1848

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1848-49

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION OF 1848-9.

PHILADELPHIA.
PRINTED BY FRICK & KELLY, No. 170 NORTH THIRD STREET.
1848.
PROFESSORS.

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INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.
109 S. Tenth street.

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MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.
1 Girard street.

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GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.
300 Chestnut street.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
S. W. corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets.

THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M. D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
244 Walnut street.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.
OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
284 Chestnut street.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.
CHEMISTRY.
S. E. corner of Spruce and Juniper streets.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.
DEAN OF THE FACULTY.
1 Girard street.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D.
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.
309 Walnut street.

WILLIAM WATSON, Janitor,

At the College, Tenth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. He will direct students, on their arrival, to the residences of the Professors, and will aid them in obtaining boarding.
ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Jefferson Medical College, at its last session, numbered four hundred and eighty students in attendance; and the list of graduates, in March 1848, amounted to one hundred and seventy-eight. From almost every state of the Union, and from foreign countries, gentlemen visited the school, in order to derive the advantages offered by it and by the other institutions of Philadelphia for obtaining a full medical education. The means of access to Philadelphia from every portion of the Union are now so numerous and facile, that multitudes, who at a former period would have been prevented by circumstances from availing themselves of those advantages, now visit her for at least one session.

The idea that a student of medicine must be taught his profession in the very locality in which he is destined to practice it, is now generally, as it ought to be universally, abandoned. It must be admitted that the great principles of the science are the same everywhere, and that the student ought, for his own sake, to seek for information wherever it can be best and most readily obtained.

Of the one hundred and seventy-eight graduates of last session, upwards of seventy had spent one session in other schools; and of these twenty-six were from the University of Virginia; seven from the University of Louisville; seven from the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College at Richmond; three from the Medical College of Ohio; three from the Dartmouth Medical College; New Hampshire;—the remainder being from Transylvania Medical College; the University of Maryland; the Washington University; Baltimore; the University of Buffalo; the Medical School of Winchester, Virginia; the University of New York; the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York; the Medical College of Georgia; the Medical schools of Woodstock and Castleton, Vermont; the Willoughby Medical College, Ohio; the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Maine; the Berkshire Medical Institution, Massachusetts; the Medical College of South Carolina; the Medical Department of the University of New Orleans; the Memphis Medical School; the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Medical College.

In their last announcement, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College stated, that as long ago as the year 1832 they had suggested the propriety of lengthening the Medical Session; but it had never entered into their contemplation to diminish the amount of daily instruction. The objection had generally been, that the aggregate information given during a Session of Lectures in our schools is insufficient, and that, in this respect, they compare unfavorably with those of Great Britain, France and other countries of Europe. The prevalent idea, that too much is attempted to be taught in the four months generally allotted to the Medical Session, is of more recent origin.

The time usually employed in lectures during four days in the week is six hours, and it is acknowledged in all professions, and has been especially so by lawyers from Lord Coke downwards, that six hours daily ought
to be devoted to professional reading. To lecture may be regarded as synonymous with 'to read'; consequently the medical student who listens to six lectures in the day may be looked upon as having been 'read to' for six hours; and there can be no essential difference between reading and being read to, except in the circumstance, that the latter is much easier for the student. The well informed and able lecturer adapts his elucidations more readily to the comprehension of his hearers than can be done in the best books. He has an opportunity of perceiving whether he is understood; and should he think he is not, he modifies or repeats his instruction. It would seem irrational to recommend to the student of law, that because he has read six hours in the day he should repeat his reading at night; and not less so to advise that this should be done by the medical student.

It is sufficient to inculcate, that he should ponder well upon the various subjects, which have been read to him during the day; and, when at a loss, that he should refer to the pages of an approved text book. In so doing he need not deprive himself of proper rest and exercise, ample time for which, as well as for the enjoyment of social intercourse with the cultivated and intelligent, will be afforded, provided his time be properly apportioned to study and recreation. A part of his evenings should, in other words, be devoted to study not to reading of which he has had enough during the day. The time for farther reading will present itself when he leaves the halls of the College, to spend the interval between his College courses.

