

1845

## Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1845-6

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT



OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION OF 1845-6.

Philadelphia:

Merriew & Thompson, Printers,

No. 7 CARTER'S ALLEY.

1845.

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## PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

*Institutes of Medicine, &c.*

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.

J. M. ALLEN, M. D.

*Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

Tenth street, opposite the College.

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.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been the practice of the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College for many years past to issue an annual announcement, with the view of enabling the Profession to judge of its existing condition and future prospects. Much as it has gratified them on former occasions to announce the prosperity of the College, at no preceding period have they been enabled to offer such solid testimony, that the opportunities afforded by it for obtaining sound professional instruction are duly appreciated by their medical brethren. The increase in the number of students that have flocked to the school within the last few years, they may truly say, has been "unprecedented."

In the session of 1840-41, the number was	-	-	-	163
" " 1841-42, " " " "	-	-	-	209
" " 1842-43, " " " "	-	-	-	229
" " 1843-44, " " " "	-	-	-	341
" " 1844-45, " " " "	-	-	-	409
The number of Graduates, in the session of 1842-3, was	-	-	-	47
" " " " 1843-4, " " " "	-	-	-	117
" " " " 1844-5, " " " "	-	-	-	116

The comparatively small number of Graduates to the size of the class during the last session is highly encouraging in regard to the class of the next session, as it indicates a large proportion of first course students, most of whom will doubtless complete their medical education at the earliest possible period.

It has been not a little satisfactory to the Faculty to observe the extraordinary number of practitioners of medicine in attendance on the Lectures. The catalogue of the last winter contains the names of numerous graduates—some of them of the College, but the large majority having received their diplomas elsewhere—who visited the Institution to obtain a more intimate acquaintance with the advanced, and advancing, condition of medical science.

The unexampled prosperity of the school, it need hardly be said, is most cheering to the Faculty, and will stimulate them to, if possible, still greater exertions to render the scheme of instruction as perfect a representation as is practicable of the existing state of every branch of medicine; so that when the student quits the halls of the College, he may feel that he has been instructed on every topic that ought to be known to the well educated physician.

The following sketch of the general course of instruction, and of the means and appliances in the possession of the Faculty, will afford some idea of the facilities possessed by the Institution for fulfilling the important objects for which it was established.

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## 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.

In order 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 collection 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.

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 the college participate in all the advantages derivable from an attendance on the Philadelphia Hospital, and the Pennsylvania Hospital,—the lectures being so arranged as to admit of their visiting these admirable establishments for instruction on particular days. Every Saturday during the course Professor Dunglison lectures on Clinical Medicine, and Professor Pancoast on Clinical Surgery, at the Philadelphia Hospital; the subjects of clinical instruction being, as far as practicable, selected to elucidate the lectures delivered at the College, and to convey as large an amount of practical information as possible. The various surgical operations, incidental to the practice of a large hospital, are performed by Professor Pancoast, and ample opportunities are presented to the students for becoming practised pathologists.

The following list exhibits the character of the Medical and Surgical cases, and the diseases, which furnished occasion for clinical instruction at the hospital during the winter session of 1844-5. It will be seen that the course embraced most of the prominent diseases, or those of every-day occurrence in practice; and among these many which are extremely trying to the young practitioner, and difficult to every one. The following diseases, illustrated by cases, were lectured upon by Professor Dunglison.

#### *Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.*

Mercurial Stomatitis,	Invagination of the Intestines,
Pharyngitis,	Ulceration of the Intestines,
Ulceration of the Pharynx,	Gastrorrhœa,
Obstruction of the Intestines,	
with Specimens, and Pathological Remarks on	
Ulceration of the Pharynx and Larynx,	Perforation of the Intestines,
Invagination of the Intestines,	Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum,
Ulceration of the Intestines,	Tumor of the Peritoneum.

#### *Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*

Ulceration of the Larynx,	Tuberculosis of the Lung,
Hæmoptysis,	Gangrene of the Lung,
Pleuritis,	Asthma, and pulmonary Emphysema,
Chronic Bronchitis,	Pneumonia,
Bronchorrhœa,	Asphyxia from Drowning,
with Specimens and Pathological Remarks on	
Ulceration of the Larynx,	Hæmoptysis,
Tuberculosis of the Lung in its various stages,	Gangrene of the Lung,
	Pneumonia in its various stages.

