1835

Annual Announcement of Lectures, for the Session 1835-1836: And a Catalogue of the Students and Graduates

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JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
LECTURES,
&c. &c. &c.
SESSION 1835-6.

AND
CATALOGUE
OF THE
STUDENTS AND GRADUATES
FOR
THE SESSION 1834-5.

PHILADELPHIA:
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1835.
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

TRUSTEES.
The Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. LL. D. President.
SAMUEL BADGER, Esq. JACOB FRICK, Esq.
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Rev. C. C. CUYLER, D. D. Hon. Judge KING,
General WM. DUNCAN, Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,
Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.

PROFESSORS.
Anatomy.—Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D.
Surgery.—George McClellan, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Physic.—John Revere, M. D.
Chemistry.—Jacob Green, M. D.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Samuel Colhoun, M. D.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—Samuel McClellan, M. D.
Samuel Colhoun, M. D.—Dean of the Medical Faculty.
J. C. Crawford, M. D.—Curator of the Museum.

The custom has been generally adopted in the Medical Schools of the United States,
of issuing, annually, by way of advertisement, a Circular containing a catalogue of
the names and residences of those who have constituted the class and of those who
have been admitted to the degree of M.D. with the titles of their Theses, at the previous
session. The Trustees and Professors of Jefferson Medical College, have pursued a
somewhat different course. In addition to the above information, they have availed
themselves of this occasion to communicate to the Profession, briefly, their views res-
pecting some of the more prominent subjects connected with medical education; the
modes of instruction and discipline adopted by them; the progress of their institution,
and such other information, connected with these subjects, as they supposed would be
generally interesting to the Profession, especially to those residing at a distance. Hav-
ing every reason to believe that this course has received general approbation, they
now present their Annual Announcement for the Session 1835-6.

Their institution has continued to advance with an accelerated progress which will
be gratifying to those who take an interest in its prosperity. It appears from their
Records that the number of Students in the
Session 1832-3 was — — — 96
Session 1833-4 — — — 172
Session 1834-5 — — — 233

These results furnish the most flattering, and, at the same time, the most conclusive
evidence of the favorable manner in which their efforts in the cause of Medical
Education have been received by the Profession. When the circumstances are kept
in mind, under which this rapid increase has taken place, it is natural that the friends
of the institution should feel some degree of exultation. Placed in immediate prox-
imity to what has been the great medical school of the country; an institution venera-
able for its age and the talents of its founders; and whose numerous and distinguished
alumni are scattered over every part of this extended empire, their enterprise ap-
peared at first to be almost presumptuous and desperate. Still, with a deep conviction,
according to the modes of thinking generally adopted in this country, that the
actual excellence of public institutions constitutes their only permanent claim
upon public patronage, they did not despair. Resting their hopes of the success
of their institution, solely, on its intrinsic usefulness, they have made every effort in
their power to concentrate about it every facility for medical education which
their own exertions and the resources of the country admit. Though at first
overshadowed by their elder rival, they have never shrunk from the comparison.
On the contrary, in their Annual Announcements, their intercourse with the Students,
and all their internal arrangements, they have courted scrutiny, and offered every
facility for the closest examination. They have advised the Medical Students coming
to Philadelphia, to examine candidly for themselves; to be in no haste to attach
themselves to either medical school, until they shall have had a sufficient opportunity
of forming a correct estimate of the qualifications of the several Professors, and the
comparative advantages for medical education which the two institutions present.
They have constantly endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Students that their
object should be to connect themselves with that establishment, from which, after a
careful and fair inquiry, they believed they should be able to obtain the greatest
amount of information, and the most just and sound views in their profession. They
have urged upon them that this was the only solid basis of their hopes of success;
that, when they came to the bedside of the patient, it would not be inquired, what was
the Title of the Medical School from which they derived their diploma—but what was
the extent of their acquirements and the correctness of their Professional opinions.
With these views, they have been in no haste to demand the production of the
tickets, but have delayed to do this for more than a fortnight after the commencement
of the course. They would still urge the same advice.

