

1849

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1849-50

Follow this and additional works at: https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jmc_catalogs

 Part of the [History of Science, Technology, and Medicine Commons](#)

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you](#)

Recommended Citation

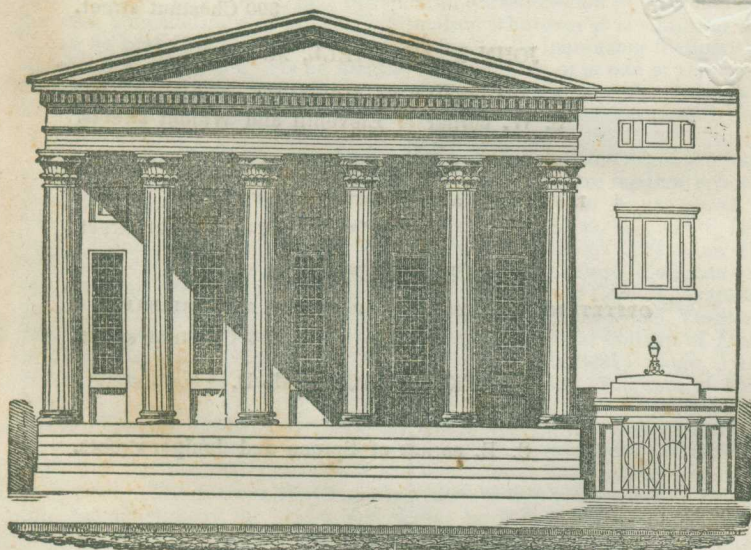
"Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1849-50" (1849).
Jefferson Medical College Catalogs. Paper 57.
https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jmc_catalogs/57

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's [Center for Teaching and Learning \(CTL\)](#). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Jefferson Medical College Catalogs by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.

51
39

SESSION COMMENCES ON MONDAY OCTOBER 15, 1849.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.



SESSION OF 1849--50.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED BY FRICK & KELLY, No. 170 NORTH THIRD STREET.

1849.

PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.

18 Girard street.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.

MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

1 Girard 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. MUTTER, M. D.

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

244 Walnut street.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

284 Chestnut street.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.

CHEMISTRY.

S. E. corner of Spruce and Juniper streets.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

1 Girard street.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

92 South Eleventh street.

WILLIAM WATSON, Janitor,

At the College, Tenth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. He will direct students, on their arrival, to the residences of the Professors, and aid them in obtaining boarding.



2462
255

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Faculty of Jefferson Medical College have been annually in the habit of making to their professional brethren, and especially for the information of those who may be desirous of entering the profession, a statement of facts, in regard to the existing condition and prospects of the school.

The number of students in attendance at the College, during the last session, was *four hundred and seventy-seven*, and that of graduates, *one hundred and eighty-eight*. At no time, perhaps, have more students visited Philadelphia during a winter session to avail themselves of the facilities which the city affords for obtaining a complete medical education. So ready, is the communication, by means of railroads and steamboats, between the most distant parts of this wide spread country, and so well established is the position, that the great principles of medical science are the same every where, that the student, untrammelled by sectional prejudices, unhesitatingly seeks for information wherever it is admitted that it can be best obtained. In proof of the gradually increasing feeling, that at least one session ought to be spent in Philadelphia, or in one of the larger cities of the Union, it may be sufficient to enumerate the schools in which many of the graduates of the College of last session passed their novitiate.

Of the *one hundred and eighty-eight*, who received the honours of the Institution, about *seventy* had spent at least one session in other medical schools. Amongst them were found representatives from the Universities of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Louisiana, Louisville, Harvard, Transylvania, Missouri, Saint Louis and Buffalo; and from the Medical Schools of Bowdoin College, Maine; Yale College, Connecticut; Hampden Sidney College, Richmond; Medical College of Georgia, Augusta; Randolph Macon College, Virginia; Woostock, and Castleton Vermont; Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston; Medical College of Ohio, of Cleveland, and Willoughby, Ohio; Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

The Faculty added a fortnight to the length of the last session by beginning on the 16th of October, instead of the first Monday of November; and the beneficial results of the experiment have induced them to persevere. The reasons that impelled them to this course were stated in the 'Announcement' for 1848-9, and it may be well to repeat them here.

