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Sidney Kimmel Medical College Yearbooks

Jefferson Yearbooks

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April 1936

## 1936 Clinic Yearbook

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The CLINIC

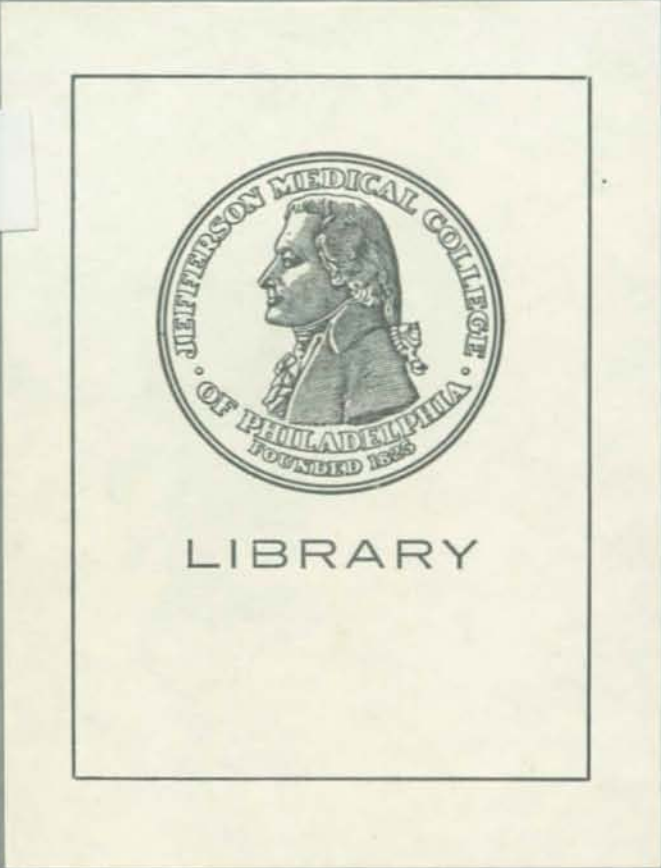
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# The Clinic

~ 1936 ~

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THOMAS R. HEPLER, Jr.  
Editor-in-Chief

WILLIAM D. TROY  
Business Manager

*The*  
**CLINIC**

OF THE YEAR

NINETEEN HUNDRED  
AND THIRTY SIX



Published By The Senior Class

**JEFFERSON MEDICAL  
COLLEGE**

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



# DEDICATION



TO

Martin E. Rehfuss

Scientist, scholar, excellent teacher, brilliant clinician, gastroenterologist of international reputation, widely recognized writer of medical literature, students' friend, and above all, a gentleman.

# MARTIN E. REHFUSS

**D**R. MARTIN E. REHFUSS was born in Philadelphia on August 8, 1887. He was of German descent on his father's side, and of French and German descent on his mother's side. He was christened a Lutheran, but later affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. He inherited health, industry, imagination, and a strong sense of the practical. He went to the public schools and was graduated from the Central High School in 1905, and the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. While at the University in 1908, he published his first paper with Dr. P. B. Hawk on Nylander's Reaction, and a second in 1909 with Dr. Leo Loeb on Experimental Ulcer. The same year he was elected a member of Sigma Xi honorary scientific fraternity.

As Resident Physician of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital from 1909-11, he was thrown largely under the influence of Dr. John B. Musser, a physician of great understanding, and Dr. David Edsall, subsequently Professor of Medicine at Harvard University. His subchief for a while was Dr. Warfield Loncoe, now Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. In the latter part of 1911 he was appointed Resident Physician to the American Hospital in Paris and the American member of the Class of 1911-12 of the Pasteur Institute. At the Pasteur Institute he had as teachers: Metchnikoff who worked on intestinal bacteria; Roux, the discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin; Nicolle, one of Pasteur's assistants; Laveran, the discoverer of the malarial parasite; Delezenne, an authority on serums; Besredka, the developer of sensitized vaccines; and others. In Paris, Dr. Jaugeas, an authority on X-Ray technic, instructed him in X-Ray examination. At L'Hospital, St. Louis, he was taught dermatology. He was fortunate in securing Widal and Tessier when they were doing some of their most important work. The latter part of 1912 and until March, 1913, he spent largely studying at Medical Centers in Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and London. Five months of that time he spent with Haudek, the discoverer of the niche for ulcer in X-Ray examination.

In 1912, while in Paris, he invented, had constructed, and tried out the fractional gastric tube, later known as the Rehruess tube. In March, 1913, he began to practice in Philadelphia and immediately became associated with the Medical Department of the Jefferson Medical College and especially with Dr. Hawk, at the time Professor of Chemistry. They began their studies on the stomach, the fractional gastric tube, and gastric analysis. For eight years they continued the systematic study of food digestion in normal individuals with extensive studies on gastric physiology and, to a lesser extent, studies on the diseased organ. During this period, Dr. Rehfuss made many contributions to medical literature regarding all phases of gastric physiology as well as a few on the rest of the digestive tract.

During the World War he was commissioned a Captain in the Medical Corps and served as Chairman of the Committee of the Section on Gastroenterology of the American Medical Association for the Army.

As the years passed, Dr. Rehfuss more intimately associated with teaching at Jefferson, and in 1933 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Medicine. As a teacher he is known to be forceful and brilliant. As a clinician he is thorough, resourceful, and scientific; and he has an unusual ability in the practice of the art of medicine. He has written more than seventy medical articles, has published an authoritative book "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach" (1927), and is the joint author of a new work, "Medical Treatment of Gall Bladder Diseases" (1935).

For many years he has written the Section on Diseases of the Stomach for the Oxford System of Medicine; and until its cessation he edited "Diseases of the Digestive Tract in Progressive Medicine."

In 1921 he married Miss Lettie Woods, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

He is a member of many medical societies, clubs, and fraternities.

GUY M. NELSON, M.D.

# FOREWORD

JEFFERSON AND MEDICINE. . . . Since 1825, when the College first opened its doors to students, the School and Medicine have been coupled in the mind of every thinking man.

In the interim of one-hundred and eleven years since its beginning, the Jefferson Medical College has progressed with leaps and bounds until today it holds an enviable position among all medical colleges.

It has been the earnest desire of the Staff, cooperating classmates, and Faculty, to produce a volume worthy of so great an institution and equal, in merit, to those of past years; yet with sufficient variety in arrangement and contents to attract and hold the interest of our fellow students and Alumni. If we have failed, the cause of failure cannot be attributed to a lack of effort on the part of anyone concerned. We do not, however, feel that our efforts have been wasted.

Therefore, the Editorial Staff, and those who so ably assisted that group, are proud to present to the Students, Faculty, Alumni, and Friends of the College, this, the "Clinic" of 1936.

THOMAS ROBERT HEPLER, JR.,  
Editor.

**Book I.**  
THE COLLEGE

**Book II.**  
THE CLASSES

**Book III.**  
FEATURES

**Book IV.**  
FRATERNITIES

**Book V.**  
SOCIETIES

**Book VI.**  
VARIA

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## EULOGY OF THE DOCTOR

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

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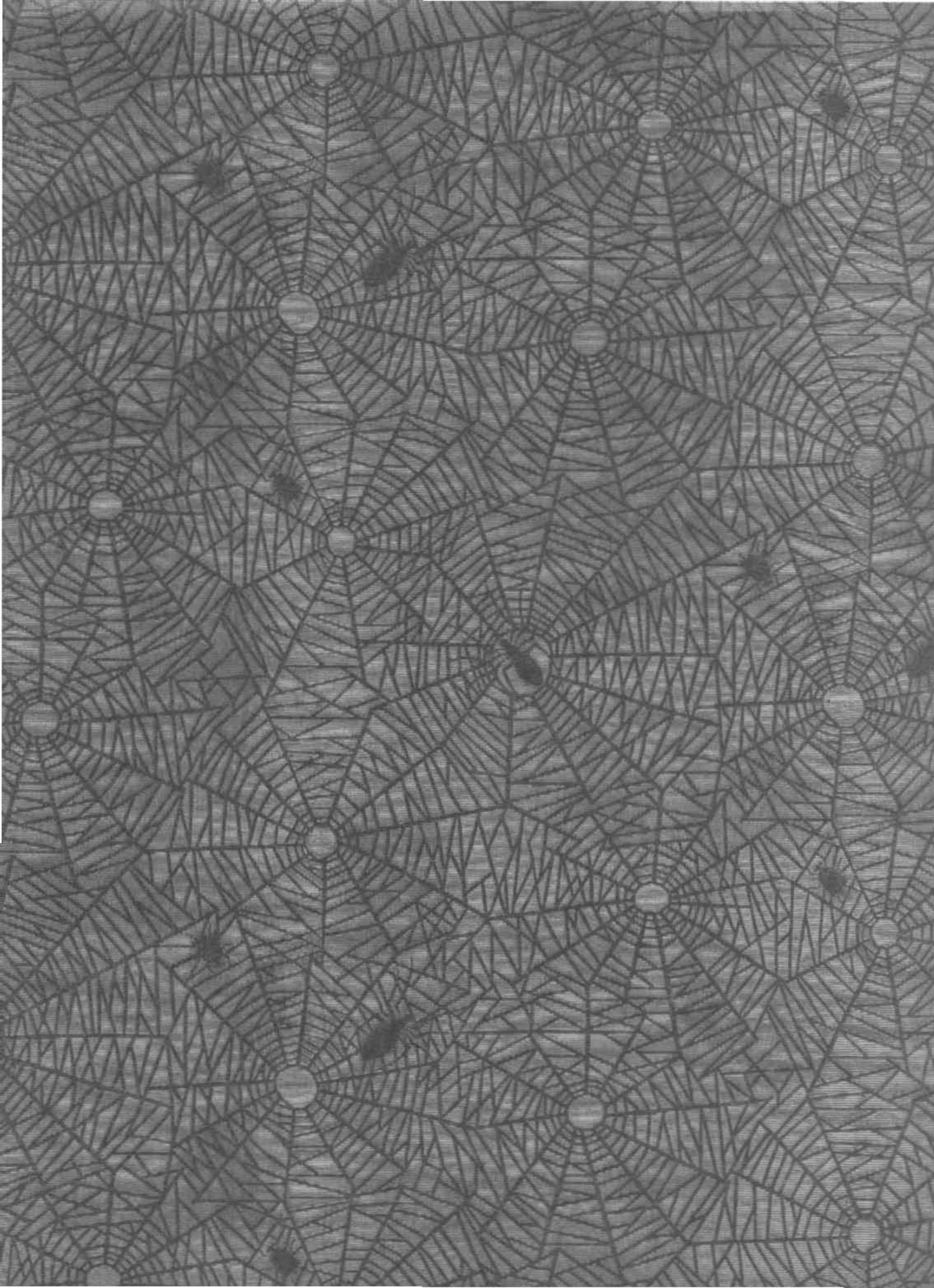
THERE are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd: the soldier, the sailor, the shepherd not infrequently, the artist rarely, rarelier still the clergyman, the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower of our civilization and when that stage of man is done with, only to be marvelled at in history, he will be thought to have shared but little in the defects of the period and to have most notably exhibited the virtues of the race. Generosity he has, such as is possible only to those who practice an art and never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact, tried in a thousand embarrassments; and what is more important, Herculean cheerfulness and courage. So it is that, he brings air and cheer into the sick room and often enough, though not so often as he desires, brings healing.

# THE DOCTOR

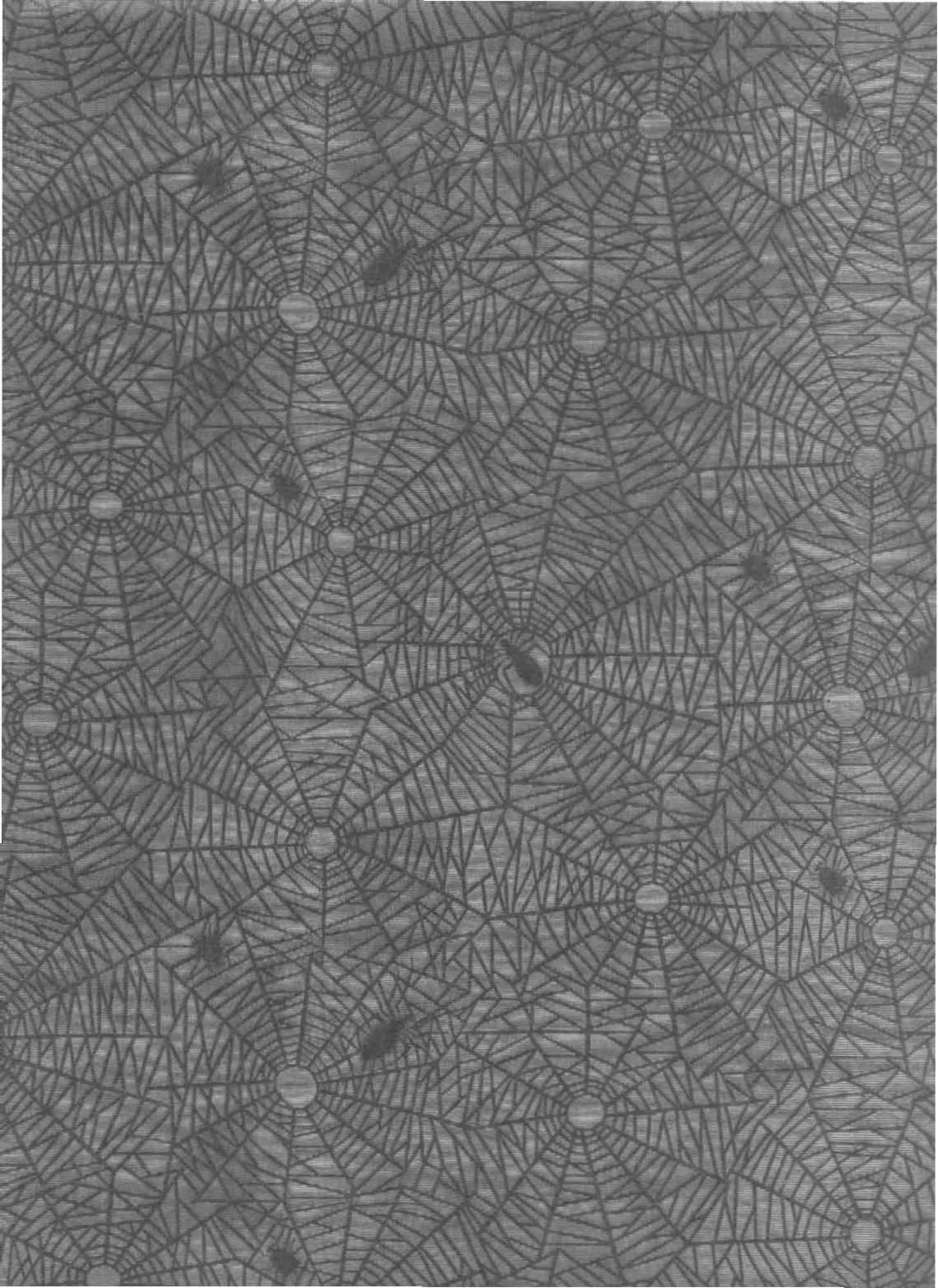
By LUKE SAMUEL FILDES



•  
*The Hippocratic Oath*







# THE OATH



**SWEAR** by Apollo the physician and Aesculapius & Health & All heal & all the gods & goddesses that according to my ability & judgement

**I WILL KEEP THIS OATH** & this stipulation-to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents to share my substance with him & relieve his necessities if required to look upon his offspring in the same footing as my own Brothers & to teach them this Art if they shall wish to learn it.

**WITHOUT FEE OR STIPULATION** What by present lecture & every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons & those of my teachers & to disciples bound by a stipulation & oath

**ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF MEDICINE** but to none others I will follow the system of regimen which according to my ability & judgement I consider

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF MY PATIENTS** I will abstain from whatever is deleterious & mischievous I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked nor suggest any such counsel. In like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion.

**WITH PURITY & WITH HOLINESS I WILL PASS MY LIFE & PRACTICE MY ART**

I will not cut persons laboring under the stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, & will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief & corruption. **AND FURTHER** from the seduction of females or males, of freemen & slaves.

Whatever in connection with my professional practice or not in connection with it I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad. **I WILL NOT DIVULGE**

as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this Oath unviolated may it be granted to me to enjoy life & the practice of the Art respected by all men in all times!

But should I trespass & violate this Oath may the reverse be my lot!





•  
*Vires Acquirat Eundo*

BOOK ONE  
THE COLLEGE

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"Nature and art: the material and the workmanship.

There is no beauty unaided, no excellence

which does not sink to the barbarous, un-

less saved by art: it redeems the bad

and perfects the good. Nature

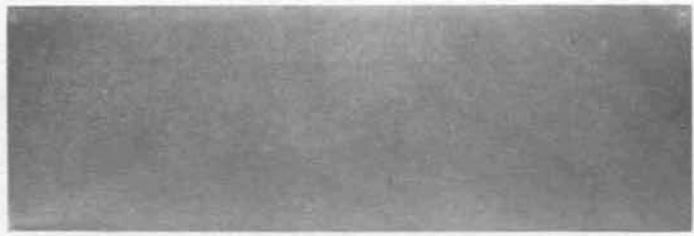
commonly forsakes us at

her best; wherefore,

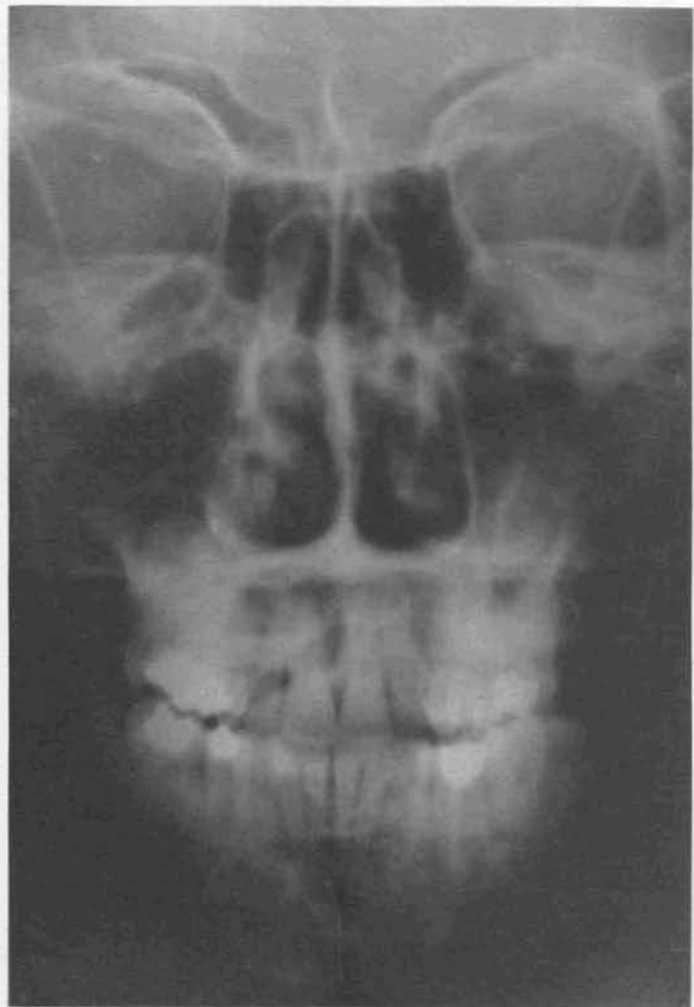
take refuge in

art . . . "





V I E W S



## THE COLLEGE AND CURTIS CLINIC

THOUGH no such view as this of the Jefferson Medical College and Curtis Clinic has ever been seen by mere mortals, the architect with X-Ray eyes has accurately pictured our alma mater as it would appear looking westward on Walnut Street. The impression of great open spaces is erroneous, and the fact is, without our doors the movement and mass of metropolitan life is as intense as the most ambitious traffic officer could wish. Statistically, the buildings are each eight stories in height with four additional tower stories. Professionally, they represent facilities not excelled anywhere for medical education. Through the entrance of the Curtis Clinic pass yearly more than thirty thousand patients making a part of the quarter of a million visits made to the various Jefferson units annually.



The College and Curtis Clinic





The Entrance to the College

## T H E   E N T R A N C E

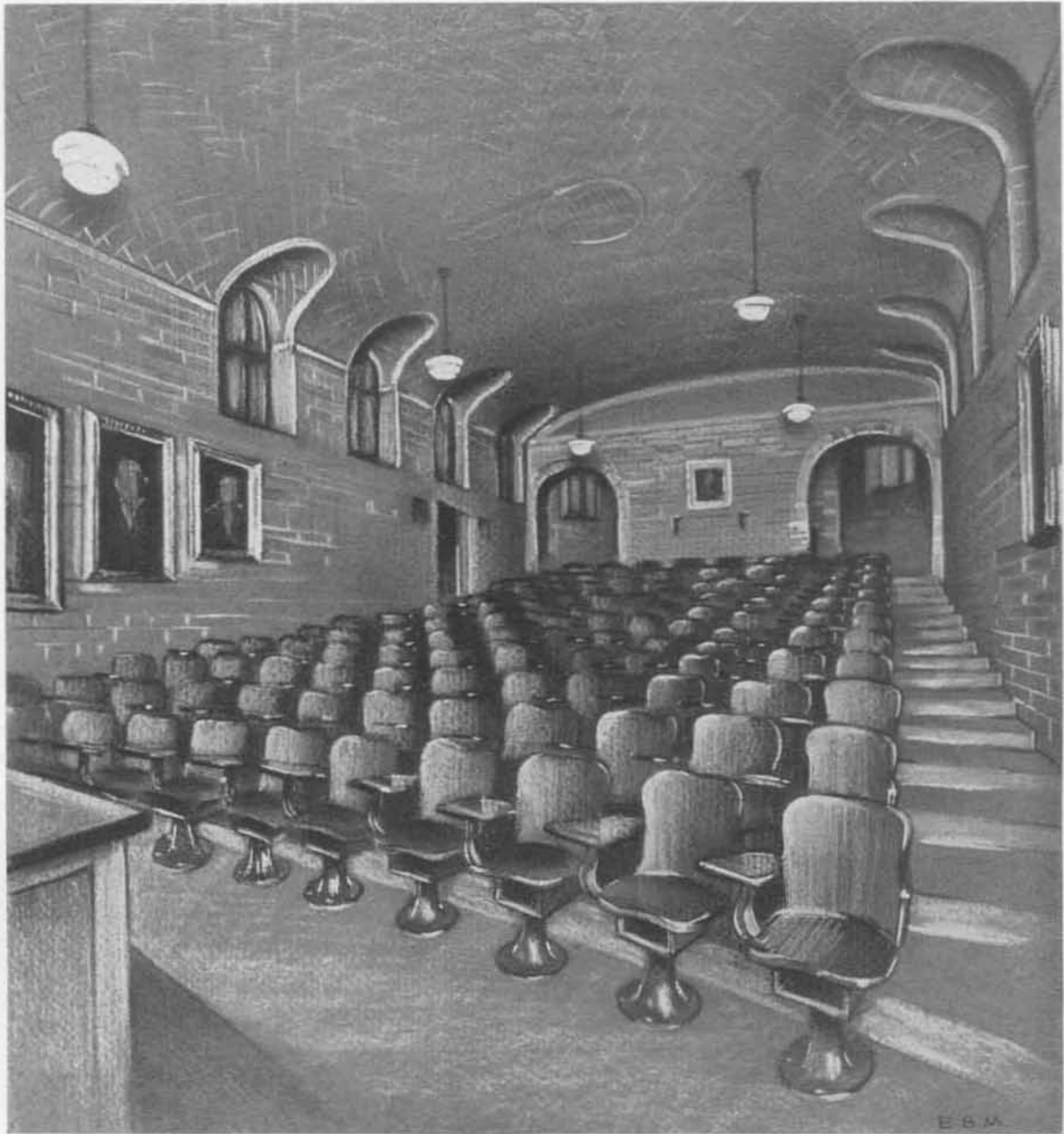
FOR the past six years, this doorway has opened to Jefferson students and for the Classes of '34, '35, and '36 it has been the entrance of choice. Seldom pausing to contemplate its austere aspect, Jefferson men have found it a shelter in storm, a promenade in fair weather. At night it presents a striking picture with the illumination of the famous "Gross Clinic" in the background; in the daytime some five hundred and fifty students enter through it. That, if you please, is 110,000 yearly visits!

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## THE AUDITORIUM

FROM calomel to shock, from guano to hyper-acute squeeze, the Auditorium is the scene of professorial delivery. An astute designer provided vari-colored tile facing and this has been an effective prophylactic measure against narcolepsy through many a weary hour. Here the portraits of several professors, past and present, adorn the walls. Doctors Rosenberger, Gibbon, Schaeffer, Hearn, and Stewart on the east, and Doctors Stellwagen, Loux, Rugh, Fisher, and J. Chalmers DaCosta are pictured on the west wall. In the back of the room hangs the portrait of Dr. Samuel Gross.

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The Auditorium



The Students' Lounge

## THE STUDENTS' LOUNGE

THE Students' Lounge affords a comfortable retreat for many of us. Between classes and in spare hours, men of Jefferson find it a delightful spot in which to rest or to hold those famous "bull-sessions."

As one enters he is apt to hear discussions on every possible subject from that last lecture in Surgery to the beautiful blonde seen in the Amphitheatre. It is, indeed, the melting pot of the College — a place where many friendships are made.

We are grateful to the Administration for its thoughtfulness in providing a room such as this for the comfort of the student.

## MEMORIAL LIBRARY

AS one gazes into the Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library one is impressed by the generous space, the illuminated cases of books lining the four walls, and the paintings adorning the walls above the bookshelves.

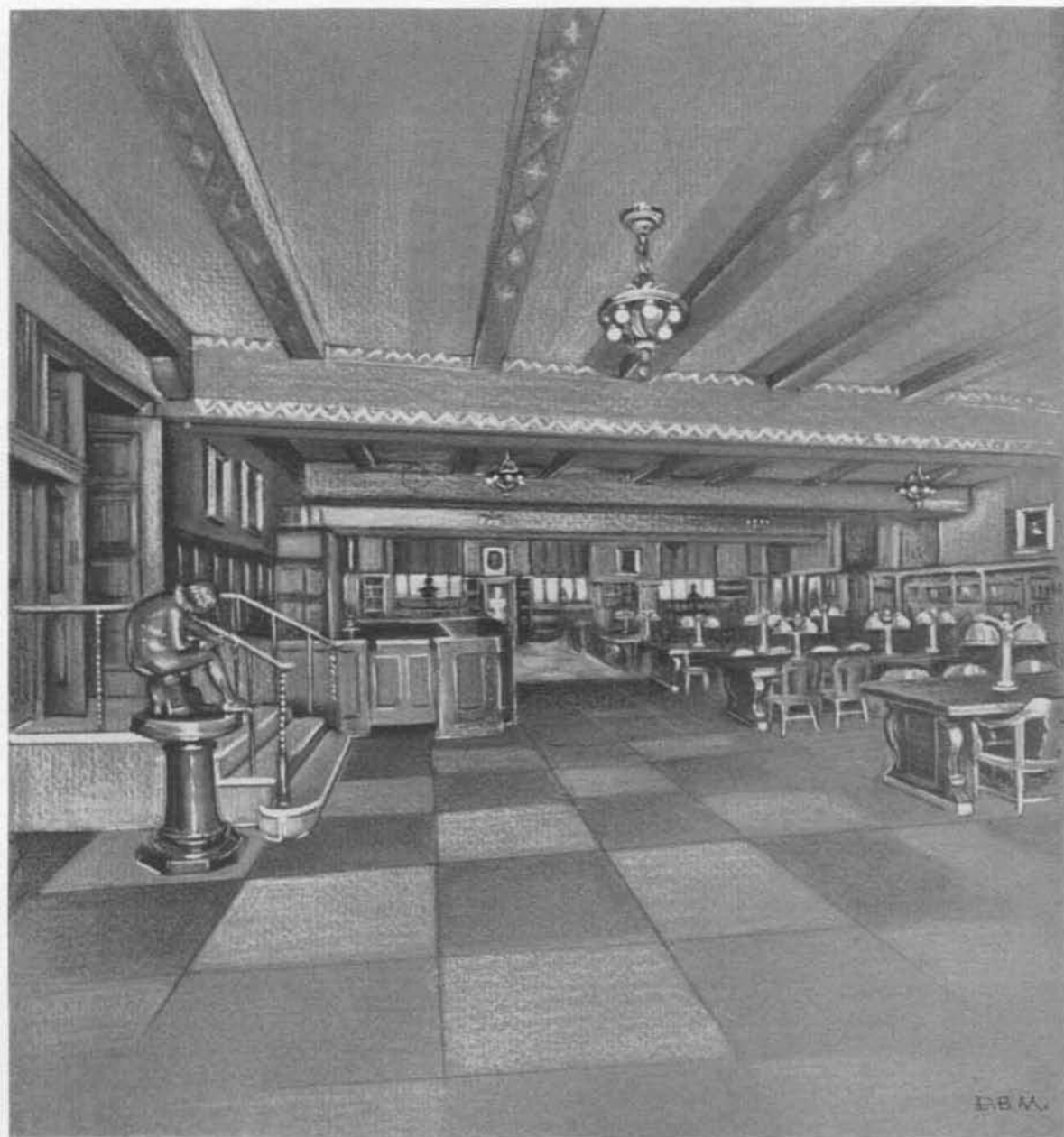
This library contains many priceless old volumes and valuable portraits. In the south end of the room the original works of Vesalius, Paré, the Hunters, Velpeau, Laennec, along with the first editions published in Latin and Greek of the Father of Medicine, Hippocrates, may be seen.

Of the many famous portraits on the four walls, perhaps the most outstanding are: the original painting of William Harvey by Van Dyke, portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin over 100 years old and said to be the best likenesses of these two famous figures, and innumerable others. One must visit the library to really appreciate these treasures.

Learning is made accessible to the student through the avenue of 31,000 volumes of medical literature contained on the shelves and many an afternoon is whiled away here reading collaterally literature pertaining to the lectures of the day.

Presiding over this treasure house is Mr. Joseph Wilson, the Librarian, a man of pleasing personality and gentle mien. He is ever ready to aid the student in his search for desired articles.

Jeffersonians may well be proud of their Library and should make it their duty to visit it more frequently.



The Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library





The Stairway of the College

## STAIRWAY OF THE COLLEGE

**A**N appropriate foreground to the great "Gross Clinic" is the striking Stairway of the College.

As we ascend the stairs, our eyes are attracted to the portraits of Dr. Ross V. Patterson, the Dean of the College, and Dr. B. Howard Rand, former Professor of Chemistry, on the right, and on the left are represented the late Alba B. Johnson, former President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Jacob M. DaCosta, past Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Upon reaching the second floor, our attention is divided between the portraits of Dr. W. W. Keen, former renowned Professor of Surgery, on the right, and Mr. William Potter, noble benefactor of this institution, on the left. Before us stands the world-famous "Gross Clinic" by Eakins.

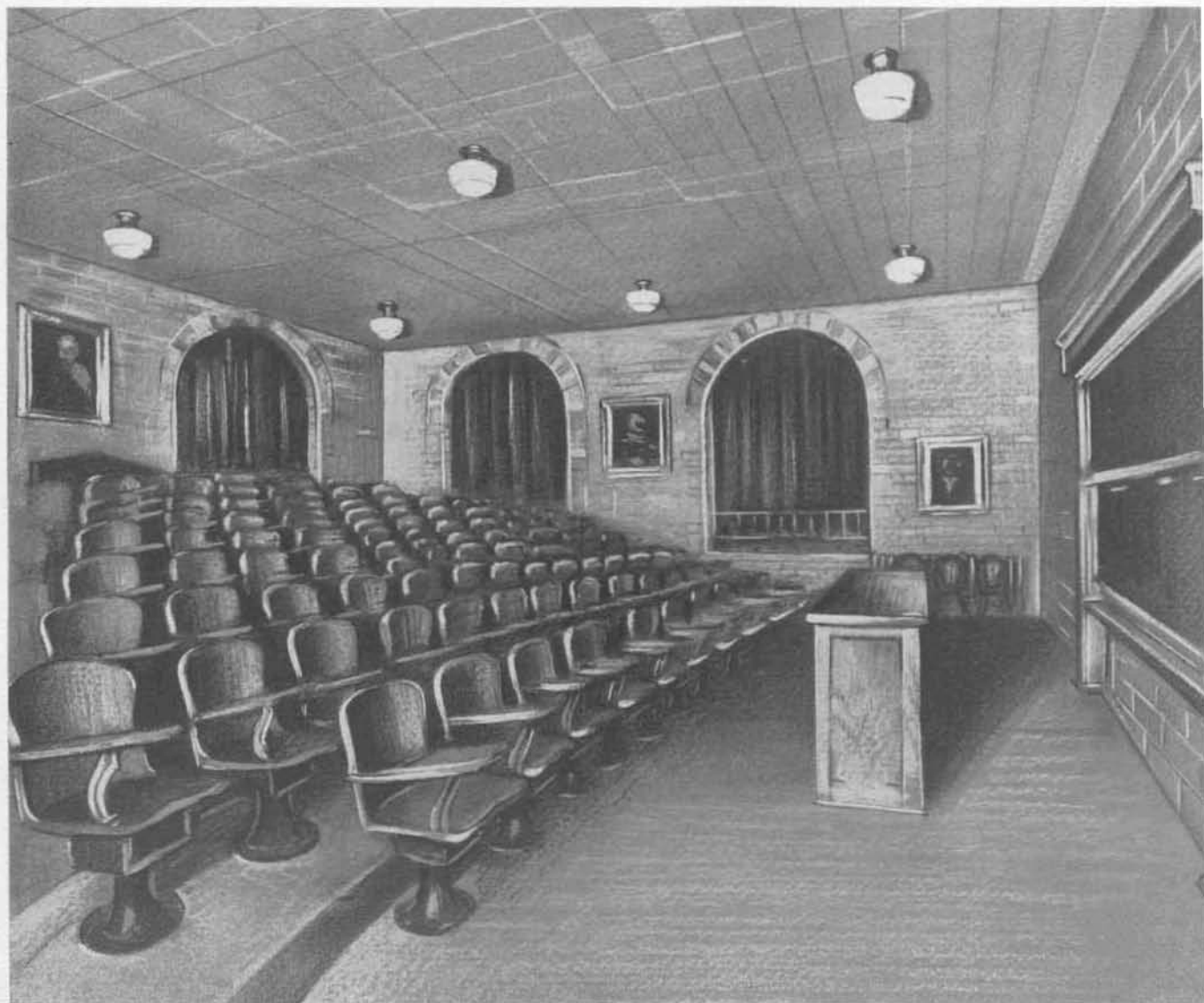
## ASSEMBLY HALL

THE Assembly Hall, so well portrayed by the artist, is a place little known to the majority of us. We enter its gates on very few occasions during the year. At the opening of every school term the Convocation exercises are held here; at the closing of that term we are led to this hall to suffer the anxiety and anguish associated with Final Examinations; the one a pleasantry, the other a dread to most of us.

Occasionally, however, lectures by prominent visitors to Jefferson in the form of open meetings, are held in this spacious room. Aside from these few events in which we have the opportunity of entering the portals, this great hall stands in sombre silence.



The Assembly Hall



The North Lecture Room

## NORTH LECTURE ROOM

ON the opposite page is depicted an artist's conception of the North Lecture Room, one of the typical lecture halls of Jefferson. In this room we have listened to lecturers in many courses: Pediatrics, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacology, Obstetrics, Physical Diagnosis, and a host of others.

Its walls are graced by oil portraits of five of Jefferson's "greats." As one enters, his eyes fall immediately on the portraits of the famous J. Chalmers DaCosta on the west wall; Dr. Thomas McCrae, our beloved teacher, and Dr. William Sweet on the north side, and the inimitable Dr. Hobart Amory Hare along with the master teacher, Dr. Elmer Funk, on the south barrier.

This room holds for us many treasured memories of pleasant hours spent in the company of distinguished gentlemen.

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## THE MUSEUM

To pass by the Museum, which one sees on the opposite page, without saying something concerning its contents and the labor required to assemble such a collection would be heresy.

Through the efforts of Dr. W. M. Coplin, the collection of pathologic specimens was started and has gained impetus from his time on until, at present, the room contains more than 10,000 specimens, mounted or "wet";—truly a monument to that first pioneer and those industrious followers who had the initiative to continue his work.

It also contains the old operating table, made famous by such men as Drs. S. D. Gross, J. Pancoast, W. W. Keen, John Britton, R. Levis, W. Hearn, J. C. DaCosta, Theophilus Parvin, and many other renowned visiting surgeons, who have used it in their surgical endeavors.

Before leaving this "showplace of Jefferson," let us pay tribute to that most indulgent, kindly, and sympathetic friend of the student, the present Curator of the Museum, Dr. David Morgan, through whose unselfish work and sacrifice, the contents of the quarters have more than doubled themselves in number.

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The Museum



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## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

PORTRAYED on the next page is a typical example of one of the laboratories of Jefferson—the laboratory of Bacteriology.

Like the other laboratories in the College, this one is thoroughly equipped with those necessities which every student needs in doing practical work in any field. The facilities for detailed microscopic work, for the preparation of bacteriologic slides, etc., are closely interlaced so that the student has at his command everything he needs within arm's reach.

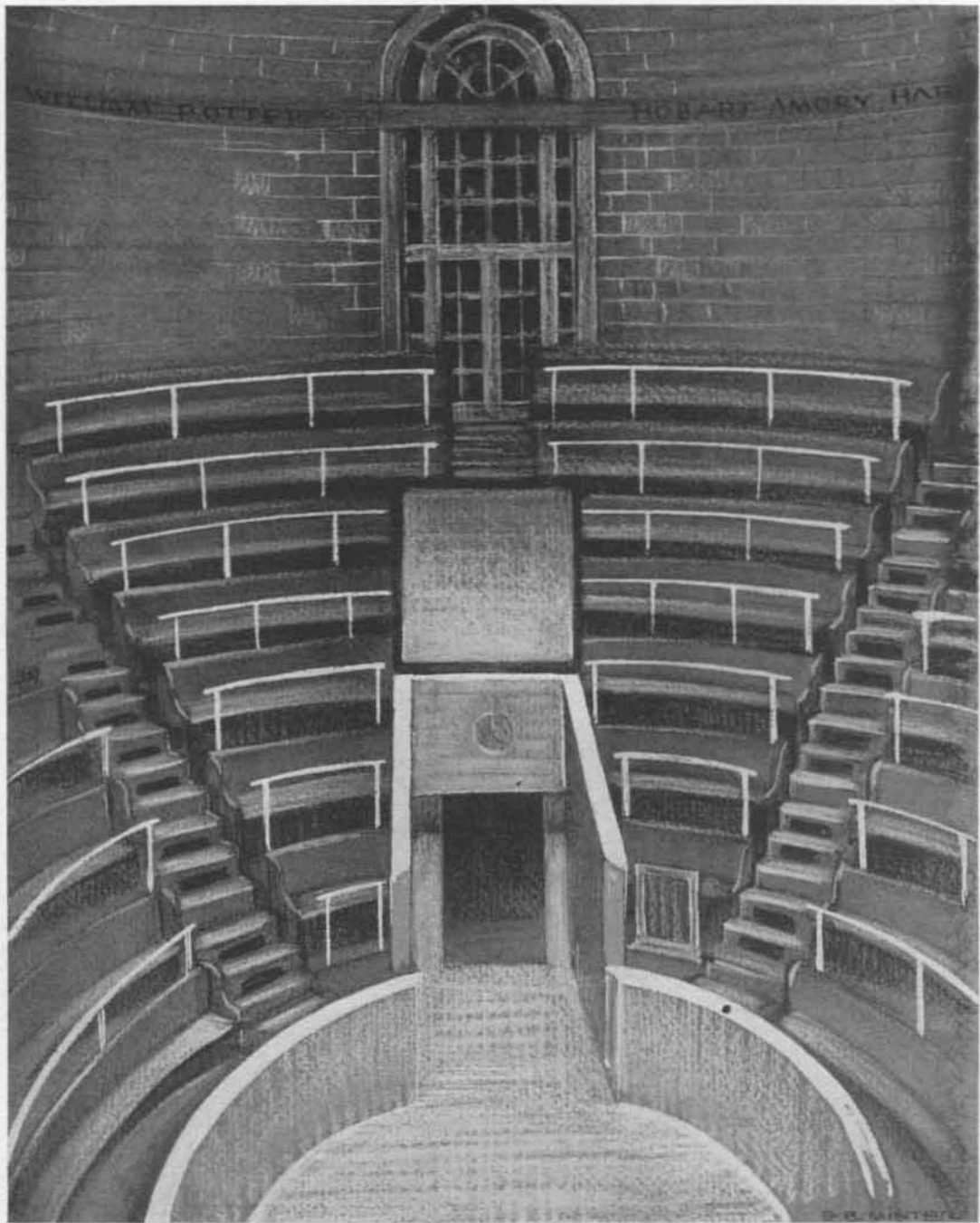
The courses taught in this practical "house" and in others in the building are systematically arranged and taught in order that the scholar will not lose sight of the important phases of the subject at hand.

Thus, in passing, let us lift our hats to the methods of laboratory teaching in Jefferson and to the manners of those gentlemen who supervise this mode of pedagogy.

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The Laboratory of Bacteriology



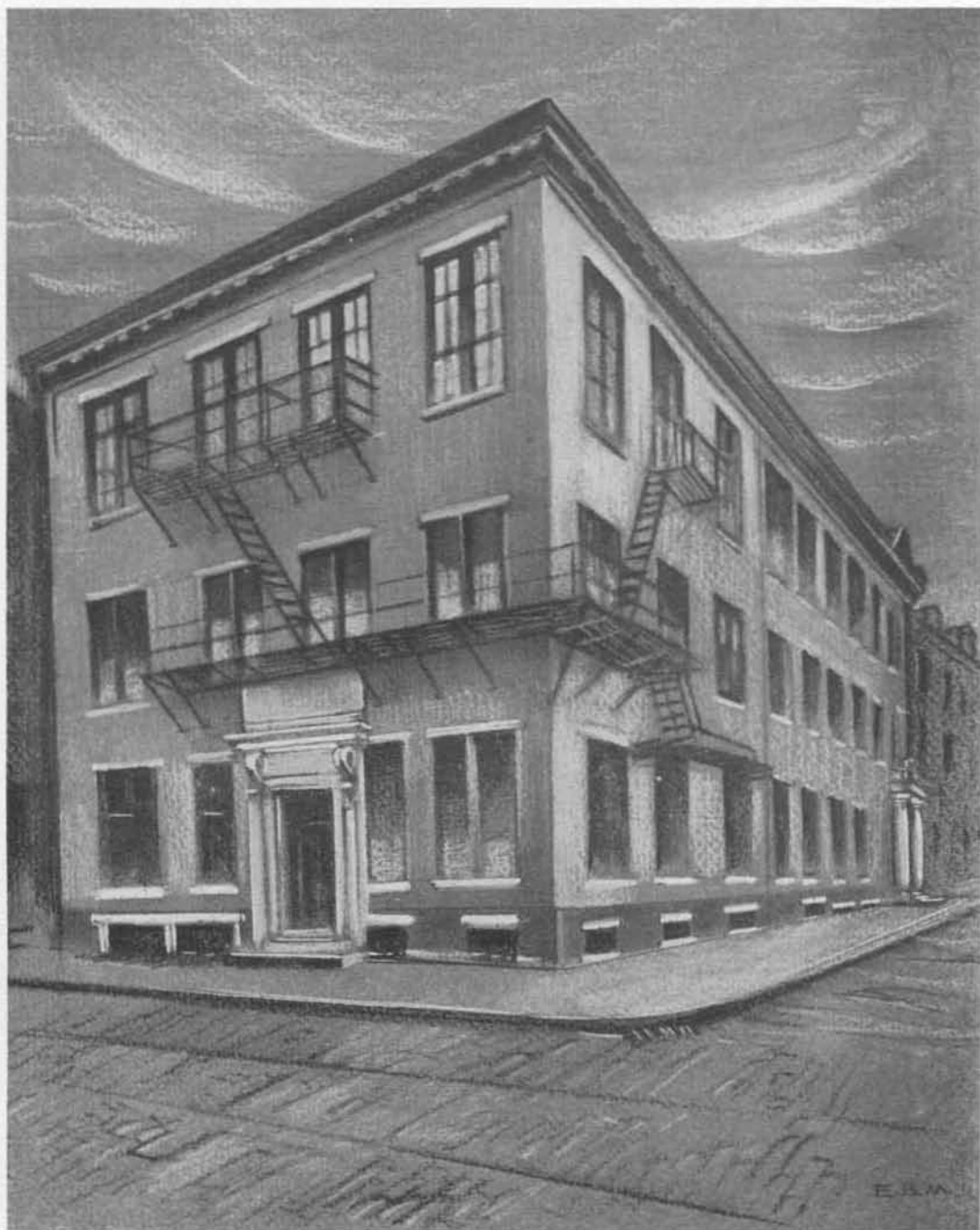
The Clinical Amphitheatre

## THE CLINICAL AMPHITHEATRE

THIS is the William Potter, Hobart Amory Hare Amphitheatre in which are held yearly hundreds of clinics in every possible branch of Medicine.

In it we have listened to the witticisms of Dr. George Ulrich, to the dry humor of our respected Dean, to that glorious teacher and friend, Dr. P. Brooke Bland, to the incomparable Dr. Thomas McCrae, to our skilled surgeons, Dr. Edward Klopp, and Dr. Thomas Shallow, and to many others of equal merit, but too numerous to mention.

Could one ever forget the emotions registered on that first dreaded trip to the pit? It is one of the many never-to-be-forgotten experiences we carry away with us from Jefferson.



The Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy

## DANIEL BAUGH INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

OLD D.B.I.! — Daniel Baugh Institute to any who question the meaning of those three small, yet awe-inspiring letters.

One could write a book concerning this building — a book which would include incidents of a hair-raising, breath-taking nature; a book which would reveal the gamut of experiences from the pleasures of learning to the dread of examinations.

Within its walls, all of the phases of Anatomy are taught by a famous staff of Anatomists under the supervision of their mentor, Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer.

In the field of Histology and Embryology we have been ably instructed by that ambidextrous dynamo, Dr. H. E. Radasch; in the dissecting room we recall Dr. N. A. Michels and his unique methods of obtaining results from the students.

In conclusion, we may say that, in this building, we have obtained the foundation for our future, never-ending study of the science of Medicine and we have come to realize fully what an essential part Anatomy has played throughout our entire four years of scholastic endeavor at Jefferson.

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"A man well-informed. The bastions of men of the world are a gentlemanly and distinguished learning: a broad understanding of all that is going on, but in uncommon fashion, not common; they have wit or seriousness on their tongues and they know how to use either on proper occasion:"



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# ADMINISTRATION





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*Wilfred W. Fry brings to the leadership of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College business ability, experience in the educational world, admiration and enthusiasm for the Jefferson Medical College. He has the confidence and co-operation of his colleagues, the admiration of the members of the Faculty, and the respect of the students, all of whom find in him one sincerely interested in the cause of medical education and the advancement of the medical sciences and, in particular, the desire to still further enhance the fame of Jefferson.*



*Russ W. Patterson*

DEAN, AND SUTHERLAND M. PREVOST PROFESSOR OF  
THERAPEUTICS

*Dean Patterson has won the admiration of the graduating class with his inimitable humor; quiet, unassuming dignity; sparkling pedagogy and willingness to help the student solve the multitude of problems which arise from time to time; a gentleman in every true sense of the word.*

## Department of Therapeutics

Therapeutics was important in the course of instruction from its very beginning, although the designation "Therapeutics" does not appear in a Professorial title until the organization of the famous Faculty of 1841.

The first course, by Dr. W. Barton, was given under the designation "Materia Medica and Botany." Barton soon retired to become the first Surgeon General of the United States Navy and Eberle assumed the Professorship of Materia Medica and Obstetrics. Eberle had previously held the Chair of Practice of Medicine, and in 1830 published the first systematic treatise upon the Practice of Medicine in this country. He had previously (1822-1823) published a two-volume treatise on Materia Medica.

Dr. Samuel Colhoun in 1832 became the Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. He presented a course in therapeutics with particular emphasis upon venesection.

In 1839 Dr. Robley Dunglison became Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica, and for thirty years served in the institution.

In 1841 Dr. Robert Huston became Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics. He resigned his chair in 1857.

Successors to Huston in the Chair of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics were in order, with period of incumbency, Thomas Mitchell (1857-1865), John Biddle (1865-1878), and Roberts Bartholow (1879-1890), all with the title "Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics." In the year 1880 there is an announcement of the establishment of a Laboratory of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. A practical course in Pharmacy was also instituted. In this Laboratory primarily devoted to teaching, research must have been given considerable encouragement since in 1885, in the Circular Announcement, occurs the following statement: "A number of valuable researches have been made by the members of the class and these are published from time to time as original contributions to knowledge."

In 1891 Hobart A. Hare became Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, and continued the instruction until his death in 1931. In the forty years of his service, the title varied somewhat, although the designation "Therapeutics" is constant.

Hare was succeeded in turn by Elmer H. Funk, who served for one year; E. Quin Thornton, who had been connected with the Department for forty years; and by the present incumbent, Ross V. Patterson, elected in 1934.

Following the death of Professor Hare, a Department of Pharmacology was established as a separate department, and to it was assigned all of the instruction previously given in the first and second years in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, which presented a theoretical and practical course in Pharmacology. Therapeutics became purely a clinical department.

It may be of interest to note that, of the twelve incumbents of the Chair, seven have also been the Dean of the Faculty, as follows: W. Barton, Samuel Colhoun, Robert Huston, Robley Dunglison, J. Biddle, Roberts Bartholow, and Ross V. Patterson.

