

1847

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1847-48

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](#)

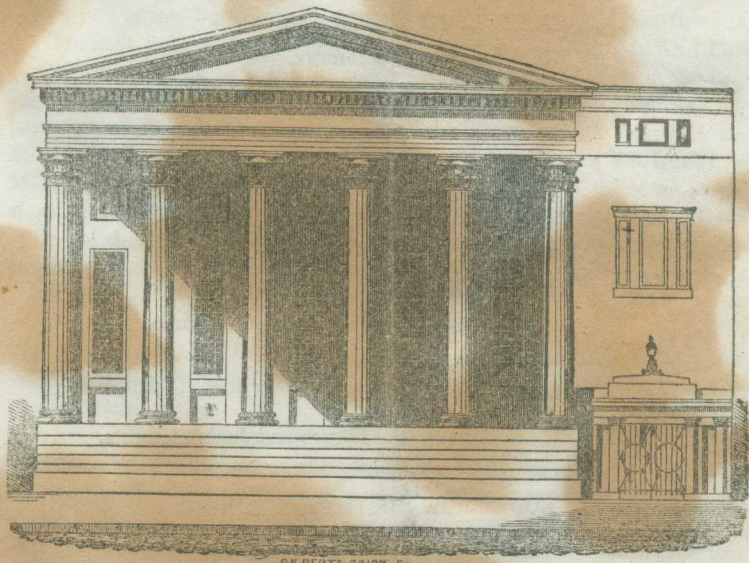
Recommended Citation

"Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1847-48" (1847).
Jefferson Medical College Catalogs. Paper 62.
https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jmc_catalogs/62

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.

23^d

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.



SESSION OF 1847-8.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY FRICK, KELLY & CO., 170 N. THIRD STREET
1847.

PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.

109 S. Tenth 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. MÜTTER, 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.

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 will aid them in obtaining boarding.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1884

ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the expiration of another year, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College publish their announcement of the past condition and future prospects of the School. Great as had been its success in former years, it has been exceeded in the last. The number of Students was *four hundred and ninety-three*, and of Graduates in March, 1847, *one hundred and eighty-one*, being the largest Medical class, and the largest class of Graduates that had ever attended the College or any other Medical Institution in the country. Of those on whom the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, *seventy-two* had spent one session elsewhere; one in the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Maine; two in that of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; two in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Massachusetts; three in the Medical School of Castleton, Vermont; one in Geneva Medical College, New York; three in the University of New York; and two in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city; seven in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and one in Pennsylvania Medical College; one in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland; and one in that of Washington University of the same State; six in that of Hampden Sidney College, at Richmond, Virginia; and fifteen in that of the University of Virginia; six in the Medical College of South Carolina; three in the Medical College of Georgia; eight in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville; and three in that of Transylvania University, Kentucky; four in the Medical College, of Ohio; one in Willoughby Medical College; one in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio; and one in the Medical College of Louisiana.

From Canada and New Brunswick, and from most of the States of the Union, students are accustomed to proceed to Philadelphia, for one or more sessions, her distinguished schools, with the ample opportunities afforded for clinical and every form of medical and surgical instruction having long caused her to be regarded as the great centre of Medical education on this side of the Atlantic.

In their last annual announcement the Faculty stated their conviction, which subsequent experience has corroborated, and will doubtless continue to corroborate, that the multiplication of medical schools elsewhere, will but augment the numbers who frequent Philadelphia, and as the population of the country increases, an increased number of students will doubtless visit her for at least one session. The intersection of the country by railroads approximates the most remote places to each other, and renders a journey—which formerly acted as an entire prohibition—within the means of all. The facilities, which Philadelphia affords for medical instruction, are certainly varied and ample, and adapted for every region.

The great principles of pathology and therapeutics can never be sectional, they are of universal application: and there can be little weight therefore in the assertion,—that to treat diseases understandingly, it is requisite for the student to be educated in the localities where they prevail. If there were any force in it, where ought the officers of the Army and Navy to be educated? If properly instructed, it matters not where; and accordingly we find them exerting their honorable calling scientifically and successfully wherever their duty commands them.

