

Rand. (B. H.)

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

TO THE

GRADUATES

OF THE

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

DELIVERED AT THE

Public Commencement, March 10, 1866.

BY

✓
B. HOWARD RAND, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 6, 1866.

PROFESSOR B. HOWARD RAND.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting held this day by the Graduating Class of Jefferson Medical College, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one from each State represented by the class be appointed to wait upon Professor Rand, and request a copy of his Valedictory Address for publication.

A. P. LANKFORD, *President*.

W. S. FOSTER, *Secretary*.

We, the undersigned committee appointed under the above resolution, have the honor to submit it to your consideration, and hope it will meet with your approval.

A. P. LANKFORD, Missouri.
RALPH M. TOWNSEND, Pennsylvania.
THOMAS S. HUNTER, Ohio.
WM. G. WHEELER, Kentucky.
E. R. HUTCHINS, New Hampshire.
FRED'K H. PATTON, West Virginia.
D. T. PRICE, Mississippi.
GEO. S. CULBRETH, Delaware.
A. EASLEY, Virginia.
A. FULLER, North Carolina.
M. W. CLENDENNIN, Illinois.
A. G. McCORMICK, Maryland.
F. J. KENNEDY, Tennessee.
R. W. LONG, Indiana.
B. COGSHALL, Michigan.
B. S. MACKIE, Louisiana.
P. C. NEWTON, Kansas.
W. D. PHILLIPS, Arkansas.
JNO. W. WEBB, New Jersey.
JAMES GORDON, New York.
JNO. McINTOSH, Nova Scotia.
A. L. PECK, New Brunswick.
J. R. FERGUSON, Canada West.
JNO. E. BURROUGHS, Texas.
REINHARD H. WEBER, Germany.
R. J. GREGG, Missouri.

D. CLARK HUFFMAN, *Treasurer of Committee*.

1615 SUMMER STREET, March 6, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to comply with your request for a copy of my Valedictory Address for publication.

With my best wishes for your future success and happiness,

I am, yours truly,

B. HOWARD RAND.

To MESSRS. TOWNSEND, EASLEY, HUTCHINS, WHEELER, PATTON, and others,
Committee.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN :—

“The stormy March has come at last,
With winds, and clouds, and changing skies,”

Yet amid his rough gales we have ‘halcyon days,’ when the warm south wind and bright sunshine show us that the grasp of the tyrant winter is relaxed, and that it is indeed spring.

This season, the theme of joyous song from the earliest periods, is to none more welcome than to the wearied student of medicine. Few, unconnected with the profession, can realize the mental and bodily strain of those months of toil which constitute the winter term. Away from home and friends, without opportunity or time for social relaxation, the student plods on, stimulated by the ever-varied wonders opened to his mental vision, and cheered by the prospect of the honours awaiting him at the close of his period of pupilage. You have gained these; you have to-day assumed the *toga virilis* of science, and are now members of the most liberal of the learned professions.

To me has been assigned the pleasing office of congratulating you upon your success, and of welcoming

you among us. Most cordially I do so, and extend to you the right hand of fellowship as Doctors of Medicine. May I not say how doubly grateful the occasion which gives me opportunity of greeting again the representatives of our sister States, so long and so sadly absent; but now, I trust, reunited to us forever.

—“No longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war’s great organ shakes the skies;
But beautiful as are the songs of the immortals
The holy melodies of love arise.”

We have led you, gentlemen, to the threshold of the great gate which opens upon the busy scenes of the world; henceforth your fortunes are with yourselves. Success or failure, distinction, mediocrity, or obscurity will depend upon the energy, the industry, the judgment, and the perseverance you may exercise; these never fail. Genius may dazzle and fortune intoxicate, but the former too often flashes briefly into darkness, and of the latter it has been truly said, *cum maxime splendet frangitur*.