Moreover, no diminution as to the number of lectures delivered daily that could afford marked relief to the student would be practicable, unless the session were so lengthened as to detain the student from his home for so long a period as to lead to serious inconvenience, without any adequate compensatory good.

The degree of proficiency exhibited by the graduates of the school is sufficient evidence to the Faculty of what may be attained by attention, under the existing system, during two full courses of lectures. One of their undergraduates who had followed but one course, and had been engaged in the study of his profession for only eighteen months, was admitted during the last winter as assistant-surgeon in the Navy—after an examination, which has always been considered searching, and in all respects ample—and was assigned an elevated position amongst the successful candidates; and another student obtained equal distinction during the last winter before the termination of his second course of lectures. Nor are these solitary cases. It is, indeed, in consequence of the proficiency of those who have, with industry, availed themselves of the facilities afforded them, as tested by their final examinations, that the Faculty feel disinclined to make any material change in the system or method of instruction pursued by them so long, and, they believe, so successfully.

It was to schools conducted under this system, that Dr. Henry Holland, one of the most learned and accomplished physicians of London, who visited this country a few years ago, referred recently in his evidence given before the "Committee on Registration of the British House of Commons," when, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. T. B Ma-
caulay:—"Does not the American Medical School stand high?" he replied
"I should rank it next to the English on the whole."

Impressed, then, with the feeling, that it is not advisable, that the medical
student should be less employed during his period of attendance on
lectures, than he is according to the arrangement at present adopted in the
Jefferson Medical College; and that if he were, the slight diminution in the
number of lectures daily which might be practicable would not encourage
the attainment of instruction, whilst it would lead, through the necessity of
extending the session, to his being detained in the city for a much longer
period to obtain the same amount of information, the Faculty of Jefferson
Medical College have not deemed it advisable, on the students' account,
notwithstanding the relief it would afford to themselves, to modify the sys-
tem of instruction hitherto pursued by them; but in order to carry the stu-
dent still farther onwards—to add into their words to his instruction, by giving
lectures on topics not hitherto admissible, owing to the limited duration
of the session; and by expatiating more fully than they have been able to
do on others on which they have been accustomed to treat—they have de-
determined to commence their course of lectures on Monday the 16th of Octo-
ber; and thus to increase the term, in the ensuing course, by three more
weeks of lectures.

Hitherto, it has been their desire to be able to say, that the student of
the College, when he quits its halls, should feel, that he has been instructed
on every subject that ought to be known to the well informed and
accomplished physician, and by commencing earlier, they will of course
be the better able to effect this.

From the commencement of October, the rooms for the prosecution of
Practical Anatomy will be open; and such arrangements have been adopted
by the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator, that unwonted facili-
ties will be afforded to the student who wishes to occupy himself, before
the session commences, in this important branch of knowledge.

Every effort is made at this period, and especially during the session
to enable him to witness the more practical parts of his profession, an
opportunity which is fully presented in large towns only. With this
view the Clinic is kept open on appropriate days, not only during the
month of October, and through the session, but during the whole year,
and in this manner—as is shewn hereafter—extraordinary facilities exist
for observing medical and surgical practice.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

In their last announcement, the Faculty stated, that owing to the in-
creased size of the class, they had found it indispensable to make a tho-
rough renovation of the building, and to enlarge it materially. These al-
terations were satisfactorily accomplished, and the present elegant and
commodious structure is the result. In every respect, the comfort and
advantage of the student have been consulted, and the outward form has
been devised and executed in a style, which, whilst it does credit to the
architect, is an ornament to the city. No where, perhaps, at home or
abroad, is there an edifice more admirably adapted for its important ob-
jects—none where more facilities are afforded for successful teaching.
No amount of time, trouble, or expenditure has been spared to render it
as perfect as the nature of the circumstances would admit of, and experience has satisfactorily shown, that these cares have not been bestowed in vain.

MUSEUM.