#### *Diseases of the Circulatory Organs.*

Pericarditis,	Hæmorrhage, (from the Rectum,)
Endocarditis,	Communication between the auricles of the Heart.
Endo-pericarditis,	
with Specimens and Pathological Remarks on	

Pericarditis,	Cartilaginous degeneration of the Aortic Valves,
Ossification of the Aorta,	Patulous Foramen Ovale in a woman 98 years of age.
Vegetations on the Aortic Valves,	

#### *Diseases of the Glandiform Ganglions.*

Atrophy of the Spleen,	Splenitis,
with Specimens and Pathological Remarks on	
Scrofulous Mesenteric Ganglionitis,	Splenitis.
Atrophy of the Spleen,	

#### *Diseases of the Glandular Organs.*

Mercurial Ptyalism,	Disorders of the Biliary Secretion, and Biliious diseases.	
Granular Disease of the Liver,	Jaundice of the adult,	
Whisky Liver,	Jaundice of the infant,	
Cirrhosis of the Liver,	Gallstone.	
Tubercles of the Liver,	with Specimens and Pathological Remarks on	
Hypertrophy of the Kidney,	Contraction of the Urinary Bladder,	
Atrophy of do.	Whisky Liver,	
Renal Apoplexy,	Cirrhosis of the Liver,	
Dislocation of the Kidneys,	Tubercles of the Liver.	
Granular disease of the Kidney,		

#### *Diseases of the Skin, &c.*

Erythema of the Scalp,	Impetigo,
Induration of the Cellular Tissue,	Discoloration of the Skin from Nitrate of Silver.
Chronic cutaneous diseases in general,	

#### *Diseases of the Nervous System.*

Hyperæmia of the Brain,	Tremors,
Ramollissement of the Brain,	Chorea, general and partial,
Hemiplegia,	Salaam Convulsion,
Paraplegia,	Epilepsy,
with Specimens and Pathological Remarks on	
Hyperæmia of the Brain,	Ramollissement of the Brain.

#### *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*

Specimens and pathological Remarks on	
Ovarian Cysts,	Open Cancer of the Uterus,
Cysts of the Fallopian Tubes,	Scirrhus of the Uterus,
Fibrous Tumor of the Uterus,	Recto-vaginal communication.

#### *Diseases involving Various Organs.*

Intermittent Fever,	Scarlatina,
Typhoid Fever,	Acute, and subacute Rheumatism,
Cardiac Dropsy,	Scrofulosis,
Hepatic Dropsy,	Cancerous Cachexia.
Renal Dropsy,	

From the great number of cases in the surgical wards of the hospital, Professor Pancoast was enabled to exhibit specimens of almost every class of surgical diseases. The following list comprises the principal affections lectured upon, and treated, during the clinical session of 1844-5. The operations were performed before the class.



*Diseases of the Eye.*

Simple Conjunctivitis.	
Granular Conjunctivitis.	
Cataract.	
Vascular Cornea.	Operation by Couching.
Ulceration of the Cornea.	
Pterygium.	Operations.
Strabismus.	Operations.
Nystagmus Bulbi.	
Entropion.	Operations.
Lachrymal Abscess.	Operations.
Lachrymal Fistula.	Operation.

*Diseases of the Face, Mouth and Fauces.*

Destruction of the Cheek and sides of the Mouth and Nose from Mercurial Ulceration.	} Extensive Plastic Operation.
Syphilitic Ulceration of Cheek and Forehead.	
False Ankylosis of Jaws from Cicatrix.	Operation.
Necrosis of Lower Jaw from Cancrum Oris.	} Operation for removing the dead bone.
Enlarged Tonsils.	

*Diseases of the Neck.*

Scrofulous Abscesses.	} Operations.
Subcutaneous Tubercle.	
Necrosis of the Clavicle.	

*Injuries and Diseases of the Trunk.*

Extensive Incised Wound across the lower portion of the Abdomen.	} Operation.
Lumbar Abscess.	
Caries of Vertebra.	

*Diseases of the Anus and Rectum.*

Mucous Tubercles.	
Hemorrhoids.	Operation.
Fistula in Ano, complete.	Operations.
Fistula in Ano, external, incomplete.	Operations.
Abscess by the side of the Rectum.	Operations.

*Diseases of the Perineum.*

Fistula in Perineo.	Operation.
Burrowing Abscess in the Perineum.	Operation.
Urinary Infiltration of the Perineum.	Operation.