Poverty, humble origin, and want of opportunity are the blasts which strengthen the young purpose of great men. Remember Franklin walking up High Street, an almost penniless stranger, with a roll of bread under his arm and feasting on a second. Think of La Place, the farmer boy; of Bowditch, the cooper’s son and ship-chandler’s apprentice; of Opie, the peasant painter; of Kant, the son of a harness-maker; of Cook, the famous sailor, son of a day-

labourer; of Rumford and Davy, humble apprentices; of Faraday the son of a smith, and apprentice to a bookbinder; of West, who used for colours chalk and charcoal mixed with berry juice, and applied with a brush of hairs stolen from the cat.

The brave man may meet with blows which stun, but cannot crush him; they rather arouse to more strenuous effort, and many a one has dated his true manhood from his heaviest misfortune. The crosses and struggles of early life yield us points of comparison for those of after years, and we can then say with Napoleon, 'Things looked worse at Arcole.'

But, gentlemen, such counsel may seem needless to you. In the flush of youth, full of hope and ambition, eager to plunge into the battle of life, it may appear that no effort would be too great to win the goal your imagination has pictured; with Hotspur you cry—

"By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon;
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks."

So the young soldier, fired with enthusiasm, seizes his arms, and rushes forth eager to meet the foe; but he finds, instead of 'battle's magnificently stern array,' the drudgery of the drill, the barracks, the guard-mount, the parade, and the long and muddy march and countermarch; months pass away in wearisome preparation for the field, and disgust often supplants ardour.

Life's offices are sombre, monotonous, often distasteful, and a stern sense of duty is required to go through with them. No man can succeed who does not make labour a pleasure, and feel in the satisfaction of having done his work well, the recompense for the effort it has cost.

Young styles Resolve 'that column of true majesty in man;' but gruff Dr. Johnson, borrowing an Italian proverb, remarks that 'hell is paved with good intentions.' Mere plans for future work are idle; *now* is the time; make no excuses for indolence or pleasure, but from the first hour of your professional career enter upon your duties with zeal and faithfulness, and so pursue them to the end.

What are those duties?

1. To yourselves—Avoid sloth and procrastination. At first you will not be overwhelmed with patients or with fees; still you may spend your hours, not in card-playing, dissipation, or, worse still, politics, but in the study of the more exact portions of your profession, which the necessarily condensed character of your teaching heretofore has touched but lightly. You may have a large practice among the poor, to whose call you will be always ready to respond; and although you will find it laborious, sometimes disgusting and often disheartening, yet you will have your reward in the consciousness of doing good, and you will gain familiarity with disease and ease by the bedside. I knew a young medical man once who forfeited the confidence of an influential patient by,

in his embarrassment, feeling her pulse with his thumb.

The oft-quoted lines ‘Procrastination is the thief of time,’ and ‘*dimidium facti qui cœpit habet,*’ are hackneyed because so true; yet the struggle against this vice is life-long. Resolve at once to do each day’s work, no matter how distasteful before that day has closed; and with each triumph over the temptation to yield to the insidious word “to-morrow” will you find it easier to conquer again.

Bear in mind the words of Stephen Montague: ‘Ambition is a lottery where, however uneven the chances, there are some prizes; but in dissipation every one draws a blank.’

Medicine is a progressive science, and if you fail to keep yourselves acquainted with its improvement, you not only grossly violate your obligations to those who may be placed under your care, but you will find yourself driven to the wall by some more faithful student. Were it not for the routine practice of the older, and therefore more experienced medical men, the young practitioner would have but little hope of success in entering into competition with them; their experience sometimes succumbs to his fresher knowledge.

2. To the sick—You owe all the skill, gentleness, assiduity, and patience of which you are possessed. If a patient suffer by your neglect, or ignorance, or rudeness, or petulance, you are criminal. There is

no school in life so hard as that of the practice of medicine, but it brings its reward.

“Patience, trial, self-denial,
These, though hard, are good for man.”

Should the patient be irritable, unreasonable, and unmanageable, reflect that pain, or fever, or apprehension prompt the words. Should the friends seem exacting or show want of confidence or over-anxiety, think how precious is that life to them, and what a fearful void would its loss leave in that household. Be ever mindful of the great responsibilities of your calling. Limb and life will be intrusted to your care; see that the trust be not misplaced.

