

1850

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1850-51

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The Session commences on Monday, Oct. 14, 1850.

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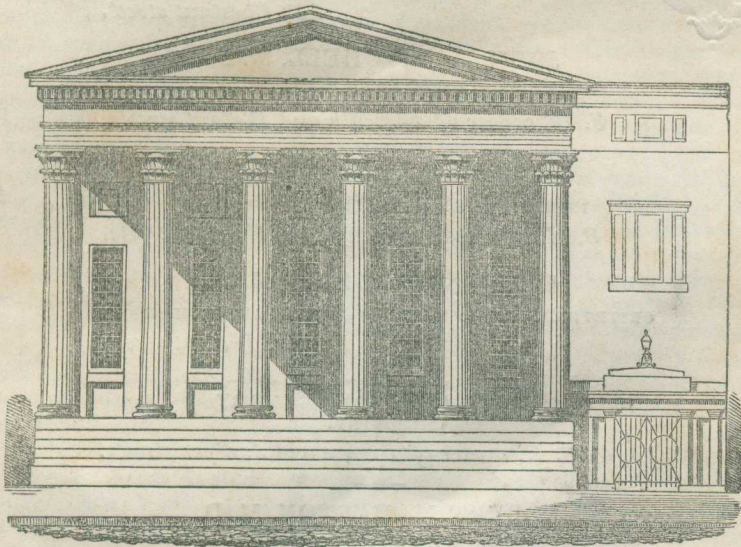
Annual Announcement

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.



Session of 1850-51.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS,
No. 1 LODGE ALLEY.
1850.

PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.

18 Girard street.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.

MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

1 Girard street.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.

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.

S. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

424 Walnut 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.

92 South Eleventh 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 aid them in obtaining boarding.



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ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON the revolution of another year, the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College again address their professional brethren, as well as those who may be desirous of entering the profession, on the existing condition of the College, and the means it possesses for successful teaching.

After several years of great prosperity, the catalogue of students during the last session attained the number, unprecedented in the history of this or of any other institution in the country, of *five hundred and sixteen*; whilst that of the graduates was *two hundred and eleven*. So ready—as the Faculty have in former years remarked—is now the communication between the most distant portions of this wide-spread country, and so generally established is the position, that the great principles of medical science are the same everywhere, that the student, untrammelled by sectional prejudices, unhesitatingly goes in search of information wherever it is admitted that it can be best obtained.

In evidence of the prevalent and increasing feeling among the profession, that it is desirable for the student to visit Philadelphia for at least one session, it may be sufficient to glance at the number from other institutions who formed part of the class of the Jefferson Medical College during the last session. Of the five hundred and sixteen, *one hundred and sixty-two* were in this category. *Thirty-nine* were from the University of Virginia; *sixteen* from the University of Louisville, Kentucky; *twelve* from the University of Pennsylvania; *eight* from each of the Institutions of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia; the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin), and the Medical College of Georgia (Augusta); *seven* from Randolph Macon, Virginia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; and the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati; *five* from Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire, and from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina; *four* from the Albany Medical College; *three* from the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; the University of New York; the Memphis Medical College; and the Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia; *two* from the Medical College of Castleton, Vermont; the Massachusetts Medical College, Boston; the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; the Geneva Medical College; the Medical Schools of Toronto, Canada; the University of the State of Missouri, and the University of Maryland; and *one* from the Franklin College, Philadelphia; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York; the Medical College of Fairfield, New York; the Vermont Medical College (Woodstock); the Starling Medical College, (Willoughby,) Ohio; Yale College, Connecticut; the University of Buffalo; the Medical School of the London Hospital; and the University of Zürich, in Switzerland.

In addition to those who had enrolled themselves with the view of obtaining their medical education in the College, it was gratifying to the Faculty to observe the large number of graduates of various schools, amounting to between ninety and a hundred, who were in regular attendance on the curriculum—many of them practitioners of mature age and much experience. Some of these subjected themselves to a fresh examination, and received the diploma of the College at the last commencement.