The Museum belonging to the Institution is amply provided with materials for demonstration before the class, and is admirably adapted for illustrating the various branches. It is constantly receiving fresh accessions. Besides the usual osseous, nervous, vascular, muscular, ligamentous, and other preparations for anatomical demonstration, it contains a large number of wet preparations relating to pathology, obstetrics, surgery; &c., an ample collection of diseased bones, calculi, models in wood, plaster, and wax, and an extensive series of paintings and engravings, representing healthy and morbid parts, fractures, dislocations, tumours. &c., &c., and the surgical operations that are necessary for their relief.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The students of the College participate in all the advantages derivable from an attendance on the Pennsylvania Hospital,—the lectures being so arranged as to admit of their visiting on particular days this valuable establishment, where—for a fee of ten dollars—they can witness the economy, the medical and surgical practice, and attend all the lectures and clinical demonstrations, in that large and well conducted hospital. In addition to this, they have the exclusive privilege of attending gratuitously an extensive general Dispensary belonging to the College. The Clinic, connected with this, enables the Professors to exhibit to the class the mode of applying principles, taught in the various departments that constitute the curriculum of study in the medical schools, to immediate practice. It is richly supplied with medical and surgical cases. Throughout the session, the Clinic is a prominent and most important element in educational resources. The patient is examined, prescribed for, and—if surgical aid be demanded—is operated on before the class. The reason for every conclusion and for every prescription is given; and diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutics are thus intimately elucidated. That the value of the Clinic is not insignificant is shown by the numerous practitioners who are in constant attendance; and who afford their voluntary testimony to the predominant advantages in this—as well as in every other respect—which the students of the present day possess over their less fortunate predecessors. The clinical courses afford to the student an extensive field for witnessing and participating in the practical exercise of his profession. Opportunities likewise occur for obstetrical practice.

The following Report by the Secretary of the Clinic exhibits the main medical and surgical cases treated, and lectured upon, before the students of the College during the past year. It will be seen that the list embraces the most important medical and surgical diseases; and as the patients seek advice at the Dispensary voluntarily, they represent a class that apply at the office of the practitioner. For certain cases, the Faculty provided accommodations in the vicinity of the College, which enabled the surgeons to perform the more serious operations, as lithotomy, amputation, &c.

REPORT OF CASES PRESENTED AT THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
During the Clinical Year, ending March 31st, 1848.

Whole number of cases presented at the Clinic, - - - 1309
Of these there were admitted to the Medical Department, - 669
" " " Surgical do - 640
—1309
Of the above there were under one year of age - - 53
" " From 1 to 3 years, - - 75
" " 3 to 10 " - - 155
" " 10 to 20 " - - 230
" " 20 to 30 " - - 280
" " 30 to 40 " - - 135
" " 40 to 50 " - - 80
" " 50 to 70 " - - 6
" " 70 to 90 " Total 1309

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

**Diseases of the Mouth.**
- Dentition.
- Stomatitis, follicular.
- Amygdalitis,
- Glossitis,
- Hypertrophy of the tongue.

**Diseases of the Tongue and Pharynx.**
- Staphylococeus,
- Pharyngitis, Acute, Chronic, Follicular and Ulcerated.
- Inflammation of the gums.
- Hypertrophy of the tongue.

**Diseases of the Stomach.**
- Gastralgia.
- Pyrosis.
- Gastritis, Acute, Chronic.
- Hemorrhoids.

**Diseases of the Intestines.**
- Gastro-enteritis.
- Constipation.
- Diarrhea, Simple, Chronic and Colliquative.

**Diseases of the Peritoneum.**
- Ascites.
- Peritonitis, chronic.

**Diseases of the Larynx.**
- Hyperemia of the Larynx.
- Aphonia.
- Laryngitis, Acute, Chronic and Ulcerated.

**Diseases of the Bronchia, Lungs, &c.**
- Bronchitis, Acute, Chronic, Epidemic. Pneumonia.
- Portusis.
- Pleurisy, Acute, and Chronic.

**Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.**
- Heart. Palpitation of the
  - " Valvular disease of the
  - " Dilatation of the
  - " Hypertrophy of the
  - " Faulty Innervation of the
  - " Neuralgia of the
  - Aneurism of the Aorta.
  - Anaemia.
  - Pericarditis.
  - Hydrops Pericardii.

**Diseases of the Spleen.**
- Splenoncus.
Diseases of the Liver.
Hepatitis, Acute and Chronic. Hepatemphraxis.
Icterus.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
Lithiases Nephritica. Hæmaturia.
Nephritis. Retention of Urine.
Albuminuria.

