

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:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM F. GEDDES—9 LIBRARY STREET.

1835.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

PHILADELPHIA.

TRUSTEES.

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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 respecting 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. Having 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 proximity to what has been the great medical school of the country; an institution venerable 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 appeared 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 endeavoured 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 bed-side 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 mention the continued harmony which pervades every department of it. This they believe 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 impressed 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 attributable 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 those little courtesies, and, consequently, of that mutual good feeling and respect, and a corresponding 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 department of their class, has been essentially promoted by their *Saturday evening Conversazioni* held in the Museum.

CHARTER.

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 favoured 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 predominant and increasing importance. Physiology, and Medical and Surgical Pathology have derived from it some of their most useful modern improvements. Though the collection of healthy and morbid anatomical specimens is already considerable and valuable, yet, for the purpose of increasing it, a gentleman is constantly employed. In their last Annual Announcement, the Professors took the liberty to solicit of their friends to transmit any interesting specimens in morbid anatomy that might occur in their practice. They take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a number of most interesting specimens, and expressing their sense of the obligation.* Besides this increase of their Museum, arrangements are making to obtain, by purchase, a very considerable and valuable collection both of normal and pathological specimens, which has been offered to them. Indeed, so convinced are they of the importance of this department, that they have determined to avail themselves of every means in their power of enlarging and improving it.

The Museum is kept open during the Session, daily, for several hours, for the convenience of the students.

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 pupilage 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 attend-

* In preserving Morbid parts to transmit, all that is necessary is merely to have them removed from the body and placed in a vessel of whiskey. If the specimens are large, after remaining in the spirits for a fortnight, the old whiskey can be drawn off, and fresh added, and the vessels tied over with a bladder.

ance 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 in 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*, it 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.

FEE S, &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 individual to attend all the Lectures and Dissections, the following expenses must be incurred:

Six Courses of Lectures, \$15 each,	- - - -	\$90
Dissecting Ticket,	- - - -	10
Museum and Dispensary Ticket,	- - - -	5
Eighteen weeks board at three dollars,	- - - -	54
		\$159

The average rate of board given by Medical Students attending Lectures in Philadelphia, 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 estimated 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, however, 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.

Granville Sharpe Pattison, M. D. Professor.

REGULAR COURSE.—In conducting the regular Lectures on Anatomy, his great object 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 demonstration 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 demonstrations of the BONES, MUSCLES, and LIGAMENTS, with each other before he enters 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 acquainted with the Descriptive Anatomy of the Bones, Ligaments and Muscles, which will be demonstrated in connexion 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 the Inferior Extremities, will be taught in the same order. For the purpose 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, observations 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 connexions 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 and 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 Systems, will be demonstrated according to the regions into which the body has been divided, and in the demonstration 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 digestion, 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, Fauces and Oesophagus; the Anatomy, relations and connexions of the Stomach, Intestinal Tube, of the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, &c. &c.; the Anatomy of 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 Ganglionic 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 additional lectures gained by the October Course to the investigation of the CEREBRO SPINAL AXIS. In the Regular Course, the anatomy of these organs will be as fully demonstrated as in former Courses, as is usual by other Teachers 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 investigation of the constitutional peculiarities which modify the effects of wounds and diseases upon the system, and its different tissues. Age, sex, temperament, habits, occupations, &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. Plegmon, erysipelas, &c. Effects of burns, frost, &c. Mortification, ulcers, their characters and treatment.

Second division.—Specific diseases, including syphilis, scrofula, medullary, tumours, carcinoma, &c.

Third division.—Wounds, accidents, and diseases of the bones and joints. Incised, 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. Dislocations 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 mammae, testes, &c.—*c.* Urinary Organs. Lithotomy, pas-

sage of the catheter, &c.—*d. Abdominal Viscera. Hernia, &c.*—*e. Thoracic Viscera. Laryngotomy, Paracentesis, &c.*—*f. Mouth and nose.*—*g. Diseases of the Eye, and its appendages.*—*h. Diseases of the Organ of hearing.*

OCTOBER COURSE.—Surgical operations in the Anatomical Theatre and Clinical Observations on the Cases.

