1853

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1853-54

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The Session commences on Monday, Oct. 10, 1853.

Annual Announcement

of

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

of

PHILADELPHIA.

Session of 1853–54.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1853.
PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.
18 Girard Street.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D.
MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.
358 Arch Street.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D.
GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.
300 Chestnut Street.

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

THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M.D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
S. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut Streets.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.
OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
344 Walnut Street.

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

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D.
DEAN OF THE FACULTY.
At the College, and at 358 Arch Street.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M.D.
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.
105 South Fourth Street.

WILLIAM WATSON, Janitor:

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

For twelve years the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College have been able to present, in their annual announcement, the same unbroken front; and to persevere, in full harmony and unity of purpose, in the great cause of medical instruction; and they feel prepared to commence another session with all the zeal and energy which they have hitherto exhibited.

The class of the last session was much larger than on any previous occasion. The ratio of graduates to the class has, of late years, been greater than formerly, owing to the circumstance that a much larger number of physicians and students of other institutions have resorted to Philadelphia with the view of completing their medical education. This is strongly exhibited in the following table of the students and graduates of the College for the last seven years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Number of the Class</th>
<th>Number of Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1846-7</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847-8</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848-9</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849-50</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850-51</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-52</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852-53</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ratio of graduates, it will be observed, was somewhat less during the last session, which was owing to the greater attendance of first-course students. Of the 556 students there were—from Pennsylvania, 174; Virginia, 92; Georgia, 40; North Carolina, 27; Maine, 3; Alabama, 16; South Carolina, 21; New York, 10; New Jersey, 19; Tennessee, 12; New Hampshire, 7; Ohio, 17; Kentucky, 15; Massachusetts, 10; Indiana, 9; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 8; Missouri, 10; Mississippi, 18; Iowa, 2; Illinois, 3; Michigan, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Texas, 1; Maryland, 13; Canada, 3; Wisconsin, 1; Choctaw Nation, 1; Nova Scotia, 3; United States Navy, 1; U. S. Army, 1; Cuba, 1; Florida, 3; New Brunswick, 1; Newfoundland, 1; England, 1; Hungary, 1; Prussia, 1.

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

The Commencement for the conferring of degrees, at the termination of the last session, was held on the ninth of March.
MUSEUM.

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

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

From the report of the clinical clerks it appears that there were treated at the Clinic of the College during the clinical year, two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight cases, of which one thousand and thirty-two were medical, and eleven hundred and fifty-six surgical; thus exceeding, by one hundred and fifty-nine cases, the list of the preceding year. The vast variety of diseases brought before the class is shown by the clinical report.

In the Medical Department, they may be classified as follows:—

Report of the Cases, Treated in the Medical Department, for the Clinical Year ending April 1, 1853:—

1. Diseases of the Month.—Aphthous Stomatitis, Shrinking of the Gums, Morbid Dentition, Mercurial Stomatitis.

2. Diseases of the Fauces, Pharynx, Oesophagus, and Nasal Fossae.—Acute Pharyngitis, Chronic Pharyngitis, Follicular Pharyngitis, Relaxation of Uvula, Quinsy, Coryza.

3. Diseases of the Stomach.—Chronic Gastritis, Subacute Gastritis, Gastralgia, Limosis, Dyspepsia, Acid Indigestion, Gastrodynia, Pyrosis.


8. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.—Morbus Brightii, Acute Cystitis, Chronic Cystitis, Lithuria, Nephritis, Oxaluria.


CHARLES NEFF, M. D.,
Clerk of the Medical Clinic,
May 16, 1853.

Report of the Surgical Clinic for the Year ending April 1, 1853:

Injuries and Diseases of the Eye.—Egilops, amaurosis, amblyopia, ankyloblepharon, blepharoplegia, catarrh of various forms, chalazion, chemosis, choriiditis, chroomopsia, coloboma, conjunctivitis (catarrhal, gonorrhoeal, phlyctenular, purulent, simple, variolous), dacryoadenitis, dacryocystitis, dacryoma, diastichiasis, ectropion, encanthis, entropion, epicanchitis, epiphora, exophthalmia, fistula lacrymalis, foreign bodies in the eye, haemophthalmus, hordeolum, hypogala, hypopion, iritis, leucoma, luxation and absorption of crystalline, madarosis, mydriasis, myodesopsia, nystagmus, oedema of eyelids, onyx, pachytes, pannus, procidentia iridis, pterygium, ptosis, rhesis oculi, scleritis, staphyloma, symblepharon, synechia, trachoma, trichiasis, tumors in the orbit, ulceration of cornea, wounds, &c.

Diseases of the Ear.—Cophosis, otitis, otorrhoea, obstruction of the Eustachian tube.

Diseases of the Nose.—Caries of the turbinated bones, deviation of the septum, foreign bodies in the meatus, lupus, ozena, polypus, syphilitic ulceration.
Injuries and Diseases of the Mouth and Face.—Ankylosis of jaw, cancer and epithelial tumor of lips, cancerum oris, caries of the superior maxilla, cicatrices from burns, elongation of uvula, enlarged tonsils, epulis, fissure of palate, fungus of antrum, fungus haematodes of both maxillae, hare-lip, osteo-sarcoma of jaw, parulis, ranula, salivary fistula, scirrhus of submaxillary gland, tongue-tie, tumors of the cheeks, tumor of parotid, ulcers of the tongue, wounds.

Injuries and Diseases of the Neck.—Abscesses, caput obstipum, cicatrices from burns, hydrocele, thyrocele, tumors, ulcers, wounds.