Among the subjects of gratulation to the friends of their School, they would men-
tion the continued harmony which pervades every department of it. This they be-
lieve to be, in no small degree, attributable to the efforts they have made to cultivate
the personal acquaintance and friendship of their pupils. They are strongly impress-
ed with the belief, that the disorders which frequently occur in similar institutions, and
the unkind feelings which grow up between the Professors and Pupils, are often at-
tributable merely to a want of personal acquaintance. Occupied, incessantly, as every
Medical Professor must be during the course, if he does his duty, it becomes impossible
to receive at his private residence, and thus form a personal acquaintance with
several hundred young gentlemen. Hence, necessarily, arises a want of these little
courtesies, and, consequently, of that mutual good feeling and respect, and a corres-
dponding disposition to put a favourable construction upon the motives and actions,
and to bear with the infirmities of each other. They are convinced that the continued
harmony and unaffected interest which the Professors and Pupils take in each
other's welfare, and the order and propriety which has been uniformly noticed by
strangers, as strongly characteristic of the deportment of their class, has been essen-
tially promoted by their Saturday evening Conversations held in the Museum.
As some misrepresentations have been made on this subject, it will be proper to remark, that Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia was founded in the year 1825. It received its Charter by a special act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed that year. By this act there is bestowed upon this institution the right of conferring Medical Degrees and other rights, privileges and immunities possessed by the most favored institutions.

The buildings are spacious, and, in the convenience of their arrangement, and the facilities they afford for medical instruction, it is believed they are not surpassed in the United States.

MUSEUM.

Convinced of the great importance of an extensive Museum, as an appendage to a Medical School, no labour or expense has been spared in accumulating about the institution, anatomical, pathological, and obstetrical preparations and drawings; numerous specimens both of spurious and genuine articles for illustrating the Materia Medica, with plates and drawings of the vegetable articles; and a large mineralogical and geological Collection. These are carefully and regularly arranged in a spacious and beautiful room, expressly built, and appropriately fitted up for this purpose. In the present state of the science of Medicine, Pathological Anatomy has assumed a valuable, and beautiful room, expressly built, and appropriately fitted up for this purpose. In the present state of the science of Medicine, Pathological Anatomy has assumed a

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Professors are convinced that, in order to secure the great ends of a medical education, it is of importance that students should spend a considerable part of their day in the offices of intelligent practitioners, under whose direction they may go through a course of reading; become familiar with the endemic diseases of the country; and the various practical duties of their profession.

Though no one can doubt, at the present day, the paramount importance of attending on lectures on the different branches of medicine, as an essential part of a medical education, yet this mode of instruction may be carried too far. When looked to as the principal, indeed sole mode of instruction, and continued through the year, as is in some instances practiced, it is believed to be pernicious. By such a mode of proceeding, the mind of the Student is narrowed to the peculiar opinions of the lecturer, instead of being expanded by reading to the actual state of the Science; all intellectual labour is transferred from the pupil to the teacher; the mind of the Student is not compelled to study, reflection and healthful exercise; his faculties are not accustomed to those habits of observation and self-dependence which are necessary to their vigorous action, and indispensable when he shall be called to the Practice of his profession. In a word, though by this system of incessant lecturing and drilling, or quizzing, as it is technically called, the Student may acquire an aptitude for answering questions relating to the peculiar views of his lecturers, yet it is scarcely possible that he should thus arrive at sound and liberal modes of thinking, or become profoundly imbued with the spirit of his profession.

On the other hand, nothing can be more obvious, or is more universally admitted, by the profession in all countries, than the utility of public lectures, when judiciously employed. Indeed it is scarcely possible for the Student to acquire a competent knowledge of the demonstrative branches of Medicine in any other way. The facilities for studying Anatomy, Operative Surgery, Clinical Medicine, and Chemistry, can only be found in large cities, hospitals, and public establishments devoted to medical education. It is only the excess or abuse of this mode of instruction, making it the sole means, that is objectionable.

