1852

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1852-53

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The Session commences on Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.

Annual Announcement

of

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Session of 1852-53.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1852.
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. 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.
424 Walnut 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.
105 South Fourth Street.

WILLIAM WATSON, Junior;
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 board.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the revolution of another year, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College
have the pleasure of presenting to the friends of the Institution the following
gratifying account of its condition and progress.

The catalogue of the last session (1851-2) numbered five hundred and six,
exclusive of the large number of casual attendants and transient visitors; and
the list of graduates amounted to two hundred and twenty-eight.

The class was composed of students from nearly every State in the Union,
and of some from foreign countries. Of the graduates, fifteen had already received
the degree elsewhere, but again subjected themselves to examination after
attending a session at the school, in order that they might be admitted into its
corps of alumni.

The increase in the last few years in the proportion of graduates to the class
in attendance, whilst the regulations for graduation have not been in the minutest
particular relaxed, is owing to the circumstance, that annually an increasing
number of physicians and of students, who have received their education else-
where, resort to Philadelphia for the purpose of completing their medical edu-
cation. This is strikingly manifested in the following table of the students and
graduates for the last six years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Number of the Class</th>
<th>Number of Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1846-7</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. 1847-8</td>
<td>do. 480</td>
<td>do. 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. 1848-9</td>
<td>do. 477</td>
<td>do. 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. 1849-50</td>
<td>do. 516</td>
<td>do. 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. 1850-51</td>
<td>do. 504</td>
<td>do. 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. 1851-52</td>
<td>do. 500</td>
<td>do. 228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the last session, no change has taken place in the Institution excepting
in the improvements, which the Faculty have made to keep pace with the ad-
vancing condition of the science and art of medicine, and in the methods for
practically elucidating the same; and they feel prepared to enter upon another
session with all the zeal and unity of purpose which, they flatter themselves, have
hitherto characterized their efforts.

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

The Commencement for the conferring of degrees, at the termination of the
last session, was held on the sixth 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 an-
amotical demonstration, it contains a large number of wet preparations relating
to pathology, obstetrics, surgery, &c., an ample collection of dissected bones,
calculi, models in wood, plaster, and wax, and an extensive series of paintings
and engravings, representing healthy and morbid parts, fractures dislocations,
tumors, &c. &c., and the surgical operations that are necessary for their relief.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

From the report of the clinical clerks—Drs. Turner and Judson—it appears that there were treated at the Clinic of the College during the current year ending April 2, 1851, two thousand and twenty-nine cases, of which nine hundred and twenty-six were medical, and eleven hundred and three surgical; thus exceeding, by fifty cases, the list of the preceding year. The vast variety of diseases brought before the class is shown by the clinical report.

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

1. Diseases of the Mouth.
   Morbid Dentition, Stomatitis, Aphthous, " Mercurial.
   Shrinking of the Gums, " Gramm.
   Glositis, " Ulcerated.

2. Diseases of the Fauces, Pharynx, and Esophagus.
   Amygddatitis, Pharyngitis, Acute, " Chronic.
   Angina Nasalis, Pharyngitis, Ulcerated, " Ulcerated.
   Glossitis, Pharyngitis, Ulcerated, " Ulcerated.

   Acid Indigestion, Gastritis, Acute, " Chronic.
   Cancer, Gastritis, Subacute, " Ulcerated.
   Dysepsia, Gastritis, " Ulcerated.
   Gastralgia, " Ulcerated.

   Ascites, Diarrhoea, simple, " Ulcerated.
   Cholera Infantum, Duodenitis, " Ulcerated.
   Colic Pienctum, Dysentery, " Ulcerated.
   Constipation, Gastro-Enteritis, " Ulcerated.
   Diarrhoea Chronic, Helminthisis, " Ulcerated.

5. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.
   Asthma Cardiae, Gangrene of the Lungs, " Pleurisy, Acute.
   " Thymic, " Gripe, " Pneumonia, " Typhoid.
   Bronchitis Acute, " Hemoptysis, " Tuberculosi.
   " Chronic, " Laryngitis, Acute, " Ulcerated.
   Bronchial Dilatation, " Chronic, " Ulcerated.

