1836

Annual Announcement of Lectures, Session 1836-1837 and Catalogue of the Students and Graduates

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JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANNUAL
ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES,
FOR THE SESSION 1836—7.
WITH A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM F. GEDDES—9 LIBRARY STREET.
1836.

One Sheet Periodical.
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
LECTURES,
SESSION MDCCCXXXVI—VII.
AND
CATALOGUE
OF THE
STUDENTS AND GRADUATES,
FOR
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PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM F. GEDDES, NO. 9 LIBRARY STREET.
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JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

PHILADELPHIA.

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Rev. C. C. CUYLER, D. D. Hon. Judge KING,
General WM. DUNCAN, Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,
Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.

PROFESSORS.

ANATOMY.—Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D.
Surgery.—George McCullan, M. D.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.—John Revere, M. D.
Chemistry.—Jacob Green, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.—Samuel Colhoun, M. D.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—Samuel McCullan, M. D.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Robley Dunglas,
M. D.
Samuel Colhoun, M. D.—Dean of the Medical Faculty.

John Barclay, M. D.—Curator of the Museum.

The Officers of Jefferson Medical College, in sending forth their Annual Announcement for the Lectures for the ensuing session, do it with feelings of peculiar gratification. The prosperity of their institution has continued to increase; the number of students in attendance on their lectures during the last session was not exceeded by
that of any other Medical School in the United States. This will appear from the
catalogue of students and graduates herewith published. It appears from their
Records that the number of students during the

<table>
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<th>Session</th>
<th>1832-3</th>
<th>1833-4</th>
<th>1834-5</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>172</td>
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These results furnish flattering evidence of the favorable manner in which their
efforts in the cause of Medical Education have been received by the Profession.
They can attribute their success to no other cause than this. They have uniformly
rested their hopes on the utility of their institution. They have advised the Medical
Students coming to Philadelphia, to examine candidly for themselves; to be in no
haste to attach themselves to either medical school, until they shall have had a suffi-
cient opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the qualifications of the several
Professors, and the comparative advantages for medical education which the two
institutions present. They have constantly endeavored to impress upon the minds
of the Students, that their object should be to connect themselves with that establish-
ment, from which, after a careful and fair inquiry, they believed they should be able
to obtain the greatest amount of information, and the most just and sound views in
their profession.

NEW CHAIR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL
JURISPRUDENCE.

The progress of Medical Science demanding, in the opinion of the Trustees of
Jefferson Medical College, an extension of the course of instruction, they have created
a new Professorship, viz: that of "The Institutes of Medicine and Medical Juris-
prudence, and have elected to this Chair Robley Dunglison, M. D. formerly Professor
of Physiology in the University of Virginia, and late Professor of Materia Medica
in the University of Maryland. The appointment has been officially accepted.

In announcing to the Profession the appointment of this distinguished gentleman
to a Professorship in Jefferson Medical College, the officers of that Institution do so
with unmixed gratification. The reputation of Professor Dunglison is too well
known to require any comment. As a scholar, a profound Physician, and an
enlightened Physiologist, he holds the highest rank, both in this country and in
Europe; and, as an eloquent and popular lecturer, has no superior.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Professors are convinced that, in order to secure the great ends of a medical
education, it is of importance that students should spend a considerable part of their
pupillage in the offices of intelligent Practitioners, under whose direction they may

*This number only includes those who attended for the purpose of qualifying
themselves for the practice of the Profession; there were a number of professional
gentlemen and others, in attendance not enumerated here. The whole number of
graduates for the Session 1834-5 was 58, for 1835-6, 131.

go through a course of reading; become familiar with the endemic diseases of the
country; and the various practical duties of their profession.

Desirous of elevating the standard of medical education in the United States, they
proposed three years since to extend their course of lectures from four months, the
longest term in other institutions, to five months. Accordingly the month of Octo-
ber has been devoted to this object. Their proposal, as they have every reason to
believe, has received the full approbation of the profession. They infer this from the
great number of gentlemen who availed themselves of this arrangement during the
last two sessions. The Professors have determined to render this part of the course
still more extensive and effective. Instead of giving three lectures daily during the
month of October, as was done during the last Session, they will deliver four during the
next October, (Hospital days excepted.) The dissecting room will also be kept open,
and the Professor of Anatomy give his personal attention to this important department
of medical education. This, together with the Clinical Instructions at the Dispensary,
Alms House, and Hospital will constitute a valuable course of instruction during the
month of October. There are interesting and important topics connected with each
department, which it is impossible fully to discuss in a course of lectures of four months.
They will devote the additional time thus gained, during the month of October, to the
examination of these subjects.