Diseases of the Skin.
Erysipelas, Simple. Eczema of the Face.
Porridge Favosa, and P. Decalvans. Scabies.
Trichosis. Prurigo senilis.
Pityriasis Syphilitica. Rubèola.
Erythema Intertrigo. Acne.
Erythema. Lupus.
Impetigo. Mentagrum.
Lepra Vulgaris. Rupia.
Urticaria. Ichthyosis.
Herpes Labialis and H. Præputialis. Vaccinia, in all its stages.
Psoriasis.

Diseases of the Nervous System.
Neuralgia, Facial, and Head. Epilepsy.
Spinal Irritation. Cataplexy.
Cephalalgia. Singultus.
Paralysis, (Partial.) Delirium Tremens.
Hemiplegia. Insanity.
Chorea. Hystérie.
Hypospondrialias. Hyperemia of the Encephalon.
Idiocy.

Diseases of the Organs of the Senses.
Ophthalmia. Coryza.
Epistaxis. Strumous Otorrhœa.

Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.
Pruritus Vulvæ. Prolapsus Uteri.
Leucorrhœa. Gonorrhœa.
Dysmenorrhœa. Impotence.
Amenorrhœa. Oaritis.
Menorrhagia. Ovary, Enlarged.
Uterine Hemorrhage. Spermorrhœa.

Diseases involving Various Organs.
Rheumatism, Acute, Syphilitic Scrofulosis.
and Chronic. R̄hachitis.
Lumbago. Mataræmus.
Fever, Intermittent, Quotidian, Ter-
tian, double Tertian, Quartan, Arrest of Developement.
Masked, Remittent, Hectic, Conti-
ued, Typhoid, Eruptive, Erysip-
elas, Measles.

Surgical Department.
Wounds, Contused, of the Hand; Wrist; Finger [requiring amputation of first phal-
anx: Operation by Dr. Mutter.] Head; Foot; Ankle; Arm.
Punctured, Hand, Foot.
Penetrating; Side, Hip.
Wound of the Iris, from the lash of a whip; percussion cap.
Wound of the Eye into which was projected 3 ounces of Iron by the bursting of a Fowling piece.
Lacerated wound of the Hand: of the Finger.
Incised Wound of the Finger, almost separating the finger from the body with the exception of a small strip of integument.

Injuries and Diseases of Bones.

Fracture of the Clavicle; of the 2nd Rib; of the Acromion process, of the Fingers; of the Metacarpal Bone; of the Radius, (Barton's), of the Lower third; of the Middle and Upper third; of both Condyles of the Humerus; of the Patella, transverse; of the Shaft of the Femur, which had been badly treated, causing a shortening of the limb of about three inches; and of both bones of the leg which had been badly treated.

Necrosis of the Tibia and of the Femur,—Secondary Amputation by Dr. Pancoast; of the Humerus, and of the Os Frontis.
Caries of the Mastoid process of the Temporal Bone, with a fistula communicating with the external auditory meatus; of the Lumbar Vertebrae; of the Dorsal Vertebrae; of the Orbital portion of the sup. Maxilla; of the Bones of the Wrist; of the Metatarsal Bones; of the Os Calcis; of the Ribs; of the Os Frontis; of the Radius; and of the bones of the Ankle.

Pseudarthrosis Humeri,—Resection by Dr. Mütter.
Conical Stump.—Resection by Dr. Mütter.

Ostitis.
Fungoid tumour of the Finger.—Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

Luxation of the Head of the Humerus; of the Os Magnum; of Wrist Joint; of the 1st. Phalangeal Artic.; of little Finger, and of the Radius—partial.
Sprain of the Wrist Joint, of the Ankle Joint, of the Knee Joint, of the lateral Ligaments of Knee.
Relaxation of the Ligaments of the Knee Joint.
Rupture of the Coronary Ligaments of do.
Adhesions about the Shoulder Joint after a fall,—Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Coxalgia in all its stages.
Serofulous degeneration of Knee and Ankle Joints.
White Swelling involving the Knee Joint and portion of the Femur diseased,—Amputation of upper third of thigh bone by Dr. Mütter. (Ether used)
Cancerous Tumour of little Finger.—Amputation by Dr. Pancoast.
Large Sinus leading down into the Ankle Joint.
Extensive Ulceration of the Ankle Joint.—Amputation of lower third by Dr. Pancoast.
False Cartilages in the Knee Joint.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Ankylosis, False of Jaw.
" " caused by Ŝalivation.
" Partial, of Knee Joint. False, of Knee Joint.
" Complete " " caused by incised wound.
" Partial, of Ankle Joint.
" False, of Elbow Joint the result of Fracture.
Synovitis, Acute, of Ankle Joint, of the Knee Joint, and of the wrist Joint, with Ulcerations.
Chronic Synovitis of Knee Joint, of Ankle Joint, of Elbow Joint and of Wrist Joint.
Hydrops articuli.