3. To your professional brethren—The Code of Ethics adopted by our profession is sadly misunderstood by the public. It is simply an expression of that conduct which should always mark the gentleman, and characterize a liberal pursuit. It draws the line between a profession and a trade, and he who is not willing to be guided by its precepts has no place in our ranks; he had better seek some more easy and profitable, though less honourable vocation. Let him throw off at once the garb of the physician and flaunt in that of the quack. If bold, unscrupulous, and enterprising enough, he may acquire riches, dwell in a costly house with luxury about him, the envy of the vulgar and the scorn of the refined.

4. To the public—You are enjoined by the same Code ‘to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the

community,' to give freely all information likely to promote public health, and the ends of justice; in time of pestilence to face the danger and to continue your labours for the alleviation of the suffering even at the hazard of your own lives. How soon may this latter office become yours? The ghastly phantom of cholera, checked for a time by the hand of winter, is again rearing its menacing front beyond the seas, and threatens to begin its work of death in our own land.

We may avert this calamity by measures so well understood by you, but it will require more effort than is now being made. The community must be aroused to a sense of the danger, or death will be among us. If the plague come, you will meet it like men. Many of you have faced death on the battlefield, but the swift pestilence which walketh by noon-day has aspects even more terrible. In the single town of Ancona, in Italy, ten physicians fell victims to their devotion during its last visitation. Are there any of you who shrink at the thought and draw back from the prospect of the danger? I trust not, I believe not.

To die in saving life is the most glorious end vouchsafed to man, and although for such a hero no 'muffled drum doth beat,' yet he 'hath his reward.' Sustained by thoughts like these, you will fearlessly face the danger, and by your very confidence fortify yourselves against attack.

But not only is it your calling to treat disease, but

what is equally as important, to prevent it. It is a sickening thought, when we look over the weekly record of causes of death, to know that more than one-half were from diseases which might have been prevented. Yet the community seems blind to the value of the great laws of health, and I regret that the members of our profession do not, as a rule, sufficiently insist upon it. You may not in public have the opportunity, but in your capacity as advisers you should impress the importance of these laws upon those under your care. For every death by disease which might have been prevented some one is responsible; have a care that you be not the culprit.

If it be the noblest boast of our profession to save life, it is yet a fearful thing to think that by neglect or unskilfulness one that might have been saved was lost. In a family under your charge there is a dark-eyed, fair-haired girl of gentle aspect, the idol of all around. She cares but little for play, shuns the chill air, and her vivid imagination delights in books. Her bright intellect attracts attention; it is carefully cultivated. She is thinner and paler, but grows up more and more beautiful until, just as she bursts into the glory of womanhood, she is stricken down by insidious disease, and torn from those loving hearts which are saddened forever by her loss. You do all in your power to palliate her sufferings, and to prolong her wretched existence. But if you reflect, gentlemen, that in her childhood you might by pro-

per training have eradicated the seeds of that disease, will you not have a pang of remorse, and will you not feel that you were, in part, the cause of that harrowing grief which brings tears of sympathy into eyes used to scenes of pain and sorrow?

Re-breathed air is poison; impure water at times spreads disease as rapidly as the quick-match explodes a piece of fireworks. Filth, idleness, and gluttony are death's friends. Use your influence then in advocating those admirable measures collected under the general title of hygiene, for strengthening the body and mind, and keeping away disease and death.

We have been but recently called upon to mourn the death of a just and good man—an upright judge, who fell in the fulness of manhood, a victim not so much to an overtaken brain as to the wretched air of the court-room in which he passed so many hours of his life; an atmosphere suggestive of the historical black-assizes. A short time ago a whole section of our city was poisoned by the impure water supplied from the Delaware, and even now into the very forebay of our boasted Fairmount flows a sewer reeking with drainage which I dare not specify.

Every city will show such cases; it is a sad commentary upon popular self-government to think that such things can be, and that the authorities fail or refuse to apply the remedy—money spent in preserving the health of the community does not enrich favorites or purchase votes. Let us raise our voices

until they *are* heard, and until the people become convinced of these truths, and at last we shall be rewarded by seeing the results for which we have so long hoped.