Two years ago, the Faculty added a fortnight to the length of the session, by beginning the regular course of lectures in the middle of October instead of on the first Monday of November, as in previous years; and the beneficial results of the experiment have induced them to persevere. Some of the reasons that impelled them to this course were stated in detail in the Announcements for 1848-9 and 1849-50. It has ever 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 a fortnight earlier, they are of course better enabled to accomplish this. Desirous, however, of detaining the student in the city as short a time as possible after the termination of the course of lectures on the last day of February, the Faculty resolved to make such arrangements for the last session, in regard to the examination of candidates for graduation, as might enable the Commencement to be held early in March instead of at the latter end of the month as in previous sessions; by which change the student would be able to return to his home some weeks earlier. This was done; and the commencement was held on the *ninth of March* instead of the *twenty-eighth* as in the session of 1848-9. The same course will be pursued in the approaching session of lectures.

In their Announcement for 1847-8, the Faculty stated, that as long ago as the year 1832 they had suggested the propriety of lengthening the medical session; but it never entered for a moment into their contemplation to diminish the amount of daily instruction. The objection generally urged was, that the aggregate amount of information given during a session of medical 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 idea with some, that too much is attempted to be taught in the four months usually allotted to a medical session, is of more recent origin; and it is obvious that no diminution of the number of lectures delivered daily, that could afford much relief to the student, would be practicable, unless the session was so lengthened as to detain him from his home for so long a period as to lead to serious inconvenience without any compensatory good.

Although the regular lectures do not commence until *Monday, the fourteenth of October*, the rooms for the prosecution of practical Anatomy will be open from the commencement of the month; and such arrangements have been made by the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator, that unwonted facilities will be afforded to students, who may wish to occupy themselves before the session commences in this important branch of knowledge. Lectures will, also, be delivered regularly by different Professors on subjects connected with their respective departments.

Every effort is made at this period, and especially during the session, to enable the student to witness the more practical parts of his profession—an opportunity which is fully afforded 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 shown hereafter, extraordinary facilities are presented for observing medical and surgical practice.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

In former announcements the Faculty stated, that owing to the increased size of the class, it had been found indispensable to make a thorough renovation of the building, and enlarge it materially. These alterations 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.

Nowhere, perhaps, at home or abroad, is there an edifice more admirably adapted for its important objects,—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 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 well fitted 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, tumors, &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 the 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 other respects, 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 clerks 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 have accommodations provided in the vicinity of the College, which enable the surgeons to perform the more serious operations, as lithotomy, amputation, &c., before the class.

REPORT OF CASES TREATED AT JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE DURING THE
CLINICAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 3D, 1850.

Admitted to the Medical Department	952
“ “ Surgical do.	751
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	1703

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Diseases of the mouth, &c.

Disorders of dentition. Amygdalitis.
Ptyalism.

Diseases of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis, follicular and chronic.

Diseases of the stomach.

Cardialgia. Hæmatemesis.
Dyspepsia. Pyrosis.
Gastralgia. Vomiting, obstinate.
Gastritis.

Diseases of the intestines.

Constipation. Entozoa.
Diarrhœa. Gastro-enteritis.
Dysentery. Tympanites.
Enteritis.

Diseases of the peritoneum.

Ascites.

Diseases of the larynx and trachea.

Aphonia. Tracheitis.
Laryngitis, acute and chronic.

Diseases of the bronchi, lungs, &c.

Asthma. Phthisis pulmonalis.
Bronchitis, acute and chronic. Phthisis laryngea.
Hydrothorax. Pleuritis.
Pertussis.

Diseases of the circulatory apparatus.

Anæmia. Heart, Dilatation of the
Endocarditis. “ Faulty innervation of the
Hydrops pericardii. “ Hypertrophy of the
Plethora. “ Palpitation of the
Rheumatic endocarditis. “ Valvular disease of the

Diseases of the spleen.