Diseases of Fibrous Tissues.

Periostitis, Acute, of Finger; of Tibia,—sub-cutaneous incision by Dr. Pancoast.
" Chronic.
" Syphilitic, throughout the body; and Rheumatic.
Periosteal Tumours of Phalanges,—Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Paronychia, Simple and Malignant.

Diseases of the Bursa and Tendons.

Bunyon.
Club Foot. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
**Diseases of the Blood Vessels.**

Varicose Veins and Ulcers.

Aneurism by Anastomosis.—Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

**Diseases of the Nervous System.**

Tetania, or of the Finger.—Amputation by Dr. Mütter.

Neuralgia, of the Scalp, of the Eye, Frontal, and of the Head.

**Injuries and Diseases of the Head and Face.**

Tumours, of the Scalp.—Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Steatomatous of the Scalp.

Erectile, of the Scalp.

Encysted, over the Eye.

of the Face.—Operations by Drs. Mütter & Pancoast.

Osteo-sarcomatous, of one half of the Lower Jaw.—Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Sero-cystic of inferior Maxill.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Cancerous (very large) plugging up the nostrils and overhanging the mouth.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Epulis, lower jaw.—Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

upper jaw, involving the whole of the superior maxillary, malar, nasal, palatine bone of one side and half of the other, and portion of the ethmoid bone.—Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Lupus on cheek in front of the Ear.—Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Canceroid under the jaw.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

behind the Ear.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Cancer of the Upper Lip.—Operation by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Lower Lip.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Lupus, Tubercular, of the Lip & Chin; and on Upper Eye Lid.

Fungal Ulcer on one side of the Head.

Depressed Fracture of the parietal Bone.—Operation of Trephining by Dr. Mütter.

Hare Lip, double; also single.—Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Abscess of the Cheek with exfoliation of bone under the Eye.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Abscess of the Antrum Highmorianum.—Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Inflammation of the Antrum Highmorianum, and Frontal Sinuses.

**Diseases of the Ear.**

Polypi.—Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Obstruction of Eustachian Tube.

Otorrhoea and Deafness.

**Diseases of the Nose.**

Polypi. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Inflamm. of Ductus ad Nasum.

Irritation, Chronic, of the Schneiderian membrane.


Ozena. Lupus.

**Diseases of the Mouth.**

Tumour, Epulis very large, of an erectile character, growing from the Alveoli of the upper jaw, and extending back in the mouth, interfering with deglutition and respiration. Operation by Dr. Pancoast, and Ligation of the common Carotid and removal of Superior Maxilla.

Tumour, Erectile, growing from the Palate. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

under the Tongue. Operation by Dr. Mütter.


Staphyloorrhaphia.

Elongated Uvula. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
Contraction of Frenum Linguae. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
Ulceration of the Tonsils.
Cancerus Oris. Inflamed Labia.
Removal of foreign bodies from the Pharynx.
Syphilitic Ulcerations of the Pharynx.

Diseases of the Neck and Chest.
" Fibrous of the Breast. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
" Glandular of the Neck, very large. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
" Scrofulous of the Neck.
On the Sternum.

Goitre.
Torticollis. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
Abscess under the Lower Jaw. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
" Scrofulous of the Neck. " by Dr. Mütter.
" Of the Neck, compressing the Trachea and Carotid. Operation by Fistulous opening communicating with diseased Rib. Dr. Pancoast.
Ulceration of Nipple. Inverted Nipple.

