

1846

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1846-7

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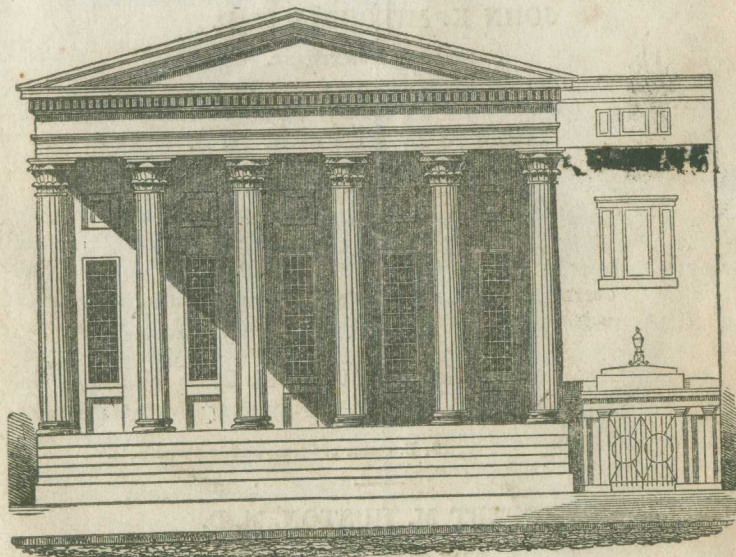
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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.



GILBERT & GIBSON Sc.

C. Ashbel Smith
SESSION OF 1846-7.

PHILADELPHIA:

Merrihew & Thompson, Printers.

NO. 7 CARTER'S ALLEY.

1846.

C. Ashbel Smith
T. Lamon

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.

234 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Faculty of Jefferson Medical College again issue an annual announcement, with the view of enabling its alumni and the Profession in general to judge of its existing condition and future prospects. In that of last year, they used the following language: "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"—the announcement adds—"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."

Nor have the anticipations of the Faculty been disappointed. On the contrary, the catalogue of the session 1845-46 contains the names of *four hundred and sixty-nine* students,—being the largest medical class in the United States; and at the annual commencement in March, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on *one-hundred and seventy* individuals. So great, indeed, has been the afflux of students to the College that the Faculty have found it indispensable to make extensive alterations in the building, the character of which will be described presently.

At all periods Philadelphia has been esteemed the great centre of medical education in the United States: but it has been imagined by some, that the multiplication of medical schools elsewhere might interfere with the number of attendants on the schools here. Such has not been the result. On the contrary, never had there been so large a congregation of medical students in Philadelphia as during the past winter. From the various medical schools of the United States multitudes proceed to this city to attend a second or a third course, and to obtain the *summi honores* of their profession; and the change has consequently occurred,—that a larger proportion of those who graduate here have followed the course of instruction for one session only than was formerly the case. This circumstance accounts, also, for the larger proportion of graduates to the whole number of students than in other schools. According to a list published in the Medical Examiner for May, 1846, the

ratio of graduates to the class in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania was, in 1845, 1 in 2.1; and in 1846, 1 in 2.7:—in the Jefferson Medical College in 1845, 1 in 3.5; and in 1846, 1 in 2.7:—in the University of New York the ratio in 1845 was 1 in 3.2; in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1 in 5.2; and in Harvard, 1 in 8.2.

Upwards of 1000 medical students have followed the courses of Lectures in this city during the last winter. From all quarters they have flocked to this Institution,—one even from remote Burmah. Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Ireland and France, have been represented; and the Faculty have hailed with pleasure the presence of many medical officers of the Army and Navy, and of not fewer than *twenty-nine* graduates of other incorporated institutions, who have chosen this College to obtain a more intimate acquaintance with the advanced and advancing condition of medical science. Representatives, too, they have had from most of the medical schools of the country,—from those of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut; from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from the University of New York; from the medical schools of Albany and Geneva; from the University of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania Medical College; from Baltimore; Columbia College, Washington; from the University of Virginia, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta New Orleans, St. Louis, Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, Willoughby, and probably from others not enumerated,—all come to drink at these founts of knowledge.