This outline narrates the importance attached to Therapeutics. Not even during the days of therapeutic nihilism has there been a change of policy. Happily there is a revival of interest in this science and the physician is valued for his therapeutic knowledge as well as for his diagnostic skill.

ROSS V. PATTERSON, M.D.



*Ronald C. Koenigsberg*

PROFESSOR OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND BACTERIOLOGY

*Although a strict disciplinarian, his wit and humor will never be forgotten by Alumni of Jefferson. We feel that it was of such teachers as he that Goldsmith wrote:—*

*“Full well they laughed with unrestrained  
glee,  
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.  
Full the busy whisper, circling round,  
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he  
frown'd.”*

## Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene

WITH the advent in the early nineties of Pasteur's demonstration of the principles of bacterial infection and with Lister's introduction of anti-septic principles in surgical methods, a new scientific field was opened which was later to develop into a most essential laboratory aid to physicians and surgeons the world over. Jefferson Medical College, abreast with the rapid scientific advancement of the times, was one of the first medical schools to institute a course in Bacteriology.

At the inception of the subject in 1892, lectures on "Hygiene and Bacteriology" were delivered once weekly by Dr. W. M. S. Coplin, who was then an assistant in the Department of Pathology under Dr. Morris Longstreth. Three years later, in 1895, there was scheduled in the college catalogue a course titled "Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy," one demonstration weekly for half the term. Later, in 1896, Dr. Coplin became Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

With the progress of the science of bacteriology, it became necessary to establish a laboratory course of instruction; this was entered in the curriculum in 1897, to be taught two days weekly for six weeks in the third year sections. This instruction was given by Dr. Coplin assisted by Drs. David Bevan and Randle C. Rosenberger. In addition to the laboratory work, there also was a lecture given in bacteriology to first year men, but this was later omitted and a course in Etiology substituted. The latter lectures were elementary in type, and merely served as an introduction to the laboratory work in the third year.

In 1898, there was introduced a course in bacteriology which was given in the spring of the year for those students of the sophomore class who volunteered to pay a small fee. This course lasted six weeks, and those students participating were excused from laboratory work in the following regular fall term. This course was omitted after three years. The laboratory work in bacteriology continued in the curriculum of the third year students until 1917, when it was relegated to the first year studies. Until 1930, three sections of nine weeks each were scheduled.

In the year 1909, Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger was appointed to the Professorship of Hygiene and Bacteriology, the lecture course in Etiology and the laboratory teaching in Bacteriology also being carried under his direction. Dr. Rosenberger has remained very active in this incumbency since his appointment twenty-seven years ago.

It is reasonably noteworthy that such great strides have been made in the advancement and organization of this department. Well representative of the progress is the spacious and modern equipped bacteriology laboratory on the sixth floor of the new college building.

Under the able guidance and organization of Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger and his associate, Dr. Kreidler, the department has truly earned the recognition and high standing accorded it among the many departments of Jefferson's renowned institution.

O. E. TURNER, '36.



*J. Parsons Schaeffer*

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND DIRECTOR OF THE  
DANIEL BAUGH INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

*Scientist; teacher; administrator. The recipient of high honors from educational institutions and learned societies, his intellectual endowments are of the type that enable him to impart knowledge to others, to master details as well as to grasp fundamental principles, and to maintain a scholastic organization unexcelled by any of its kind.*

## Department of Anatomy

A PERUSAL of the literature pertaining to the Jefferson Medical College, and the achievements of the personnel and alumni, provides a stimulus to undergraduates. The School's history is incomplete without recounting the advancements in the study of Anatomy.

With the founding of the College in 1825, Dr. Nathan Smith was selected to teach anatomy. His tenure of office lasted two years. Dr. George McClellan, one of the founders, then undertook to teach anatomy as well as his course in surgery. In 1830 his brother, Dr. Samuel McClellan, succeeded him. A near disaster occurred in 1831 with the resignation of two eminent professors, Daniel Drake, and John Eberle, professors of Medicine and Materia Medica, respectively. After Samuel McClellan's resignation in 1832, Granville Pattison became Professor of Anatomy. For the first decade the anatomy work was done in the college building, located on Tenth Street, between Sansom and Moravian Streets.

In 1839, because of dissension, the McClellan brothers were replaced by Dr. Joseph Pancoast and Dr. R. Huston. Two years later, Dr. Pancoast became Professor of Anatomy. The next fifteen years a reign of peace and good fortune attended. The public had confidence in the faculty. As a result, the school was more prosperous than any other medical school of its time. After serving more than a third of a century, Dr. Joseph Pancoast resigned. The vacancy was filled by his son, Dr. William Pancoast, who occupied this position until 1886.

Up to the Civil War, the statutes of Pennsylvania forbade the desecration of cemeteries, which almost made dissection impossible. At the instance of Dr. W. Forbes, a law was enacted in 1866, allowing dissection upon unclaimed bodies in Philadelphia. In 1882, a trial for desecration was brought against Dr. Forbes, demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson. He was vindicated. As compensation for this disagreeable experience, he won the sympathy of his colleagues and became the instrument which caused the enactment of a law legalizing dissection. Dr. Forbes, in 1886, succeeded Dr. Pancoast who resigned from the Chair of Anatomy.

Upon the death of Dr. Forbes in 1905, it was necessary to divide the work of the department under two full professors. Accordingly, Dr. Edward Spitzka became Professor of General Anatomy, and Dr. George McClellan, a grandson of the founder, was elected Professor of Applied Anatomy.

Through a gift of Mr. Daniel Baugh, a member of the Board of Trustees, the building at Eleventh and Clinton Streets was purchased and altered to suit the needs of the General Anatomy Department. The dedication of the Anatomy Institute in 1911 was the beginning of the advancement in anatomical science.

Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer, the present department head, was appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy and Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute. In Dr. Schaeffer's regime, the study of Anatomy has reached its greatest importance in Jefferson, to the degree that the school has become famous for its superior methods of teaching.

The history of the progress of this department is a tribute to the men responsible. It is with pride that every Jefferson alumnus acclaims the famous department of Anatomy.

O. E. TURNER, '36.





*J. Torrance Rugh.*

JAMES EDWARDS PROFESSOR OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

*Dr. Rugh is a hard-working, democratic man, strongly conservative by nature, temperate in his habits, always kindly, pleasant and optimistic and with a keen sense of humor. As a teacher, he is practical and straightforward, strongly reliant upon experience, and his presentations are clear and concise. He is revered by his staff and associates and beloved by his patients.*

## Department of Orthopedic Surgery

IN the first sixty years of the Jefferson Medical College, the surgical part of orthopedics was entirely in the hands of the general surgeons and the mechanical work was relegated to the bracemaker. Since then, the history of its development is practically the work of three men.

As time passed, progress in the treatment of deformities and diseases of bones and joints demanded the development of special technique beyond that of the general surgeon.

The first surgeon to undertake this work in Jefferson was Dr. Oscar H. Allis, of the class of 1866, and subsequently an interne at the Blockley Hospital. In 1879, he gave lectures on orthopedic surgery and in 1883 was made Clinical Lecturer of Orthopedic Surgery, giving lectures during summer courses, while working in surgery with the two Grossas. He gave special attention to the mechanical problems in surgery and thus prepared the way for the establishment of a special department. He continued to give such instruction until his resignation in 1891.

Dr. Allis was succeeded by Dr. H. Augustus Wilson of the class of 1879, who filled the position of Clinical Lecturer in Orthopedic Surgery for one year and in 1892 was made Clinical Professor. In 1904, when the major Faculty was enlarged, he was made Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and held this position until 1918. The out-patient clinic was organized by Dr. Allis, and now forms an important part of the student's instruction. The first dispensary was in the amphitheatre of the old hospital. Dr. James Mann, of the class of 1887, was Chief of Clinic and co-operated with Professor Wilson until 1896 when he resigned to accept the orthopedic Professorship in the Medico-Chirurgical College. During these years of Dr. Wilson's service, great advances were made in orthopedics. The surgical phases of the corrective work increased and became more important. New procedures and discoveries regarding the prevention and correction of deformities added greatly to the success of the work in Jefferson.

In 1918, Professor Wilson resigned and Dr. James Torrance Rugh of the class of 1892 became his successor. Dr. Rugh interned at Jefferson for a year and served in the orthopedic department until 1908. Then he finished active work, though continued as an associate in orthopedic surgery in the college. Meanwhile, he served as clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Women's Medical College. He also worked in the orthopedic department of the Army, in the Surgeon-General's Office. Since 1918, he has been in charge of the department, having Dr. Arthur Davidson as Associate Professor and Dr. James Martin as Assistant Professor. With the erection of new buildings and the Curtis Clinic, the work increased and the corrective work in the dispensary and hospital developed to a high degree of efficiency.

In 1930, the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery was endowed by a gift of \$100,000 in memory of James Edwards, a manufacturer of this city. The chair was named the "James Edwards' Chair of Orthopedic Surgery" in honor of this endowment.

J. TORRANCE RUGH, M.D.



*Frank C. Knowles*

PROFESSOR OF DERMATOLOGY

*Dermatologist of wide experience, author of a standard text, soldier during the World War, connoisseur and collector of etchings, rugs, and furniture of the Jacobean and Georgian periods, good friend, and courteous gentleman.*

## Reminiscences and Dermatology

FIRST let me write in terms of generalities rather than specificities.

The making of a "Specialist" in medicine may take its origin from the undergraduate days, influenced largely by the brilliancy of the teacher of the effectiveness in getting "under the skin" of the student.

The desire to specialize may develop during the "Interne" days, due to associations in the hospital, or possibly only caused by expediency.

Other reasons, however, may govern the choice of a speciality. One of the best-known Orthopedic surgeons, for instance, had a "club-foot," and it is only fair to suppose that this deformity influences the selection of this speciality, with the thought of helping others similarly afflicted.

From the dermatological point of view, could not suggestion which has a tremendous influence, have induced the following of Dermatology as a speciality in those prematurely bald, or with an intractable acne, or in those scarred by lupus?

The thought naturally also comes, does the following of a speciality give rise at a later period to any unusual characteristics?

An outstanding Philadelphia dermatologist insists that all money received in the office must be placed on his desk by the patient and will not touch the same before his assistant sterilizes it. The expressive term "filthy lucre" certainly applies in the present instance.

The few physicians following Dermatology in Philadelphia, at the beginning of the present century, were brilliant, but mostly of an unusual type.

For the most part they were bachelors, or if married, were without children; one notable exception, in which there were nine stalwarts to grace the family board, made up for the derelictions of the rest of us.

To reminisce for just a few moments more, a few years after taking up this speciality, for several summers I had the pleasure of having the records and caring for the office patients of the Professors of Dermatology at the Jefferson Medical College, the University of Pennsylvania, the Women's Medical College, and two other leading specialists along this line.

The subject was first taught in Jefferson forty-eight years ago. In 1887 the first lectures on skin diseases was announced to be given by Dr. W. J. Hearn, but in 1888 Dr. Arthur Van Harlingen was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Dermatology and the first skin Clinic was opened in the Hospital. He held this position until 1890 when he was succeeded by Henry Stelwagon, who was Professor of Dermatology from 1904 to 1918. In 1918 Jay Schamberg became Professor and remained in that capacity until 1920 when Frank Crozer Knowles, the present incumbent, assumed the position.

The endeavor has been made to make the course practical, instructive and to cover the subject by means of lantern slides and demonstration of cases.

This year the writer is celebrating fifteen years as Professor of Dermatology in the Jefferson Medical College. They have been happy years with the collaboration of all departments in the College and with loyal associates and assistants.

FRANK CROZER KNOWLES, M.D.



*Brooke Anspach.*

PROFESSOR OF GYNECOLOGY

*Those of us who have been fortunate enough to have been associated with Brooke Anspach know him for what he is—a gentleman, a scholar, and a gynecologist of international reputation.*

*Kindly, modest and unselfish—his conscientiousness, his integrity, and his fidelity have endeared him to patient and colleague alike. An author of distinction, his pre-eminence as a teacher has been coupled with a rare talent for clinical investigation and research.*

*To this background may be attributed his well-recognized diagnostic skill and technical ability.*

## Department of Gynecology

UNTIL 1891, Gynecology at Jefferson was taught in association with Obstetrics. The last incumbent of the chair of the combined subjects was Theophilus Parvin. In 1892, a separate department of Gynecology was created, Dr. Edward Emmet Montgomery being chosen as the Professor of Clinical Gynecology (full professorship in 1898) while Dr. Theophilus Parvin remained as the Professor of Obstetrics.

After his inauguration, Dr. Montgomery established section demonstration in the operating room and at the bedside. Students for the first time, under staff supervision, were permitted to examine patients in the clinic. History-taking and clinical instruction became a feature of the curriculum.

In abdominal and pelvic surgery, Dr. Edwards Emmet Montgomery had few equals and no superiors. His diagnostic ability and technical skill attracted surgeons from every section of the country. He was above average height, muscular and well-proportioned. One look at him was enough to be convinced of his intellectual attainments and the high standard of his character. He held the esteem and affection of his associates and patients.

Dr. Montgomery retired in 1920, his place being filled in 1921 by Dr. Brooke M. Anspach. The plan of teaching inaugurated by Dr. Montgomery was continued by Dr. Anspach. The student is given a course of didactic lectures covering the entire subject of gynecology in his third year; in the fourth year his knowledge is crystallized by section teaching, including demonstrations in the operating room, clinical conferences and personal examination and treatment of patients in the clinic.

The personnel of the staff has changed considerably since 1921. Dr. John Fisher, our beloved Professor of Clinical Gynecology, remains with us and so do some of the others — Dr. Cheney Stimson, Dr. James Richards, Dr. Thomas Morgan, and Dr. Frank Widdowson.

The remainder have been developed in part from the resident staff of the Jefferson Hospital; Drs. Lewis Scheffey, John Montgomery, Charles Lintgen, and David Farell. Dr. William Thudium joined us after serving on the staff of the St. Joseph's and Pennsylvania Hospitals, and an extended experience in teaching in the Jefferson Department of Anatomy. Dr. Roy Mohler and Dr. Thomas Costello were recruited from the Bryn Mawr Hospital; Dr. William Weakley from the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Hyman Ginsberg came to us after a post-graduate course in Female Urology at Johns-Hopkins. Dr. Jacob Hoffman was added to the staff after a post-graduate course in Pathology and Endocrinology in Berlin. All of these men with the exception of Dr. Ginsberg are graduates of Jefferson.

With the erection of the Curtis Clinic, the facilities for practical instruction in clinical gynecology have been increased. With the founding of the research laboratory in the new college, an opportunity has been afforded to carry on those continuous observations of the female sex hormones so indispensable at present in the study, diagnosis, and treatment of the diseases of women.

The staff is united in its efforts to maintain the teaching of gynecology at a high standard. It strives to give the student what he needs in the theory and practice of gynecology and to add whatever it can to the advancement of this important speciality.

BROOKE M. ANSPACH, M.D.



*H. E. Radasch*

PROFESSOR OF HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

*During thirty-five years of teaching, over five thousand students have been instructed by Dr. Radasch. For him they bear respect for his knowledge, love for his paternal mien, and thanks for his sympathetic attitude. The second oldest in point of active service, we wish him years of continued loyalty to Jefferson.*

## Department of Histology and Embryology

COULD we peer into the past, we would see written there:  
"The microscopy laboratory, under the Department of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence (Dr. J. Arthur Meigs, Professor) is conducted by Dr. Gibbon Hunt, Demonstrator of Histology. This laboratory is amply provided with microscopes and other appliances for thorough practical instruction."

And so we would have witnessed the birth of Histology (then an adjunct of Physiology) in 1878. Then the medical course consisted of two years of six months each. The teaching was almost entirely by lectures so that even with this brave announcement the amount of instruction was not extensive.

In 1879, Dr. Henry Chapman succeeded Dr. Meigs, and in 1880 Dr. Albert Brubaker became Demonstrator of Histology and Physiology. He taught Histology only a few years, but was associated with the Department of Physiology for over fifty productive years.

In 1885, Dr. Rively became Demonstrator of Histology. With his regime, required laboratory work for "first course students" was instituted. Dr. E. L. VanSant became Demonstrator from 1888 to 1893.

In 1893, Dr. Charles Hearn was appointed Demonstrator. In 1894, Dr. Randal C. Rosenberger became an Assistant Demonstrator. In 1897, he became Demonstrator of Histology and Bacteriology and, in 1909, was elected to the Chair of Hygiene and Bacteriology and is still with us.

So far, the Department of Histology had been under the Department of Physiology but with the appointment of Dr. W. M. L. Coplin to the professorship of Pathology and Bacteriology, in 1896, Histology was transferred to the Department of Pathology, remaining there until 1908. During this period Embryology was added to the curriculum. About this time, the Silversmith's Building, 10th and Moravian Streets, was altered to house six modernized laboratories, one on each floor. In 1897 the upper three floors were given over to the laboratories of Pathology, Histology, and Bacteriology, each equipped for Histology and Bacteriological Technique. The remaining floors were finished by 1899.

Through Dr. Coplin's efforts, these laboratory courses became outstanding at Jefferson. Dr. Coplin's work came at a time when it was most needed. He was, indeed, **the man of the hour**, and Jefferson is indebted to him.

In 1900, Embryology became a requisite for Freshmen. Dr. Herbert Cushing, a Jefferson graduate, was made Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology. These subjects were taught now as separate units.

In 1901, upon graduation, the present incumbent of the Chair of Histology and Embryology, became Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology.

With Dr. E. A. Spitzka's appointment to the Chair of Anatomy in 1906, Histology and Embryology were transferred to the Department of Anatomy.

In the Fall of 1912, a Medical Preparatory Class was organized and Biology was taught by the Assistant Professor of Histology and Biology. Dr. J. Fanz became Demonstrator of Biology. After four years, the course was discontinued.

The late Dr. Sargent was Assistant Demonstrator (1902-1907); he was succeeded by Dr. Pritchard (1907-1929), present Professor of Histology and Embryology at Temple Medical School; he was followed by Dr. Gulden Mackinnell (1929-1932). Dr. Soloway, the present Assistant, has amply demonstrated his teaching ability since 1932.

H. E. RADASCH, M.D.





*Fielding O Lewis*

PROFESSOR OF LARYNGOLOGY

*Dr. Fielding O. Lewis, a lovable reminder of the South, by painstaking effort has advanced to an enviable position in life, having made and retained many friends.*

*He possesses a cool, even temperament and has an unbounded endurance and ability to cope with any emergency in a deliberate, methodical manner.*

*His greatest show of displeasure being, "Oh, pshaw!"*

## Department of Laryngology

THE Laryngological Clinic at Jefferson Hospital was either the first or the second to have been established in the United States. It owes its inception to the distinguished laryngologist, Dr. J. Solis-Cohen, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of the class of 1860. He was at that time Lecturer on Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat and Chest and he became the recognized leader in the field of Laryngology in this country. His text book on "Diseases of the Throat and Nasal Passages" was the first systematic study of the subject in the English language.

There is little data available as to where the clinics were held until 1877. It is assumed, however, that they were held in the same rooms used by the elder Pancoast and elder Gross. Largely through the activities of the Alumni Association the college hospital was completed and occupied in 1877 and more room was available for the clinic.

In 1883 Dr. Solis-Cohen became honorary professor of Laryngology but continued his active service in the clinic for some years afterwards. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles E. deM. Sajous, a Jefferson graduate of the class of 1878, who had been chief of clinic under Dr. Solis-Cohen for several years. Dr. Sajous became Clinical Lecturer on Laryngology and Rhinology and held the position until 1891 when he resigned to accept the appointment of Dean and Professor of Laryngology at the Medico-Chirurgical College. Dr. Solis-Cohen was again requested to assume the duties of the department which he very graciously did until 1896.

Dr. D. Braden Kyle, of the class of 1891, succeeded Dr. Solis-Cohen as Clinical Professor of Laryngology. In 1904 Dr. Kyle was made full professor of Laryngology.

At this time the student body received comparatively little instruction in Diseases of the Nose and Throat. The sections were assigned a definite time in the out-patient department for such instruction as was to be had by looking over the shoulders of the clinical instructors. This, however, was changed in 1907 after the department was removed to the ground floor of the present general hospital where more adequate provision had been made for the out-patient service and also better facilities for clinical instructions for the students.

Dr. D. Braden Kyle died in 1916. Dr. Chevalier Jackson, of the class of 1886, was appointed his successor. Dr. Jackson before being called to Jefferson was Professor of Laryngology at the University of Pittsburgh. In June, 1924, Dr. Jackson was made Professor of Bronchoscopy at Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Fielding O. Lewis, of the class of 1906, who had been chief of clinic since 1909, was appointed to succeed Dr. Jackson as Professor of Laryngology.

The last addition to the clinical facilities was the new Curtis Clinic which was finished and occupied in 1931, affording better individual instruction for the students.

No history, however brief, of a clinical department should be written without praise being given to the chiefs of clinics and assistants who give their time and untiring devotion to both students and patients.

FIELDING O. LEWIS, M.D.



*P. Brooke Bland*

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS

*An able leader, a deft surgeon, a practical clinician, and a loyal son, Doctor Bland's service to Jefferson has added fame to the mother institution. He has organized his department with the express purpose of teaching students thoroughly in the essentials of obstetric practice, of encouraging internes and developing the younger men of his department, and of providing opportunity, materials, and constant incentive for the conduct of scientific research.*

*The accomplishments of the Department of Obstetrics testify to his high ideals, tireless energy, and enthusiastic leadership.*

# The Department of Obstetrics

"Historians, only things of weight,  
Results of persons, or affairs of state,  
Briefly, with truth and clearness should relate,  
Laconic shortness memory feeds."—Heath.

EMERSON, in his essays, claims there is probably no history, only biography, and history, he states, is the essence of innumerable biographies. So, in this short historical outline of obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, there will be presented brief biographical sketches of the men who created and developed the department, and the various historical features of the Department will be described.

In the early days of Jefferson, instruction in obstetrics was almost exclusively along didactic lines, and so continued for more than fifty years, or until the establishment, in 1877, of the first real hospital on the present site of the new building at 1020 Sansom Street. Even with this new addition, clinical facilities for the teaching of obstetrics were not provided until 1885.

In the early life of the institution, frequent changes occurred in the Faculty. Dr. Beattie occupied the chair of obstetrics for two short years and in 1827 was succeeded by Dr. John Barnes. Then in the short span of fourteen years or until the appointment of Dr. Charles D. Meigs, 1841, four different teachers occupied the chair, including: John Eberle, 1828, Usher Parsons, 1831, Samuel McClellan (the brother of the founder), 1833, and R. M. Huston, 1838.

Dr. Meigs was a noted obstetrician, and one of the most widely known members of this faculty. He was a recognized authority of obstetrics throughout the world and one of the most impressive teachers of his day. His description of post-partum hemorrhage, was, and still is, regarded a classic and his clinical portrayal of this grave obstetric complication left a never-to-be-forgotten imprint on the minds of the students.

Devoted as he was to teaching and a large private obstetric practice, he was ceaselessly engaged in literary work, compiling volumes of his own and translating those of others, notably the text-book of the renowned obstetrician—Velpéau.

Shortly after he assumed charge of the Department, there appeared in the literature, the two celebrated papers of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, one on "Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence," and another on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever." These papers aroused wide-spread controversy.

Dr. Meigs, with Dr. Hugh Lenox Hodge, Professor of Obstetrics in the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, strongly opposed the views of Dr. Holmes, both in debate and in contributions to medical literature.

Dr. Meigs was a man of the deepest convictions, believing utterly in himself and followed no man's will but his own. He occupied the chair of obstetrics for twenty-one years. Owing to the ill health of his successor, Dr. William V. Keating, he delivered his last course of lectures while **professor emeritus** in 1862. Dr. Meigs died suddenly on the night of June 22, 1869, at his country home, "Hamanasset," Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, the ninth occupant of the professorial chair, appointed in 1863, was a graduate of the class of 1843, and at one time demonstrator of anatomy.

He held the position for a period of twenty years or until 1883. During his regime, like those of his predecessors, instruction followed didactic lines, although clinical teaching was by this time gradually surging to the fore.

In Jefferson, from its very beginning and for many years thereafter the academic responsibilities of the head of the Department were of a three-fold character, teaching not only obstetrics, but diseases of women and children as well. Generally, he was referred to as the Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children. This title was continued until a professorship of Gynecology was founded in 1892, when Dr. Edward E. Montgomery became its first professor.

One year later, 1893, the professor of obstetrics was relieved of the teaching of pediatrics, when Dr. Edwin E. Graham became the first professor of this speciality.

RECENTLY, the writer was extremely fortunate in obtaining a notebook compiled by a student of Professor Wallace. A study of these notes revealed special obstetric clinics were established during his mastership. The notes covered clinics of Dr. Wallace for two scholastic years. Inasmuch as these were held almost daily, they partook more of the character of a didactic lecture than a clinic as conducted today.

In the notes I found no reference to the presentation or description of a single maternity patient—pregnant or puerperal. In his discussion, Dr. Wallace referred repeatedly to patients whom he had seen in his private obstetric work, and was especially fond of relating his personal experiences.

Generally speaking, his clinics were devoted to a discussion of three conditions, two dealing with gynecology, and one with pediatrics, as follows:

- A. Excrescences of the cervix. (Evidently cervical carcinomata.)
- B. Hypertrophy of the uterus. (Probably uterine fibromyomata or sub-involution.)
- C. Infantile Eczema.

In presenting his first patient, it was quite common for Dr. Wallace to preface his remarks by announcing that she, the patient, Mrs. Jones, or whatever the name might be—"was shown on previous occasions," thus indicating that clinical material was by no means abundant.

Even in the student days of the writer, clinical subjects were not readily available. To overcome this difficulty, a list of co-operative and desirable patients was kept on file. One of my distinguished teachers adopted and followed this practice. In the early days of the cystoscope, he employed, year in and year out, a special patient on whom he demonstrated to the students, the technical steps of cystoscopy.

Dr. Wallace remained as the supervising head of the department for twenty years or until 1883. He was succeeded by one of the most eloquent teachers Jefferson ever numbered as a member of her Faculty, Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Prior to coming to Jefferson, Dr. Parvin occupied the chair of obstetrics in the "Medical School of Indiana." His lectures were masterpieces of literary excellence. They were characterized by an eloquence and impressiveness that once heard were never forgotten.

He inaugurated the first real clinic at Jefferson and, in 1892, established the first maternity at 327 Pine Street. Owing to an increase in the number of patients applying for care, the Pine Street building became inadequate. New quarters were, accordingly, established in a new maternity home at 224 West Washington Square in the autumn of 1894.

In this building provision was made for the care and treatment of nineteen patients. Here was provided greater opportunities for clinical instruction. The students were, for the first time, assigned to study patients ante nately and to observe deliveries, both normal and operative.

Dr. Parvin was an impressive teacher, and a noted author. His text-book on obstetrics was an authoritative source of the time and it is not unusual to hear and read quotations from "Parvin" today.

Dr. Parvin delivered his last course of lectures during the session of 1897-98. His name will be linked forever with the teaching of obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College. After occupying the professorial chair for fifteen years, he passed away suddenly on January 29, 1898.

THE position left vacant by the death of Dr. Parvin was filled by the appointment of his chief assistant, Dr. Edward Parker Davis. During the incumbency of Dr. Davis, covering twenty-seven years (1898-1925) increasing facilities for didactic, clinical, and laboratory teaching, both within and without the College, were provided. Dr. Davis was one of the first to employ X-Ray in the diagnosis of pregnancy. In accordance with the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, arrangements were made for each student to witness six deliveries in the Maternity Ward and six in the homes of patients.

During the professorship of Dr. Davis, the Wharton Street Dispensary, designed to provide a larger number of "outside" maternity patients, was established in 1910. Under the direction of Dr. Davis, clinical instruction was given not only in the maternity at Washington Square, but also in the Amphitheatre of the new hospital. Shortly before his retirement, Dr. Davis directed the construction and equipment of the maternity wards on the third floor of the hospital annex, 1020 Sansom Street. He was an interesting and impressive teacher. His didactic lectures, like those of his predecessors, were marked by scholarship and were unsurpassed in literary quality.

He was known internationally and in 1910 was a special representative of the United States at the Meeting of the International Obstetrical and Gynecological Society in St. Petersburg, Russia. His book, a "Treatise on Obstetrics for Students and Practitioners," passed through two editions. It enjoyed a wide popularity and was the standard work in many institutions throughout the country. He was also the author of a work on Operative Obstetrics and a Manual of Obstetrics and Gynecology for Nurses. After a long devoted service, he resigned and was made **professor emeritus** in 1925.

Finally, the historical sketch of the Department of Obstetrics in Jefferson Medical College for the past decade — 1925 to 1935 — remains for some future author to write. To you members of the graduating class — the class of 1936 — this chapter is known. You are part of it and when the future historian lifts his eyes, looks backward and compiles this chapter, it will include you.

PASCAL BROOKE BLAND, M.D.



*Edward L. Bauer*

PROFESSOR OF PEDIATRICS

*Physician, Teacher, Friend of Childhood; graduated from our Alma Mater, he early in his medical career established the reputation of being largely responsible, in the anti-diphtheria campaign, for freeing his native city and state from a major pestilence.*

*Fearless in his denunciation of what he believes to be false as he is dauntless in defending what he knows to be true; always the students' friend—our Professor of Pediatrics.*

## Department of Pediatrics

THE Department of Pediatrics spent sixty-three years as an embryo in the Department of Obstetrics. This "mother" department, Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, was for the most part indifferent to its progeny, limiting itself to the didactic discussion of the resuscitation of the newborn and some of the problems of newborn care. One notable exception stands out. Professor William Keating, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, 1860-1862, was interested and wrote a comprehensive encyclopedia on "The Diseases of Children."

The presenting part was a foot. The foundation for good pediatric understanding was established in an out-patient department for Children's Diseases in 1888 under Dr. J. N. Rhoads. Students were invited to attend in 1890 but few availed themselves of the privilege. The breech quickly followed, for in 1888 Dr. Oliver P. Rex was elected Clinical Lecturer of Diseases of Children, but there is much doubt as to whether he ever lectured.

The shoulders were born in 1892 when Professor Edwin E. Graham was appointed Clinical Professor of Children's Diseases and was permitted to give clinics. All credit goes to Professor Graham for his persistence in building up a working unit and gaining hours for Ward and Dispensary teaching.

In 1908, the head was born and the independent department established with a full professorship conferred upon Dr. Graham and a contraction of the "mother" department to "obstetrics." Professor Graham continued to enlarge the scope of his teaching and in 1910 the didactic course was added and the number of hours was extended to ninety-nine clinical and didactic.

Professor Graham retained the professorship until 1926 when he became Emeritus Professor. For thirty-eight years in one capacity or another he served his Alma Mater well and carried the burden of a new science in a new field, a truly pioneer work.

Professor Graham was succeeded in 1926 by the present incumbent. The department in the last ten years has tried to keep abreast of pediatric growth and development. Twenty-two hours have been added to the course. More clinical material has been found for teaching purposes.

The future calls for a Children's Hospital, an immediate imperative need. Endowments are necessary. The growing child is vigorous and has an appetite. It must continue to grow.

EDWARD L. BAUER, M.D.





*J. Earl Thomas*

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY

*Dr. J. Earl Thomas, Professor of Physiology, brings to the students of Jefferson Medical College a thorough knowledge of his subject; he is an enthusiastic and capable teacher whose pleasant personality inspires a friendly relation with students and colleagues. His research work has commanded the attention and respect of those engaged in the same field. Dr. Thomas is a teacher and investigator of whom Jefferson may well be proud.*

## One Hundred Years of Physiology

THE development of Physiology at Jefferson as an independent science began one hundred years ago with the creation of a department of Institutes of Medicine under Robey Dunglinson. A similar department had existed previously, headed by B. Rush Rhees, but was allowed to lapse. The teaching of Physiology, which was but one of the many responsibilities of this earlier department, was continued until 1836 by John Revere who also taught Pathology and Clinical Medicine with the title of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick. These early departments met the requirements of the times with respect to the teaching of Physiology but neither of them deserves to be regarded as a predecessor of Dunglinson's department which, in spite of its ambiguous title, was in reality a department of Physiology.

Dunglinson was already an eminent physiologist when called to Jefferson. He was an author of note, held in high regard as a teacher and lecturer.

In 1868 Dunglinson was made Emeritus Professor and the Chair of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence assigned to J. Aitken Meigs. This distinguished scientist was better known as an anthropologist and ethnologist than as a physiologist, though his lectures at Jefferson were confined to Physiology. Demonstration of animal experiments was introduced by Meigs.

In 1879 Henry C. Chapman was made Demonstrator of Physiology. The following year he succeeded to the chair vacated by the untimely death of Meigs. Previous to his appointment Chapman had studied under Claude Bernard, DuBois Reymond, and other eminent European physiologists with whom he kept in touch throughout his life. It was during his incumbency that the Physiological Laboratory in the modern sense was instituted.

In 1889, a new laboratory building was being prepared for occupancy. Through the generosity of Louis Clark Vanuxem, the new laboratory of Physiology was provided with an equipment of apparatus for student use which rivalled in completeness anything to be found at the time. Most of the credit for the excellence and completeness of the equipment of the first student laboratory belongs to the present Emeritus Professor, Dr. Albert P. Brubaker. Dr. Brubaker entered the department as Demonstrator in 1881 and had been Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene for three years.

Brubaker was made Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in 1904, the Chair of Institutes of Medicine being continued for the time being under Chapman. In 1909 Chapman was made Emeritus Professor and Brubaker's title was changed to Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence. We shall not attempt to evaluate the great work which Brubaker did for the College and for his students. We know him as a great teacher, a fine gentleman, and a kindly friend.

Of the present staff, Assistant Professor Tuttle was appointed in 1912 as Demonstrator of Physiology, Associate Professor Crider in 1930, and the Professor in 1927. The laboratory now in use was opened in the new building in 1929. In it, facilities were made available for student experiments on larger animals. The equipment provided in 1899 has been modified and supplemented to permit greater flexibility and a wider variety of experiments.

J. E. THOMAS, M.D.



*J. H. Moon*

PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY

*Wide sympathetic understanding, high appreciation of conscientious effort, ever encouraging honest doubt and demanding that research zeal produce as its real end—truth. An ardent desire to push the frontiers of scientific understanding along paths which can be proved to be sound. An unprejudiced mind, open and alert to truth and unalterably opposed to error no matter how attractively garbed—our beloved and respected teacher and mentor—Professor Moon.*

## Department of Pathology

AT the time Jefferson Medical College was founded the rudiments of Pathology were taught in Surgery and in Anatomy. Soon the Trustees and Faculty took action for the establishment of an "Anatomical Museum of specimens for the illustration of healthy and morbid anatomy." This was begun in 1834, and subsequent announcements contain frequent references to the growth and development of the Anatomical Museum.

Pathology received its impetus in Jefferson from the Department of Surgery. Samuel D. Gross published in 1839 his two-volume treatise on the Elements of Pathological Anatomy—the first treatise on Pathology in the English language. Dr. Gross' eminence as a teacher of surgery was based upon a sound knowledge of surgical pathology. For several decades instruction in the principles of Pathology was given under the "Institutes of Surgery."

The first lectures in Pathologic Anatomy as a separate subject were given in 1870-71 by Dr. W. W. Keen. He continued these lectures until 1876 when Dr. Morris Longstreth was appointed as Demonstrator of Pathology. In 1878 provision was made for a Pathologic Museum separate from the Anatomical Museum. Dr. Longstreth was made Curator of it and in 1880-81 he gave the first laboratory course in Pathologic Anatomy and Pathologic Histology. In 1891 Pathology became a major department with Dr. Longstreth as Professor.

Dr. W. M. L. Coplin's name appears in 1886 as Assistant Demonstrator of Pathologic Anatomy and in 1892 as Demonstrator and Curator of the Pathologic Museum. The Museum became his major interest, and its development to almost its present form represents his lasting contribution to Jefferson. In 1896 he became Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology. Subsequently Bacteriology was made a separate department. Doctor Coplin continued as Professor of Pathology until illness caused his retirement in 1922. The department was conducted successively by Doctors A. G. Ellis, Randle C. Rosenberger, B. C. Crowell, and Baxter L. Crawford until 1927, when Dr. Virgil H. Moon was appointed Professor.

During the period briefly sketched, Pathology in Jefferson Medical College has kept pace with its development as a medical science. Formerly Pathology was known and taught as Morbid Anatomy. When the microscope became a tool of science Pathologic Histology widened the scope of Pathologic Anatomy. Bacteriology had its incipency in Pathology, and a consideration of the etiology of disease was added to that of its morphologic changes. Pathology now is the Science of Disease, and its scope includes Pathologic Physiology and the various mechanisms involved in the development and manifestations of disease. "As is our Pathology, so is our Practice."—Osler.

The Departmental staff in Jefferson Medical College and Hospital now consists of six Pathologists employed full time, two internes, and a corps of secretaries, technicians and other workers. Opportunities for research have been provided, and investigative work of major importance has placed this Department on an equal footing with that of any medical college in America in its research activities as well as in the efficiency of its teaching.

VIRGIL HOLLAND MOON, M.D.



C. E. G. Shuman.

PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

*A man of pleasing personality, humble mien and understanding nature, whose efforts to present his subject are directed along the paths of simplicity and clarity; he will ever hold our respect and admiration.*

## Department of Ophthalmology

THE Department of Ophthalmology was founded at Jefferson Medical College by Richard J. Levis, who received his medical degree from Jefferson in 1848. After a brilliant career in the Civil War, he acquired a high reputation in Ophthalmology. He was appointed Clinical Lecturer in Ophthalmology and Aural Surgery in 1867 and resigned in 1877. He was known as a brilliant ophthalmic surgeon, inventing the Levis wire loop for cataract extraction.

Professor William Thomson was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1855. After distinguished service in the Civil War, he was appointed Lecturer in Ophthalmology. His path was not "strewn with roses." His efforts to secure the professional standing to which he considered Ophthalmology entitled, were at first scarcely appreciated, for ophthalmic surgery was considered but a branch of general surgery and in no way entitled to special favors. But his brilliant teaching ultimately won well-earned recognition. For this, the profession owes him a debt of gratitude. He was the first in 1873 to establish a daily clinic for the treatment of diseases of the eye as distinct from other clinics. In 1895, he received his appointment to the Chair of Ophthalmology. His more important contributions were text books on Ophthalmology; tests and investigations for normal and abnormal color vision; a refractometer; with S. Weir Mitchell, correlation of Ophthalmoscopic findings with intracranial diseases; the hypothesis that headaches were caused by eyestrain and corrected by glasses, a fact heretofore unrecognized.

George Edmund deSchweinitz, who succeeded Dr. Thomson, received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He was appointed Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology in 1892 and Professor of Ophthalmology in 1896, holding this position until 1902. While quite young, he became known as a brilliant ophthalmologist and won the confidence of the leaders of the profession. Dr. deSchweinitz, still active, is recognized as the Dean of Ophthalmology and is famous the world over.

Howard F. Hansell, born in 1855, received his medical degree from Jefferson in 1879. As a young man, he worked under Dr. Thomson. He studied ophthalmology abroad under such masters as Hirschberg, Arlt, Fuchs, and Stellwag. In 1904, he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology. He was quite active in local and national societies and achieved an international reputation by his writings and teachings.

He was succeeded by William M. Sweet, who received his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College in 1886. By sheer ability and hard work, he ultimately became Professor of Ophthalmology in 1925. In 1921, he was elected President of the American Ophthalmological Society. He is perhaps best known for his pioneer work in accurately diagnosing and localizing intra-ocular foreign bodies. To this day, his is the method of choice in most hospitals.

Dr. Charles E. G. Shannon, who succeeded Dr. Sweet as Professor of Ophthalmology in 1927, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1902. He did post-graduate work in Ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was associated with Dr. Hansell for twenty years. He is active in local and national ophthalmological societies and has contributed to ophthalmic literature.

CHARLES E. SHANNON, M.D.



*Willis F. Manges,*

PROFESSOR OF ROENTGENOLOGY

*As the ability to hold friends measures character, so the friends of Willis Manges attest his worth. An honest man, endowed with gentlemanly dignity coupled to common sense and humor which enables him to evaluate happenings at their true worth, possessing ideals of justice which he tempers with charity; it is easy to understand the rich long standing friendships which bless his life.*

## Department of Roentgenology

THE first X-Ray equipment was installed by Dr. William L. Coplin, Professor of Pathology, in 1898. Dr. Rosenberger assisted Dr. Coplin in its use. Then, Dr. L. H. Prince, one of Dr. Coplin's assistants, did the work for a year or two. It was then given to Dr. Thomas J. Buchanan, a member of the Surgical Department, and the apparatus was moved from what was the Accident Room in the old hospital to an irregular space under the old Amphitheatre. In one corner of this allotted space a booth, no larger than a telephone booth, was built to serve as a developing room.

Buchanan died of metastatic carcinoma from an epithelioma that developed on one of his fingers as a result of his work. He was succeeded by Dr. S. Metheny in 1901 or 1902.

The first apparatus was a very small induction coil with a mechanical interrupter, and the tube of the earliest make. The radiographic exposures required minutes rather than fractions of seconds.

When Dr. Metheny took charge, a larger and more powerful apparatus was installed and the tube had been improved. It was with this apparatus in 1903 that I was appointed an assistant to the X-Ray department. Because of ill health, Dr. Metheny wanted to vacate the Department, which was then given to me in 1904.

In 1907, when we entered the then new hospital, the X-Ray Department was moved into the basement and was given three rooms. There was installed the first transformer type of X-Ray machine that had ever been put into use. This marked the greatest advance in roentgenology up to that time and probably is the greatest single step in advance that has ever been made.

Very soon this enlarged Department was inadequate and in 1912 or 1913 the other Departments with their quarters adjoining ours were moved so that the X-Ray Department would have eight rooms. The equipment was increased; measures for protection of the operator had been developed; the Coolidge tube was just announced, and the Department was fitted with the best apparatus available.

About this time higher voltage was being used for X-Ray therapy and one of the then standard equipments was installed. Later the hospital annex was built and an additional X-Ray Department was created to provide for private patients of the hospital and certain types of X-Ray work.

The Annex Department was opened in 1924 and there we installed the more modern valve tube rectification type of transformer and the best accessory equipment that was available.

In the Fall of 1931, the Dispensary and ward X-Ray work was quartered on the 2nd floor of the newly-built Curtis Clinic Building and was fully equipped with all new and the most modern apparatus.

In 1935, approximately 13,500 patients were admitted for examination or treatment. This is in sharp contrast to the 500 patients treated by us in 1903.

At first the work was limited to fractures, bone diseases, foreign bodies, large kidney stones, and gross lung lesions, mostly surgical conditions. At the present time, we serve every other Department of the institution, either in diagnosis or treatment, or both.

WILLIS F. MANGES, M.D.



## Department of Medicine

THE Jefferson Medical College (Medical Department of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg) opened for its first session in 1825, with John Eberle (1787-1838) in the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. For the first time in America dispensary clinical teaching took place. In February, 1830, the year his first edition of "Theory and Practice of Medicine" was published, Doctor Eberle determined to remain Professor of Materia Medica and vacate the chair of Practice. Doctor James Rush was elected to the chair but declined, and Doctor Daniel Drake (1785-1852) was chosen in his stead.

Doctor Drake held this chair one year and was succeeded by John Revere (1787-1847) who was a pupil of James Jackson, Professor of Theory and Practice at Harvard. He went abroad to receive his M.D. degree at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1811. He resigned the chair of Medicine at Jefferson in 1841.

Doctor John Kersley Mitchell (1793-1858) was called to the Jefferson Faculty in 1841, to the chair of Practice. His lectures and other discourses were marked by profound and original thought, deep learning, and extensive research. He died in the early part of 1858, the first of the famous Faculty of '41, to be removed by death.

Dr. Mitchell was succeeded by Dr. S. H. Dickson (1798-1872), a Southern man, sixty years of age, who had been trained under Wistar, Physick, Dorsey, and Chapman. In 1857, he was made professor at Jefferson, and spent the fourteen closing years of his life in this position.

In 1864, the regular teaching corps was increased by Dr. Jacob M. DaCosta (1833-1900) who was made lecturer on Clinical Medicine. In 1866 he was assigned the lectureship on chemical medicine. Dr. DaCosta was chosen as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, upon the death of Doctor Dickson, in 1872. His bedside methods, his diagnostic accuracy, his well-ordered knowledge of medicine, and his still greater knowledge of men made his influence felt upon those who worked with him.

His merits were recognized by Jefferson College, University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard University, who all gave him their LL.D. In 1891, he withdrew from active teaching, but his interest was maintained until his death.

Dr. James C. Wilson, a graduate of Jefferson, who succeeded Doctor DaCosta in the chair of Medicine, was a native of Philadelphia. He formerly was Chief of the medical clinical service, as Chief Clinical Assistant (1875-1891) to Dr. DaCosta. He occupied the Chair of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine until 1911 when he was made Emeritus Professor. It was due to Dr. Wilson's influence that the Sarah Magee Chair of Medicine was endowed at Jefferson. Dr. Wilson died in 1934.

In 1904, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, a Philadelphian, and a graduate of Jefferson, was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine. He held this position until 1927, when he resigned, becoming Emeritus Professor.

Doctor Thomas McCrae succeeded Dr. Wilson. In 1916 he was appointed to the Magee Chair of Medicine, and was the first man to occupy this chair. Doctor McCrae died June 30, 1935.

T. R. HEPLER, JR., '36.

## Department of Otology

THE first record of an instructor in Otology at Jefferson was that of Richard J. Levis (1827-1890), a graduate of Jefferson in the class of 1848, who held the position of "Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery" from 1867 to 1877. This combination of specialties was usual in those days, the eye and ear being taken together and the chest was combined with the nose and throat. Later on, as Otology developed, the nose and throat were found to be of such great etiologic importance that the alliance of specialties was changed.

When the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, which stood where the present Annex is located, was completed in 1877, Dr. Levis was made Surgeon to the Hospital and Dr. Laurence Turnbull (1821-1900) was elected to the position of Aural Surgeon to the Hospital. Dr. Turnbull made the first outstanding contribution to Otology, having performed the first mastoid operation in this country in 1862, thereby earning the title of Father of Otology in America.

In 1886, after serving an internship in the Germantown Hospital, Dr. S. MacCuen Smith (1863-1929), graduate of Jefferson in the class of 1884, was elected to the position of Chief of Clinic under Dr. Turnbull. In 1893 Dr. Smith was made Clinical Lecturer of Otology and, in 1894, was made Clinical Professor of Otology. At this time the first regularly organized course in Otology was begun at Jefferson.

In 1904, the heads of the special departments were elevated to full professorships and the class of 1905 was the first to be examined in minor subjects, instead of having one question incorporated in general medical or surgical examinations.

Before the College opened for the 1929-30 session, everyone connected with the institution was shocked by the sudden death of Professor Smith. This loss was keenly felt, as Professor Smith was a loyal Jeffersonian, active in the development of Otology, a practical teacher, a brilliant operator and clinician and, above all, a gentleman. During his regime, Dr. Smith at various times invited distinguished Otologists as guest lecturers, among whom were included Barnhill, Dench, Jansen, Neuman, and Barany. It is to be greatly regretted that Dr. Smith did not live to see his Department occupy its new quarters in the Curtis Clinic, which he had helped to plan.

After Dr. Smith's death, the Department's work was carried on by Dr. Joseph Clarence Keeler (1871-1935), as Acting Professor, until April 14, 1930, when he was elected to the Professorship. Professor Keeler graduated from Jefferson in 1896 and became connected with the Department of Otology in 1903, after previously serving in the Surgical Department. He was the author of numerous articles, as well as of a textbook of Otology. Professor Keeler continued the teaching work as originally organized by his predecessor for six years, until but a few days before the present College Session opened, when he was suddenly stricken by a heart attack, while performing a mastoidectomy, and died within half an hour. Thus, again in the short period of six years, the Department was left without an occupant of the Chair.

A. SPENCER KAUFMAN, M.D.



*J. H. Berry*

PROFESSOR OF BRONCHOSCOPY AND ESOPHAGOSCOPY

*A teacher in the true sense of the word, whose high moral and ethical standards, and logical reasoning, are an inspiration to all his students.*

*His profound sense of responsibility and scientific-mindedness, together with his impatience for non-essentials, have placed him in the fore rank of his profession.*

*Truly a gentleman and a surgeon.*

## Department of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy

IN the early days of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy these procedures were rarely employed in the Jefferson Hospital. Bronchoscopy was performed by members of the Department of Laryngology; esophagoscopy was considered a surgical procedure and was carried out by the surgeons. Scant attention was given the subject in didactic teaching. In 1917, when Dr. Chevalier Jackson was elected to the Chair of Laryngology, Jefferson Hospital became the mecca of bronchoscopists. The first Bronchoscopic Clinic in the United States was instituted. Several lectures were delivered annually on the general medical application of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy.

In 1924, the Board of Trustees created the Department of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy and Dr. Chevalier Jackson was elected to the Chair which he held until his resignation in 1930. This action of the Board marked an epoch in peroral endoscopy. Jefferson was the first medical college, undergraduate or graduate, to give this subject proper recognition by establishment of a separate and distinct department. It was fitting that the first to occupy the Chair of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy should be Dr. Chevalier Jackson, whose contributions to this subject placed it on a sound and scientific basis, rendering it a safe procedure in skilled hands; a procedure that has contributed greatly to our knowledge of diseases of the esophagus and of the air passages. The instruction to the undergraduate student was limited to a series of didactic lectures.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Jackson in 1930, Dr. Louis H. Clerf was elected as his successor. Beginning with the Session of 1931-32, a definite assignment of hours for didactic lectures was included in the Curriculum and ward class instruction was instituted.