But, gentlemen, I will not dwell longer on these themes. I trust that you feel their importance, and that you fully appreciate the responsibilities of the career upon which you have this day entered. Sweet visions of home and its sacred joys rise before you, and a few hours will see you scattered to all portions of our broad country, there to pursue your profession. May you do so with honour to yourselves and credit to the Institution of which you are now the Alumni. In the words of the great cardinal—

“Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
 To silence envious tongues; be just and fear not:
 Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
 Thy God's, and truth's.”

GRADUATES

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH, 1866.

At a Public Commencement, held on the 10th of March, 1866, 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 Valedictory Address to the Graduates was delivered by Prof. RAND.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Alexander, William J.	Pennsylvania.	Spotted Fever.
Allis, Oscar Huntington	Pennsylvania.	Tetanus.
Applegate, Charles H.	Indiana.	Duties of Practitioners.
Arndt, Zaccheus P.	Pennsylvania.	Gonorrhœa.
Bard, Cephas L.	Pennsylvania.	Gunshot Wounds.
Barrett, Frederick	Pennsylvania.	Endocarditis.
Bartholomew, William	Pennsylvania.	Irritation and Sympathy.
Beane, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Gastritis.
Berntheizel, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Professional Adaptation.
Berry, Daniel	Illinois.	Pneumonia.
Bixler, Jacob R.	Pennsylvania.	Symptoms of Inflammation.
Blackwood, Thomas J.	Pennsylvania.	Menstruation.
Brehm, Samuel H.	Pennsylvania.	The Repair of Tissues.
Brother, Ferdinand (M. D.)	New Jersey.	Diphtheria.
Brown, J. Alpheus	Ohio.	Dysentery.
Brown, Nathaniel W.	Pennsylvania.	Pain.
Bryant, John (M. D.)	Missouri.	Spotted Fever.
Buck, Benj. S.	Pennsylvania.	Gonorrhœa.
Buffington, Alexander L.	Pennsylvania.	Inflammation.
Burke, George W.	Pennsylvania.	Gunshot Wounds.
Burroughs, John E.	Texas.	Congestive Fever.
Butcher, Henry B.	Pennsylvania.	Gunshot Wounds.
Cabanne, James S.	Missouri.	Lupus.
Cheeseman, George	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Christy, James H.	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Clendinen, Moses W.	Illinois.	Toxicology.
Coffman, Victor H.	Iowa.	Typhus Fever.
Cogshall, Bela, jr.	Michigan,	Eclampsia Puerperalis.
Conery, William B.	Kentucky.	Hunterian Ligation to prevent Destruc-
Culbertson, Samuel D.	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas. [tive Inflammation.
Culbreth, George S.	Delaware.	The Study of Medicine.
Daingerfield, Joseph Faunt	Kentucky.	Auscultation in Pulmonary Diseases.
Le Roi		
Dare, George S.	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Dick, John W.	Pennsylvania.	History and Progress of Medicine.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Dodge, Samuel D.	Arkansas.	The Ear.
Donnelly, John F.	Pennsylvania.	Syphilis in Infants.
Dundore, Adam J.	Pennsylvania.	Morbilli.
Easley, Andrew	Virginia.	Medical Ethics.
Ellison, L. Frank	Delaware.	Croup.
Ewing, James B.	Pennsylvania.	Treatment of Inflammation.
Ewing, John	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Ferguson, James B.	Canada West.	Physiology of Digestion.
