

1854

## Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1854-55

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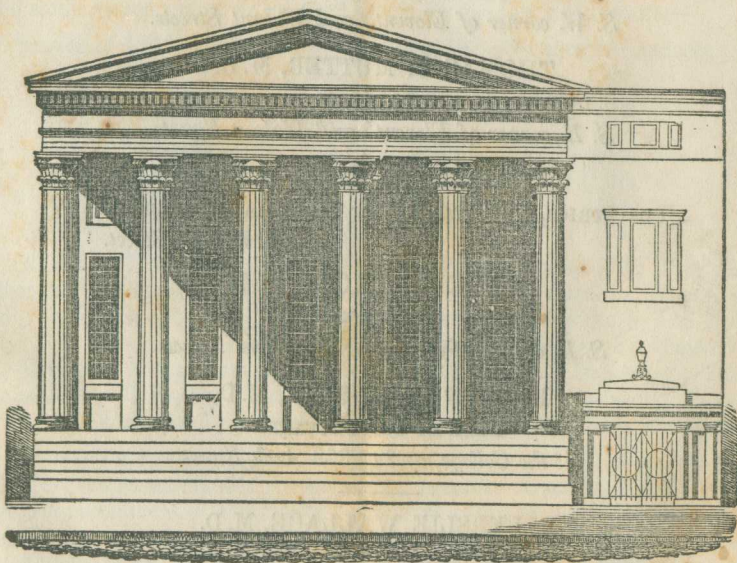
30th

The Session commences on Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

Annual Announcement

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA.



Session of 1854-55.

PHILADELPHIA:

T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.

1854.



## 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.  
324 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.

IN issuing their Announcement for the Session of 1854-55, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College have but little to add to that of last year. The same Professors constitute the Faculty, and the same gratifying success continues to crown their exertions.

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 eight years:—

Session of 1846-47, Number of the Class, 493; Number of Graduates, 181		
do. 1847-48,	do. 480;	do. 178
do. 1848-49,	do. 477;	do. 188
do. 1849-50,	do. 516;	do. 211
do. 1850-51,	do. 504;	do. 227
do. 1851-52,	do. 506;	do. 228
do. 1852-53,	do. 556;	do. 223
do. 1853-54,	do. 627;	do. 270

Of the 627 students, there were from Pennsylvania, 172; Virginia, 80; Georgia, 56; Mississippi, 35; Kentucky, 34; North Carolina, 31; Alabama, 28; Tennessee, 26; Ohio, 24; South Carolina, 20; New York, 17; New Jersey, 16; Missouri, 9; Illinois, 9; Maryland, 9; Delaware, 8; Massachusetts, 7; Connecticut, 6; New Hampshire, 6; Arkansas, 5; Indiana, 5; Texas, 4; Canada, 4; Cuba, 3; Nova Scotia, 3; Maine, 2; Prussia, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, 1; England, 1; Turkey, 1; U. S. Army, 1:—Total 627.

Although the regular lectures do not commence until *Monday, the ninth 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 engage, before the session commences, in this important branch of knowledge. Preliminary lectures will also be delivered by different Professors on subjects connected with their respective departments.

The COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees, at the termination of the last session, was held on the eleventh 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 osse-



ous, 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 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 the physicians and surgeons 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 reports of the clinical clerks it appears that there were treated at the clinic of the College during the past clinical year, *seventeen hundred and fifty-eight cases*, of which *eight hundred and ninety-five* were medical, and *eight hundred and sixty-three* surgical. 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, 1854:—*

*Diseases of the System generally.*—Intermittent fever (quotidian, tertian, and quartan), remittent fever, irritative fever, arthritis, rheumatism (acute, chronic, and syphilitic).

*Diseases of the Digestive System.*—Stomatitis (aphthous and mercurial), pharyngitis (acute, chronic, and follicular), quinsy, gastritis, gastralgia, pyrosis, indigestion, gastrodynia, gastro-enteritis, enteritis limosis, dysentery, diarrhoea, colica metallica, constipation, helminthiasis, torpor of colon, cholera infantum, marasmus.