The unprecedented favor which has been bestowed upon the Jefferson Medical College, the Faculty are disposed to hope, has been in a great measure owing to their unceasing, and, they trust, successful endeavors to improve medical education. When, indeed, its present is compared with its former condition, the difference is immense. From the "history" of the oldest school in this country, it appears that it was in the period" from 1810 to 1835, that the requisition was first made of an attendance on at least two courses of the various lectures, as essential to the obtaining of a degree. This, it is remarked, "was a salutary change, as any one familiar with the subject must be aware, that no ordinary capacity is adequate to the appreciation, and no ordinary memory to the recollection of a full course of medical instruction by attendance upon a single series of lectures on the different branches." In the University of Maryland, a like change in the requisitions was not made until the year 1833.

In efforts for the improvement of medical education the Jefferson Medical College has ever been prominent. The measures, which the Faculty have adopted, have been the result of many years observation and reflection. These they have endeavored to carry out with all the zeal and ability they possess; and as they have been long engaged in the important duty of teaching, they are capable of judging with full understanding as to the probable effect of proposed modifications. As long ago as the year 1832, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College suggested the propriety of lengthening the medical session. "Six months," they remark in their announcement for 1834, "is now the common period in all the principal medical schools of Europe." In that time a complete course of instruction may be given in all the departments of medical science. It will afford the student ample time for investigating the demonstrative branches, operative surgery, anatomy, chemistry, &c., facilities for which can only be found in large cities, hospitals and public establishments devoted to medical education. But though the Trustees and Professors of Jefferson Medical College feel deeply convinced of this, yet they are aware that it would be scarcely prudent in a young institution singly to attempt so great an innovation."

The Faculty determined, however, that although, in order to be a candidate for a degree, only two full courses of four months each should be required, the institution should be open for medical instruction for six months in the year. Lectures were accordingly delivered during the month of October, and the anatomical rooms were kept open during March.

A great improvement introduced by the present Faculty has consisted in this: that zealous and enduring attention should be paid to clinical medicine and surgery during the month of October, and that ample opportunities should be afforded for pursuits in practical anatomy, for which the student has much more leisure than during the session. The Faculty feel, too, that the student could in no respect employ his time so advantageously, and on this account the Professors of Medicine and Surgery give their most strenuous exertions to the Clinic; and the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Department of Practical Anatomy. So satisfied are the Faculty of the value to the student of clinical instruction, that the Clinic is kept open on appropriate days, not merely during the session, but throughout the year; and the Medical and Surgical practice is superintended and directed by the Professors themselves, so that the Faculty are, in truth, occupied incessantly through the year in the business of instruction; and if the result should shew that the alumni of the school possess a larger amount of professional information than those who have studied elsewhere, the Faculty will esteem themselves amply repaid for their exertions. It is obvious, that qualifications are the only valid criterion of merit, and if the duty of testing these be carefully accomplished by the schools, but little farther reform can be needed.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

In their last announcement, the Faculty stated, that owing to the increased and increasing size of the class, they had found it indispensable to make a thorough renovation of the building, and to 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 the circumstances would admit of, and the experience of the last session has satisfactorily shewn, that these cares have not been bestowed in vain.

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 delivered on this branch embrace the general principles of the administration of medicines, and the indications which the different articles of the Materia Medica are capable of fulfilling, with a full account of their physical properties.

To render the course as demonstrative as possible, the Professor is provided not only with an extensive cabinet of genuine and spurious drugs, and dried specimens of the vegetable Materia Medica, in frames under glass, but also with magnified drawings, colored, of most of the important indigenous articles. He has likewise an opportunity of exhibiting to the class foreign and indigenous plants in their growing condition.

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 asunder 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 the 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 endeavors 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 endeavors 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 pleximeter.

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 as 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 substances, 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, is treated of as fully as the time will permit. The instruction in this department is interspersed with remarks 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.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The students of Jefferson Medical 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 most richly supplied with medical and surgical cases. A few years ago, these invaluable opportunities were unknown. Now, throughout the session, the Clinic is a prominent and most important element in 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 cheerfully and frankly afford their voluntary testimony to the predominant advantages in this—as well as in every other respect—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.

Cases of the following diseases were lectured upon and treated before the class.

REPORT OF CASES PRESENTED AT THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

During the Clinical Year, ending March 31st, 1847.