In their announcement for 1817-8 they stated, that as long ago as the year 1832 they had suggested the propriety of lengthening the Medical Session; but it had never entered into their contemplation to diminish the amount of daily instruction. The objection had generally been, that the aggregate information given during a Session of Lectures in our schools is insufficient, and that, in this respect, they compare unfavourably with those of Great Britain, France and other countries of Europe. The prevalent idea, that too much is attempted to be taught in the four months generally allotted to a Medical Session, is of more recent origin.

The time usually employed in lectures during four days in the week is six hours, and it is acknowledged in all professions, and has been especially so by lawyers from Lord Coke downwards, that six hours daily ought to be devoted to professional reading. To lecture may be regarded as synonymous with 'to read'; consequently the medical student who listens to six lectures in the day may be looked upon as having been 'read to' for six hours; and there can be no essential difference between *reading* and being *read to*, except in the circumstance, that the latter is much easier for the student. The well informed and able lecturer adapts his elucidations more readily to the comprehension of his hearers than

can be done in the best books. He has an opportunity of perceiving whether he is understood; and should he think he is not, he modifies or repeats his instruction. It would seem irrational to recommend to the student of law, that because he has read six hours in the day he should repeat his reading at night; and not less so to advise that this should be done by the medical student.

It is sufficient to inculcate, that he should ponder well upon the various subjects, which have been read to him during the day; and, when at a loss, that he should refer to the pages of an approved text book. In so doing he need not deprive himself of proper rest and exercise, ample time for which, as well as for the enjoyment of social intercourse with the cultivated and intelligent, will be afforded, provided his time be properly apportioned to study and recreation. A part of his evenings should, in other words, be devoted to *study* not to *reading* of which he has had enough during the day. The time for further reading will present itself when he leaves the halls of the College, to spend the interval between his College courses.

Moreover, no diminution as to the number of lectures delivered daily that could afford marked relief to the student would be practicable, unless the sessions were so lengthened as to detain him from his home for so long a period as to lead to serious inconvenience, without any adequate compensatory good.

The degree of proficiency exhibited by the graduates of the school is sufficient evidence to the Faculty of what may be attained by attention, under the existing system, during two full courses of lectures. One of their undergraduates who had followed but *one course*, and had been engaged in the study of his profession for only eighteen months, was admitted during the last winter but one as *assistant-surgeon* in the Navy—after an examination, which has always been considered searching, and in all respects ample—and was assigned an elevated position amongst the successful candidates; and another student obtained equal distinction during the same winter before the termination of his second course of lectures. Nor are these solitary cases. It is, indeed, in consequence of the proficiency of those who have, with industry, availed themselves of the facilities afforded them, as tested by their final examinations, that the Faculty feel disinclined to make any material change in the system or method of instruction pursued by them so long, and, they believe, so successfully.

It was to schools conducted under this system, that Dr. Henry Holland, one of the most learned and accomplished Physicians of London, who visited this country a few years ago, referred in his evidence given before the "Committee on Registration of the British House of Commons," when, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. T. B. Macaulay:—"Does not the American Medical School stand high?" He replied "I should rank it next to the English on the whole."

Impressed, with the feeling, that it is not advisable, that the medical student should be *less* employed during his period of attendance on lectures, than he is according to the arrangement at present adopted in the Jefferson Medical College; and that if he were, the slight diminution in the number of lectures daily which might be practicable would not encourage the attainment of instruction, whilst it would lead, through the necessity of extending the session, to his being detained in the city for a much longer period to obtain the same amount of information, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College have not deemed it advisable, on the students' account, notwithstanding the relief it would afford to themselves, to modify the system of instruction hitherto pursued by them; but in order to carry the student still farther onwards—to *add* in other words to his instruction, by giving lectures on topics not hitherto admissible, owing to the limited duration of the session; and by expatiating more fully than they had been able to do on others on which they had been accustomed to treat—they

determined to commence their last course of lectures in the middle of October; and thus to increase the term by three more weeks of lectures. Hitherto, it has been their desire to be able to say, that the student of the College, when he quits its halls, should feel, that he has been instructed on every subject that ought to be known to the well informed and accomplished Physician, and by commencing earlier, they are of course better able to effect this.