Splenoncus.

Diseases of the liver.

Hepatitis, chronic. Icterus.

Diseases of the urinary organs.

Albuminuria. Incontinence of urine.
Dysuria. Retention of urine.
Hæmaturia.

Diseases of the skin.

Acne simplex.	Lepra.
“ Rosacea.	Mentagra.
Eczema.	Porrigo.
Erysipelas.	“ Decalvans.
Erythema fugax.	“ Favosa.
“ Intertrigo.	“ Larvalis.
“ Edematosum.	Pruritus ani.
Herpes.	Psoriasis.
“ Circinatus.	Rupia.
“ Labialis.	Syphilitic eruption.
“ Zoster.	Trichosis.
Inflammation and hypertrophy of skin.	Urticaria.

Diseases of the nervous system.

Cephalalgia.	Incubus.
Cerebral congestion.	Insanity.
Cerebral ramollissement.	Neuralgia.
Chorea.	Neuropathia.
Coup de soleil.	Odontalgia.
Epilepsy.	Paraplegia.
Hemicrania.	Paralysis, partial.
Hemiplegia.	Spasm of œsophagus.
Hyperæsthesia.	Spinal irritation.
Hypochondriasis.	Tuberculous meningitis.
Hysteria.	

Diseases of the organs of sense.

Coryza.	Ozæna.
Otorrhœa.	Torpor of auditory nerve.

Diseases of the reproductive organs.

Amenorrhœa.	Pruritus vulvæ.
Dysmenorrhœa.	Retroversio uteri.
Leucorrhœa.	Spermatorrhœa.
Prolapsus uteri.	

Diseases involving various organs.

Anasarca.	Lumbago.
Caries of spine.	Marasmus.
Chlorotic cachexia.	Pleurodynia.
Fever, hectic.	Rheumatism, articular, acute, and chronic.
“ Intermittent.	Rheumatism, muscular.
“ Remittent.	“ Syphilitic.
Gout.	Rubeola.
Hemorrhoids.	Scarlatina.
Inflammation of sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.	Sciatica.
	Scrofulosis.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wounds.

- Incised, of the knee and hand.
- Punctured, of the hand, wrist, and arm.

Contused, of the scalp, shoulder, hand, and hip.
 Lacerated, of the hand, wrist, and fingers.
 Gunshot, of the face, arm, hand, and thigh.
 Foreign bodies in various parts.

Injuries and diseases of bones.

Fractures of the clavicle; of the acromion process of the radius; of the lower third; of the metacarpus; of the spine of vertebræ; of the ribs.

Necrosis of the superior maxillary—operation by Dr. Pancoast; of the humerus—amputation at shoulder joint by Dr. Mütter; of the femur; of the tibia; of the tarsus; of the radius and ulna—amputation by Dr. Mütter.

Caries, of the malar bone; superior and inferior maxilla—operations by Dr. Pancoast; teeth; vertebræ; bones of elbow, wrist, knee, and ankle joints; sternum; phalanges; tibia; humerus; radius and ulna; tibia and fibula; giving rise to various operations, including amputations of the thigh, leg, forearm, fingers, and metacarpus—by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Exostosis—operation by Dr. Mütter.

Osteitis; neuralgia of bone.

Mollities ossium; rhachitis.

Diseases of the spine.

Curvature, many varieties.

Caries of spine.

Neuralgia of spine.

Spontaneous luxation of first dorsal vertebra.

Rheumatism of spinal ligaments.

Diseases of the anus, rectum, and perineum.

Prolapsus ani.

Fistula in ano, complete.

“ “ incomplete.

} Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Hemorrhoids, external and internal—operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Diseases of the genito-urinary passages.

Syphilis, all stages.

Atresia vaginæ.

Gonorrhœa, gleet.

Herpes præputialis.

Incontinence of urine.

Ovarian dropsy.

Retention of urine.

