

1885

Sixty-First Annual Announcement of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: The Session of 1885-86

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SIXTY-FIRST

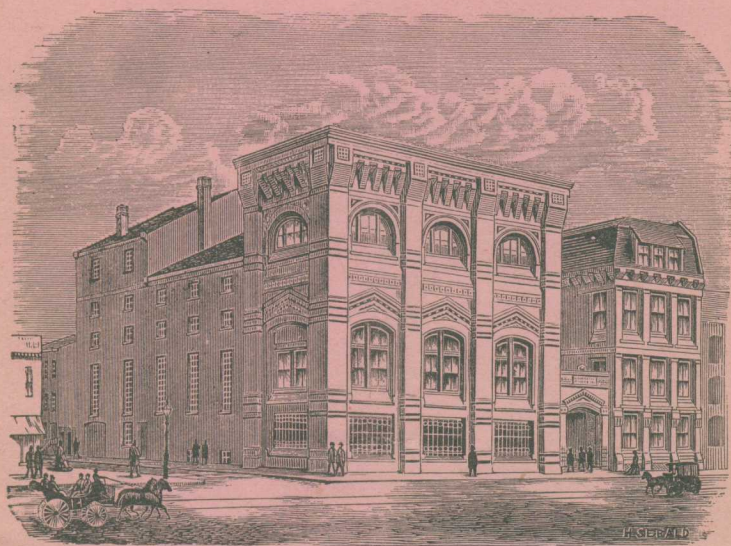
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

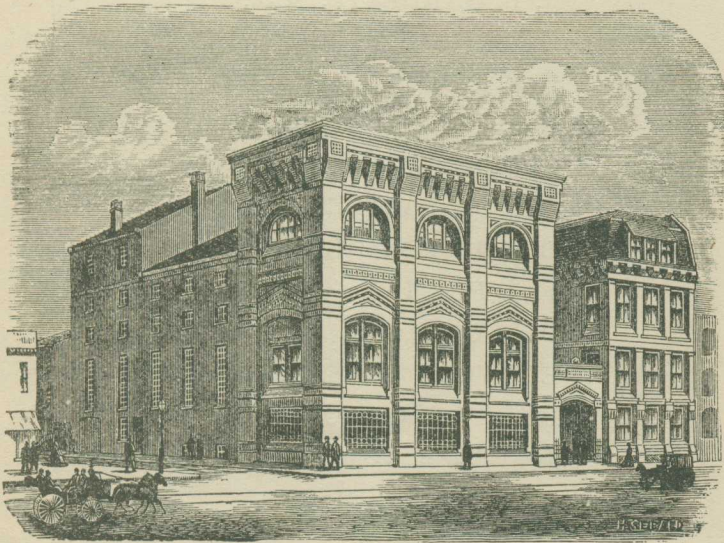


THE SESSION OF 1885-86

WILL BEGIN ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

PRESS OF WM. F. FELL & CO., 1220-1224 SANSON ST.

SIXTY-FIRST
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.



THE SESSION OF 1885-86

WILL BEGIN ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

PRESS OF WM. F. FELL & CO., 1220-1224 SANSOM ST.

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No. 1902 Chestnut Street.

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MEDICAL CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY,
No. 1914 Locust Street.

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PROF. WILLIAM THOMSON, M.D.

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D. N. DENNIS, M.D.,

LARYNGOLOGICAL.

CHIEF CLINICAL ASSISTANTS:

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LOUIS JURIST, M.D.

ASSISTANTS:

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Chief Clinical Assistant.

MAX STERN, M.D.,
Assistant.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

IN ISSUING the ANNOUNCEMENT of the SIXTY-FIRST COURSE OF LECTURES, the Faculty of the JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE invite the attention of the medical profession and medical students to the following details of the means and methods of instruction in this school.

THE FACULTY.

Since the issue of the last Annual Announcement, the Faculty have had to mourn the death of Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women. Increasing infirmities had compelled his retirement from the Faculty two years before, but his long and valuable services to the school, and his personal worth, demand from us this final tribute to his character and abilities.

Near the opening of the last session Prof. Robert E. Rogers, after a long and distinguished career as a teacher of Chemistry—since terminated by death—resigned the Professorship of Chemistry, in consequence of ill health. The vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Prof. J. W. Mallet, M. D., LL D., F. R. S., who resigned his position at the close of the last session, to return to his former field of labor. It affords the Faculty pleasure to announce that the Board of Trustees has since filled the Chair of Chemistry by the appointment of Prof. J. W. Holland, M. D., of Louisville, Kentucky—a gentleman of much experience as a teacher of Medical Chemistry, and a lecturer of superior ability. Dr. Holland succeeded the late eminent Prof. J. Lawrence Smith in the University of Louisville, and for thirteen years successfully adapted chemical science to the needs and requirements of the medical student.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The College buildings are situated on Tenth street and Sansom, between Chestnut and Walnut, and consist of a MEDICAL HALL, a LABORATORY BUILDING, and the JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

THE MEDICAL HALL, which is the original College building, contains two spacious and well-arranged lecture rooms. In respect to seating capacity, acoustic property, light and ventilation, these rooms are admirably suited to their purpose. The seats are numbered, and are assigned in the order of matriculation, but the most remote seats, notwithstanding the size of these halls, have a perfectly satisfactory view of the demonstrations on the lecture table.

This building contains, also, a very large and well-ventilated Dissecting Room, provided with ample light, water, and all other conveniences for the study of Practical Anatomy; and the laboratories of Pharmacy and Experimental Therapeutics, of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, and of Pathological Histology and Anatomy, which are commodious, brilliantly lighted, and completely equipped with the appliances required for work in these departments of medical science.

In this building is contained, also, the extensive and valuable Museum of the College, recently enriched by the collection of the late Prof. S. D. Gross, M. D., formed by him during his long career in surgical practice.

THE LABORATORY BUILDING is immediately adjacent the Medical Hall, with which it is connected by a wide hallway. This building contains the laboratories of Chemistry, of Physiology, and of Operative and Minor Surgery, the Dean's office and Faculty room. The laboratories are capacious, well-lighted and completely arranged for the purposes to which they are applied.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL.



THE HOSPITAL OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE is situated immediately west of the College, fronting on Sansom street, and is bounded on three sides by streets, and by a wide private passage way on the fourth side. It is 107 feet square, five stories in height, and is designed for the easy accommodation of 125 patients. In connection with the hospital is the out-patient or dispensary department of the College, which furnishes much valuable material for clinical instruction. The amphitheatre, for Clinical Lectures, is one of the largest and most convenient in the United States. The most approved appliances for heating and ventilating have been provided, and, in architectural construction, and all desirable conveniences, this hospital will be found at least equal to any American clinical hospital.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL and the DISPENSARIES, where a large number and great variety of cases are annually treated, furnish patients for *daily* Clinics at the Hospital, which are given throughout the entire year, by members of the Faculty and by the Hospital Staff. The SURGICAL CLINIC is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by Professors GROSS, BRINTON, and PANCOAST; the

MEDICAL CLINIC, on Mondays and Thursdays, by Professors DA COSTA and BARTHOLOW; the GYNÆCOLOGICAL CLINIC on Tuesdays, by Professor PARVIN; and the Clinic of Diseases of the Eye, by Professor THOMSON, on Fridays. During the last year several thousand cases were treated at the College Hospital and Clinics, and more than one thousand surgical operations were performed. We have the pleasure to announce that a *Maternity Department* has been organized since the close of the last session. It is under the immediate charge of the Professor of Obstetrics, and opportunities for clinical instruction in Obstetrics will be afforded to advanced students.