Desirous, however, of detaining the students in the city as short a time as possible after the termination of the course of lectures on the last day of February, the Faculty have resolved to make such arrangements in regard to the examination of candidates for graduation, as may enable the COMMENCEMENT to be held early in March instead of at the latter end of the month as heretofore. By this change, the student will be enabled to return to his home some weeks earlier.

Although the regular lectures do not commence until *Monday the fifteenth 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 unwanted facilities will be afforded by them to the 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.

Every effort is made at this period, and especially during the session to enable the student to witness the more practical parts of his profession, an opportunity which is fully presented in large towns only. With this view the Clinic is kept open on appropriate days, not only during the month of October, and through the session, but during the whole year, and in this manner—as is shewn hereafter—extraordinary facilities are offered for observing medical and surgical practice.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

In a former announcement, the Faculty stated, that owing to the increased size of the class, they had found it indispensable to make a thorough renovation of the building, and enlarge it materially. These alterations were satisfactorily accomplished, and the present elegant and commodious structure is the result. In every respect, the comfort and advantage of the student have been consulted, and the outward form has been devised and executed in a style, which, whilst it does credit to the architect, is an ornament to the city. No where, perhaps, at home or abroad, is there an edifice more admirably adapted for its important objects—none where more facilities are afforded for successful teaching. No amount of time, trouble, or expenditure has been spared to render it as perfect as the nature of circumstances would admit of, and experience has satisfactorily shewn, that these cares have not been bestowed in vain.

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, tumours. &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, 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 *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. Opportunities likewise occur for obstetrical practice.

The following Report by the Secretary of the Clinic exhibits the main medical and surgical cases treated, and lectured upon, before the students of the College during the past year. It will be seen, that the list embraces the most important medical and surgical diseases; and as the patients seek advice at the Dispensary voluntarily, they represent a class that apply at the office of the practitioner. For certain cases, the Faculty provided accommodations in the vicinity of the College, which enabled the surgeons to perform the more serious operations, as lithotomy, amputation, &c., before the class.

REPORT OF CASES TREATED AT THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

During the Clinical Year, ending March 31st, 1849.

Whole number of cases presented at the Clinic,	-	-	-	1437
Of these there were admitted to the Medical department,	-	-	-	771
“ “ “ “ Surgical do	-	-	-	666

1437

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Diseases of the Mouth.

Dentition.	Shrinking of the Gums.
Stomatitis, Follicular.	Inflammation of the Gums.
“ Ulcerated.	Scorbutus Oris.

Diseases of the Pharynx.

Pharyngitis, Acute, Chronic, Follicular & Ulcerated.

Diseases of the Stomach.

Gastralgia.	Pyrosis.
Gastritis, Acute and Chronic.	Hæmatemesis.
Dyspepsia.	Anorexia.
Cardialgia.	Vomiting, Obstinate.

Diseases of the Intestines.

Gastro-enteritis.	Dysentery.
Duodenal Dyspepsia.	Entozoa.
Constipation.	Cholera Morbus, and Chol. Infantum.

Diarrhœa, Simple, Chronic and
Colliquative.
Ulceration of the Intestines.

Tympanites.

Diseases of the Peritoneum.

Ascites.

Peritonitis, Chronic.

Diseases of the Larynx.

Aphonia.

Laryngitis, Chronic and Ulcerated.

Diseases of the Bronchia, Lungs, &c.

Bronchitis, Acute, Chronic, and
Epidemic.

Emphysema.

Catarrh, Bronchial and Pulmonary.

Pulmonary Solidification.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Pneumonia.

Hæmoptysis.

Pleurisy, Acute and Chronic.

Bronchocele.

Pleurodynia.

Hydrothorax.

Asthma.

Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.

Heart, Palpitation of the,

Aneurism of the Aorta.

" Hypertrophy of the,

Pericarditis.

" Dilatation of the,

Endocarditis.

" Valvular Disease of the,

Hydrops Pericardii.

" Faulty Innervation of the,

Anæmia.

Diseases of the Spleen.

Splenoncus.

Diseases of the Liver.

Hepatitis, Chronic.

Hepatemphraxia.

Icterus.

Hepatalgia.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Albuminuria.

Retention of Urine.

Hæmaturia.

Incontinence of Urine.