The Regular Course of Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday
in November, and continue for four months, and terminate on the first of March.
This, they repeat, is the only period in which the candidates are required to attend. It
will be the especial care of the Professors that no innovation in their course of in-
struction shall, in any degree, impair the integrity of the regular course. It will
stand, at least, as perfect as it has ever done, for the benefit of those who may not
find it convenient to come to Philadelphia at the commencement of October.

For the October Lectures no additional fee will be demanded.

EXAMINATIONS.

The officers of Jefferson Medical College, would particularly solicit the attention
of the Profession to the mode of examination for the degree of M. D. which they
have lately adopted. Every one acquainted with the subject is aware of the great
difficulty of fixing a standard by which the qualifications of the candidates shall be
fairly determined, so that equal justice shall be done to the public and individuals.
Oral examinations, after a certain routine of study, have been heretofore universally
relied upon in the United States. This mode of examination is admitted to be very
imperfect, and obnoxious to many serious objections. It is in itself extremely tedious,
necessarily consuming, where the class is large, a great length of time, each candidate
requiring, at least, from an hour and a quarter, to an hour and a half. The situation
of the candidates is embarrassing; some become agitated and lose their self-possession,
and are thus unable to do justice to themselves; others again, by appearing to be so,
entice the feelings of the examiners, and, by their address, evade scrutiny; while, how-
ever conscientious and upright in his intentions, the examiner must have the com-
mon sympathies of our nature, and is therefore always liable to be suspected of favor-
itism or prejudice. These, and many other unanswerable objections, may be urged
Which it does not yield to active antiphlogistic treatment; the last graduation. The mode being unusual, the candidates were allowed a choice of an oral or written examination when 86 preferred the latter. Preparatory to the written examination, the candidates were requested to send to the Dean a sealed note, with their names written on the inside; on the outside was written a motto or sentence. A day was then set apart for each Professor to examine on his branch. The evening before meeting the class, the Professor prepared from 20 to 40 comprehensive questions, on various subjects relating to his department. A sufficient number of copies was printed, by a confidential person, and delivered to the Professor. The class was assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M. the next day in the lecture room, prepared for their examination; when a copy of the questions was handed to each candidate, by the Professor in the presence of his colleagues. The candidates were distributed over the room, so that they could hold no intercourse with each other; each being provided with a small copy book, on which was written his name. On the table was written a motto already handed to the Dean, and with pen and ink. They were informed that the answers were expected to be full and satisfactory. It was announced that any attempt to whisper, or to communicate information to each other, or the use of any book, would, if discovered, be considered sufficient ground for the unsuccessful rejection of the individual. They were at liberty to take what time they required; but after finishing their tasks, the book containing the answers to the questions, was to be deposited in a covered basket placed upon the table. During the time they were thus employed, one or more of the Professors was constantly present in a part of the room where every candidate was under his direct surveillance. No candidate left the room, but for a few moments, with permission, until his task was completed.

From the novelty of this mode of examination, the Professors were apprehensive that some inconvenience might practically arise. It was most gratifying, however, to find that none was actually felt. The moment the printed copies of the questions were received, the candidates proceeded with the regularity of so many well trained Clerks, to the accomplishment of their task. Instead of attempting to prompt each other, each seemed conscious that he had quite sufficient employment in attending to his own affairs, and, by the time the questions were answered, they were quite fatigued enough to feel no desire of remaining longer in the room. The book of answers was deposited in the covered basket and the candidate retired. The examination began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and generally it was about five before the last candidate, and with him the Professors, left the room. The basket containing the written answers was sent to the Professor's house, who, after carefully examining them, wrote down his judgment of each. On this decision the vote was taken, without the name of the candidate being known.—This course was pursued, successively, by each Professor.

It will be perceived that the excellence of this mode of examination mainly depends on the questions being entirely unknown until they are presented in the examining room, and the candidate having no extraneous aid from books or prompting. Such were the precautions, that these were entirely impracticable. At the same time, they must do the candidates the justice to say, that not the slightest disposition to take any undue advantage was shown by a single individual within the knowledge of the Professors. Of the questions themselves, it will be only possible to give a few examples on the present occasion.

Questions for the Examination on Anatomy.

Describe the relations and connections of the cardiac portion of the Subclavian artery of the right side; and also state the difference as to origin, course, and connections of the same portion of Subclavian artery of the left side.

What muscles arise from the Styloid process of the temporal bone? Describe the relation these muscles bear to the external and internal carotid arteries.

What portions of the nervous system form the Cerebro-Spinal Axis? what are the divisions of the nervous system according to the arrangement of Sir Charles Bell and what nerves arise from the anterior, what from the posterior, and what from the middle tracts of the Spinal Marrow?

Describe the branches of the fifth pair of nerves; are these nerves of sensation or motion? If one branch is a compound nerve, state which branch it is.