In the instruction of the undergraduate student it has been the constant aim of this department to present the various phases of the subject with which every general practitioner of medicine should be familiar. Special attention is given to the etiology, prophylaxis, symptoms, diagnosis, and prognosis of foreign bodies in the air and food passages; emphasis is directed to the only method of treatment, namely, removal by peroral endoscopic measures. Diseases of the larynx are discussed from a direct laryngoscopic viewpoint. The indications for bronchoscopy as an aid in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the trachea, bronchi, and lungs are considered; their employment as an aid to the surgeon is discussed. Particular attention is paid to the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of diseases of the esophagus.

To one unfamiliar with the importance of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the air and food passages or with the rapid strides that this speciality has made in recent years a brief statistical review would be of interest. During 1922, a total of 842 peroral endoscopic procedures were performed at the Jefferson Hospital. Of these, 12 per cent were cases of foreign bodies in the air and food passages. In 1932, the procedures numbered 3,788, of which 2.5 per cent were foreign body cases. This is indeed a remarkable accomplishment!

LOUIS H. CLERF, M.D.



*Edward J. Kloss*

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

*A teacher who is loved by all and is respected for his conscientious efforts to teach surgery. One who has a thorough understanding of the student and his problems. A humanitarian and a surgeon of the highest ideals and attainments whose sound surgical judgment is accompanied by flawless surgical technique.*



*Thomas Shallen*

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

*Works hard, plays hard . . . protege of the well-beloved DaCosta . . . shrewd, keen eyes, sensitive hands . . . addicted to surgery and golf . . . performs best under pressure . . . occasionally casts diplomacy to the winds and speaks straight from the shoulder . . . student of surgical literature . . . knows his way among the politicians . . . member of the Board of City Trusts . . . generous chief to loyal associates.*

## Department of Surgery

**D**R. GEORGE McCLELLAN, the founder of the Jefferson Medical College in 1825, was the first occupant of the Chair of Surgery. He graduated from Yale College in 1817, and from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1819.

McClellan, Gross said, "was the master genius of the establishment, a fluent and popular lecturer, full of energy and enthusiasm, but utterly without system. As an operator he was strong and at times brilliant, yet he lacked important requisites of a good surgeon — judgment and patience."

Dr. Joseph Pancoast succeeded McClellan in 1839. He received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania and was regarded as a skillful and daring operator. His "Treatise on Operative Surgery" was published in 1844 while Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Medical College.

In 1841, all of the members of the Faculty were asked to vacate their Chairs. When the new Faculty was appointed, Pancoast occupied the Chair of Anatomy and Dr. Thomas D. Mütter the Chair of Surgery.

Mütter graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1831. Shortly after graduation, he went to Paris to avail himself of the opportunities of the great lights in Medicine and Surgery, such as Chomel, Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Louis, Roux, Velpeau, and Baron Larrey, of whom Napoleon said "was the most honest man he had ever known." Mütter was a good speaker, genial, and full of anecdotes, of which he always had a good supply on hand.

By a deed of trust the large number of specimens collected by him have been placed in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia known as the "Mütter Museum." A separate trust was granted by which was created the Mütter Lectureship.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the fourth occupant of the Chair of Surgery, the first Jefferson alumnus, 1828, to fill it, was appointed in 1856 following the resignation of Mütter (on account of ill health). He was born near Easton, Pa.; entered the office of Dr. Joseph K. Swift, who urged him to go to the University of Pennsylvania, but, having heard of the brilliant achievements of young McClellan, he decided to matriculate at Jefferson. He was an earnest student. Immediately after graduation he began practice at Fifth and Library Streets, Philadelphia. Practice came slowly in Philadelphia, therefore he moved to Easton where he soon acquired practice; during his leisure moments he dissected bodies and wrote articles for medical journals. He taught in Medical Institutions in Cincinnati, New York, and Louisville, before he was called to the Chair at Jefferson. He soon became the dominant factor in the Faculty of his Alma Mater. Gross, the "Emperor of American Surgery," was well known abroad and was frequently invited to read papers at meetings of Foreign Societies.

Upon his resignation in 1882, he was succeeded by Dr. John Hill Brinton (Jefferson 1852) as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dr. Samuel W. Gross (Jefferson 1857) as Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. These two men had a difficult task to fill the Chair of the illustrious Gross. Brinton in an address said, "It took two pegs to fill one hole."

N I C

Brinton gave up successful teaching to accept a commission in the War of the Rebellion. He was on General Grant's Staff and remained a close friend throughout life. He resigned from Jefferson in 1906.

Gross, the younger, was an excellent teacher and a great influence in moulding surgical minds of younger men. He died in 1889. His widow, who was a lady of culture and charm, later was married to Dr. Osler.

DR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN (Jefferson 1862) was called to the Chair in 1889 upon the death of the younger Gross. He gained professional notoriety for his work on nerve injuries in conjunction with Mitchell and Moorehouse. He was an enthusiastic teacher, and he had a profound knowledge of surgical literature. He became America's first "Brain Surgeon" and was regarded as the foremost surgeon in the country. Retirement did not still his pen or check his activities. He died at ninety-five in 1932.

The retirement of the famous Keen left his Chair to be filled by the brilliant Dr. John Chalmers DaCosta (Jefferson 1885). "Jack," as he was known to many, was appointed Professor of Surgery in 1900. He probably had no peer as a teacher of surgery in the country. "He loved to teach and his hearers were impressed with his foundation in anatomy, his knowledge of surgery, his familiarity with history, his frequent quotations from literature, and his inimitable manner in presenting a subject. Jack DaCosta always was at his best before a large audience. Only those who saw him before he became incapacitated in 1922 will remember his characteristic attitude while conducting a diagnostic clinic for the students."

His text-book, "Modern Surgery," passed through ten editions and was regarded as one of the leading text-books of all time. A painful and deforming arthritis obliged him to conduct his lectures and clinics while sitting in a wheelchair for approximately ten years. He remained mentally alert until a few days before death, May 16, 1933.

Dr. Joseph Hearn was Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1904 to 1910. What he lacked in brilliancy as a teacher was well compensated by his most excellent surgical judgment, gained from an extensive experience and association with the Grosses. A runaway horse caused an accident in which he sustained serious injuries and cut short many years of service.

Dr. John H. Gibbon (Jefferson 1891), a native of North Carolina, succeeded Brinton in 1907. He exemplifies the best surgical traditions and is an exemplar of surgical ethics. He is a good diagnostician, a splendid operator, possesses excellent surgical judgment, and is very considerate of his patient. After his resignation in 1930 he was elected Emeritus Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Francis T. Stewart (Jefferson 1896) was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1910, succeeding Dr. Hearn. A native Philadelphian, he served as interne at the Polyclinic and the Pennsylvania Hospitals, and was a serious, hard-working, studious young man, always ready to answer emergency calls at the hospitals. His book, a Manual of Surgery, has been used extensively. He died suddenly in 1920, at forty-five.

The present incumbents were appointed in 1930.

EDWARD J. KLOPP, M.D.





*Geo. R. Bancroft.*

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY

*Devoted to the teaching of science, more specifically of physiological chemistry; a man of high ideals and firm convictions; whole-heartedly engaged in laying a firm foundation of his science; a sympathetic and conscientious advisor to all.*

## Department of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology

**I**N 1825, Jacob Green was invited to organize the Chemistry Department of the Jefferson Medical College. He came to Jefferson with the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1827, he received the M.D. degree from Yale University. He was tactful, and diplomatic, refraining from controversy, thus retaining the friendship of his colleagues. Dr. Green held his place until his death in 1841.

His successor, Dr. Franklin Bache, was graduated from the University with the A.B. degree in 1810 and the M.D. degree in 1814. He published "A System of Chemistry for Medical Students," and was Chairman of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States for the decennial periods of 1840, 1850, and 1860. He died in 1864.

Benjamin Howard Rand then became Professor of Chemistry at Jefferson. Rand, a graduate of the University, was Lecturer on Chemistry at the Franklin Institute and at the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He published his Medical Chemistry in 1865, and was Dean of the Faculty for four years. Ill health compelled him to resign in 1877.

Sweeping changes in the curriculum of the University of Pennsylvania took place about this time and Robert Rogers, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica since 1852, was given the Chair of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology at Jefferson, made vacant by Dr. Rand's resignation. He was loved by his students and esteemed by his colleagues.

J. W. Mallet, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., was the next incumbent of the Chair of Chemistry. He filled the position creditably but later resigned to return to his former field of labor, the University of Virginia.

James W. Holland, a graduate of Jefferson, was invited by his Alma Mater to become her Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology. Formerly he taught at the University of Louisville, where he successfully adapted chemical science to the needs and requirements of medical students. This record led to his coming to Philadelphia, where he served his Alma Mater for twenty-seven years as a teacher of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, when he resigned and was elected Emeritus Professor. In 1887, he had been chosen as Dean of the Faculty. He held this office for twenty-nine years, resigning in 1916. Under his administration, the College moved forward, maintaining a distinguished position among her competitors. Dr. Holland died in 1922.

In 1912, Philip B. Hawk, M.S. (Yale), Ph.D. (Columbia), was appointed as Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology to succeed Dr. Holland. He resigned in 1923, to be succeeded by Max Withrow Morse, M.A. (Ohio State), Ph.D. (Columbia).

Dr. Morse resigned in 1930, and the following year the work of the Department was conducted under the direction of Joseph M. Looney, M.D. (Harvard), Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

In 1931 George Russell Bancroft, Ph.D., D.Sc., was appointed Professor and Head of the Department, and the work continues under his direction.

GEORGE RUSSELL BANCROFT, Ph.D., D.Sc.



*Charles M. Gruber,*

PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY

*The distant fields of Kansas were the first stamping grounds of our eminent Professor of Pharmacology, Dr. Charles M. Gruber. There he obtained his college and medical education, and developed those striking qualities of perseverance and industry which distinguish his work. He brought to Jefferson the democratic ideals of the middle west that infuse his teaching and contacts with students. Unassuming, always amiable, he is the friend of all Jefferson men.*

## Department of Pharmacology

THE department of Pharmacology, founded in 1932, has the unique distinction of being less than four years old in an institution established over 110 years ago. This department, unlike other departments in the institution, has no past reputation to defend or live up to, but it has its own reputation yet to make. The teaching staff of the department has consisted from the beginning of two members: Charles M. Gruber, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.D., Professor, and John T. Brundage, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.D., Assistant Professor (Instructor 1932-33).

The course in Pharmacology is a valuable addition to the curriculum giving the student essential information on the action of drugs on the living cells and organs as well as some pharmacy, materia medica, toxicology, prescription writing, etc.

The staff of the department has not limited its activities to the teaching of the course only, but has carried on active research and encouraged students to do research under its guidance. During the past three and a half years through grants of moneys from sources outside the college, original investigations in the field of pharmacology have been made possible. By co-operation with members of other departments in the institution and with the assistance of former and present medical students (E. Sufrin, A. DeNote, B. M. Brandmiller, L. Hoffmaster, R. Heiligman, I. L. Grobman, R. A. Scholten and J. F. Wilson) the results of 16 original investigations have been published and at present six more manuscripts of original work are ready for the press.

DR. CHARLES M. GRUBER.



## *Michaela Burns*

PROFESSOR OF NEUROLOGY

*The class of 1936 deems it most appropriate to record the high esteem which it holds for Dr. Burns. His masterful presentation of neurological clinics and his interesting psychiatric lectures will clarify these most difficult subjects during the remainder of our medical careers. His kindly interest in our individual problems has our everlasting appreciation.*

## Nervous and Mental Department

**A**LTHOUGH the Jefferson Medical College was founded in 1825, the Nervous and Mental Department did not come into existence until 1892 when Dr. Francis X. Dercum was elected clinical professor. In 1900 a full chair was created, which Dr. Dercum held until his resignation in 1925. During his years at Jefferson Dr. Dercum did considerable research work in his specialty; he held a unique position not only in this country but abroad, and was the recipient of many distinguished honors. The college was fortunate in having so illustrious a man introduce the work of the new department. His lectures to the senior class were masterpieces in the art of teaching nervous and mental diseases. During the years of his role as teacher, Dr. Dercum developed many neuropsychiatrists among his students. He also created the Neurological Society which was planned particularly for those undergraduates who were especially interested in neuropsychiatric problems.

Upon his resignation Dr. Dercum was succeeded by Dr. Edward A. Strecker, a graduate of Jefferson and one of Dr. Dercum's former students. Dr. Strecker gave both the psychiatric lectures on Tuesday afternoons and the clinical lectures on Saturdays at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

In 1931 Dr. Strecker withdrew to become associated with the University of Pennsylvania, and was succeeded by Dr. M. A. Burns, who was elected to the Chair of Neurology. Dr. Burns also is a graduate of Jefferson and a former pupil of Dr. Dercum. He has been connected with the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital for more than twenty-five years. Like Dr. Dercum, Dr. Burns is continuing the undergraduate society which gives special work to the students forming this group. It is made up of about fifty members of the junior and senior classes, and the interest shown in the work of this group is doing much to further the development of psychiatry at Jefferson. The Saturday afternoon mental clinics at the Philadelphia General Hospital are becoming more and more popular as the years continue. These have always been one of the outstanding features of psychiatric training at Jefferson, from Dr. Dercum's time down to the present.

Each year the teaching of neurology and psychiatry is becoming more elaborate, and since the establishment of the Curtis Clinic greater opportunities have been available, both for the training of the undergraduate body and for research work. Dr. Burns, together with a corps of sixteen trained assistants, Doctors, Weiss, Becker, Yawger, Kell, Keyes, Matthews, Stephan, Drake, Gordy, Shea, Perri, Durante, Schmidt, Ulanski, Golden, and Sturr, is carrying on the work as visualized by its renowned progenitor, Dr. Dercum.

MICHAEL A. BURNS, M.D.



*David M. Davis*

PROFESSOR OF GENITO-URINARY SURGERY

*Dr. Davis comes to us thoroughly equipped and qualified as a urologist. He is definitely imbued with the sense of responsibility his position demands to the student body. His training eminently fits him for teaching the fundamentals of such an important branch of medicine.*

*Jefferson welcomes this gentleman to its inner circle and sincerely hopes he will learn to love the College as time moves forward.*

## Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases

THE Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital was established in August, 1894. About this time, a body of Clinical Professors was instituted and the appointees chosen were men of recognized ability and experience. Among these was Dr. Orville Horwitz who was appointed Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in 1894. Dr. Horwitz equipped the Department at his own expense and for a number of years no outlay was incurred by the Hospital for its equipment and maintenance. The Department started with ten cases, and was located on the second floor in the old Hospital which has since been replaced by the Samuel Gustine Thompson Annex of the Hospital. The Department has always been active and within a few years became one of the largest Out-Patient Departments.

In May, 1904, further recognition of this group of Clinical Professors was authorized and they were admitted to full faculty chairs, and, in 1905, Dr. Horwitz was elected Professor in Genito-Urinary Surgery. The students of this time will recollect many interesting clinical lectures delivered on diseases of the genito-urinary tract by this debonair gentleman. Dr. Horwitz resigned from the chair of Genito-Urinary Surgery in 1912. His death occurred in 1913.

Dr. Hiram R. Loux, who was Associate Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery from 1910 to 1913, was unanimously elected Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery upon the death of Dr. Horwitz. Dr. Loux most ably occupied the Chair from 1913 to 1930. His ability as a clinician and surgeon was recognized throughout the country. His death occurred in February, 1930. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen, whose clinical and surgical ability was likewise recognized by the general medical profession. Dr. Stellwagen occupied the Chair of Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery until his death in March, 1935.

From a self-supporting Department with few clinical cases at its inception in 1894, the Department has grown so that each year from twenty-five hundred to three thousand new cases are registered and about twenty thousand visits are made to the Out-Patient Department; and from two small rooms in the old Hospital the Department now has its special ward and occupies the seventh floor of the Curtis Clinic, with modern equipment for the diagnosis of lesions of the uro-genital tract. The Senior students receive their instruction in Urology in the Department in small groups, and one didactic lecture and one clinic are given each week throughout the school year.

In October, 1935, Dr. David M. Davis, of Phoenix, Arizona, was elected Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery to succeed the late Dr. Stellwagen.

WILLARD H. KINNEY, M.D.



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"Wisdom and courage with it make great: they make  
immortal because they are: each is as great as  
his mind, and to him who knows, everything  
is possible. A man without knowledge,  
a world in darkness. Understand-  
ing, and will, they are the  
eyes and the hands: a  
mind without cour-  
age is dead."





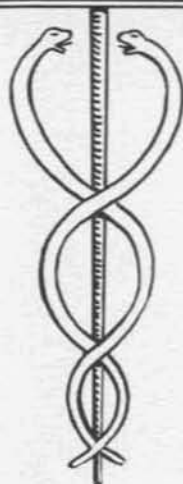
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**IN MEMORIAM**

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**DR. JOSEPH CLARENCE KEELER**

Former Professor of Otology

**DR. THOMAS McCRAE**

Former Professor of Medicine



Dr. Joseph Clarence Keeler

## Dr. J. Clarence Keeler

DR. JOSEPH CLARENCE KEELER, Professor of Otol-ogy, whose untimely death occurred September 17, 1935, was a true Jeffersonian, having been continuously in the service of his Alma Mater almost since his graduation in 1896; he rose by successive promotions in the Departments of Surgery and Otol-ogy to become the Head of the latter Department April 14, 1930.

He was distinguished by his accomplishments as a teacher and a surgeon; he was punctilious in the performance of his duties, sincerely interested in inculcating into the students a sound knowledge of his branch of medicine; a keen diagnostician, a skillful operator, and an author of note. He was unostentatious in his person, simple and kindly in manner, and a man held in high esteem by his colleagues, his students, and many friends.

He leaves behind him the example of one who upheld the best traditions of the medical profession; he was a skillful and capable exponent of the Art, and one who won the friendship of all those with whom he came in contact.

ROSS V. PATTERSON, M.D.



Dr. Thomas McCrae

## Thomas McCrae

ON June 30, 1935, Jefferson College suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Professor Thomas McCrae. Although Doctor McCrae's physical activities had been gradually reduced for two years, he was able to continue his teaching with his wonted enthusiasm until his death.

McCrae was born in Guelph, Ontario, on December 16, 1870. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel David McCrae, and his mother Janet Eckford — both Scotch. Mrs. McCrae has been characterized by one who knew her well as "a rare woman (though not so rare in Scotland)." It was from her that her two sons, John and Tom, inherited a delightful sense of humor, the former to a degree that made him quite famous. Tom's humor was of a quieter, more subtle type. The McCraes were of "an old Galloway fighting stock" (B.M.J. July 12, 1935). During the World War, Colonel McCrae, at the age of seventy, recruited and trained a field battery which he subsequently took to England. He was much chagrined that because of his age he was not allowed to accompany this battery to France.

John McCrae, in spite of the fact that he was a physician, served in the late war as an artillery officer. He was later transferred to the medical service and died in France. To all English-speaking peoples he will ever be known as the author of "In Flanders Fields."

Thomas McCrae had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the medical corps of the Canadian Army and, for some time, headed the medical service of a Canadian General Hospital in England.

In 1891 McCrae received his A.B., in 1895 his M.B., in 1903 his M.D., and in 1927 his honorary D.Sc., all from the University of Toronto. In 1901 he was made a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and in 1907, he became a Fellow. These two latter degrees, unlike similar ones in America, are won only by hard work and stiff examinations.

After graduating he served an internship in the Toronto General Hospital. In 1899 he studied at the University of Göttingen, and on his return, went to Johns Hopkins — like many other later distinguished Toronto graduates, Barker, Cullen, Fitcher, McCallum, and his brother John. His first position was that of Resident Medical Officer; in 1901 he was made Instructor in Medicine and in 1906 Associate Professor of Medicine. It was in Baltimore during these years that he became so intimately associated with William Osler, a friendship and association which continued until Sir William's death. In 1908 he married Osler's niece, Amy Gwyn, who survives him after twenty-seven years of happy and congenial married life. They had no children, and his brother John having never married, Tom was the last of the American McCraes.

Although firmly and contentedly rooted in Baltimore, there came in 1912 a turning point in McCrae's career, for in that year he was elected Professor of Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, succeeding James C. Wilson. In February, 1913, he was elected an attending Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital where he made excellent use of the wealth of material for teaching small groups of students in his wards. He came to Philadelphia as an alien and comparative stranger, but his qualities soon won for him many devoted friends and admiring acquaintances. His ability as a teacher and his practical sense in the application of his medical knowledge and experience were soon recognized and in a few years he became a very definite and integral part of the city's medical and social life.

Of McCrae's contributions to medical literature little need be said, for their character insured extensive reading and frequent quotation. His monumental work was in association with Osler, "Modern Medicine," in seven volumes. He also had his part in the many editions of Osler's "Principles and Practice of Medicine." A distinct honor came to him in 1924 when he delivered the Lumleian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians of London and last year he was made an honorary foreign member of the Association of Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland, the only other foreign recipients having been Chauffard, Widal, Thayer, and van den Bergh. Early in his career McCrae showed a lively interest in the history of medicine, writing "Benjamin Jesty: a Pre-Jennerian Vaccinator," "The History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital," and "George Cheyne." Later he became associate editor of the Annals of Medical History. He took an active interest in all the societies to which he belonged. He was Secretary of the Association of American Physicians from 1917 to 1926 and its President in 1930. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Charaka Club.

It was as a teacher that he will be affectionately remembered by hundreds of students of the Hopkins and of Jefferson. He knew just what the student of medicine needed to acquire and he developed a great skill in imparting it to him. He was not the witty didactic lecturer that his colleagues DaCosta and Hare were but he was an equally great and beloved teacher because he believed in and practiced constant and intimate contact with small groups of students. He loved teaching, as most good teachers do, and never, even in his last miserable years of ill health, tired of it. His intimacy with his students was always dignified and confined to the subject under consideration. Any form of familiarity was discouraged by the respect and sometimes the awe which the students had for him. He was always kindly and considerate, but would wax irate when met with stupidity or laziness, as many students and internes can recall.

His colleagues in the Faculty and on the hospital staff could always count on his seeing straight and acting courageously. At staff and faculty meetings he expressed himself frankly and regardless of expediency.

The avocations and hobbies of distinguished men are always interesting and are often far removed from their vocations. McCrae was a good example of a man who is a slave to duty and I think it was because of this that he rarely indulged himself in any extraneous relaxation. He never allowed anything, however alluring, to distract him from his work. His vacations were spent in travel and reading. His recreations were distinctly intellectual.

McCrae possessed a kindness, a thoughtfulness and a sympathy for others about him which he, like so many Britishers, was sometimes orally inarticulate, but which revealed themselves in easy, delightfully written words, as those who have received his sympathetic notes of congratulations or of condolence well know. The dour seriousness of him, apparent on occasions, appropriate ones, was only a thin shell covering a soft and kindly kernel. Injustice and unfairness readily opened this shell to the victim and as quickly closed it again to the perpetrator. McCrae possessed among other virtues, modesty and the avoidance of self aggrandizement which, in this acquisitive world, usually go unrewarded.

"Steel true and blade straight  
The great Artificer made" him.

JOHN H. GIBBON, M.D.

*Edwood H. Davis*

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics since 1925



*Edwin E. Graham*

Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children since 1926



*Florence Schuchman*

Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine since 1927





*John H. Eisson*

Emeritus Professor of Surgery since 1930



*Albert P. Brubaker*

Emeritus Professor of Physiology since 1927



*Edward Quin Thornton*

Emeritus Professor of Therapeutics since 1934

NORRIS W. VAUX, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Obstetrics



GEORGE A. ULRICH, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Obstetrics





COLLIN FOULKROD, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics



HARRY STUCKERT, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics

THADDEUS L. MONTGOMERY, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics



CLIFFORD B. LULL, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics





FREDERICK J. KALTEYER, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Medicine



E. J. G. BEARDSLEY, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Medicine

**MARTIN E. REHFUSS, M.D.**  
Clinical Professor of Medicine



**SAMUEL A. LOEWENBERG, M.D.**  
Associate Professor of Medicine





**HENRY K. MOHLER, M.D.**  
**Associate Professor of Medicine**



**HAROLD W. JONES, M.D.**  
**Associate Professor of Medicine**

**BURGESS L. GORDON, M.D.**  
Associate Professor of Medicine



**B. B. VINCENT LYON, M.D.**  
Assistant Professor of Medicine







DAVID W. KRAMER, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Medicine



CREIGHTON H. TURNER, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Medicine

CHARLES F. NASSAU, M.D., LL.D.

Clinical Professor of Surgery



ARTHUR E. BILLINGS, M.D.

Clinical Professor of Surgery





WARREN B. DAVIS, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Oral Surgery



JOHN B. FLICK, M.D.  
Associate Professor of Surgery

CHARLES R. HEED, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology



JOHN M. FISHER, M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Gynecology





LEWIS C. SCHEFFEY, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Gynecology



N. A. MICHELS, A.B., M.A., Sc.D.  
Associate Professor of Anatomy

**CHARLES W. BONNEY, M.D.**  
Assistant Professor of Topographic  
and Applied Anatomy



**BENJAMIN LIPSHUTZ, M.D.**  
Assistant Professor of Neuro-Anatomy





JOSEPH O. CRIDER, M.D.  
Associate Professor of Physiology  
and Assistant Dean



LUCIUS TUTTLE, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Physiology

ARTHUR J. DAVIDSON, M.D.

Associate Professor of  
Orthopedic Surgery



JAMES R. MARTIN, M.D.

Assistant Professor of  
Orthopedic Surgery







WILLARD H. KINNEY, M.D.

Associate Professor of  
Genito-Urinary Surgery



BENJAMIN P. WEISS, M.D.

Associate Professor of Neurology

EDWARD F. CORSON, M.D.  
Associate Professor of Dermatology



H. H. LOTT, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Laryngology





ROBERT M. LUKENS, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Bronchoscopy  
and Esophagoscopy



A. SPENCER KAUFMAN, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Otology

LORENZ PETER HANSEN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of  
Physiological Chemistry



WILLIAM A. KREIDLER, M.S., Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Bacteriology





JOHN T. BRUNDAGE, M.D.  
Assistant Professor of Pharmacology



ROBERT BRUCE NYE, M.D.  
Director of the Curtis Clinic

**THE FACULTY (Continued)**

JOHN T. FARRELL, JR., M.D. ....	Assistant Professor of Roentgenology
HENRY B. DECKER, M.D. ....	Assistant Professor of Dermatology
HENRY K. SEELAUS.....	Assistant Professor of Surgery

**Associates**

JULIUS BLECHSCHMIDT, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
BAXTER L. CRAWFORD, M.D. ....	Pathology
ABRAM STRAUSS, M.D. ....	Dermatology
JOHN B. LOWNES, M.D. ....	Genito-Urinary Surgery
J. SCOTT FRITCH, M.D. ....	Ophthalmology
WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, M.D., Associate in Nervous and Mental Diseases and Physical Therapy	
SIDNEY L. OLSHO, M.D. ....	Ophthalmology
JAMES L. RICHARDS, M.D. ....	Gynecology
CHENEY M. STIMSON, M.D. ....	Gynecology
JOHN DeCARLO, M.D. ....	Applied and Topographic Anatomy
GEORGE W. MILLER, M.D. ....	Anatomy
ARTHUR J. WAGERS, M.D. ....	Otology
AUSTIN T. SMITH, M.D. ....	Laryngology
NORMAN M. MacNEILL, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
ARTHUR D. KURTZ, M.D. ....	Orthopedic Surgery
JOHN W. HOLMES, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
DAVID R. MORGAN, M.S., M.D., D.P.H., Curator of the Museum and Associate in Pathology	
HAROLD L. GOLDBURGH, M.D. ....	Medicine
ADOLPH A. WALKING, M.D. ....	Surgery
CHRISTIAN W. NISSLER, M.D. ....	Medicine
ROBERT P. REGESTER, M.D. ....	Medicine
J. HALL ALLEN, M.D. ....	Proctology
MITCHELL BERNSTEIN, M.D. ....	Medicine
REYNOLD S. GRIFFITH, M.D. ....	Medicine
WILLIAM J. HARRISON, M.D. ....	Ophthalmology
HAROLD L. STEWART, M.D. ....	Pathology
J. BERNARD BERNSTINE, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
GARFIELD G. DUNCAN, M.D. ....	Medicine
A. CANTAROW, M.D. ....	Medicine
C. FRED BECKER, M.D. ....	Nervous and Mental Diseases
JAMES F. CARRELL, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
BALDWIN L. KEYES, M.D. ....	Psycho-Pediatrics

**Demonstrators**

W. P. HEARN, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
CHARLES H. LEFCOE, M.D. ....	Medicine
CARL J. BUCHER, M.D. ....	Pathology

N. S. YAWGER, M.D.	Nervous and Mental Diseases
HYMAN M. GINSEBERG, M.D.	Gynecology
JOHN B. LUDY, M.D.	Dermatology
WILLIAM H. DEARDORFF, M.D.	Laryngology
I. GRAFTON SIEBER, M.D.	Laryngology
REYNOLD S. GRIFFITH, M.D.	Therapeutics
BALDWIN L. KEYES, M.D.	Neurology
THOMAS E. SHEA, M.D.	Neuro-Anatomy
W. B. SWARTLEY, M.D.	Anatomy
THOMAS E. SHEA, M.D.	Nervous Diseases
MAURICE BROWN, M.D.	Dermatology
DAVID M. SIDLICK, M.D.	Dermatology
HENRY G. MUNSON, M.D.	Dermatology
ROY W. MOHLER, M.D.	Gynecology
LOUIS CHODOFF, M.D.	Bandaging
LYNN M. RANKIN, M.D.	Operative Surgery
STANLEY Q. WEST, M.D.	Urology
MARTIN J. SOKOLOFF, M.D.	Medicine
LAWRENCE S. CAREY, M.D.	Medicine
MAXWELL CHERNER, M.D.	Anatomy
HOWELL B. PEACOCK, M.D.	Laryngology
LEO. F. McANDREWS, M.D.	Ophthalmology
CHARLES E. TOWSON, M.D.	Otology
JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, M.D.	Gynecology
CHARLES LINTGEN, M.D.	Gynecology
WILLIAM J. THUDIUM, M.D.	Gynecology
THEODORE FETTER, M.D.	Genito-Urinary Surgery
LEOPOLD GOLDSTEIN, M.D.	Obstetrics
ARTHUR FIRST, M.D.	Obstetrics
RANDALL MacCARROLL, M.D.	Obstetrics
ROBERT MATTHEWS, M.D.	Nervous and Mental Diseases
RICHARD M. SMITH, M.D.	Roentgenology
JOHN F. COPPOLINO, M.D.	Pediatrics
AARON CAPPER, M.D.	Pediatrics
WILLIAM DUANE, JR., M.D.	Surgery
ROBERT BRUCE NYE, M.D.	Therapeutics
CLYDE M. SPANGLER, M.D.	Obstetrics
CARLOS E. WOLFROM, M.D.	Obstetrics

## Instructors

HUBLEY R. OWEN, M.D.	Surgery
FRANK R. WIDDOWSON, M.D.	Gynecology
ARTHUR R. VAUGHN, M.D.	Medicine
THOMAS R. MORGAN, M.D.	Medicine
ALBERT A. BURROS, M.D.	Pediatrics

LEO P. REED, M.D.	Applied and Topographic Anatomy
P. A. McCARTHY, M.D.	Anatomy
GEORGE I. ISRAEL, M.D.	Anatomy
WILLIAM T. LEMMON, M.D.	Anatomy
ELI R. SALEEBY, M.D.	Anatomy
S. F. GORSON, M.D.	Nervous Diseases
ANGELO M. PERRI, M.D.	Nervous Diseases
T. L. WILLIAMS, Ph.C., B.Sc.	Physiological Chemistry
P. L. BALENTINE, M.D.	Ophthalmology
HILTON S. READ, M.D.	Medicine
LESLIE F. MULFORD, M.D.	Clinical Surgery
FRANK H. HUSTEAD, M.D.	Clinical Surgery
BRUCE L. FLEMING, M.D.	Surgery
GEORGE J. WILLAUER, M.D.	Operative Surgery
HAROLD S. RAMBO, M.D.	Genito-Urinary Surgery
HARRY A. BOGAEV, M.D.	Genito-Urinary Surgery
JOSEPH ASPEL, M.D.	Genito-Urinary Surgery
J. B. HAINES, M.D.	Genito-Urinary Surgery
JAMES F. McCAHEY, M.D.	Genito-Urinary Surgery
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, M.D.	Pathology
RALPH C. HAND, M.D.	Orthopedic Surgery
THOMAS ACETO, M.D.	Medicine
HERBERT A. WIDING, M.D.	Anatomy
FRANK CILIBERTI, M.D.	Anatomy
DAVID SOLOWAY, M.D.	Histology and Embryology
W. H. HAINES, M.D.	Medicine
JACOB HOFFMAN, M.D.	Gynecology
CHARLES AITKEN, M.D.	Medicine
JOHN T. EADS, M.D.	Medicine
HARLAN HAINES, M.D.	Medicine
GUY NELSON, M.D.	Medicine
CHARLES LeFEVER, M.D.	Ophthalmology
WILLIAM BOLTON, M.D.	Obstetrics
SAMUEL T. GORDY, M.D.	Nervous and Mental Diseases
RALPH L. DRAKE, M.D.	Neurology
EDWARD F. BURT, M.D.	Pediatrics
I. GRAFTON SIEBER, M.D.	Otology

### Assistant Demonstrators

L. LESLIE DAVIS, M.D.	Anatomy
ROBERT M. LUKENS, M.D.	Laryngology
E. G. STORK, M.D.	Pediatrics
R. C. KELL, M.D.	Nervous Diseases
C. J. SWALM, M.D.	Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy
LOUIS J. RODERER, M.D.	Pediatrics



EDWARD C. THOMAS, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
FRANCIS J. McGEARY, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
PAUL H. ROEDER, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
BENJAMIN F. HASKELL, M.D. ....	Proctology
GEORGE L. STEPHAN, M.D. ....	Nervous Diseases
MAHLON C. HINEBAUGH, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
LOUIS A. KUSTIN, M.D. ....	Otology and Laryngology
CARROLL R. MULLEN, M.D. ....	Laryngology
JOHN H. GIBBON, JR., M.D. ....	Surgery
P. A. McCARTHY, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
WILLIAM T. LEMMON, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
HERBERT A. WIDING, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
ELI R. SALEEBY, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
LOUIS D. ENGLERTH, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
JOSEPH L. MAGRATH, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
STIRLING S. McNAIR, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
MILTON HARRISON, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
FRANCIS C. LUTZ, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
JOHN J. BURNS, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
ALFRED E. BRUNSWICK, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
GEORGE E. MARCIL, M.D. ....	Clinical Surgery
ALDRICH C. CROWE, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
SAMUEL JAFFE, M.D. ....	Medicine
ROBERT CHARR, M.D. ....	Medicine
ROBERT B. NYE, M.D. ....	Medicine
GEORGE W. BLAND, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
JESSE L. ROARK, M.D. ....	Medicine
EDWARD H. KOTIN, M.D. ....	Medicine
JOHN D. REESE, M.D. ....	Oral Surgery
DAVID H. SOLO, M.D. ....	Laryngology
JOSEPH WALDMAN, M.D. ....	Ophthalmology
WILLIAM TOURISH, M.D. ....	Applied and Topographic Anatomy
HUGH ROBERTSON, M.D. ....	Operative Surgery
MILTON HARRISON, M.D. ....	Operative Surgery
WALTER LIVINGSTON, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
MARSHALL LIEBER, M.D. ....	Pathology
RALPH L. DRAKE, M.D. ....	Neuro-Pathology
DAVID M. FARELL, M.D. ....	Gynecology
NEDJIB M. BEKIR, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
HENRY SIGMOND, M.D. ....	Orthopedic Surgery
MARIO CASTALLO, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
JOHN H. DUGGER, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
DAVID R. MERANZE, M.D. ....	Bacteriology
JOSEPH D. BROWN, M.D. ....	Operative Surgery
JAMES M. SURVER, M.D. ....	Operative Surgery
BENJAMIN ULANSKI, M.D. ....	Physical Therapy
LEON L. BERNS, M.D. ....	Anatomy

ROBERT P. STURR, M.D. ....	Physical Therapy
R. E. IMHOFF, M.D. ....	Dermatology
ARTHUR G. PRATT, M.D. ....	Dermatology
LEWIS G. MANGES, JR., M.D. ....	Medicine
HENRY O. SLOANE, M.D. ....	Ophthalmology
DWIGHT W. STOMBERG, M.D. ....	Orthopedic Surgery
JAMES W. CLELAND, M.D. ....	Pediatrics
ROLFE M. HARVEY, M.D. ....	Obstetrics
ABRAHAM COHEN, M.D. ....	Medicine
WILLIAM J. WALSH, M.D. ....	Anatomy



MR. JOSEPH WILSON  
Librarian of the College

# BOOK TWO

## THE CLASSES

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"Do not start life wherewith it should be finished.

Some take to rest at its beginning and leave

the toil for the finish; but the essen-

tial should be first and

then, if space is

left, the acces-

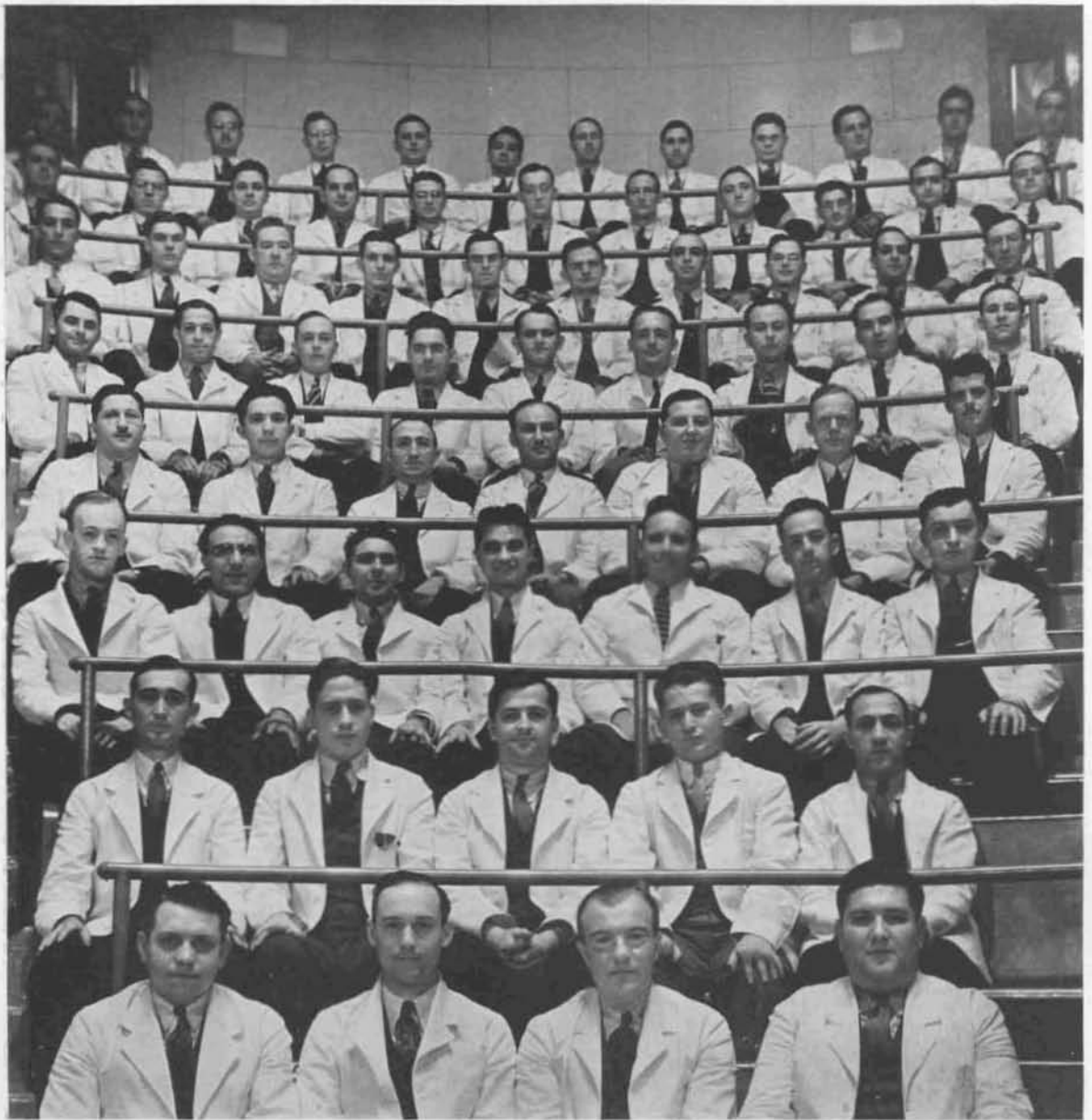
sories;—"





SENIORS





The Class of



**Nineteen Thirty-Six**

## The History of the Class of 1936

THE first aphorism of Hippocrates states: "Life is short, the art long, the occasion fleeting, experience fallacious, and judgment difficult. The physician must be prepared not only to do what is right himself, but also to make the patient, the attendants and externals co-operate."

This, then, was the task our teachers had before them, to develop in us the art of practicing medicine, the experience which gives confidence, and judgment to be relied upon. So, in retrospect we think of the welcome to Jefferson Medical College, the evening of September 21, 1932, by the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, and the Dean of the College, Dr. Ross V. Patterson, and appreciate more fully the Dean's remarks to us, spurring us to master what was set before us and to absorb, at the same time, the rich love of medical history heard from each professor in his realm.

The first year, 159 Freshmen heard Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer give a resume of the history of Anatomy in its first gruesomeness of the battlefield and grave-robbing to the present embalmed and cold-injected cadavers.

What things then do we carry away as part of ourselves from the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy? We all marvel at the waxed, immaculate floors throughout the building, the Museum of Anatomy, the Storage and Embalming rooms in the basement, with Isaac's tools for hewing out impossible cross-sections. In the Library are the volumes of old, priceless, illustrations and texts written in every language which Dr. Michels reads and then concocts pronunciations to befuddle us. Dr. Thudium's abdominal percentages still have us wondering. Dr. Radasch comes to mind as a fast-moving, spectacled mind, shaded against the stifling amphitheatre air, hurrying from the classroom to sit among his white elephant herd.

The first year in Anatomy we tried to hold in place what was already learned in Embryology, Histology, and Osteology. Examination times were lucid intervals of forgetfulness when the admonition of our professors to think and associate the few things retained, became the problem at hand.

The institute was again engulfing us for five months of our second year in Neuro-Anatomy. Here the architecture, superstructure, and hidden parts of our nervous system lay exposed. Dr. Thomas Shea was helpful in these days. This subject is one where the light is revealed suddenly, but only late in the course when examination time is too close for comfort. We appreciated the display of brains of men, some from Jefferson's celebrated, by Dr. Schaeffer at the last meeting of the class.

Our last association with D. B. I. was in the Junior year. Applied Anatomy, dissection, Operative Surgery, lectures and practicals held our attention. One-hand knots were practiced, amputation stumps re-amputated proximal to suit the flap, spinal punctures made, the meningeal arteries trephined, and incarcerated hernias reduced, repaired, and pronounced cured.

With all our resistance to being taught, the men representing the anatomy department have accomplished a few noteworthy achievements. Dr. Schaeffer

N I C

fer's six qualifications for a medical student given to us the first year impress us more, now that we have, in some measure, embodied them: cheerfulness, loyalty, reliable observations, tolerance, endurance, and aptitude.

The College has seemed the center of life here even in the first year, probably because of the New Building, the Hospital close by, and the upper-classmen around. The first week was a trial getting acclimated and finding all of the classes on the same day scheduled.

In the second week of school, one of the boys was taken ill (Mr. Marty Kaplan) and died, leaving us all somewhat astounded at the way of things: rest in peace to him, he was little known to us in so few days.

The first year classes brought to us the youngest and oldest men in the development of the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger is part of "the before and after" in the history of the College and in the history of Philadelphia's public health. We think of him as he forestalled our answers in recitation. He also took pains to show and explain our questions when we sought him out in his office. We were amazed at his "What the Young Men Should Know" talk, if not educated by it.

Dr. Kreidler began his connections with Jefferson our first year. He drilled us in media and bacteria-dissemination on the tables. He understood his subject well, for he was in his own research field.

The bugbear of the year was the hieroglyphic course. It seems we were prejudiced before the first lecture. However, every man recognized that Dr. Bancroft's lectures were well-prepared and orderly.

Final exams came with notebooks to be handed in, and three days of strife. We learned that examination questions could be answered, if sufficient knowledge could be marshalled out in correct formation. Home was the next place for us with wary replies to the folks.

THE Fall Session of our Sophomore Year began September 20, 1933, with the Opening Address by Dr. Joseph Clarence Keeler, and a welcome by Dean Patterson and Mr. Alba B. Johnson. The Dean let us know that there were some that could have done better, and some that should have done better to be in school again.

This second year was one of laboratory, notebooks, and microscopic work, the second of our laboratory-training years preceding the clinical years. Here we became acquainted with the functioning body, the disease processes afflicting man, the action of drugs, and learned what approach and technique to use in examining patients, to learn the normal first, and how to take histories with interpretation of symptoms.

Dr. Thomas in Physiology, assisted by Drs. Crider and Tuttle, lectured on and demonstrated the body mechanisms, and normal physiological functions, staying closely to facts, admitting theory only where it would be justifiable. Laboratory hours were spent in doing countless experiments after first catching



the frogs, resmoking smudged kymographic sheets, trying to figure out electrical hookups, and recovering from self-induced apnoea.

We do not question Dr. Gruber's knowledge of Pharmacology, but wonder at the increased cost throughout the year of deceased rabbits, cats, and especially very small dogs. Dr. Brundage was an ever-present help in isolating parasympathetic fibers and explaining the curare action.

In Pathology, we met another group of men interested in the students grasping the subject matter. We were aided by dark room demonstrations, personal help, and morbid anatomy specimens. Dr. Virgil Moon's saying: "As is our Pathology, so is our Practice," has come to mean to us better diagnosis and treatment. He was assisted by Drs. Stewart, Lund, and Lieber. In morbid anatomy we met Dr. David Morgan, a man after our own hearts. We are glad the Class of 1935 dedicated their "Clinic" to him. We hope there may be some of us who will, someday, add to the knowledge of medicine in the many fields pointed out by "Davey."

The entrance into clinical medicine and surgery was made by Drs. Kalteyer, Seelaus, and Flick. Our own mistakes in the past two years have impressed upon us that careful, systematic examination is the only way to obtain true findings. Iodine vapor and 2% glucose intravenous therapy, together with minor surgery, completed the year's training.

Most of the boys passed the summer months lazing about, some planning an early fall return to help around the fraternity houses or to take re-exams.

COLLEGE opened September 24, 1934. The formal welcome was made by the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, and Dr. Patterson. We did not know that this would be the last time Mr. Johnson would address us. He was a man of wide experience and knew that medicine was a jealous mistress, but he encouraged us in the thought that endeavor was rewarded. He died Jan. 8, 1935. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Thomas Stellwagen. We learned from the Dean that a certain few failed to attain the standard needed for admission to the Junior Year, leaving 122 originals in the class with 16 transfers from other schools. There seemed to be an ominous note in the report, and the list of Junior mortalities was the omen.

The year held untold possibilities, many surprises and always an impending cachexia. We learned the bedside approach to the patient from our clinicians, Drs. McCrae, Register, Beardsley, Gordon, and Mohler; the physical examination with interpretation of findings, first as to underlying anatomical changes, interpretation of these into pathological changes, and these, in turn, into disease processes with impression or diagnosis. For the insistence of learning and practising this method, we thank the late Dr. McCrae, and feel proud that we were able to study under him.

Surgery was still a didactic course with lectures and slides from Drs. Klopp, Shallow, Billings, and Walkling. We attended the clinics when not watching autopsies at the Philadelphia General Hospital under Drs. Moon and Morgan.

N I C

Bandaging was taught by Dr. Chodoff with many frazzles and 10% off for floored bandage rolls.

Therapeutics under the Dean's tutelage was well attended even though a dinner-hour course. He lectured in his full-toned, hardy manner and added history to enliven facts.

Obstetrics was revealed to us at Lying-In Hospital. The mechanism was taught with 'tough leather babies, and much-abused cowhide pelves and perineae. Later, in all our home deliveries we have yet to find a room with enough furniture to fulfill the ideal home delivery requirements. Drs. Vaux, Ulrich, and Montgomery strove to, and did, teach us proper obstetrics in the best Jeffersonian technique.

The Democrats will never get good pediatric service from Dr. Bauer unless possible Bette Davis comes to the rescue. We want to see Dr. MacNeill handling a whole transport ship of soldiers without shouting through the ship's hold.

Pathology was again brought to mean a better practice of medicine this year, and shock, a spectre, to be looked for relentlessly and treated as an emergency.

Trauma plus infection and Wolf's Law broken is the Devil's own handiwork. Dr. Rugh showed us many valuable pointers and laid down orthopedic principles plainly.

A pimple was a hickey or a duck bump, now it's a macule, papule, vesicle, or pustule. Drs. Knowles and Decker made Dermatology mean something to us.

Dr. Manges demonstrated the principle of X-Ray diagnosis; his was a well-organized course, and presented by a master.

This year we met again Dr. Rosenberger. This man carries in his heart a sincerity of purpose and love for the College that shows itself when he praises some men of the Faculty who have served faithfully.