Diseases of the Skin.

Porrigio.

Eczema Solaris.

Trichosis.

Scabies.

Pityriasis.

Acne, Simple.

Erythema.

" Rosacea.

" Intertrigo.

Ecthyma.

Impetigo.

Lupus.

Lepra Vulgaris.

Mentagra.

" Alphoides.

Ichthyosis.

Herpes.

Vaccinia.

" Zona.

Psoriasis.

Prurigo senilis.

Eczema.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Hyperæsthesia,

Neuralgia, Facial, and of the Head and Insanity.

Abdomen.

Spinal Irritation.

Idiocy.

Cephalalgia.

Epilepsy.

Hemicrania.

Hysteria.

Paralysis, (Partial.)

Catalepsy

" From Lead.

Lipothymia.

Hemiplegia.

Somnolency.

Chorea.

Vertigo.

Hypochondriasis.

Subsultus.

Cerebral Congestion.

Sciatica.

Risus Sardonicus.

Diseases of the Organs of the Senses.

Ophthalmia

Epistaxis.

Coryza.

Otorrhœa.

Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube.

Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

Amenorrhœa.

Prolapsus Uteri.

Dysmenorrhœa.

Vaginal Vesicocele.

Menorrhagia.

" Rectocele.

Leucorrhœa.

Diseases involving Various Organs.

Rheumatism, Articular, Acute, Marasmus.
and Chronic.

Rheumatism, Muscular, Acute Polysarcia.
and Chronic.

Rheumatism, Syphilitic.

Debility.

Lumbago.

Purpura.

Fever, Intermittent, all varieties.

Elephantiasis.

" Hectic.

Atrophy of Muscles.

" Typhoid.

Anasarca.

Scarlatina.

Chlorosis.

Scrofulosis.

Syphilis, all forms.

Rhachitis.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wounds,

Incised, of the Hand.

Punctured, of the Hand, Foot, Arm and Cornea.

Contused, of the Scalp.

Lacerated, of the Hand and Fingers.

Gunshot of the Thigh.

Foreign bodies in various parts.

Injuries and Diseases of Bones.

Fractures of the Clavicle; of the Acromion process; of the Radius, (Barton's.) of the Lower third; of the Middle and Upper third; of the Carpus.

Necrosis, Superior Maxillary. Operation by Dr. Mütter; of the Femur; Tibia. Operation by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast; of the Finger. Amputation by Dr. Mütter.

Caries of Malar Bone; Superior and Inferior Maxilla; Temporal Bone; Vertebrae; Ribs; Bones of Shoulder, Elbow, Wrist, Knee and Ankle joints; Sternum; Metacarpal Bones and Phalanges; Thumb and middle Finger; Head; Tibia; Radius and Ulna; Metatarsus;—giving rise to various operations, including Amputations of the Thigh, Thumb and Finger, by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Pseudarthrosis of the Clavicle; Tibia, with deformity.—Amputation, by Dr. Mütter.

Abscess of Tibia, Operation by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Serous Encysted tumour of Bone, Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Osteitis; Neuralgia of Bone.

Interstitial Absorption of the Femur.

Diseases of the Spine.

Curvature, Anterior, Posterior, Lateral and double Lateral.

Spina Bifida.

Caries of the Spine.

Concussion of the Spine.

Diseases of the Neck and Chest.

- Tumours, Schirrous of the Breast. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 " Glandular of the Neck.
 " Scrofulous of the Neck.
 Tracheal Fistula.
 Foreign Body in Bronchus. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Stricture of the Oesophagus. Bongies passed.
 Abscess under Lower Jaw.
 " Scrofulous, of Neck. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 " Sthenic, under deep cervical fascia. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Mammary.

Hydrocele of Neck. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Empyema. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

- Luxation of the Head of the Humerus; of Clavicle; of Wrist; Spontaneous, of both Hips.
 Sprain of the Wrist-Joint; of the Ankle; of the Shoulder; of the Hips.
 Relaxation of the Ligaments of the Knee-Joint.
 Degeneration of the Synovial Membrane of the Knee-Joint. Amputation by Dr. Mütter.
 Coxalgia in all its stages.
 Scrofulous degeneration of Knee and Ankle-Joint.
 False Cartilages in the Knee-Joint.
 Anchylosis, True and False. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Synovitis, Acute and Chronic.
 Hydrops Articulii.