Whole number of cases presented at the Clinic,	-	-	-	796
Of these there were admitted to the Surgical department,	-	-	-	409
“ “ “ “ Medical do.	-	-	-	387
				<hr/> 796
Of the above, there were under one year of age	-	-	-	31
“ “ From 1 to 3 years,	-	-	-	51
“ “ “ 3 to 10 “	-	-	-	94
“ “ “ 10 to 20 “	-	-	-	138
“ “ “ 20 to 30 “	-	-	-	183
“ “ “ 30 to 40 “	-	-	-	168
“ “ “ 40 to 50 “	-	-	-	81
“ “ “ 50 to 70 “	-	-	-	47
“ “ “ 70 to 90 “	-	-	-	3
				<hr/> Total,
				796

Cured, - - - - -	271
Improved, - - - - -	122
Convalescent, - - - - -	100
Result not reported, - - - - -	283
Died, - - - - -	7
Not admitting of treatment, - - - - -	13
	<hr/>
	796
Males, - - - - -	399
Females, - - - - -	397
	<hr/>
	796

Owing to the suspension of the clinic on account of rebuilding the College, the whole number of patients does not equal that of the preceding year, but the average for any one month will be found to exceed that of former years:

Thus, 1845-6, 12 months, 1028 cases—average per month, 85½ cases.

1846-7, 8 months, 796 cases—average per month, 99½ cases.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Diseases of the Mouth.

Dentition. Stomatitis.

Diseases of the Pharynx.

Pharyngitis, Acute, Chronic and Follicular. Amygdalitis.

Diseases of the Stomach.

Gastralgia. Hamatemesis.
 Pyrosis. Dyspepsia.
 Gastritis, Acute, Chronic & Follicular.

Diseases of the Intestines.

Constipation. Entozoa.
 Diarrhœa, Simple and Colliquative. Tympanites.
 Dysentery. Hemorrhoids.

Diseases of the Peritoneum.

Peritonitis, Chronic. Ascites.

Diseases of the Larynx.

Laryngitis, Simple and Stridulous. Aphonia.
 Cynanche Parotidea.

Diseases of the Bronchia, &c.

Bronchitis, Acute, Chronic and Epidemic. Tuberculosis.
 Catarrh, Pulmonary. Hæmoptysis.
 Bronchial Irritation. Pneumonia.
 Emphysema. Pleuritis.
 Pertussis.

Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.

Anæmia. Heart, Palpitation.
 Cyanosis. " Valvular Disease.

Heart, Hypertrophy of.	Pericarditis.
“ Atrophy.	Endocarditis.
“ Dilatation.	Plethora.

Diseases of the Spleen.

Chronic enlargement.

Diseases of the Liver.

Hepatitis, Acute and Chronic. Hepatic Abscess.

*Diseases of the Urinary Organs.*Lithiasis Nephritica. Albuminuria.
Nephritis.*Diseases of the Skin.*Erysipelas, Simple.
“ Phlegmonodes.

Porrigo Favosa.

“ Decalvans.

“ Scutulata.

Pityriasis, Syphilitic.

Ecthyma.

Erythema Intertrigo.

Eczema.

Impetigo.

Scabies.

Acne.

Lepra Vulgaris.

Herpes.

Psoriasis.

Lupus.

Mentagra.

Rupia.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Neuralgia of the Orbit.

“ Facial.

Spinal Irritation.

Cephalalgia.

Paralysis.

Hemiplegia.

Chorea.

Hypochondriasis.

Idiocy.

Delirium Tremens.

Insanity.

Epilepsy.

Catalepsy.

Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

Amenorrhœa.

Leucorrhœa.

Dysmenorrhœa.

Gonorrhœa.

Spermatorrhœa.

Menorrhagia.

Prolapsus Uteri.

Cessation of Catamenia.

Diseases of Various Organs.

Anasarca.

Chlorosis.

Rheumatism, Syphilitic.

“ Chronic.

Sciatica.

Lumbago.

Scrofula.

Pleurodynia.

Fever, Intermittent, Quotid.

“ “ Tertian.

“ “ Quartan.

“ “ Masked.

“ Remittent.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wounds.

Contused, of the Hand.

Lacerated, of the Thumb.