Four months, the longest term in any of the Universities or Medical Colleges of the United States, however, are scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Six months is now the common course in the principal Medical Schools of Europe, and is, perhaps, the most suitable period that can be selected for the purpose. It was stated by the Trustees and Professors of Jefferson Medical College, in their Annual Announcement for the Session 1834–5, that, though fully aware of this, yet they scarcely deemed it prudent to shorten so young an institution, singly to attempt so great an innovation. Convinced, however, that the period was not remote when the Medical Schools of the United States, participating in the general movement of every part of the civilized world, must extend their course of study, they advanced one step towards its accomplishment. They then proposed to extend their course of instruction, under certain modifications to six months. Though their fees and requisitions to become candidates for their degree remained unchanged, (two full courses of four months each only being required) yet the institution was proposed to be kept open for six months in the year, under the following restrictions.

It was proposed to open the institution on the first of October. As the weather during this season is generally favourable to dissection, a month, with but little interruption, compared with the incessant engagements after the commencement of the Regular Course, could thus be gained in this important department. The Professor of Anatomy offered to visit the dissecting room frequently, and to assist the pupils with familiar demonstrations and instructions, and each of the other Professors pledged themselves to give a lecture, each, once a week, in turn, connected with their several departments. For these privileges no additional fee was required from the Pupils of Jefferson Medical College.

To extend still further the term of instruction, it was proposed to keep open the
Institution during the month of March. The weather during that period being generally favourable to anatomical investigation, the Professor of Anatomy proposed to continue his demonstrations and instructions in Practical anatomy, and to give a short course of lectures on those parts of anatomy more particularly connected with the most important surgical operations, for which he was to receive a fee of ten dollars.

Besides the above instructions, the Professors of Surgery, Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics proposed to attend the Dispensary, and to give clinical instruction, for which no additional fee was demanded.

These views and proposals, connected with the important subject of medical education, were respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Profession in the Annual Announcement for the Session 1834-5. The Professors naturally looked forward with a good deal of interest to the result, as indicating how far they might receive the approbation and co-operation of their professional brethren. That result exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Early in the month of October, there were assembled about the institution nearly one hundred young gentlemen, many of them coming great distances and from the remote parts of the country. The proposal thus made was not only promptly met in the spirit that was desired, but this large class of young gentlemen came animated with a glowing enthusiasm in the cause of their profession. The Professors responded to this feeling by exceeding their own proposals.

Gratified at the approbation thus unequivocally expressed by the Profession, the Professors have determined to go even further than their original intention, as regards the October Course, and to render it still more effective than was first proposed. There are interesting and important topics connected with each department which it is impossible fully to discuss in a course of lectures of four months. They will devote the additional time thus gained, during the month of October, to the examination of these subjects. The Regular Course of Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and continue for four months, and terminate on the first of March. This, they repeat, is the only period which the candidates are required to attend. It will be the especial care of the Professors that no innovation in their course of instruction shall, in any degree impair the integrity of the regular course. It will stand, at least, as perfect as it has ever done, for the benefit of those who may not find it convenient to come to Philadelphia at the commencement of October.

But, with the object of affording a more extensive and complete course of instruction to those who are disposed and able to avail themselves of it, they inform the Public that, hereafter, this Institution will be opened on the first Monday in October. During this month, the Dissecting Room will be kept open, and every facility for anatomical instruction afforded, and three lectures will be given daily (Hospital days excepted) by the Professors on subjects relating to their several branches. This, together with the prescriptions and clinical remarks on the cases, daily, at the Dispensary, it is believed, will be found to constitute an important improvement on the usual course of medical instruction in the United States. The obvious advantage thus to be derived, without any additional fee, is hoped will induce those who have it in their power to come to Philadelphia by the beginning of October. The strong and unanimous declaration of those who attended the last October course, induces the Professors to urge it.

### HOSPITALS, DISPENSARY, &c.

The Students of Jefferson Medical College participate on equal terms with other medical Students attending lectures in Philadelphia, in all the benefits and privileges arising from an attendance on the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Alms-house of the City and County of Philadelphia. The great facilities which these institutions offer to medical Students for seeing medical and surgical practice, and witnessing the operations of surgery are well known. The Lectures will be so arranged as to allow the Students to visit the Hospital or Alms-house on Saturdays, carriages being provided to take them to the Alms-house on that day.