Diseases of Fibrous Tissues.

- Periostitis, Acute, Traumatic, Chronic, Rheumatic, Scrofulous and Syphilitic.
 Operation by Sub-cutaneous incision by Dr. Pancoast.
 Paronychia, Simple and Malignant. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Diseases of Bursæ and Tendons.

- Inflamed Bursæ.
 Enlarged Bursæ. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Club Foot. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Contracted Tendon. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Blood Vessels.

- Aneurism, Carotid Popliteal, and by Anastomosis. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Varicose Veins. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 " Ulcers.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

- Compression of the Brain.
 Neuralgia, Simple and Traumatic.

Injuries and Diseases of the Head and Face.

- Tumours of the Scalp. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 " Encysted of the Eye, Ear and Face. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 " Cancroid of the Ear.
 " Malignant of Lower Jaw.
 " Verrucous of side of Face and Head. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Cancer of Upper Lip and Wing of the Nose.
 " " Lower Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Lupus, Tubercular, of Upper Lip; of Eye Lid.
 Depressed Fracture of Parietal bone. Trephining by Dr. Pancoast.
 " " of Frontal bone. " " "
 Hare Lip, single and double. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Double Lip. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Inflammation of the Antrum Highmorianum.
 Fibrous Tumour of do do
 Inflammation of the Frontal Sinuses.

Diseases of the Ear.

Foreign bodies in the External Meatus.
 Polypi. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Perforation of Membrana Tympani.
 Otorrhœa.
 Deafness.
 Otitis.

Diseases of the Nose.

Occlusion of Nasal Orifices. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Polypi. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Hypertrophy of Nose. Ozena.
 Ulceration, Phagedenic, of Septum Nasi. Lupus.
 Inflammation of the Ductus ad Nasum.
 Caries of the Ossa Nasi.
 Deformities from do.

Diseases of the Eye.

Ophthalmia, Acute, Gonorrhœal, Syphilitic, Scrofulous, Rheumatic, Purulent and Tarsal.
 Conjunctivitis, Acute, Chronic, Pustular and Granular.
 Ulcerations, Opacities and Wounds of the Cornea; Corneal speck; Conical Cornea; Albugo; Leucoma.
 Staphyloma. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Iritis, Acute and Chronic.
 Psorophthalmia.
 Lupus of Eye and Appendages.
 Amaurosis.
 Cataract, single, double and traumatic. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Ectropion. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 " from Cicatrix, Plastic. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Pterygium. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Inflammation of the Puncta Lachrymalia.
 Fistula Lachrymalis. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Grando. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Ptosis. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Wound of Eye-Lid. Burn of Eye-Lids.
 Encysted Tumour of Inner Canthus. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Congestion of the Retina. Irritable Retina.
 Foreign bodies in the Eye.
 Injury of Sclerotica. Nystagmus Oculi.
 Strabismus. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.

Diseases of the Back and Abdomen.

Hernia, various forms.
 " Strangulated. Operation by Dr Pancoast.
 Psoas Abscess.
 Ulceration of the Back from a burn.
 Strain of the Back.
 Tumours of the Back. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 " of the Scapula. " " " " "
 Abscess in the Abdominal Walls.

The whole number of Surgical Operations performed before the Class, during the past year, has been 189.—As follows.