The practical use of the ophthalmoscope is taught to all candidates for graduation, in classes of convenient size, at the College Hospital, by Professor THOMSON and Assistants. Instruction in the practical use of the laryngoscope is also given to these classes by Drs. SAJOUS and JURIST, the chief clinical assistants in this department. New arrangements have been made for more room and enlarged facilities, so that all can have thorough instruction in these important branches.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, a large, well-endowed and well-equipped institution, is situated in the immediate vicinity of the College. The field for instruction in acute diseases and surgical injuries is very large, and the staff is composed of physicians and surgeons eminent in their respective departments. The students of Jefferson College, by reason of the proximity of this Hospital to the College, and its immense resources for the illustration of all forms of diseases and accidents, have peculiar advantages. Prof. Da Costa, and Drs. Longstreth and Levis are members of the staff. A fee of three dollars is now required for a ticket of admission.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL. This extensive Hospital presents a large number and variety of cases for clinical instruction. Professor PARVIN and Drs. WILSON, HEARN and NEFF are connected with the Staff of this Hospital. Cases of smallpox and of other contagious diseases are treated at the Municipal Hospital, a separate and distinct institution.

GERMAN HOSPITAL. The staff of this important hospital have now made arrangements for conducting clinical teaching, in which the resources of this excellent institution are utilized to the fullest extent. A new clinical amphitheatre, with ample seating capacity, has been recently erected. Dr. BARTON is a member of the staff.

WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. This old and extensive eye hospital is within a short distance of the College, and daily Clinics are held there. Students desiring to take private courses have the opportunity afforded them, and can obtain instruction from members of the staff or from the clinical chiefs.

In all, Philadelphia has twenty hospitals, nine dispensaries and thirty-eight other charitable institutions with which infirmaries are connected. Almost every special branch of medicine and surgery has its distinct institution, as the Orthopædic Hospital and Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Children's Hospital and others. Graduates and advanced students desiring to pursue any special branch of medical science, or any of the recognized specialties, have, therefore, admirable opportunities afforded them in these various hospitals and other public medical institutions.

The clinical instruction and admission to the wards in all the hospitals of Philadelphia are FREE to the Matriculates of the Jefferson Medical College, except the Pennsylvania Hospital, as above explained.

THE DIDACTIC AND CLINICAL LECTURES. WINTER SESSION.

This Session will begin with the General Introductory Lecture by Professor HOLLAND, on Wednesday evening, September 30th, 1885, and will end on the last of March, 1886. During this period instruction in all the branches of Medicine will be given by the following Professors:—

A Professor of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.						
“	General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.					
“	Materia Medica, General Therapeutics and Hygiene.					
“	Institutes of Medicine (or Physiology) and Medical Jurisprudence.					
“	Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.					
“	Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.					
“	Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.					
“	Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.					

ORDER OF LECTURES.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
10 A. M.	Holland.	Bartholow.		Bartholow.	Bartholow.		
11 A. M.	Gross or Brinton.	Gross or Brinton.	Hospital.	Gross or Brinton.	Da Costa.	Hospital.	
12 M.	Chapman.	Chapman.	.....	Holland.	Chapman.	.....
1 P. M.	Med. Clin.	{	Wom. and Chil. Clin. }	Surg. Clin.	Med. Clin.	Eye Clinic.	Surg. Clin.
4 P. M.	Pancoast.			Pancoast.	Parvin.	Parvin.	Pancoast.	Parvin.
5 P. M.	.....	Da Costa.	Da Costa.	.....	.....	Holland.

In these didactic Lectures the rich cabinets of the school and of the individual Professors are freely used for the purpose of illustration. As is well known, the lectures of the Faculty have always had an eminently demonstrative character, and this feature will continue to have a prominent and distinguishing place, as heretofore.

SPRING AND FALL LECTURES.

Supplementing the regular Winter Didactic and Clinical Lectures there are a Fall or Preliminary Session and a Spring Session.

The *Fall or Preliminary Session* begins on Tuesday, the 15th of September, and continues until the opening of the Winter Term, and embraces special instruction on the subjects appended to their names, by members of the Faculty chiefly. Some other gentlemen, well-known to the students of the school, are associated with them. The following arrangement has so far been decided on:—

Clinical Medicine	By Prof. DA COSTA.
Surgical Anatomy	“ Prof. PANCOAST.
Hygiene	“ Prof. BARTHOLOW.
Physiology	“ Prof. CHAPMAN.
Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases	“ Prof. GROSS.
Operative Surgery	“ Prof. BRINTON.
Chemical Physics	“ Prof. HOLLAND.
Ophthalmology, both didactically and clinically	“ Prof. THOMSON.
Pathological Anatomy	“ Dr. LONGSTRETH.
Anatomy	“ Dr. FORBES.

The Lectures during this Course are given in the mornings, leaving the afternoons for dissection. The clinics at the hospitals are in operation from the beginning of the Fall Term.

The *Spring Session* begins early in April, and closes on the last day of May. The Lecturers in this course during the Spring of 1885 were as follows:—

Electro-Therapeutics,	Prof. BARTHOLOW.
Physiology,	Prof. CHAPMAN.
Uterine Displacements,	Prof. PARVIN.
Clinics at the College Hospital:	
On Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases,	Prof. GROSS.
On Anal and Rectal Diseases,	Prof. BRINTON.
On Orthopædic Surgery,	Dr. ALLIS.
Normal and Pathological Histology,	Dr. LONGSTRETH.
Physical Diagnosis, with Practical Demonstrations,	Dr. WILSON.
Diseases of Children,	Dr. ATKINSON.
Toxicology,	Dr. LEFFMANN.
Urinary Analysis,	Dr. NEFF.
Practical Surgery,	Dr. MEARS.
Dermatology with Practical Demonstrations,	Dr. SHOEMAKER.
Practical Pharmacy,	Dr. MCCOLLIN.
Laryngology, with Practical Demonstrations,	{ Dr. SAJOUS. Dr. JURIST.

In addition to the special clinics mentioned in the above list of Lectures, Clinical Instruction was given daily at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital—on Surgery, by Dr. R. J. Levis, Dr. J. W. Hearn and Dr. J. M. Barton; on Medicine, by Dr. O. P. Rex, Dr. J. C. Wilson and Dr. J. S. Neff; on Gynæcology, by Dr. J. Ewing Mears and Dr. J. C. DaCosta; and on Ophthalmic Surgery, by Prof. Thomson. Medical Clinics were also held at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Of the entire number of Lectures, those on Electro-Therapeutics, Uterine Displacements, Practical Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Diseases of Children, Toxicology and Dermatology, were didactic, with practical and clinical illustrations. Urinary Analysis, Normal Histology, and Laryngology, as well as Pharmacy and Experimental Therapeutics, were demonstrated in their respective Laboratories.