“ “ Fingers.—Crushed between cars.

Punctured,—Sole of the Foot.

“ of the Hand.

Eye, from explosion of Gunpowder.

Eye, from a Percussion Cap.

Injuries and Diseases of Bones.

Fracture of the Ulna and Condyles of the Humerus.

“ “ Acromial end of the Clavicle.

“ “ Ulna, Lower third.

“ “ Radius, Upper Third.

“ “ “ Lower third.

“ “ “ Barton's.

“ “ Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb.

“ “ “ “ of the First Finger.

Caries of the Radius. Whole bone removed by Dr. Mütter.

“ “ Inferior Maxillary. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

“ “ Carpal Bones.

“ “ Metatarsal Bones.

“ “ Great Toe.

Necrosis of the Tibia, Middle. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

“ “ “ Lower third. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

“ “ Radius.

Conical Stumps,—Thigh and Leg. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Tubercle of Bone,—Tibia.

Abscess of Tibia. Trephining by Dr. Mütter.

Ostitis of Tibia.

Eburnification of Bone.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

Synovitis, Acute, Knee-Joint.

“ Chronic, “

“ Chronic, Shoulder-Joint.

Sprain of the Wrist.

“ “ Biceps Tendon.

Coxalgia, all Stages.

Gelatinous Degeneration of the Knee-Joint.

Anchylosis, False, of the Knee-Joint.

“ “ “ Elbow-Joint.

Extensive Ulceration of the Ankle-Joint.

Caries of the Wrist-Joint.

Luxation of Head of Humerus in Axilla.

“ “ Femur on Dorsum Ilii.

Diseases of Fibrous Tissues.

Paronychia, Simple.

“ Malignant.

Periostitis.

Diseases of Bursa and Tendons.

Bunyon.

Hygroma. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Club-Foot. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Diseases of the Blood-Vessels.

Varicose Veins and Ulcers.

Aneurism by Anastomosis. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Diseases of Nerves..

Traumatic Neuralgia. Several cases.

Neuralgia of the Scalp.

Diseases and Injuries of the Head and Face.

- Periostitis of the Forehead. Incision by Dr. Mütter.
 Lupous Tumour of Upper lip. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Aneurism by Anastomosis over the Eye. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Venous Aneurism on the Cheek. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Encysted Tumour of Lower eyelid. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Fungous Tumour of Lower jaw.
 Tumour of the Forehead. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour over the Malar Bone. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Sebaceous Tumour on Side of Face. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Follicular Tumour under the jaw. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Abscess over the Mastoid Process. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Wens of the Scalp. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Cancer of the Upper Lip. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Cancer of the Lower Lip. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Diseases of the Nose.

- Ozæna.
 Ulceration of the Septum Nasi.
 Obstruction of the Posterior Nares.
 Polypi.

Diseases of the Ear.

- Otorrhœa.
 Obstruction of Eustachian Tube. Catheterism by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Mouth.

- Enlargement of the Tonsils. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Elongated Uvula. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Cancrum Oris.
 Cleft Palate. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Contraction of the Frenum Linguae. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Abscess of the Jaw, from Carious Bone, opened.

Diseases of the Neck and Chest.

- Aneurism of the Arch of the Aorta.
 Abscesses, Scrofulous, of the Neck.
 Abscess, Cold, of the Chest.
 " of the Breast.
 Extensive Ulceration of the Breast.
 Tumours, Scrofulous of the Neck.
 Tumour, Scirrhus of the Breast. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour, Fatty, under the Mamma. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour, Fatty, on the Nucha. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Tumour, Fatty, on the Shoulder. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour, Fatty, below the Scapula. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Eye.

- Ophthalmia, Catarrhal, Purulent and Scrofulous.
 Ophthalmia Tarsi.
 Ulceration of the Cornea.
 Wounds of the Cornea.
 Corneal Speck.
 Wound of the Sclerotica.
 Albugo.
 Leucoma.
 Amaurosis.

Glaucoma.

Cataract. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Strabismus. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Ectropion. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Staphyloma Racemosa.

Neuralgia of the Eye.

Obliteration of Pupil. Operations for Artificial Pupil by Dr. Pancoast.

Ptosis. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Grando Tumours of Eye. Operations by Drs. Mutter and Pancoast.