Fitzgerald, J. A.	Indiana.	Inflammation.
Flood, James Ramsay	Canada West.	Opium. Magnum Dei Donum.
Foster, William S.	Pennsylvania.	Puerperal Fever.
Fritts, Thomas J. (M. D.)	Indiana.	Pathological Conditions of the Blood.
Fuller, Alson	North Carolina.	Diphtheria.
Gelwix, James Montgomery	Pennsylvania.	Menstruation.
Gibson, William, jr.	Pennsylvania.	Pertussis.
Gillespie, James L. (M. D.)	West Virginia.	Colic.
Gilpin, Fletcher	Pennsylvania.	Tonsillitis.
Gordon, James	New York.	Vis Medicatrix Naturæ.
Graham, George S.	Pennsylvania.	Coxalgia.
Gregg, James S.	Indiana.	Hospital Gangrene.
Gregg, Robert J.	Missouri.	Neuralgia.
Griffin, Tyler	Kentucky.	Oleum Morrhuæ.
Griggs, William O.	Pennsylvania.	The Principles of Surgery.
Guerrant, Richard P.	Kentucky.	Asiatic Cholera.
Guss, Isaac	Pennsylvania.	Spotted Fever.
Hamilton, Alexander P.	Kentucky.	Intermittent Fever.
Harmon, Byron R.	Pennsylvania.	Incompatibles.
Hassler, William A.	Pennsylvania.	Acute Dysentery.
Hill, John (M. D.)	Ohio.	Diphtheria.
Hockaday, William L.	Kentucky.	Wounds.
Hodgens, Samuel G.	Pennsylvania.	Nutrition.
Hoffman, Walter J.	Pennsylvania.	Zinc.
Hollenbach, Theodore F.	Pennsylvania.	The Young Obstetrician.
Hornor, Joseph H.	New Jersey.	Anæsthetics.
Huffman, D. Clark	Pennsylvania.	Physiological Effects of Motion.
Hunter, Thomas S.	Ohio.	Relations of Chemistry to Medicine.
Huston, Joseph H.	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Hutchins, Edward R.	New Hampshire.	Dengue.
Hyndman, Samuel E.	Ohio.	Urine.
Jackson, William M.	Pennsylvania.	Menstruation.
Kennedy, Thomas J.	Tennessee.	Soteria Doctrina.
Kennedy, Robert S.	Pennsylvania.	Alcohol.
King, George A.	Pennsylvania.	Hospital Gangrene.
Klingensmith, Theodore P.	Pennsylvania.	Dyspepsia.
Knight, John	Pennsylvania.	Diagnosis.
Knipe, Septimus A.	Pennsylvania.	Hernia.
Koch, Frederick W.	Michigan.	Scrofula or Struma.
Landon, Hannibal (M. D.)	Ohio.	Erysipelas.
Lankford, Alvin P.	Missouri.	Septenary Periods.
Leech, Thomas F.	Indiana.	The Military Surgeon.
Levan, Daniel Henry	Pennsylvania.	Anæsthetics.
Lindley, Henry S.	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Long, Robert W.	Indiana.	Medical Diagnosis.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Loughridge, Samuel O.	Ohio.	Dyspepsia.
Lynde, Uri Colvin (M. D.)	New York.	Acute Peritonitis.
Mackie, Benjamin S.	Louisiana.	Pneumonia.
Macpherson, William	Pennsylvania.	Malarial Diseases.
Madden, Edmund H.	New Jersey.	Resina Flava.
Magee, T. James	Pennsylvania.	Signs of Pregnancy.
Mason, Jos. Ritner (M.D.)	Pennsylvania.	Medical Diagnosis.
Matlack, Richard B.	Tennessee.	Remittent Fever.
Matter, George F.	Pennsylvania.	Acute Dysentery.
Maxwell, James A.	Pennsylvania.	Enteric Fever.
May, James Rundlet	New Hampshire.	Primary Syphilis.
McCormick, A. Y.	Maryland.	Bismuthi Subnitras.
McDowell, James W.	Illinois.	Luxation of the Hip-joint and the Agents which oppose its Reduction.
McElroy, James F.	Kentucky.	Cheerfulness.
McIntosh, John	Nova Scotia.	Scarlatina.
McMunn, John C.	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
McQuesten, E. Forrest	New Hampshire.	Indigestion.
McVicker, James P.	Pennsylvania.	Scirrhus of the Mamma.
Mengle, Isaac L.	Pennsylvania.	Etiology of Disease.
Meredith, William H.	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Moore, Isaac H.	Pennsylvania.	The Tongue Symptomatic of Disease.