*Diseases of the Respiratory System.*—Coryza, laryngitis (acute and chronic), bronchitis (acute and chronic), catarrh, influenza, pneumonia, phthisis, emphysema, gangrene of the lungs, aphonia, asthma, pertussis.

*Diseases of the Circulatory System.*—Endocarditis, pericarditis, hypertrophy, faulty innervation and valvular disease of the heart, hydræmia, polyæmia.

*Diseases of the Organs of Secretion.*—Cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, atrophy and hypertrophy of the liver, icterus, splenitis, splenoncus, cystitis, mellituria, lithuria, nephritis, morbus Brightii, ascites, oxaluria.

*Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*—Dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, ovarian dropsy.

*Diseases of the Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, catalepsy, Bell's palsy, lead palsy, chorea, hemiplegia, paralysis, paraplegia, dementia, monomania, insanity, idiocy, cytheromania, hysteria, hypochondriasis, cephalalgia, ischias, metamorphopsia, pleurodynia, prosopalgia, spinal irritation.

*Diseases of the Skin.*—Erythema, roseola, urticaria, strophulus, lichen, prurigo, herpes zoster, acne, eczema, scabies, pemphigus, rupia, ecthyma, impetigo, porrigo, sycosis, psoriasis, pityriasis, lepra, bullæ, trichosis.

T. P. GIBBONS, M. D.,  
Chief of the Medical Clinic.

*Report of the Surgical Clinic for the Year ending April 1, 1854.*

*Injuries and Diseases of the Eye.*—Ægilops, amaurosis, amblyopia, ankyloblepharon, cataract, chalazion, chemosis, choroiditis, chromopsia, coloboma, conjunctivitis, dacryoadenitis, dacryocystitis, dacryoma, distichiasis, ectropion, encanthis, entropion, epicanthis, epiphora, exophthalmia, fistula lacrymalis, foreign bodies in eye, hæmophthalmus, hordeolum, hypogala, hypopion, iritis, leucoma, madarosis, mydriasis, myodesopsia, œdema of eyelids, onyx, pachytes, pannus, proclivencia iridis, pterygium, ptosis, rhexis oculi, sclerotitis, staphyloma, symblepharon, synechia, trachoma, trichiasis, wounds, &c.

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

*Diseases of the Nose.*—Caries of the turbinated bones, deviation of the septum, foreign bodies in the meatus, lupus, ozæna, polypus, syphilitic ulceration.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Mouth and Face.*—Ankylosis of jaw, cancer and epithelial tumor of lips, cancrum oris, caries of the superior and inferior maxillæ, cicatrices from burns, elongation of uvula, enlarged tonsils, epulis, fissure of palate, fungus of antrum, fungus hæmatodes of superior and inferior maxillæ, hare-lip, osteo-sarcoma of jaw, parulis, 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 hæmatodes, induration, inflammation, milk tumor, ulcers of nipples.

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

*Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs.*—Atresia vaginæ, atrophy and tubercle of the testicle, enlarged prostate, fistula in perineo, gonorrhœa, hæmatocele, herpes præputialis, hydrocele, orchitis, paraphimosis, phimosis, retention and



incontinence of urine, spermatorrhœa, stricture of the urethra, syphilis, urinary calculus, varicocele.

*Diseases of the Anus and Rectum.*—Abscess of the perineal fossa, condyloma, fistula in ano, hemorrhoids, imperforate anus, prolapsus, pruritus ani, sac, fissure and cancer 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 articuli, incised wounds, inflammation, loose cartilages, luxations, osseous concretions, relaxation of ligaments, sprains, synovitis.

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

*Diseases of the Bursæ Mucosæ 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, myositis, strabismus, wounds of muscles.

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

*Diseases of the Lymphatics.*—Abscess, angeioleucitis, 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, erysipelas, fracture of the parietal bone, hydrocephalus, wounds and tumors of the scalp.