Questions on Surgery.

When there is no fracture or depression, what symptoms would induce you to trephine?

What circumstances would induce you to anticipate an effusion of blood between the bone and the dura mater?

In what direction would you apply pressure in the tali for femoral hernia?

In what cases of injury of the extremities, is it absolutely and always necessary to amputate?

When should the amputation be performed in such cases?

Questions on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Describe the local and general symptoms of Acute Rheumatism; the parts and textures in which rheumatic inflammation generally takes place; and the distinctive properties of the fibrous textures.

What are the characteristic differences between simple and rheumatic inflammation, and what is the diagnosis between Gout and Rheumatism?

Describe the treatment of a decided case of acute rheumatism for the first five days, during which it does not yield to active antiphlogistic treatment; the extent to which the general remedies should be carried; and the names and doses of those medicines which are considered specific in Rheumatism.

What are the changes which take place in the functions of the pleura consequent upon inflammation? how are false membranes formed? do they acquire all the vital properties of the natural tissues? and what are the consequences of their extensive formation on the functions of the Pleura?

What are the effects of copious effusion into the pleura on the size of the chest; when the lung has been crowded into a narrow space, can it ever again become expanded? if so, describe the process, and effects observed?

Is the resonance of the chest lost, and does the respiratory murmur cease, so that it cannot be heard by the stethoscope, in that part of the chest in which effusion has taken place?
QUESTIONS IN CHEMISTRY.

What elements compose Ammonia, and in what proportions do they exist in it?
When Nitre and Sulphur are burnt in a leaden chamber to form Sulphuric Acid, what is the rationale of the process?
How would you detect Arsenic in the stomach of a poisoned person?
What is Calomel?—How is it made?
How is the Chlorate of Potash formed, and what chemical changes take place during the process?

QUESTIONS IN MATERIA MEDICA.

What articles of common food are most digestible?
What articles of diet best relieve a constipated habit?
What articles of diet best assist in arresting diarrhoea?
What are the effects of opium on the system, and how does it cause death?
With what is metallic mercury adulterated, and how do you get rid of its adulterations?
Is bleeding by leeches ever dangerous, and why?

QUESTIONS ON MIDWIFERY.

What are the proofs that the blood of the mother does, or does not pass directly from the uterine vessels to those of the fetus?
From what cause does hemorrhage commonly proceed, subsequent to the delivery of the child?
When the arm of the child presents and passes through the vagina, with the shoulder at the superior strait, how can the woman be delivered?
Under what conditions can the forceps be safely used?
Under what conditions can the ergot be safely given?

The candidates expressed themselves strongly in favor of the written examinations, seeming proud to leave behind them such unquestionable testimonies of their titles to the highest honors in their profession. The Professors regret that they cannot also give some examples, on the present occasion, of the answers. They must be contented, however, with stating in general terms, that they were for the most part very satisfactory, and that they were surprised at the clearness, precision and amplitude which most of the books exhibited. The written answers are to be preserved in the Archives of the Institution, as lasting and unanswerable testimonies of the justice of the examiners, and of the qualifications of the candidates. Finally, they must state it as their conviction, that, when properly conducted, written, are decidedly preferable to oral examinations, as tests of qualification. They may be conducted with the most unquestionable fairness; there can be no favoritism, as all have the same questions; there is no hurry, no haste, and there can be no complaint of agitation in the candidate; there can be no evasion as to the answers, as they speak for themselves in a manner not to be mistaken. They are not liable to
the management of cases are intrusted to those Students whose qualifications entitle them to such confidence. The Professor of Midwifery is enabled to procure from this source, Midwifery cases for his pupils. These patients the Students attend at their own dwellings, under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery.

FEES.
The fee for admission to each course of Lectures, is $15.
Dissecting Rooms and Demonstrations, 10.
Dispensary, Museum, &c. 5.

CATALOGUE OF THE STUDENTS
ATTENDING JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.
SESSION 1835—6.

4. Alexander, George Md. 57. Clark, Wm. E. D. C.
15. Barry, John Ireland. 68. Cornell, Theodore F. N. J.
20. Beatty, Louis H. Del. 73. Cone, Robert C. N. Y.
36. Bowles, James H. Tenn. 89. Doran, Charles N. J.
44. Barnett, John H. Md. 97. Ely, Horace N. C.
47. Carter, E. J. Ga. 100. Fuller, John Paine R. I.
LIST OF THE GRADUATES, SPRING OF 1836.

Names.

Beach, Charles H. N. J. Morbid Sympathy.
Blakey, Yelverton C. Va. The necessity of Anatomical knowledge to a Physician.
Bothwell, David J. Ga. Arsenical Fever.
Biggs, Augustine A. Md. Erysipelas.
Bacon, Augustine A. Md. Typhus Fever.
Bacon, A. T. Ga. The comparative influence of Dyspeptic and Consumptive diseases upon the mind.