There is no additional charge for the Spring Course of Lectures to Matriculates of the College, except a registration fee of \$5. Non-Matriculates pay the registration fee, and also \$35, *which latter sum is, however, credited on the amount of fees paid for the ensuing Winter Course.*

THE DIDACTIC LECTURES.

It will be perceived, from the above-given lecture programmes, that the course of instruction continues through nearly nine months of the year. The important part of the period of study is, of course, the Winter Session of six months, and this alone is obligatory. As the fees paid for the Spring Session are remitted to those taking the ensuing winter course, except the registration fee of five dollars, and as the preliminary or fall term is free, the fees paid for the regular term cover almost the whole cost of instruction for nine months.

The didactic lectures of the Faculty are given, as far as may be, an eminently practical direction. In the exposition of his subject, each professor is mindful of the needs of the student, and the course, as carried on, forms a harmonious whole, directed to one objective point—the best instruction of the pupil. A proper conservatism is maintained, in accordance with the established character of this Institution. All sound advances in medical science and art receive prompt recognition, and are duly presented, but pretended reforms and unsubstantiated theories find no place.

THE CLINICAL LECTURES.

Clinical instruction has always been an important feature of this College, in which, indeed, systematic clinical methods were first inaugurated in this country. While the amphitheatre of the Hospital is one of the most commodious in this

country, the material of the Clinic is most abundant, and represents almost every possible condition of disease or injury. Besides the College Clinics, students can attend at the various hospitals and dispensaries mentioned before, the lectures being so arranged as to afford them the opportunity to do so. As will be seen further on, important additions have been made to the Clinical course, in the direction of practical study, and by the "clinical conferences."

PRACTICAL AND LABORATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

All the courses of Practical and Laboratory instruction are designed for, and *obligatory upon*, all candidates for the degree who have not taken these courses in other schools, and are free of charge to them, except in the case of Practical Anatomy. Candidates for *partial examination* will be required to attend those branches on which they desire to be examined at the end of the session. Graduates of other schools who do not purpose to take the degree, are *permitted* to attend these courses, if they so desire. Those purposing and qualified to come forward for the degree will, at the beginning of the session, be *divided into sections*, for practical and laboratory work.

It is a legitimate subject of gratulation on the part of the Faculty that corresponding practical courses are not to be obtained at any other medical institution in this country. They may be pardoned for further saying that this extensive system of laboratory instruction does not add to the expenses of the student.

Attention is also called to the fact, that those who desire to pursue such practical studies privately, can always obtain the services of competent instructors, for a moderate fee.

THE LABORATORY OF PRACTICAL AND MANIPULATIVE OBSTETRICS.

The Demonstrator of Obstetrics, etc., under the supervision of the Professor, will train the students in each section in the various manipulations, by hand and instrument, necessary for the investigation and local treatment of the disorders of the reproductive system which obtain chiefly in the non-pregnant state. He will further instruct them in the diagnosis of the presentations and positions of pregnancy, with the modes of rectifying errors and accomplishing delivery by manual and instrumental means. The cadaver, *principally*, will be used in these teachings, and, in addition, models, diagrams, and the manikin will be resorted to, as they may be required for subsidiary use.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

The special instruction in clinical medicine, heretofore conducted under the supervision of the Professor at the hospital, will be continued and enlarged. The course will be practically exemplified by the ample material of the daily clinic. Each student will thus be made familiar with practical medicine.

The Professor of Practice will also, during his clinical term, devote a number of hours to *Clinical Conferences*. During these, the advanced student will have a case assigned him, which he will be required, with the aid of the Chief Clinical Assistant, to examine beforehand, and which, then, with remarks on the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, he will present to the class. Facilities will also be afforded for practical instruction in Physical Diagnosis at the College Hospital. Sections of the class will, at hours set apart for the purpose, be taught by special instructors, under the general supervision of the Professor of Practice, on patients, on whom

the physical signs of disease will be demonstrated. The success attending the inauguration of this method of instruction at previous sessions encourages the hope of the best results from its permanent establishment.

THE LABORATORY OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The working laboratory for Medical Chemistry and Toxicology is under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry, aided by the Demonstrator.

The instructions here given will be in harmony with the chemical lectures of the Winter Session, and will be conducted in such a manner as to secure to the student a practical familiarity with the apparatus, materials, processes and reactions which are the subjects of his professional study, and which are to be availed of in his subsequent practice.

The course will be made especially one of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, and will consist of—

I. MANIPULATION, in which each student will himself prepare the apparatus, perform the various experiments and trace the reactions, as shown and explained in the regular winter lectures of the Professor of Chemistry.

II. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, so far as relates to the wants of the Medical Practitioner. This will include an extensive range of *testing* for the discrimination between the various hurtful substances that may call for antidotes, and those which are harmless; and will embrace *Toxicology*, or the *practical separation* and detection of poisons in organic mixtures and tissues.

The student will also in this course be conducted *practically* through the manufacture of all the prominent acids and salts, and the extraction or preparation of the important alkaloids, ethers and other organic products.

III. The EXAMINATION OF NORMAL and ABNORMAL PRODUCTS of the human body as aiding in the diagnosis of disease, such as urine, urinary deposits, bile and blood.

Advanced students and practitioners, who desire to pursue special chemical investigations, will be given the fullest opportunities, and all the resources of the extensive chemical laboratory will be placed at their disposal, under suitable regulations.

THE LABORATORY OF MATERIA MEDICA AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS.

The laboratory of Materia Medica and Therapeutics contains a complete cabinet of materia medica, preparations and active principles, for study by each pupil, as the articles are taken up by the Professor during the regular term. The room has been also equipped for pharmaceutical instruction, and a systematic course in pharmacy is given. The laboratory is provided with the following instruments and appliances for special researches in the physiological action of remedies: a kymographion with recording cylinders and Foucault's regulator; a Fick's spring kymographion; a mercurial pump run by a water-motor for artificial respiration; a double myograph; Marey's sphygmograph; Coat's apparatus; a recording stethometer; mercurial manometer, Rhumkorff's coil, metronome, dissecting and other microscopes, Czermack's holder, and other apparatus necessary for this purpose. Members of the class who have been instructed in the methods of experimental therapeutics, will be assigned remedies for study under the direction of the Professor and his assistant. A number of valuable special researches have been made by members of the class, and these are published from time to time as original contributions to knowledge.

In the course on pharmacy, each student performs all the necessary manipulations, and makes in turn all the various preparations. The articles composing the *materia medica* are placed before the student, so that he becomes practically familiar with their appearance and qualities.

The laboratory is always open to members of the medical Profession desiring to pursue any special investigation. The tanks for frogs, and the cages for warm-blooded animals, have ample capacity for all purposes, and the apparatus is sufficient for the most elaborate investigations.

THE LABORATORY OF HISTOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The instruction in this department will consist in histological and physiological demonstrations, to be given in the Laboratory to the members of the Graduating Class arranged in sections.

HISTOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The course in Histology will include the demonstration of the minute anatomy of the alimentary canal and its appendages, the circulatory, respiratory and excretory apparatus, the general nervous system and special senses, the manner of using the microscope, and the injecting and preparing of tissues. This department is provided with numerous microscopes, including those of Smith and Beck, Hartnack, Nachet, Zentmayer, micrometers, and apparatus for imbedding, freezing and section cutting, including the recent Leipsic instrument of Schwanze, the warm and electrical stages, gas chambers, Gower's apparatus for counting blood-corpuscles, Calliburce's instrument for vibratile cilia, Holman's life slides, infusorial cage compressorium, an incubator capable of holding one hundred eggs for the study of development, and a large collection of histological preparations, many of which were made by Hyrtl, Klein, Verrick and Burgoyne.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Experimental Physiology.—The physiological teaching will embrace the demonstration of the essential phenomena of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, excretion, the functions of the nervous system, including the special senses, the reproductive apparatus and development of the embryo. For these demonstrations, as well as for original research, the laboratory is equipped with the following apparatus: For the study of

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION.—Chemical appliances for the investigation of the properties of the albuminous bodies, the chemistry of the tissues, the composition of the digestive fluids, blood, etc., instruments for making gastric and intestinal fistulæ, water-bath and dialysers, and apparatus for recording rate of secretion.

CIRCULATION.—Czermack's holders; kymographion clockwork motor; Foucault's regulator and three recording cylinders, including those for continuous traces; mercurial manometers; Bernard's differential manometer; Brindley's and Sander-son's cardiographs, cardiophone with telephonic attachment, Haldat's and other apparatus for demonstrating hydrostatic phenomena; Marey's simple cardiograph and sphygmograph with Sanderson's modification; Marey's apparatus of rigid, elastic and vertical tube; arterial schema; Hawksley's vascular schema; Magendie's cardiometer; Fick's spring kymograph; Marey's cardiac clamp; Coat's apparatus with Brubaker's modification; Franck double myograph; Marey's cardiac sounds for horse, apparatus for retardation of pulse, cardiograph for small animals, Ludwig's strohmuhr, and apparatus for studying capillary circulation.

RESPIRATION.—The Pettenkofer-Voit respiration apparatus; Regnault and Reiset's respiration apparatus; Ludwig's respiration apparatus; Valentin's respiration

apparatus; Hutchinson's spirometer; recording stethometer; Marey's pneumograph; Bamberger's apparatus; Rosenthal's apparatus with Brubaker's modification; aerotonometer; Grehant-Alverguiat gas-pump; apparatus for artificial respiration with water; anemometer motor scales turning the beam at the $\frac{1}{750}$ th of a grain; standard barometer.

CALORIMETRY. Thomson's and D'Arsonval's calorimeters; thermometers, etc.

SECRETION.—Roy's kidney onkometer and onkograph. Apparatus for determining rate and amount of urea.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Du Bois Reymond's induction apparatus with Helmholtz's modification; Du Bois Reymond's spring myograph; Marey's kymograph and chariot with double myograph and interrupter attached; muscle telegraph, non-polarizable electrodes and diverting chambers, rheocord, whippe; commutator; Thomson's Elliott galvanometer, including shunt, scale, lamp, etc.; Wiedemann's galvanometer; apparatus for electrotonus (Brubaker); Bunsen and Daniell batteries; Page's vibrator; metronome; chronographs; tuning fork marking keys; Du Bois Reymond key; Bernstein differential rheotome; Helmholtz electro-magnetic rotator; Pflüger's myograph; Hawksley's pendulum myograph; Helmholtz's myophone with telephonic attachments; moist chambers; Grehant's chariot, with clock-work motor; apparatus for studying reflex movements; Ludwig's section cutter for spinal cord.

VISION, VOICE AND HEARING.—Models of the larynx and ear; acoustical apparatus, including air pump and bell; Helmholtz's siren; acoustic bellows; sonometer; rods, membranes, plates, pipes, resonators, oboe vox humana, etc.

Comparative Physiology.—This collection, embracing several hundred specimens, many of which are extremely rare, illustrates the comparative physiology of the teeth, stomach, etc., of the circulatory, respiratory and genito-urinary organs, of the nervous system, and of the successive stages in the development of the human embryo. The collection is used in supplementing the experimental demonstrations. Arrangements have been made through which the laboratory can be also supplied from time to time, as required, with living fresh-water and marine objects for biological study, as well as ample material for dissection.

The physiological and histological department has been especially arranged with reference to the wants of the members of the graduating class, the laboratory demonstrations constituting a part of the regular instruction during the winter session. We take the opportunity of announcing, however, that the laboratory is also open daily from September 1st to July 1st, to all students wishing to devote special attention to physiology and histology. Instructions will be given in the use of the physiological and histological apparatus, ample material will be furnished for the purposes of study, and facilities will be afforded for original research and the publication of the results of same. Arrangements can be made for such special courses extending over a period of one year or of less duration.

THE LABORATORY OF OPERATIVE AND MINOR SURGERY AND BANDAGING.

As heretofore, in this department, the Demonstrator, under the direction of the Professors of Surgery, will instruct the class in the various manipulations of operative and minor surgery. For this purpose, those preparing for graduation will be divided into classes, which will be admitted in rotation into the surgical rooms. At these successive meetings the various bandages and fracture dressings will be exhibited and explained, when each member of the class will be required to apply them.

The class will then be subdivided into sections for the practice of ligation, amputations and special operations upon the cadaver. To each section the Demonstrator will give instructions in surgical anatomy, the management of instruments and the proper methods of operating; and the operations will then be performed by the students in the presence of the Demonstrator and his assistants. A grade based upon the character of the work performed will be noted for each student, and entered in a register. It has been found that this plan stimulates the student to greater accuracy and neatness in his work, and imparts interest to his studies.

THE LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

During the winter term opportunities are afforded to the students of being present, in sections, at autopsies by Dr. Morris Longstreth, Lecturer on and Demonstrator of Pathological Anatomy, and Pathologist to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital and to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Instruction is given in pathological anatomy and pathological histology, to the class in sections, by Dr. Longstreth, during the winter term, in the laboratory. Abundant materials for this work are derived from the autopsies and surgical operations at the Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania Hospitals, and the classes in the laboratory are supplied with specimens, to be examined microscopically, and explained to them by the Demonstrator. Hereafter, lectures on Pathological Anatomy will form a part of the regular course, and one lecture will be delivered every week, by Dr. Longstreth.

THE PRACTICAL COURSES.

The several practical courses above described will be under the direct personal superintendence of the Professors, assisted by their Demonstrators, about as follows:—

ORDER OF LABORATORY COURSES.

	<i>Monday.</i>	<i>Tuesday.</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday.</i>	<i>Friday.</i>	<i>Saturday.</i>
Obstet's, &c	5 P. M.	.....	.....	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	.....
Pract. Med.	12 M., for students who have passed in chemistry.	12 M., for students who have passed in chemistry.	11 A. M., for full course students.	12 M., for students who have passed in chemistry.	11 A. M., for students who have passed in Institutes.	11 A. M., for full course students.
Chemistry...	.....	3 P. M.	.....	3 P. M.	3 P. M.	.....
Mat. Med. & Ther.....	9 A. M.	9 A. M.	.....	9 A. M.	9 A. M.	.....
Physiology.	9 A. M.	9 A. M.	.....	9 A. M.	9 A. M.	.....
Surgery	8 P. M.	8 P. M.	.....	8 P. M.	8 P. M.	.....
Pathol. Anatomy.	5 P. M.	.....	.....	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	.....