Ancyloblepharon.

Symblepharon. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Extraction of Foreign Bodies from the Eye by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Irritable Vision.

Fistula Lachrymalis.

Diseases of the Back and Abdomen.

Tumour, Fatty, on the Spine. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Hernia, Inguinal, Umbilical and Ventral.

" " Congenital.

Diseases of the Spine.

Anterior Curvature.

Caries of Lumbar Vertebra.

Caries of Dorsal Vertebra.

Diseases of the Anus and Perineum.

Prolapsus Ani. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Imperforatio Ani. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Fistula in Ano.

Fistula in Perineo, Urinary.

Fissure of the Rectum.

Suppuration of the Rectum.

Hemorrhoids. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs.

Syphilis, Chancre.

" Bubo.

" Secondary and Tertiary.

Gonorrhœa.

Stricture of Urethra.

Hydrocele. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Hypertrophy of the Prepuce. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Tumour, Fatty, of the Labia. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Deformities.

Contraction of the Fore-Arm, from Fracture of Condyles.

Contraction of Arm, from Cicatrix. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Contraction of Hands and Feet, Spontaneous.

Relaxation of Ligaments of Ankle.

Deformity of the Legs, from Rachitis.

Loss of Nose, from a Fight. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Loss of Eye-Lid, from a Burn. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Loss of Nose, Congenital. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Deformed Chest, from Diseased Sternum.

Affections of Various Parts.

Urinary Calculus, Bilateral Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Scrofulous Hypertrophy of the Hand.

Psoas Abscess.

Lipomatous Tumour on the Scalp. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Fibrous Tumour of the Arm. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Melanotic Tumour of the Arm. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Neuralgic Tumour of the Breast. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Lupus Exedens of the Nose. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Large Vascular Tumour of the Neck. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Abscess in Axilla.

Abscess under Palmar Fascia.

Cancerous Ulcer in the Sub-Maxillary Region.

Varicose Veins. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Ulceration of the Thyroid Gland. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

JAMES V. PATTERSON, M. D.,

Secretary of the Clinic.

Such is a report of the main medical and surgical cases, treated and lectured upon before the students of Jefferson Medical College at its Clinic. 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 amputation, hernia, &c.

At no time have the ample resources of Philadelphia for medical instruction been so diligently fostered, or more triumphantly exhibited.

In the Dispensary of the College there were treated *seven hundred and ninety-six* cases.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital, during the year 1846-7, *one thousand three hundred and ninety-one*.

In Will's Hospital for the relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame, *one hundred and sixty-three* cases; and in the Philadelphia Dispensary, *five thousand five hundred and seventy-six* cases. This last is the central dispensary. In addition to it, there are the extensive Northern and Southern and other Dispensaries in active and beneficial operation. Moreover, numerous physicians alone or in association, regularly instruct, by examination and otherwise, students who may enter their offices; and furnish them with medical, surgical, and obstetrical cases.

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 labors 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.

MUSEUM.

The Museum, besides the usual osseous, nervous, vascular, muscular, ligamentous, and other preparations for anatomical demonstration, 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. The collection has been made with express reference to class demonstration, and is well calculated for illustrating the various branches taught in the school. It is constantly receiving fresh accessions.

REGULATIONS, &c.

The regular course of lectures will commence on Monday, the first of November, and end on the last of February.

During the month of October, the anatomical rooms will be open, and the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator will give their personal attendance thereto. Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery will likewise be given assiduously at the College by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery.

The examination of candidates for Graduation commences on the first of March.

The commencement for conferring Degrees is held in the latter part of of the same month.

There is likewise an examination of candidates for graduation, commencing on the first 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, WHICH MAY BE REFERRED TO AS ACCOMPANIMENTS TO
THE DIFFERENT COURSES OF LECTURES.

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

MATERIA MEDICA and GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.—Dunghlison'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.—Dunghlison's Practice of Medicine, or the Practice of Medicine by Stokes and Bell.

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Liston's and Mütter's Operations of Surgery; or Pancoast's Operative Surgery; Cooper's First Lines of Surgery.

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

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes's Chemistry; and the Chemical Articles in the Dispensatory of the United States, by Drs. Wood and Bache.

☞ 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.