*Diseases of the Urinary Apparatus.*

Paralysis of the Bladder.	
Fungous Growths, with Cartilaginous Deposits in the Bladder.	
Obliteration of the Urethra.	Operation for New Urethra.
Partial obliteration of the Urethra.	Operation.
Stricture of the Urethra.	
Gonorrhœa.	
Phimosis.	Operations.
Urinary Infiltration of the Corpus Caverosum, with Fistula.	} Operation.
Chancere, or Primary Syphilis.	
Phagedenic Ulcer of the Penis.	

*Diseases of the Scrotum.*

Urinary Fistula in the Scrotum.	Operation.
Hernia Humoralis.	
Hydro-sarcocele.	Operation.
Abscess of the Testicle.	
Hydrocele.	Operations.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Superior Extremities.*

Sarcomatous Tumour on the Arm.	} Amputation.
Fracture of both Bones of the Forearm.	
Fracture of the Ulna.	
Fracture, with Dislocation at the Wrist.	
Caries of the Finger.	

*Injuries and Diseases of the Inferior Extremities.*

Simple Bubo.	
Phagedenic Bubo.	
Abscess under the Fascia Lata.	Operation.
Necrosis of the Femur.	} Operation for trephining the shaft, and removing the Sequestrum.
Ankylosis of the Knee-joint.	
Fracture of both bones of the Leg.	} Starch Bandage.
Erysipelas Phlegmonodes.	
Varicose Veins.	
Caries of the Os Calcis.	Operation by Excision.
Caries of the Great Toe.	Operation by Amputation.
Caries of the Metatarso-Phalangeal Joint of the Great Toe.	} Operation by Excision of the Joint.
Superficial Necrosis of the Metatarsal Bone of the Little Toe.	
Gangrene of the Toes, (dry.)	
Gangrene of the Foot, (humid.)	

*General Affections of the Bones.*

Nodes.  
Rhachitis.

*General Affections of the Soft Parts.*

Cases of several Scrofulous Affections.  
Syphilitic Rheumatism.  
Syphilitic Lichen.  
Syphilitic Ulcerations.

*Diseases of the Skin.*

Psoriasis.  
Eczema.  
Rupia.  
Macula Syphilitica.  
Porrigo Favosa.

In addition to these, the general application of bandages and dressings, and the mode of performing various operations in Minor Surgery, were brought frequently before the notice of the class.

The Students of Jefferson Medical College have, moreover, the exclusive privilege of attending gratuitously a GENERAL DISPENSARY attached to the College. The



patients are examined and prescribed for by a physician and surgeon from amongst the Professors of the School; detailed histories of the cases are kept, and patients are entrusted to advanced students, under the direction of the Professors.

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 is a report of cases prescribed for at the Dispensary during the clinical year, commencing March 1st, 1844, and ending February 28, 1845.

1844. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
From March 1st to June 1st.	Service of Prof. Bache.	78 cases.	
" June 1st to July.	" " Meigs.	38 "	
" Sept. 1st to Oct. 2.	" " Huston.	33 "	
" Oct. 9th to Feb'y 26. (Winter Session.)	" " Mitchell.	202 "	351
1844. SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.			
From March 1st to May 1st.	Service of Prof. Mutter.	95 cases.	
" May 1st to Sept. 26.	" " Pancoast.	46 "	
" Sept. 26 to Feb'y 26. (Winter Session.)	" " Mutter.	212 "	353

Total cases 704.

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

### M E D I C A L.

#### *Diseases of the Mouth.*

Stomatitis, simple. Ulcer of the Tongue.  
Stomatitis, gangrenous.

#### *Diseases of the Pharynx.*

Isthmitis. Follicular Pharyngitis.  
Amygdalitis. Diphtheritic Pharyngitis.

#### *Diseases of the Stomach.*

Acute Gastritis. Cardialgia.  
Chronic Gastritis. Gastrorrhœa.  
Dyspepsia. Cancer of the Pylorus.  
Gastrodynia. Vomiting.

#### *Diseases of the Intestines.*

Enteritis. Diarrhœa.  
Chronic Enteritis. Diarrhœa, adipous.  
Enteralgia. Entozoa.  
Tympantites. Dysentery.  
Constipation. Chronic Distension of the Intestinal Canal.  
Peritoneal Adhesions.

#### *Diseases of the Peritoneum.*

Peritonitis. Ascites.

#### *Diseases of the Larynx and Trachea.*

Chronic Laryngitis. Ulcer of the Larynx.  
Croup. Tubercular Degeneration of the Larynx.

