

S. Put in here but don't copy. I may use this.

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36-a

36-b

1871

(From Valedictory Address to the graduating class.  
By R. P. Howard. Canada Med. & Surg. J., 1880-81,  
ix, 513.)

To tell what kind of a man was Palmer Howard one may quote from ~~one of~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>one of</sup> addresses to the graduating class <sup>at McGill where he was Professor</sup> ~~at McGill where he was Professor~~ <sup>es and George they are perhaps cornerstones</sup> ~~Practice of Medicine and before he became Dean, after Campbell, April, 1881.~~ <sup>mt um</sup> ~~in later years~~ <sup>we want to</sup> ~~come to some in rarely, favorable give out to give one to his students~~

"In recording what you have observed in nature's book, be painstaking, accurate, and truthful. Neither exaggerate nor extenuate. It is to be feared that many gross errors and numerous obstacles to the advance of the science and practice of medicine have arisen from careless and imperfect observation and untruthful recording of facts. Beware of supporting a pet theory by biased observation. Study, also, the writings of authorities in medical and its collateral sciences. Lay aside mere text-books and read for yourselves the originals, whence the often heterogenous and not unfrequently incongruous aggregations of facts and opinions contained in such books have been taken. The works of Sydenham, John Hunter, Alison, Paget, Billroth and Bright, of Latham, Stokes, Simon, Jaccoud, Niemeyer, and Charcot, and treatises upon special subjects, may now replace your vademecums and text-books. These and others of their class should now be carefully read. In the earlier years of your career you will have ample time for reading. Do it systematically - observe some plan. Mark out special subjects for serious study. Endeavour to enlarge your knowledge of general pathology and of those departments of medical science which you may have had but little opportunity of becoming acquainted with at college.

"Read, also, some of the leading periodicals regularly. In no other way can you hope to keep nearly abreast of the knowledge of the day. So numerous and so industrious are the workers in the medical and other sciences in our time, that new facts and opinions are being daily announced, and the newest book upon any subject scarcely contains the latest contributions to that subject. Study, also, living men - masters in the science or art of medicine. Such of you as can afford to visit the celebrated schools of Europe should do so. \* \* \* \* \*

"In your relations with your colleagues, be honourable, charitable, and friendly. Be modest in proclaiming your own abilities and successes, and careful of the reputation of your brethren. Affect no superior knowledge of the medical art. When succeeding a professional brother in the care of a patient, make no unkind, much less unfair, remarks or insinuations respecting his management of the case. He is not present to defend himself, and his reputation must be sacred while in your keeping. When assisting at a consultation in an obscure or difficult case, take pains to learn all its features and history, and loyally afford all the assistance you can, and thereby discharge the responsibility you have assumed in joining the consultation. Emulate, but do not envy, your successful rivals; and whatever reputation you win, let it be by fair and open competition. \* \* \* \* \*

"Take a sincere interest in the sufferings and anxieties of your patients, cultivate gentleness of manner, geniality of spirit, and a sympathizing heart in the discharge of your professional offices. Kind words, cheerful looks, a hopeful, self-reliant bearing, may do more good than any medicine. Be a minister of love, not of fear; console and alleviate when you cannot cure or save."