Abscess, Sthenic, - - -	8	Hare Lip, - - -	4
" Scrofulous, - - -	14	Hydrocele of Tunica Vaginalis, -	4
" Psoas, - - -	1	" Cord, - - -	2
" Mammary, - - -	1	" Neck, - - -	1
Adhesions, Cheek, - - -	1	(Several Tappings.)	
" Fingers, - - -	1	Hypospadias, - - -	1
" Prepuce, - - -	1	Injection, Eustachian Tube, -	2
Amputation, Finger, - - -	2	" Ductus ad nasum, -	2
" Thumb, - - -	1	Lithontripsy, - - -	1
" Leg, - - -	1	(3 repetitions.)	
" Thigh, - - -	1	Nævus, - - -	8
Anchylosis, False, of Jaw, -	2	Necrosis, - - -	4
Cancer, Lip, - - -	1	Occlusion of Nostril, - - -	2
Caries, - - -	4	Paronychia, - - -	2
Castration, - - -	1	Periostitis, - - -	1
Cataract, - - -	6	Ptosia, - - -	1
Club Foot, - - -	2	Pterygium, - - -	2
Contracted Tendon, - - -	1	Polypus Auris, - - -	1
Cauterization, of Urethra, -	4	Polypus Nasi, - - -	10
Double Lip, - - -	1	Phimosis, - - -	3
Ectropion, - - -	3	Removal of Mammary Gland, -	2
Elongated Uvula, - - -	2	Spina Ventosa, - - -	1
Empyema, - - -	1	Strabismus, - - -	8
Enlarged Bursæ, - - -	3	Staphyloma, - - -	1
" Tonsils, - - -	2	Strangulated Hernia, - - -	1
Evulsion of Toe-nail, - - -	1	Staphylorrhaphia, - - -	1
Foreign Bodies, - - -	5	Tongue-tie, - - -	1
Fistula Lachrymalis, - - -	6	Tracheotomy, - - -	1
" In Ano, - - -	2	Trephining Cranium, - - -	2
Fungous Testicle, - - -	1	" Tibia, - - -	2
Hypospadias, - - -	1	Tumours, - - -	32
Grando, - - -	2	Varicocele, - - -	1
Hæmorrhoids, - - -	2	Varicose Veins (leg.), - - -	1

189

B. HOWARD RAND, M. D.,
Secretary of the Clinic.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I.—INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &c.

PROFESSOR DUNGLISON.

The Chair of Institutes of Medicine embraces the doctrine of the functions of the body as executed in health—or Physiology proper—with its applications to Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence; all of which are considered in detail. It is the great object of the Professor to teach fully the doctrine of the healthy function, as the only true point of departure for every pathological consideration.

In the elucidation of the various subjects, the eye is addressed as much as possible. Where advisable, experiments are shown; and preparations, casts, engravings and drawings are largely employed.

II.—MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

The lectures on this branch are designed to convey the knowledge requisite for the discharge of the every day duties of the Physician, and are therefore essentially therapeutical in their character. While treating of

the therapeutical actions of remedies, however, the natural history, sensible, physical and chemical, properties of the articles employed as medicines, and their proper pharmaceutical preparation, are fully described and explained.

To render the course as instructive as possible, the Professor is provided with an extensive cabinet of genuine and spurious drugs, drawings, dried specimens &c. for illustration ;—

III.—GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

The course of lectures in this department comprises a demonstration and description of the entire structure of the human body. Although the Professor, from the abundance of the material necessary to anatomical pursuits is enabled in every case to resort to recent dissections for illustration, he has, from much experience, found the employment of accessory means indispensable in order to enable the student to form a satisfactory acquaintance with this important subject. For the exposition of parts, which are minute and complicate, he is provided with large and accurate models, so constructed that the parts can be taken assunder and replaced ; thus furnishing the pupil with the double advantage of studying them by the analytic and synthetic methods. Throughout the course he keeps in mind that the uses of anatomy, and the objects for which it is mainly studied, are its applications to practice ; and as the relative or topographical anatomy of organs is that which is most important to the practitioner, care is taken—so far as this can be done without disadvantage to special anatomy—to lay bare, and describe the parts together, as they are found in the body.

IV.—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

In this branch of medical science, the Professor endeavours to present a concise, but comprehensive view of the actual state of his department.

While he leads the student carefully over every useful division of his subject, pathological and practical, he, for obvious reasons, dwells minutely on the recently acquired knowledge of diseases of the heart and organs of respiration, and endeavours to give as clear an account as possible of the physical indications of this interesting and important part of professional knowledge, and of the mode of using the stethoscope, plexor and plectrometer.

Every proper effort is made, by preparations and drawings, to convey a lively conception of the truth to the mind of the pupil.

V.—INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROFESSOR MÜTTER.

In the arrangement of his course the Professor adopts, as a basis, the classification, according to which all surgical diseases are brought under three principal heads. 1st. Those which affect all organic tissues,—as Inflammation, Scrofula, Scorbutus, Cancer, Fungus Hæmatodes, and Wounds. 2dly. Those which affect each tissue separately ; in the consideration of which, the Professor begins at the surface and proceeds to the centre of the body. 3dly. Those which involve the several regions.