In addition to the above courses, facilities will be afforded for practical instruction in the hospital in gynaecology, ophthalmology, otology and laryngology.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting Ticket (\$10) is good for the Scholastic year, that is, from the 1st of September to the end of the following Spring Session; or from the 1st of April to the end of the following Winter Session, the usual summer recess being observed.

The rooms are spacious and provided with every convenience. They are open during the Winter Session, daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; and during September, April, May, and to the middle of June, daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; during the evenings in the Winter Session, and during the afternoons in the Spring and Preliminary Sessions. The Demonstrator and his Assistants are in attendance to superintend and to aid the student in his study.

The material is furnished at the small charge of \$1 per part, and no extra or incidental charges are made.

We have the pleasure to state that, under the operation of the Anatomical Act, the supply of material, heretofore somewhat restricted, has much increased and will hereafter be ample.

THE GRADED COURSE.

The whole period of study, to become a candidate for the Doctorate, is three years; and attendance on two full courses of lectures is also necessary. Fees are required for two full courses, and all subsequent attendance on lectures is free. Students may, therefore, during the three years of study, distribute their attendance on the required lectures over three courses, taking what is known as the "Graded Course," the first year being occupied with Anatomy (didactic and practical), Physiology, Chemistry and Materia Medica; the second year, with a review of the same subjects and Surgery, Medicine and Obstetrics, both clinical and didactic; the third year with a review of the last-mentioned subjects, and with work in the various laboratories and practical courses in connection with each Chair. An examination is held on the first-mentioned subjects at the end of the second term. Students failing on any subject at this examination are required to resume studies in that department.

Instead of pursuing the Graded Course, well-grounded students may take a full course at the first, as well as each succeeding term.

Students and others interested will please observe that this College requires, during the two regular courses necessary for graduation, the same amount of study, of attendance on lectures and of practical work, as any of the so-called "Graded Schools"—the Spring and Fall terms, private reading and instruction covering the remainder of the time. The Faculty, however, advise students to enter the College as early in their studies as may be, and attend three courses of lectures, whenever practicable. The same standard of acquirement is exacted from students pursuing any of the plans of study above mentioned.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR PRACTITIONER'S.

Hereafter, medical practitioners desiring to engage in special studies, or pursue some one of the recognized specialties, will have every opportunity afforded them. They can attend such lectures of the regular session as may be most suitable to their purpose, and can obtain from the Dean or Faculty advice as to any special courses by competent Instructors, they may desire.

THE CLASS OF 1884-1885.

The class of the past winter session numbered 493, made up of representatives of the following States, Territories, Countries and Kingdoms:—

UNITED STATES.

Alabama,	Iowa,	Nebraska,	Tennessee,
Arkansas,	Kansas,	New Jersey,	Texas,
California,	Kentucky,	New York,	Utah,
Connecticut,	Maine,	North Carolina,	Virginia,
Delaware,	Maryland,	Ohio,	Washington Ter.,
Florida,	Massachusetts,	Oregon,	West Virginia,
Georgia,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,	Wisconsin,
Illinois,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,	U. S. Army,
Indiana,	Missouri,	South Carolina,	U. S. Navy.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Armenia,	England,	Mauritius,	Sicily,
Canada,	Germany,	New Brunswick,	Turkey,
Central America,	Ireland,	Nova Scotia,	West Indies.
Cuba,	Italy,	Scotland,	

The class of the *Spring Session* just passed numbered 91, making a total of students in attendance during the scholastic year, 1884-85, of 584.

The Graduating Class numbered 176, and was composed of representatives of the following States and Countries:—

Pennsylvania.... 90	Kentucky..... 4	Iowa..... 2	Canada..... 1
New Jersey..... 12	Delaware..... 4	Kansas..... 1	England..... 1
Ohio..... 8	Texas..... 3	Virginia..... 1	Scotland..... 1
Illinois..... 8	Indiana..... 3	Maryland..... 1	Germany..... 1
Massachusetts... 7	West Virginia... 3	Georgia..... 1	Armenia..... 1
Missouri..... 6	Tennessee..... 2	Maine..... 1	—
Alabama..... 4	New York..... 2	South Carolina. 1	Total..... 176
North Carolina. 4	Minnesota..... 2	Washington Ty. 1	

The total number of graduates to date is 8534.

STATE EXAMINATION.

Some of the States have recently enacted laws, by the requirements of which students not provided with literary degrees, or other certificates of scholarship necessary to the study of medicine, must undergo an examination before a State Board in the subjects of such preliminary study, as a prerequisite for a license to practice medicine within their borders. That the graduates of this College may be spared the trouble incident to compliance with these regulations, all students intending to engage in practice in those states will have the opportunity of undergoing such an examination before a Committee of the Faculty, and will receive a certificate therefor. The examination will include all branches requisite to a good English education, comprising mathematics, composition, and elementary physics.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DOCTORATE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The examination for the degree of M. D. is held immediately at the close of the winter term of lectures. The examination, conducted by the Faculty—each Professor in his own branch—will hereafter be a written one. The presentation of a

Thesis will not be required, unless in competition for a prize. Students failing in the written, will be permitted an oral examination. The candidates, are examined in turn on all the subjects of the curriculum, except those who have taken the graded course, and have been previously examined and passed under regulations now existing. Certificates from other medical schools, testifying to a successful examination in one or more branches, are not accepted in lieu of the final examination by the Faculty of this College; but students who have pursued a graded course elsewhere, can select the subjects on which they prefer to attend lectures.

The candidate for the Degree of M. D. must present a certificate of good moral character, and be at least twenty-one years of age. He must have attended at least two full Winter sessions of lectures, of which the last shall have been in this COLLEGE, and the previous one—or more—either here, or in some *regular** college, authorized to confer the degree of M. D., and in which Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Physiology, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Obstetrics are embraced in the Curriculum. He must have studied medicine for not less than three years, including private tuition, under a *regular** graduate of medicine, or some *regular** institution, and have attended at least one course of Clinical Instruction, and of Practical Anatomy. Candidates for graduation will be required to take the Dissecting Ticket of this College, for at least one session. This rule does not apply to those who are already graduates of other recognized schools.

He must exhibit his tickets, or other adequate evidence of attendance on the required courses of lectures, as well as a satisfactory certificate of his entire period of study, to the Dean of the Faculty, and give to the Faculty, at his examination, satisfactory evidence of his professional attainments.

Students who have attended one complete course in a recognized Medical School, where attendance on two complete courses is necessary for a degree, and where the same branches are taught as in this, are permitted to become candidates by an attendance here on one full course; the rules of graduation being in other respects observed. They are also exempted from the payment of fees upon attending a second term.