The Junior Year came to a close in a turmoil of notes and exams. Of these we can truthfully say that they embossed practical features and were tests of judgment. The death of Miss Sarah C. Glass came as a great surprise. We miss her cheerfulness and her intercessions for us before the Dean.

The summer months found many boys in hospitals, serving Junior internships; much effort was made to receive appointments somewhere. Exam returns came in about the middle of June and we learned that five of our classmates were disowned. It was a thought-provoking fact.

**W**E returned to our Senior Year, September 23, 1935, 133 of us. The 111th Session was inaugurated by the new President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. W. W. Fry, and Dean Patterson. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Louis H. Clerf.

This year brings closer to us the realization of our purpose planned eight years before. Sections and lectures began in due order. We mourn the loss

of Dr. Thomas McCrae, whom we cared for. We did not have the privilege of knowing Dr. Thomas Stellwagen nor Dr. Harry M. Righter, both of whom passed away.

The Senior Year, accordingly, has been altered somewhat from previous years. Medicine clinics and lectures have been held by various members of the Faculty: Drs. Kalteyer, Rehfuß, Jones, and Beardsley. We welcome to the Faculty, our new professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Dr. David M. Davis. His clinics and lectures show us the man has come to teach and know his subject well.

Surgery signifies, now, very evident attempts to inculcate aseptic technique at the expense of extra-sterile gloves and gowns. We met again Drs. Shallow, Klopp, Billings, Seelaus, and Nassau.

In obstetrics, Dr. Bland sways us with history, romance, and practical obstetrics. We know where the source of energy lies in this department. At Lying-In we find Dr. Vaux in action, cherishing the institution where he has spent so much of his time. A new innovation is a residing of the Seniors at Lying-In and the Juniors on call at Jefferson Maternity for a week.

Apart from our regular classes, we have found time to organize the Year Book staff, to select Dr. Bland as the recipient of the Senior Class Portrait, to dedicate the "Clinic" to Dr. Martin Rehfuß, to organize and support, for the fourth consecutive year, the Black and Blue Ball, and to conduct in our leisure six home deliveries. Senior internships do not seem to worry the boys so much this year. There is a definite change of mind toward the larger hospitals; many have chosen the smaller, one-year internships, with plans to study further later.

As adjuvants to the triad of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, are the specialities. Dr. Shannon knows more terms for one small organ than we have been able to grasp. Another man who was not known to the class of 1936 was Dr. J. C. Keeler, who died September 17, 1935. His work was carried on by Dr. Kaufman. Dr. Rugh conducted clinics in Orthopedics. Dr. Bauer has not changed his party nor ceased his warfare on perambulators and able-bodied lactating mothers who won't lactate. Laryngology from Dr. Clerf and Dr. Lott is a definite entity now.

We congratulate Dr. Burns on his appointment to the professorship of Neurology and Psychiatry.

With Dr. Patterson's appointment to the Chair of Therapeutics we have been able to learn to know this Dean of ours more fully. His clinics tingle with wisdom, wit, and women.

The Senior Year has been a pleasure of organizing principles, gathering pointers for practice, and becoming better acquainted with the members of the Faculty.

The William Potter Memorial Lectures each year have brought a man who is proficient in his field. In 1933, William E. Hughes, M.D., of Philadelphia, spoke of "Observations of a Travelling Physician." Charles R. Stockard, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Anatomy of Cornell University Medical School, lec-

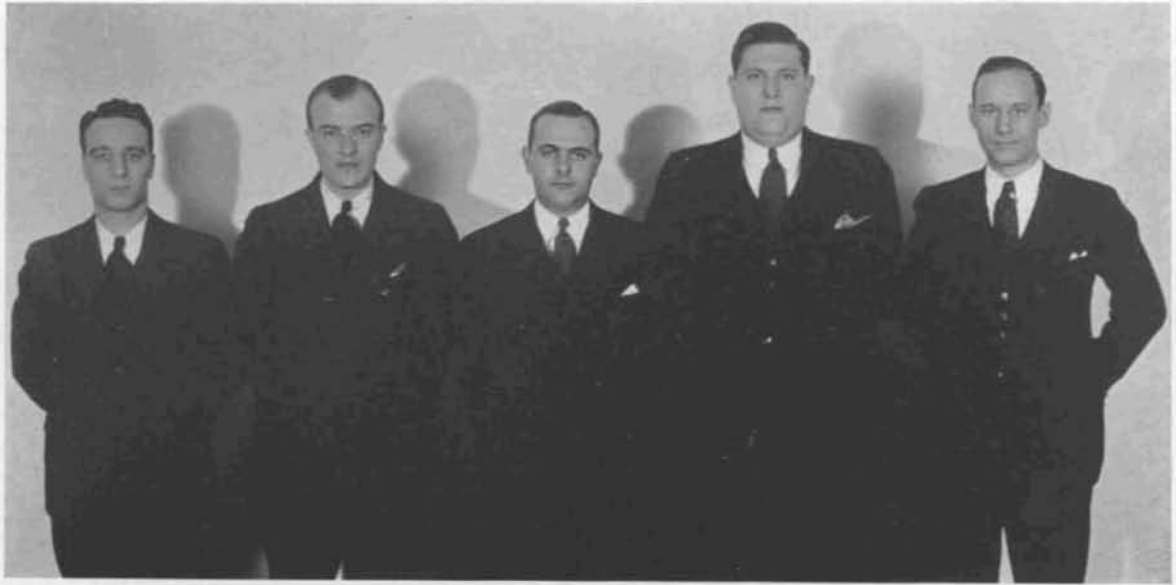
tured in 1934, on "The Genetic Basis and the Internal Secretions in Growth Types and Body Forms." In March, 1935, E. A. Winslow, Dr. P.H., Professor of Public Health in the Yale School of Medicine, spoke on "A Physician of Two Centuries Ago: Richard Mead and His Contributions to Epidemiology."

A few other events during our years here were the presentation of Dr. Thomas Stellwagen's portrait to the College in the Spring of 1935; the presentation of Dr. P. Brooke Bland's picture by the Class of 1936 and its acceptance by Dean Ross V. Patterson. We have suffered the loss of many men in these few years. Dr. J. Chalmers DaCosta died at his home May 16, 1933; the others have been mentioned above. We cannot leave this history without speaking of the affiliated institutions where we have studied: the Chest Department at Pine Street, the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Wharton Street Maternity Dispensary, the Municipal Hospital for Communicable Diseases, and the Pennsylvania Hospital, with the Lying-In Hospital.

Commencement exercises were held the morning of Friday, June 5, 1936, in the Academy of Music. We entertained a certain feeling of pride in the accomplishment of a purpose.

We, the Class of 1936, in leaving our formal education in Jefferson Medical College, carry with us the sincerest efforts and wishes of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty and the Dean; in ourselves, we hold steadfastly a determination to practice medicine as faithful physicians and we guard jealously the love and honour of the Jefferson Medical College.

DAVID O. HELMS, '36.



Fortunato

Lutz

Parkhurst

Crystal

Helms

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The Academy; Art Editor, 1936  
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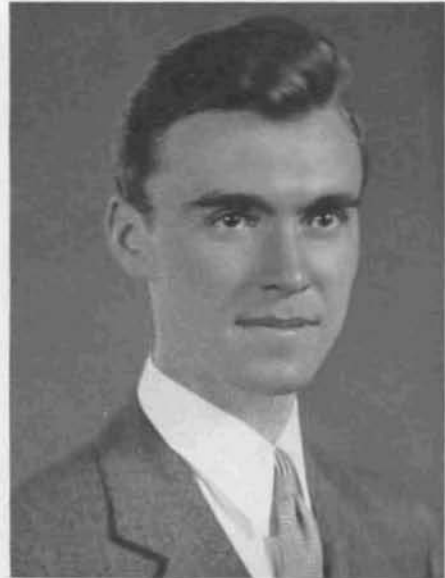
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ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

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The Academy; Advertising Manager,  
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ΦΡΣ

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Philadelphia, Penna.





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ΦΑΣ

Thomas Physiology Society (Vice-Pres. 2); Pasteur Society (Pres. 3), (Vice-Pres. 4); Moon Pathological Society.

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ΦΧ ΠΑΦ ΚΒΦ

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Philadelphia, Penna.

**ALBERT WILLIAM FREEMAN**

"Al"

Tyrone, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
Dickinson College

ΘΧ ΝΣΝ

DaCosta Surgical Society; Bauer  
Pediatric Society.

Altoona Hospital  
Altoona, Penna.

**AUGUST ADOLF GABRIELE**

Steubenville, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts  
Ohio State University

Pasteur Society.

St. Mary's Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.



**JOSEPH WILLIAM GATTI**

"Joe"

Indiana, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**St. Bonaventure College**

Louis Pasteur Society; Hare Medical  
Society.

St. John's General Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.

**JOSEPH EDWIN GINSBERG**

"Reds"

New Castle, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**University of Pittsburgh**

ΦΑΚ

Jameson Memorial Hospital  
New Castle, Penna.





**FREDERIC ARTHUR GLASS**

"Senator"

Milwaukee, Wis.

**Bachelor of Philosophy**  
**Marquette University**

ΦΑΚ

The Academy.

North Hudson Hospital  
 Weehawken, N. J.

**LEO LAWRENCE GOLDMAN**

"Lee", "Goldinger"

Trenton, N. J.

**Bachelor of Arts**  
**Cornell University**

ΦΣΔ ΦΔΕ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Invitation Committee.

St. Francis Hospital  
 Trenton, N. J.





**JOHN LANGDON GOMPERTZ**

"Jack"

Oakland, Calif.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of California

ΣΝ ΑΚΚ ΑΩΑ

Bland Obstetrical Society; Patterson  
Medical Society; Associate Editor,  
1936 "Clinic."

Alameda County Hospitals  
Oakland, Calif.

**IRVING LEONARD GROBMAN**

"Irv"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Ph.G., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy  
Bachelor of Science  
Villanova College

ΦΔΕ

Hare Medical Society.

St. Agnes Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**JUNE URIAH GUNTER**

Sanford, N. C.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of North Carolina

ΣΦΕ ΘΚΨ ΦΒΚ

The Academy; Bland Obstetrical Society.

Cooper Hospital  
Camden, N. J.

**CLEMENT RICHARD HANLON**

Hazleton, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Lafayette College

The Academy.

Robert Packer Hospital  
Sayre, Penna.



**CHARLES MARCUS HANNA**

"Mark"

State College, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Pennsylvania State College

ΣΠ ΑΚΚ ΑΩΑ

DaCosta Surgical Society; The Academy; Patterson Medical Society; Portrait Committee.

Germantown Hospital  
Germantown, Penna.

**HENRY RAYMOND HARTMAN**

"Hart"

Temple, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Franklin and Marshall College

Reading General Hospital  
Reading, Penna.





**RAYMOND HEILIGMAN**

"Ray"  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bachelor of Science  
City College of New York

ΦΔΕ ΑΩΑ

The Academy.

Sydenham Hospital  
New York, N. Y.

**DAVID ORVILLE HELMS**

"Dave"  
Bethlehem, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Muhlenberg College

ΦΧ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Patterson  
Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric  
Society; Burns Neurological Soci-  
ety.

St. Luke's Hospital  
Bethlehem, Penna.



**THOMAS ROBERT HEPLER, JR.**

"Hep"

Williamsport, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Bucknell University

KΣ KBΦ

Dean's Committee; Editor-in-Chief,  
1936 "Clinic."

Harrisburg General Hospital  
Harrisburg, Penna.

**SIDNEY MATHAW HODAS**

"Sid"

Eatontown, N. J.

Bachelor of Science  
Rutgers University

ΦΛΚ ΦBK

The Academy.

Monmouth Memorial Hospital  
Long Branch, N. J.

**ALFRED LEWIS HOFFMASTER**

"Al"

Edinburg, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
Ohio Wesleyan University

ΦΒΠ

Moon Pathological Society; Hare  
Medical Society; The Academy;  
Burns Neurological Society; Patter-  
son Medical Society.

Hamot Hospital  
Erie, Penna.

**PETER VAUGHN HULICK**

"Pete"

Nanticoke, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
University of Pittsburgh (1928-29)  
Franklin and Marshall (1929-1932)

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League (Pres.  
1933-34); Patterson Medical Soci-  
ety; Bauer Pediatric Society; Hare  
Medical Society; Thomas Physi-  
ology Society.

Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital  
Harrisburg, Penna.



**HARRY RICHARD ISHLER**

"Dick"

State College, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Pennsylvania State College

ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; DaCosta  
Surgical Society; The Academy.

Abington Memorial Hospital  
Abington, Penna.

**MILTON BERNARD JACOBSON**

"Milt", "Jack"

Atlantic City, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts  
Master of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΛΚ

Patterson Medical Fraternity; The  
Academy.





**ROBERT MORRIS JACOBSON**

Punxsutawney, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
University of Pittsburgh

Hare Medical Society.

Passavant Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.



**JOHN JOSEPH KEVENEY**

"Jake"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Master of Science  
St. Joseph's College

ΦΙΑ

Thomas Physiology Society; Burns  
Neurological Society; Pasteur Soci-  
ety.

Misericordia Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.





**ARTHUR KOFFLER**

"Art", "Koff"

Stamford, Conn.

Bachelor of Arts  
Duke University

ΦΔΕ

Bland Obstetrical Society; Art Editor,  
1936 "Clinic."

Morrisania City Hospital  
New York, N. Y.



**EDWARD CHARLES KOTTCAMP, JR.**

"Gottcramps"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Ursinus College

ΒΣΛ ΦΧ ΚΒΦ

Chairman, Black and Blue Ball Com-  
mittee; President Kappa Beta Phi;  
Thomas Physiology Society; Burns  
Neurological Society; Patterson  
Medical Society; Dean's Commit-  
tee; DaCosta Surgical Society; As-  
sociate Editor, 1936 "Clinic."

Harrisburg General Hospital  
Harrisburg, Penna.

**ARTHUR KRIEGER**

"Art"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΕ

Schaeffer Anatomic League.

Mount Sinai Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**PETER LANCIONE**

"Pete"; "Lancey"

Bellaire, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts  
Ohio State University

ΑΦΑ ΦΡΣ

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Advertising Staff, 1936 "Clinic."

Wheeling Hospital  
Wheeling, W. Va.



**HAROLD WILLIAM LAW**

Newton Falls, Ohio

Bachelor of Science  
Juniata College

ΦΑΣ

The Academy; Bland Obstetrical Society.

Altoona General Hospital  
Altoona, Penna.

**JOHN A. C. LELAND, JR.**

"Lee"

Berkeley, Calif.

Bachelor of Arts  
Stanford University

ΦΜΔ ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Moon Pathological Society; Bland Obstetrical Society (Pres. 1935-36); Patterson Medical Society; Co-Chairman, Black and Blue Ball; Associate Editor, 1936 "Clinic."

United States Public Health Service  
Marine Hospital





**PETER PASCAL LEONE**

Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Arts**  
**St. Joseph's College**

**ΑΩΑ**

\* Moon Pathological Society.



**EDGAR HARVEY LUTZ**

"Eddie"

Denver, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Franklin and Marshall College**

**ΑΧΑ ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ**

Thomas Physiology Society; Moon Pathological Society; Bland Obstetrical Society; The Academy; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Cap and Gown Committee.

Presbyterian Hospital  
 Philadelphia, Penna.



**WILLIAM MILLER LUTZ**

"Bill"

Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Pennsylvania State College

ΑΣΦ ΑΚΚ ΑΩΑ

DaCosta Surgical Society; Patterson  
Medical Society; Junior Class Pres-  
ident; Senior Class Secretary.

Orange Memorial Hospital  
Orange, N. J.

**ROBERT EDGAR McCALL, JR.**

Marion, N. C.

Bachelor of Science  
Davidson College  
University of North Carolina

ΠΚΑ ΦΧ

Burns Neurological Society; Bland  
Obstetrical Society.

Graduate Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**JAMES EDWARD McCOY, JR.**

"Tim"

Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Bachelor of Arts**  
Dartmouth College

ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

DaCosta Surgical Society; Burns  
Neurological Society; Bland Obstet-  
rical Society; Pasteur Society.

St. Catherine's Hospital  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**PAUL EDWARDS McFARLAND**

"Mac"

Dormont, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
Bucknell University

ΦΓΑ ΚΒΦ

Associate Editor, 1936 "Clinic."

South Side Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.



**JOHN PAUL MANGES**

"Johnnie"

Harrisburg, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Gettysburg College

ΣΑΕ ΝΣΝ

The Academy; Portrait Committee.

Germantown Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**JOSEPH VINCENT MARNELL**

"Joe"

Brownsville, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
University of Michigan  
University of Notre Dame (1928-30)

Cap and Gown Committee.

University Medical Center  
Pittsburgh, Penna.





**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARTIN**

"Ben"

Fayetteville, N. C.

**Bachelor of Arts  
Duke University**

**ΔΤΔ ΦΧ**

Thomas Physiology Society; Burns  
Neurological Society; Patterson  
Medical Society; Assistant Busi-  
ness Manager, 1936 "Clinic."

Gallinger Municipal Hospital  
Washington, D. C.

**GEORGE CHARLES MEIKLE**

"Charlie"

Galeton, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science  
Master of Science  
Pennsylvania State College**

Robert Packer Hospital  
Sayre, Penna.





**NED DEWAR MERVINE**

"Baldy"

Sheffield, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Allegheny College

AXP ΝΣΝ

Burns Neurological Society; DaCosta  
Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric  
Society.

Robert Packer Memorial Hospital  
Sayre, Penna.

**JOHN THOMAS MILLINGTON, JR.**

"Tom"

Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Pennsylvania State College

ΝΣΝ ΑΩΑ ΑXP ΑΠΠΜ ΦΗΣ

Bauer Pediatric Society; DaCosta  
Surgical Society.

Wilkes-Barre General Hospital  
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

**DAVIS LEE MOORE**

Stokes, N. C.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of North Carolina

Bland Obstetrical Society.

**ROBERT PAGE MOREHEAD**

"Bob"

Weldon, N. C.

Bachelor of Science  
Master of Science  
Bachelor of the Science of Medicine  
Wake Forest College

NΣN

DaCosta Surgical Society; The Academy.

Department of Pathology  
Wake Forest College School of  
Medicine



**LeROY M. MOYER**

Blooming Glen, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Muhlenberg College

ΦΧ ΚΒΦ

Burns Neurological Society; Patter-  
son Medical Society; The Aca-  
demy; Moon Pathological Society;  
Invitation Committee.

Allentown General Hospital  
Allentown, Penna.



**DAVID NAIDOFF**

"Davis"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

Frankford Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.





**ROMALD CORNELIUS NAYFIELD**

"Ron"

Mount Carmel, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science  
Bucknell University**

**ΦΚ ΦΑΣ**

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Thomas  
Physiology Society; The Academy.

Chester County Hospital  
West Chester, Penna.

**ANTHONY NICOLO**

"Nick"

Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science  
St. Joseph's College**

St. Joseph's Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.



**BENJAMIN SOLOMON NIMOITYN**

"Ben"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

**JOSEPH ANTHONY NIROSKY**

"Count"

New Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
University of Pittsburgh  
Johns Hopkins University

ΠΤΦ ΦΑΣ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Thomas  
Physiology Society; Hare Medical  
Society.

Chester County Hospital  
West Chester, Penna.

**JAMES FRANCIS O'NEILL**

Glenside, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
St. Joseph's College

Bland Obstetrical Society.

Misericordia Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**LEONARD WOODS PARKHURST**

"Parky", "Len"

Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
Yale University

ΒΘΠ ΘΚΨ

Moon Pathological Society; Bland  
Obstetrical Society; The Academy;  
Ptolemy; Patterson Medical Soci-  
ety; Burns Neurological Society;  
Vice-President, Junior Class; Presi-  
dent, Senior Class; Dean's Com-  
mittee; DaCosta Surgical Society.

Pennsylvania Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.



**MORTON PEARL**

"Mort"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΑΚ

Bland Society.

**MANUEL MALCOLM PEARSON**

"Mush"

Derby, Conn.

Bachelor of Arts  
Brown University

ΦΔΕ ΠΑΦ ΑΩΑ

Moon Pathological Society; Thomas  
Physiology Society; Hare Medical  
Society.

Philadelphia General Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.





**ALEXANDER ELLIS PENNES**

"Al"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΕ

**CLIFFORD PRESTON PHOEBUS**

"Phoeb"

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bachelor of Science  
Lafayette College

ΔΤΑ ΑΧΣ ΑΚΚ

Patterson Medical Society; Bland  
Obstetrical Society; Chairman, Pro-  
gram Committee.

Geisinger Memorial Hospital  
Danville, Penna.





**MICHAEL LEWIS RACHUNIS**

"Mike"

Glen Lyon, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Susquehanna University**

**ΦΒΠ**

Class Historian, 1934-35; Schaeffer  
Anatomic League; Thomas Physi-  
ology Society; Pasteur Society;  
Hare Medical Society; Patterson  
Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric  
Society.

Mercy Hospital  
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

**J. ANTONIO RAMOS OLLER**

Bayamo'n, Puerto Rico

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Dickinson College**

**ELMER McCREADY REED**

New Brighton, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Allegheny College

ΦΚΨ ΑΦΣ ΝΣΝ

Bauer Pediatric Society; DaCosta  
Surgical Society; Burns Neurological  
Society; Assistant Business  
Manager, 1936 "Clinic."

Mercy Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.

**OSCAR LLOYD REYNOLDS**

Nicholson, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
St. Thomas College  
Master of Arts  
Columbia University



**WILLIAM H. S. RINKER**

"Bill"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Albright College

KYΦ

Ring Committee.

Germantown Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**WALTER FERDINAND RONGAUS**

"Waddy"

Donora, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Washington and Jefferson College

ΦΡΣ ΦΣ ΚΒΦ

Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Black and Blue Ball Committee; Bauer Pediatric Society; Moon Pathological Society.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.





**MAX ROSENZWEIG**

"Rosie"  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Villanova College**

ΑΚΑ ΦΔΕ

Moon Pathological Society; Hare  
Medical Society.

Jewish Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**SIDNEY SOLOMON SAMUELS**

"Sid"  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**University of Pennsylvania**

ΦΑΚ

Moon Pathological Society; Bland  
Obstetrical Society; Portrait Com-  
mittee.

Mount Sinai Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.



**JULIUS LOUIS SANDHAUS**

"Jules"

Lancaster, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science  
Franklin and Marshall College**

Schaeffer Anatomic League.

Lancaster General Hospital  
Lancaster, Penna.

**ALBERT MORTON SCHWARTZ**

"Al"

Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania**

ΦΑΚ

Moon Pathological Society; Chair-  
man, Cap and Gown Committee;  
Dean's Committee.

St. Agnes Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**JOEL JAY SCHWARTZMAN**

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

The Academy.

Mount Sinai Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**WILLIAM LIONEL SHARE**

Milwaukee, Wis.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Wisconsin

OAT

Frankford Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.



**HARRY PAUL SINGLEY**

Ventnor, N. J.

**Bachelor of Science**  
Villanova College

KBΦ

Western Pennsylvania Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.

**WILLIAM JOHNSON SLASOR**

"Bill"

Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Arts**  
Muskingum College

ΦX KBΦ

Burns Neurological Society; Bland  
Obstetrical Society; Patterson Med-  
ical Society; The Academy; Cir-  
culation Manager, 1936 "Clinic."

The City Hospital of Akron  
Akron, Ohio





**LOUIS SMALL**

"Lou", "Pop"

Passaic, N. J.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

ΤΕΦ ΦΛΚ

Associate Editor, 1936 "Clinic."

Jersey City Hospital  
 Jersey City, N. J.



**JOHN ALBERT SMITH**

"Johnnie"

South River, N. J.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Rutgers University**

ΠΚΑ ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society (Pres.); Patterson Medical Society; Thomas Physiology Society; Pasteur Society; The Academy; Hare Medical Society; Photographic Manager, 1936 "Clinic"; DaCosta Surgical Society.

St. Francis Hospital  
 Trenton, N. J.





**JOSEPH ANTHONY SMITH**

"Smitty"

Philadelphia, Penna.

**Bachelor of Arts**  
**St. Joseph's College**

Thomas Physiology Society; Pasteur  
Society.

Misericordia Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.



**MILTON BENNET SOLOMAN**

Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Rutgers University**

ΦΕΠ

The Academy.

**HAROLD PIZOR SORTMAN**

"Sorty"

Wilmington, Del.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Delaware

ΣΤΦ ΦΛΚ

Schaeffer Anatomical League.

Delaware Hospital  
Wilmington, Del.

**HOWARD JAMES SUENAGA**

California

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Southern California

Schaeffer Anatomic League.



**FELIX PETER SUGINT**

"Suge"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΑΣ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; The Academy; The Advisory Committee, 1936 "Clinic."

Chestnut Hill Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**SAUL SUPOWITZ**

"Slip"

Mahanoy City, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Pennsylvania State College

ΦΣΔ

Easton Hospital  
Easton, Penna.





**MARCEL SUSSMAN**

"Suss"

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
LaSalle College

ΦΔΕ

Thomas Physiology Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare Medical Society; Bland Obstetrical Society.

St. Agnes Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**STANLEY CHARLES SUTER**

"Stan"

Lancaster, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Franklin and Marshall College

ΣΔΡ ΦΑΣ

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Bland Obstetrical Society.

Lancaster General Hospital  
Lancaster, Penna.



**JAMES HARVEY THORNBURY**

Man, W. Va.

**Bachelor of Arts**  
**Bachelor of Science**  
**University of West Virginia**

**ΦΧ**

Burns Neurological Society; Patterson Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society.

Newark Memorial Hospital  
Newark, N. J.



**MARTIN LOUIS TRACEY**

"Trace"

Providence, R. I.

**Bachelor of Philosophy**  
**Providence College**

**ΦΑΣ ΑΩΑ**

Thomas Physiology Society; Pasteur Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Bland Obstetrical Society; Hare Medical Society.

Jefferson Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**WILLIAM DANIEL TROY**

"Bill"

Stamford, Conn.

**Bachelor of Arts  
Holy Cross College**

**ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ**

Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; The Academy; Business Manager, 1936 "Clinic."

St. Vincent's Hospital  
New York, N. Y.



**OLIVER EDMONDS TURNER**

"Ollie"

Pittsburgh, Penna.

**Bachelor of Science  
Allegheny College**

**ΦΚΨ ΝΣΝ ΑΧΣ ΠΔΕ**

Burns Neurological Society; DaCosta Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Associate Editor, 1936 "Clinic."

Mercy Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.



**NICHOLAS RAPHAEL VARANO**

"Nick"  
Vandergrift, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Allegheny College  
University of Alabama School of Medicine

ΦΚΨ ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ ΑΩΑ

Burns Neurological Society; DaCosta  
Surgical Society.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.

**PHILIP VINCENT WAGNER**

"Phil"  
New York, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts  
Haverford College

ΝΣΝ

Pasteur Society; DaCosta Surgical  
Society; Bauer Pediatric Society.

St. Francis Hospital  
New York, N. Y.





**PAUL JAMES WALTER**

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Bachelor of Science  
Master of Science  
University of Pittsburgh

ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Bland  
Obstetrical Society; Pasteur Soci-  
ety; Circulation Manager, 1936  
"Clinic."

St. Francis Hospital  
Pittsburgh, Penna.

**RAYFORD LEE WEINSTEIN**

"Ray"

Fairmount, N. C.

Bachelor of Science  
Wake Forest College  
Bachelor of Science in Medicine  
Wake Forest College School of Medicine

ΘΚΨ





**HERBERT MARX WOLFF**

"Hub"

Trenton, N. J.

**Bachelor of Science**  
**Lafayette College**

ΦΔΕ

Hare Medical Society.

St. Francis Hospital,  
Trenton, N. J.

**ROBERT TUCK WONG**

Honolulu, Hawaii

**Bachelor of Science**  
**University of Hawaii**

Hare Medical Society.

Jefferson Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.

**LOUIS JACOBS**

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of Pennsylvania**SAMUEL VICTOR KRAMEN**

Philadelphia, Penna.

Bachelor of Arts  
University of PennsylvaniaFrankford Hospital  
Philadelphia, Penna.**BERNARD MASON**

"Ben"

Asbury Park, N. J.

Bachelor of Science  
Master of Science  
Pennsylvania State College

ΦΣΔ ΑΩΑ

Gorgas Hospital  
Ancon, Panama Canal Zone

WE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATE THIS SPACE TO THOSE UNFORTUNATE BROTHERS OF OUR CLASS WHO, THROUGH SICKNESS, DEATH, OR INSUFFICIENT SCHOLASTIC ABILITY, FAILED TO COMPLETE THE MEDICAL COURSE AS PRESCRIBED BY THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"For when the one great Scorer comes  
To mark against your name;  
He marks not if you won or lost,  
But how you played the game."

---

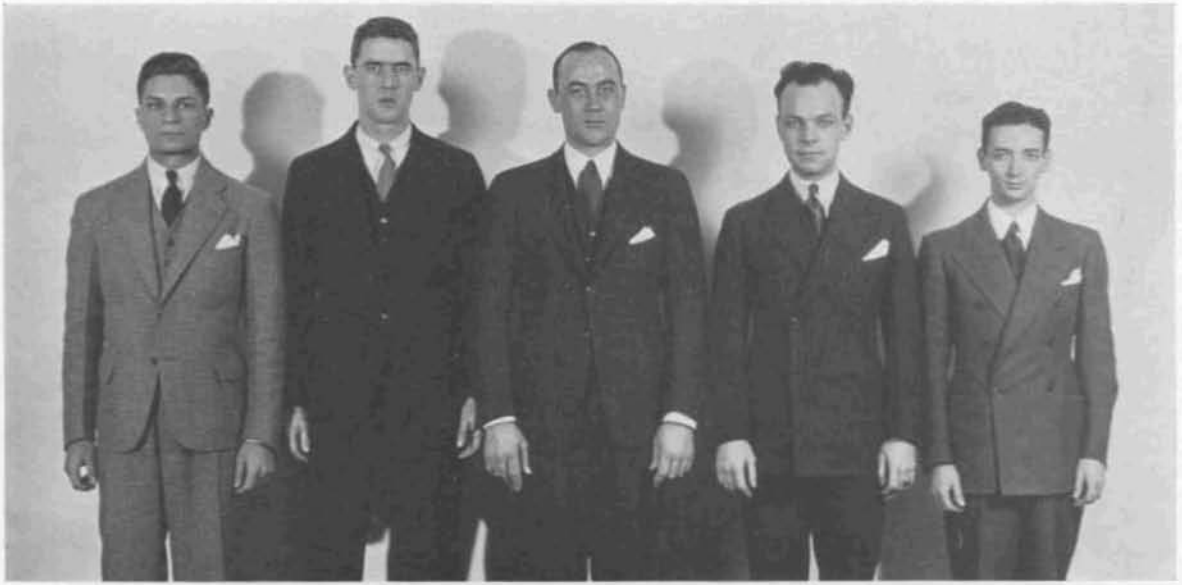
"Knowledge with good intent. They assure the success of every undertaking. Good endowment joined to bad design has always yielded a monster. Evil intent, it is the venom of every perfection and, supported by knowledge, a poison more subtle; an unholy sovereignty, that which devotes itself to destruction! Science without understanding, compounded madness!"



---

J U N I O R S





Bush

Thallman

Bowers

O'Keefe

Merves

**President**

PAUL A. BOWERS

**Vice-President**

JOHN J. O'KEEFE

**Treasurer**

LOUIS MERVES

**Secretary**

WILLIAM M. BUSH

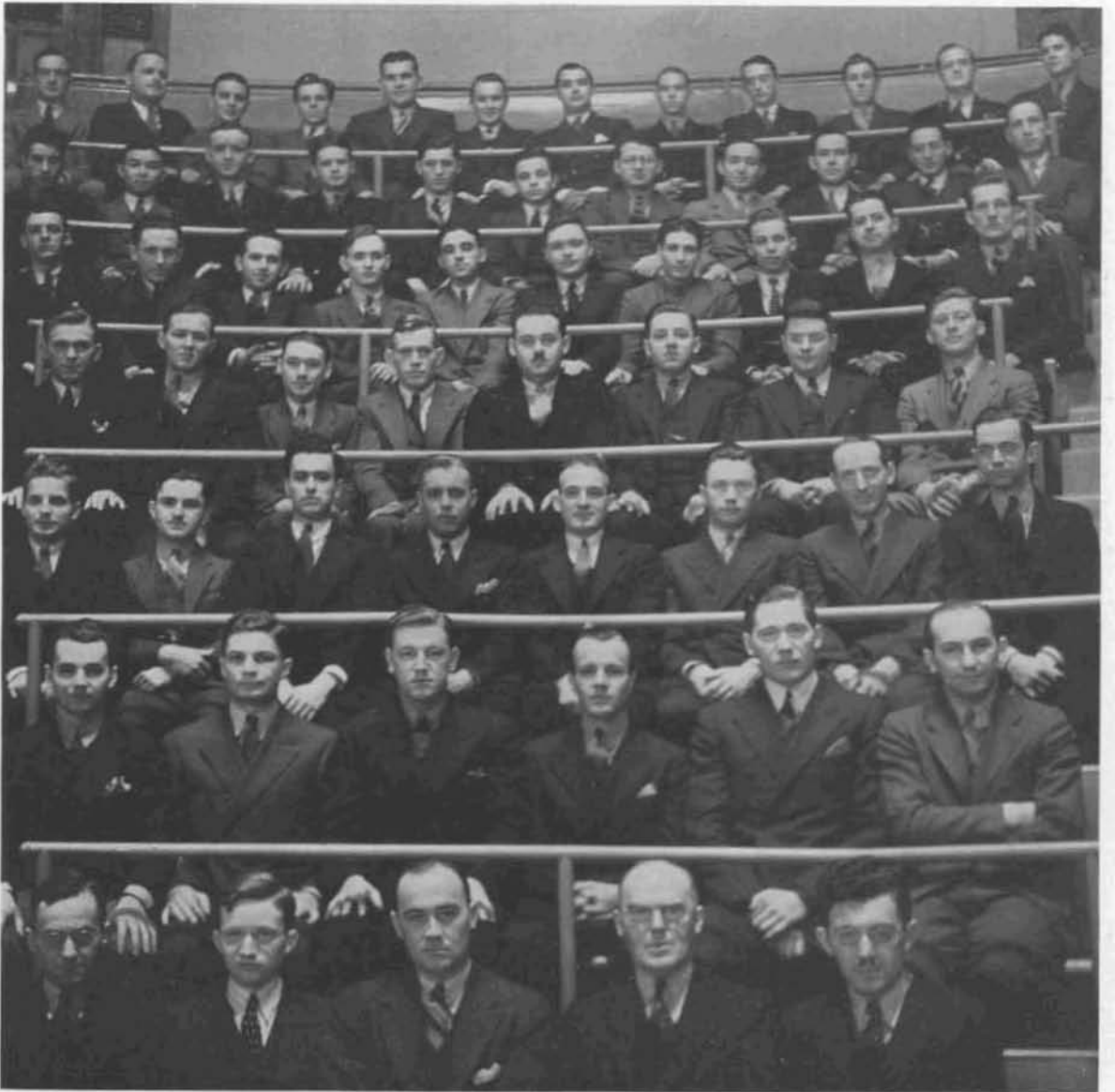
**Historian**

WILLIAM G. THALLMANN

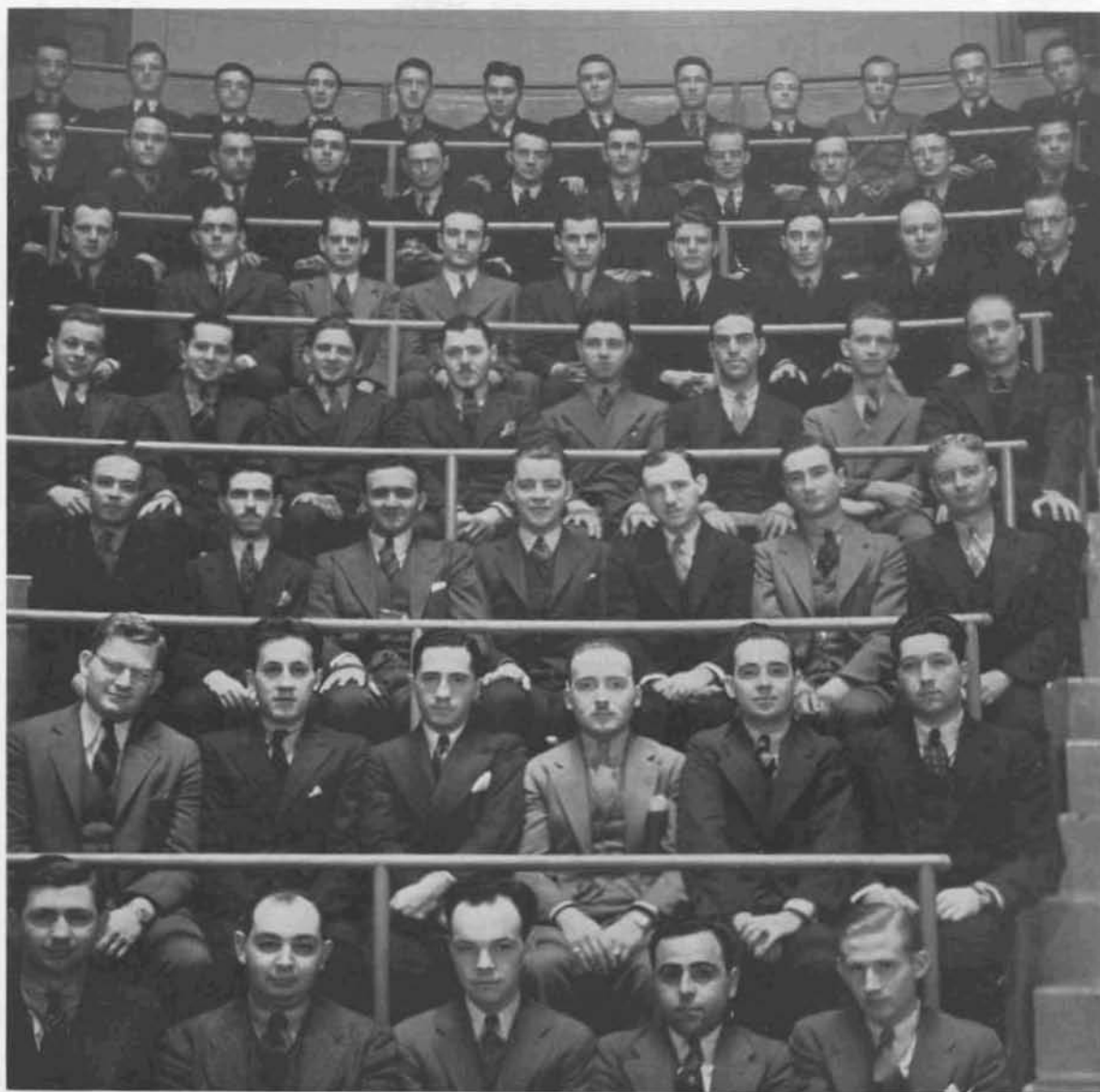
**The Junior Class**

Abramson, Maurice M. ....	New Jersey	Conner, Loran E. ....	Pennsylvania
Ackermann, William E. ....	West Virginia	Crevello, Albert J. ....	Pennsylvania
Allyn, Russell E. ....	Pennsylvania	Currie, Daniel S., Jr. ....	North Carolina
Anchors, Eugene L. ....	Pennsylvania	Davis, Lindon L. ....	New York
Atwell, Floyd C. ....	Pennsylvania	Dellinger, Woodrow S. ....	Pennsylvania
Axelrod, Bernard M. ....	Pennsylvania	Dickerson, Thomas H. ....	Delaware
Beamer, William D. ....	Pennsylvania	Dobson, Leslie M. ....	Delaware
Bendix, Paul A. ....	New York	Domaleski, Alfred F. ....	Pennsylvania
Bixler, Lester G. ....	Pennsylvania	Donnelly, Henry J. ....	New Jersey
Blanch, Joseph J. ....	Pennsylvania	Douglass, William T., Jr. ....	Pennsylvania
Bowers, Paul A. ....	Pennsylvania	Duncan, John J. ....	Pennsylvania
Boyd, Thomas S. ....	Pennsylvania	Evans, James L. ....	New Jersey
Bromberg, Norbart ....	New York	Ewan, John R. ....	New Jersey
Bush, William ....	Pennsylvania	Fenstermacher, R. H. ....	Pennsylvania
Campbell, James M., Jr. ....	Pennsylvania	Fisher, Arthur A. ....	Oregon
Chang, Hon Chong ....	Hawaii	Flumerfelt, John M. ....	Pennsylvania
Ciaccia, Nicholas L. ....	Pennsylvania	Focht, William W. ....	Pennsylvania
Citta, James P. ....	New Jersey	Garber, Robert S. ....	Pennsylvania

Geise, Ralph W.	Pennsylvania	Rader, George A.	North Carolina
Giletto, Basil	Pennsylvania	Rakoff, A. E.	Pennsylvania
Gellub, Ernest	Pennsylvania	Ralston, Joseph A.	Ohio
Gordon, Everett J.	District of Columbia	Reardon, James J.	New York
Gordon, Milton H.	New Jersey	Reath, Joseph P.	Pennsylvania
Goynes, James B.	Pennsylvania	Robinson, William P.	Pennsylvania
Halpern, Sidney	Pennsylvania	Rosenberg, Leon	New Jersey
Henderson, Allen W.	New York	Savacool, Jacob W.	Pennsylvania
Hermann, Irvin F.	Pennsylvania	Saylor, Clyde L.	Pennsylvania
Hieber, George F.	Pennsylvania	Scholl, Harvey W.	Pennsylvania
Hindle, Frank L., Jr.	New Jersey	Scholten, Roger A.	Michigan
Hoopster, Fred B.	Pennsylvania	Schreyer, Thomas P.	Pennsylvania
Howell, Thomas W.	New Jersey	Selzer, Joseph P.	Maine
Iannuzzi, Peter J.	New York	Shuster, Samuel A.	New Jersey
Jones, Carl W.	North Carolina	Siddall, John R.	New Jersey
Jones, Robert T.	Pennsylvania	Poole, Charles H., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Jones, Frank A.	North Carolina	Stegfried, E. G.	Ohio
Kenan, Frederick M.	Ohio	Silverman, Daniel	Pennsylvania
Kimmelman, David B.	Pennsylvania	Skreczko, Charles K., Jr.	Connecticut
Klemmer, Herbert	New Jersey	Sleese, Cyrus B.	Pennsylvania
Koplin, Abraham H.	New Jersey	Smith, Lloyd F.	Connecticut
Korns, Charles B., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Snyder, M. Wilson	Pennsylvania
Kunz, Harold G.	New Jersey	Stanton, Edward V.	Pennsylvania
Laiqon, Albert W.	Pennsylvania	Starz, Walter E.	Pennsylvania
Law, Kenneth A.	Ohio	Stein, Samuel C.	Pennsylvania
LeFevre, John D.	Ohio	Stephens, James T.	California
Leisawitz, Paul A.	Pennsylvania	Swift, Coe T.	California
Lenahan, John R.	Rhode Island	Thalmann, William G., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Lerch, Thomas V.	Pennsylvania	Thomas, Densmore	Ohio
Levenson, Morton W.	New Jersey	Thompson, T. M.	Ohio
Levine, Arnold S.	New Jersey	Walters, John D.	Pennsylvania
LeWinn, E. S.	Pennsylvania	Washburn, C. Y.	North Carolina
Lipinski, Joseph F.	Pennsylvania	Waterhouse, R. P.	Pennsylvania
McElroy, Robert C.	West Virginia	Webb, Edward B.	Pennsylvania
Marten, Milton L.	Ohio	Weintrob, Joseph R.	New Jersey
Meehan, William F., Jr.	New York	Weniger, Frederick L.	Pennsylvania
Merritt, Thomas E.	Alabama	Wentzell, James E.	New Jersey
Merves, Louis	New Jersey	Whitaker, Henry J.	Pennsylvania
Miller, Alfred B.	Pennsylvania	Whitbeck, Carl G.	New York
Minner, Roger Jonas	Pennsylvania	Wikler, Louis A.	Pennsylvania
Mirbach, Sidney H.	Pennsylvania	Wilner, Daniel	Pennsylvania
Moser, Howard F.	Pennsylvania	Wilson, John F.	Pennsylvania
Murray, Henry D.	Delaware	Wilson, W. H.	North Carolina
Muschlitz, Robert R.	Pennsylvania	Wise, Robert Eric	Pennsylvania
Neary, Edward R.	New Jersey	Woldow, Irving	Pennsylvania
O'Keefe, John J.	Pennsylvania	Wolfinger, Walter L.	Pennsylvania
Paradowski, Frank W.	Pennsylvania	Wotchko, John	Pennsylvania
Parks, Richard H.	Pennsylvania	Wright, John E.	North Carolina
Picciochi, Joseph M.	Pennsylvania	Zamcstein, Bernard B.	New Jersey
Pincus, Irwin J.	Pennsylvania	Zelt, Leo G.	Pennsylvania
Potter, Leonard L.	Pennsylvania	Ziccardi, A. V.	New Jersey
Powell, Sydney J., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Zionts, Martin A.	Pennsylvania



The Class of



Nineteen Thirty-Seven



## The History of the Class of 1937

ON September 23, 1933, we gathered, 160 strong, to begin our quest of the Gods of Medicine by attending the opening exercises in the College Auditorium. We were lifted to great heights as the kindly voice of the Dean announced that we represented the cream of the crop of applicants — whose numbers read like the War Debt figures — and that we were welcome. But then, the Dean further went on to read the post-mortem of the previous freshman class and said that he feared the same for us. However, we quickly rallied under the stimulant of self-confidence, and departed.

The following few days passed rapidly — what with getting books and microscopes, and enjoying ourselves at the fraternities. We were acquiring a social education, when one of our preceptors decided that the serious part of school should start.

A course called Osteology required our attention during the first week — and if ever a year's work was concentrated into seven days, it was done in that course. Each bone had a million and one bumps (they looked like bumps) and each had a name and a muscle attached to it. We learned the bumps and the lumps and the names of the muscles — and then forgot them; so when someone threw the final exam, we were lost. It is rumored that several of the lads had passing grades in the course.

Next, we plunged into anatomy. Not many of us will ever forget our sensations when we unwrapped the cadavers, and cleaned off the vaseline. That bluff, leather-lunged Westerner, Dr. Michels, drove us to our tasks and Dr. Schaeffer carried us through the lectures.

Dr. Radasch introduced us to Histology and Embryology. We still marvel at "Rad's" knowledge of his subject. His lecture was such a lovely place for sleep. Chemistry was borne to us by "Uncle George" and his two stooges. The lectures had much to do with astronomy, morals, botany, etc., but very little with medicine.

In Bacteriology, we met Dr. Rosenberger, a man of genial personality. He had the uncanny ability to remember faces, and to ask questions which he alone could probably answer.

Life went along more or less smoothly throughout the year. The monotony was broken by Chem quizzes and an occasional "blue book." Just before the Christmas recess began we were given a present of an Anatomy exam which was properly resented but taken by the class.

We had a rest during the holidays and came back to a series of mid-years, practicals, "blue-books," etc. The rest of the year passed uneventfully and before we knew it, the finals were upon us. There were practicals and writtens, and to vary the scheme, they gave us writtens and practicals. Finally, it was all over, and with heavy hearts we bid farewell to our friends, for none of us knew if we would be back. But in a few weeks, the question was happily settled for most of us, and we settled down to a carefree summer.

The following September we re-convened. We found that our class had suffered as others before it, and consequently, many familiar faces were absent.

The year started off slowly. A course called "Neuro-Anatomy" forced

itself upon our consciousness, but most of us dismissed it, confident that all would clear up a few days before the final. Again we met the inimitable "Jake," but this time under more favorable circumstances.

Pathology brought us one of the best lecturers and story tellers we ever hope to hear in the person of Dr. Moon, and rare indeed was the day when cries of "story, story!" from the class didn't bring a choice tale.

And there was Davey Morgan—with his morbid anatomy—a great teacher and personality. His delighted grin as he dove down into jars to bring forth "beautiful" specimens is well-known to us all. May he find his stocking full of lovely "sugar-coated" spleens and "cheesy lungs" for many Christmasses.

Dr. Lucius Tuttle enlivened many an afternoon. How any man could cram so many things into two pockets is beyond us.

Mighty, little, windy Dr. Gruber took us through Pharmacology and kept us in dread most of the year. As a lecturer he had Dr. Radasch's delivery, but had more "follow-through."

The year passed pleasantly and uneventfully. There was a slight matter of a "Brain" final, in which the omnipotent "Jake" took many for a ride. Then came the event of the year, in which the class crashed the newspaper headlines. That was the little matter of picketing the College Building all night before registration.

The final exams came and were duly enjoyed. A problem of higher mathematics, the brain-child of someone in the Physiology department, stumped most of us. Then, off to another summer free from the cares of Medicine.

WE came back the following Fall to find Jefferson saddened by the untimely death of the greatly beloved Dr. McCrae. We could not fully appreciate our loss as we had not had much contact with this great man.

We soon found that the Junior Year, in some miraculous manner, scheduled more courses than all the previous years combined.

In Medicine we became acquainted with good-natured Dr. Sokoloff and his three "M's"; with Dr. Mohler, who insured attendance by a haphazard hourly quiz; with sotto-voiced "Freddy" Kaiteyer again, and with Dr. Beardsley, and his poor, hardworking, sex-conscious patients.

Drs. Bonney and DeCarlo carried on in D. B. I. Will we ever know our Anatomy!

Our work in Surgery was carried on by Drs. Klopp, Billings, Shallow, and staff. We almost passed Dr. Walkling up for a freshman when we first saw him.

Dr. Moon continued in Pathology; and Drs. Morgan and Lieber reigned morbidly out at P.G.H.