The different surgical operations are thoroughly explained, and exhibited on the dead subject—and many of them are shown upon patients who attend the "Surgical Clinic" of the Institution.

The excellent museum belonging to the College, and the Professor's own

extensive private collections of drawings, casts, and models, enable him to promise as full and practical a course as can be delivered on his branch in the time allotted.

VI.—OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROFESSOR MEIGS.

The course on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children comprises a minute description of the structure and uses of the pelvis in its relations to obstetrics. The soft parts are considered, both as the seats of disease and as the agents in reproduction, gestation and labour. Pregnancy, in its physiological and pathological states, undergoes a full discussion and explanation; and labour in every variety is explained to the class; its accidents, difficulties, and obstructions, are carefully exposed, with the most esteemed modes of treating the several cases. The diseases of women and children are likewise treated of, with their methods of cure.

Various obstetric instruments and appliances are exhibited, and the whole course is illustrated by paintings, engravings and preparations.

VII.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

In this course a systematic view is presented of the science with its application to Medicine. All the important chemical preparations, embraced in the United States and British Pharmacopœias, are shown and described; the order in which they are taken up being determined by the classification pursued, which throws them into natural groups. Organic chemistry, embracing animal and vegetable substances, forms the last division of the course, and is treated of in a methodical manner. The instruction in this department is interspersed with observations on the application of the chemical facts to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and Toxicology.

The course is illustrated by numerous experiments, for which a suitable apparatus is provided. Frequent use is made of diagrams and explanations on the black board, in elucidation of points not otherwise readily comprehended by the student.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting Rooms are under the charge of the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator. The material for dissection is so abundant as to enable the student to prosecute his labours with full advantage. The Demonstrator will be in constant attendance, directing him in his course, explaining the parts with their various surgical relations, and familiarising him with the use of surgical instruments.

In the morbid alterations of the organs, care is taken to point out to the student the degree of variation from the healthy standard, and to make him familiar with such researches in pathology as bear upon the lesion. To prepare him for what he is about to investigate with the knife, the Professor is in the habit of giving, in the anatomical theatre, evening lectures to the class, on the more difficult portions of the science—as the brain, pelvis, perineum, and such other parts as are concerned in the more important surgical operations.

BOOKS, WHICH MAY BE REFERRED TO AS ACCOMPANIMENTS TO THE DIFFERENT COURSES OF LECTURES.

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

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

GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, and SURGICAL ANATOMY.—Pancoast's edition of Wistar's Anatomy, or Horner's Anatomy and Histology, and Pancoast's edition of Quain's Anatomical Plates.

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

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Liston's and Mütter's Operations of Surgery; or Pancoast's Operative Surgery; Miller's Principles of Surgery.

OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Meigs's Philadelphia Practice of Midwifery, or Velpeau's or Churchill's Midwifery; Meigs's edition of Colombat de l'Isere on the Diseases of Women; or Meigs on Females, their Diseases and Remedies; and J. F. Meigs on the Diseases of children.

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes's Chemistry; and the Chemical Articles in the United States Dispensatory.

REGULATIONS, &c.

The commencement for conferring Degrees is held in the early part of 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*.

☞ 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.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Session of 1849-50.

The regular Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 15th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held *early in March*, instead of at the end of the month, as heretofore.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.
 ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica & Gen. Therapeutics.
 JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D., Prof. of Gen., Descriptive and Surg. Anatomy.
 JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.
 THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M. D., Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
 CHARLES D MEIGS, M. D., } Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women
 and Children.
 FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the Course, Medical and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year, about *fourteen hundred and fifty* cases were treated, and nearly *two hundred* operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations—as amputation of the thigh, leg, &c., lithotripsy, trephining, the operation for strangulated hernia, and tracheotomy.

The Lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Medical and Surgical practice and Lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

FEES.

Matriculation, which is paid only once,	-	-	-	-	-	\$	5
Each Professor, \$15,	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Graduation,-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

The number of Students during the last Session was 477; and of Graduates 188.

Philada., July, 1849.

R. M. HUSTON, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty, No. 1 Girard street.