

1843

## Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session 1843-1844

Follow this and additional works at: [https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jmc\\_catalogs](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 1843-1844" (1843).  
*Jefferson Medical College Catalogs*. Paper 97.  
[https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jmc\\_catalogs/97](https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jmc_catalogs/97)

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](mailto:JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu).

4 19<sup>th</sup>  
One Sheet Periodical.

ANNUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION 1843---1844.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED AT J. VAN COURT'S STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Quarry street, near Second.

1843.





## PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine, &c.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.

Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.

General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.

Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.

Chemistry.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

J. M. ALLEN, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

WILLIAM WATSON, Janitor.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, in issuing their Announcement for the Session of 1843-4, have little to communicate in addition to the information contained in that of last year,—experience having fully sanctioned the arrangements hitherto adopted.

For several years past the class has been annually increasing, and notwithstanding the great derangement in the pecuniary affairs of the country, the number of Students as well as of Physicians in attendance on the last course of Lectures, was considerably larger than at the preceding Session.

Since the publication of the last Announcement, valuable additions have been made to the Museum, and the Professors have been actively engaged in providing additional means of instruction in their several departments.

For the information of Students and members of the Profession at a distance, the Faculty submit the following sketch of the institution, and of the means of instruction at their command:

### I.—COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the College are in Tenth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, near the centre of the city, and in the vicinity of boarding houses, hotels, and places of worship. They were erected expressly for the purposes of the College, and constructed less with reference to display than utility. They contain two capacious lecture rooms, large enough to accommodate upwards of four hundred and fifty students, and arranged after the most approved plan, so as to afford to every student an opportunity to see and hear all that is exhibited and spoken by the professors; they are well warmed, ventilated, and lighted,—at night by gas. These lecture rooms, with the private apartments of the Professors, and those of the Janitor, occupy the front building. The rear building consists mainly of two large halls, each more than fifty feet long; the lower, provided with an extensive gallery, and containing the Museum and certain of the Cabinets, the upper with high vaulted ceiling, sky lights, &c., devoted to the purposes of practical anatomy. This hall is well ventilated, lighted, and supplied with water, and each table is furnished with two gas lights.

### II.—MUSEUM.

The Museum, besides the usual osseous, nervous, vascular, muscular, ligamentous and other preparations for anatomical demonstra-



tion, 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.

### III.—LECTURES.

The following sketch of the general course of instruction by the several Professors, will afford some idea of the order in which the subjects are treated. In the brief space afforded by an announcement like the present, it is obviously impossible to give more than a mere outline.

#### 1.—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 and Therapeutics. As the first and last branches, however, fall under other Chairs, the relations of Physiology to them are touched upon briefly.

It is the object of the Professor to teach fully the doctrine of the healthy function, as the only true point of departure for every pathological consideration. With this view, after describing the formation of the tissues from the cell-germ of modern physiologists, and alluding as far as his time will permit to the modern doctrines of Histogeny or the development of the tissues, he takes up the functions successively, and passes through 1. The VITAL, comprising *Innervation, Respiration, and Circulation*: 2. The NUTRITIVE, comprising *Digestion, Absorption, Nutrition, Calorification and Secretion*: 3. The ANIMAL, comprising *Sensibility and Muscular Motion*: and 4. The GENERATIVE.

In pointing out the healthy manifestations—of Respiration for example—he first describes the anatomy of the apparatus, but so far only as is necessary for comprehending the function: the physical and chemical properties of atmospheric air in their hygienic and other relations to the subject; the mechanical and chemical phenomena of respiration, and the nature of the sounds rendered in health, on percussing and auscultating the chest, follow in due order: the main pathological aberrations are next investigated, and general inferences of a therapeutical character deduced.

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.

Throughout the course, the applications of various subjects to Medical Jurisprudence are also dwelt upon.

The Books that may be referred to by the Student, as more immediate accompaniments to the course, are the Professor's *Human Physiology* and his *Elements of Hygiene*. Beck's *Medical Jurisprudence*, or Traill's *Syllabus* on the same subject with notes by the Professor, may also be consulted.