This result of the multiplication of medical schools elsewhere, in regard to the numbers who frequent Philadelphia, must continue; 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 unexampled prosperity of the school—it need hardly be said—is most cheering to the Faculty, and will stimulate them to—if possible—greater exertions to render the scheme of instruction as perfect a representation as practicable of the existing condition of every branch of medical science,—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.

With the view of affording better accommodations to the Students, the

Trustees and Faculty have determined upon making large additions and improvements in their present

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

The location of this in Tenth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, is highly favourable. Being central, it is convenient to the student wherever he may choose to reside; and it is sufficiently near the great resorts of business and amusement, without being in any degree incommoded by them.

From time to time, the Faculty have made improvements in the lecture rooms to add to the convenience of the students; but owing to the great increase in the class, the existing arrangements were found to be insufficient; and at the very commencement of the last course of lectures, it became necessary to add to the number of benches, which previously could seat 450 persons. Still, the arrangements were not sufficient; and, accordingly, the Trustees and Faculty—in order to afford ample accommodation for those who may resort to the Institution—determined to make a thorough renovation of the building, and to enlarge it materially. The alterations and improvements were commenced on the first of May, under the superintendence of Mr. Le Brun, an accomplished architect, and the whole will be completed by the first of September,—two months prior to the commencement of the regular course of lectures. To those who are familiar with the old building, the following particulars may be interesting.

The north wall of the present edifice is to be taken down and rebuilt so as to include a space that will give a front of about 59 feet for the main building. An adjoining lot, 17 feet front by nearly 100 deep, has been purchased, and will be used as the entrance for the students, by means of a handsome iron railing and gateway, to front on Tenth street. At the rear of the lot, about 60 feet from Tenth street, will be erected a building 36 feet deep, which will contain spacious stairways leading to the various rooms in the main building; and afford means of access to the Faculty room, Janitor's room, two patients' rooms, and a private dissecting room,—all contained in the new building. The stairs being entirely removed from the main building, will afford space to greatly increase the capacity of the lecture rooms. The lower and upper lecture rooms will be rendered much wider and longer than formerly, and the floor of the lower lecture room will be sunk upwards of three feet, so as to allow a better arrangement of the seats and greater elevation of ceiling.

The seats in the upper lecture room are to be arranged in an octagonal form, so as to have the effect of an amphitheatre; the lecturer occupying the centre, his demonstrations can easily be seen by a class of more than 600 students. In both rooms, great attention will be paid to ventilation.

The front of the building will represent a *hexastyle* or six column portico, of a composite foliated style,—the portico to be supported by a marble rusticated basement, seven feet high, and the whole crowned with a handsome entablature and pediment. The exterior is to be entirely covered with mastic, which will be painted a light stone color. The architectural character of the building, which will be an ornament to the city, may be appreciated from the wood-cut on the title page.

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. 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, the students of the College 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.

In the Dispensary there were treated during the year commencing on the first of March, 1845, to the same date of 1846, 481 medical, and 547 surgical cases.

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

MEDICAL.

Diseases of the Mouth.

Stomatitis. Dentition, Disease from.

Diseases of the Pharynx.

Pharyngitis, Acute. Amygdalitis.
Pharyngitis, Chronic. Tongue, Hypertrophy of.
Pharyngitis, Follicular.

Diseases of the Stomach.

Gastritis, Acute. Gastralgia.
Gastritis, Chronic. Hæmatemesis.
Dyspepsia. Vomiting, Obstinate.

Diseases of the Intestines.

Gastro-enteritis. Entozoa.
Constipation. Cholera Morbus.
Diarrhœa, Simple. Cholera Infantum.
Diarrhœa, Colliquative. Tympanites.
Dysentery. Intestine, Stricture of.
Colica Pictorum. Hemorrhoids.

Diseases of the Peritoneum.