THEORY 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 divided into Physiology, 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. *Dropsy* of the clift, cavities and textures.

3d. *Hemorrhage*.

4th. *Idiopathic Fevers*, general doctrines and specific forms.

5th. *The Eczanthenata*.

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 endeavour to assist him in distinguishing what is known from what is merely conjectured. It will also be the endeavour 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 Colhoun, M. D.

REGULAR COURSE.—The operation of Medicines on the system first claims attention. The classes of Emetics, Cathartics, Sudorifics, Expectorants, Sialagogues, 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 Antilithics, Antacids, Anthelmintics, and Emmenagogues are next described, and terminate 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 McClellan, 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 Pelves, 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 the cavity of the pelvis bears to that of the size and form of the foetal 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, 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*, *Prenatural*, *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—apparently 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—convulsions—hydrocephalus, &c. &c.

OCTOBER COURSE.—Symptoms of Sterility, Pregnancy, Criminal Abortion, or fœticide 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 chlorine, 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.

1. Anderson, Isaac W.	Pennsylvania.
2. " Richard H.	Kentucky.
3. " Robert	Pennsylvania.
4. " William J.	Georgia.
5. Arms, William	Vermont.
6. Artz, John M. D.	Pennsylvania.
7. Bacon, Albert T.	Georgia.
8. Ball, Joseph P.	Virginia.
9. Baldy, P. L.	Pennsylvania.
10. Barlow, William W.	Georgia.
11. Barclay, John	Ireland,
12. Baker, W. N.	New York.
13. Battie, Thos. W.	Georgia.
14. Beach, Columbus	New Jersey.
15. Beach, Charles H.	New Jersey.
16. Bishop, William S.	Pennsylvania.
17. Bishop, Marcus L.	North Carolina.
18. Blakey, Robert L.	Virginia.
19. Bodder, Levi M. D.	Pennsylvania.
20. Bolling, Archibald	Virginia.
21. Breidinhart, John	Pennsylvania.
22. Brookfield, — M. D.	Pennsylvania.
23. Brooks, Jonathan W.	Connecticut.
24. Bryan M. D.	Pennsylvania.
25. Bunting, Thomas C.	Pennsylvania.
26. Burnett, Nathan S.	"
27. Butt, John W.	Virginia.
28. Carter, Edward J.	Georgia.
29. Campbell, Thomas F.	Pennsylvania.
30. Chaytor, George W.	Maryland.
31. Chamberlain, C. T.	Delaware.
32. Chratham, William J.	Virginia.
33. Cloud, Noah B.	South Carolina.
34. Coles, Abraham	New Jersey.
35. Cornell, Theodore F.	"
36. Cooper, William	Pennsylvania.
37. Covington, B. H.	North Carolina.
38. Condict, Lewis Jr.	New Jersey.
39. Core, Andrew J.	Pennsylvania.
40. Craige, Seth W.	Pennsylvania.
41. Crittenden, E. W.	New York.
42. Crenshaw, William M.	North Carolina.
43. Culbertson, Edmund	Pennsylvania.
44. Culbertson, William.	"
45. Davis, N.	"
46. Dabney, T. S.	Virginia.
47. Davies, George W.	"
48. Davis, Daniel D.	Maryland.
49. Daingerfield, George A.	Virginia.
50. Davidson, Hiram	New York.
51. De Camps, Thomas J.	Virginia.
52. Dickin, Christopher L.	North Carolina.
53. Dickinson, John	Massachusetts.