Mueller, Henry	Ohio.	Moschus.
Munn, Charles W.	Pennsylvania.	Diabetes Mellitus.
Murray, Ransom N.	Michigan.	Pneumonia.
Musser, John Henry	Pennsylvania.	Iodine.
Napheys, George H.	Pennsylvania.	Intussusceptio Intestinorum.
Newberry, Thomas L.	Kentucky.	Typhoid Fever.
Newell, Wm. M. (M. D.)	Illinois.	Evidences of Design in the Organism of
Newton, P. C.	Kansas.	Mountain Fever. [Man.
O'Leary, Arthur	New York.	Strabismus.
Orvis, Charles	Illinois.	Pneumonia.
Owens, Benjamin F.	Kentucky.	Scarlatina.
Patterson, Edwin S.	Pennsylvania.	Rubeola.
Patton, Frederick H.	West Virginia.	Life.
Peck, Alexander L.	New Brunswick.	The Human Fæces.
Perkins, Finis M.	Kentucky.	Pneumonia.
Perry, Matthias Rizer	Kentucky.	Contagion.
Peterson, Henry B.	Kentucky.	Air, and its Effects on Health.
Peyton, John C.	Tennessee.	Stricture of the Urethra.
Phillips, William D.	Arkansas.	Epilepsy.
Price, Daniel T.	Mississippi.	Chloroform.
Rahausser, George G.	Pennsylvania.	Podagra.
Rebman, Lawrence S.	Delaware.	Dislocations.
Reed, Jacob, jr.	Pennsylvania.	Alkaline Sulphites in Zymotic Diseases.
Reed, Jesse J.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Rhoads, George W.	Indiana.	Digestion.
Righter, Washington	Pennsylvania.	Opium.
Roberts, Hiram S.	Illinois.	Camp Diarrhœa.
Rodgers, David C. C.	Mississippi.	Disease and its Causes.
Ross, James Brice	Kentucky.	Primary Syphilis.
Russell, Ephraim P.	Kentucky.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
Russell, Ezra R.	Illinois.	Gonorrhœa.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Sallade, Franklin L.	Pennsylvania.	Enteric Fever.
Sears, Alfred A.	Illinois.	Nicotiana Tabacum.
Semans, William R.	Pennsylvania.	Dyspepsia.
Shaeffer, Brett Randolph	Mississippi.	Digestion.
Shurtleff, Benjamin (M.D.)	Illinois.	Gonorrhœa distinct from Non-Specific
Snodgrass, James H.	Pennsylvania.	Verrucae. [Urethritis.
Stockton, Thomas C. M.	Pennsylvania.	Inflammation.
Thackeray, William T.	Pennsylvania.	Hospital Gangrene.
Townsend, Ralph M.	Pennsylvania.	Cinchona.
Trout, Henry S.	Pennsylvania.	Hereditary Transmission of Disease.
Warren, John S.	New Hampshire.	Anæmia.
Way, Jacob H.	Pennsylvania.	Alveolar Abscess.
Weathers, Lucien V.	Kentucky.	Peritonitis.
Webb, John W.	New Jersey.	Vexations and Pleasures of the Physi-
Webb, William H.	Pennsylvania.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever. [cian.
Weber, Reinhard H.	Germany.	Diphtheria
Wheeler, William G.	Kentucky.	Medical Influence of the Mind.
White, James M.	West Virginia.	Mercury.
Whitehead, Alfred M.	Ohio.	Scarlatina.
Wilson, James E.	Pennsylvania.	Rheumatism.
Wilson, John C.	Pennsylvania.	Idiopathic Erysipelas.
Wilson, N. M.	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Wilson, William M.	Kentucky.	Man and his Organization.
Witmer, Abraham H.	Pennsylvania.	Bronchitis.
Worthington, David J.	Pennsylvania.	The Circulation.
Yundt, W. Scott	Pennsylvania.	Gunshot Wounds of the Joints.

Of these there were from—

Pennsylvania	81	Arkansas	2
Kentucky	16	Canada West	2
Illinois	9	Texas	1
Ohio	8	Iowa	1
Indiana	7	Virginia	1
New Jersey	4	North Carolina	1
Missouri	4	Louisiana	1
New Hampshire	4	Maryland	1
Michigan	3	Nova Scotia	1
Delaware	3	Kansas	1
West Virginia	3	New Brunswick	1
New York	3	Germany	1
Tennessee	3		
Mississippi	3	Total	165