Students of Dental Colleges where a five months' winter session is held, and where full courses are given on Anatomy, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Chemistry, may become candidates, after attendance on two courses at such Colleges, and one *full course* at the Jefferson Medical College, with another on Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Obstetrics.

Students of Colleges of Pharmacy where full courses are given on Materia Medica and Chemistry, may become candidates, after attendance on two courses at such Colleges, and one *full course* at the Jefferson Medical College, with another on Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Physiology, and Obstetrics.

Students who have attended two full courses on Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, or Institutes, may be examined on any of these branches, at the end of their second course. They are thus enabled to devote their last course to the didactic lectures on the remaining branches, and to clinical study.

The attendance upon the Spring Course of lectures continues to be large, and the Faculty earnestly recommends all who have it in their power to use the facilities thus offered. But this Course, as well as any kindred or intermediate Course elsewhere, is not ranked as one of the two which are requisite for graduation.

*. The word *regular* is here used in the sense commonly understood in the medical profession.

Students, who have attended two full courses of lectures in other accredited medical colleges, are entitled to the tickets of a full course in the Jefferson Medical College for \$70.

Graduates of other accredited medical colleges will pay the matriculation fee, and \$70 for a general ticket.

To graduates of approved Dental Colleges the fees for a general ticket are for the first session \$60, and for the second session \$100; and of Colleges of Pharmacy, the fee for a general ticket is \$100 for each session.

No *honorary* degrees in medicine are granted; and graduates of other schools, who offer as candidates for graduation in the Jefferson Medical College, are required to attend the lectures, and to pass an examination before the Faculty.

All college dues, and also the Diploma Fee, must be paid *before* the examination for the degree. But the Diploma Fee is returnable to any one who may withdraw from, or fail at, the examination.

All fees are payable in advance; promissory notes are *under no circumstances* accepted as payment; and no ticket is issued until full payment for the same has been made.

EXPENSES.

First Session.

Matriculation, once paid,	\$ 5
Full Course of Lectures,	140
Dissection,	10
	— \$155

Second Session.

Full Course of Lectures, including Laboratory courses,	\$140
Graduation Fee,	30
	— 170
	— \$325

PRIZES—BY THE FACULTY.

No. 1. **FACULTY PRIZE.** Two hundred dollars will be awarded to the student having displayed the highest proficiency, especially in laboratory work.

No. 2. **Practice Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best essay on a subject pertaining to the Practice of Medicine.

No. 3. **Anatomy Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best Anatomical Preparation.

No. 4. **Chemical Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best original work in the Chemical Laboratory.

No. 5. **Experimental Therapeutics Prize.** A case of Clinical Instruments, for the best original research in the Materia Medica Laboratory.

No. 6. **Physiology Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best essay on a subject pertaining to Physiology.

No. 7. **Surgery Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best essay on a subject pertaining to Surgery.

No. 8. **Obstetrical Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best essay on a subject pertaining to Obstetrics, or for a specimen illustrating some point in relation thereto.

No. 9. **Pathology Prize.** A Gold Medal, or a case of Instruments, for the best essay on some subject connected with Pathology, or for a Pathological preparation.

OTHER PRIZES.

The following Prizes are offered to the graduates of the Jefferson Medical College, at the Annual Commencement, March, 1886.

1. A prize of \$100, by *The Medical News*, for the best Thesis founded upon original experiments, clinical observation, or superior excellence in scholarship.
2. A Gold Medal, by R. J. Levis, M.D., one of the surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the best report of his surgical clinic, by a student of the Jefferson Medical College.
3. A Gold Medal, by Thomas G. Morton, M.D., one of the surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the best report of his surgical clinic, by a student of the Jefferson Medical College.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Da Costa on Diagnosis; Bartholow's Practice of Medicine; Flint's Practice of Medicine.

GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.—Gray's Anatomy, or Wilson's Anatomy; Stricker's Histology.

MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.—Bartholow's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Bartholow's Treatise on Electricity.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—Carpenter's Human Physiology; Kirke's Physiology; Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Gross's System of Surgery.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Parvin's Treatise on Obstetrics; Playfair's Midwifery; Thomas or Barnes on Diseases of Women; Smith on Diseases of Children.

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes' Chemistry; Cranston Charles' Physiological and Pathological Chemistry; Taylor's Toxicology.

INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS.

The personal expenses of the student are at least as low in Philadelphia as in any other large city. Students can board comfortably for from four to five dollars per week, fire and light included; and those who are willing to live at some distance from the COLLEGE, or to club together in lodging-rooms, at even less rates. Board during the summer is lower than in winter.

Students will save time and expense by going directly to the College, Tenth Street above Walnut, on their arrival in the city. The Clerk will at once see them provided with board. The Dean will, if desired, attend to the collection of the drafts and checks of the student, and the safe deposit of his money.

Students are advised to matriculate and procure their tickets without delay. The Dean issues a receipt which confers the right to the tickets, and this receipt is registered, so that it is better to obtain them in this way, than to pay each Professor the price of his own ticket. When the receipt of the Dean is obtained, the tickets can be procured at any subsequent time, at the convenience of the student.

Mail matter can be directed to the College, and be obtained from the Clerk.

The Dean can be seen at his office, in the College building, every day, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., or at such times as he may hereafter announce.

All business connected with the College is transacted at the office of the Dean.

Letters on business of exclusive interest to the writer must inclose a return stamp to secure attention.

The Jefferson Medical College has no official organ or medical journal published under its auspices.

By the Faculty:

ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M.D.,
DEAN.

GRADUATES
OF
THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARCH, 1885.

