1854

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

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

Annual Announcement

of

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Session of 1854-55.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1854.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Number of the Class</th>
<th>Number of Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1846-47</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847-48</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848-49</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>171</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>500</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852-53</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853-54</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 5; 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 ose-
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, calcii, 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, colics metallic, constipation, helmintiasis, torpor of colon, cholera infantum, marasmus.

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

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—Endocarditis, pericarditis, hypertrophy, tachycardia, and valvular disease of the heart, hydropsy, polyemia.

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

Diseases of the Skin.—Erythema, roseola, urticaria, strophulus, lichen, prurigo, herpes zoster, acne, eczema, sebaceous, pemphigus, erythema impetigo, porrigo, yersinia, pityriasis, psoriasis, pityriasis, lepra, bullae, 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.—Blepharitis, amaurosis, amblyopia, ankyloblepharon, cataract, chalazion, chemosis, choroiditis, choromia, coloboma, conjunctivitis, dacryocystitis, dacryostitis, dacryoma, distichiasis, ectropion, entropion, epicanthus, epiphora, exophthalmus, fistula lacrymalis, foreign bodies in eye, haemorrhages, hordeolum, hypogla, hypopion, iritis, leucoma, madarosis, mydriasis, mydriasis, cicatrices from burns, lupus, pachych, cavernous sinus, ptosis, rheum ocu, scleritis, staphyloma, symblepharon, trachoma, trichiasis, wounds, &c.

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

Diseases of the Nose.—Catarrh, cancer, fungus rhinitis, in-

Diseases of the Thorax, Back, and Abdomen.—Abscess, anthrax, empyema, duration, inflammation, milk tumor, ulcers of nipples.

Injuries and Diseases of the Neck.—Abscesses, cancrum oris, caries of the cheeks, tumors of the neck, syphilis.

Injuries and Diseases of the Mouth and Face.—Ankylosis of jaw, cancer and epithelial tumors of lips, cancrum oris, caries of the upper and lower maxillae, foreign bodies in the mouth, leucorrhcea, mycoplasma, syphilis.

Injuries and Diseases of the Eyelids.—Agenesis, impetigo, por-
The following is a list of the principal operations performed in the presence of the class during the clinical year of 1853–54:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation/Procedure Description</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amputation of thigh (leg)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; leg</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; foot (partial)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; hand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; fingers and toes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; mamma</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligation of femoral artery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithotripsy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislocation of shoulder (radius)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture of clavicle (radius and ulna)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; (Barton's)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; humerus (Barton's)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; ribs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; neck</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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.—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 Wood and Bache.


IV. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Dunglison'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.