Circocele.

Spermatorrhœa. Cauterization by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Fistula in urethra.

Enlarged prostate.

Hydrocele of the cord.

Ulceration of the scrotum.

Paraphimosis. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Hypospadias. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Orchitis.

Prolapsus uteri.

Calculous deposits.

Deformities.

Deformities of the extremities, results of burns. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.

Congenital adhesion of the fingers. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Double thumbs on each hand. Amputation by Dr. Pancoast.

Elephantiasis, very large.

Affections of various parts.

Erysipelas, simple, phlegmonous, and œdematous.

Frost-bite of both feet. Amputation by Dr. Pancoast.

Abscess, sthenic and asthenic. Anthrax.
 Phagedenic ulcer of the leg. Angeioloecitis.
 Burn of the arm. Burn of the calf of the leg.
 Enlargement of the glands of the arm. Tumors, canceroid, of the hand.
 Tumors on end of the finger. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumors, sarcomatous, on the thigh, weight five pounds. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Hypertrophy of the nails.
 Inversion of toe-nail. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Diseases of the mouth.

Cancerous tumor of the tongue. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Cleft palate. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Elongated uvula. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Contraction of frænum linguæ. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Enlarged tonsils. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Cancrum oris. Scorbutus oris.
 Ulceration of the angle of the mouth.
 Ulceration of the palate.
 Chronic ulceration of the larynx.
 Ulceration of the pharynx, simple, scrofulous, and syphilitic.
 Cysts under the tongue. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Fistula dentis.

Diseases of the neck and chest.

Tumors, cancerous, of the neck, very large.
 " Parotid. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Scrofulous, of the neck.
 " Fatty, of the neck. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 " Submaxillary gland. Extirpation by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Axillary, very large.
 " Canceroid, of the shoulder. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Simple, encysted, canceroid.
 " Scirrhus and fungous hæmatodes of the breast. Operations by Dr. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Tumor, sero-cystic, on side of the chest; weight eleven pounds. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Syphilitic node on the sternum.
 Contusion of the side from a fall.
 Contraction of the trapezius and splenius colli muscles.
 Abscesses, scrofulous, of the neck. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 " Subscapular. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Under the lower jaw.
 " Mammary.
 Torticollis. Phlegmon on the neck.
 Goître. Fistulous ulcers of the neck.

Diseases and injuries of joints.

Luxation of the head of the humerus; of clavicle; of elbow; of wrist; of radius; of finger; of thumb; of femur; of tibia; congenital of both hips; subluxation of thumb.
 Sprain of the wrist joint; of the ankle; of the shoulder.
 Inflammation of the ligaments of the ankle joint.
 Fungus hæmatodes of elbow joint. Amputation at shoulder joint by Dr. Mütter.
 Coxalgia, in all its stages.
 Severe injury to knee joint.

Displacement of cartilages in knee joint.
 Scrofulous degeneration of knee and ankle joints.
 Anchylosis, true and false, of jaw, elbow, wrist, and knee joints. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Synovitis, acute and chronic. Hydrops articuli.

Diseases of fibrous tissues.

Periostitis, acute, chronic, syphilitic, rheumatic, and traumatic.
 Paronychia, simple and malignant. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Onychia, simple and malignant. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Diseases of bursæ and tendons.

Enlarged bursæ.
 Thickening of the sheath of the tendo Achilles.
 Club-foot. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Contracted tendons.

Diseases of the blood-vessels.

Aneurism, suborbital; of the arch, and of the ascending and descending aorta; popliteal and by anastomosis. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Phlebitis of leg.
 Varicose veins.
 " Ulcers.

Diseases of the nervous system.

Traumatic chorea. Traumatic tetanus.
 Neuroma of the posterior tibial. Neuralgia, simple and traumatic.

Diseases of the head and face.