At a Public Commencement, held at the American Academy of Music, on the 2d of April, 1885, the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE was conferred on the following gentlemen, by E. B. GARDETTE, M. D., President of the Institution, after which the Valedictory Address to the Graduates was delivered by Professor WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, M. D.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Able, Samuel V.	Pennsylvania.	Physiological Action of the Oils of Wintergreen and Birch.
Alexander, William H.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Ames, James S.	Massachusetts.	Puerperal Septicæmia.
Bair, Philip W. O.	Illinois.	Anatomy Indispensable to the Practitioner.
Baldinger, William H.	Texas.	Nerium Oleander.
Barr, John Chalmers	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Beatty, Franklin T.	Massachusetts.	Placenta Prævia.
Beatty, Henry M.	New Jersey.	Rhus Toxicodendron.
Black, William M.	Pennsylvania.	Natural Labor.
Bleiler, Charles Alfred	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Boardman, Walter	Pennsylvania.	A Reported Case of Ligation of the Gluteal Artery.
Bogle, William H.	Kansas.	A Case of Puerperal Eclampsia.
Bolton, Mayland	North Carolina.	The Physiological Action of Stramonium.
Bower, Charles H.	Pennsylvania.	Cholera phobia.
Bower, Collier Levis	Pennsylvania.	Results of Defective Ocular Refraction.
Bower, T. Charles	Pennsylvania.	The Physiological Antagonism of Belladonna to Opium.
Brandau, John	Tennessee.	Report of a Case of Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Skull.
Brinkey, Gasper C.	Pennsylvania.	Urinary Analysis and its Diagnostic Value.
Brown, George S.	Missouri.	A Contracted Spleen.
Burd, C. Louis	Pennsylvania.	Cholera.
Burns, Silas	Pennsylvania.	Cholera Infantum and its Relation to Fermentation.
Bush, Charles B.	Pennsylvania.	The White Corpuscle.
Cantrell, John Abbott	Pennsylvania.	Sudden Deaths.
Capp, William M.	Pennsylvania.	An Adjunct to Practice.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Chapin, Samuel L.	Illinois.	Post-partum Hemorrhage.
Collins, William W.	New York.	Chancroid.
Cooper, James Rudolph	Pennsylvania.	Gelsemium.
Cooper, William R.	Pennsylvania.	Electricity in Spinal Injury.
Cornish, Percy G.	Alabama.	Gonorrhœa.
Cox, William C.	Washington Ty.	Diphtheria.
Coyle, Robert	Pennsylvania.	Fracture of the Inferior Maxilla, with Specimen.
Cronin, Joseph J.	Massachusetts.	Physical and Intellectual Habits.
Cunningham, Hugh C.	Texas.	Abortion and Premature Labor.
Da Costa, John Chalmers	Pennsylvania.	The Antivivisection Question.
Dahlstroem, Max	Germany.	A Case of Sclerosis of Antero-lateral Columns.
Davis, Theodore G.	New Jersey.	A Study in Embryology.
Day, Frank B.	Indiana.	Report of Dr. Levis' Clinic at the Pennsylvania Hospital.
Donaldson, Robert M.	Pennsylvania.	Cholera.
Dougherty, John A.	Pennsylvania.	Solanine.
Downes, Andrew J.	Massachusetts.	American Pulsatilla.
Dunning, James H.	Indiana.	Tonsillitis.
Earley, Charles R.	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Earley, Francis G.	Pennsylvania.	Primary Syphilis.
Endlich, William F.	Pennsylvania.	Fœtal Circulation.
Enterline, John H.	Pennsylvania.	Aneurism.
Everett, Milton H.	Illinois.	Change of Type of Disease.
Fair, John F.	Illinois.	Synovitis.
Fairchild, Courtland de N.	Massachusetts.	Diabetes Mellitus.
Ferguson, Robert Vaughan	Kentucky.	The Pathology of Pneumonia.
Ferris, Edgar S.	Indiana.	A Case of Chronic Osteo-myelitis.
Fitch, Dorsey P.	West Virginia.	Scarlatina.
Flagg, Payson J.	Massachusetts.	Typhoid Fever.
Früh, Carl D. S.	Pennsylvania.	Iodoform Cotton.
Fuller, Harry C.	Pennsylvania.	Asthma.
Garey, Jacob H.	Pennsylvania.	Nasal Catarrh.
Getchell, Albert C.	Maine.	Antiseptic Surgery.
German, Howard W.	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Gilbert, Elon B.	Illinois.	A Case of Opium Poisoning.
Gillespie, James S.	Pennsylvania.	Shock.
Grander, Frederick L.	Pennsylvania.	Tonsillitis.
Green, Dennis S.	Minnesota.	Retention of Urine.
Green, Sylvanus H.	Pennsylvania.	Nature and Destination of Foods.
Greenwald, Daniel F.	Pennsylvania.	Puerperal Eclampsia.
Griffith, Martin Edmund	Pennsylvania.	Phthisis.
Hackney, Jacob S.	Pennsylvania.	The Arrest of Hemorrhage.
Harding, Henry	Pennsylvania.	Malaria.
Harter, John C.	Iowa.	The Variable Physiognomy of Man.
Hartman, George F.	Pennsylvania.	Endocarditis.
Heffner, Oliver C.	Pennsylvania.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Henry, George W.	New Jersey.	Hygienic Principles of the Sick Room.
Henry, John	Pennsylvania.	Treatment of Acute Rheumatism.
Hetrich, George	Pennsylvania.	The Treatment of Acute Dysentery.
Hill, Jacob F.	Pennsylvania.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Holt, Camillus I.	Texas.	Catarrhal Jaundice.
Hudson, Leonard A.	Delaware.	Report of Dr. Morton's Clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital.
Huffman, Lucius D.	Kentucky.	Typhoid Fever.
Humphries, S. Osceola	Alabama.	Scarlatina.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Hurd, Frank H.	Ohio.	Typhoid Fever.
Hustead, Ashbel F.	West Virginia.	Pulmonary Hemorrhage.
Huyett, Herman J.	Illinois.	Scarlatina.
Ingram, Theodore E.	Pennsylvania.	Epilepsy.
Ireland, Andrew B.	Pennsylvania.	Nickel.
Jordan, David B.	North Carolina.	A Case of Acute Peritonitis.
Judson, Andrew Rice	New Jersey.	Report of Two Cases of Membranous Enteritis.
Kauffman, Walter L.	Pennsylvania.	History of Variola.
Kent, Alfred A.	North Carolina.	A Case of Labor.
Kirkland, John A.	Illinois.	Reported Case of Spontaneous Abortion.
Kugler, George W., Jr.	New Jersey.	Brucine and Strychnine.
La Fon, Thomas F.	Missouri.	Chancroid.
Lake, David H.	Pennsylvania.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Lamb, Albert Victor	Pennsylvania.	Definition of Fever.
Lang, Robert H.	Kentucky.	Tonsillitis.
La Rue, Franklin	Ohio.	Acute Tonsillitis.
Lecrone, Harris R.	Pennsylvania.	Cholera.
Leidy, Edwin D.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
McCahey, Peter	Pennsylvania.	Post-partum Hemorrhage.
McCandliss, Henry M.	Pennsylvania.	The Periosteum.
McDonald, John M.	Ohio.	Vaccination.
McDougall, Charles S.	Ohio.	Scarlatina.
McElwee, Henry W.	Virginia.	Septicæmia and Pyæmia.
McGlenn, J. Averill	Ohio.	Exophthalmic Goitre.
McIlhanev, William H.	Pennsylvania.	Dietetics in Treatment.
McLaughlin, Robert J.	Illinois.	Pneumonia.
Marsh, George D.	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Martin, Ambrose H.	Canada.	Cholera Asiatica.
Martin, George	Pennsylvania.	Sciatica.
Martin, Howard B.	New Jersey.	Food.
Maxwell, William E.	Alabama.	A Case of Typhoid Fever.
Mears, Daniel W.	Pennsylvania.	Treatment of Puerperal Septicæmia.
Miller, Henry B.	Ohio.	Varicocele.
Miller, James Calvin	Pennsylvania.	Historical Researches on the Ligature.
Millikin, Thomas N.	Pennsylvania.	A Case of Puerperal Eclampsia.
Mong, Elmer E.	Pennsylvania.	Digestion.
Morton, Thomas J.	Pennsylvania.	Hemorrhage.
Moyer, John L. S.	Pennsylvania.	Scurvy.
Murray, Thomas Walker	Pennsylvania.	Hemorrhage and Hæmostatics.
Mykrantz, Howard B.	Ohio.	Atonic Dyspepsia.
Nance, George B.	North Carolina.	Retention of Urine.
Oliver, John Edward	Missouri.	Report of Dr. Morton's Clinics.
Orr, Joseph D.	Pennsylvania.	Report of Dr. Morton's Clinics.
Phillips, Lewis Oliver	Pennsylvania.	Scarlet Fever.
Porter, John	Pennsylvania.	The Appetites—Hunger and Thirst.
Pyle, Jerome L.	Pennsylvania.	Clinical Lectures.
Reading, George Evans	New Jersey.	Puerperal Fever—Is it Autogenetic?
Reed, Anderson F.	Missouri.	The Anatomy of the Uterus.
Reinhard, Wilson J.	Pennsylvania.	Syphilis.
Rhoads, J. Neely	Delaware.	A Case of Stricture of the Male Urethra.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Rich, Guy C.	New York.	My Specialty.
Richardson, Davis H.	Maryland.	Malaria.
Richardson, James	Delaware.	Typhoid Fever.
Ritter, William Elmer	Pennsylvania.	A Probable Cause of Autumnal Diseases.
Riveley, Martin Pierce	Pennsylvania.	Vegetable Parasites of the Skin.
Rogers, Elmer H.	Pennsylvania.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Ross, James Thweatt	Georgia.	Varicocele.
Rugh, Carroll B.	Pennsylvania.	Diabetes Mellitus.
Sawin, Robert V.	Massachusetts.	Cholera.
Scholl, Alfred K.	Pennsylvania.	Formation and Malformation of Skull.
Sheets, Everett W.	Pennsylvania.	Parental Influence on Fœtal Life and its Effects.
Sheppey, John V.	Delaware.	Vaccine Virus.
Shimavonian, Samuel	Armenia.	Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds.
Shollenberger, Charles F.	Pennsylvania.	The True Obstetrician.
Shull, William Milton	Pennsylvania.	Parotiditis—Mumps.
Simms, Benjamin B.	Alabama.	Septicæmia.
Simons, Arthur J.	Pennsylvania.	Spontaneous Abortion.
Smith, H. Winchel	New Jersey.	Mental Therapeutics.
Sooy, John Milton	New Jersey.	An Oblique Fracture of the Femur.
Stern, Max J.	Pennsylvania.	Report of Dr. Levis' Clinics.
Stewart, John C.	Scotland.	Medicine a Debtor to Chemistry.
Stewart, Joseph J.	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Stoner, Harry	Pennsylvania.	The Mechanism of Cardiac Beat.
Stoner, James Buchanan	Pennsylvania.	The Effect of Bleeding in Inflammation.
Stroud, Frank G.	New Jersey.	Treatment of a Case of Gastric Ulcer.
Stroup, J. Calvin	Pennsylvania.	Management of Labor.
Swygert, Sanders L.	South Carolina.	Yellow Fever.
Taylor, Joseph M.	Pennsylvania.	Disease.
Throckmorton, Charles M.	Iowa.	Hæmatemesis.
Torkington, Joseph	England.	Acute Bronchitis.
Trumbauer, Albert H.	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Tunison, Geoffrey Orlando	New Jersey.	Spasmodic Asthma.
Vander Horek, Max P.	Minnesota.	Locomotor Ataxia.
Walker, Benjamin Franklin	Pennsylvania.	Cholera Infantum.
Walker, Dale L.	Ohio.	Diphtheria.
Walker, Richard P.	Missouri.	Abortion.
Walton, Levi S.	Pennsylvania.	Cremation.
Warder, Charles B.	Pennsylvania.	Chronic Gastric Catarrh.
Waterman, Francis C.	Pennsylvania.	Diet.
Way, Julius	New Jersey.	Fracture of the Patella and its Treatment.
Weaver, John D.	Pennsylvania.	Pneumonia.
Wheeler, Walter Sewell	Missouri.	Diabetes Insipidus.
Williams, Evan	Pennsylvania.	Placenta Prævia.
Williams, J. Franklin	Pennsylvania.	Treatment of Typhoid Fever.
Wilson, James H.	Pennsylvania.	Dislocation of the Humerus at the Shoulder.
Wright, Robert Lee	Tennessee.	Report of Dr. Levis' Clinics.
Wright, Thomas Briggs, Jr.	Kentucky.	Cholera.
Yokum, Humboldt	West Virginia.	Diphtheria.
Zauner, Robert H.	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.