Peritoneal Adhesions. Peritonitis, Chronic.
Ascites.

Diseases of the Larynx and Trachea.

Aphonia. Laryngitis.
Laryngismus Stridulus. Trachea, Stricture of.

Diseases of the Bronchia and Lungs.

Bronchitis, Acute. Lungs, Tuberculosis of.
Bronchitis, Chronic. Asthma.
Bronchitis, Epidemic. Pneumonia.
Bronchial Irritation. Hæmoptysis.
Catarrh, Pulmonary. Pleuritis.
Lungs, Emphysema of. Pertussis.
Pleurodynia. Lung, Abscess in the.

Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.

Anæmia. Heart, Faulty Innervation of.
Heart, Hypertrophy of. Heart, Palpitation of.
Heart, Atrophy of. Plethora.
Heart, Dilatation of. Pericarditis.
Heart, Valvular Disease of. Endocarditis.

Disease of the Spleen.

Splenitis. Spleen, Chronic Enlargement of.

Diseases of the Thyroid Gland.

Bronchocele.

Diseases of the Liver.

Hepatitis, Acute. Icterus.
Hepatitis, Chronic. Liver, Nutmeg.

Diseases of the Urinary Apparatus.

Lithiasis. Strangury.
Nephritis. Kidney, Granular Disease of.

Diseases of the Skin.

Erysipelas. Eczema.
Porrigo Favosa. Herpes.
Porrigo Decalvans. Psoriasis.
Pityriasis. Lupus.
Ecthyma. Mentagra.
Scabies. Rupia Maligna.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Meningitis. Neuralgia of Orbit.
Hysteria. Neuralgia, Facial.
Hemiplegia. Spinal Irritation.
Paralysis, Partial. Cephalalgia.
Paraplegia. Chorea.
Aphonia. Singultus.
Epilepsy. Hydrocephalus.
Hyperæsthesia. Hypochondriasis.
Ophthalm. branch of 5th pair, Lesion of.

Diseases of the Ear.

Deafness, Nervous.
Neuralgia of the Ear.

Otorrhœa.

Diseases of the Eye.

Ophthalmia, Various forms of.

Amaurosis.

Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

Menorrhagia.
Leucorrhœa.
Dysmenorrhœa
Amenorrhœa.

Gonorrhœa.
Super-lactation.
Cessation of Catamenia.
Prolapsus Uteri.

Diseases Involving Various Organs.

Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic.
Rheumatism, Chronic Syphilitic.
Sciatica.
Fever, Intermittent, Quotid.
Fever, Intermittent, Tertian.
Fever, Intermittent, Quartan.
Fever, Intermittent, Masked.
Fever, Remittent.
Fever, Typhoid.
Rubeola.
Scorbutus.

Marasmus.
Cachexia. Rachitic.
Arrest of Development
Syphilis, Primary.
Syphilis, Secondary.
Syphilis, Tertiary.
Erysipelas.
Scrofula.
Scrofulous Otorrhœa.
Chlorosis.
Anasarca.

SURGICAL.

Wounds.

Contused, of the Hip.
Incised, of the Foot. Splint Removed.
Incised, of the Face.
Incised, of the Forearm.
Lacerated, of the Cheek, with Foreign Body lodged.
Poisoned.
Punctured, of the Hand.

Injuries and Diseases of Bones.

Fracture of Metacarpal Bone.
Fracture of both Bones of Forearm.
Fracture of Ulna alone.
Fracture of Condyles of Humerus.
Fracture of Coracoid Process of Scapula.
Fracture of Metatarsal Bone.
Fracture of Inferior Maxillary Bone.
Fracture of Clavicle.
Fracture of Sternum.
Fracture of Acromion Process of Scapula.
Fracture of Radius, Barton's.
Fracture of Radius near Middle.
Pseudarthrosis. Acupuncture by Dr. Mütter.
Pseudarthrosis. Operation by Resection by Dr. Mütter.
Exostosis, (Clavicle.)
Osteo-sarcomatous Tumour of Thumb. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
Caries of the Spine.