Tumors of the scalp.
 " Encysted, of the back of the head, eye, ear, and face. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 " Canceroid, of the ear. Operation by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 " Steatomatous and canceroid, of the cheek. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 " Steatomatous behind the ear. " "
 " Exostosis of side of the head. " "
 " Malignant and sero-cystic, of the lower jaw. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Epulis of superior and inferior maxilla. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.
 Cancer of the lower lip. Plastic operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Hair-lip, single and double. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Abscesses of the scalp.
 " " cheek and face.

Diseases of the ear.

Polypi. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Perforation of membrana tympani, both ears.
 Otorrhœa.
 Occlusion of the Eustachian tube. Deafness.
 Injection of the Eustachian tube. Otitis.

Diseases of the nose.

Occlusion of nasal orifice.
 Polypi. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Ulceration, scrofulous and phagedenic, of septum nasi.
 Caries of the turbinated bones of both sides.
 Lupus. Syphilitic ulcer on the nose.
 Ozena.

Diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmia, acute, chronic, granular, serofulous, syphilitic, purulent, tarsal, and catarrhal.
 Ulcerations, opacities, and wounds of the cornea; corneal speck; albugo.
 Adhesion of the lower lid. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Staphyloma. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Vitreous humor, and lens evacuated.
 Iritis, acute and chronic.
 Hernia of the iris.
 Lupus of the eye and appendages, very large.
 Amaurosis.
 Cataract, single and double. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Epiphora.
 Ectropion. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.
 Entropion. " "
 Ptosis. " "
 Nystagmus oculi. " "
 Enlargement of Meibomian glands. "
 Strabismus. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Grando. " " "
 Pterygium. " " "
 Fistula lachrymalis. " "
 Inflammation of the puncta lachrymalia.
 Burn of eyelids. Hypopion.
 Congestion of the retina. Hydrops palpebræ.
 Injury of sclerótica. Paralysis palpebræ.
 Fungous granulations from wearing a glass eye.
 Foreign-bodies in the eye.
 Encysted tumor of upper lid. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.

Diseases of the back and abdomen.

Hernia, various forms. Strain of the back.
 Psoas abscess. Abscess in the abdominal walls.
 Ovarian tumor.
 Tumors of the back. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED BEFORE THE CLASS
 DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 209; AS FOLLOWS:—

Abscess, sthenic,	7	Anchylosis, false, of jaw,	1
" Scrofulous,	11	Atresia vaginæ,	3
" Psoas,	1	Cancer, lip,	4
" Mammary,	4	Caries,	1
Adhesions of eyelid,	1	Cataract,	2
" Fingers,	2	Club-foot,	7
" Prepuce,	1	Contracted tendon,	1
" Scrotum,	1	Cauterization of urethra,	1
Amputation finger,	2	Ectropion,	3
" Thumb,	2	Entropion,	2
" Hand (partial),	1	Epiphora,	2
" Arm,	1	Elongated uvula,	1
" Shoulder joint,	1	Enlarged bursa,	2
" Leg,	1	" Tonsils,	7
" Thigh,	1	Evulsion of toe nail,	1

Foreign bodies,	2	Nystagmus oculi,	2
Fistula lachrymalis,	5	Occlusion of the nostril,	1
“ in ano,	2	Onychia,	2
“ Dentis,	2	“ Maligna,	3
“ Urethra,	3	Paronychia,	6
Gunshot wound thigh,	1	Extirpation of parotid gland,	1
“ “ Arm,	1	Phlegmon,	4
Grando,	1	Phymosis,	1
Granular eyelid,	1	Ptosis,	4
Hemorrhoids,	1	Pterygium,	6
Hare-lip,	7	Polypus auris,	1
Hydrocele of tunica vaginalis,	8	“ nasi,	4
“ Cord,	1	Removal of mammary gland,	4
Injection, Eustachian tube,	2	Strabismus,	13
“ Ductus ad nasum,	2	Staphyloma,	2
Lithontripsy,	1	Staphylorrhaphia,	2
Lithotomy,	1	Tongue-tie,	1
Lupus, blepharoplastic,	1	Tumors,	24
Nævus,	8		
Necrosis,	3		
			209

C. W. HORNOR, M. D. }
HENRY W. RIHL, M. D. } *Clerks of the Clinic.*

The above list of cases exceeds that of the preceding year by *two hundred and ninety-six*; and the number of operations by *twenty*. It may be proper to add, that no case of the 1703 is enumerated more than once.