Impressed with a strong conviction of the importance of exhibiting actual disease to the pupils, and anxious to increase to the utmost the facilities for the practical study of Medical Science, the Professors have established a General Dispensary, and an Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eyes. The patients are prescribed for by the Professors; detailed histories of their cases are kept; and, under the superintendence of their Teachers, the management of cases are intrusted to those Students whose qualifications entitle them to such confidence. The Professor of Midwifery is enabled to procure from this source, a supply of Midwifery cases for his pupils. These patients the Students attend at their own dwellings, under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery.

### DIPLOMA.

The Examination for Degrees will commence on the first of March, and will be continued daily, until all the candidates for graduation shall have been examined.

The following are the requisitions for the Diploma:

1st, The candidate must be 21 years of age.

2d, He must have attended, at least, two full Courses of Lectures; one of which must be attended in Jefferson Medical College. If he has attended one Course in this Institution, and produces evidences of having attended all the Lectures required, during one session of four months, in any other respectable Medical School, he will be entitled to enter his name, as a candidate for examination.

3d, The candidate must have studied three years, (inclusive of the terms of attendance on Lectures,) under the direction of a respectable Practitioner of Medicine.

4th, He must write a Thesis, either in the English, Latin, or French language, on some medical subject, to be selected by himself, and sent to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, before he comes forward for examination. The copy sent to the Dean, will remain the property of the College, and be preserved in the Archives of the Institution.

5th, When examined by the Faculty, he must furnish satisfactory evidence of his medical knowledge, and of his being qualified for the Practice of his Profession.

### FEES, &c. &c.

The fee for admission to each course of Lectures is FIFTEEN DOLLARS. The fee for admission to the Dissecting Rooms and Demonstrations is TEN DOLLARS.

The fee for the Diploma is fifteen dollars, and five dollars to the Janitor.

Five dollars are paid by each Student, which entitles him to admission to the Museum, to instruction by the Curator in the Art of making Anatomical Preparations, and to the privilege of attending the Clinical instruction of the Dispensary.
It may be interesting to Parents and guardians residing at a distance, to know the
necessary expenses of a course of lectures in this institution. The Professors
pledge themselves for the accuracy of the following statement. Supposing the in-
dividual to attend all the Lectures and Dissections, the following expenses must be
incurred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six Courses of Lectures,$15 each</td>
<td>$90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissecting Ticket,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum and Dispensary Ticket</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen weeks board at three dollars</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average rate of board given by Medical Students attending Lectures in Phila-
delphia, as nearly as can be ascertained, is three dollars, some giving more and others
less. As excellent boarding and lodging can be obtained at that price, it is esti-
mated at this sum.

In addition to the above sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars, necessarily
incurred by an attendance on a full course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, and
a residence of eighteen weeks in Philadelphia, at a respectable boarding house, we
must add other incidental expenses for travelling, clothes, books, &c. which will vary
in each individual, and must be calculated accordingly. It may be observed, how-
ever, that the two latter may be had on, at least, as favourable terms in Philadelphia, as any
part of the United States.

**SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION**

**SESSION 1835-6.**

The Regular Course will commence on the first Monday in November, and
terminate first of March.

The October Course will commence on the first Monday in October.

**GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY**

*Grovenor Sharpie Pattison, M.D. Professor.*

**Regular Course.**—In conducting the regular Lectures on Anatomy, his great ob-
ject will be, to direct the attention of his pupils principally to those departments of
the Science the most necessary to be thoroughly studied by the Medical Practitioner.

**General or Structural Anatomy,** which treats of the composition of the several
tissues which enter into the structure of animal bodies, will be very shortly discussed,
while **Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy** will be most carefully demonstrated.

The Professor will commence with a short exposition of the different parts which
enter into the composition of the human body, and, as introductory to the demonstra-
tion of the skeleton—he will briefly detail the leading facts connected with the general
Anatomy of the Osseous System. As it is his intention to combine the demonstra-
tions of the **Bones, Muscles, and Ligaments,** with each other he begins on
a description of the bones of the head, he will shortly explain the nature of the
Muscular and Fibrous tissues. The next object will be to make his pupils acquain-
ted with the **Descriptive Anatomy** of the **Bones, Ligaments and Muscles,**
which will be demonstrated in connection with each other. After the demonstration
of the bones of the skull, he will show the nerves which pass through the cranial
foramina—the muscles of the head and face, and the ligaments of the jaw. The
**Descriptive Anatomy** of the **Bones, Ligaments, and Muscles** of the trunk, and of the
Superior and Inferior Extremities, will be taught in the same order. For the pur-
pose of increasing the interest of the study of the **Anatomy** of the **Bones, Muscles,**
and **Ligaments,** which is generally considered by the pupils as the least interesting
part of the Course, the Professor will combine with his Lectures on those subjects, ob-
nervations on their Surgical Anatomy.