54. Dilworth, Richard B.	Pennsylvania.
55. Dodson, Wm. B. M. D.	"
56. Dold, Dryden	Kentucky.
57. Donaldson, Daniel S.	Pennsylvania.
58. Dungan, James B.	New York.
59. Duffie, Washington L.	Pennsylvania.
60. Eshleman, John K.	Pennsylvania.
61. Faulcon, Edward W.	Virginia.
62. Fassitt, Lawrence	Maryland.
63. Fiske, Joseph E.	Massachusetts.
64. Forney, John Z.	Virginia.
65. Foster, Thomas	Pennsylvania.
66. Field, John H.	England.
67. Garrish, John P.	New Jersey.
68. Glace, Levi	Pennsylvania.
69. Gegan, William	"
70. Gegan, John M. D.	"
71. Gegan, Richard	"
72. Given M. D.	"
73. Groff, William T.	"
74. Grove, George	"
75. Gryder, Montgomery	"
76. Hetich, Andrew	"
77. Hales, Peter	Virginia.
78. Hallowell, Elisha	Pennsylvania.
79. Hamill, Robert P.	"
80. Hancock, Jefferson	Virginia.
81. Hairston, George S.	Virginia.
82. Hannay, Thomas M. D.	Pennsylvania.
83. Harris, George C.	Maryland.
84. Harris, Robert P.	Virginia.
85. Henderson M. A.	Pennsylvania.
86. Hedges, Urban D.	Delaware.
87. Higgs Thomas F.	Georgia.
88. Hitchcock, Enos P.	New York.
89. Hill, Charles H.	Pennsylvania.
90. Hildeburn, J. Howell	Pennsylvania.
91. Holman, Jones W.	Massachusetts.
92. Hollingsworth, John	Virginia.
93. Hood, — M. D.	Kentucky.
94. Hort, William M. W.	South Carolina.
95. Horton, Harry M.	Pennsylvania.
96. Holland, Lemuel C.	Virginia.
97. Hunter, William	North Carolina.
98. Harlan, Richard	Pennsylvania.
99. Jenkins, William T.	Georgia.
100. Illig, Edward	Pennsylvania.
101. Jones, Callom B.	Virginia.
102. Jewett, John M. D.	"
103. Jones, B. Rush	South Carolina.
104. Johnson, Alexander	Pennsylvania.
105. Johnson, Wesley	New York,
106. Kellom, Frederick C. A.	Virginia.
107. Kirkwood, William	New York.
108. King, Alfred T.	"
109. Leaman, John	Pennsylvania.
110. Lee, J. C.	U. Canada.
111. Lefevre, William B.	New Jersey.
112. Leib, Owen D.	Pennsylvania.
113. Lewis, Eli	"

114. Lewis, William B. Pennsylvania.
 115. Lewis, Zachary M. D. "
 116. Lindoe, Robert J. England.
 117. Loper, James. New Jersey.
 118. Lockwood, Timothy T. New York.
 119. Lucas, James E. Alabama.
 120. Leonard, F. B. Pennsylvania.
 121. Manning, John H. Massachusetts.
 122. Marsh, Z. H. "
 123. Marthens, H. C. Pennsylvania.
 124. Martin, Thomas W. Tennessee.
 125. Mateer, William. Pennsylvania.
 126. McCay, Isaiah R. "
 127. McCallmont, Henry. "
 128. McClellan, John. Connecticut.
 129. McClure, Samuel. Pennsylvania.
 130. McDowell, R. Ross. "
 131. McEwen, William. "
 132. McFarland, John. "
 133. McGill, Daniel. North Carolina.
 134. McGrath, Robert. Pennsylvania.
 135. McKelway, Alexander. New Jersey.
 136. McNair, Alexander H. M. D. Pennsylvania.
 137. McMackin, Edward M. D. Ireland.
 138. Mercer, William T. New Jersey.
 139. Metzger, George S. Pennsylvania.
 140. Miller, Jacob W. "
 141. Mittower, Abraham. New York.
 142. Mitchell, Joseph G. Pennsylvania.
 143. Montgomery, Robert. "
 144. Montgomery, Daniel W. "
 145. Morton, Francis K. "
 146. Mowry, Robert B. "
 147. Munger, E. A. New York.
 148. Naudain, Andrew. Delaware.
 149. Newell, H. J. Virginia.
 150. Norfleet, William B. Tennessee.
 151. Newell, — M. D. Pennsylvania.
 152. Parsons, James M. Georgia.
 153. Peniston, Thomas. Alabama.
 154. Petriken, Wm. H. Pennsylvania.
 155. Pitts, Hillary. Maryland.
 156. Plummer, J. W. M. D. Pennsylvania.
 157. Poole, Howard. Virginia.
 158. Powers, John F. Ohio.
 159. Purnell, R. F. North Carolina.
 160. Pugh, M. D. Pennsylvania.
 161. Rainey, James F. Pennsylvania.
 162. Reiter, William C. "
 163. Rees, Edwin. "
 164. Richardson, Ross B. "
 165. Rives, Briggs. Virginia.
 166. Robards, Howell R. North Carolina.
 167. Robbins, George R. New Jersey.
 168. Robarts, James. Pennsylvania.
 169. Robb, Alexander. "
 170. Roberts, John M. District Columbia.
 171. Robinson, B. W. North Carolina.
 172. Rohrer, Amos K. Pennsylvania.
 173. Rose, Erasmus T. Virginia.

