
Teague, Thomas J.	South Carolina.	Intermittent Fever.
Teeter, Edwin Conrad	Virginia.	Depletion in Inflammatory Diseases.
Thompson, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Physiology of Digestion.
Thornton, John S.	Pennsylvania.	Cholera Infantum.
Todd, L. Beecher	Kentucky.	Circulation of the Blood.
Tomb, Robert Johnston	Pennsylvania.	Eclampsia Gravidorum et Parturientium.
Tucker, Gustavus A. R.	Virginia.	Fœtal and Adult Circulation.
Turner, John B.	Georgia.	Mania.
Unsold, John H.	Virginia.	Typhoid Fever.
Van Kirk, Joel K.	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Van Pelt, Joseph T. K.	Pennsylvania.	{ Clinical Record of one hundred and forty- two Cases of Labour.
Van Valzah, Samuel B.	Pennsylvania.	Hæmatemesis.
Vaughan, Bolivar A.	Mississippi.	Morbid Epigenesis.
Waddell, Douglas S.	North Carolina.	Diabetes Mellitus.
Walker, James	Kentucky.	Indigestion.
Walker, Joseph R.	Tennessee.	Circulation of the Blood.
Walker, Mark	New Hampshire.	Character of the Physician.
Walker, Thacker V., Jr.	Georgia.	{ Epidemic Dysentery prevalent in Barbour County, Alabama, in 1853.
Walker, William A.	Georgia.	{ Epidemic Dysentery, as it prevailed in Harris County, Georgia, in 1853.
Wallace, Horatio	Arkansas.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Wallace, Jonas C. B.	New York.	Sulphate of Quinia.
Walter, Philip S. P.	Pennsylvania.	Management of Natural Labour.
Walters, William L.	Virginia.	Pneumatosis.
Ware, Augustus C.	Georgia.	Typhous Dysentery.
Warner, Charles F.	New York.	{ The Microscope, its History and Import- ance to the Medical Profession.
Warren, Silas E.	Pennsylvania.	Miasma.
Webb, Robert T.	North Carolina.	{ Properties of Pus, and Theory of Suppu- ration.
West, Nelson G.	Maryland.	Digestion.
Westbrook, Etheldred E.	Mississippi.	Epidemic Cholera of Deer Creek.
Whitaker, Jacob	New Jersey.	Pleuritis.
White, William A.	Virginia.	Electricity.
Wilbur, Lloyd	New Jersey.	{ Importance of General Principles in the Practice of Medicine.
Woods, William Semple	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Woodward, Richard H.	Virginia.	The Circulation.
Workman, Benjamin F.	Mississippi.	Phenomena of Thirst.
Wurts, Charles Stewart, Jr.	Pennsylvania.	Appendages of the Eye.
Wysong, Rutherford	Virginia.	Physiology of Generation.
Young, Edward	Pennsylvania.	Traumatic Tetanus.
Young, Wesley W.	North Carolina.	Intermittent Fever.

Total 270.

Aug. 30. 1854.