The second division of Professor Pattison's Course, will include the anatomy of the
**NERVOUS AND VASCULAR SYSTEMS** From the intricacy of the distribution of the
cerebral nerves these will be demonstrated in the first instance separately from their
connections with the blood-vessels. Preparatory to entering on their description, the
Professor having premised with some general views on the organization of the nervous
tissue in the cerebral structure, he will demonstrate the brain, and then describe the
course and distribution of the cerebral nerves. He will now enter on the anatomy of
the Blood-vessels, and of the Nerves of Animal Life, and their connexion, course, and
distribution, will be carefully considered, as it tends to illustrate Medical and Surgical
Practice. The **Anatomy** of the **Vascular and Nervous System** will be demonstrated
according to the regions into which the body has been divided, and in the demonstra-
tion of the particular regions, the **SURGICAL ANATOMY** of each will be taught.

The third division of the Course will embrace the Anatomy of the organs of diges-
tion, assimilation, and circulation. The subjects will be treated in the following
order. The **Anatomy** of the cavities of the chest and abdomen being demonstrated,
the Professor will proceed to a description of the structure of the Mouth, the Salivary
Glands, Palate and Pharynx; the Anatomy, relations and connexions of the Stomach
Intestines, Throat, Mouth, Spleen, Pancreas, &c. &c.; the **Anatomy** of the Larynx,
Trachea, Heart, and Lungs, &c. &c., will next be taken up. The **Anatomy** of the
Genital and Urinary organs will be given in connexion with the **Surgical Anatomy**
of **Lithotomy.** From the intimate connexion which exists between the Gangli-
one Nerves and the Viscera of the Chest and Abdomen, the description of the course
and distribution of the Nerves of Organic Life, will not be taken up until the student
has become acquainted with the **Anatomy** of the Viscera.

The **Anatomy** of the Organs of the senses, the Eye, the Ear, the Nose, the Tongue,
and the Skin, will form the last division of the **Anatomical Lectures.** Physiological
and Pathological Observations, as they may tend to illustrate and give interest to the
Lectures on Anatomy, will be constantly employed by the Professor in teaching the
different subjects treated by him in his Course.

**October Course.** (Anatomy.) The Professor of Anatomy will devote the addition-
Al lectures gained by the investigation of the **CEBRO-Spinal Axis.** In the Regular Course, the anatomy of these organs will be as fully demonstra-
ted as in former Courses, as is usual by other Professors of Anatomy, but the
additional time thus gained, will enable him to enter more into the minutiae of this
subject which has become so interesting from the recent investigations of Sir Charles
Bell and others on the Anatomy and Functions of the Brain and Nervous System.
In succeeding years, other departments of the Science will be selected for the October
Lectures.

**SURGERY.**

*George M'Clellan, M.D. Professor.*

**Regular Course.**—The Lectures on Surgery will be commenced with an investi-
gation of the constitutional peculiarities which modify the effects of wounds and dis-
eases upon the system, and its different tissues. Age, sex, temperament, habits, oc-
cupations, &c., will all be considered as important objects of inquiry.

The first division of the course will comprehend all the effects of injuries upon the
system, both general and local. Irritation in the sensitive nerves, in the nerves of
voluntary motion, and in the nerves of organic life. Constitutional irritation, in its
various forms, as distinguished from the primary shocks communicated to the system
by irritants. Inflammation, its states, symptoms, consequences, and treatment. Pile-
mon, erysipelas, &c. Effects of burns, frost, &c. Morbid ulcer, its character
and treatment.

**Second division.**—Specific diseases, including syphilis, scrofula, medullary, tu-
mour, diseases of joints, &c.

**Third division**—Wounds, accidents, and diseases of the bones and joints. In-
cised, lacerated, punctured, gun-shot, and poisoned wounds. Injuries of the head,
including fractures of the skull. Fractures of the different bones. The diseases of the
bones. Union of the different joints. Diseases of the joints.