#### *Diseases of the Bronchia and Lungs.*

Acute Bronchitis. Pleurodynia.  
Chronic Bronchitis. Pleuritis.  
Nervous Cough. Emphysema of the Lung.  
Hooping Cough. Solidification of the Lung from Pleuro-pneumonia.  
Tuberculosis of the Lungs. Pleuritic Adhesions.  
Pneumonia. Catarrh.  
Asthma. Hydrothorax.  
Chronic Pneumonia.

#### *Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.*

Anæmia. Derangement of the Auriculo-Ventricular Valves.  
Plethora. Derangement of the Aortic Valves.  
Pericarditis. Palpitation.  
Hypertrophy of the Heart. Dropsy of the Pericardium.

#### *Diseases of the Spleen.*

Chronic Splenitis. Hypertrophy of the Spleen.

#### *Diseases of the Biliary Apparatus.*

Chronic Hepatitis. Jaundice.  
Cirrhosis of the Liver. Inflammation of the Gall-Bladder.  
Neuralgia of the Liver.

#### *Diseases of the Urinary Apparatus.*

Albuminuria. Inflammation of the Bladder.  
Serous Cysts or Hydatids of the Kidney. Paralysis of the Bladder.

#### *Diseases of the Skin.*

Herpes. Porrigo.  
Rupia. Crusta Lactea.  
Ecthyma. Syphilitic Eczema.  
Impetigo. Psoriasis.  
Syphilitic Lichen. Mentagra.  
Scabies.

#### *Diseases of the Nervous System.*

Idiocy. Hydrocephalus.  
Hysteria. Spinal Irritation.  
Neuralgia. Epilepsy.  
Congestion of the Brain. Tetanus.  
Softening of the Brain. Chorea.

#### *Diseases of the Organs of Reproduction.*

Gonorrhœa. Menorrhagia.  
Chronic Metritis. Leucorrhœa.  
Amenorrhœa. Prolapsus Uteri.  
Dysmenorrhœa.

#### *Diseases involving various organs.*

Remittent Fever. Lumbago.  
Intermittent Fever. Scrofula.  
Typhoid Fever. Anasarca.  
Rheumatism. Marasmus.  
Erysipelas. Debility.  
Measles.



## S U R G I C A L.

*Wounds.*

Incised, of the Leg.  
 Incised, of the Foot.  
 Lacerated, of the Hand.  
 Contused and Lacerated, of the Great Toe.

*Diseases of the Bones.*

Caries of the Great Toe.  
 Caries of the Tibia. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Caries of the Rib.  
 Caries of the Vertebrae.  
 Caries of the Vomer.  
 Caries of the Stump. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Caries of the Superior Maxillary Bone. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.  
 Necrosis of the Femur.  
 Rhachitis.  
 Exostosis of the Femur.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Joints.*

Acute Synovitis.  
 Chronic Synovitis.  
 Elongation of Ligaments.  
 Cartilages in the Knee-Joint. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 White Swelling, Elbow.  
 White Swelling, Knee.  
 Coxalgia.  
 False Ankylosis of the Elbow.  
 False Ankylosis of the Shoulder.  
 Sprain, Wrist.  
 Sprain, Ankle.  
 Dislocation, Wrist.  
 Dislocation, Shoulder.

*Diseases of the Fibrous System.*

Periostitis.  
 Paronychia. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Contraction of the Fascia Plantaris. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

*Diseases of the Bursæ.*

House-maid's Knee. Operation by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Muscles and Tendons.*

Paralysis of the Arm.  
 Paralysis of the Leg.  
 Facial Palsy.  
 Club-Foot. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.  
 Contraction of the Fingers. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Strabismus. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

*Diseases of the Arteries, Veins and Lymphatics.*

Aneurism by Anastomosis. Operation by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.  
 Varicose Veins. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Inflammation of the Lymphatic Glands.  
 Enlarged and Indurated Glands. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Nerves.*

Neuralgia.  
 Paralysis.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Head.*

Depressed Fracture of Bones causing Epilepsy, in which the operation of Trephining was performed, and the patient perfectly cured. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Fibrous Tumours of the Scalp. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Spine.*

Lateral Curve. Mechanical treatment by Dr. Mütter.

Posterior Curve.

Lumbar Abscess from disease of the Spine. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Congestion of the Spinal Marrow.

Injury of the Spine producing Paralysis.

Spinal Irritation.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Eye.*

Ophthalmia.

Ptosis. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Entropion. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Pterygium. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Ulcers of the Cornea.