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

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

*Deformities.*—Cicatrices from burns, club-foot, double thumb, webbed fingers.

*Affections of Various Parts.*—Anthrax, erysipelas, frost-bite, furunculus, serofulosis, ulcers, &c. &c.

The following is a list of the principal operations performed in the presence of the class during the clinical year of 1853-54:—

Amputation of thigh . . . . .	2	Trephining tibia . . . . .	1
“ leg . . . . .	3	Resection of bones of leg . . . . .	1
“ foot (partial) . . . . .	2	False cartilage in knee-joint . . . . .	1
“ hand . . . . .	1	Ankylosis of knee . . . . .	2
“ fingers and toes . . . . .	5	Ankylosis of wrist . . . . .	2
“ mamma . . . . .	6	Imperforate anus . . . . .	1
Ligation of femoral artery . . . . .	1	Prolapsus ani . . . . .	2
Lithontripsy . . . . .	6	Fistula in ano . . . . .	3
Dislocation of shoulder . . . . .	3	“ perineo . . . . .	5
“ radius . . . . .	1	“ lacrymalis . . . . .	10
Fracture of clavicle . . . . .	2	Staphyloraphy . . . . .	1
“ radius and ulna . . . . .	3	Hare-lip . . . . .	7
“ radius (Barton's) . . . . .	4	Cancer of lip . . . . .	8
“ humerus . . . . .	1	Plastic operations on face . . . . .	2
“ ribs . . . . .	1	“ neck . . . . .	1

Aneurism by anastomosis . . . . .	11	Paracentesis abdominis . . . . .	3
Varicose veins of leg . . . . .	2	Tumors excised . . . . .	35
Cataract . . . . .	11	Abscess, acute . . . . .	12
Strabismus . . . . .	10	“ palmar . . . . .	2
Pterygium . . . . .	4	“ perineal . . . . .	5
Ptosis . . . . .	1	“ serofulous . . . . .	5
Epicanthus . . . . .	1	“ mammary . . . . .	1
Ectropion . . . . .	1	Polypus of throat . . . . .	1
Chalazion . . . . .	3	“ nose . . . . .	4
Symblepharon . . . . .	1	“ rectum . . . . .	1
Hydrocele . . . . .	9	Hypertrophied tonsils and uvula . . . . .	9
Stricture of urethra . . . . .	9	Epulis . . . . .	3
Varicocele . . . . .	1	Paronychia . . . . .	10
Paraphimosis . . . . .	2	Onychia, and evulsion of nails . . . . .	8
Phimosis . . . . .	1	Caput obstipum . . . . .	3
Removal of superior maxilla (complete) . . . . .	2	Subcutaneous section of muscles . . . . .	8
Removal of superior maxilla (partial) . . . . .	1	Contraction of tendons of leg . . . . .	4
Removal of inferior maxilla (partial) . . . . .	1	Talipes varus and valgus . . . . .	7
Removal of foreign bodies . . . . .	13	Tongue-tie . . . . .	3
Scirrhus of cervical glands . . . . .	4	Web-fingers . . . . .	2
“ submaxillary . . . . .	2	Exostosis . . . . .	1
Ganglion of wrist . . . . .	3	Necrosis . . . . .	3
		Gunshot wounds . . . . .	1
		Atresia vaginæ . . . . .	1
		Total . . . . .	313

CHARLES NEFF, M.D.,  
Chief of the Surgical Clinic.

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 communicating 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 the course of each Professor 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.—Dun'glison's Human Physiology, and Human Health.

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

III. GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.—Pancoast's edition of Wistar's Anatomy, or Wilson's Anatomy, and Pancoast's edition of Quain's Anatomical Plates.

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

V. INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Liston's and Mütter's Operations of Surgery, or Pancoast's Operative Surgery; Druitt's Surgery, Miller's Principles of Surgery, or Paget's Surgical Pathology.

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

VII. CHEMISTRY.—Fownes's Chemistry.

☞ 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.

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