**Fourth division.**—Diseases of the different systems, and operations for their
removal or relief.——a. Vascular system, including aneurisms, &c. —b. Glandular,
including diseases of the mummy, testes, &c. —c. Urinary Organs. Lithotomy, pas-

October Course.—Surgical operations in the Anatomical Theatre and Clinical Observations on the Cases.

**TECHM AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.**

*John Revere, M. D.*

**REGULAR COURSE.**—Introductory Observations on the general objects of the Chair. General remarks on the principles by which investigations governed. Subject divides into Historiography, Pathology, and Therapeutics, their meaning in an extended sense. Classification of mankind according to constitution, also of organs and functions; convenience of such classifications in the Practice of Physic. On Diagnosis and Prognosis. General forms of Medical Diseases.

1st. Inflammation, its general characters and laws. Its modifications in the textures of the organs contained in the three great cavities, including its etiology, pathology, diagnosis, and therapeutic treatment, examined separately.

2d. Dropsey of the cliff, cavities and textures.

3d. Hemorrhage.

4th. Idiopathic Fever, general doctrines and specific forms.

5th. The Exanthemat. 

October Course.—This will be principally occupied in investigating the Physiology and Pathology of the Digestive Apparatus. It will constitute a leading object of these lectures to point out to the student the actual state of the Science to avoid, as far as practicable, hypothetical assumptions; and to endeavor to assist him in distinguishing what is known from what is merely conjectured. It will also be the endeavor of the lecturer to trace the connexion between the Physiology of the diseased organs, the Pathological phenomena, and the actual changes of structure, and to deduce from these premises the therapeutic indications, as far as warranted, by the present state of our knowledge. It will be his constant aim to illustrate his views by Pathological preparations in the Museum, drawings, and observations of the highest authorities.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

*Samuel Colbath, M. D.*

**REGULAR COURSE.**—The operation of Medicines on the system first claims attention. The classes of Emetics, Cathartics, Sudorifics, Expectorants, Silicogues, Diuretics, and Bloodletting, as agents of depletion are then in order considered.

Diet, Stimulants, Antispasmodics, Tonics, Astringents, Rubefacients, Epispastics, and issues, as exciting the actions of the system follow.

The Specific Therapeutical characters of the classes of Antithetics, Antacids, Anesthetic, and I-menuogues are next described, and determine the Course. The subject of the adulteration of medicines claims considerable attention; to illustrate it a complete museum of drugs is provided, containing both the pure and impure articles; these are left on the table for inspection after lecture.

October Course.—1. On the Influence of the prevailing doctrines of medicine on the Materia Medica.

2, 3, and 4. On certain general qualities of the Body as affecting this branch of the Science.

5 On Motion and Rest as agents in the cure of diseases.

6, 7, and 8. On Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism.

**MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

*Samuel M'Clellan, M. D., Professor.*

In the arrangement of the Lectures, the plan usually followed by writers on this subject, will be adopted, and the early part of the course will be devoted to the Anatomical Demonstration of the Pelvis, and pelvic organs, together with the consideration of the numerous distinctions among Pelvis, founded on the ages, forms, sexes, sizes, and general development of the subject; and also the different states, as affected by disease or health, and the relative position of the trunk. The relative proportion of the cavity of the pelvis bears to that of the size and form of the fetal head, and the different impediments it may present to its easy passage, will be detailed.

In connexion with these, will be considered, the various changes produced in the general system of the female, consequent to the growth and full development of the organs and the important part they bear in the functions of reproduction.

So much of the course usually termed Pathological, will be given in connexion with the preceding discussions, as may be referred to the female system, independent of, and previous to, the state of pregnancy. This will be discussed under two heads—those of a local and those of a general or constitutional kind. Subsequent to these, the phenomena of Conception, Gestation, and Parturition will present themselves, which serve as an introduction to the practical part of the art of Midwifery.

The consideration of Labours will be taken up under four principal divisions, distinguished by the terms of Natural, Puerperal, Complex, and Instrumental. The discussion of these, with their modes of treatment, as indicated in the different varieties will occupy a considerable part of the course.