Dr. Vaux and Dr. Ulrich attended to our Obstetrical education. We learned about women from them.

And so, on to the bitter end with the remaining 57 courses—meanwhile devoting a good share of the time to lighter and fairer pursuits. For even a medical student must relax, and take his fun where he can find it. Thus we are even now adding greater and more startling successes to our already voluminous history. To the future!

WILLIAM THALLMANN, '37.

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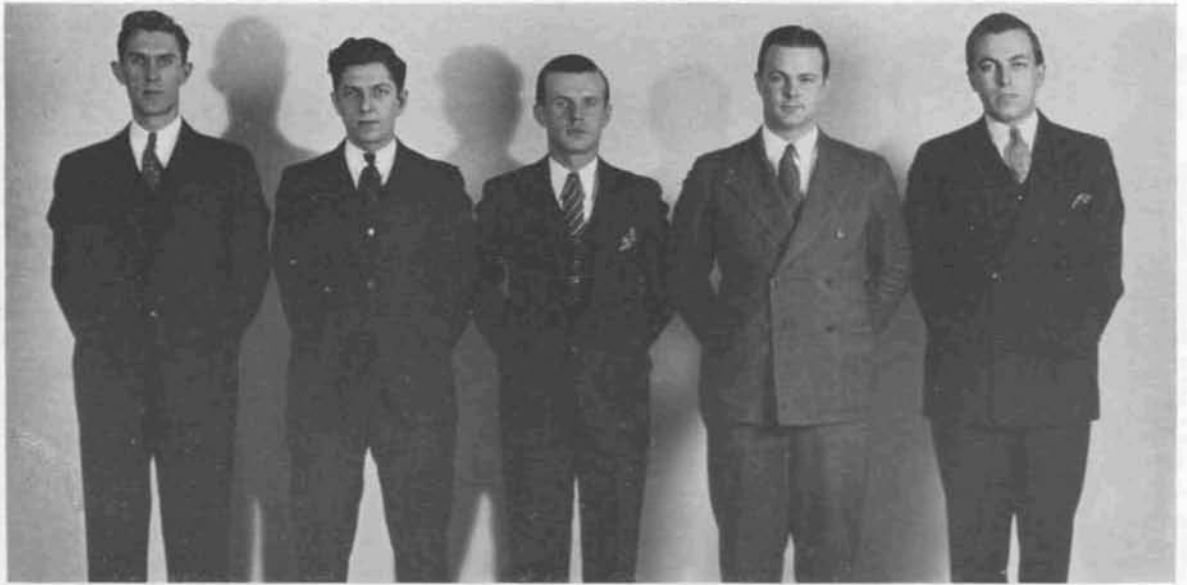
"Have friends. It is a second life. Every friend is something good, and something wise to his friend: and between them everything comes off well: a man is only worth what the others will him: and that they may will him much, the way must be found to their hearts:—"





# SOPHOMORES





Zielinski                      Lustig                      Coverdale                      Snyder                      Green

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EDWARD J. COVERDALE, JR.

**Vice-President**

GORDON E. SNYDER

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**Secretary**

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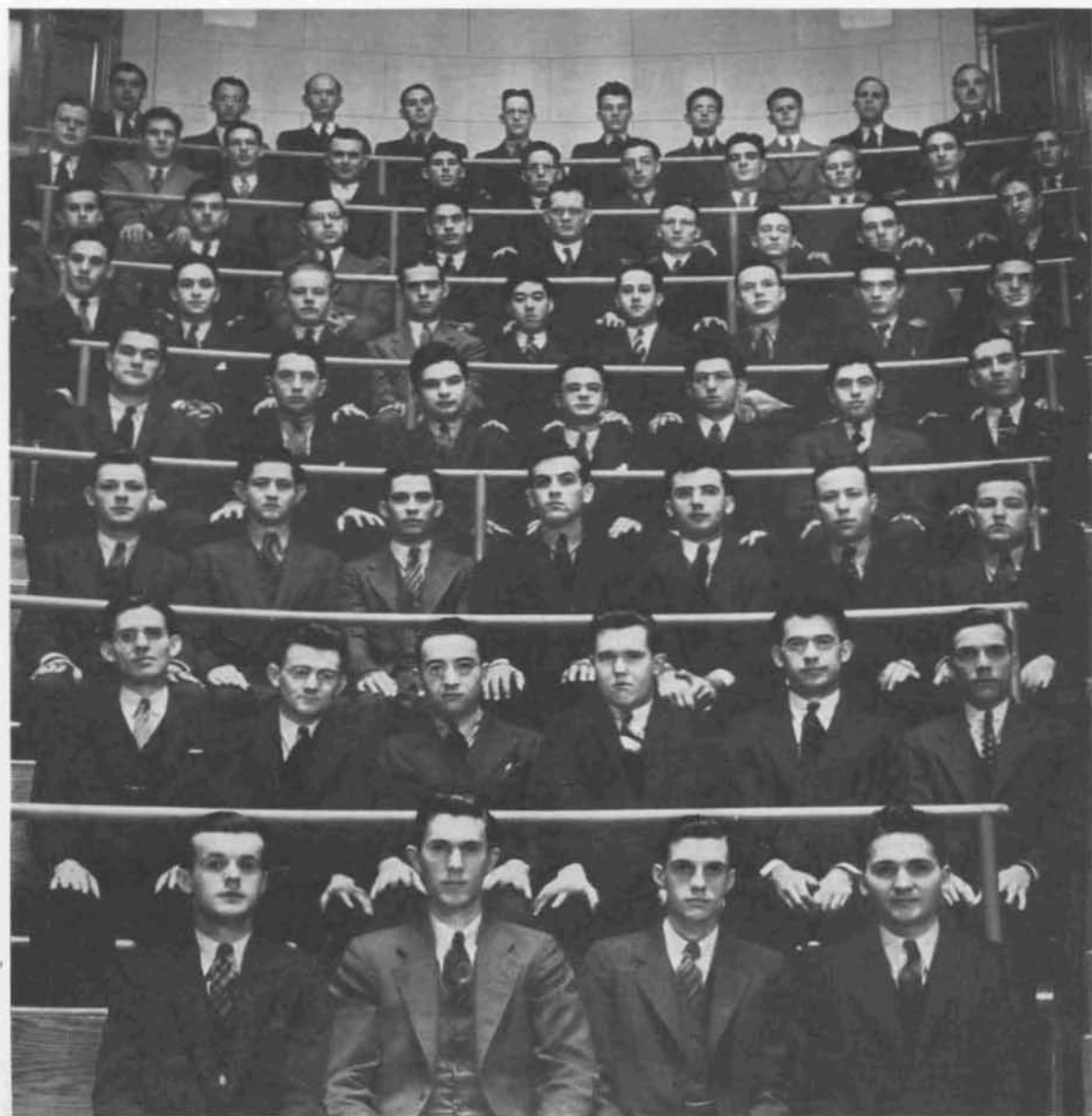
## The Sophomore Class

Albert, Perry .....	New Jersey	Chodoff, Paul E. ....	Pennsylvania
Anzinger, Robert J. ....	Ohio	Cohn, Clarence .....	Pennsylvania
Armalavage, Leon J. ....	Pennsylvania	Cole, Seymour L. ....	New York
Axelrod, Solomon J. ....	Pennsylvania	Colosi, Nicholas A. ....	Pennsylvania
Bancroft, Charles M. ....	Pennsylvania	Connole, John F., Jr. ....	Pennsylvania
Barrett, Arthur M. ....	Kansas	Cooperman, Martin .....	New York
Berg, Philip, Jr. ....	Pennsylvania	Coverdale, Edward J., Jr. ....	Pennsylvania
Berger, Simon M. ....	Delaware	DeLeo, Caesar A. ....	Pennsylvania
Bilcovitch, Albert M. ....	Pennsylvania	DeTuerk, John J. ....	Pennsylvania
Blumberg, Leon D. ....	Pennsylvania	Devlin, Joseph T., Jr. ....	Pennsylvania
Boquist, Walter A. ....	New Jersey	Dougherty, Charles J. ....	Delaware
Brickley, Kenneth S. ....	Pennsylvania	Eckstein, David .....	New Jersey
Brown, Thomas P. ....	Pennsylvania	Eichholzer, Joseph G. ....	Pennsylvania
Canter, Harold .....	Pennsylvania	Eisner, Joseph H. ....	Pennsylvania
Carney, Wilfred I. ....	Ohio	English, Harrison F., III .....	New Jersey
Chaimovitz, Jerome .....	Pennsylvania	Faux, Frederick, J. ....	New Jersey
Cherashore, Ralph R. ....	Pennsylvania	Fish, Henry .....	Pennsylvania

Frediani, A. W.	Pennsylvania	Nishijima, Satoru	Hawaii
Gabreski, T. S.	Pennsylvania	Phillips, Edward S.	West Virginia
Gardner, Everett W.	Wyoming	Pitone, Alfonse J.	Pennsylvania
Gehl, Sidney H.	New Jersey	Platt, Edward V.	New Jersey
Georgetson, James M.	Pennsylvania	Pobirs, Frederick W.	Rhode Island
Gershman, Isadore	Rhode Island	Potelunas, Clement B.	Pennsylvania
Gladsen, Eugene S.	New Jersey	Price, Alison H.	Pennsylvania
Glenn, W. W. L.	North Carolina	Price, Henry S., Jr.	New Jersey
Gonzales-Flores, J. R.	Porto Rico	Rednor, Daniel J.	New Jersey
Green, Martin	New Jersey	Remsley, Luke K.	Pennsylvania
Greenberg, Mortimer	New Jersey	Richlin, Padie	New York
Halton, Edward J.	Massachusetts	Rinaldi, Lucian L.	Pennsylvania
Hause, Welland A.	Pennsylvania	Robbins, Jacob	Pennsylvania
Hazlett, James C.	West Virginia	Romejko, Walter J., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Heine, William I.	New Jersey	Roscovics, C. L.	Pennsylvania
Henning, Curtis F.	Pennsylvania	Rosset, Ephriam M.	Pennsylvania
Henry, Norman W., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Satinsky, Victor P.	Pennsylvania
Hinman, Louis F.	Pennsylvania	Schlesinger, Sam	Pennsylvania
Houck, Earl E., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Schwab, John E.	Pennsylvania
Houston, Bernard J.	Pennsylvania	Seigal, Harold L.	Maine
Hurwitz, Abe	Pennsylvania	Shapiro, Morris J.	New York
Iannone, Angelo B.	New Jersey	Shepherd, Warren S.	Utah
Jacques, Richard H.	Ohio	Shoenthal, William J.	Pennsylvania
Johnson, Tillman D.	Utah	Siegel, Joseph F.	Pennsylvania
Judson, George V., Jr.	New Jersey	Siegel, John M.	Pennsylvania
Kaczynski, Stanley B.	Pennsylvania	Silver, George A.	Pennsylvania
Kane, James A.	Pennsylvania	Simon, John L.	Pennsylvania
Kaplan, Albert J.	Pennsylvania	Skloff, Samuel H.	Pennsylvania
Kaplan, Louis	Pennsylvania	Snyder, Gordon E.	Pennsylvania
Keesal, Solomon	Pennsylvania	Sobie, Pincus	New York
Kline, Joseph J.	New Jersey	Spilka, George M.	Pennsylvania
Kostyla, Edward A.	Rhode Island	Stankard, William F.	Connecticut
Kravitz, Morton A.	Pennsylvania	Supple, Leonard K.	New York
Krosnick, Gerald	Connecticut	Tripp, Edwin P., Jr.	Massachusetts
Lackey, Riley H.	North Carolina	Ulrich, Samuel D.	Pennsylvania
Lihn, Henry	New Jersey	Underwood, Harry B.	Pennsylvania
Lindermuth, Woodrow W.	Pennsylvania	Valenzuela, Arnold H.	Kansas
Longaker, George M., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Vance, Ralph B.	Pennsylvania
Lustig, Melvin	New Jersey	Wachtel, Leo M., Jr.	Georgia
McClintock, John L.	Ohio	Watkin, Walter B.	Pennsylvania
McCullough, A. R.	Tennessee	Weiss, William A.	Pennsylvania
Marenius, Edward B.	Pennsylvania	Wentzel, George R.	Pennsylvania
Marsh, William B.	Pennsylvania	Wentzel, John H. C.	Pennsylvania
Mayer, Victor	New York	Wiener, J. S.	Pennsylvania
Miller, Elmer H.	Pennsylvania	Wildman, George A.	New Jersey
Miller, Horatio B.	Pennsylvania	Yost, Howard A.	Pennsylvania
Morton, Paul H.	Utah	Zielinski, Joseph F.	Massachusetts
Motsay, Dominic S.	Pennsylvania		



The Class of



Nineteen Thirty-Eight



## The History of the Class of 1938

"FOUR-SCORE and seven years ago"—but wait—it hasn't been that long since we gathered in the Assembly Hall on that evening of September 24, 1934. In fact, it was only two years ago that Dr. Patterson told us what fortunate young men we were to have been chosen in the ratio of one out of every ten who applied for admission to Jefferson, and that, despite this, some were sure to fall by the wayside. Dr. Stellwagen, since departed, delivered the address which sent us off to attempt to unfold the mysteries of the ancient and honorable art of Medicine. After this profitable hour, we repaired to our rooms to await the coming of the dawn.

Osteology was our first love, but after those few sessions the first week, most of us decided that, to know bones was not to love them, and soon forgot what we did know about them.

The mornings of that first week were spent in meeting our instructors, each of whom duly impressed us.

Dr. Rosenberger put us at ease in our first and rather informal hour together. "Rosie's" ready willingness to give advice, and the quaint questions he asked us in Friday quizzes made him one of our favorites. Dr. Kreidler, he of the genial countenance, possessed ability to put things across and was well-liked by the class.

Dr. Schaeffer gained our respect by his scholarly lectures. He also gained our fear when he walked unexpectedly into quiz sections, there to drive out any bit of knowledge we may have possessed with a stamp of his foot and the demand, "come, come." Dr. "Bull" Michels turned out to be a regular fellow once we penetrated his gruff exterior.

We had not had a chance to become acquainted with Dr. Radasch when he was taken from us by a severe illness. We were fortunate in having Dr. "Dave" Soloway to pinch hit for "Rad." Solly did a fine job and many thanks are due him.

It was in Chemistry that we met our Waterloo, in the form of "Man Mountain" Bancroft, and his associates. We were constantly in hot water in this course and can honestly say that it was a real "tearer-downer."

We will always have a faint recollection of that period between February 7th and February 20th when the Anatomy and Chemistry Departments ganged up on us to send us through two weeks of Hell. Most of us stood the gaff but had to spend a month or two recuperating.

It was with a sigh of relief that we finally reached the afternoon of May 15th, and departed to our homes with fingers crossed.

WE returned to classes in September and found that we had dwindled from 147 to 129, a mere 15% mortality. At this time, our respect for Dr. Patterson's prophetic ability increased in no little amount.

For two weeks we lived "the life of Riley," with only a few lectures a day

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and none of these before noon. The fact that we were no longer treated like worms astonished us at first, but we soon found out that each instructor of the second year was "an O. K. gent."

Dr. Moon led us through many hours with his stories and other digressions and also showed a complete mastery of his subject. In Pathology Lab Dr. "Red" Stewart and Dr. Lieber let us do as we pleased with the exception of two things, smoking in the lab, and bringing in women. Across the hall was Dr. "Davey" Morgan and we were always assured of a pleasant and instructive session with him. Before the end of the year, "Davey" had us agreeing with him, that some of his specimens were "honeys."

Back in D.B.I. for Neuro-Anatomy, we were guided through an intricate maze by Dr. "Barney" Lipshutz, a man we admired for his knowledge of the brain, and the inimitable and likeable Dr. "Dinty" Shea. For the second successive year Dr. Schaeffer gave us a tough battle and we certainly breathed a sigh of relief when this course was over.

Dr. Thomas won our immediate respect for his pleasing personality and his efforts to make Physiology mean something. Up in Physiology Lab where we played "button, button, who's got the button?" or "where's the frog?", our time was enjoyably spent. Here we met Dr. Crider, and Dr. Tuttle. We really learned to appreciate Dr. Tuttle on Wednesday afternoons when he entertained us with artistic sketches and kept us in a state of wonderment as to what was next to come out of his pocket.

Dr. Gruber and Dr. Brundage kept us guessing with their unannounced quizzes. In Pharmacy Lab we did everything but learn how to make sandwiches. Dr. Gruber was one of a triumvirate of rapid firers. His speedy delivery in lecture made it almost impossible to take notes.

Dr. Turner was the second member of the trio of speed boys. Many was the wrist that ached after his hour. We were his first class in Physical Diagnosis and he certainly made the course worthwhile to us. We always looked for a good story to start off the hour.

The glib-tongued Dr. Seelaus was the third one of the group who thought we could take notes in short-hand. His ready command of the English language and his many anecdotes served to make a somewhat dry mass of facts more interesting. Dr. Flick, who, incidentally, gave us a chance to take down notes, also contributed a good deal to the success of the Surgery Course.

The soft-voiced Dr. "Freddy" Kalteyer, possessor of graceful, oratorical hand-motions, kept us wondering why he lectured only to the students in the first three rows. The maestro of referred pain did present some good material in his Clinical Diagnosis class.

When all things are considered, the second year contains a good deal of History which is more pleasant to relate than that of the first year. May the next two years be as pleasant!

JOSEPH ZIELINSKI, '38.

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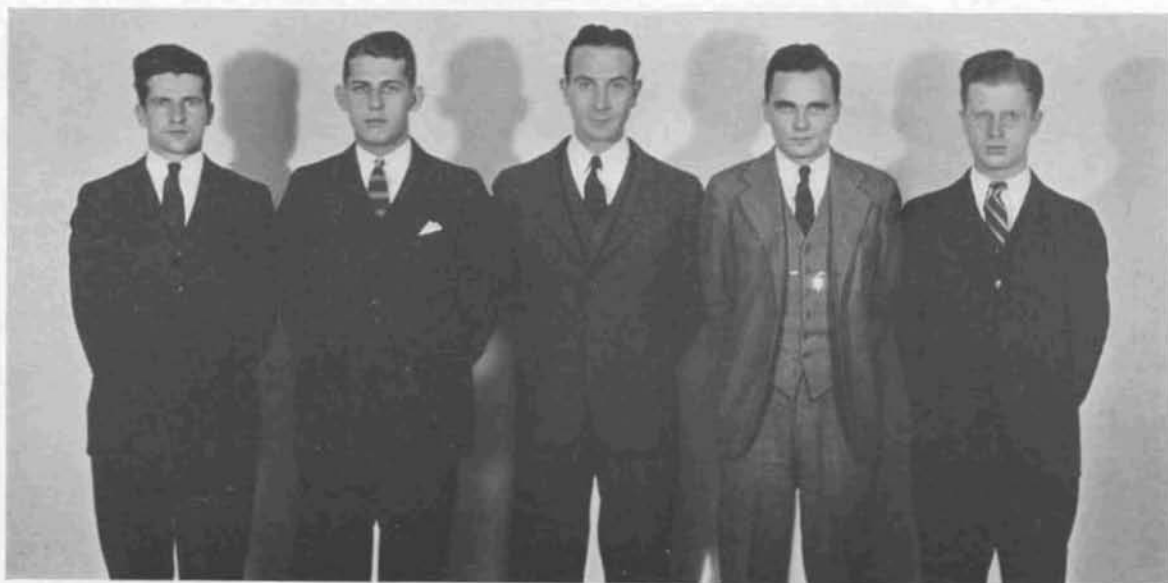
"The real, and the apparent. Things do not count  
for what they are, but for what they seem;  
they are few who see into the depths, and  
they are many who are satisfied with  
first appearances. It is not suf-  
ficient even to be right if  
it carry the face  
of being  
wrong."



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F R E S H M E N





Clunan

Steele

Keller

Watkins

Dineen

**President**

WILLIAM M. KELLER

**Vice-President**

EVAN L. WATKINS

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AMBROSE P. CLUNAN

**Treasurer**

FRANCIS A. DINEEN

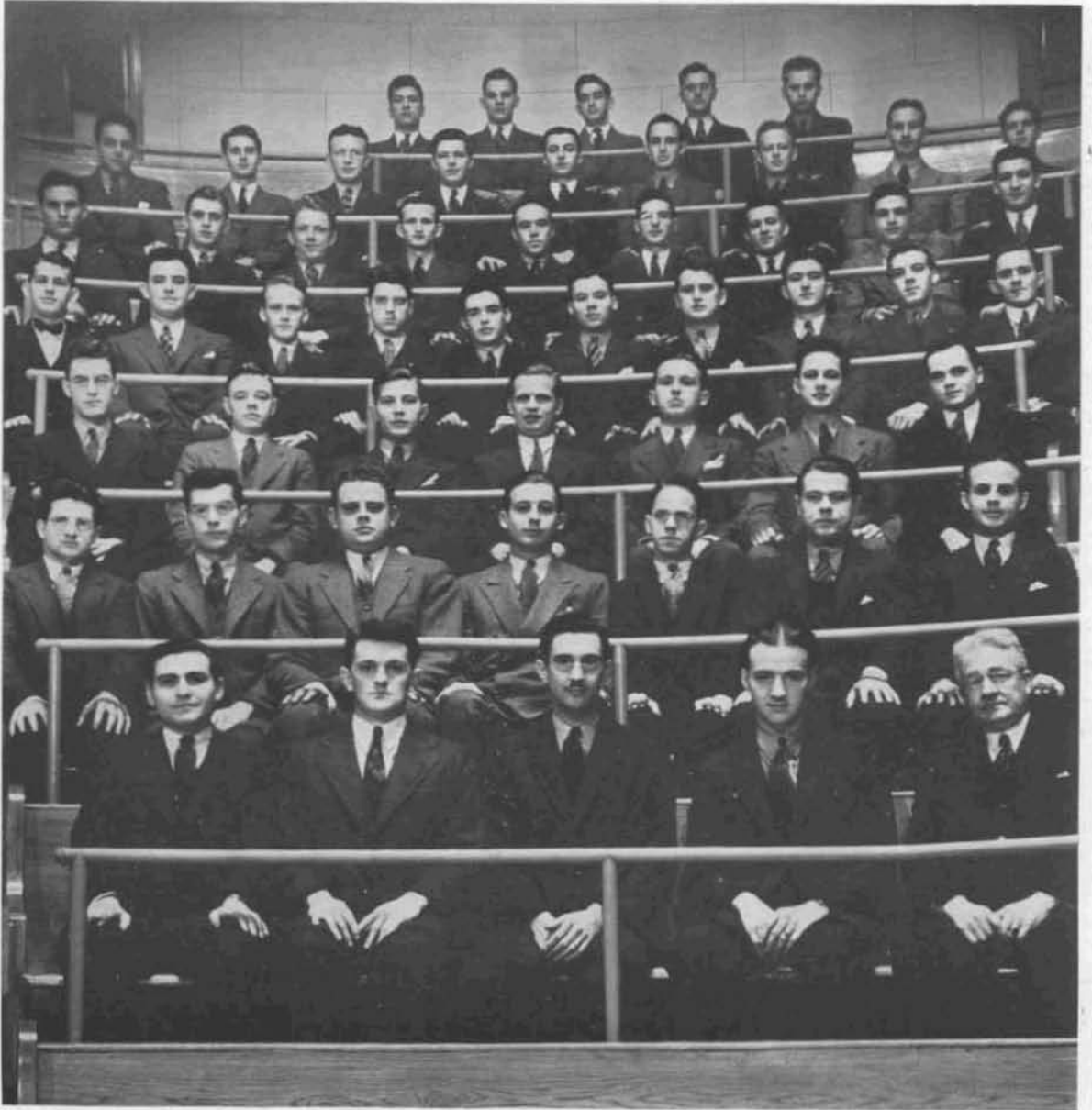
**Historian**

RALPH E. STEELE

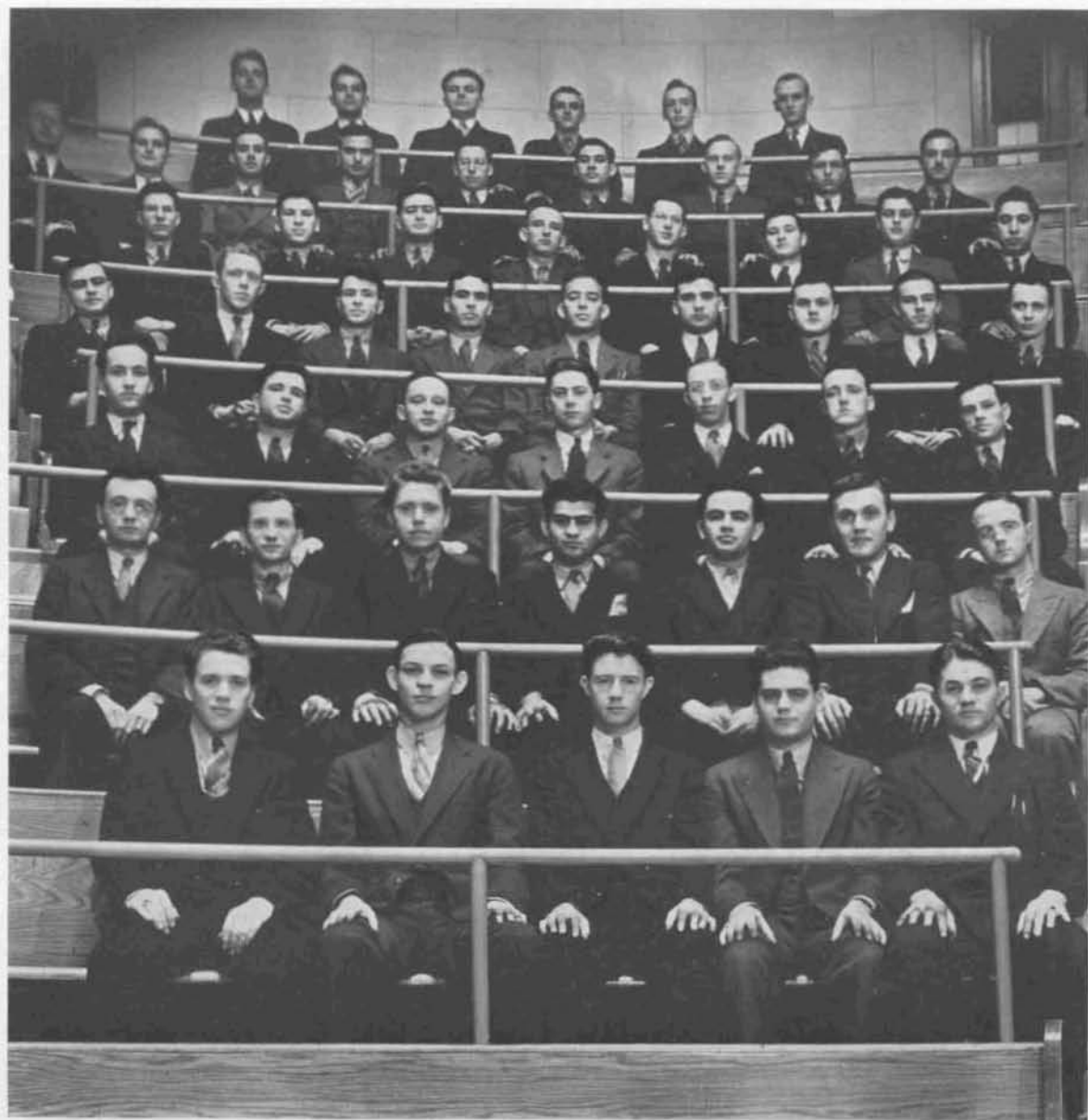
## The Freshman Class

Alexander, John B.....	Pennsylvania	Coll, James J.....	Pennsylvania
Badman, Fred S.....	Pennsylvania	Contino Peter J.....	Pennsylvania
Baranzano, Anthony J.....	Pennsylvania	Cornelius, John D.....	Pennsylvania
Bers, Solomon N.....	Pennsylvania	Cornwell, Robert A.....	New York
Block, Louis H.....	Pennsylvania	Crane, Morris.....	Pennsylvania
Bortz, Donald W.....	Pennsylvania	Dees, Rigdon O., Jr.....	North Carolina
Brady, Fred C.....	Pennsylvania	Deininger, John T.....	Pennsylvania
Brazill, John C.....	Pennsylvania	Delehanty, John T.....	Pennsylvania
Burry, William C.....	Pennsylvania	DePersio, John D.....	Pennsylvania
Bush, William M.....	New York	Derek, Frank R., Jr.....	Pennsylvania
Butler, Fred A.....	Florida	Dineen, Francis A.....	Pennsylvania
Campbell, Vernon W.....	Pennsylvania	Dunn, David D.....	Pennsylvania
Carty, James B.....	New Jersey	Engle, Joseph H.....	Pennsylvania
Chain, William T.....	Pennsylvania	Evashwick, George.....	Pennsylvania
Clunan, Ambrose P.....	New Jersey	Falker, John M.....	Pennsylvania
Cochran, James E.....	Pennsylvania	Fish, David J.....	Rhode Island
Cohen, Isadore S.....	Pennsylvania	Fitzpatrick, James J.....	Pennsylvania

Foresman, David Brown	West Virginia	Parmet, Morris	Pennsylvania
Fried, Paul	Pennsylvania	Patrick, Nicholas E.	Pennsylvania
Fueg, John W.	West Virginia	Perlmutter, Irving K.	New Jersey
Garner, Blaine R.	Pennsylvania	Perri, Frank A.	Pennsylvania
Geib, Wayne A.	Michigan	Podolnick, Nelson	Pennsylvania
Goldberg, Louis	Pennsylvania	Pottash, Ruben R.	Pennsylvania
Grimes, James T.	Pennsylvania	Price, Walter S.	New Jersey
Hale, Raymond M., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Quiney, James J., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Hanley, Joseph Bainbridge	Connecticut	Repici, Anthony J.	New Jersey
Herndon, Claude N., Jr.	North Carolina	Repta, Stephen, Jr.	New Jersey
Higgins, Eugene V.	New Jersey	Riegert, Louis C.	New Jersey
Hodges, John H.	West Virginia	Rudolph, John P.	New Jersey
Hollander, George	Pennsylvania	Ruetschlin, James H., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Hood, George B.	New Jersey	Salvatore, Joseph T.	New Jersey
Jastram, George B.	Massachusetts	Scharadin, Nelson Swoyer	Pennsylvania
Jones, William P.	Pennsylvania	Schinfeld, Louis H.	Delaware
Joseph, Lester G.	Connecticut	Schiowitz, Albert	Pennsylvania
Keller, William M.	Ohio	Schlechter, Charles F.	Pennsylvania
Kelly, James J., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Schlick, Frederick J.	Pennsylvania
Kendig, Willis D.	Pennsylvania	Shaen, Edward	New Jersey
Kennedy, Paul A.	Pennsylvania	Shea, Thomas E., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Kilker, John J. B.	Pennsylvania	Shenkin, Henry A.	Pennsylvania
Kistler, William S., III	Pennsylvania	Shields, Joseph A.	New Jersey
Knoll, George M.	Pennsylvania	Shoenfelt, James W., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Kurtz, Camille R.	Pennsylvania	Skversky, Norman J.	Pennsylvania
Labenski, Alfred	Pennsylvania	Slovin, Isadore	Delaware
Lang, Leonard P.	Pennsylvania	Smigel, Albert E.	Pennsylvania
Lawlor, John M.	Pennsylvania	Sniscak, John M.	Pennsylvania
Lee, Robert E.	New Jersey	Somers, Lewis F.	Virginia
Lehrer, Lewis	Pennsylvania	Steele, Ralph E.	Pennsylvania
Leventhal, Louis	New Jersey	Stein, Hymen D.	Rhode Island
Levin, Raphael	Pennsylvania	Stroud, Henry H.	Delaware
Lippman, Nathan L.	New Jersey	Sullivan, Frederick J., Jr.	Massachusetts
Long, Joseph P.	Pennsylvania	Tallant, Edward J.	Pennsylvania
Lupton, Albert M., Jr.	Delaware	Thomas, Nathaniel Ross	Pennsylvania
McCarron, Joseph P.	Pennsylvania	Tursi, Joseph J.	Pennsylvania
McDaniel, Joseph S., Jr.	Delaware	Violetti, R. L.	Pennsylvania
McNally, John B.	Pennsylvania	Wagner, William J.	New York
Maquda, Thomas A.	Pennsylvania	Walters, Philip T.	Pennsylvania
Maisel, Albert L.	New Mexico	Warner, Donald E.	Montana
Martinez-Alvarez, H. A.	Porto Rico	Watkins, Evan L.	Pennsylvania
Medoff, Joseph	Pennsylvania	Watson, Ansley	South Carolina
Miller, George W., III	Pennsylvania	Weiner, Simon	Pennsylvania
Mira, Joseph A.	Pennsylvania	Wennersten, Jack R.	Pennsylvania
Morris, William G., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Wertheim, Arthur R.	New Jersey
Nayfield, Chester L.	Pennsylvania	White, George S.	Pennsylvania
Norton, Joseph G.	District of Columbia	White, William L.	North Carolina
Nussbaum, Herman	New Jersey	Williams, Glenn L.	Pennsylvania
O'Donnell, Charles H., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Williams, Thomas K.	Pennsylvania
Page, William G.	Montana		



The Class of



Nineteen Thirty-nine



## The History of the Class of 1939

A STATE of considerable curiosity and no little excitement marked the members of the Class of '39 on that memorable evening of September 24, 1935. Our general attitude of "now what was it you wanted done?", though now reduced to a somewhat pulplike state, was at that time in full glory. But . . . one learns. As our esteemed Staff has tried to impress upon us. One does — one in ten.

At this, our official introduction to the Faculty, we were rendered a trifle pop-eyed by such an array of distinguished-looking gentlemen — for being at that point unacquainted our powers of discrimination were as yet untried. Dean Patterson, having kindly presented us with a little feeling of security, immediately relieved it (Indian giver) by informing us as to the famous "front and back door" policy of the school. We were then taken in hand by the speaker of the evening, Dr. Clerf, who soothed us to such an extent that we finally dared forth feeling wholly imbued with the spirit of the ideals and traditions of "dear old Jefferson."

Although not in the nature of a celebration, on the following day the Jeffersonian Powers-That-Be touched off a fuse somewhere, we feel sure. There have been fireworks ever since.

For some time, one might say, we studied bones. That of course is only what an uninformed person might say. The word "studied" would be entirely correct but "bones"? Osteology to you, please. Our initiation to another language. Not counting Greek with the Chemistry Course.

In this struggle to learn "everything about everything" and to make a little History of our own, there are those to whom we owe much gratitude. They are the men who guide and encourage us in our work — our instructors, the Faculty.

"Come, come now, Mr. Jones, surely you can tell us —" seems a harmless enough phrase; but following a question put by Dr. Schaeffer it results in lock-jaw for Mr. Jones. One would hardly suspect this calm, low-voiced, distinguished-looking man of such traits, but there it is. Or could it be that the student in question simply does not know the answer? Oh, come now, hardly that! Also, in this department we are under the able tutelage of Dr. Michels, a man of many talents. Is he an artist? Have you seen him draw

a typical spinal nerve? And what about his vocal "perfect control"? For those friendly little warning words of his "know this," "know that," we give him many thanks. A regular guy. Under the watchful eyes of these gentlemen, we have severed many a dainty morsel. Unfortunately, though the Anatomy Department has what in our eyes is a failing. They are addicted to "surprise parties" in the form of blue-books—always an occasion for great glee.

The Chemistry Department introduced us to an austere gentleman, Dr. Bancroft, who has made it his pleasure to see that we will always have something to do. A blessing in disguise, did someone say? Well, we thank him for many evenings "at home."

We salute Dr. Radasch on his return after a year's absence due to illness, and feel that it was a privilege to listen to his lectures in Histology and Embryology. With his guidance, and Dr. Soloway's able assistance, including a reasonable amount of co-operation from ourselves, we should not be found wanting in knowledge of these subjects.

Do you suppose there could be any truth in the rumor that the Frosh during their first quiz section with Dr. Rosenberger always look uneasily around to be sure that there are no ladies present in the class? Oh, well, no harm in asking. And, anyhow, in the Bacteriology Department with Dr. Rosenberger and his genial assistant Dr. Kreidler we never felt quite as much like a collection of assorted whatnots, or as hopelessly in the way. They made it rather fun to chase "bugs," and got us straightened out on "coccus" and "cocci"—we hope.

Just now we covet the high places of the upper classmen, as we listen to lurid tales of the exams they have passed. So we continue to say "if" and "when," and hope for the best. In that case, our achievement will be, that our careers, like this History, will be "continued next year."

R. E. STEELE, '39.

## BOOK THREE

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"Attain, and maintain a reputation, for it is the usufruct of fame. It demands hard labor, for it is born of excellence, which is as rare as mediocrity is common. But once attained, it is easily maintained. It asks for much, but it gives more. When it rises to the point of veneration, it becomes a kind of majesty:—"



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F E A T U R E S



# Medicine As A Career

By LOUIS H. CLERF, M.D.

Professor of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy, Jefferson Medical College,  
Philadelphia

IN accordance with custom which has prescribed formal exercises to inaugurate the new college year, it becomes my agreeable duty as a member of the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College to welcome you and to extend the cordial grasp of a helping hand to guide you that you will not lose heart but ultimately will realize your noble aspirations. Not for myself alone is this hearty greeting expressed; the sentiment is the delegated voice of the Board of Trustees, of the entire Faculty, and of that great group of medical men who today are administering to the needs of suffering humanity the world over, that illustrious group whose company you seek, the Sons of Jefferson.

The custom of delivering an address or lecture introductory to the College year is time honored and constitutes one of our medical traditions. The first introductory lecture to a systematic course of medical instruction in the United States was delivered in Philadelphia in 1762 by Dr. William Shippen in the State House. There is on file in the Library of this College a copy of an interesting historical document, an address delivered March 8, 1825, in the Hall of the Medical Faculty of Jefferson College, located in Philadelphia, by Dr. B. Rush Rhees, Professor of Materia Medica of Jefferson College. This address was delivered in connection with the opening of the hall of the Jefferson Medical School. The Faculty wished to communicate to those interested in the enterprise certain data covering the course they were about to pursue, the physical equipment available, the course of lectures to be given, the requisites necessary to secure the degree of Doctor of Medicine and, very important, the tuition fees. There was no reference to a breakage deposit; one did not pay a matriculation fee. Such is progress!

For many years it was customary to devote the first week of the session to introductory lectures. Each Professor delivered a discourse occupying at least one hour on the general or special subjects to be taught by him during the session. This prodigal expenditure of valuable time undoubtedly was brought to the attention of the Curriculum Committee, and you have been spared. Beginning tomorrow, the duration of lectures shall be determined on the basis of multiples of one hour. On an occasion such as this the audience is placed in an unfortunate position if the speaker is addicted to the hour habit. Gentlemen, I shall take heed for:

Words are like leaves; and where they most abound,  
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

To you, and I refer particularly to the Gentlemen of the First Year Class, this occasion is one of profound interest. You have made your choice and

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have come to lay the foundation of your life-work. In selecting medicine as your career you have chosen an ancient, an honorable, and a learned profession. A profession should be honored not for its learning alone, but for the motive that prompts the learning and the uses to which this knowledge is applied. In no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity to serve one's fellow man than in medicine. Medicine is an ancient calling. Only mathematics and astronomy compare in age with it. Both had much in common with it in its earlier days. Chemistry and physics which have contributed greatly to man's progress in the last century are as children compared with medicine to which they have contributed much.

THE choice of a career cannot be contemplated without some degree of anxiety. How does one arrive at such a momentous decision? Have you chosen the profession of medicine as a mode of business, or as a means of living? Such a hasty, perhaps careless or even indifferent selection will not suffice to sustain you through the long tedious march and the arduous labors that await you. The alert executive would advise against entering an over-crowded profession. It is common knowledge that the medical profession is over-crowded and that the annual increment is greatly in excess of the normal requirements. At the present rate of overproduction it is apparent that there soon will be a great surplus of doctors. Excessive competition encourages practices that are inimical to the best interests of the physician as well as to his profession. In addition the average monetary rewards are not great.

"If it be riches you seek, make haste to seek them by some other action;  
Your business in this world is one of charity."

It is assumed that in deciding upon the study of medicine you are choosing this profession as a calling and not as a business or trade. Let me quote from an address of the late Mr. William Potter, former President of the Board of Trustees. "If there be within the sound of my voice any young man who has entered upon this task without consecration, without noble purpose and without high endeavor, and intends to continue in this heedless manner, he had better leave your ranks at once and seek to obtain his chances for worldly success in some easier and more material channel."

Perhaps one of your forbears was an illustrious and successful physician. Your conception of heredity probably has convinced you that you will be a "born doctor." Such a conclusion when applied personally is perhaps commendable but cannot be accepted scientifically. The possession of the general characteristics and aptitudes that insure success in any learned profession together with particular medical adaptation will make for success in medical practice. I say this not to discourage those who might believe themselves naturally inclined as physicians but rather to comfort that great group who have failed to sense that particular "feel" or "call" to medicine. All may be assured that success, even outstanding success is theirs, dependent on individual effort, intelligence, energy, and industry combined with firmness of character.

The subject of medicine is a wonderful study; it seems without end. The excitement of the race rests with the student throughout all time. Its beauty, its grandeur and its all absorbing interest are the shackles with which it binds its votaries. The more deeply one delves, the richer become the intellectual feasts. It is my firm belief that one who demands that he be spiritually satisfied in his daily work and yet remain mentally independent will find in medicine the idealism he seeks. Among all the pursuits of the human race, in peace or in war, in art, science or literature, not one can be found comparable to ours either as to usefulness, beneficence, sublime self-sacrifice, or understanding.

Gentlemen, may I not congratulate you on your selection of Jefferson Medical College to pursue your medical studies! Medical schools like other educational bodies differ among themselves in a curious way. Each has its traditions, peculiarities, and characteristics. I have thought sometimes that this individuality of institutions might be considered a personality, a thought not altogether inappropriate when we reflect that not stones, brick and mortar, not lecture halls, amphitheatres and laboratories make a school great, but rather its Board of Trustees, its Faculty, its Alumni. And this matter of greatness lies not wholly in the men of today; not in the generous and far-seeing men who constitute its Board of Trustees; not in its devoted and liberal-minded President; not in the distinguished teachers of our time. All of these workers are contributing now of their time, talents and energy and with little thought of the value of their contribution to the reputation and fame of our school; but it was great before they came to it. Every session, every year adds its increment of greatness. Under the administration of those before whom it is my good fortune to stand tonight, the gifts of all who have contributed to make this College great, the time, money, and those finer things that have a higher value, namely energy, experience, devotion, enthusiasm, and love, all these should be guarded carefully and judiciously so that Jefferson may continue in its independence and retain its priceless heritage.

**I**F one will but reflect that this marks the opening of the 111th Annual Session of the Jefferson Medical College and that its long line of Alumni numbers more than 16,000, one can vaguely appreciate the heritage given us from the hands of those pioneers in medicine and surgery. One cannot entertain this thought without experiencing an overwhelming feeling of deepest admiration for their deeds and accomplishments. You will find the traditions of Jefferson rich with inspiration and its history overflowing with examples of strife and victory over our common enemies, disease and death.

We at Jefferson make much of our traditions. "What an enormous magnifier is tradition! How a thing grows in the human memory and in the human imagination, when love, worship, and all that lies in the human heart are there to encourage it." Disraeli tells us that "one of the greatest legacies of any nation is the memory of a great man, and the inheritance of a great example." We well may be proud of this legacy from the past. Our love for Jefferson and all that it typifies should be a constant source of inspiration; it

should point out also that each of us, teacher and student, must make his contribution if Jefferson is to remain in the front rank of the medical schools of today and tomorrow. Its standing of yesterday cannot alone sustain it.

It has been customary on an occasion as this to give a generous measure of counsel and advice to the students particularly to those who are in attendance for the first time. Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice. Consider yourselves fortunate that in your future career you have the greatest opportunities to help others to live clean and honorable lives. Be respectful of the regulations laid down by the authorities of this College and never cease to be gentlemen.

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, or fashion. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics. The halls, the laboratories, and the library of the College, the wards and operating rooms of the hospital will be the scene of your labors. Conduct yourselves in a dignified and orderly manner. Your conduct in the sick room of tomorrow will be determined largely by your behavior of today. The doctor has always been admitted into the innermost circles of the family and has shared their secrets. He can merit this confidence only if he adheres rigidly to the high standards of his profession. Goethe stated that "behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his image." As you learn to observe and to think correctly so you should learn to conduct yourself properly.

"Sow an act and you reap a habit;  
Sow a habit and you reap a character;  
Sow a character and you reap a destiny."

As physicians we have been criticized that we no longer enjoy the broad cultural background that we formerly had, nor do we participate actively in the arts, music, literature, or even in mundane affairs. Are we becoming mere medicine men with single track minds that are ever engaged in the acquisition of professional knowledge and the development of technical skill? Let me quote from one whom we should all imitate. Osler wrote, "In no profession does culture count for so much as in medicine and no man needs it more than the general practitioner, working among all sorts and conditions of men, many of whom are influenced quite as much by his general ability which they can appreciate, as by his learning of which they have no measure." "Personal contact with men of high purpose and character will help a man to make a start, to have the desire, at least; but in its fullness, this culture — for that word best expresses it — has to be wrought out by each one for himself."

HERE is the problem. How are you, soon to be burdened with an enormous mass of medical knowledge that must be assimilated, classified and pigeon-holed, in a relatively short period of time so that it may be readily available for the final review, how are you going to find time to keep fresh some other interest of a literary or artistic kind? This question cannot be satisfactorily answered for everyone. It resolves itself into the matter of time



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and its employment. Well-arranged time is the surest mark of a well-arranged mind. An Italian philosopher said that "Time was his estate; an estate indeed which will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, and generally satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than for use." Chesterfield reminds us to know the true value of time.

Please do not misunderstand me. One cannot labor on always. Recreation and rest are necessary. I am heartily in accord with Cervantes who said: "Blessings on him who first invented sleep." I would recommend that you devote some of your spare moments to reading the history of medicine. It will inspire you with a love of your chosen profession, a regard for its dignity and an appreciation of its difficulties. It will serve to imbue you with moderation in esteeming the value of your work as well as of yourselves. It will aid you in the practice of the virtue, humility. According to St. Clair Thomson this may be encouraged by learning that we have "medical records dating back to 2500 B. C.; that asofoetida, henbane, myrrh, and camomile were in use before the Christian era; that the laryngologists then made up their lozenges with licorice, even as we do today, and that the comforting poultice has soothed many a Babylonian whitlow although we have abandoned the custom of ordering the patient to eat it after application. For at least 3000 years man has unloaded his colon with castor oil and aloes, has been helped to cough up his catarrh with squill, has balanced his acidity with sodium bicarbonate, and has eased his pains with opium."

The history of medicine, not unlike that of mankind, is made up of advances and retrogressions, of successes and failures. We can learn from both. It will also aid us in clear sound thinking. We need today more than any time in the history of medicine to agree with Andrew Lang that "the little present must not be allowed wholly to elbow the great past out of view." The application of this thought need not be restricted entirely to the medical profession.

If you believe that studious application to your medical books will end with your college days let me say now that this is a mere dream. You may think that the extraordinary exertion necessary to acquire your degree will have no counterpart in your future life. There is uneasiness and anxiety incident to an approaching examination, but your life as a medical student is sheltered and free from responsibilities. Responsibility and worry come when you are dealing with human lives. Work, opportunity, and responsibility alone can prepare you for the trials which the future holds. The moral law of the universe is progress. Everyone that passes idly over the earth without adding to that progress will remain unknown, his name uninscribed upon the register of humanity, and those who follow shall trample his ashes as dust. Press on; your success is our joy; your failure is a source of distress; your immortality the more insures the immortality of the College. With us we hope you may learn to study, achieve the cherished goal, and love the profession which

"Knows no meaner strife  
Than Art's long battle with the foes of life."

## "A Message"

By P. BROOKE BLAND, M.D.

"But how the subject theme may go,  
Let time and chance determine;  
Perhaps, it may turn out a song;  
Perhaps, turn out a sermon."

WHEN I was approached by the representatives of your class, inviting me to contribute a "message" to the "Clinic" for 1936, I spent several days in deep contemplation regarding the theme an article of this character should convey. Shortly after the conference I vividly recalled an incident which occurred during the regular weekly clinic on Thursday afternoon, November 21.

There was presented a patient showing the typical characteristics of her descent from the land of Ferdinand and Isabella. Her history revealed that one year before she had had an operation commonly practiced in the Latin-American countries — a symphyseotomy.

Studying the record, the nature of her operation impressed me, but her significant Spanish name, Garcia, brought immediately to my mind a little pamphlet published twenty-two years before, December, 1913. It dealt with a special message — "A Message to Garcia" — and became the most widely read literary contribution of the day.

The article was translated into all written languages and more than forty million copies were printed. Why? Because it told of the man who unquestioning became its messenger, of the directness of his purpose in following his pathway to Garcia, and I became persuaded that this might be my message to you: make straight your path.

It is not a paradox to say that how far you travel depends on how far you are willing to go and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

Your approach to this path is undoubtedly the most momentous event of your lives. Like all other events of a grave character, it is the decisive one. It is the first step on the pathway, the first movement you make that determines your future, your fate. History will repeat itself, in all probability. For you, as with your predecessors, there will be great adventure and may you follow the path with Spartan courage.

Remember pathways are susceptible of divergence. Your pathway will be no exception. Remember, also, that the shortest way between you and your ultimate goal — the man you determine to be — is a direct path. As wise men, throughout all time have looked to the stars for unfaltering guidance, may you find your star of destiny to lead you aright.