Diseases of the Mammary Gland.—Abscess, cancer, fungus haematodes, inflammation, induration, milk tumor, ulcers and rhagades of nipples.

Diseases of the Thorax, Back, and Abdomen.—Abscess, anthrax, caries and fracture of the ribs, empyema, cancer of the stomach, hernia (femoral, inguinal, scrotal, umbilical, and ventral), ovarian tumors, psora abscess.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs.—Atresia vaginæ, calculus (nephritic and vesical); enlarged prostate, fistula in perineum, gonorrhea in all stages, haematocele, herpes preputialis, hydrocele, incontinence and retention of urine, orchitis, paraphimosis, phimosis, spermatorrhoea, stricture of the urethra, syphilis, tubercle and atrophy of the testicle, varicocele.

Diseases of the Anus and Rectum.—Abscess of ischio-rectal fossa, condyloma, fistula in ano, hemorrhoids, imperforate anus, prolapsus, pruritus and rhagades ani, sac and fissure of the rectum.

Diseases and Injuries of the Bones.—Abscess, aneurism, atrophy, caries, exostosis, fractures, hypertrophy, inflammation, mollities ossium, necrosis, neuralgia, nodes, osteo-sarcoma, rachitis, tubercle, tumors.

Diseases and Injuries of Joints.—Ankylosis, coxalgia, fungus, hydrops artculi, inflammation, incised wounds, loose cartilages, luxations, osseous concretions, relaxation of ligaments, sprains, synovitis (acute and chronic).

Diseases of the Fibrous System.—Contraction of fascia, enchondroma, paronychia, periostitis.

Diseases of the Bursæ Mucosae, and Tendons.—Bunion, contraction of tendons, ganglion, hygroma, inflammation of bursæ, wounds.

Diseases and Injuries of Muscles.—Atrophy, contraction of various muscles causing caput obstipum, club-foot, strabismus, &c.; myositis, wounds, and rupture of muscles.

Diseases of the Arteries and Veins.—Aneurism, phlebitis, phlebolites, varicose veins, and varicose ulcers.

Diseases of the Lymphatics.—Angioulencitis, abscess, hypertrophy and induration of the lymphatic glands.

Diseases of the Nerves.—Neuritis, neuroma, traumatic neuralgia, wrist-drop.

Diseases and Injuries of the Head.—Compression of the brain, hydrocephalus, erysipelas, fracture of parietal bone, tumors and wounds of scalp.

Diseases of the Spine.—Caries, curvature, spina bifida.

Wounds.—Contused, gunshot, incised, lacerated, poisoned, punctured.

Deformities.—Club-foot, double thumb, cicatrices from burns, webbed fingers.

Affections of Various Parts.—Anthrax, erysipelas, frost-bite, furunculus, scrofulosis, ulcers, &c. &c.
The following is a list of the principal operations performed in presence of the class during the clinical year of 1852-3:

Lithotomy
Lithotripsy
Amputation of leg
   " foot
   " thumb
   " fingers
   " mamma
Ligation of carotid
For dislocation of hip
   " shoulder
   " radius
For fracture of clavicle
   " radius and ulna
   " radius
   " humerus
   " carpus
   " ribs
   " thyroid cartilage
For ankylosis of jaw
   " knee
For pseudarthrosis
For imperforate anus
For prolapsus ani
For hemorrhoids
For fistula in ano
   " lacrymalis
For cancer of lip
For hare-lip
Plastic operations on face
   " neck
   " arm
For Aneurism by anastomosis
   " popliteal
For varicose veins of leg
For cataract
For strabismus
For chalazion
For ectropion
For ptosis
For pterygium
For staphyloma
For symblepharon
For hydrocele of neck
   " serotum
   " cord
For hygroma of knee
Atresia vaginae
Cauterization of urethra
For stricture of urethra
For varicocoele
For paraphimosis
For phimosis
Removal of superior maxilla
   " inferior (partial)
   " os nasi
   " foreign bodies
For neuroma
For scirrhous of cervical gland
For ganglion of wrist
Tumors excised
For abscess, acute
   " palmar
   " serofulous
   " mammary
For anthrax
For phlegmon
For polypos nasi
   " of the throat
For hypertrophied tonsils and uvula
For epulis
For parulis
For ranula
Catheterization of Eustachian tube
For paronychia
For onychia
Evulsion of toe-nail
Subcutaneous section of muscles
For contraction of tendons of hand
   " leg
For talipes varus
Total, 318

THOMAS P. GIBBONS, M. D.,
Clerk of the Surgical Clinic,
No. 64 S. Eleventh Street.

It will be thus seen, that the clinic embraced the most important medical and surgical cases; and as the patients seek advice at the clinic voluntarily, they represent a class that apply at the office of the private practitioner. For certain cases, the faculty have hospital accommodations provided in a building connected with the college, which enable the surgeons to perform not only the minor but the more serious operations, as lithotomy, amputation, &c., before the class.
REGULATIONS, &c.

The examinations are so arranged as to permit the commencement for conferring Degrees to be held early in March.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEES.

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

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

The fee for the diploma is thirty dollars.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

I. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—Dunglison's Human Physiology, and Human Health.

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


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


VI. OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Meigs's Obstetrics, or Velpcoun's, or Churchill's Midwifery; Meigs's edition of Colombat de l'Isère on the Diseases of Women; or Meigs on Woman, her Diseases and Remedies; and J. F. Meigs on the Diseases of Children.

VII. CHEMISTRY.—Fowne's Chemistry, and the Chemical Articles in the United States Dispensatory.

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

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