The next division of the course will include those commonly termed Diseases of Pregnancy, comprehending the different morbid changes of the gravid uterus, or its neighbouring organs, or such parts of the Female System as may be subjected to its influence.

The last division under this head of Diseases of Women, comprehends those of the puerperal state; such as inflammation of the peritoneum—puerperal irritations—puerperal intermittent fever, from violent inflammation—inflammation of the uterus and its appendages, &c. &c.

The concluding part of the course will be devoted to the consideration of the Diseases of Children.

The first section of this department comprehends the diseases existing at birth, as injuries attributable to difficult births—congenital malformations—apparent stillbirths, &c. &c. And the concluding section is devoted to the principal ailments during the month; diseases of the alimentary canal—of the various eruptive diseases—the morbid phenomena incident to dentition—convolutions—hydrocephalus, &c. &c.

October Course.—Symptoms of Sterility, Pregnancy, Criminal Abortion, or Faticide and Infanticide, as applied to Medical Jurisprudence.

**CHEMISTRY.**

*Jacob Green, M. D., Professor.*

The Lecturer commences with a concise view of the powers and properties of matter, and the general laws of chemical changes. As the various forms of matter and the changes to which they are liable, depend upon certain active powers, the phenomena of Gravitation—Cohesion, and Chemical Affinity—of Heat—Light—Electricity—Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism, are discussed in the early part of the course.

The history of the agencies of the different ponderable substances on each other then follow. The electrical relations which bodies bear to each other, form the basis of a very convenient, if not a natural method of classification; the Lecturer therefore commences the history of ponderable bodies with oxygen gas, not only because its electro-negative relations are such as to unite it with every other known substance, but also from the important part which it performs in the Economy of Nature. The history and characteristic properties of all the electro-positive substances, known, and their various combinations with oxygen gas, are then discussed. After this the properties and combinations of chlorous, another electro-negative substance, are described, and so on through the whole series of electro-negative bodies. While treating the above subjects, the laws of chemical combinations—the Atomic theory and the theory of volumes are fully explained.

The course is closed with a history of organic substances, or of those compounds which are solely of animal or vegetable origin. All of the facts stated by the Lecturer during the course, are illustrated by appropriate experiments, which an ample apparatus and a convenient laboratory enables him to exhibit in a satisfactory manner before his class.

Further details respecting the Course of Chemical Instructions given in the College, may be found in the "Text Book," published by the Professor in this Department; a work which has been introduced in several other Colleges.

October Course.—Professor Green will lecture on Toxicology.
CATALOGUE OF THE STUDENTS

ATTENDING JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE DURING THE
SESSION 1834-5.

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CATALOGUE OF GRADUATES, MARCH, 1835.

Names.


Ky. On Inflammation.
Va. On Scarlatina.
Tenn. On Dyspepsia.
S. C. On Dysenteria acuta.
S. C. On Anasarca.
N. Y. On Hepatits.
Va. On Gonorrhoea.
Mass. On Indigestion.
S. C. On Yellow Fever.
N. C. On Laryngo—Tracheitis.
Conn. On Typhous Fever.
Ireland, On Erysipelas.
N. Y. On Scrofula.
N. Y. On Intermittent Fevers.
Ga. On Intermittent Fever.
N. Y. On Spinal Irritation.
N. J. On Contagious Fever.
N. Y. On The Oleum Trebinthinae.
Ohio. On The Brain.
Ala. On Inflammation.
R. I. On Scarletina.
N. Y. On Asclepias Syriaca.
Pa. On Typhous Fever.
N. J. On The Human Frame as &c. exhibiting the wisdom of the Deity.
W. On Cynanche Trachealis.
Va. On Insanity.
Va. On Hooping Cough.
Pa. On Femoral and oblique Inguinal Hernia.
Del. On Inflammation of the Spinal Marrow.
Pa. On Secale Cornutum.
Pa. On Fistula Lachrymalis.
Pa. On Chronic Bronchitis.
Del. On Jodine.
N. Y. On Excessive Venery.
N. Y. On The Nervous System.
Pa. On Secale Cornutum.