   Angina Pectoris, " Heart, Valvular Disease (Mitral), " Mitral.
   Chlorosis, " " (Aortic Semicircular), " "
   Carditis, " Oligemia, "
   Endocarditis and Pericarditis, " Hydrops Pericardii, "
   Heart, faulty Innervation of, " Polysemia, "
   " Hypertrophy of, " Splanchnic.
   " Palpitation of, "

7. Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.
   Cirrhosis, Liver, Atrophy of, " Icterus, "
   Hepatitis, Acute, " " Hypertrophy of, " Splenitis, "
   " Chronic, " " Displacement of, " Splenomegaly.
   Hepatic Abscess, "

8. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
   Cystitis, Acute, Melitaria, " Nephritis, "
   " Chronic, Lutiria, " Morbus Brightii.

   Acne Rosacea and Simplex, " Lichen, "
   Alopecia, " Lupus Non Excedens, "
   Bulle, " Pemphigus, "
   Erythema, Psoriasis, " Pityriasis, "
   Eczema Capitis, Faciei, and Chronic, " Prurigo, "
   Erysipelas, " Pueraria Invertata, and Palmaris, "
   Erythema, " Rhagades of the Nipples, "
   Favus, " Rupia, "
   Herpes Circinatus, Iris, " Scabies, "
   " Labialis, Preputialis, and " Syenos, "
   Zoster, " Trichosis, "
   Impetigo Capitis, and Sarsa, " Urticaria, "
   Lepra Guttata, Syphilolica, and " Uratricaria.

10. Diseases of the Nervous System.
    Bell's Palsy, Dementia, " Insanity, "
    Epilepsy, " Paraplegia, "
    Cephalalgia, Hemiplegia, " Palsy, "
    Cerebritis, Hypochondriasis, " Lead Palsy, "
    Cystebermania, Hypoesthesia, " Prospalga, "
    Chorea, " Maligno, "
    " Idiocy, " Metamorphopsia, "

11. Diseases of Reproductive Organs.
    Amenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, " Paralytic, "
    Dysmenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, " Paralysis, "

12. Diseases involving various Organs.
    Anasarca, Ovarian Dropsey, "
    Asthenia, Parous, "
    Arthritis, " Menstrual, "
    Fever, Intermittent, " "
    " Quotidian, " "
    " Tertian, " "
    " Double Tertian, " "
    " Masked, " "
    " Quartan, " "

Lepa Guttata, Syphilolica, and Vulgaris,

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 accommodations provided, which enable the surgeons to perform the more serious operations, as lithotomy, amputation, &c., before the class.

The following is a list of the operations performed during the clinical year of 1851-52:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abscess, acute</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; scrofulous</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; mammary</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesion of fingers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; forearm</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; hand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; thumb</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; fingers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankyloblepharon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankylosis of jaw</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; knee (false)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneurism by anastomosis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atresia vagina</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer of lip</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rectum</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castration of urethra</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherization of Eustachian tube</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; ductus ad nasum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicatrix on neck (plastic)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; arm</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; hand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraction of tendons of hand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; leg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislocation of shoulder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; radius</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; wrist</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; thumb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ectropion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epulis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongated uvula</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evulsion of toe nail</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extirpation of submaxillary gland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extirpation of tests</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exostosis of fibula</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fistula lacrymalis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; in ano</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; in perineo</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture of inferior maxilla</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; clavicle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; radius</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; humerus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; carpus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; femoris</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganglion of wrist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 308
REGULATIONS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEES.

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

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

The fee for the diploma is thirty dollars.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

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

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

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.—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.

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 Females, their Diseases and Remedies; and J. F. Meigs on the Diseases of Children.

VII. CHEMISTRY.—Fownes’s Chemistry, and the Chemical Articles in the United States Dispensatory.

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

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