Diseases of the Eye.
Ophthalmia, Catarrhal, Purulent, Scrofulous, Acute, Syphilitic, Rheumatic, and Tarsal.
Ulcerations of the Cornea, Corneal speck, Wounds of the Cornea, Albugo, Leucoma.
Opacity of Cornea, complete.
Staphyloma Cornea. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Iritis, Acute and Chronic.
Conjunctivitis, Acute, Chronic, Pustular, and Granular.
Occlusion of Pupillary orifice of left Eye. Operation for artificial Pupil by Dr. Pancoast.
Psorothalmia.
Lupus of the Eye and appendages. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Amaurosis.
Cataract, single and double. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
" From Hypertrophy of conjunctiva. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
" Result of a Cicatrix. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
Pterygium. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
Inflammation of Puncta Lachrymalia.
Tumour, Encysted, on Eye Lid. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Ptosis. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
Nystagmus Oculi. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
Melanosis.
Follicular Tumour on outer Canthus.
Fungus Hæmatodes of the Eye and appendages. The Eye removed under the influence of ether. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Extraction of foreign bodies, by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Diseases of the Back and Abdomen.
Hernia, Inguinal, Double, Scrotal, Umbilical, Femoral, Congenital.
Psoas Abscess.
Spina Bifida.
Tumours, Fatty of the Back. Scapula.
Carbuncle.
Diseases of the Spine.
Curvature, Anterior, Posterior, Lateral.
Caries of the Spine.

Diseases of the Anus, Rectum and Perineum.
Prolapsus Ani. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Imperforate Anus. " "
Fissure of the Anus.
Fistula in Ano, Incomplete;— do Complete.
Internal. " by Dr. Pancoast.

Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Passages.
Syphilis, Chancre in various stages.
" Bubo " "
" Secondary and Tertiary.
Condylomatous Tumours about the Anus.
Gonorrhoea. Gleet.
Strictures of Urethra. Use of Bougies and Catheterism by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
Stricture of the whole canal with the exception of a very minute orifice, of ten years standing, Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Enlarged Prostate.
Incontinence of Urine. Cauterization by Dr. Mütter.
Laceration of Urethra and Incontinence of Urine.
Cystitis. Edema of the Scrotum.
Fungous degeneration of Testicle.
Chronic Enlargement of Testicles. Ulceration of Testicle.
Varicocele. Neuralgia of the Spermatic Chord.
Tumour, Scirrhous of one Testicle; (Chloroform used.) Operation by Dr. Pancoast. " Encysted, Hydatid of Testicle; Ether used, Testicle removed by Dr. Mütter.
Sarcocele. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Hypospadias. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
Scofulous Abscess of Labia and Groin. Columnar Bladder.
Phymosis, Congenital. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
" result of Gonorrhoea. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
Calculus in the Bladder. Operation, single lateral, by Dr. Pancoast.
Calculus Deposits.

Deformities.
Deformities of the Chest, the result of former disease.
Contraction of Finger, result of burns. Deformities of the Extremities.
Cicatrix of Cheek causing ectropion of Eye Lid. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
" of Under Lip, drawing the Lip downwards. " by Dr. Mütter.
Contraction of the Foot, the result of Rheumatism. Loss of motion of Limbs.
Disfigurement of Face caused by explosion in a Coal Mine.
Impediments in Speech.
Deformity of Fore-arm, caused by the removal of the whole of a diseased Radius.
Deformities of the Chest, the result of former disease of the Spine

Affections of Various Parts not referred to before.
Ulceration of Integuments. Inflammation and Edema of Integuments.
Erysipelas Inflammation. Atrophy of Muscles. Paralysis.
Abscess, Extensive, cold abscess on upper and anterior part of the Thigh from which was evacuated 2 quarts of pus. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
Abscess on the Leg from which fifty Needles have been extracted by Dr. Mütter.
Sprain of the muscles of the Fore-arm.
Tumour about the Popliteal space.
Inverted Toe Nails. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
Elephantiasis and Varicose Ucifer.
Melanotic Tumour of the Arm. Removed by Dr. Mütter.