Arcus Senilis.

Nebula.

Leucoma.

Staphyloma. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Amaurosis.

Cataract. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Glaucoma.

Atrophy of the Ball.

Introducing Artificial Eye. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Fistula Lachrymalis. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Fungus Hematodes.

*Diseases of the Ear.*

Chronic Otitis.

Herpetic Eruption on the Ear.

Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube. Catheterism by Dr. Mütter.

Nervous Deafness.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Nose.*

Chronic Inflammation of the Schneiderian Membrane.

Ozæna.

Polypus Nasi. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Destruction of the Ala. Partial Rhinoplastic operation by Dr. Mütter.

Destruction of the entire Nose. Entire Rhinoplastic operation by Dr. Mütter.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws.*

Osteo-sarcomatous Tumour of the Antrum, for which the operation of removal of the Superior Maxillary Bone was performed. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Fibrous Tumour of the Antrum, — removal of part of the Superior Maxillary Bone. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Osteo-sarcomatous Tumour of the Lower Jaw, in which a part of this bone was removed. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Ankylosis from Cicatrix. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.



*Injuries and Diseases of the Mouth and Tongue.*

Double Hair Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Single Hair Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Cancer of the Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Cleft Palate. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Tongue-tie. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Elongated Uvula. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Enlarged Tonsils. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Cancrum Oris.  
 Tumours of the Tongue.  
 Ranula. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Neck.*

Cicatrix from a Burn. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Large Encysted Tumour. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Tumours, Fibrous, &c. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Hydrocele of the Neck. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Bronchocele.  
 Torticollis. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Abdomen.*

Umbilical Hernia.  
 Inguinal Hernia.  
 Double Congenital Hernia.

*Injuries and Diseases of the Anus and Perineum.*

Prolapsus Ani. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Fistula in Ano. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.  
 Hemorrhoids. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Abscess in Perineo. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

*Diseases of the Urethra and Penis.*

Gonorrhœa.  
 Stricture.  
 Syphilis.

*Diseases of the Cord., Testicles and Scrotum.*

Varicocele.  
 Orchitis.  
 Hydrocele. Operations by Dr. Mütter.  
 Abscess of the Testis.  
 Ulceration of the Scrotum.

*Affections of Various Parts.*

Encysted Tumour of the Arm. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.  
 Fatty Tumour of the Leg. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Adjustment of an Artificial Leg, by Dr. Mütter.  
 Psoas Abscess. Operation by Dr. Mütter.  
 Mechanical Treatment of Bent Leg, by Dr. Mütter.  
 Mechanical Treatment of Bent Arm, by Dr. Mütter.  
 Fatty Tumour of the Breast. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

*Diseases of the Skin and Subjacent Tissue.*

Malignant Rupia.	Pityriasis.
Porrigo.	Psoriasis.
Mentagra.	Lichen.
Lupus.	Acne.
Phlegmon.	Impetigo.
Hypertrophy of the Skin.	Scabies.
Herpes.	Eczema.

Such is an abstract of the main topics of clinical interest brought before the class by the Professors of the Jefferson Medical College. It is proper to add, that the fee of 10 dollars, paid to the Philadelphia Hospital, or to the Pennsylvania Hospital, admits the pupil to *all* the lectures and clinical demonstrations delivered in those admirable Institutions.

In the extensive wards of the Philadelphia Hospital there were treated during the last year not fewer than from *three thousand five hundred to four thousand* cases.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital, *one thousand and forty-four* cases.

In Wills' Hospital for the relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame, *one hundred and fifty-two* 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.

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

## PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting Rooms are under the charge of the Professor of Anatomy, and of Dr. J. M. Allen, Demonstrator. The material for dissection is so abundant as to enable the student to prosecute his labors with full advantage. The Demonstrator, who has had much experience in teaching this branch of science, 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, &amp;c.

The regular course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 3d of November, and end on the last day 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 on Medicine and Surgery is likewise given at the Dispensary of the College.



The examination of candidates for graduation commences on the 1st of March.

The commencement for conferring degrees is held in the middle or the latter part 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 for 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.—Dunglison's Human Physiology, and his 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 by Stokes and Bell.

INSTITUTES and PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—Liston's Elements of Surgery, or Cooper's First Lines of Surgery, or Druitt's Surgery; Liston's Practical Surgery, or Pancoast's Operative 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 l'Isere on the Diseases of Women.

CHEMISTRY.—Turner'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.