Caries of the Great Toe. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Caries of the Frontal bone.

Caries of the Carpus.

Caries of the Sacrum.

Caries of the Superior Maxillary Bone.

Caries of the Tibia.

Caries of the Mastoid Process.

Necrosis of the Femur.

Necrosis of the Tibia.

Necrosis of the Parietal Bone. Operation of Trephining by Dr. Mütter.

Injuries and Diseases of Joints.

Synovitis, Acute, of Elbow-Joint.

Synovitis, Chronic, of Knee-Joint.

Synovitis, Chronic, of Ankle-Joint.

Sprain, Elbow-Joint.

Sprain, Ankle and Wrist.

Coxalgia, all Stages.

Gelatinous Degeneration of Knee-Joint.

Tuberculous Degeneration of Elbow-Joint.

Anchylosis, True, of Elbow-Joint.

Anchylosis, False, of Knee, Elbow, Fingers.

Rheumatic Enlargement of Various Joints.

Syphilitic Enlargement of Various Joints.

Rheumatic Contraction of Elbow-Joint.

Luxation of Femur.

Sub-luxation of Femur with Disease of Joint.

Sub luxation of Humerus.

Diseases of Fibrous Tissues.

Paronychia, Simple.

Paronychia, Malignant.

Periostitis.

Diseases of Bursæ and Tendons.

Club-Feet, several Varieties. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Bunyon. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Ganglion. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

House-maid's Knee. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of Arteries, Veins, and Lymphatics.

Varicose Veins and Ulcers.

Aneurisms by Anastomosis, Various Seats. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Aneurisms by Anastomosis, Venous. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Injuries and Diseases of Nerves.

Neuralgia, from cicatrix.

Neuralgia, Facial. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Injuries and Diseases of the Head and Face.

Tumour, Encysted, of the Scalp. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Tumour, Suppurating, of the Scalp. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Tumour, Wen, of the Scalp. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Tumour, Encysted, of the Face. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Tumour of the Forehead and Face. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Abscess of Scalp from Stitch. Opened.

Abscess of Scalp, Burrowing, Extensive. Opened.
 Ulcer of Cheek.
 Bruise of the Head.
 Double Hare-Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Single Hare-Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Cancer of Upper Lip. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Cancer of Lower Lip and Commissure. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Spider Wart on Face. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Cancroid Tumour on Face. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Spine.

Lateral Curvature, to each side.
 Posterior Curvature.
 Psoas Abscess from Disease of Spine.
 Psoas Abscess Pointing at Groin. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Ear.

Obstruction of Eustachian Tube. Catheterism by Dr. Mütter.
 Obstruction of External Meatus.
 Polypus in Ear. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Injuries and Diseases of the Eye.

Ophthalmia, Scrofulous, Purulent and Simple.
 Ophthalmia, Tarsal.
 Staphyloma Corneæ. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Staphyloma Racemosa. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Vascular Cornea. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Ulceration of Cornea.
 Wound of Cornea.
 Corneal Speck and Cicatrix.
 Corneal Opacity.
 Albugo.
 Leucoma.
 Buphthalmia. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Retinitis.
 Retina, Hyperæmia of the
 Amaurosis.
 Cataract, Several Varieties. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Iritis.
 Hypopion.
 Strabismus. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Fungus Hæmatodes of Orbit.
 Fungous Tumour of Conjunctiva. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Pterygium. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour at Outer Canthus. Operations by Dr. Pancoast.
 Tumour of Upper Lid. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour of Lower Lid. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Ptosis. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Entropion. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Ectropion. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Lupus of Upper Lid. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Fistula Lachrymalis. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Lachrymal Tumour. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Nose.

Polypi Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Lipomatous Tumour of Nose. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Ozæna.
 Inflammation of Membrane lining Frontal Sinus.

Diseases of the Jaws.