Of the above there were from

Pennsylvania.....	90	Kentucky	4	Iowa.....	2	Canada.....	1
New Jersey.....	12	Delaware	4	Kansas.....	1	England.....	1
Ohio.....	8	Texas.....	3	Virginia.....	1	Scotland.....	1
Illinois.....	8	Indiana.....	3	Maryland.....	1	Germany.....	1
Massachusetts.....	7	West Virginia.....	3	Georgia.....	1	Armenia.....	1
Missouri.....	6	Tennessee.....	2	Maine.....	1		
Alabama.....	4	New York.....	2	South Carolina.....	1	Total.....	176
North Carolina.....	4	Minnesota.....	2	Washington Ty.....	1		

The following prizes were awarded:—

1. Faculty Prize of \$200, for the highest attainments in all departments, to Peter McCahey, of Pennsylvania.
2. A prize of \$100, by Lea Brothers & Co., for the best Thesis, to Andrew J. Downes, of Massachusetts; with honourable mention of the Thesis of Samuel V. Able, of Pennsylvania.
3. A prize of a Gold Medal, by R. J. Levis, M.D., for the best Report of his Surgical Clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital, to Max J. Stern, of Pennsylvania; with honourable mention of the Report of Frank B. Day, of Indiana.
4. A prize of a Gold Medal, by Thomas G. Morton, M.D., for the best Report of his Surgical Clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital, to Joseph D. Orr, of Pennsylvania; with honourable mention of the Reports of Leonard A. Hudson, of Delaware and John Edward Oliver, of Missouri.
5. A Gold Medal, for the best Essay on a subject pertaining to the Practice of Medicine, to Max P. Vander Horck, of Minnesota; with honourable mention of the Theses of T. Briggs Wright, of Kentucky and G. Orlando Tunison, of New Jersey.
6. A Gold Medal, for the best Anatomical preparation, to Samuel Shimavonian, of Armenia.
7. A Gold Medal, for the best original research in the Chemical Laboratory, to Andrew B. Ireland, of Pennsylvania.
8. A Case of Instruments, for the best original research in the Materia Medica Laboratory, to Henry M. Beatty, of New Jersey; with honourable mention of the Theses of John A. Dougherty of Pennsylvania and William H. Baldinger, of Texas.
9. A Case of Instruments, for the best Essay on a subject pertaining to Physiology, to Theodore G. Davis, of New Jersey; with honourable mention of the Essay of George S. Brown, of Missouri.
10. A Case of Instruments, for the best Essay on a subject pertaining to Surgery, to Albert C. Getchell, of Maine.
11. A Case of Instruments, for the best Essay on a subject pertaining to Obstetrics, etc., to Charles F. Shollenberger, of Pennsylvania.
12. A Case of Instruments for the best Essay on a Pathological Subject, to Martin P. Rively, of Pennsylvania; with honourable mention of the Essay of Robert Coyle, of Pennsylvania.