Theses.

Boardman, John F. N. Y. On Hypochondriasis.
Condict, Lewis N. J. Yellow Fever.
Crenshaw, Wm. M. N. C. Menstruation.
Cheatham, Wm. J. Va. Typhus Fever.
Cornell, H. F. Md. Calhurtics.
Colby, E. L. N. H. The Effects of Cold.
Culbertson Edmund, Md. Intermittent Fever.
Carter, E. J. Ga. The comparative influence of Dyspeptic and Consumptive diseases upon the mind.
Dowler, M. M. Ohio. Intermittent Fever.
Day, Silas N. Y. Scrofula.
De Camps, Thomas J. Va. Cholera.
Davies, George W. Va. Acute Dysentery.
Davis, Anna Mass. Cholera Infantum.
Ely, S. Carswell Mo. Amenorrhoea.
Ely, Horace N. C. Dysesthesia.
Field, John W. Va. Acute Rheumatism.
Garrish, John P. N. J. Acute Peritonitis.
Groff, Wm. T. Pa. The Liver.
Gray, John Alfred Va. Mental Derangement.
Gryder, Montgomery Pa. Empiricism.
Greene, George Pa. Cynanche Trachealis.
Hereford, F. M. Tenn.
Hamill, R. Pa.
Haynes, Timothy Pa.
Hetick, Andrew Pa.
Harris, George C. Md.
Hobson, R. B. Va.
Holland, L. C. Va.
Hancock, Jefferson Va.
Hine, F. W. Tenn.
Hamilton, Wm. N. Pa.
Hunter, Wm. Pa.
Herrriott, John V. Pa.
Jones, John W. Pa.
Iredale, F. A. Tenn.
Jordan, R. D. Tenn.
Jennings, John B. Va.
Jones, Callom B. Pa.
Johnston, Wesley Pa.
Johnson, Alexander Pa.
Jones, Benjamin R. Pa.
Kean, Otho W. Pa.
Kip, Alfred T. Leib, Owen D.
Loper, James Pa.
Linn, Alexander Pa.
Lapham, George H. Pa.
McGovern, Wm. Pa.
Mateer, Wm. Pa.
Metzger, G. S. Pa.
Miller, J. W. Pa.
Marsh, Z. Hawley Pa.
M'Grath, R. M. Pa.
March, Samuel B. Pa.
M'Ghee, David M. Pa.
Meadows, Abraham Pa.
M'Ilane, E. M. Pa.
Mills, Charles S. Pa.
M'Cullom, Henry Pa.
M'Clellan, John Pa.
Morrey, Robert B. Pa.
Massey, B. F. Pa.
Polland, George F. Pa.
Peto, James Decatur Pa.
Robson, Amos K. Va.
Rives, Briggs Pa.
Russell, George B. Pa.
Rogers, Augustine C. Pa.
Rob, Alexander Pa.
Ryan, Thomas J. Pa.
Reed, George Pa.
Ragland, Joseph A. Pa.

Names.

La. On Typhus.
N. H. On Olea succini.
Md. On Gonorrhoea.
Va. On Dysentery.
Va. On Atmospheric Air.
N. Y. On Aneurisms.
Pa. On Variola.
N. C. On Scurvathy.
Pa. On Syphilis.
Ga. On Inflammatory Fever.
Tenn. On Medical Topography.
N. J. On Acute Hepatitis.
Tenn. On Cholera Infantum.
Va. On The improper use of Calomel.
S. C. On Bilious Remittent Fever.
Va. On Cynanche Trachealis.
N. Y. On Life.
N. J. On Acute Hepatitis.
N. J. On Dyspepsia.
S. C. On Acute Hysteritis.
Tenn. On Phrenitis.
Pa. On Syphilis.
Tenn. On Congestive Bilious Fever.
Pa. On Scarlattina.
N. C. On Phrenitis.
Ala. On The Use and Abuse of Mercury.
D. C. On Calculus, or Stone in the Bladder.
D. C. On Small Pox.
Pa. On Syphilis.
Pa. On Malaria.
Conn. On Cephalic Injuries.
S. C. On Dysesthesia.
N. C. On Acute Hepatitis.
Pa. On Inflammation.
Pa. On Hemoptysis.
D. C. On Hernia Humoralis.
Pa. On Intermittent Fever.
Tenn. On Dyspepsia.
Ky. On Emetics.
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<tr>
<td>Shipman, Wm.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Shannon, S. H.</td>
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<td>Smith, D. S.</td>
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<td>Barnes, John</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
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