Henceforth you will learn, as expressed by that saintly President of our Board of Trustees, the late William Potter, that life consists not in finding but in creating. By following unswervingly the pathway you will become creative. The last message bequeathed to you by another beloved President of the

Board of Trustees, the late Alba B. Johnson, was the example of Pizzaro in following his pathway through the fever-infested reaches of South America, in his conquest of Peru.

**H**ISTORY abounds in such inspiring examples. Pericles with his architect Ictinus and his sculptor Phidias created, architecturally, the most glorious city of the ancient world. From early boyhood, Herodotus followed a self-designed pathway. He became the man he dreamed to be and gave to posterity a history that can never die. Despite ceaseless hostility, Columbus commanded that the prows of his three little ships always be directed toward the setting sun. Westward he chartered his pathway and followed his course.

If one may legitimately paraphrase an old proverb, it would seem proper to say that young men not only see visions, but dream dreams. Soliloquy is the song of every age. Visualize and dream of the man you mean to be, not of the man you might have been.

A man can be not only what he dreams, but what he wills to be. "The human will, that force unseen, an off-spring of a deathless soul, can hew its way to any goal, though walls of granite intervene."

Several years ago Arthur Colton wrote a story entitled: "Mr. Smedley's Guest." Mr. Smedley was portrayed as a successful financier wholly absorbed in commercial pursuits. One evening when alone soliloquizing in his favorite chair he was suddenly aroused by the entrance of an unbidden guest. For the moment Mr. Smedley was incensed, but the visitor was so entertaining and so charming that he found himself engaged in the most delightful conversation. The guest conversed brilliantly and profoundly on many subjects of which Mr. Smedley had dreamed in his early years and that he himself had become the master. The visitor talked of literature, of art, of science, of philosophy, of music and of poetry, arousing in Mr. Smedley the dreams of his youth of the type of life he would always live.

As the evening wore on, the guest spoke of Mr. Smedley's famous book that had captivated the public with its originality and charm. At first, Mr. Smedley demurred saying that he could not recall having written such a book; but the guest described it so cleverly that it slowly came back to Mr. Smedley's mind and he remembered it in full.

Presently the stranger seated himself at the piano and played what he said was one of Mr. Smedley's famous compositions. Again Mr. Smedley had difficulty in remembering the music, but as the piece proceeded it all became familiar and he found his whole being attuned to its rhythm and beauty.

**T**HE guest spoke of the pictures Mr. Smedley had painted and these, too, were restored to his memory. As the guest rose to depart, Mr. Smedley expressed his delight in the enchanting company and then asked somewhat pointedly, "Who are you?" The guest, with a penetrating expression, replied, "I am the man you might have been."

In youth you planned your life with the view of becoming a real factor in

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the affairs of mankind. All your years of training have been directed toward the consummation of the man you deigned to be. Never lose faith in him.

In early life, ambition and inspiration are imparted to us by the great names of the past. In this human procession we are led by Aristotle and Pliny in Science; by Michael Angelo and Raphael in Art; by Mozart and Beethoven in Music; by Vesalius, Harvey, Sydenham, and a host of others in Medicine. These represent the type of men we dreamed to be.

In youth we start on a pathway of accomplishment and resolve to become real factors in the affairs of men. For some inexplicable reason, common to mankind in general, our dreams, our resolutions, our ambitions, and our aspirations often wither and even perish. Only by constantly dreaming dreams and seeing visions can we "hear, through the deep caves of thought, a voice that sings"—bidding us build more stately mansions for our souls.

Already you have had many of your visions and your dreams come true. For many years you have been, as Professor Gilbert Murray once said, "Living in an educational and cultural world all your own, in an atmosphere which elevates you to higher levels, to levels above self, to truer beliefs, to enrichment of the spirit and to a comprehension of the greatness and grandeur of the world." The cultivation of these transcendent factors will lead you still onward and upward on your pathway to the man you dreamed to be.

If I were to leave to you, the members of the Class of 1936, a last legacy, it would be: That the Almighty Creator of us all will not only shape your pathway, but direct you aright through its course, bless you in all you attempt to do and finally attend you at the journey's end.

# Osler and Patient

By DR. THOMAS McCRAE

I N all the relations of physician and patients there are two sides—the strictly medical and the personal. Some have a blind spot for the latter, but taking the profession as a whole, these are in the minority. No one could work in close association with Sir William Osler without realizing that both sides were well-developed in him. There was always the desire to do the best for the patient in a medical way, but the personal aspect was never forgotten. Patients were patients and not cases. Interest in the personal side was much in evidence and it was the exception for his patients to fail in appreciating this. There was always a great charity for the weakness of human nature and there were neither unkind nor hasty judgments. We know how often in his addresses he has emphasized the importance of this quality.

To the writer was given the opportunity of knowing the relation of Sir William Osler to the patient both by personal experience and by the observation of others. The former came by my having an attack of typhoid fever while a house officer in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. After a passage of years it is difficult to estimate in detail one's feelings towards his physician, but the main impression left on my mind after a long interval is that of absolute confidence. His visits were usually short, but when he had gone, there was a feeling that everything was all right. The visit was nearly always marked by some cheering saying or amusing quip.

One incident comes to memory with regard to the impression made by him on a patient many years ago; it is also an example of a curious coincidence. Back in the eighties, one of my father's friends was stricken with a malady of which I heard some of the details discussed without realizing that they were to be remembered. The patient had Addison's disease with an unusual degree of pigmentation which attracted great attention and was naturally commented on by his friends. I remembered hearing that he had gone to the United States to consult a physician and had come back realizing that he could not recover. These matters had apparently been completely forgotten, but were recalled when, 25 years later, the friend who accompanied the patient on the journey said to me: "I wonder if you could help to identify the physician whom Mr. X consulted in Philadelphia. His name made little impression on me at the time." This seemed rather a difficult undertaking, but I asked what he remembered of the visit; he gave the following details: "The examination was very thorough; he stripped Mr. X and went over him head to foot. He said very little. (At this point, the thought of Sir William came to my mind.) When Mr. X asked him as to the outlook, he said, 'Do you think you have enough of the grace of God to make a clergyman?' or something like that. At any rate, Mr. X understood the meaning which was intended and commented with approval on the way in which it was conveyed." Afterwards, I asked Sir William if he was the physician and found that he was and that he remembered the patient very well.

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This brings up another of his characteristics with regard to patients—the marvelous memory which he has of the details regarding many of them. On one occasion, a physician brought a patient to consult him. The physician began to give the history when Sir William said: "I saw Mr. —— before with so and so"—mentioning the diagnosis. Both the physician and the patient denied this until Sir William showed them the notes of the previous visit. It seems almost impossible to image that both should have forgotten the consultation, but such was the case. On many occasions, patients came back to the clinic after an interval of years, and Sir William could give the details of the history at once.

IN one of his essays, which gives the title of a book, "Aequanimitas," he dwells on the importance of not permitting one's poise to be disturbed or allowing the expression to show what would be better concealed. He practiced this in his daily work and many who came in contact with him never realized how much anxiety he often felt, but rarely displayed over patients. This was particularly true if it was a case in which a diagnosis had not been made and, in which therefore, the best treatment was a question of doubt. One such instance comes to mind of a young man with typhoid fever with severe hemorrhages. In this case, of course, we were suspicious of perforation. Sir William made a special trip to the hospital at my request to try to settle this point. The decision was that there was no positive evidence of perforation and exploration was delayed, but the signs of general peritonitis the next day showed our error. I remember well his words on the fallibility of human judgment and of the sorrow that one felt when he had judged wrongly.

His influence over patients was marked and especially over those unfortunates whose nervous system had suffered. As a general rule, he did not spend a great deal of time over them in the hospital. However, the results came; in many cases, no doubt, largely by faith in him. It has been said by some that Sir William was not particularly interested in psychotherapy, but one might say that he need not be—he practiced it, not always consciously, perhaps, but always effectively. He had extraordinary patience with querulous patients and it was very rarely that he became irritated with them. With the patient who was ready to fight and be disagreeable, he never argued: "Glad to see you come and glad to see you go" was his favorite answer.

Many interviews with patients come to memory. In one the center of the stage was occupied by a nervous woman, to whom something had been said in a kindly way of the need of self-control. With the tears flowing freely, and a handkerchief in active use, she said: "Oh. Dr. Osler, you misjudge me cruelly." He, standing at the foot of her bed, replied with a serious tone of his voice, and a twinkle in his eye: "Madam, I learned early in life never to judge any woman and that rule I have strictly kept. Therefore, I cannot have misjudged you. Good morning." Later in the day, the brunt of his hasty exit fell on me.

In a large private ward service, it was not possible for him to spend a long

time with each patient. To his house officers he was always a source of interest and a good lesson to observe how he could get into and out of a patient's room without giving a chance for the flood-gates to open. Many patients would lament that they had not been able to tell him this or that. But with this he had a remarkable ability in discerning when the patient needed a special interview and he was always ready to give it.

There was one subject on which he would never listen to a patient and that was when something was said which reflected on another physician. When the patient began such statements, he showed his displeasure at once and if this was not enough, a very sharp rebuke followed. In fact, this was about the only thing which made him lose patience and was the rare occasion of his showing sternness. The talkative patient was a trial to him — and of whom is this not true? He used to have a very characteristic look when he escaped and I can remember his delight, after a particularly trying interview of the kind, when I quoted to him from "Kim": "The husbands of the talkative will have a great reward hereafter." However, he was rarely caught twice by the same person.

○ F one class of his patients a word may be said — the doctor. He was consulted by many of his profession and especially was this true in the latter years in Baltimore. This had grown to be a heavy burden, but one which he carried willingly. He never spared himself or thought of his own convenience when something was to be done for a physician or a member of a physician's family.

Of the attitude of patients toward Sir William much might be said. Perhaps, the most striking characteristic was absolute confidence. There was the certainty that there would be no failure from lack of skill or interest on his part. His cheerfulness had much to do with this and the ability to give the desire to fight to those who had lost courage and hope. He was always careful in giving an opinion to put matters simply, so that the chance of misunderstanding would be as slight as possible. In the consideration of what a patient should do he always had in mind what he could do. It was a good lesson to observe the care with which he took to avoid saying anything in the hearing of the patient which might cause disturbance or increase anxiety. This was especially marked when the outlook was being discussed and seemed unfavorable. He never forgot to be sure that the patient was not within hearing. In all the giving of advice he was sparing of words and might be described as one of those "who have not the infirmity, but the virtue of taciturnity, and speak not of the abundance, but the well-weighed thoughts of their hearts."

## Dr. David Melvin Davis

THE Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College welcomes Dr. David Melvin Davis, recently appointed to fill the Chair of Genito-Urinary Surgery.

Professor Davis was born July 23, 1886, in Buffalo, New York. He attended the Masten Park High School, from which he entered Princeton University, graduating in 1907 with a degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He also earned the recognition of both Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha Societies.

The next two years he served as interne in the Baltimore Municipal Hospital. Following this, he was appointed Assistant in Pathology to the Johns Hopkins Medical School from 1912 to 1914, when he became Pathologist and Director of Laboratories at the Brady Urologic Institute of Johns Hopkins. This position was held until 1920. Dr. Davis joined the physicians led by Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia, and spent the summer of 1915 as Bacteriologist at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

In May, 1917, he served in the United States Army as first lieutenant in the medical corps. After six months in the British Army he became attached to the thirty-second, fourth, and third American divisions, successively. He held the rank of captain in 1917 and, on November 11, 1918, became a major and served with the army of occupation in Germany until April, 1919. Then he returned to this country and received his discharge.

In 1920, he served as Surgical interne at the Long Island College Hospital and the following year became assistant resident in Urology at the Brady Institute, the next year becoming resident.

In addition to other activities, Dr. Davis held various positions in the Johns Hopkins Medical School: 1914 to 1917—Assistant in Urology; 1917 to 1924 and from 1928 to 1930—Associate in Urology, and also visiting Urologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

In 1924, he became assistant professor of Urologic Surgery at the University of Rochester Medical School, being also Urologist-in-chief to the Strong Memorial and Rochester Municipal Hospitals and serving on the staff of the Rochester General Hospital.

In 1930, Dr. Davis entered private practice in Phoenix, Arizona. There he was a staff member of the leading hospitals and visiting Urologist to the Desert Sanatorium at Tucson. In 1934 he was elected president of the Medical and Surgical Association of the Southwest.

Among his varied activities, writing occupies a prominent place. He has published forty-five articles in medical journals and was co-author with Dr. Hugh Young, of "Young's Practice of Urology." His book on Urological Nursing published in 1929 is a standard text. The articles in Nelson's loose-leaf surgery on tumors, tuberculosis, and injuries of the kidney are his, and he is completing the chapter on tumors of the kidney in Christopher's new text book of surgery.

Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Urological Society, and the Halstead Club; he is married and has two daughters.

It is with pleasure that we welcome Dr. Davis to Jefferson, and we, his first class, wish him success and happiness.

J. GOMPERTZ, '36.



## For Future Generations

ON the page opposing is a portrait of Pascal Brooke Bland. The members of the Class of 1936, who have given it to the College, reprint it here and append certain notes that you, the physicians of future generations, may know this man as we, his students, know him.

Like us, he is a Jefferson man: he graduated in our halls, he served in our wards, he achieved a career on our staff. By a solicitous Alma Mater he was nurtured through an early period, guided in growth, and brought to a flowering maturity. This graduate, however, has never forgotten his debt of gratitude to his "academic Mother," nor failed to repay her patient watchfulness.

The slip of tree has grown to fulfilment; it gives forth fruit; where the fruit falls, the gatherers are enriched; where the seeds are carried, other and sturdy trees grow; the branches are proof against the beating of the sun, and the staunch roots are not upturned by storm. . . . Thus appears to us the life of a man who is more than teacher, more than friend.

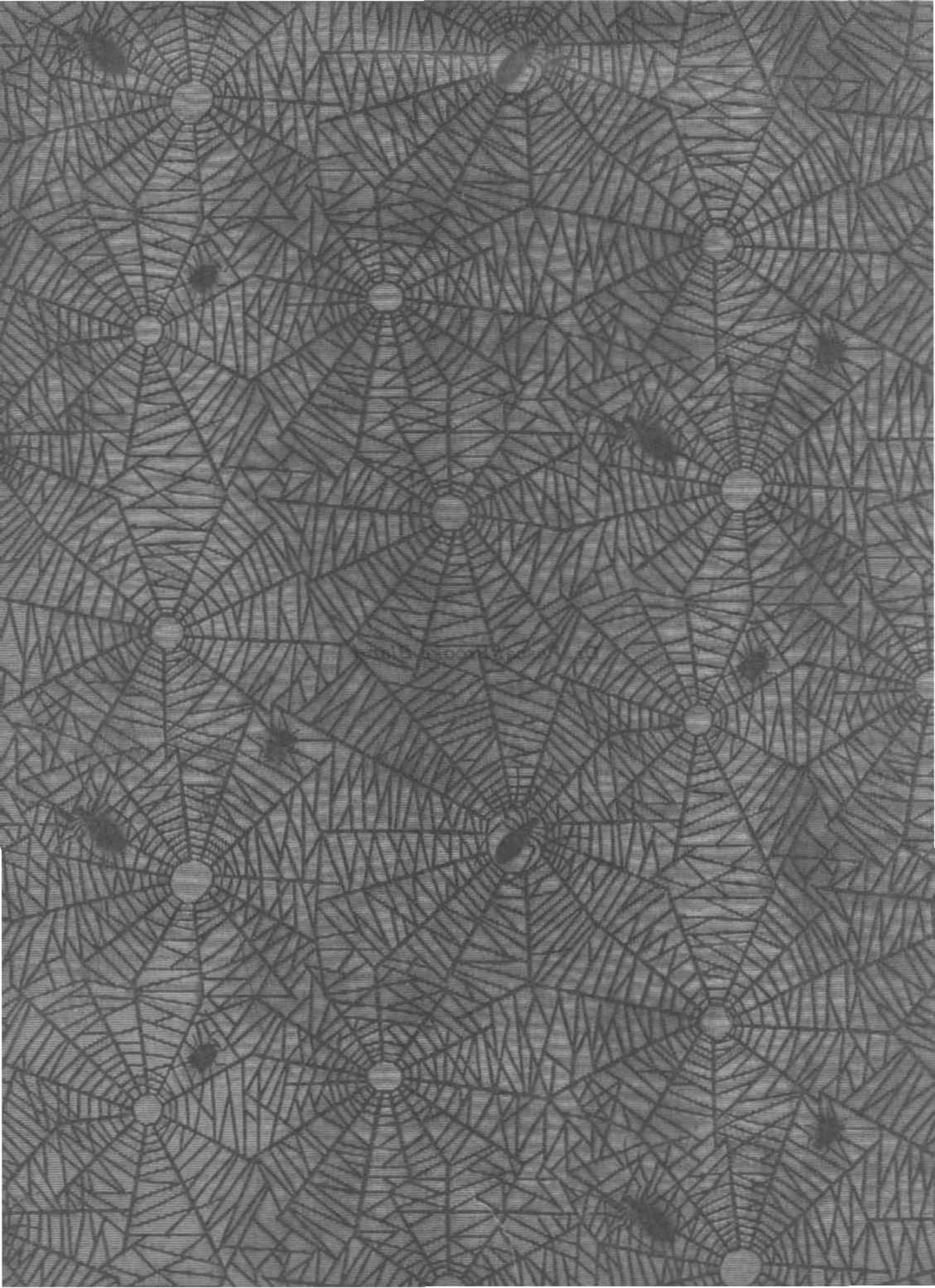
He touches our lives by the understanding of his sympathy, he elevates our ambitions by the height of his achievement, he impresses our recognition with the efficiency of his department, he enriches our knowledge with the wisdom of his teaching.

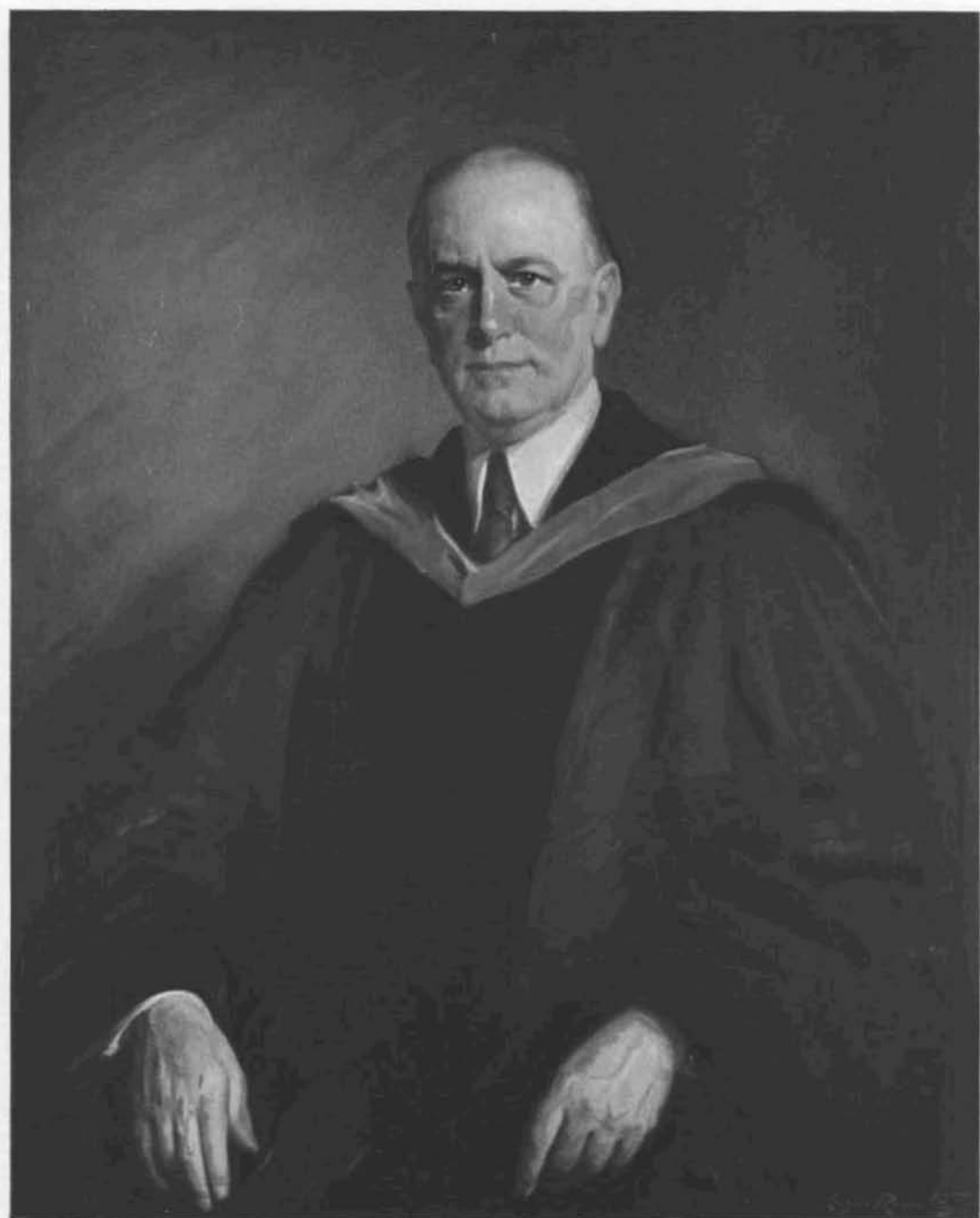
Where leadership is energetic and unswerving, we find it easy to follow. Where sacrifice follows sacrifice, we respond with loyalty.

To those who would assume the duties of pedagogy, we recommend a study of this teacher and his methods. To those who would enrich life wherever it is touched, we present these accomplishments as an example for their labour.



*Dr. Pascal Brooke Bland*







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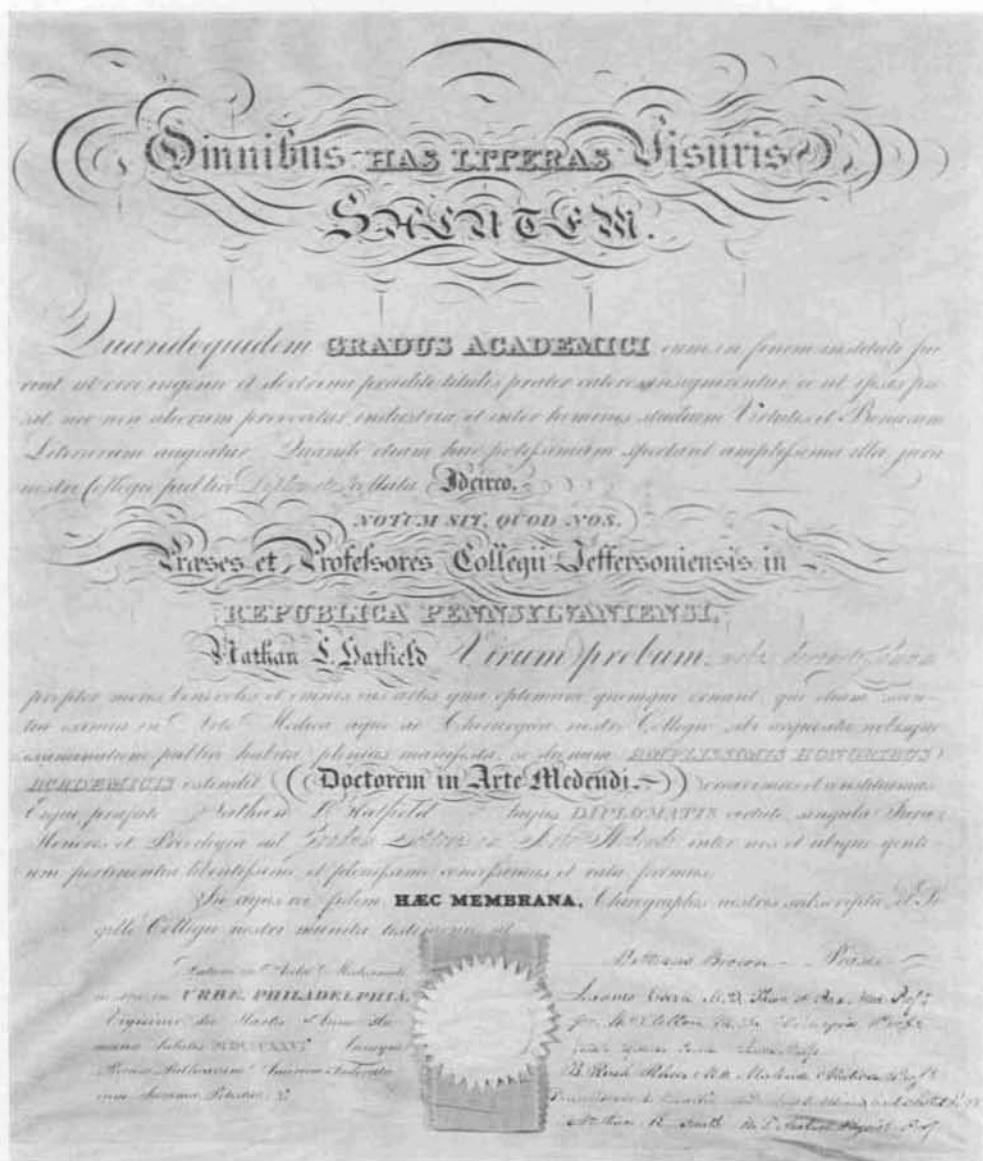
ON the following two pages are exact reproductions of the first Diploma of the Jefferson, along with the portraits of her five original founders, and the present Diploma.

How much water has passed under the bridge in that gap of one hundred and eleven years!

It is something upon which one should stop and meditate.

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# The First Diploma



Jacob Green

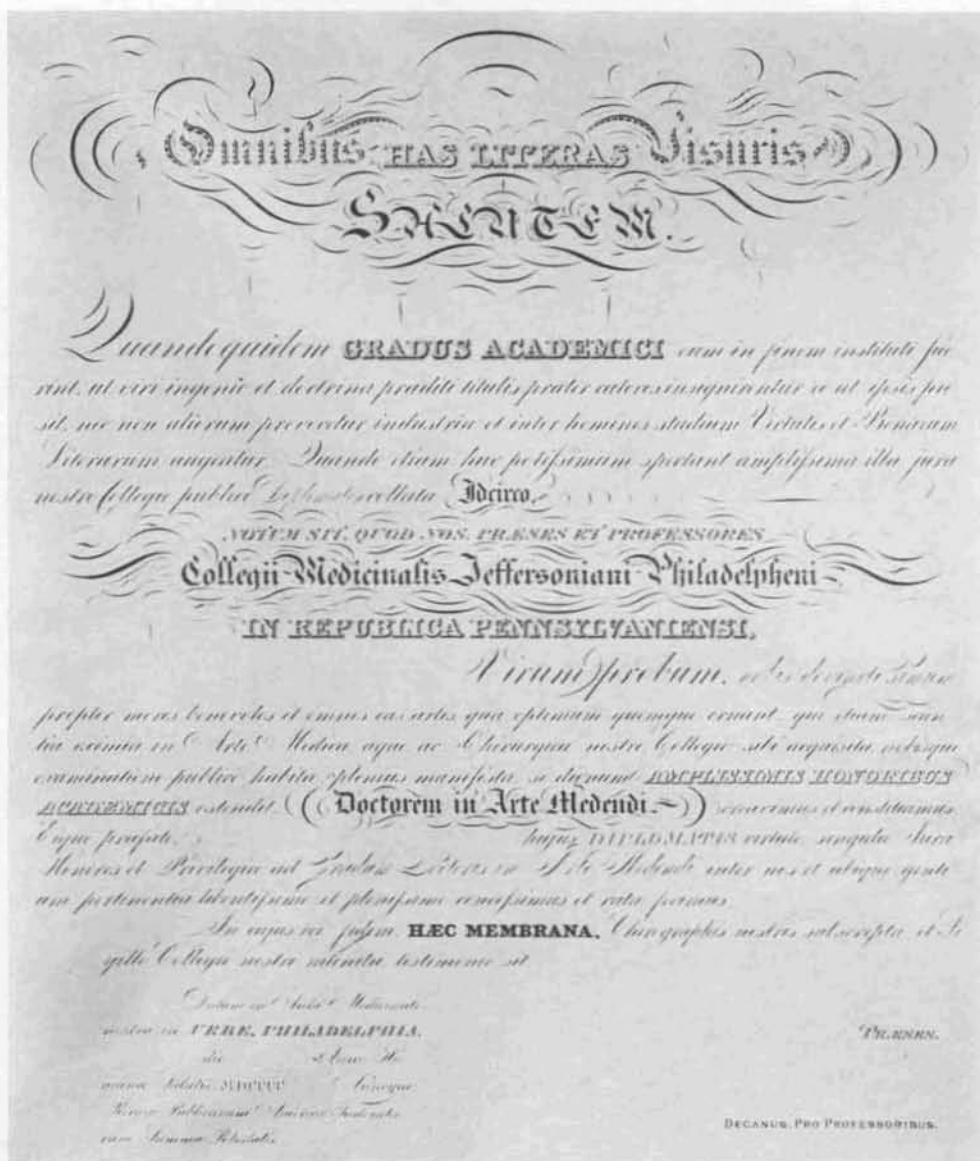


B. Rush Rhees



John Eberle

# The Present Diploma



George McClellan



Nathan R. Smith



# BOOK FOUR

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“Live with those from whom you can learn; let friendly intercourse be a school for knowledge, and social contact, a school for culture;—A man of understanding seeks out the houses of those true noblemen which are more the stages of an heroic than the palaces of vanity!”





# FRATERNITIES





**P**HI ALPHA SIGMA FRATERNITY was founded at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in April, 1886. In this year Kappa Delta Phi medical fraternity of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College merged with and became part of the Phi Alpha Sigma.

Delta Chapter was established at Jefferson Medical College January 14, 1899, with fifteen charter members being initiated. The first chapter house was located at 1033 Walnut Street, and was the first social fraternity to be established at Jefferson. The response to such an innovation was so great that need for better accommodations became acute, and the fraternity moved to a much larger dwelling on Spruce Street. This was the home of the fraternity for many years.

Increasing prosperity demanded a more suitable chapter house and Phi Alpha Sigma became the first fraternity to locate on Clinton Street, where it remained until this year. At the present time the house is situated at 313 South Tenth Street.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Council, which meets four times a year. The official publication of Delta Chapter is "Bubbling Rales", issued annually for more than three decades.

The membership of Delta Chapter exceeds 3,000 members from coast to coast. At the present time, the fraternity at Jefferson boasts of 58 active members, including 18 men recently initiated.

The fraternity now has eight active chapters throughout the East and South; the alumni membership is exceedingly large, and 1936 looms as one of the most prosperous years ever experienced by the fraternity.

Φ

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Σ

# Phi Alpha Sigma

Founded 1886.



## Delta Chapter

Established 1889.

### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Ross V. Patterson, M.D.  
C. E. Shannon, M.D.  
E. J. Beardsley, M.D.  
Charles Heed, M.D.

Warren B. Davis, M.D.  
J. L. Richards, M.D.  
J. F. Carrell, M.D.  
Roy W. Mohler, M.D.  
Stanley West, M.D.

H. S. Rambo, M.D.  
J. L. Davis, M.D.  
C. Calvin Fox, M.D.  
T. Rathmell, M.D.

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

P. J. Andrews  
W. H. Conlon  
J. H. Cope, Jr.  
J. R. Durham, Jr.

Jos. M. Dziob  
T. F. Fogarty  
Peter Hulick  
H. W. Law  
Martin L. Tracey

R. C. Nayfield  
J. A. Nitrosky  
F. P. Sugent  
Stanley Suter

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

W. A. Ackerman, Jr.  
R. E. Allyn  
E. L. Anchors  
A. F. Domaleski  
W. T. Douglass, Jr.  
G. F. Hieber

F. B. Hooper  
P. J. Iannuzzi  
K. A. Law  
J. R. Lenehan  
J. M. Picciochi  
E. G. Siegfried  
E. F. Stanton

E. B. Webb  
F. L. Weniger  
J. E. Wentzell  
H. J. Whitaker  
J. Wotchko  
L. G. Zelt

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

N. A. Colosi  
J. F. Conrole  
T. S. Gabreski

E. J. Halton  
B. J. Houston  
E. A. Kostyla  
D. S. Motsay

C. B. Potulenas  
J. W. Shoenthal  
W. B. Watkin

#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

F. S. Badman  
J. T. Deininger  
A. F. Dineen  
J. M. Falke  
J. J. Kilker

G. M. Knoll  
A. E. Labenski  
J. P. Long  
C. L. Nayfield  
C. H. O'Donnell

J. H. Ruetschlin, Jr.  
C. F. Schlechter  
T. E. Shea, Jr.  
F. J. Sullivan  
T. K. Williams



**A** LPHA KAPPA KAPPA was organized September 29, 1888, at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, N. H., based upon the broad principles of "Social intercourse, mental development, scholarship, and mutual assistance." The original purpose was not to create a national fraternity but subsequent developments made that desirable so that at present the fraternity has fifty-nine chapters, of which forty-nine are active. This includes a chapter at McGill University, making the fraternity international in scope.

The Jefferson Society was organized at the the close of the last century and instituted as Epsilon Chapter January 6, 1900. The present house is owned by the chapter and stands on the site formerly occupied by the Philadelphia Almshouse, the scene of the reunion of the two Arcadian sweethearts in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Among Epsilon's illustrious alumni who have held positions on the Faculty of Jefferson might be mentioned J. C. Wilson, W. W. Keen, J. W. Holland, E. P. Davis, J. C. DaCosta, F. X. Dercum, F. T. Stewart, H. F. Hansell, J. C. Keller, E. Q. Thornton, J. M. Fisher, and H. A. Wilson.

A

K

K

# Alpha Kappa Kappa

Founded 1888.

## Epsilon Chapter

Established 1900.



### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

E. Quin Thornton, M.D.  
 John M. Fisher, M.D.  
 J. T. Rugh, M.D.  
 F. C. Knowles, M.D.  
 F. O. Lewis, M.D.  
 P. B. Bland, M.D.  
 W. F. Manges, M.D.  
 L. H. Clerf, M.D.  
 E. J. Klopp, M.D.  
 H. Stuckert, M.D.

N. W. Vaux, M.D.  
 F. J. Kalteyer, M.D.  
 A. E. Billings, M.D.  
 G. A. Ulrich, M.D.  
 W. H. Kinney, M.D.  
 H. K. Mohler, M.D.  
 H. W. Jones, M.D.  
 J. S. Fritch, M.D.  
 C. M. Stinson, M.D.  
 S. Egar, M.D.

A. T. Smith, M.D.  
 H. L. Stewart, M.D.  
 Charles Lintgen, M.D.  
 R. A. Matthews, M.D.  
 B. L. Fleming, M.D.  
 G. J. Willauer, M.D.  
 H. A. Widing, M.D.  
 R. B. Nye, M.D.  
 Kelvin Kaspar, M.D.  
 K. S. Fry, M.D.

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

Joseph Clough  
 Harvey Doe

C. M. Hanna  
 R. R. Cameron  
 J. L. Gompertz

C. P. Phoebus  
 W. M. Lutz

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

P. A. Bowers  
 T. S. Boyd  
 J. R. R. Ewan  
 John M. Flumerfelt  
 R. S. Garber

J. B. Goyne  
 Lawson Hindle  
 Fred M. Kenan  
 John D. LeFevre  
 Howard F. Moser  
 Clyde L. Saylor

R. A. Scholten  
 M. W. Snyder  
 Harold G. Kunz  
 R. H. Parks  
 T. M. Thompson

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

Kenneth A. Brickley  
 Welland A. Hause  
 Curtis F. Henning

Louis F. Hinman  
 W. W. Lindenmuth  
 William Marsh

Gordon E. Snyder  
 William A. Weiss  
 Howard A. Yost

#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

John B. Alexander  
 V. C. Burry  
 W. H. Campbell

J. E. Cochrane  
 J. T. Delehanty  
 B. R. Garner  
 J. Stites MacDaniel

James J. Quiney, Jr.  
 John P. Rudolph  
 Philip T. Walters



THE NU SIGMA NU FRATERNITY was founded in 1882 at the University of Michigan Medical School, among the founders being the renowned William James Mayo. Outstanding among the purposes and ideals of the founders was to establish a fraternity which inspires scholarship and the advancement of medical science. The fraternity grew rapidly, chapters being established in the United States and Canada. The chapters of the fraternity now number forty.

The Rho Chapter at Jefferson was established in 1900 by the following men: R. C. Rosenberger; A. P. Brubaker; L. G. Musser; G. C. Kiefer; T. W. Powers; L. M. McFall; J. A. Topper; R. A. Stewart; C. H. Harbaugh; and D. G. Metheny. Under the guidance of its Alumni Association, the Rho Chapter in the past thirty-five years has enjoyed an active academic and social participation in the affairs of Jefferson Medical College. Since the organization of the chapter, three hundred and sixty-seven men have been initiated, many at a later date becoming affiliated with Jefferson and other medical institutions of learning. Among the chapter's many sponsors and advisors, Dr. Randle Rosenberger, the former president of the Alumni Association, stands foremost. And memorable to all members of the Rho Chapter is the annual spring excursion to Dr. Rosenberger's country home on the banks of the Perkiomen River.

Among other members of the fraternity, the following are to be considered as representative of the high ideals which motivated the founding of the fraternity: Sir William Osler; Harvey Cushing; Hans Zinsser; Frederick Novy; Torrald Sollmann; Allan B. Kanavel; Frederick Christopher; Rudolph Matas; Alton Oschner; Dean Lewis; and Oscar Klotz.

In co-operation with other medical fraternities of high ideals, Nu Sigma Nu will ever strive to maintain high standards of scholarship, medical ethics, and further the advancement of medical science.

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Σ  
N

# Nu Sigma Nu

Founded 1882.



## Rho Chapter

Established 1900.

### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Randle C. Rosenberget, M.D.	Thomas Costello, M.D.	H. E. Radasch, M.D.
John T. Farrell, M.D.	A. P. Brubaker, M.D.	E. L. Jones, M.D.
Thomas A. Shallow, M.D.	Edward L. Bauer, M.D.	J. R. Martin, M.D.
M. C. Hinebaugh, M.D.	Paul H. Roeder, M.D.	C. M. Spangler, M.D.
A. A. Walkling, M.D.	T. L. Montgomery, M.D.	R. W. Smith, M.D.
R. P. Regester, M.D.	J. V. Ellison, M.D.	Guy Nelson, M.D.
W. W. Bolton, M.D.	W. J. Thudium, M.D.	J. T. Eads, M.D.
	L. C. Manges, Jr., M.D.	

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

E. M. Reed	P. V. Wagner	A. W. Freeman
J. T. Millington	H. R. Ishler	J. E. McCoy, Jr.
J. Clancy	O. E. Turner	N. D. Mervine
J. P. Manges	N. Varano	R. McCrehead

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

C. H. Poole	J. F. Lipinski	J. L. Evans
L. E. Connors	F. C. Atwell	R. R. Muschlitz
L. Davis	C. G. Whitbeck	T. W. Howell
J. Stevens	P. Citta	

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

E. Garner	R. Vance	G. Longaker
E. Phillips	E. Houck	J. Hazlitt

#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

W. White	P. Kennedy	F. Brady
D. Bortz	E. Steele	G. Page
J. B. Hanley	H. J. Hodges	W. Wagner
W. Gibe	C. Kurtz	W. Price





THE HISTORY of the Eta Chapter of the Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity, extends back over a period of thirty-four years, having been founded on March 7, 1902. As a national organization, Phi Beta Pi has forty-four active chapters and was established under the name of Phi Beta Pi, at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now the University of Pittsburgh, on March 10, 1891, by a group of thirteen men who banded themselves together as an anti-fraternity society for the purpose of protecting its members against the evils of the fraternity situation as it then stood. From such a beginning has developed this fine fraternity with a membership of over eighteen thousand, of whom more than twelve hundred served in the World War. The membership of the national organization increased from fourteen to eighteen thousand in 1932 as a result of the amalgamation of the former Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity with Phi Beta Pi. At the present time, there are about eleven hundred active members in the various medical schools throughout the country.

The Eta Chapter was formerly located at 919 Spruce Street, but because of the rapid growth of the chapter, larger quarters were needed, and on March 1, 1928, the chapter moved to its present location at 1032 Spruce Street.

The chapter has about 520 alumni, of whom about 125 are in the Philadelphia district.

The chapter is governed by a Board of Trustees, the majority of whom are on the Faculty of the College.

During the past thirty-four years, the chapter has played a prominent part in the scholastic and social life at Jefferson.

Φ

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Π

# Phi Beta Pi

Founded 1891.



# Eta Chapter

Established 1902.

## FRATRES IN FACULTATE

L. F. Appleman, M.D.	P. A. McCarthy, M.D.	F. H. Husted, M.D.
C. M. Gruber, M.D.	J. L. Roark, M.D.	H. F. Haines, M.D.
B. L. Crawford, M.D.	W. C. Wilson, M.D.	J. W. Holmes, M.D.
L. S. Carey, M.D.	J. B. Lownes, M.D.	A. J. Wagers, M.D.
	J. T. Brundage, M.D.	

## FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

### Nineteen Thirty-six

Barclay M. Brandmiller	A. L. Hoffmaster	Michael H. Rachunis
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### Nineteen Thirty-seven

W. D. Beamer	Milton Marten	John R. Siddall
Arthur A. Fisher	Joseph A. Ralston	John D. Walters

### Nineteen Thirty-eight

W. I. Carney	H. F. English	J. F. Georgetson
J. J. DeTuerk	A. W. Frediani	L. K. Supple

### Nineteen Thirty-nine

William M. Bush	George Jastram	Albert Maisel
Frank R. Derek	William Keller	Joseph G. Norton



I N 1903, a group of medical students of Jefferson Medical College desired to create a closer relationship among themselves. The fact that there were already four fraternities did not dismay them. On December 9, 1903, they organized Chi Chapter of the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, and on February 16, 1904, at the eighth annual meeting of the Grand Chapter at Louisville, Kentucky, a charter was granted to Elam Fredericksson, Howard Fortner, Harry Carey, William Heisey, Harry Stewart, Louis Heimer, and Walter Ellis.

During the first year, the membership was brought up to twelve. These ambitious young men possessed no chapter house, so chapter meetings were held in the various rooms in which they lived.

Chi Chapter continued to grow and in a few years a hall at Broad and Columbia Avenues was rented in order to have ample room for meetings. A few years later, the chapter decided that it would be necessary to have a chapter house, so one was rented on South Tenth Street. This tended to create a still more fraternal relationship. Later, a house at 813 Spruce Street was rented. After a few years a house on Spruce Street near Eleventh was rented. Finally, the present location at 1025 Spruce Street was selected as an ideal house for Chi chapter. It is one of the largest fraternity houses at Jefferson. It accommodates twenty-nine men. On May 12, 1920, the house was purchased, Doctors Kaufman, Rankin, and LeFever being made the trustees of the chapter.

Today, Chi Chapter is the eleventh largest chapter of Phi Chi, having initiated four hundred and seventeen men. The number of men in the chapter each year varies from forty to forty-five. We hope to make Chi one of the leading chapters of Phi Chi.

Φ

X

# Phi Chi

Founded 1889.



# Chi Chapter

Established 1904.

## FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Michael A. Burns, M.D.  
Martin Reh fuss, M.D.  
C. Fred Becker, M.D.  
Lynn Rankin, M.D.  
Hugh Robertson, M.D.

V. H. Moon, M.D.  
Burgess Gordon, M.D.  
W. Daardoff, M.D.  
Leo Reed, M.D.  
John Dugger, M.D.

J. E. Thomas, M.D.  
A. S. Kaufman, M.D.  
C. Foulkrod, M.D.  
C. W. LeFever, M.D.  
James Surver, M.D.

## FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

### Nineteen Thirty-six

Chalmers Carr  
David Helms  
Edward Kottcamp, Jr.  
James Thornbury

Richard Counts  
Jackson Fox  
Ben Martin  
William Slasor

William Feild  
Philip Forsberg  
Edward McCall  
LeRoy Moyer

### Nineteen Thirty-seven

Daniel Currie  
Henry Murray  
Woodrow Savacool  
Robert Waterhouse

Thomas Dickerson  
Roger Minner  
Walter Starz  
Densmore Thomas

Robert Jones  
Robert McElroy  
Coe Swift  
Leslie Dobson

### Nineteen Thirty-eight

William Glenn  
Roscoe McCullough  
Edward Platt

Henry Underwood  
Richard Jacques  
John McClintock  
Henry Price

George Judson  
Riley Lackey  
Fred Faux

### Nineteen Thirty-nine

Robert Cornwell  
William Jones  
William Kistler  
Ansley Watson

George White  
Rigdon Dees  
Claude Herndon  
Albert Lupton  
Evan Watkins

David Dunn  
John Fueg  
Henry Stroud  
Ross Thomas



RHO CHAPTER was established in 1904, fourteen years after the founding of the first chapter at Northwestern University. The charter was granted on February 10, 1904, to a group composed of Sheldon, Murray, Chalker, Watson, Shaw, Week, Martin, Hannick, Talley, Ainsley, Garrett, Sliventhall, O'Malley, Weiland, and Ives.

The first chapter house was located at 701 Pine Street. After several years, it was moved to 1015 Pine Street. At this time the annual tri-chapter banquet was inaugurated and the ill feelings of the afternoon were laid aside. The interscholastic football rivalry was at its height but all of these feelings were forgotten as Lambda Chapter of Medico-Chi and Phi of the University of Pennsylvania joined with Rho on the grounds of Phi Rho Sigma.

Before the War, the chapter house was again moved to 305 South Eleventh Street and then again to 309 South Twelfth Street. It was at this time that Rho was among the most active of Jefferson fraternities.

Then came the War; to compile a list of the members of Rho who aided their country at this time would be a roll-call of the alumni members. It is to be pointed out, however, that Lindsay Whiteside, an alumnus of Jefferson and a member of Rho Chapter, was the only officer of the United States Army Medical Corps who went down in the line of active duty. Phi Rho Sigma is, indeed, proud of the efforts of her men for the welfare of mankind.

After the War, Rho Chapter located at 1021 Spruce Street, and in 1929, transferred to 909 Clinton Street. At the present time, the chapter resides in the peace and quiet of Clinton Street, a haven for scholars and gentlemen in the heart of this great metropolis.

Φ

P

Σ

# Phi Rho Sigma

Founded 1890.



## Rho Chapter

Established 1904.

### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

N. M. MacNeill, M.D.  
J. F. McCahey, M.D.  
John DeCarlo, M.D.  
L. J. Roederer, M.D.  
T. Aceto, M.D.  
E. F. Burt, M.D.

H. K. Seelaus, M.D.  
C. H. Turner, M.D.  
P. J. Kennedy, M.D.  
E. C. Thomas, M.D.  
A. Perri, M.D.  
R. M. Lukens, M.D.

C. B. Lull, M.D.  
J. F. Coppolino, M.D.  
M. Castallo, M.D.  
E. G. Williamson, M.D.  
R. T. Heffner, M.D.

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

J. F. Burke  
W. F. Rongaus

D. L. Arsy  
R. G. Conrad  
J. A. Smith

P. Lancione  
W. D. Troy

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

L. G. Bixler  
W. W. Focht  
J. F. Wilson

W. S. Dellinger  
C. E. Slcass  
R. E. Wise

R. H. Fenstermacher  
E. Y. Washburn

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

W. A. Boquist  
L. K. Remley

J. G. Eichholzer  
C. I. Roscovics

N. W. Henry  
S. D. Ulrich

#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

A. P. Clunan  
I. J. Coll

D. B. Foresman  
I. P. McCarron

F. J. Schlick  
J. R. Wennersten



**T**HE PHI DELTA EPSILON FRATERNITY had its beginning at the Cornell University Medical School, where a group of students, headed by Aaron Brown, organized the Alpha Chapter in 1904. Chapters were organized at the medical schools in rapid succession until now there are chapters at fifty-four medical schools in the United States and Canada, and graduate clubs in the leading cities of our own and foreign countries.

The Jefferson Chapter Mu, was organized by eight students on November 15, 1911. David W. Cramer was elected consul and Simon Rosenthal vice-consul. There were three fratres in facultate: Drs. Leon Solis-Cohen, Nathan Blumberg, and M. A. Weinstein. The original chapter house was at 631 Spruce Street, but in 1924, the fraternity moved to a new house, 910 Pine Street. In the fall of 1932, it again moved to the present house at 1033 Spruce Street.

The members of the Mu Chapter, Dr. David W. Kramer, and Dr. N. Blumberg, have been honored with the highest office in the Fraternity, that of Grand Consul. Numerous others have served in various capacities.

The Jefferson chapter has been instrumental in installing chapters at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and at the Hahnemann Medical College, and has been closely associated with the Philadelphia Phi Delta Epsilon Graduate Club.

At present, the Mu chapter has thirteen fratres in facultate, forty-nine active members, and twelve freshman pledges.

Φ

Δ

E

# Phi Delta Epsilon

Founded 1903.



## Mu Chapter

Established 1911.

### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Solomon Solts-Cohen, M.D.  
B. Lipshutz, M.D.  
D. W. Kramer, M.D.  
H. L. Goldburgh, M.D.

Alfred Brunswick, M.D.  
B. P. Weiss, M.D.  
L. Solts-Cohen, M.D.  
G. I. Israel, M.D.  
A. M. Rechtman, M.D.

Aaron Capper, M.D.  
J. Bernstine, M.D.  
M. R. Cohen, M.D.  
N. Blumberg, M.D.