#### 2.—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.

Impressed with the essential importance of rational therapeutics, and holding that it is impossible to practice medicine satisfactorily or successfully without a well grounded knowledge of the *modus operandi* of medicines, the Professor devotes much time and attention to this branch of his department,—first, in the introductory part of the course, and subsequently, when discussing each class of remedies and the properties of the individual articles.

Under the Materia Medica, the different modes of teaching it are considered. That which regards the various articles as therapeutical agents, is preferred as more immediately instructive to the student and interesting to the practitioner. A minute knowledge of the commercial and natural history of drugs, and in many cases of their mode of preparation on the large scale, although important to the apothecary and dealer in drugs, is less so to the practitioner of medicine than a thorough acquaintance with their doses, modes of administration and therapeutical properties, and with the substances that are incompatible with them.

After treating of the general laws of Therapeutics, the various articles of the Materia Medica are arranged under three great classes of *Vital Agents, Chemical Agents, and Mechanical Agents*. These, again are subdivided according as they are known to affect different tissues or functions of the body. Every article spoken of is exhibited to the class, with a brief account of its natural history, physical, chemical and therapeutical properties, doses, and mode of administration: the substances which are incompatible with it are then carefully pointed out. The inferior qualities and adulterations of important medicines are likewise described, so as to enable the student readily to distinguish between genuine and inferior or spurious articles.

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.



The Books recommended as accompaniments to the course, are Dunglison's *Therapeutics and Materia Medica*, and the *Dispensatory of the United States*, by Professors Wood and Bache.

### 3.—GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

The course of lectures in this department comprises a faithful demonstration and description of the entire structure of the human body. Though the Professor, from the abundance of the material necessary to anatomical pursuits, is enabled in every case to resort to the recent dissection for illustration before his class, yet, from much experience, he has found it indispensable to avail himself of accessory means, in order to enable the student, whose time is necessarily otherwise much engrossed, 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 synthetnic methods.

In general anatomy, which has become recently of such great value in its application to physiology and practice, frequent recourse is had to highly magnified drawings, by which the Professor is enabled to convey a better knowledge of the growth and structure of parts, than he has found it possible to do by dissections and preparations alone. But he does not cease to remember, throughout his course, that the uses of anatomy, and the objects for which it is mainly studied, are its applications to practice. In the study of osteology and arthrology, he is careful, by taking as much as possible, the bones and ligaments together, in order to convey with their general description that knowledge of their structure which will prove most useful in the treatment of surgical affections. Whilst faithfully demonstrating the muscular system, and exhibiting the simple and variously combined action of the muscles, he dwells most on those that are concerned in fractures and luxations, and in the production of deformities. In splanchnology and angiology the same objects are held in view. In the study of the thorax, care is taken to furnish that knowledge of the relative position of the lungs, heart and vessels, which is so important in auscultation and percussion: in that of the abdomen and pelvis, besides the minute detail of the structure of the parts concerned,—the varying positions of many of the organs, the passages through which hernial protrusions may occur, the regions that are most frequently the seat of abscess, and the modes by which, in operations, the viscera may most readily be reached with instruments, are particularly illustrated. The arrangement of the fasciæ, and the surgical anatomy of the arteries are carefully described, and frequent reference is made—on all subjects requiring them—to enlarged paintings, in order to increase the clear-

ness of the demonstrations. 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.

The Books recommended by the Professor to accompany his course, are his edition of Wistar's *Anatomy*, or Horner's *General and Special Anatomy*, and Quain's *Anatomical Plates*, edited by the Professor.

### 4.—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. The late discoveries in pathology and practice in renal diseases; the novel views of the character of fevers; and the more exact ideas respecting many of the hepatic and cutaneous affections held by living authors, are among the subjects of patient examination. Every proper effort is made, by preparations and drawings, to convey a lively conception of the truth to the mind of the pupil.

The Books of reference for this department, are Dunglison's *Practice of Medicine*, and Stokes' and Bell's *Practice*.

### 5.—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.

2nd. 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.

3rd. Those which involve the several regions.