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.

Books of Reference.—Dunglison's Human Physiology, and Human Health.

II.—MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

The lectures on this branch are designed to convey the knowledge requisite for the discharge of the every-day duties of the Physician, and are therefore essentially therapeutical in their character. While treating of the therapeutical actions of remedies, however, the natural history, sensible, physical, and che-

mical properties of the articles employed as medicines, and their proper pharmaceutical preparation, are fully described and explained.

To render the course as instructive as possible, the Professor is provided with an extensive cabinet of genuine and spurious drugs, drawings, dried specimens, &c., for illustration.

Books of Reference.—Dunglison's Therapeutics and Materia Medica, or the Dispensary of the United States, by Drs. Wood and Bache.

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 asunder 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 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.

Books of Reference.—Pancoast's edition of Wistar's Anatomy, or Wilson's Anatomy, and Pancoast's edition of Quain's Anatomical Plates.

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.

Books of Reference.—Dunglison's Practice of Medicine, or the Practice of Medicine of Bell and Stokes.

V.—INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROFESSOR MÜTTER.

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, scorbutus, cancer, fungus hæmatodes, and wounds. 2d. 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. 3d. 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 practical a course as can be delivered on his branch in the time allotted.

Books of Reference.—Liston's and Mütter's Operations of Surgery; or Pancoast's Operative Surgery; Druitt's Surgery; Miller's Principles of Surgery.

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.

Books of Reference.—Meigs's Obstetrics, or Velpeau's or Churchill's Midwifery; Meigs's edition of Colombat de l'Isère on the Diseases of Women; or Meigs on Females, their Diseases and Remedies; and J. F. Meigs on the Diseases of Children.

VII.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

In this course a systematic view is presented of the science with its application to Medicine. All the important chemical preparations, embraced in the United States and British Pharmacopœias, 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, forms the last division of the course, and is treated of in a methodical manner. The instruction in this department is interspersed with observations 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.

Books of Reference.—Fownes's Chemistry; and the Chemical Articles in the United States Dispensatory.

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 labors with full advantage. The Demonstrator will be in constant attendance, directing him in his course, explaining the parts with their various surgical relations, and familiarizing 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 lesions. The pre-

pare 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.

REGULATIONS, &c.

The commencement for conferring Degrees is held in the early part of March.

There is likewise an examination of candidates for graduation during the first week 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.

FEEES.

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.

☞ The Faculty would strongly recommend to the parents and guardians of the students not to send money to them in the form of notes; but of bills on some banker, broker, or merchant of Philadelphia or New York.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Session of 1850-51.

The regular Course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 14th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held *early in March*, instead of at the end of the month, as formerly.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,	Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.
ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.,	Prof. of Mat. Medica and Gen. Therapeutics.
JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.,	Prof. of Gen., Descriptive, and Surg. Anatomy.
JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.,	Prof. of Practice of Medicine.
THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M. D.,	Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.,	} Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.,	

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the course, Medical and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year, *seventeen hundred and three* cases were treated, and *two hundred and nine* operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations—as amputation of the thigh, leg, arm at the shoulder joint, removal of the parotid, mammæ, &c., lithotomy and lithontripsy.

The Lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Medical and Surgical practice and Lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting-rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator.

FEES.

Matriculation, which is paid only once,	\$5
Each Professor, \$15,	105
Graduation,	30

The number of Students during the last Session was 516; and of Graduates, 211.

R. M. HUSTON, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty, No. 1 Girard street.

Philada., July, 1850.