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

Jules Amsterdam  
Robert Berger  
Jack Berkowitz  
Reuben Chesnick  
Harry Crystal

Leo Goldman  
Irving Grobman  
Raymond Heiligman  
Arthur Koffler  
Arthur Krieger

Manuel Pearson  
Alexander Pennes  
Marcel Sussman  
Herbert Wolff  
Max Rosenzweig

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

Maurice Abramson  
Paul Bendix  
William Bush  
Ernest Gollub

Everett Gordon  
Sidney Halpern  
Herman Koplin  
Paul Leisawitz

Samuel Stein  
Daniel Wilner  
Arnold Levine  
Jack Pincus

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

Perry Albert  
A. Bilcovitch  
Leon Blumberg  
J. Chaimowitz  
S. L. Cole  
D. Eckstein  
Henry Fish

Morton Greenberg  
Louis Kaplan  
Sol Keesal  
Joseph Kline  
Morton Kravitz  
Melvin Lustig  
Victor Mayer

Elmer Miller  
Sam Schlesinger  
Harold Seigal  
Joseph Seigal  
V. Satinsky  
S. H. Skloff  
Leo Wachtel

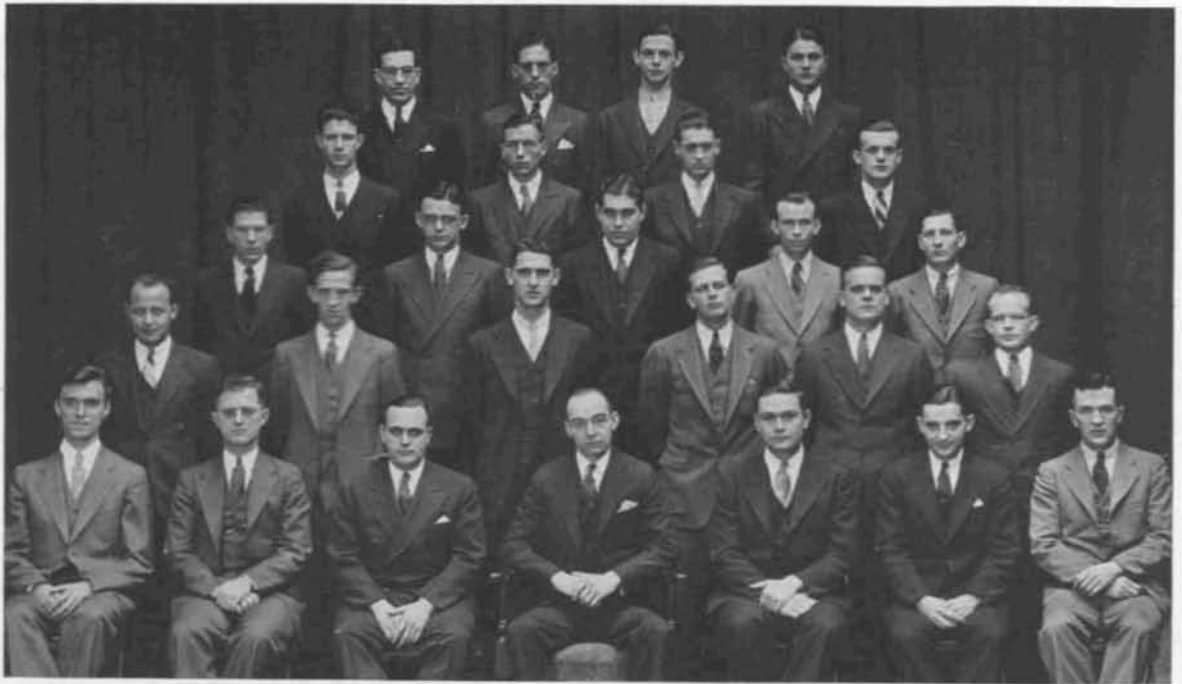
#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

Isadore Cohen  
Sol Bers  
Paul Fried  
N. Skversky

George Hollander  
Joseph Medoff  
N. L. Lippman  
Simon Weiner

Morris Parmet  
I. Perlmutter  
H. Shenken





**T**HE NATIONAL FRATERNITY, Theta Kappa Psi, originated in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1879. Known as Kappa Psi until 1925, there are now 28 active chapters of the fraternity in medical schools of this country and Canada.

The Jefferson chapter, Beta Eta, was established in 1912. The first chapter house was located at 912 Spruce Street. Subsequently Kappa Psi's residence was found at 245 South 13th Street, then 908 Pine Street, and now at 1027 Spruce Street, the present property acquired in 1925.

Coincident with the establishment of the fraternity at Jefferson was the matriculation of David R. Morgan, who was designed to play an important part in the development of Kappa Psi. He served as an officer of the fraternity for three years, was active in extra-curricular pursuits, and founded the Hawk Biochemical Society. Other Theta Kappa Psi members associated with the Faculty have continued their interest in the undergraduate fratres. As an example, we have Dr. Fetter, who is editor of "The Messenger", the Theta Kappa Psi quarterly magazine.

Theta Kappa Psi has been instrumental in forming several student societies. Aside from the Hawk Biochemical Society, which later became the Morse Society, Kappa Psis formed the Knowles Dermatological Society. The well-known Moon Pathological and Bland Obstetrical Societies are the latest links in a chain which recalls the names of Coplin and Crowell in Pathology, and Davis in Obstetrics. Dr. Fetter as an undergraduate, led in the formation of the Bland Society in 1925. The Moon Society was formed in 1927.

Kappa Psis have contributed their share in extra-curricular activities as class officers, committee appointees, and student society members. At present, Coverdale and Parkhurst hold the presidencies of the Sophomore and Senior Classes, respectively. Parkhurst directs the activities of the fraternity as president.

Θ

K

Ψ

# Theta Kappa Psi

Founded 1879.



# Beta Eta Chapter

Established 1912.

## FRATRES IN FACULTATE

J. O. Crider, M.D.	George R. Bancroft, Ph.D.	T. R. Fetter, M.D.
R. S. Griffith, M.D.	Henry B. Decker, M.D.	J. B. Ludy, M.D.
David R. Morgan, M.D.	George W. Bland, M.D.	J. Blechschmidt, M.D.
P. E. Stroup, M.D.	George E. Marcil, M.D.	L. F. Mulford, M.D.
C. W. Nissler, M.D.	Robert Imhoff, M.D.	A. R. Vaughan, M.D.
J. S. McLaughlin, M.D.	E. A. Gough, M.D.	J. Cheleden, M.D.

## FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

### Nineteen Thirty-six

J. G. Buchert	Paul Walter	June Gunter
L. W. Parkhurst	Gilbert Clime	John Leland
	Edgar Lutz	

### Nineteen Thirty-seven

James Campbell, Jr.	Charles Korns, Jr.	Thomas Lerch
George Rader	J. J. Reardon	L. L. Potter
William Thalman, Jr.	W. H. Wilson	W. L. Wolfinger

### Nineteen Thirty-eight

Arthur Barrett	Thomas Brown	E. J. Coverdale
Charles Dougherty	William Stankard	Arnold Valenzuela

### Nineteen Thirty-nine

Ray Hale	James Kelly	Willis Kendig
Nelson Scharadin	William Norris	Robert E. Lee



IN THE FALL of 1911 a group of undergraduate students in the Jefferson Medical College organized an association "for the purpose of fostering and maintaining among students in Jefferson Medical College a spirit of good fellowship, friendship, mutual aid, and moral support." They named themselves the Aesculapian Club, and proceeded to enjoy a very successful year.

The organization was approached by the Aleph Yodh He National Medical Fraternity, which had been founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, and plans were made for amalgamation with the national group. Beginning with the school year of 1912-1913, the group became the Gimmel Chapter of the Aleph Yodh He Fraternity.

In 1922, the Aleph Yodh He Fraternity united with the Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity, a Western group, and the chapter here became the Beta Chapter of the Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity.

The fraternity generally, and particularly the Jefferson chapter, continued to thrive, increasing in numbers, and developing a very active fraternity life.

In 1928, the house was purchased at 916 Clinton Street and has been the chapter home to this day. The Beta Chapter is the largest in the fraternity and now numbers 47 active members and 12 pledges.

Graduates are active in the Philadelphia Alumni Association with still a very active interest in the undergraduates. Many have become faculty members of this and other medical colleges, and not a few are represented on the staffs of local hospitals.

Φ  
Λ  
Κ

# Phi Lambda Kappa

Founded 1907.

## Beta Chapter

Established 1912.



### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

S. A. Loewenberg, M.D.  
Chas. Lefcoe, M.D.  
Morris Segal, M.D.  
Benj. Haskell, M.D.  
A. Cantarow, M.D.  
J. M. Cahan, M.D.  
E. Kotin, M.D.

Moses Behrend, M.D.  
M. Sokloff, M.D.  
A. I. Rubenstone, M.D.  
Marshall Leiber, M.D.  
M. Kleinbart, M.D.  
Leon Berns, M.D.  
H. Kessler, M.D.

M. Bernstein, M.D.  
H. Perlman, M.D.  
David Soloway, M.D.  
D. A. Sidlick, M.D.  
H. A. Bogach, M.D.  
David Solo, M.D.  
A. First, M.D.

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

Oscar Cohen  
Morton Pearl  
Sidney Samuels

Harold Sortman  
Joseph Ginsberg  
Milton Jacobson  
Albert Schwartz

Frederick Glass  
Sidney Hodas  
Louis Small

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

Bernard Axelrod  
E. LeWinn  
Leon Rosenberg  
Louis Wikler

Milton Gordon  
Albert Miller  
Joseph Seltzer  
Martin Zions

Irvin Hermann  
Louis Merves  
Samuel Shuster  
B. Zamostein

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

Harold Cantor  
I. Gershman  
Eugene Gladsen  
Edward Marenus  
Frederick Pobirs  
George Silver  
Pincus Sobie

Ralph Cherashore  
Sidney Gehl  
Martin Green  
Henry Lihn  
Patsy Richlan  
Morris Shapiro

Martin Cooperman  
Joseph Eisher  
William Heine  
Abraham Hurwitz  
Ephraim Rosset  
Jack Robbins  
Jack Weiner

#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

Louis Block  
Leonard Lang  
Louis Lehrer  
Louis Shinfeld  
Isadore Slouin  
Raphael Levin

Morris Crane  
Lester Joseph  
Louis Levinthal  
Albert Schiewitz  
Albert Smigel

David Fish  
Louis Goldberg  
H. Nussbaum  
Reuben Pctash  
Louis Somers  
Hyman Stein



**T**HE ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA HONORARY FRATERNITY is a non-secret medical honorary society which was organized on August 25, 1902, by Dr. William W. Root, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. Membership is based on scholarship, leadership, and good moral standing. Its definite mission is to promote high ideals of thought and action in schools of medicine and in professional pursuits, and to encourage medical research.

There are now forty-two active chapters in the various medical schools of the United States and Canada. Its membership includes many distinguished men in professional practice and research in all parts of the world. The Jefferson Chapter, established in 1903 and the fifth chapter in the organization, has always been very active. The annual Alpha Omega Alpha Lecture, given by some person of high distinction in the field of science, is one of its many activities.

**A**  
**Ω**  
**A**

# Alpha Omega Alpha

Founded in 1902.

## Alpha Chapter

Established in 1903.

### OFFICERS

J. PARSONS SCHAEFFER, M.D., Counsellor

W. A. LUTZ, President

J. L. FARMER, Vice-President

J. T. MILLINGTON, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

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J. H. Gibbon

J. P. Schaeffer

E. J. Klopp

R. V. Patterson

P. B. Bland

C. H. Turner

D. M. Davis

V. H. Moon

J. E. Thomas

W. F. Manges

T. A. Shallow

H. E. Radasch

F. O. Lewis

H. K. Seelaus

C. M. Gruber

H. W. Jones

J. O. Crider

C. W. Bonney

A. Cantarow

W. B. Davis

H. K. Mohler

J. T. Brundage

### ACTIVE MEMBERS

#### Elected 1934-35

W. A. Lutz

J. L. Farmer

J. T. Millington, Jr.

E. J. Brogan

#### Elected 1935-36

J. O'Neill

J. J. Keveney

B. Mason

R. Heiligman

M. M. Pearson

N. R. Varano

C. M. Hanna

J. L. Gompertz

J. S. Fetter

J. Berkowitz

M. L. Tracey

P. P. Leone

# BOOK FIVE

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"Excellent to be first in any line; and doubly excellent if the line is great; a great advantage to be the player of the hand, if the deal has been fair. Many a man might have been a Phoenix at his job had there not been others before him;—"

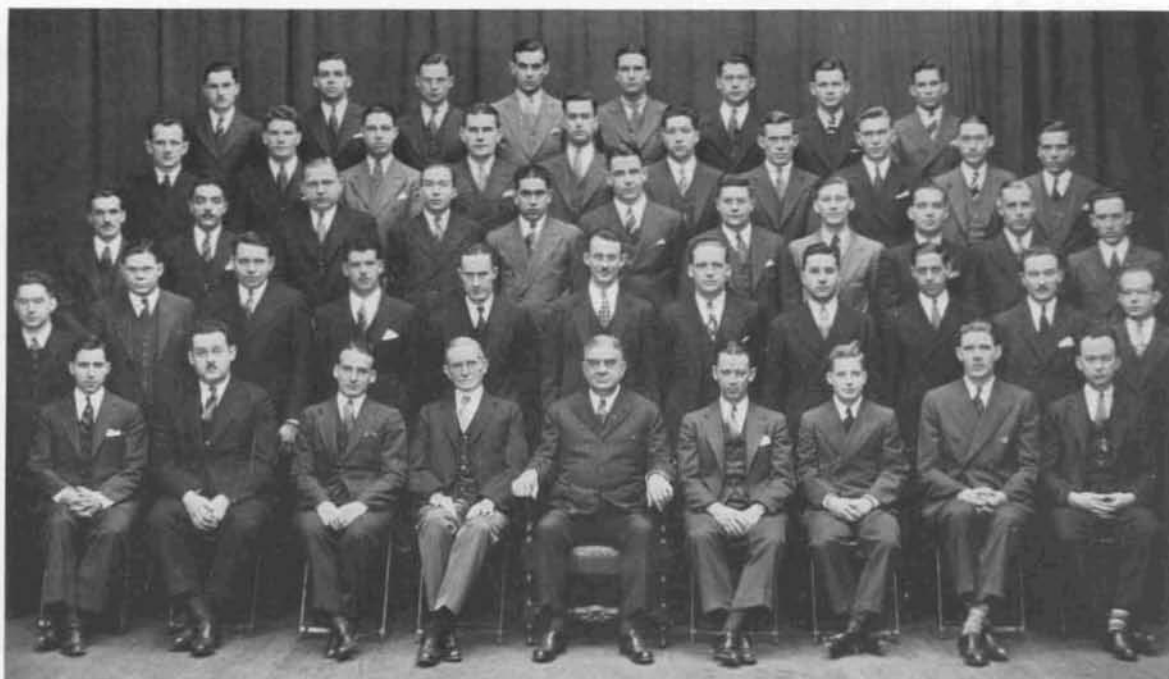


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S O C I E T I E S







## The H. A. Hare Medical Society

Founded 1891.

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 JAMES F. BURKE, President  
 M. L. MARTEN, Vice-President  
 WM. DALE BEAMER, Secretary  
 W. S. DELLINGER, Treasurer

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 R. S. Griffith, M.D.      Charles M. Gruber, M.D.

### MEMBERS

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

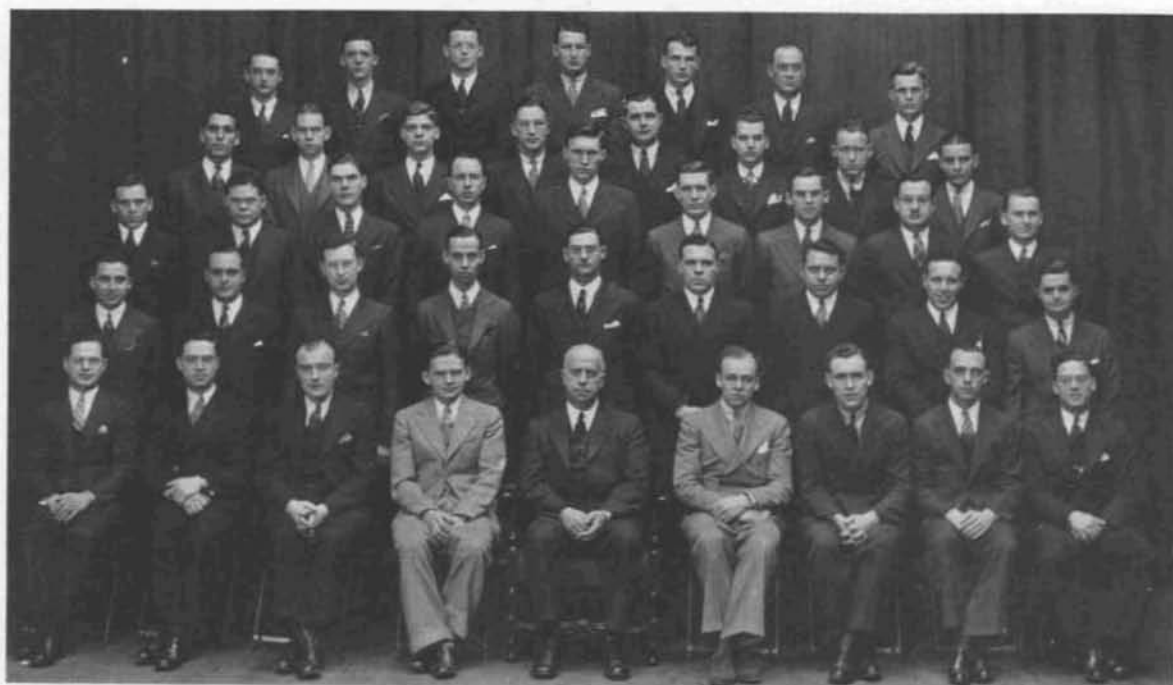
D. L. Arey	W. F. Rongaus	J. A. Nirosky	P. R. Davidson
R. G. Conrad	J. A. Smith	R. M. Jacobson	P. V. Hulick
G. N. Clime	M. L. Rachunis	M. Rosenzweig	A. L. Hoffmaster
P. J. Devers	J. Berkowitz	S. C. Suter	P. Lancione
J. M. Dziob	J. F. Burke	W. D. Troy	M. M. Pearson
I. L. Grubman	W. L. Conlon	B. M. Brandmiller	M. Sussman
J. W. Gatti	G. E. DeCicco	E. J. Brogan	M. L. Tracey
	P. G. Ebner	J. H. Cope	

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

E. L. Anchors	J. R. Lenehan	J. R. Siddall	P. A. Bendix
Wm. Dale Beamer	M. L. Marten	Leo Zelt	D. S. Currie
L. S. Bixler	J. A. Raiston	S. Mirbach	L. L. Davis
W. S. Dellinger	B. Shaw	R. Waterhouse	J. E. Wright
R. Fenstermacher	E. V. Stanton	Wm. Ackerman	C. Y. Washburn
A. A. Fisher	J. D. Walters	Howard Moser	F. L. Weniger
Wm. Focht	J. F. Wilson	E. G. Stegfried	C. B. Slease
Kenneth Law	R. E. Wise	P. A. Bowers	

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

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J. J. DeTuerk	A. W. Frediani	W. A. Boquist	C. J. Roscovics
H. F. English	E. P. Tripp	L. K. Remley	S. D. Ulrich
		J. M. Georgetson	



## The John Chambers Da Costa Surgical Society

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 JOHN M. FLUMERFELT, Vice-President  
 FLOYD C. ATWELL, Secretary  
 WILLIAM LUTZ, Treasurer  
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 Charles F. Mitchell, M.D.  
 John B. Flick, M.D.

Adolph Walkling, M.D.  
 Charles F. Nassau, M.D.

Henry K. Seelaus, M.D.  
 Warren B. Davis, M.D.  
 W. P. Hearn, M.D.

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 J. A. Smith

O. E. Turner  
 J. L. Farmer  
 R. Cameron  
 N. W. Freeman  
 A. L. Hoffmaster  
 W. M. Lutz

N. D. Mervine  
 E. M. Reed  
 P. V. Wagner  
 J. Clancy  
 J. M. Clough  
 H. R. Ishler

E. C. Kottcamp, Jr.  
 J. T. Millington  
 L. W. Parkhurst  
 R. L. Weinstein  
 C. F. Breisacher

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

F. C. Atwell  
 R. S. Garber  
 J. B. Goyne  
 C. H. Poole  
 C. L. Saylor

C. G. Whitbeck  
 J. P. Citta  
 P. A. Bowers  
 J. M. Flumerfelt  
 F. M. Kenan

R. H. Parks  
 R. A. Scholton  
 T. M. Thompson  
 L. L. Davis  
 T. Boyd  
 J. F. Lipinski

J. R. Ewan  
 H. G. Kunz  
 J. L. LeFevre  
 M. W. Snyder  
 J. L. Stephens



## The Ross V. Patterson Medical Society

**A Senior Medical Society, Limited to Twenty-six Members, Having For  
Its Purpose the Discussion of Interesting Phases of Medical History.**

ROSS V. PATTERSON, M.D., Sponsor

C. M. HANNA, First Councillor

J. L. FOX, Second Councillor

J. L. GOMPERTZ, Third Councillor

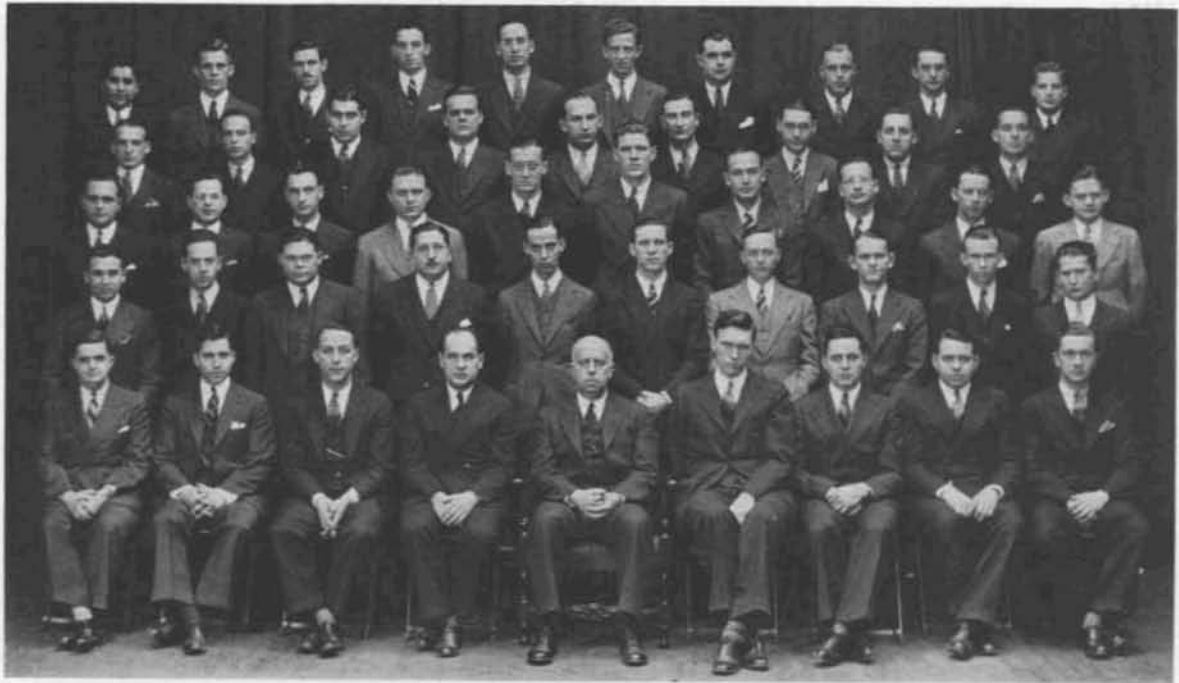
B. M. BRANDMILLER, Fourth Councillor

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B. M. Brandmiller  
H. F. Doe  
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A. L. Hoffmaster  
P. V. Hulick  
B. F. Martin  
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J. A. Smith  
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J. Clancy  
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H. O. Helms  
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W. M. Lutz  
L. W. Parkhurst  
W. J. Slasor  
P. J. Walter

J. M. Clough  
R. G. Conrad  
J. L. Gompertz  
C. M. Hanna  
E. C. Kottcamp  
J. A. Leland, Jr.  
C. P. Phoebus  
M. L. Rachunis



## The Academy

Founded March 24, 1898.

HENRY K. SEELAUS, M.D., Honorary President

JOHN FARMER, President

LEROY MOYER, Vice-President

JOHN MANGES, Secretary

RICHARD COUNTS, Treasurer

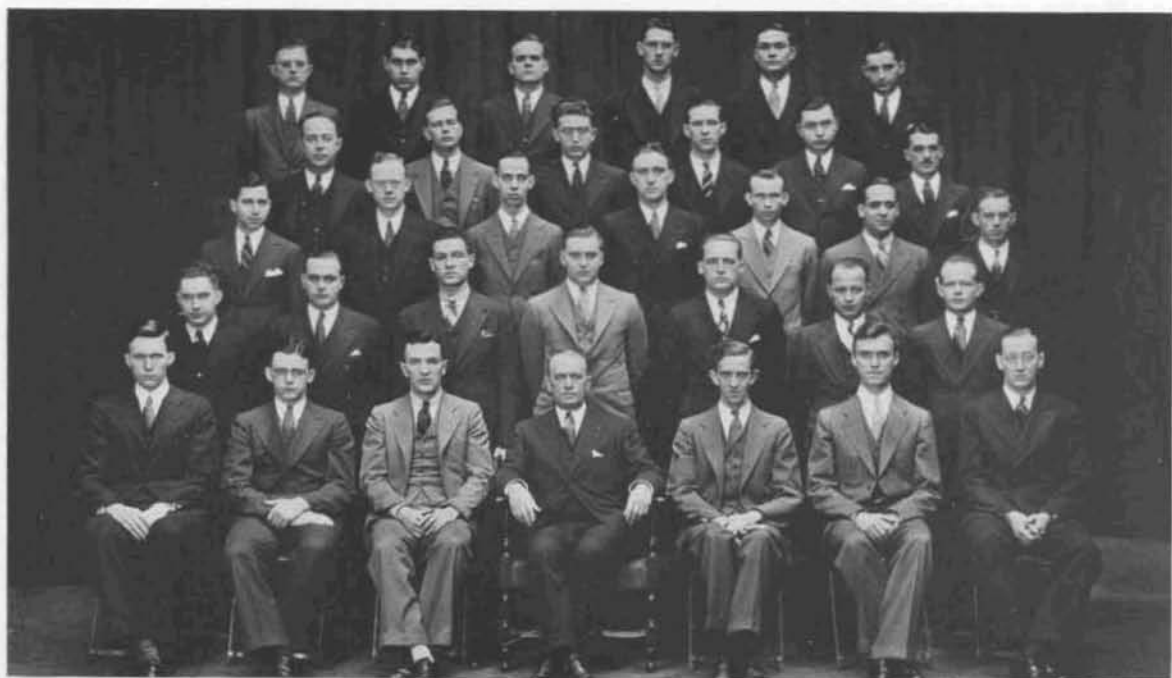
### MEMBERS

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

B. Brandmiller	F. Glass	J. Schwartzman	S. Hodas
J. Dziob	R. Nayfield	W. Troy	L. Moyer
J. Farmer	W. Slasor	C. Cohen	L. Parkhurst
M. Jacobson	J. Burke	J. Gunter	R. Berger
H. Law	J. Durham	E. Lutz	C. Breisacher
M. Soloman	M. Hanna	R. Chesnick	C. Hanlon
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W. Conlon	R. Morehead	R. Helligman	J. Smith

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

W. Beamer	S. Stein	I. Reardon	K. Law
I. Hermann	B. Zamostein	W. Snyder	R. Lenehan
F. Kenan	A. Domaleski	J. Weintraub	J. Savacool
M. Marten	R. Fenstermacher	W. Wolfinger	J. Siddall
W. Meehan	D. Kimmelman	W. Douglas	H. Wilson
W. Starz	J. Lipinski	J. Evans	J. Wilson



## The Pascal Brooke Bland Obstetrical Society

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### FACULTY MEMBERS

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T. L. Montgomery, M.D.  
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Harry Stuckert, M.D.  
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Arthur First, M.D.  
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C. E. Wolfrom, M.D.

### MEMBERS

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J. F. Burke  
P. G. Ebner  
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H. W. Law

J. E. McCoy, Jr.  
J. F. O'Neill  
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S. C. Suter  
C. F. Breisacher  
J. G. Buchert  
J. L. Farmer

J. L. Gompertz  
J. A. Leland  
R. E. McCall, Jr.  
L. W. Parkhurst  
C. P. Phoebus  
M. L. Tracey  
P. J. Walter

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

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J. J. Reardon, Jr.

W. G. Thalmann, Jr.  
C. B. Kornis, Jr.  
G. Rader  
W. Wilson  
W. L. Wolfinger

T. V. Lerch  
L. L. Potter



## The Schaeffer Anatomical Society

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 T. S. GEBRESKI, Vice-President  
 C. B. POTELUNAS, Secretary-Treasurer

J. Parsons Schaeffer, M.D.  
 C. C. Fox, M.D.  
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 T. Shallow, M.D.

H. K. Seelaus, M.D.  
 T. Rathmell, M.D.  
 J. L. Davis, M.D.

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 L. G. Zelt  
 M. M. Abramson  
 L. L. Potter

S. A. Powell  
 B. B. Zamostein  
 R. W. Geise  
 R. E. Allyn  
 G. F. Heiber  
 E. B. Webb

H. J. Whitaker  
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 J. A. Ralston  
 J. E. Wentzell  
 A. F. Domaleski

W. T. Douglas, Jr.  
 F. L. Weniger  
 J. Wotchko  
 H. C. Chang  
 I. F. Hermann  
 D. Silverman

C. B. Sleaso

#### Nineteen Thirty-eight

A. M. Bilcovitch  
 J. J. DeTuerk  
 C. J. Dougherty  
 W. A. Boquist  
 M. Cooperman  
 J. J. Eichholzer  
 N. A. Colosi  
 J. F. Connole  
 J. H. Eisner

H. F. English, III  
 W. W. Glenn  
 E. J. Halton  
 E. A. Kostyla  
 G. M. Longaker, Jr.  
 E. Phillips  
 E. V. Platt  
 J. W. Schoenthal  
 G. M. Spilka

H. Fish  
 J. M. Georgetson  
 J. C. Hazlett  
 S. B. Kaczynski  
 A. R. McCullough  
 S. Nishijima  
 C. B. Potelunas  
 S. Schlesinger  
 S. D. Ulrich

T. S. Gabreski  
 S. H. Gehl  
 N. W. Henry, Jr.  
 B. J. Houston  
 P. H. Mcrton  
 D. S. Motsay  
 A. H. Price  
 L. K. Remley  
 R. B. Vance

J. F. Zielinski

#### Nineteen Thirty-nine

J. B. Alexander  
 J. J. Kilker  
 G. M. Knoll  
 C. H. O'Donnell, Jr.

J. H. Ruetschlin  
 T. K. Williams  
 F. S. Badman  
 J. M. Falker

A. Labenski  
 C. L. Nayfield  
 C. F. Schlecter  
 J. Deininker

F. A. Dineen  
 J. P. Long  
 G. W. Miller, III  
 T. E. Shea, Jr.

F. J. Sullivan



## The Burns Neurological Society

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BENJ. P. WEISS, M.D., Faculty Advisor

PHILIP FORSBERG, President

A. R. HOFFMASTER, Vice-President

J. E. McCOY, Jr., Secretary

WM. J. SLASOR, Treasurer

### MEMBERS

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

B. M. Brandmiller  
J. L. Fox  
A. R. Hoffmaster  
N. D. Mervine  
O. E. Turner  
N. Varano

J. L. Farmer  
P. R. Davidson  
C. R. Carr  
P. M. Forsberg  
E. C. Kottcamp  
J. E. McCoy, Jr.

J. H. Thornbury  
R. E. McCall  
E. Reed  
R. L. Counts  
W. M. Feild  
B. F. Martin

L. M. Moyer  
W. J. Slasor  
D. O. Helms  
J. J. Koveney  
L. Parkhurst

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

R. McElroy  
R. J. Minner  
C. T. Swift  
W. Starz

J. Stevens  
J. A. Ralston  
R. Waterhouse  
J. W. Savacool

D. Thomas  
L. M. Dobson  
C. G. Whitbeck  
D. Currie

R. T. Jones  
Henry Murray  
H. Dickerson  
J. D. Walters

J. A. Fisher



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 W. DELLINGER, Treasurer

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 E. C. Thomas, M.D.  
 L. J. Roderer, M.D.

J. C. Traugh, M.D.  
 A. C. Crowe, M.D.  
 J. Cleland, M.D.  
 A. Burros, M.D.  
 E. Gough, M.D.

### MEMBERS

#### Nineteen Thirty-six

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 J. H. Thornbury  
 J. A. Smith  
 P. V. Wagner  
 N. D. Mervine

O. E. Turner  
 E. M. Reed  
 I. T. Millington  
 H. R. Ishler  
 A. W. Freeman

J. E. McCoy  
 J. P. Clancy  
 James Burke  
 Michael Rachunis

Peter Lancione  
 W. F. Rongaus  
 Peter Hullick  
 S. C. Suter

#### Nineteen Thirty-seven

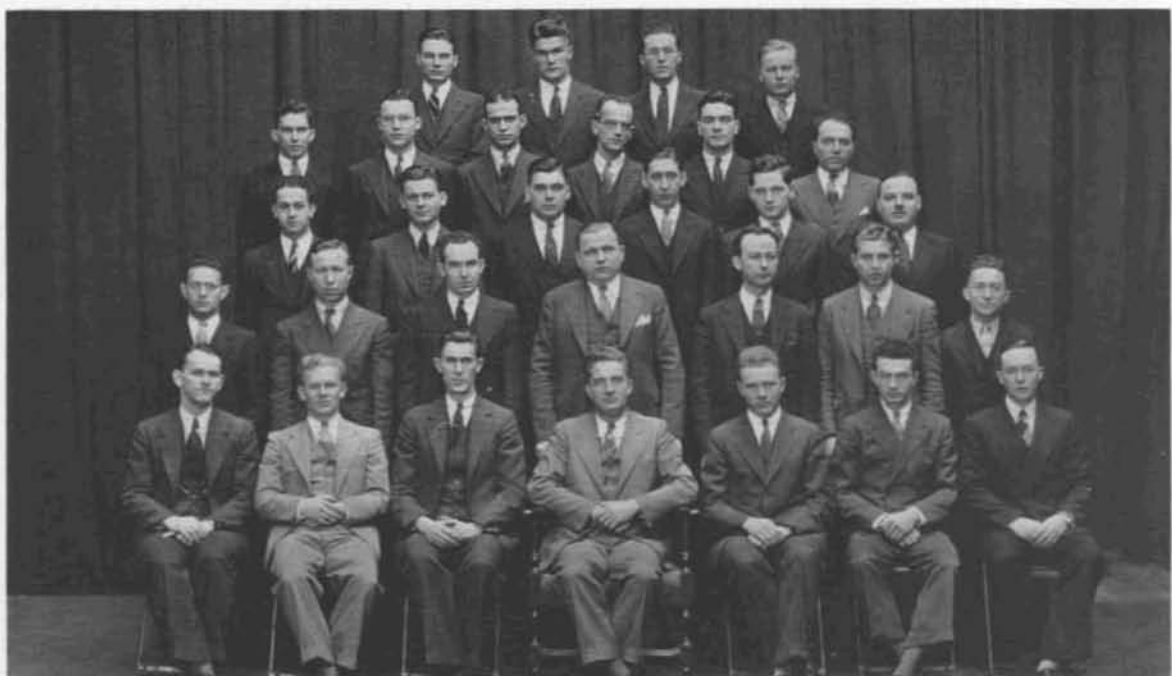
L. A. Connors  
 F. Atwell  
 L. Davis  
 Carl Whitbeck  
 R. Muschlitz  
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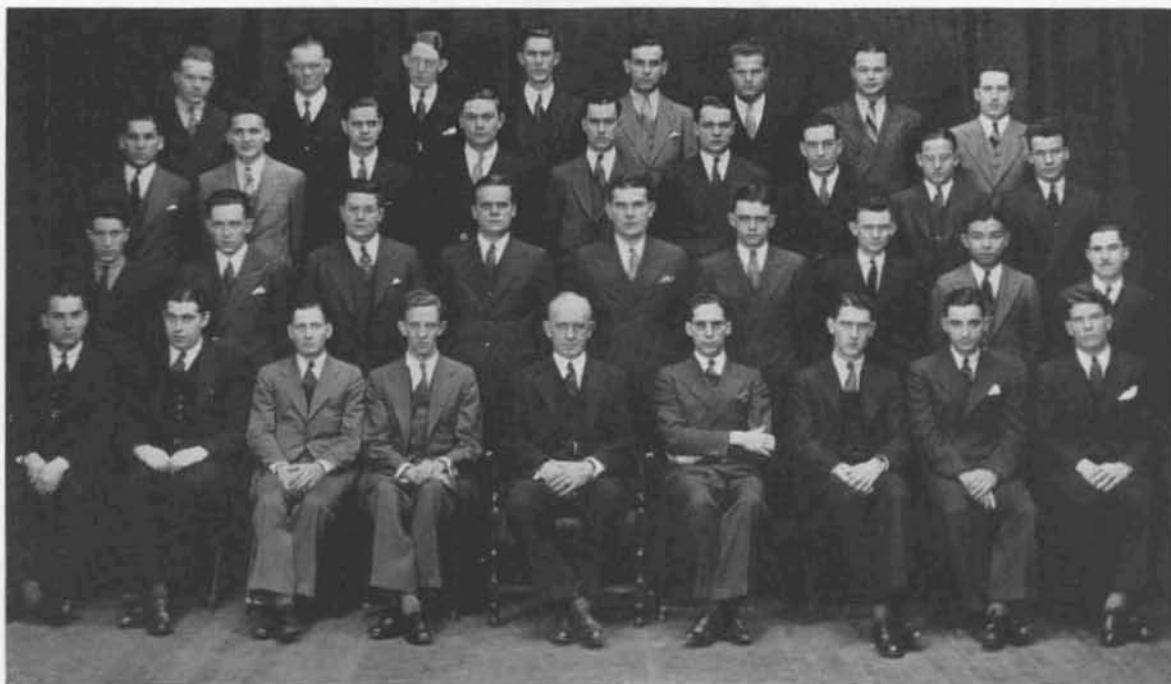
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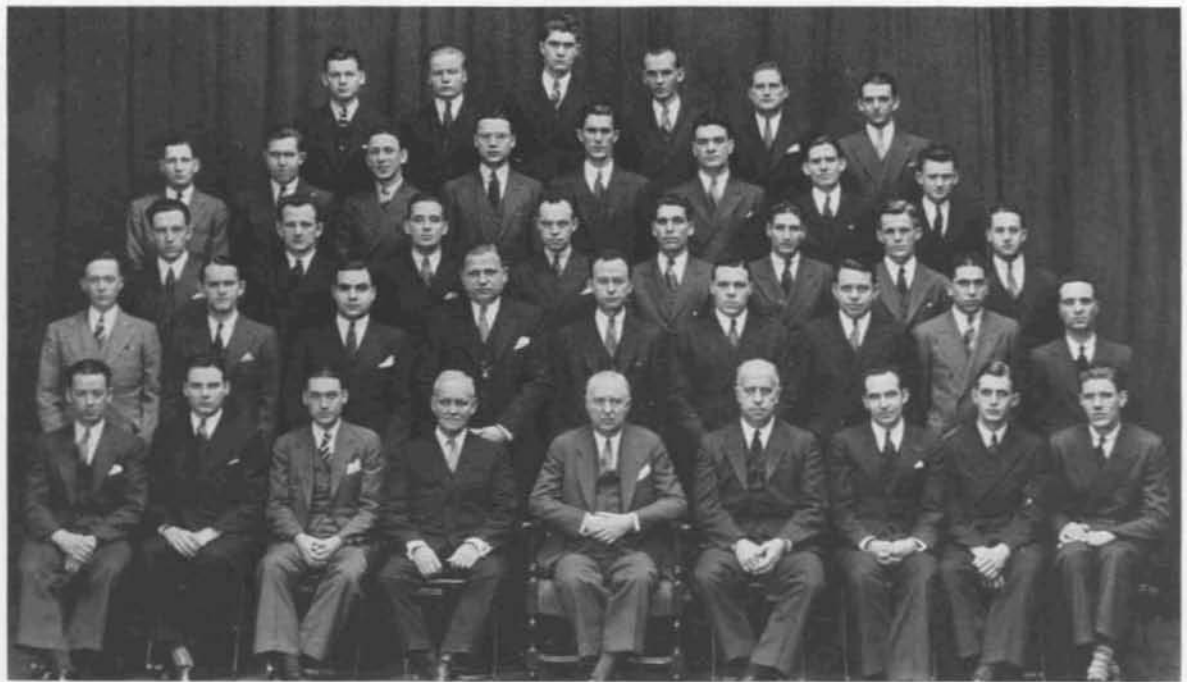
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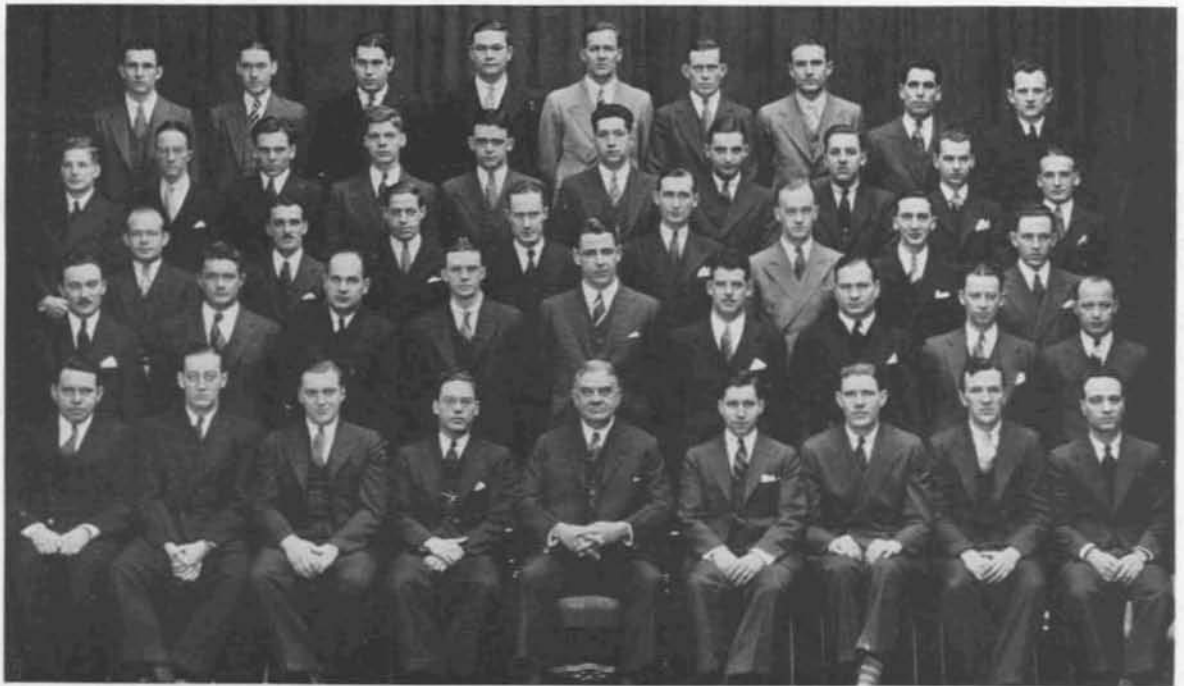
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# B O O K S I X

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"Jokes! Know how to take them, but do not play  
them: the first is a species of gallantry, the  
second a way into difficulty: he who grows  
ill-humored at the fiesta, has much of a  
beast in him and shows himself a  
greater: a good joke enlivens,  
and to know how to take  
it shows good  
head:—"





V A R I A





## MEDICINE CLINIC

**The time:** Thursday afternoon, 2:00 P.M.

**The place:** The Clinical Amphitheatre; J.M.C.

**The players:** Chief Clinician, Dr. "referred pain" Snalteyer.

Chosen Assistant Clinicians:

Stan. "never mind" Suter.

Mike (the great) Rachunis.

Jim "I advise," O'Neill.

Dr. Snalt.: We have a very interesting case today, gentlemen. It is one that will do more than any other in showing you that all I have told you about referred pain has not been hooley. What do you think, Doctor? (indicating Suter).

Suter: Eh? Oh yes, indeed.

Dr. Snalt.: A very good observation, my boy. Now O'Neill, what did you gather from the history? Be brief, sir.

O'Neill: Nothing.

Dr. Snalt.: H'rumph! That is a little more brief than I expected. However, truth is a great thing, gentlemen. (Manges falls off one of the benches

and is slowly revived by Mervine and Turner.) Mr. Rachunis, will you tell the class what the chief complaints of the patient are?

Rachunis: Outside of a little pain in her right foot, all I could hear in the way of complaint was of the food and rotten service she is receiving.

Dr. Snalt.: Ha, ha! Invariably, gentlemen, you will find all patients complaining of the latter. However, one must not take them too seriously — most of them are ribald creatures.

Come, come, Mr. Suter, time's awasting; let's get down to business. Tempus ist figgeting. Mr. Rachunis has told us that the patient has pain in the right foot. Are there no other complaints?

Stan.: None, except dys-pa-nea, dys-pha-agia, and loss of weight.

Dr. Snalt.: Now we're getting someplace. Mr. O'Neill, what did you gather from the past history?

O'Neill: For her own sentimental reasons she suspects that she has been involved with a Neisserian infection several times — her husband is a sailor.

Dr. Snalt.: Very good, Mr. O'Neill. In any patient who gives a history of being infected with that little damner, pardon me, gram negative diplococcus, it



PUSHING MOVEMENT OF THE HANDS WITH ARMS HANGING VERTICAL

Official Signal No. 1  
"What! No History"



PUSHING HANDS FORWARD FROM SHOULDERS WITH HANDS VERTICAL—

Official Signal No. 2  
"Anorexia"



WAVING HAND BEHIND BACK—

Official Signal No. 3  
"Referred Pain"

is always well to ground the fact that there is also a possible luetic implant — these sailors, you know.

Mike: Yes, she is married and states that although she has been pregnant thirteen times, for some reason there have been thirteen miscarriages. (Class wakes up from its slumber when the word "pregnant" is spoken.)

Dr. Snalt.: H'm, quite a goodly number. Do you suspect foul play?

Mike (blushing): Oh, Dr. Snalteyer, how could you ask me such question?

Dr. Snalt.: I am sorry, Mr. Rachunis; it was a rather pointed question; but one must be constantly braced to receive such inquiries when one approaches the Golden Gates of Aesculapian heaven. (Class applauds; Snalteyer bows.) Now, Mr. Suter, let us continue with the findings on the physical examination. What did you find on examining the head and neck?

Stan.: The scalp is clear — er, negative, I mean. The right pupil does not react to light.

Dr. Snalt. (looks into right eye and smiles triumphantly as he turns to patient): How long has it been

since that eye has been removed, my dear lady?

Patient: Six years, doc.

Dr. Snalt. (Giving the cringing Suter the icy stare): I have yet to see the pupil of a glass eye react to light. Mr. Rachunis, did you examine the throat?

Mike: Yes sir, on looking into the throat I found the posterior vaginal vault to be quite reddened and inflamed. (Wild cheers and laughter. Rachunis and Dr. Snalteyer blush violently.)

Dr. Snalt.: H'rumph. Mr. Rachunis, I shall have you understand that this is no place for levity. (Gets that dreamy look on his face.) Is there no pain anywhere in the face area?

Jim: Yes sir, she has occasional toothaches.

Dr. Snalt.: Ah, toothache — a most common symptom. It is not difficult to explain either, gentlemen. (Class settles back for forty winks.) The pain is caused by irritation of the terminals of the superior and inferior alveolars; from here it travels over afferent nerves to the brain. This is where we can apply Head's Law. What is Head's Law, Mr. Suter?

Stan (definitely at sea): Head's Law — h'm — Head's Law, let's see now — Oh yes, yes, of course — that has something to do with referred pain,



HORIZONTAL ARCH OF EITHER HAND—

Official Signal No. 4  
"Coronary Spasm"

doesn't it? I for a moment thought it was connected with vagotonia.

Dr. Snalt. (straining at the leash): Yes, yes, go on!

Stan: Pain is usually referred by some nerves to places where there are no nerves.

Dr. Snalt. (face purple; breathing heavily): I haven't read the J.A.M.A. lately, Suter. Has Head modified his Law?

Stan.: Well sir, it was not my true self speaking. It was (turns and gives Nayfield a nasty look) someone else really speaking.

Dr. Snalt.: You will look up Head's Law and report on it at the next meeting, Mr. Suter. No, there is nothing really definite in the head and neck. Let us continue to the chest. Will you inspect the chest and let us know your findings, Mr. O'Neill?

Jim: She has no chest at all, sir.

Dr. Snalt.: What! No chest! (Jumps to the bedside like an antelope; then breathes easier.) You had me worried for a moment, Mr. O'Neill. You meant to say that the woman is definitely on the thin side, did you not?

Jim: Yes sir, definitely on the thin side.

Dr. Snalt. (looking up at the class): I would not laugh at Mr. O'Neill, gentlemen. Such a condition does really occur. It is known as Acostia Pulmonalis. There are only two such cases on record. Now, Mr. Rachunis, palpate the chest and tell us what you find.