The first group includes all the subjects which belong to "General Surgery," or what is commonly called the "Principles of Surgery." The second, all the diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, veins, arteries, muscles, tendons, fibrous tissues, bones, joints, and nerves, to which group the phrase, "Surgery of the Tissues," has been applied. Lastly, follows the third class,—diseases of the eye, the nose, the ear, the head, the digestive apparatus, the abdomen,



the respiratory apparatus, the urinary apparatus, the genitals, and the rectum and anus, or what may be termed "Regional Surgery."

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 Clinique" 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.

The Books of reference are Liston's *Elements of Surgery*, Liston's *Practical Surgery*, S. Cooper's *First Lines, or Drutt's Surgery*. A text-book by the Professor is in preparation, and will be published as speedily as possible.

#### 6.—OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROFESSOR MEIGS.

The course on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will comprise a minute description of the structure and uses of the Pelvis in its relations to obstetrics. The soft parts will be considered, both as the seats of disease and as the agents in reproduction, gestation and labour. Pregnancy in its physiological and pathological states, will undergo a full discussion and explanation, and Labour in every variety will be explained to the class: its accidents, difficulties and obstructions, will be carefully exposed, with the most esteemed modes of treating the several cases.

Various obstetric instruments and appliances will be exhibited, and the whole course will be illustrated by paintings, engravings and preparations; with frequent citations of celebrated cases and opinions, aided by examples drawn from the current experience of the Professor.

The Books recommended to accompany the course are the "*Philadelphia Practice of Midwifery*," and the translation of Velpeau's *Midwifery*.

#### 7.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

In this course a systematic view is presented of the science, with its application to Medicine. Several of the first lectures are devoted to general considerations and the imponderables, after which, ponderable substances, whether inorganic or organic, are successively treated of. 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.

In connection with the lectures, the student is recommended to read Turner's *Chemistry*, and the chemical articles of the *U. S. Dispensatory*.

#### IV.—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 valuable 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 carefully 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 students can likewise avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Wills' Hospital for the lame and blind, and the Philadelphia Dispensary. These Institutions afford facilities for witnessing medical and surgical practice.

The Students of Jefferson Medical College have, moreover, the exclusive privilege of attending a GENERAL DISPENSARY attached to the College, at which upwards of 1000 cases have been treated in the course of the year. 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 Professor.

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.

#### OPERATIONS

Performed at the "Clinique" since November 1st, 1841.

BY THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

Operations—for	Cataract, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do.	Staphyloma, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do.	Ectropion, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Do.	Entropion, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do.	Pterygium, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Do.	Strabismus, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Do.	of Cunier for the relief of blindness from partial opacity of the cornea—by altering axis of vision, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do.	Hypertrophy of the conjunctiva, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1



Operation for Fistula lachrymalis, - - - - -	3
Do. Ptosis, or palsy of upper eye lid, - - - - -	1
Do. the insertion of artificial eyes, - - - - -	2
An extensive Blepharoplastic operation—after the removal of the lower eye-lid—affected with cancer, - - - - -	1
Do. Plastic operation for the restoration of the cheek, - - - - -	1
Do. Do. for the removal of cicatrix from the neck, - - - - -	2
Do. Do. for restoring the lower lip after the removal of scirrhus tumor, - - - - -	1
Do. Do. Do. from upper lip, - - - - -	1
Operation for hare lip, (single and double) - - - - -	7
Do. contraction of the Frænum Linguae, - - - - -	3
Do. Ranula, - - - - -	2
Do. Epulis, - - - - -	3
Do. Melicerous tumours on head, - - - - -	3
Do. Steatomatous and fatty tumours, - - - - -	11
Do. Mollusciform tumours of shoulder, - - - - -	2
Do. Scirrhus tumor of breast, - - - - -	1
Do. Polypus nasi, - - - - -	4
Do. Enlarged Tonsils, - - - - -	6
Do. Lupus of cheek, - - - - -	2
Do. Neuroma, - - - - -	2
Do. Aneurism of the anterior tibial artery - - - - -	1
Do. Do. by Anastomosis, - - - - -	5
Do. Necrosis, - - - - -	5
Do. Superficial Caries, - - - - -	5
Do. Paronychia, - - - - -	2
Do. Phymosis, - - - - -	2
Do. Stricture of the Urethra, - - - - -	4
Do. Fistula in Perineo, - - - - -	1
Do. Hydrocele, - - - - -	2
Do. Umbilical hernia, - - - - -	1
Do. of Dupuytren for prolapsus ani, - - - - -	2
Do. for the Relief of "chicken breast" or deformed chest, by methodical compression, - - - - -	1
Do. Club foot, - - - - -	10
Do. Contracted finger, - - - - -	2
Do. with Stromeyer's screw, for contracted knee and elbow, - - - - -	6
Catheterism of Eustachian tube, - - - - -	5
Amputations, - - - - -	3