Fungus Tumour of Lower Jaw. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Abscess under the Jaw. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Schirrous Sub-Maxillary Gland. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Epulis involving Antrum. Operations to remove the Sub-Maxillary Bone by Dr. Pancoast.
 Epulis of Lower Jaw. Operation for removing a portion of the bone by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of Mouth and Throat.

Cancerum Oris.
 Adhesions between Gums and Cheek. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Enlargement of Tonsils. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.
 Cleft Palate. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Elongated Uvula. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Diseases of the Neck and Chest.

Scrofulous Tumours, Abscesses, and Ulcers of Neck.
 Abscess over Clavicle. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour in Neck. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Tumour in Neck, Fatty. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Torticollis.
 Schirrous Tumours of Mamma. Operations by Dr. Mütter.
 Encysted Tumours of Breast. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Parotid Tumour.
 Cancroid Tumour of Breast. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Chronic Mammary Tumour.
 Abscesses in the Axilla. Operation by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.
 Scrofulous Ulcer in Axilla.

Diseases of the Back and Abdomen.

Carbuncle.
 Suppurating Wen on Back. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Caudal Tumour on Buttock. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Tumour over Sacrum.
 Lumbago.
 Enlarged Sebaceous Follicle on the Scapula. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Colloid Cancer of Abdomen.
 Hernia, Crural, Strangulated. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Hernia, Inguinal.
 Hernia, Inguinal, Congenital.
 Hernia, Umbilical.

Diseases of the Anus and Perineum.

Fistula in Ano. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Tumour in the Perineum.
 Hemorrhoids. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.
 Prolapsus Ani.
 Sacs in the Rectum. Operation by Dr. Mütter.
 Fistula in Perineo, Urinary.

Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Apparatus.

Syphilis, as Chancre in Various Stages.
 Syphilis, as Bubo in Various Stages.

Syphilis, Secondary in Various Stages.

Syphilis, Tertiary in Various Stages.

Gonorrhœa.

Stricture of Urethra, with Catheterism and the use of Bougies, by Dr. Mütter.

Phymosis. Operations by Drs. Pancoast and Mütter.

Paraphymosis. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Ribbed Bladder.—Sounding, by Dr. Mütter.

Atresia Vaginæ. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Hydrocele. Operations, various, by Dr. Mütter.

Hydrocele, Congenital. Operations by Dr. Mütter.

Orchitis. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Ulceration of Testicle. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Ulceration of Testicle, Scrofulous.

Elongation of Nympha.

Deformities.

Of the Chest, from Ancient Disease of the Spine.

Of Arm, from Mistreated Fracture of Humerus.

General, from Ancient Rachitis.

Of the Face, from Loss of Eye. Introduction of Artificial Eye by Dr. Mütter.

Of the Face, from Nervous Twitching.

Of the Hand, from a Burn. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Of the Fingers, from a Burn. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Of the Arm, from a Burn. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Of the Fingers, Congenital. Operations by Drs. Mütter and Pancoast.

Of the Lower Extremities.

Affections of Various Parts.

Painful Cicatrix. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Painful Tubercle. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Abscess of Arm. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Abscess of Thigh. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Abscess of Heel.

Abscess of Fore-Arm. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Tumour below the Groin.

Tumour Canceroid of the Leg. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Tumour over the Tendo-Achillis. Operation by Dr. Pancoast.

Cancer of Mamma.

Dry Gangrene of the Foot and Leg. Amputation by Dr. Pancoast.

Ulcer, Phagedenic, of Leg.

Suppurating Wen on the Shoulder. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

Tumour of Hand. Operation by Dr. Mütter.

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.

In the Dispensary of the College there were treated *one-thousand and twenty-eight* cases:—

In the Pennsylvania Hospital, during the year 1844–5, *one thousand and forty-four* cases.

In Will's Hospital for the relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame, *one hun-*

dred 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 medical instruction been so diligently fostered, or more triumphantly exhibited.

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 2d 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 of 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 and Mütter's Operations of Surgery; Cooper's First Lines of 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.—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.

Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page, including "A. L. Smith" and "A. L. Smith" in large cursive script.