It will thus be seen that at the Clinic of the College no fewer than thirteen hundred and nine medical and surgical cases were treated during the year. It has been already remarked, that the students of the College are enabled to attend the Pennsylvania Hospital, at which, during the year 1846-7, one thousand three hundred and ninety one cases were treated. In Wills' Hospital for the relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame; upwards of one hundred and sixty cases were treated during the year; and the Philadelphia Dispensary has received nearly six thousand cases. This is the most central dispensary; and, in addition to it, there are the extensive Northern and Southern and other Dispensaries in active and beneficial operation. Moreover, numerous well informed and able physicians alone or in association regularly instruct, by examination and otherwise, students who may be desirous of embracing the advantages thus afforded, and furnish them with medical, surgical and obstetrical cases, so that—it may be safely said—at no time have the ample resources of Philadelphia for affording a complete medical education been more triumphantly exhibited.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I.—INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &c.

PROFESSOR DUNGLISON.

The Chair of Institutes of Medicine embraces the doctrine of the functions of the body as executed in health—or Physiology proper—with its applications to Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence; all of which are considered in detail. It is the great object of the Professor to teach fully the doctrine of the healthy function, as the only true point of departure for every pathological consideration.

In the elucidation of the various subjects, the eye is addressed as much as possible. Where advisable, experiments are shown; and preparations, casts, engravings and drawings are largely employed.

II.—MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

The lectures delivered on this branch embrace the general principles of the administration of medicines, and the indications which the different articles of the Materia Medica are capable of fulfilling, with a full account of their physical properties.

To render the course as demonstrative as possible, the Professor is provided with an extensive cabinet of genuine and spurious drugs, and dried specimens of the vegetable Materia Medica, in frames under glass; also with magnified drawings, colored, of most of the important indigenous articles. He has likewise an opportunity of exhibiting to the class foreign and indigenous plants in their growing condition.

III.—GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

The course of lectures in this department comprises a demonstration and description of the entire structure of the human body. Although the Professor, from the abundance of the material necessary to anatomical pursuits is enabled in every case to resort to recent dissections for illustration, he
has, from much experience, found the employment of accessory means indispensable, in order to enable the student to form a satisfactory acquaintance with this important subject. For the exposition of parts, which are minute and complicate, he is provided with large and accurate models, so constructed that the parts can be taken assunder and replaced, thus furnishing the pupil with the double advantage of studying them by the analytic and synthetic methods. Throughout the course he keeps in mind that the uses of anatomy, and the objects for which it is mainly studied, are its applications to practice; and as the relative or topographical anatomy of the organs is that which is most important to the practitioner, care is taken—so far as this can be done without disadvantage to special anatomy—to lay bare, and describe the parts together, as they are found in the body.

IV.—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

In this branch of medical science, the Professor endeavors to present a concise, but comprehensive view of the actual state of his department. While he leads the student carefully over every useful division of his subject, pathological and practical, he, for obvious reasons, dwells minutely on the recently acquired knowledge of diseases of the heart and organs of respiration, and endeavors to give as clear an account as possible of the physical indications of this interesting and important part of professional knowledge, and of the mode of using the stethoscope, plexor and pleximeter.

Every proper effort is made, by preparations and drawings, to convey a lively conception of the truth to the mind of the pupil.

V.—INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROFESSOR MUTTER.

In the arrangement of his course the Professor adopts, as a basis, the classification, according to which all surgical diseases are brought under three principal heads. 1st. Those which affect all organic tissues,—as Inflammation, Scrofula, Scorbuts, Cancer, Fungus Haematodes, and Wounds. 2dly. Those which affect each tissue separately; in the consideration of which, the Professor begins at the surface and proceeds to the centre of the body. 3dly. Those which involve the several regions. The different surgical operations are thoroughly explained, and exhibited on the dead subject—and many of them are shown upon patients who attend the "Surgical Clinic" of the Institution.

The excellent museum belonging to the College, and the Professor's own extensive private collections of drawings, casts, and models, enable him to promise as full and as practical a course as can be delivered on his branch in the time allotted.

VI.—OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROFESSOR MEIGS.

The course on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children comprises a minute description of the structure and uses of the pelvis in its relations to obstetrics. The soft parts are considered, both as the seats of disease and as the agents in reproduction, gestation and labour. Pregnancy, in its physiological and pathological states, undergoes a full discussion and explanation; and labour in every variety is explained to the class; its accidents, difficulties, and obstructions, are carefully exposed, with the most esteemed modes of treating the several cases. The diseases of women and children are likewise treated of, with their methods of cure.