143

## BY THE PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

Cure of staphyloma corneæ by operation, - - - - -	1
Do. staphyloma racemosa by operation, - - - - -	1
Operation for cataract, - - - - -	2
Do. fistula lachrymalis, - - - - -	1
Do. scirrhus of the mamma, - - - - -	1
Fibrous tumour removed from shoulder, - - - - -	1
Steatomatous tumour from head, - - - - -	3
Rhinoplastic operation, - - - - -	1
Operation for blepharoptosis, - - - - -	1
Do. synblepharon, - - - - -	2
Do. Hydrocele, - - - - -	1

Operation for Onychia maligna, - - - - -	2
Do. Paronychia, - - - - -	2
Cases of lachrymal tumour treated by injection with Anel's syringe and Gensoul's sound, - - - - -	2
Do. of deafness treated by injection of ustachian tube, - - - - -	2
Operation for polypus of nose, - - - - -	3
Cases of diseased prostate treated by cauterization, - - - - -	4
Applications to membrana tympani, - - - - -	3
Do. stricture of urethra treated by bougies, - - - - -	6
Varicose veins treated by the methods of Davat and Velpeau, - - - - -	1
Operation for strabismus, - - - - -	21
Do. enlarged tonsils, - - - - -	6
Do. elongated uvula, - - - - -	3
Do. necrosis, - - - - -	2
Do. caries of the scapula, - - - - -	1
Amputation, - - - - -	2
Extensive muscular deformity of mouth treated by subcutaneous division of the muscles of the cheek, - - - - -	1
Extirpation of melanotic tumours of the cheek, - - - - -	1
Ununited fracture of the humerus, (excision of the ends of the bone,) - - - - -	1
Anchylosis of the knee, - - - - -	2
Luxation of os-femoris, - - - - -	1
Stone in the bladder, - - - - -	1

81

Total, 224

Besides these, many cases operated on in private were exhibited to the class in progress of cure; and all were exclusive of the great number of cases operated upon by the Professor of Anatomy at the Philadelphia Hospital.

A very large number of surgical cases, comprising wounds of different parts, syphilis, gonorrhœa, ulcers, scrofula in all its forms, contusions, sprains, fractures, luxations, hernia, varicose veins, diseases of skin, diseases of the eye not requiring operation, diseases of spine, deformities, &c. &c., have also been treated at the Clinique.

## V.—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 labours 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. Visceral anatomy, of so great importance to the medical practitioner, receives a particular share of attention; and, to enable the pupil to study it with more facility, drawings of the natural and enlarged size, and dried preparations are kept at hand for reference.

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 recent 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. This surgical or dissecting room anatomy does not, however, interfere with, but rather prepares the way for, the thorough comprehension of the systematic course of lectures on General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, given in the day time.

#### VI.—REGULATIONS, &c.

The regular course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 6th 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 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 first of March.

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.

#### VII.—FEES.

The fee for admission to each course of lectures is *fifteen dollars*.

The matriculation fee is *five dollars*. To be paid for the first session only that the Student attends the College.

The fee for the diploma is *thirty dollars*.

 The price of boarding, and all the personal expenses of the Student are at least as reasonable in Philadelphia as in the other cities of the Union.