Mike (to the patient): Inhale, exhale; inhale, exhale; exhale and hold it . . . alright, let 'er go; inhale. Now say "Susquehanna" very slowly — like this: Sus-que-han-na . . . louder madam. That's better; only try to put some pep into it. Now let's go. (Class cheers.)

Susquehanna, Susquehanna,  
rah-rah—ha-ha—rah-rah—ha-ha,  
Rachunis, Rachunis, Rachunis!!

(turning to Snalteyer): The chest is negative on palpation.

Dr. Snalt.: Very good; I am glad to see you have mastered the essentials. Now (beaming on Suter), you listen to the chest. What do you hear?

Stan.: I hear Freeman talking in the third row. No, now I've got it—ah, there's a bubble, now a whistle; there's another bubble—ah! (looks at



MILITARY SALUTE—

Official Signal No. 5  
"Photophobia"

patient suspiciously) You're not doing this on purpose, are you?

Patient: What did you expect to hear, Paul White-man?

Stan.: I beg to report, sir, the chest is negative on auscultation.

Dr. Snalt.: Very good, Suter. Haven't we forgotten something? Oh yes, O'Neill, will you percuss that chest?

Jim (begins percussion and patient is heard to complain): So you can't take it, eh? Well, perhaps this method is better. (Then orderly and Snalteyer help patient back in bed.)

Dr. Snalt (to orderly): Get some methyl sal ointment and rub the patient's chest. O'Neill, by your heavy tom-tom method of percussion, you have produced an artificial myalgia with pain. Ah, there we have it again, gentlemen — pain! (Twenty members of the class get up and leave; one hundred and fifteen debate as to whether or not they should follow suit but finally relax and grit their teeth.) Pain is always with us — of all our diagnostic symptoms, it ranks supreme. (Class cheers; Snalteyer bows twice.) However, time will not permit an explanation of this particular symptom at this time. (Applause terrific.) Rachunis, what do you find on examination of the abdomen?

Mike: It is a fat bell — I mean, abdomen. Symmetry is there but I think I see a midline bulge. Have your bowels moved lately, madam?

Patient: Yes, two weeks ago, come next Thursday.

Dr. Snalt.: Would you call that constipation, Rachunis?

Mike: I'll say.

Dr. Snalt.: Is Mr. Duzmati here?

Duz.: Y-y-yes sir.

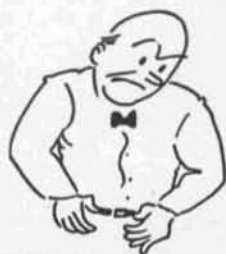
Dr. Snalt.: What do you think? Is this really constipation?

Duz.: No.

Dr. Snalt.: What!!

Duz.: I-I taake that ba-ack.

Dr. Snalt.: Correct! This is constipation in one of its most violent forms. Never forget this. When you're constipated you may think you're getting away with something, but if you could auscultate the liver and it could talk, you would hear it say:



HANDS ON HIPS—

Official Signal No. 6  
"Visceral Pain"

"Take it away  
I've had enough for today,  
In short,  
I'm oxicstay."

Well, we're tarrying too long. Rachunis, please, is there no pain in the abdomen?

Mike: Yes sir, she says that she feels as if there were something moving in the abdomen. She also complains of a sense of formication about the navel.

Dr. Snalt. (just arousing from deep slumber): I heard that last crack. You said formication?

Mike: No, I said formication.

Dr. Snalt.: I'm sorry, I was sure it was formication.

Patient: It's all worms to me, doc.

Mike (stepping aside to Dr. Snalteyer): She's pregnant, boss.

Dr. Snalt. (reciprocating): The hell you say!

Mike (squaring off): Where I come from those are fightin' words.

Dr. Snalt.: Forget it Rachunis; that is one of my eccentric word-phrases.

Mike (smiling triumphantly; pats the doctor on the back): Forget it doc; I wouldn't harm a hair on your head. (Class roars.)

Dr. Snalt. (indignantly to class): This alopecia may be a joke to you but it's a pain in the head to me. Suter, have you examined the abdomen? I see you have already done so, my good man. What did you find?

Stan.: Fetal heart sounds audible around the xiphoid and tenderness in the left lower quadrant directly over the inguinal ligament.

Dr. Snalt.: What do you think that tenderness is due to?

Stan.: PID.

Dr. Snalt.: IP what?

Stan. (blushing): I said PID.

Dr. Snalt.: What does that mean?

Stan. (definitely at sea): Pain in 'dnexa.

Dr. Snalt.: Fine! Now, did you find any evidence of Ead's shifting dullness sign?

Stan.: I beg your pardon?

Dr. Snalt.: With the patient in the knee-chest position, all of the fluid, if present, gravitates to the anterior abdomen, so that when it — the abdomen — is shaken, the fluid is heard to splash against the sides



GRASPING OF ONE HAND

Official Signal No. 7  
"Violent Peristalsis"

of the belly just as the ocean splashes against the shore. This is a recent development and is a great help in proving the presence of ascites.

Stan.: Well, I failed to hear the ocean splashing against the shore.

Dr. Snalt.: Fine. Well, I guess that we may finish up this part of the examination by concluding that the young woman is pregnant. By the way, O'Neill, did you notice anything peculiar in the rectal region?

Jim: Yes sir. There is a peculiar circumanal pallor which is, in turn, surrounded by a blue line resembling closely the lead line of the gums in lead poisoning.

Dr. Snalt.: What do you think of this, O'Neill?

Jim: You've got me there, doc. I've examined many an anus and this is the first time I've ever seen anything like this.

Dr. Snalt.: Well, gentlemen, this was a quite rare condition until recently. Since it has become more common, I have taken it upon myself to make a thorough investigation into this now commonplace affliction. There are about 25,000,000 cases existing in the United States today. The chief cause of this disease is laziness, gentlemen, plain laziness! Since the Democratic Party has come into power as a result of the last election, these cases have increased a thousand-fold. The name of the condition is justly termed "Plumbo in Ano," or, as I have neatly tabbed it, "Snalteyer's Disease" — some prefer to call it "Snalteyer's Syndrome." The people, because of the noble efforts of the politicians to give them everything without having to work for it, have drifted into the chronic sitting posture. They get no exercise, so to speak, except that involved in the weekly trek to the Relief Office to get the weekly dole. This, as you all know, can lead to only one thing — constipation, and this makes a vicious circle of the entire affair — the more constipation — the longer we sit. The posture associated with the constipation causes anal congestion and the radicles of the inferior hemorrhoidal veins become distended. The blue blood shows through the very translucent skin about the anus with the result that a neat blue areola-like formation circles about the anus et al.

You have no doubt wondered why I have called this condition "**Plumbo** in ano," because there isn't any lead present. Well, lead is a very heavy metal



FOLDED ARMS—

Official Signal No. 8  
"What else, Mr. Suter"

and most of these patients have a very heavy gluteal area due to pressure expansion, the result of chronically sitting — you get the homely analogy, I hope.

I predict with Dr. Sbauer that when the Republicans get back into office in 1980 this condition will have disappeared. Why? Because this prosperity under which the taxpayers are at the present still able to pay for will soon necessarily wear itself out and the people will have to go on a diet or else starve.

Gentlemen, I wanted to show this case to you so that you will recognize it when you come to practice the Art of Medicine. There will be many cases of this type coming to your office for treatment — I want you to avoid the embarrassment and self-shame that will come to you if you institute improper treatment — and don't treat them unless they have the cold cash — those relief orders are a damn nuisance.

I am extremely sorry that there is no pain associated with this disease for, as you already presume, pain is right down my alley and I derive an immense amount of pleasure in describing it.

That will be all today, gentlemen. (Pause.) That will be all today!! My Gawd, Suter, they're all asleep.

---

Helen: "Come now, what are you thinking about."

Will: "Same thing you are thinking about."

Helen: "Well, if you do, I'll scream."

---

"What are rice water stools?"

"The Chinese use them to avoid fatigue while picking rice in the fields."

---

"How would you like to look into a pair of pretty brown eyes?"

"Fine — if they reacted to light."

---

First Nurse: "Have you read Hare on the abdomen?"

2nd Ditto: "Why no, I'm a blonde."

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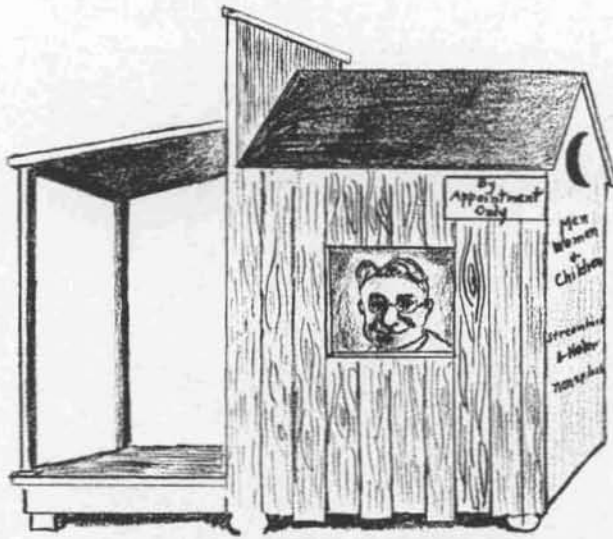
Census Taker: "Explain this to me, sir. In the past ten years, the number of children born in this community is twice the number of deaths, yet the population stays the same."

Man: "That's easy — for every child born two men left town."



ARMS EXTENDED ABOVE  
HEAD —

Official Signal No. 9  
"Clinic Adjourned"



### THE PASSING OF THE ?

#### I.

When mem'ry keeps me company and moves to smiles or tears,  
 A weather-beaten domicile looms through the mist of years,  
 Behind the house and barn it stood, a half mile or more,  
 And hurrying feet a path had made, right to its swinging door.  
 Its architecture was a type of simple classic art,  
 But in the tragedy of life it played a very leading part;  
 And oft the passing traveler drove slow, and heaved a sigh,  
 To see the modest hired girl slip out with glances shy.

#### II.

We had our posy garden that the women loved so well;  
 I loved it too, but better still I loved the stronger smell  
 That filled the evening atmosphere so full of homely cheer,  
 And told the night-o'ertaken tramp that human life was near.  
 On lazy August afternoons it made a cozy bower  
 Delightful where my grandsire sat and whiled away an hour.  
 For there on Summer mornings all our sorrows were enshrined,  
 And berry bushes reddened in the streaming soil behind.

#### III.

All day fat spiders spun their webs to catch the buzzing flies  
 That flitted to and from the house where Ma was baking pies.  
 And once a swarm of hornets bold had built a palace there,  
 And stung my unsuspecting aunt — I must not tell you where.  
 Then father took a flaming pole — that was a happy day —  
 He nearly burned the building, but the hornets left to stay.  
 When Summer bloom began to fade and Winter to carouse,  
 We banked the little building with a heap of hemlock boughs.



IV.

But when the crust was on the snow and sullen skies were gray,  
 In sooth the building was no place where one could wish to stay.  
 We did our duties promptly, there one purpose swayed the mind;  
 We tarried not, nor lingered long on what was left behind.  
 The torture of that icy seat could make a Spartan sob,  
 For needs must scrape the gooseflesh with a lacerating cob  
 That from a frost-encrusted nail was suspended by a string,  
 My father was a frugal man and wasted not a thing.

V.

When grandpa had to "go out back" and make his morning call,  
 We'd bundle up the dear old man with muffler and a shawl.  
 I knew the hole on which he sat—'twas padded all around—  
 And once I dared to sit there—'twas all too wide I found.  
 My loins were all too little and I jack-knifed there to stay;  
 They had to come and get me out, or I'd have passed away.  
 Then father said ambition was a thing that little boys should shun  
 And I must use the children's hole 'till childhood days were done.

VI.

But still I marvel at the craft that cut those holes so true;  
 The baby hole, the slender hole that fitted Sister Sue.  
 That dear old country landmark, I'd tramped around a bit,  
 And in the lap of luxury my lot has been to sit.  
 But ere I die I'll eat the fruit of trees I robbed of yore  
 Then seek the shanty where my name is carved upon the door.  
 I ween the old familiar smell, 'twill sooth my faded soul;  
 I'm now a man, but none the less I'll try the children's hole.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



"She has all her babies by Jefferson Doctors"

### MY PATIENT

His condition is pathetic; he's completely diabetic,  
With a thymico-lymphatic constitution;  
He's luetic and tabetic and I think a bit paretic,  
For he says he owns the whole damn institution.

His vessels are sclerotic; his guts are visceroptotic,  
And his scrotal sac is down around his knees;  
Because he's pithecanthropic, his urethra's gonococcic,  
To say nothing of his epididymes.

He has just a touch of rabies, with an awful dose of scabies,  
With pediculi wherever they can be.  
They're even in his eyebrows, from running 'round with highbrows,  
It's the dandruff of his high society.

He's a permanent rachitic, an alcohol neuritic,  
Yet he claims he rarely ever takes a drink.  
He has far-advanced cirrhosis, a Korsakoff's psychosis,  
And his urine ate enamel off the sink.

His stomach's carcinomatous, his aorta's atheromatous  
With aneurysm pushing through his spine.  
He has obstructive constipation of several months duration,  
He used cement bags 'stead of tissues all the time.

He claims he's very wealthy, and extra supra healthy,  
He says it will be years before he's dead.  
He said, "Doc, I wouldn't come, except I feel a little bum,  
For I've caught myself a slight cold in my head."

---

### DR. O. HOWIE BELTCHES LECTURES ON THE ART OF BURPING

Gentlemen, I stand before you as an humble member of the art of Aesclepius and wish to make clear that, in dealing with such a delicate, nearly nauseating, yes, nauseating subject as that which I am about to discuss, I am speaking as a man who has made extensive studies into it and feel that I have the authority to speak as one who knows of that which he speaks.

To use the medical terminology, gaseous eructations, or as the layman would cleverly aver, burps, or belches, are not new to the human race — far from it. Before Biblical times, when the great Stone Age boys were walking around in their shorts, we find reference to these ethereal blowouts. From the time of Imhotep onward we of this classical Profession have been implored upon by emperors and slaves, kings and peasants, presidents, dictators and the common folk to solve this distressing problem of the lowly burp. Because of the very nature of the subject, research into it has been held in abeyance

until the present Age of Enlightenment. As a pioneer in this field, I have taken it upon myself to begin this magnificent piece of work by giving to you a few pointers relative to the control of these several forms of obnoxious, untimely interrupters. Mind you, gentlemen, this discourse has as its basis the careful study, profound thought, and unceasing practice involving myself and my collaborators in tireless effort for the past decade.

We have approached the subject, and I believe properly so, by first classifying burps into three simple types which I shall discuss forthwith:

First is the Burp Pianissimo, in common parlance termed the esophageal hop. This is a gentle little fellow and causes its owner no embarrassment. It gives fair warning, comes slowly, and the volume of regurgitated air is not great enough to separate the lips. In short, the cheeks merely puff out; and by making counter-pressure with the pharyngeal constrictors one is easily able to force it back to its point of inception. I think I feel one coming on now — ah yes, here it is (momentary pause while the professor's cheeks become slightly distended). You see, gentlemen, I am not in the least embarrassed, in fact I can smile at you and continue my discourse. This superb control comes only with practice carried out with the thorough understanding of the principles underlying the mechanism of this particular type of burp. This, unfortunately, is not the case in the following example:

The second classical type is that of the burp moderato, the mouth breather's delight. There is no preeructative notice or warning given; there is no premonitory sign to put the unsuspecting victim on his guard. The unfortunate one may be walking along talking to a companion; he may be about to retire with his unsuspecting newlywed bride; or he may be even seeking a hospital internship when, all of a sudden, this projectile, reverse-peristalsed, highly-pitched noise is suddenly emitted orally. I see some of you laughing; but I assure you this is no joke. It has been the cause for many of the "400" being dropped from the blue book, since it is so devastatingly offensive. When it makes its presence known so rudely, the victim loses whatever composure he may have possessed and begins searching for an adequate apology, or makes for the nearest exit never to return the same man. As my good friend Aloysius B. Brave likes to remark, "You have to bite the bullet." Ooffebupowitz, the great Baluchistanian clinician, has studied the mechanism of this burp quite thoroughly by the use of the new vaporized barium sulphate in connection with the quadruple-plane fluoroscope. He asserts, in a recent paper, that the burp organizes in the region of the pylorus; gains momentum rapidly in the confines of the stomach where it travels in whirlpool fashion; then suddenly fights its way, as it were, past a spastic cardiac sphincter to make a non-stop journey from there to the exterior — it may at times carry ahead of it gobs of mucous which explode on reaching the pharynx to give a most peculiar and colorful sound, as if one were attempting to vocalize the burp. Be it as it may, it's a devil to hide, and as yet the only prophylaxis which can be said to be effective is the stringent adherence to nasal breathing alone.

The third classical burp is the Burp Fortissimo, called by the chronic imbibers "The Regurg of the Alcoholic." This type is very common among the medical profession and causes very little mental discomfort for the simple

reason that it usually crops out during the course of a drinking bout where no one gives a damn. Yet it is by far the most insulting and most nauseating display of oral vulgarity known. It does not give warning of its coming; but its owner is usually feeling in such a jovial mood at the time it occurs that he simply obeys his reflexes and opens his mouth. The noise is at first very soft and breezy in quality, and merely attracts the attention of others who simply look glancingly at the offender and smile. However, as the burp gains momentum and throws off its Dr. Jekyll cloak to become a veritable Hyde, the smiles fade and frowns are in order—even among the inebriated ones. The pitch becomes lower and more voluminous, sounding much as deep far away thunder. The sound then increases in volume in crescendo fashion until the very walls seem to vibrate. It ends suddenly and there is usually a post-eructative period of silence during which time the other occupants of the room are busy trying to keep food and liquids en gastro. Gentlemen, this is the champion of all burps. Heaven knows it is bad enough if it is of a dry nature; but when it takes on the character of moistness to produce somewhat of a gurgling sound in the throat of its victim—then is the time to throw in the sponge. When it is of this last-named type, the burper does not look around and smile triumphantly, but instead he goes into a series of facial contortions concomitant with an attempt to keep food in its proper place. Teetotalling is the only prophylaxis. As regards treatment—this is where a highly specialized field awaits the eager young researcher. We are still utterly unable to

cope with this confounding, self-damning vociferation of gastric rebellion.

With this, my colleagues, I conclude my brief discussion in regard to the various types of burps. Were not my time with you so restricted I could go on for hours in discussing the various subtypes of burps which are classified in my new book as finer gradations of the classical types I have taken the liberty to discuss with you. I refer you who are interested in this problem to this work which has just recently been published.



"And gentlemen—when she saw this secondary areola she first realized she was in trouble."

---

"That's a dead give-away," said the state officer as he sent the cadaver to the medical school.

---

"What is the best way to terminate a student's medical career?"  
 "Pituitrin, ergot, and cascara."

---

Adolph called very late one night.  
 Judy: "Oh, Adolph! Are late hours good for one?"  
 Adolph: "No, but they're good for two."

## HEAD NODDING OR NUCHAL LEVITY



"The Sultan insists we have all our babies by  
Jefferson Doctors."

**Definition:** A newly observed mental deficiency disease with periodical manifestations characterized by a gradual loss of power with alternate spasm of the nuchal musculature and with a resulting to and fro motion of the cephalic organ. A widespread degeneration of the intellectual areas is assumed. In the parlance of the laity it is commonly termed "head-nodding."

### **Etiology:**

A. Exciting cause: A head of a department, generally of a bland nature.

B. Predisposing factors:

1. Most are red-headed persons of genteel nature.

2. All are males.

3. Most are married and are parents; hence descending tracts are not involved.

**Morbid Anatomy:** A gliosis of the intellectual centers is often seen. Fatty degeneration of the cells of these areas is also seen. However, it must not be assumed that these individuals are true "fat-heads," although many of them are.

**Symptoms:** 1. The chief symptom is practically diagnostic. There is a nodding of the head to and fro. The rhythm is regular but the rate often varies. It may range from two to four nods per minute up to twenty-five or thirty-five nods per minute in moderately excited patients; and in some slightly delirious persons the rate may go up to 90 to 120 nods per minute.

2. Sometimes there is associated wrinkling of the brow. This reflex symptom is a further indication of the patient's suffering and is sometimes accompanied by a third reflex symptom, namely, the understanding smile.

3. Contraction of the circumoral muscles: The resulting smile, called "understanding" by the patients, is termed "the sardonic grin" by some men, and is evidence of great mental weakness. Patients exhibiting this symptom have a bad prognosis.

4. Occasionally, in old sufferers especially, is seen this symptom—a tilting of the head slightly to the left (commonly) or to the right oblique. When seen, this indicates a long drawn out chronic affair but the movement gives added grace to the chief symptom.

5. Sometimes, with the legs crossed, there is a wagging of the crossed leg. The rate and rhythm of the lower extremity usually does not coincide with the rate and rhythm of the head. This is not only confusing to the patient (who cannot figure it out) but also to the enforced observer.

**Diagnosis:** Made on a basis of the chief symptoms plus a mental examination of the patient. The condition must be differentiated from:

1. Hysteria. This is often very difficult.
2. Ascites.
3. Paresis.
4. Exhaustosis of the pituitary.

**Prognosis:** Is essentially hopeless as far as a cure is concerned. These individuals often lead a long active life fiddling with this and that. The severity of the condition increases with age.

For the concern of others, institutionalization is often recommended. The only drawback to this is that it adds to the life span.

Treatment affords little in effecting a cure or even relieving the symptoms

**Treatment:**

1. Physical therapy.
2. Hydrotherapy.
3. Heliotherapy.
4. Organotherapy.
5. Psychotherapy.
6. Massage, or mechanotherapy.
7. General hygienic measures.
8. Get the patient's mind quieted and assure him that there is no actual danger. The mental element is often very strong.
9. Moderate exercise. "Head-banging" is recommended.
10. Intravenous antiseptics.
11. Jury-mast. Must be worn constantly in intractable cases.
12. Surgery: When resorted to, it must be of a radical nature. Cephalectomy offers the best hope of permanent cure.

**AN INTERNE DOES A HISTORY AND A PHYSICAL ON HIS NIGHT OUT**

- C.C. Bagging of the knees.  
 Bagging in general.  
 Round heels.  
 Polyuria a la Chassey.
- F.H. Irrelevant.
- P.H. Patient was born on a merry-go-round and has been somewhat dizzy ever since.
- H.P.I. Irrelevant, except that the beer cost \$2.20.
- P.E. Inspection reveals the patient lying comfortably on the Chesterfield.  
 Head: Light.  
 Eyebrows: Absent.

Tongue: Wet.  
Neck: Used as a verb.  
Thorax: Present.  
Breasts: Not felt.  
Ribs: Ticklish.  
Breath sounds: Not heard, but odor suggests their presence.  
Apex beat: The tip of a vegetable.  
Abdomen: Palpation is favorable. It is barrel-shaped and rolls easily.  
Pelvis: Internal conjugate probably adequate.  
Extremities: Atrophy of the adductores femoris.  
                  Heels definitely rounded.  
Impression: Probably.  
Prognosis: Eventually; why not now.  
Treatment: Root medicine. Foreign protein.

### THE TONSIL

#### I.

The tonsils are pretty things  
The neatest God has planned  
Behind the uvula they spring  
Hooked in on either hand,  
And every germ that rambles by  
They reach and clasp and hold  
Until they swell up red and high  
With influenza cold.

#### II.

The tonsil is a pretty thing  
For straining germs and booze  
For making quivers when you sing  
For cooling soups and stews;  
'Tis anchored to the throttle wall  
By firm and fleshy bands  
And should not be confused at all  
With vulgar things like glands.

#### III.

For if they cut your tonsil out,  
All slashed and torn and grooved,  
You will be, beyond any doubt,  
Quite physically improved.  
Whereas, if glands are slit away,  
And buried 'neath the laurels;  
The whole improvement, so they say,  
Takes place within your morals.

(By Dean Collin, J.A.M.A.)



"Have you had any previous  
experience as a nurse?"

### ODE TO A SUGAR PILL

Blessings on thee, little pill,  
 T'were not for you, it would bode ill  
 For many neophyte practitioners  
 Who practice on we dumb parishioners.  
 Not knowing from whence does come our pallor  
 Make prudence the better part of valor;  
 Make known to us with mien dyspeptic,  
 In generous latin dialectic,  
 That all our real or fancied ills  
 Will vanish with these ducky pills.  
 For which they write a full prescription,  
 With high-toned Pharmaco description,  
 Preceded by a curt, "Take thou,"  
 And then — they take us — and how!  
 But now returning to our pill,  
 We said before it would bode ill  
 T'were not for thee, dear pellet spherical,  
 Half these will-be medicos  
 Would soon become plumb nerts — hysterical  
 Divining all our aches and woes.  
 Ah, it is with you they tag along,  
 Dear pill of variegated hues  
 From pink to clear Tahitian blues.  
 The truth is, dear, and its appalling  
 'Till they find out what's really wrong  
 That it's with you they do their stalling;  
 And all the while they have impressed us,  
 And of our dough they do divest us,  
 Oh, how we have to take the bumps,  
 We poor, naive, untutored chumps.

By A. Layman.

---

Young Baby: "I want my bottle."  
 Mother: "Hush! You're just like father."

---

The maid had been ailing slightly and went to see her physician.  
 "Well, Mary, what did the doctor say?", inquired Mrs. Jones when the  
 maid returned.  
 "I doesn't understan' it, Mis Jones, but de doctah says I has a very slight  
 touch ob pregnantcy," replied the servant.

---

Two old ladies were having a lengthy conversation.  
 First O. L.: "Which do you like the best, the Homeopaths or those of the  
 old school?"  
 Second O. L.: "That depends. For infantry there is nothing to beat the  
 old school; but for adultery I like the Homeopaths fine."



### HEARD ON THE SIDELINES

As Haile Selassie says of Mussolini: "My enema, the Duche."

Dr. Shallow: "Boys, this is your party. What size incision do you want made? I'm the executioner."

Davis: "Before studying congenital defects of the urinary tract, let us first study the embryology of the rear end."

Doctor: "How would you diagnose trichiniasis?"

Dziob: "I would perform a biopsy of each muscle."

Doctor: "Good gawd, no! You wouldn't stop every man on the street and do a thing like that."

Sez Bauer: "AAA + CWA + PWA + CCC + ETC. = IOU."

Bauer to child: "Say doctor, not daddy."

MacNeill reads history of four months old child. Bauer: "No history of venereal infection?"

Bauer: "This child's condition is the result of the psychoneurosis of one of our prominent medical gyriatrists."

From Shallow's clinic (Seelaus reads the history): "A year ago this patient developed a venereal infection while attending a movie and was suddenly stricken with a stiff neck."

Klopp (to Share who is palpating a breast tumor): "Use both hands to feel that. You're no skin specialist—they use forceps to touch the skin and also wear spats."

Duz (examining patient who is very reserved and embarrassed): "D-d-d-did y-you s-s-s-s-"

Patient: "Yes, doctor, twice."

Duz (who had never stopped): "S-sleep well last night?"

Patient: "No, doctor."

Bancroft: "State the advantages of human milk over cow's milk."

Freshman's answer: "It is fresher, it is cheaper, it is handier, it is more convenient to take along on picnics and the cats and dogs can't get at it."

Patient (in obstetrical O.P.D.): "Doctor, I haven't demonstrated in three months."

Doctor: "Don't worry, you will in six more."



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Bauer (to Fogarty): "And what would you do for this child's diarrhea?"  
Fogarty: "I would give it a tea enema."  
Bauer: "How would you give the enema — blow it in through a whistle?"

Patterson: "Surgeons are medical men who work with their hands rather than use their heads."

Student (to patient in neurology O.P.D.): "Did you ever lose your bowels?"

Davie Morgan: "If there's another war, boys, dig a hole and make 'em come and get you."

Bancroft: "I like to wander through the fields and call the little flowers by name."

Williams: "Come on, you, take that coat to your locker!"

"Jake": "Now, Doe, I'm going to call on you and I expect a good answer."

#### Reason

We wonder why the iceman smiles so  
When his glance happens to meet  
The sign, "Please drive slow,  
The child in the street  
May be yours, you know."



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Pain in mimic,  
Student picnics—  
Patients brought  
For our display,  
Hospital caught  
To their dismay.  
Why the patient?  
Why the bed?  
The answer is—  
They're ornamental,  
Wheeled in for  
Reasons sentimental;  
And give support  
To Freddie's frame,  
That's the reason  
Why they came.  
Anginal pains,  
(How Freddie suffers)  
Colic pains—  
(He groans and mutters.)  
Gesticulations,  
Weird gyrations,  
Anatomoid impersonations—  
Garish portrait  
Of a clinic—  
Do you wonder  
I'm a cynic?

Soph.

There was once a girl  
From Calcutta  
Who anointed herself  
With salt buttah.  
She looked very well  
But they say that the smell  
Was utterly, utterly, uttah.

The shades of night were falling fast;  
The fool stepped on it and rushed past;  
A crash—he died without a sound  
They necrops'd his head and found—  
Excelsior.

## THE CHIROPRACTOR'S PRAYER

O Lord hear me  
As I kneel and pray,  
Forgive each swat  
I gave today.  
Forgive each knock,  
Forgive each whack,  
Every sock  
And every crack!  
All the backbones  
I've adjusted,  
The dispositions  
I have busted,  
The ouches, groans,  
The oofs and damns  
Caused this day—Lord—  
By my slams,  
Forgive these sins,  
This grief and sorrow  
And give me strength  
To use tomorrow!

(Journal, A.M.A.)



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Not such a long time ago, there chanced to meet at the base of the Greater Trochanter in Femur, two metastatic carcinoma cells. The one, who was a rather squarely-set individual with a glistening nucleus and a great show of sparkling chromatin which she wore about her as a girdle, had long been a resident in this region. The other, a plump, slovenly thing, had but newly arrived.

"Why, Mrs. M. Bolus, as I live and metabolize!" said the latter as they met. "Of **all** people, who would ever think of it? I'm so happy to see you — an old friend!"

"And you, too, dearie," quoth the first. "How did you come down — on the Blood Stream?"

"Yes, honey, the Lymph Channel is **so** crowded nowadays. Isn't that a lovely vacuole you're wearing? How are you feeling these days?"

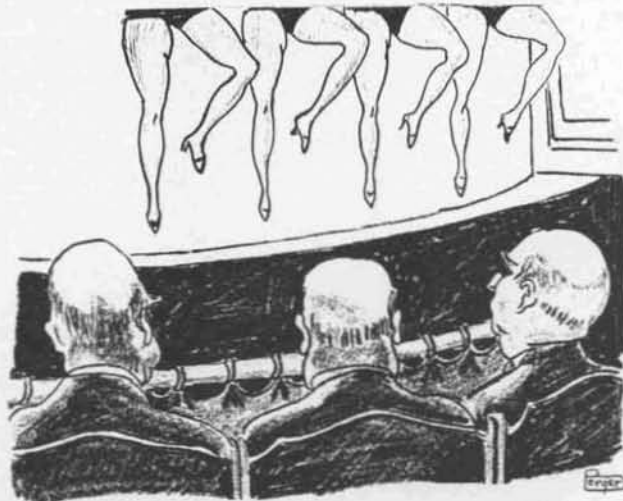
"Not so well," she replied, brightening up to the prospect of discoursing upon her ailments, "my membrane just itches me day and night. The doctor said something about 'and lesser fleas ad finitum' but I didn't quite catch what he meant. At any rate, I'm perfectly miserable. You'll pardon me for mentioning it, I hope, but aren't you — well —?"

Mrs. Bolus blushing looked downward. "Yes, I'm in the metaphase already. The prophase was a terrible strain. I **do** hope it will be two daughters."

"So do I. Girls have the most excellent educational facilities down here. Why, they learn to multiply before they're an hour old. And the boys — they're just the handsomest things." Then suddenly, "Oh, here comes that awful Mr. Lympho. **Do** look the other way."

But Mrs. Bolus, like all females, looked directly at the subject of the other's dismay, and said, "My dear, isn't he a cyte?" and then, "Well, dearie, I must be getting on. Don't take any wooden platelets, and I **do** hope you feel much better."

"Ah well, we all dye young! We shouldn't complain, we have a charming hostess. G'bye."



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their babies  
by Jefferson  
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### Medicine:

1. Tell all you know about Imhotep. Who is his greatest living exponent? What did Imhotep do? What didn't he do? Do you really care?
2. A man comes in with dyspnea, cough, rusty sputum, and gives a history of having had a shaking chill. Tell how you would determine whether he is a malingeringer, a neurasthenic, or just another hen-pecked husband.
3. Tell very briefly what you understand by, "Beardsley's Disease," Laughing voice sounds, Plumbo in ano.
4. Write a short history of Medicine commencing with Hippocrates and ending with Minot and Murphy.

### Surgery:

1. By looking at Crystal's head, would you say, off hand, that he was at one time a hydrocephalic?
2. Give in detail the embryology, histology, relational anatomy and surgical pathology of the scalp. Isn't this a killer?
3. If you have time, give the differential diagnosis between meningocoele and carbolic acid gangrene of the toe; also differentiate between Pott's puffy tumor and prolapse of the rectum.
4. Discuss the relation between fracture of the odontoid and pilonidal cyst.
5. Whose head is the baldest, Shallow's or Seelaus'? Why?

### Therapeutics:

1. Give the therapeutic effect of the use of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Croton oil in diarrhea. What is the value of its use in ulcerative colitis?
2. What do you think of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, of Father John's medicine? Give dosage of each and indications for the use of these remedies.
3. If a man came to the Accident Ward with ptosis, drooping of the lower jaw, internal squint, a feeling of languor, muscular relaxation, and sneezing occasionally, what would be the therapeutic campaign to be mapped out? Go slow on this one.

### Psychiatry:

1. A pretty girl passes Suter at the corner of 10th and Walnut Streets. She accidentally drops her handkerchief and at the same time looks coyly at Stan who ignores her and keeps on his way. Locate, definitely, the lesion.
2. Are the brothers on the East side up at Blockley really Kappa Sigs? Who of the faculty should join their fraternity? Why? Be brief.
3. A very eminent professor is seen leaving the Camac Baths; his face is as red as a fresh beet but he is wearing a broad smile. He is a little unsteady on his feet until he sees some of his students. Who is he? What is he? Where was he the night before? If you know the answer to the last question please put it down. The examiner would like to know.

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4. Discuss the mental evolution of the girl of today in contrast to the Floradora girl of the Gay Nineties. Be specific.

#### **Genito-urinary Surgery:**

1. Tell how you would identify a primary lesion. What questions would you ask the patient? How many different kinds of answers would you get?

2. Name one way a Neisserian infection is passed from one person to another. Jot down five-thousand ways that it can be blamed on.

3. What does it remind you of when you see three seniors massaging three prostates all lined up in a row?

4. How do you prevent escaping gas from cutting the anal sphincter while you are absorbed in the fascinating practice of massaging a prostate? Whose method of treatment is this?

5. What is the common man's name for the proctologist?

#### **Obstetrics:**

1. State briefly the cause of pregnancy. Discuss prophylaxis.

2. In treating pseudocyesis by the method of classical Caesarian section, what must one always be on the lookout for?

3. Give the specific hormonal therapy for varicose veins of the vulva and vagina.

4. State briefly the action of a grain of strychnine in eclampsia treatment.

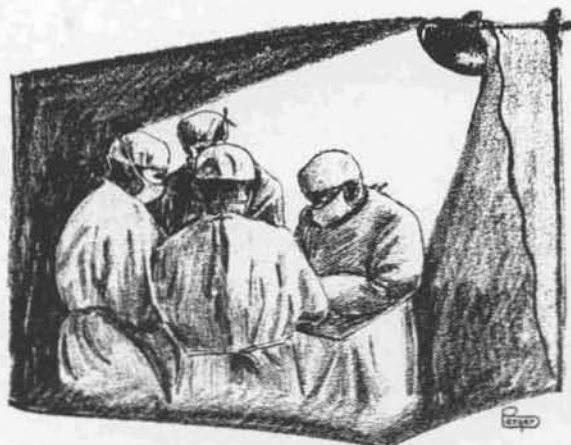
#### **Dermatology:**

1. Why do dermatologists live to a ripe old age?

2. Is it true that when there are more than three persons together, there is always an SOB amongst them?

3. Why do they call it bromidrosis?

4. What effect does manicuring the nails have on the growth of hair on the nipple? Discuss the physico-chemical basis for this phenomenon.



"It's an eight, boys—the hard way!"

#### **Pediatrics:**

1. What effect has the abolition of the AAA had on the latest theories on infant feeding?

2. If you were to become a pediatrician would you act that way, too? Why? Be concise with this one.

3. Discuss the beneficial effects of cigarette ashes on ophthalmia neonatorum.



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Oh the cultured G.C. has got something on me;  
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While the gamete petite, this poor soul incomplete,  
Has got nowhere to lay down its head.

My entire fate doth turn on meeting a sperm,  
Or rather, on his meeting me;  
But failing such bliss, they all give me the miss,  
And I'll soon be as dead as a flea.

I'd like to entomb in this warm cozy womb  
Where I'd eat and I'd sleep and I'd grow  
From one cell to two, then sixteen, thirty-two,  
And into a plump embryo.

As a fetus you'd meet us, awaiting a chance  
To escape this dim genital tract;  
Then a baby, a toddler, a schoolboy in pants,  
Then a grown Homo Sapiens in fact.

I might become President, doctor or thief,  
A merchant, mortician, or king,  
A lost beggar, Pope, or industrial chief,  
The world with my prowess would ring.

But not one darn sperm has been drawn to my side  
By chemic attraction or "It";  
So dolefully down this passage I slide,  
Where under the sheltering rugae I hide,  
And awaiting the end, here I sit.

---

### FROM THE NURSES EXAMS

Mastitis is an inflammation of the mastoderm.

Lochia is the expulsion of the child's buttocks.

Vertex presentation is the shoulder, occiput, or brow coming first.

Placenta previa is the presence of the placenta in the mouth of the pelvic girdle.

Placenta is the bag-like object in which the child is concealed during the nine months of pregnancy in the mother's uterus.

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**SOME OTHER ANSWERS**

- Q. Where is the Bundle of His? A. In the midbrain.
- Q. What is phlebitis? A. Formation of blebs due to flea bites.
- Q. What is hydrocephalus? A. Water in the cephalic vein.
- Q. What is the source of gelatin? A. The jelly-fish.
- Q. What is the condition of a patient dying from tetanus? A. Very anxious.
- Q. Where are tetanus bacilli found? A. In warm countries and the negro race.
- Q. If a calculus be lodged in the Ampulla of Vater, what ducts are occluded? A. Ejaculatory duct.
- Q. What is a perforating ulcer of the foot? A. One that perforates through the foot into some other organ.
- Q. What is a typhoid carrier? A. A milkman carrying a milk pail full of typhoid organisms.
- Q. What do you do after a child is born? A. Support it.
- Q. What is the treatment of the first stage of labor? A. Prophylaxis, or prevention, if possible.
- Q. What happens when a necrotic area of lung ruptures into a bronchus?  
A. The cavity is expelled.
- Q. What is bromidrosis? A. Poisoning by the bromides.
- Q. What is the ternal capsule? A. The great white way.
- Q. What are auricular fibrillations? A. We haven't had the brain yet.



"And if the Republicans had carried the election that child would be well today."

### A LA LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Before I took your remedy  
 A hurricane was life to me.  
 Physicians came to treat my case  
 Calomeled my inner space,  
 Soon I became a bloated mass,  
 Bologna-shaped and full of gas.  
 A leader in Society,  
 This sore affliction humbled me;  
 My nerves were in a constant fidge,  
 And so I had to give up Bridge.  
 When I should bid I'd often **pass**  
 (My tummy generated gas.)  
 My household I would wakeful keep,  
 Now **anyone** can by me sleep.  
 Two gallons of your fancied compound  
 Conveyed my static to the ground.  
 And so to ladies in my class  
 I recommend your dope for gas.

### YOU KNOW 'EM

A pair of shoulders set on legs. A loud suit composed of a nystagmic pattern. His pet phrase is, "Never mind!"

He sits at the back of the lecture classes and invariably picks out some slip of the tongue on the part of the lecturer; then emits an insinuating snigger that sets the whole class into paroxysms of laughter.

The only one in section "B" of our second year who invariably wore a white Interne's coat in pathology lab. "According to Parliamentary procedure."

Any kind of a rumor set him to worrying, especially when a few in the class had him believing that the quota of men to be taken from Jeff for the Interne's staff at the Lancaster General had already been filled.

Shades of Joe Miller! He could always be counted on to turn any of your utterances into a play on words. Joe Penner, himself.

We always envied him in recitation classes and in the clinics because he was seldom called on. The professors couldn't pronounce his name!!

The usual target picked out by the chalk-throwers in the Junior year because his bald pate was something to aim at down there in the first row. And did he resent it!!



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He demonstrated the old Lafayette spirit in Rosie's class in the Junior year.

He cut one of Dr. Shallow's clinics in the early part of the Senior year. Rumor has it that the X-ray Department was quite concerned about it.

He raked in the money during the football season — gave out little white cards that promised 15 to 1. Did you get yours?

Could be counted upon, daily, to bum a cigarette from some one — and then talk about the weather, etc.

The big bad man who came all the way from dear old Harvard to help us out at the beginning of the Junior year. He got himself married, too.

Nurse: "What a pity all handsome men are conceited."

Stude: "That's not always true. I'm not that way."

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Bad men want their women  
To be like cigarettes.  
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To be selected, set aflame, and  
When the flame has died,  
Discarded.

More fastidious men  
Prefer women like cigars.  
These are more exclusive,  
Look better and last longer.  
If the brand is good,  
They aren't given away.

Good men treat women  
Like pipes  
And become more attached to them  
The older they become.  
When the flame is burnt out  
They still look after them,  
Knock them gently  
(But lovingly)  
And care for them always.  
No man shares his pipe.

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Sadly and grimly you wait for the end.  
Cirrhosis of liver and stones in your spleen,  
Gangrene of the legs and bats in your bean,  
Rust in your lungs and kidneys that whine,  
Boils and stricture, T. B. of the spine,  
And mastoiditis that makes living a dread,  
And sinus trouble that splits open your head,  
Hernia, lesion, a lock in your bowels,  
You lie like a mummy and listen to howls.

You lie and you rot and you wonder the while  
What in heck there is left that is worth half a smile,  
With speculum, scalpel, forceps and knife  
And that heathenish bed-pan, the bane of your life!  
With vile salts and pills they flush you inside,  
While the ravage of bed sores is tearing your hide.  
And your friends come around and they look and they nod  
And say to themselves, "He'll soon be with God."

And the doctors and nurses all file by your bed  
And go away saying, "Why isn't he dead?"  
So they give you the ether till your brain gets lame,  
Then with hack saw and chisel make holes in your frame.  
They steal your appendix, gizzard and gall  
And give your intestines a full overhaul.  
With mashie and niblick the surgeon wades in,  
You are bludgeoned from forelock to kneecap and shin.  
With horse-rasp and cleaver he plies his great art  
And removes all your vitals save liver and heart.

You think of yourself, but what hurts you much worse  
Is to see some poor victim hauled off in a hearse.  
While of course you have suffered, it's nothing at all  
Compared with some poor devil right down the hall.  
You feel strength returning to your joints and frame  
And you're glad after all that you tried to be game.  
You're sorry as heck for your moaning and squealing,  
And you'll soon be all right — it's a glorious feeling.



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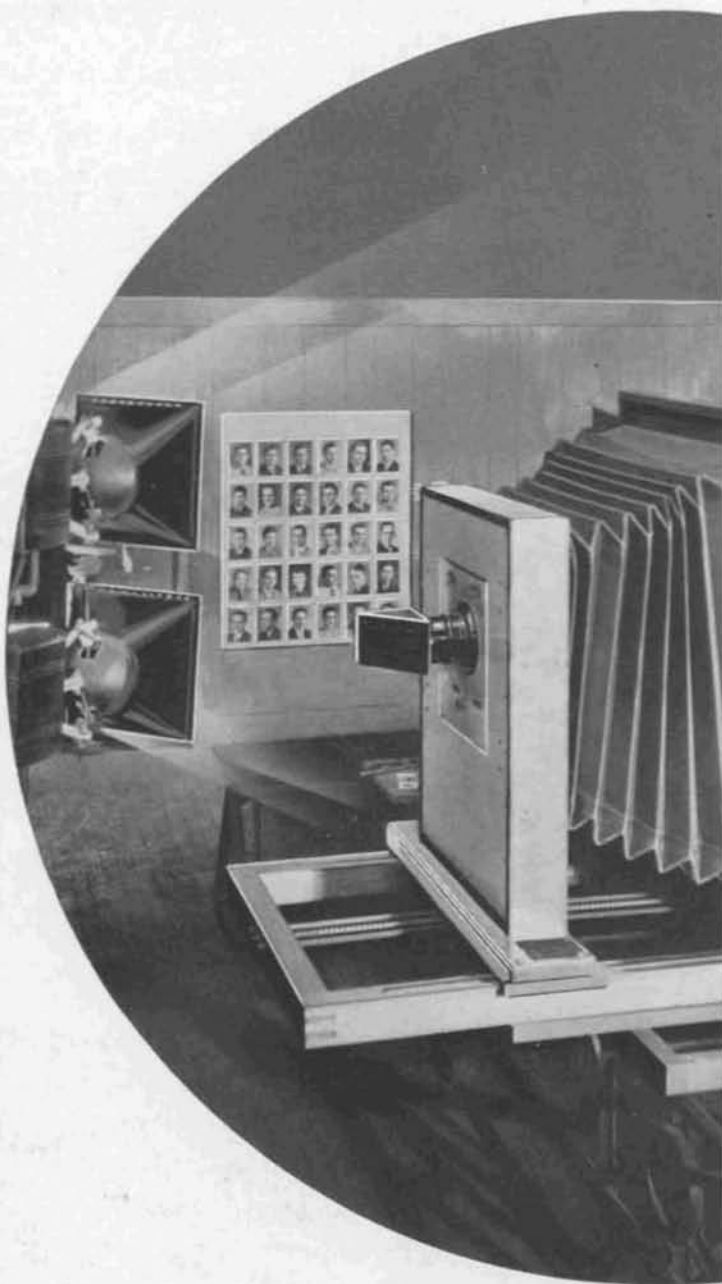
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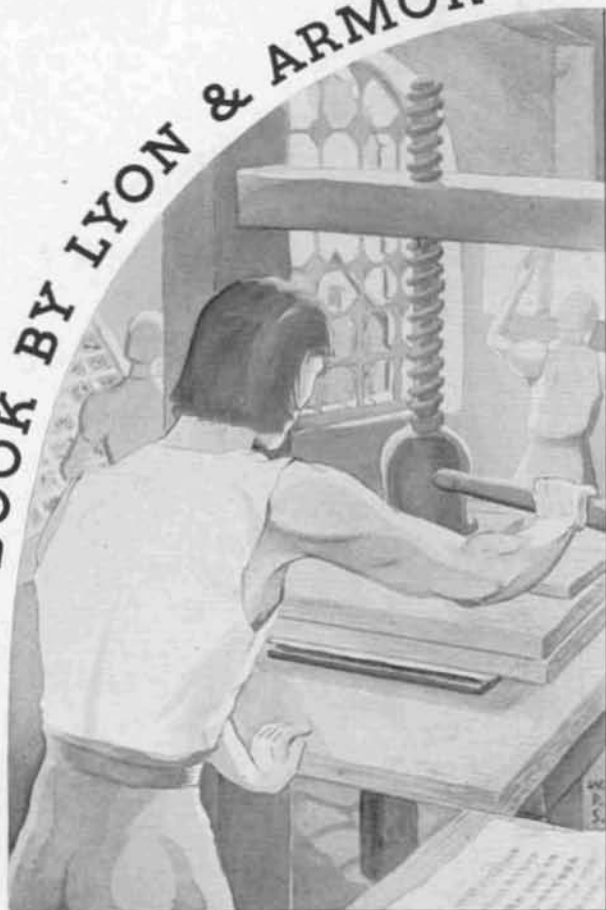
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## Acknowledgment

THE CLINIC OF 1936 has passed in review. It is the sincere wish of the Editorial Staff that the contents of the volume have met with the expectations of every member of the Student Body, Faculty, and Alumni.

We would be ungrateful, indeed, if we did not acknowledge the aid we have received from certain individuals. Mr. Berger and Mr. Koffler, our classmates, have done remarkable work in their sketches of the major members of the Faculty of Jefferson; Miss Elizabeth Minter spent many a discouraging hour in an attempt to reproduce accurately, in pencil, views of the interior of the College — we doff our hats to her; Mr. Wilson, the Librarian of the College, was never lacking in giving us unselfish advice at most opportune times; Mr. Durkin, representative of the Photo-type Engraving Company, Mr. Stambaugh, of the Lyon & Armor Printing Company, and Mr. Sheehan, of Merin-Baliban Studios, deserve our most sincere thanks for their co-operation at all times; Dr. Ross V. Patterson, the Dean of the College, gave much of his time to listen to our multitude of troubles, and to rectify them; certain members of the Faculty, too numerous to mention in this short space, aided us greatly by writing articles, such as eulogies, histories of departments, etc., and have thus contributed much in making this book truly a record of the Jefferson of the past and present; last, but by no means least, we wish to thank the entire Student Body, the Faculty, and members of the Alumni, for their financial support of this volume.

If we were to leave a legacy to the Staff of the CLINIC OF 1937 it would be this: Bear in mind that sameness is always distasteful and tiring. Try, as we have, to make your record book different from any published in the past — if you do this, you may look back to your product, in future years, and derive an immense amount of pleasure and satisfaction that goes with any job well done. We wish you every success in the world!

**Thomas Robert Hepler.**

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