Various obstetric instruments and appliances are exhibited, and the whole course is illustrated by paintings, engravings and preparations.
VII.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

In this course a systematic view is presented of the science with its application to Medicine. All the important chemical substances, embraced in the United States and British Pharmacopoeias, are shown and described; the order in which they are taken up being determined by the classification pursued, which throws them into natural groups. Organic chemistry, embracing animal and vegetable substances, is treated of as fully as the time will permit. The instruction in this department is interpersed with remarks on the application of the chemical facts to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and Toxicology.

The course is illustrated by numerous experiments, for which a suitable apparatus is provided. Frequent use is made of diagrams and explanations on the black board, in elucidation of points not otherwise readily comprehended by the student.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting Rooms are under the charge of the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator. The material for dissection is so abundant as to enable the student to prosecute his labours with full advantage. The Demonstrator will be in constant attendance, directing him in his course, explaining the parts with their various surgical relations, and familiarising him with the use of surgical instruments.

In the morbid alterations of the organs, care is taken to point out to the student the degree of variation from the healthy standard, and to make him familiar with such researches in pathology as bear upon the lesion. To prepare him for what he is about to investigate with the knife, the Professor is in the habit of giving, in the anatomical theatre, evening lectures to the class, on the more difficult portions of the science—as the brain, pelvis, perineum, and such other parts as are concerned in the more important surgical operations.

BOOKS, WHICH MAY BE REFERRED TO AS ACCOMPANIMENTS TO THE DIFFERENT COURSES OF LECTURES.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—Dunglison’s Human Physiology, and his Human Health.

MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.—Dunglison’s Therapeutics and Materia Medica, or the Dispensatory of the United States, by Drs. Wood and Bache.

GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.—Pancoast’s edition of Wistar’s Anatomy, or Horner’s Anatomy and Histology, and Pancoast’s edition of Quain’s Anatomical Plates.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Dunglison’s Practice of Medicine, or the Practice of Medicine of Stokes and Bell.

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Liston’s and Mütter’s Operations of Surgery; or Pancoast’s Operative Surgery; Miller’s Principles of Surgery.

OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Meigs’s Philadelphia Practice of Midwifery, or Velveau’s or Churchill’s Midwifery; Meigs’s edition of Colombat de l’Isere on the Diseases of Women; or Meigs on Females—their Diseases and Remedies; and J. F. Meigs on the Diseases of children.

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes’s Chemistry; and the Chemical Articles in the Dispensatory of the United States, by Drs. Wood and Bache.
The regular course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 16th of October, and end on the last of February.

From the first of October, the anatomical rooms will be open, and the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator will give their personal attendance thereto. Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery will likewise be given assiduously at the College by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery.

The examination of candidates for Graduation commences on the first of March.

The commencement for conferring Degrees is held in the latter part of the same month.

There is likewise an examination of candidates for graduation, commencing on the first of July. The degrees are conferred on the candidates who are successful at this examination at the annual commencement following.

The candidate must be of good moral character, and at least twenty-one years of age.

He must have attended two full courses of lectures in some respectable Medical School, one of which shall have been in this College, and must exhibit his tickets, or other adequate evidence thereof, to the Dean of the Faculty.

He must have studied medicine for not less than three years, and have attended at least one course of clinical instruction in an Institution approved by the faculty.

He must present to the Dean of the Faculty a thesis of his own composition, correctly written, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject; and exhibit to the Faculty, at his examination, satisfactory evidence of his professional attainments.

If, after examination for a degree, the candidate on ballot, shall be found to have received three negative votes, he shall be entitled to a fresh examination. Should he decline this, he may withdraw his thesis, and not be considered as rejected.

The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who absents himself from the public commencement, except by special permission of the Faculty.

FEES.

The fee for admission to each course of lectures is fifteen dollars, payable in advance.

The matriculation fee is five dollars. To be paid the first session only.

The fee for the diploma is thirty dollars.

The price of boarding and all the personal expenses of the student are at least as reasonable in Philadelphia as in the other cities of the Union. Good boarding—fire and lights included—can be had for three dollars per week.