174. Royall, Benjamin N. Virginia.
 175. Russell, George B. Pennsylvania.
 176. Sale, Richard A. Virginia.
 177. Salter, William H. Pennsylvania.
 178. Schurlock, N. B. Florida.
 179. Senseny, Abraham H. Pennsylvania.
 180. Senseny, Fayette F. Virginia.
 181. Shannon, S. H. Pennsylvania.
 182. Sinquet, Noah C. "
 183. Sims, J. Marion. South Carolina.
 184. Sloan, Robert. New York.
 185. Sloan, William J. Pennsylvania.
 186. Siddall, L. "
 187. Siddall, J. S. "
 188. Seashols, John. "
 189. Slough, Evan. "
 190. Smith, David S. New Jersey.
 191. " Alfred. Pennsylvania.
 192. " James R. Georgia.
 193. " Robert K. Pennsylvania.
 194. " Calvin, Jr. Massachusetts.
 195. Snodgrass, J. H. Pennsylvania.
 196. Stout, John L. New Jersey.
 197. Stuart, John J. New York.
 198. Sullivan, James M. South Carolina.
 199. Swayne, Huson M. D. Pennsylvania.
 200. Tait, George C. Georgia.
 201. Taylor, David. New Jersey.
 202. Taylor, Julius S. "
 203. Talbot, Patrick. Virginia.
 204. Temple, Robert. Kentucky.
 205. Thruston, William S. Virginia.
 206. Towles, Porteous. "
 207. Townsend, William S. Rhode Island.
 208. Trego, Alfred. Pennsylvania.
 209. Turner, Oliver Cromwell. Rhode Island.
 210. Town, Evan. "
 211. Vail, Daniel B. Pennsylvania.
 212. Vanhoff, A. H. "
 213. Vallandigham, George S. Ohio.
 214. Vivian, Thomas J. Kentucky.
 215. Waddle, William. Ohio.
 216. Ward, John F. New Jersey.
 217. Watson, Eli F. North Carolina.
 218. Wallace, William. Pennsylvania.
 219. Warren, James. "
 220. Webb, J. R. Virginia.
 221. White, Martin M. New York.
 222. Williamson, Thomas G. South Carolina.
 223. Williams, James Q. Maryland.
 224. Williams, Gustavus A. Virginia.
 225. Wiley, John. New Jersey.
 226. Wilson, Duncan. Upper Canada.
 227. Wood, James. Pennsylvania.
 228. Wood, — M. D. Pennsylvania.
 229. Woodbridge, Timothy. Ohio.
 230. Wright, William M. Pennsylvania.
 231. Yates, Thomas. "
 232. Young, James A. District Columbia.
 233. Young, Robert. Pennsylvania.

CATALOGUE OF GRADUATES, MARCH, 1835.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Theses.</i>
Thomas J. Vivian,	Ky. On Inflammation.
Archibald Bolling,	Va. Scarlatina.
Thomas W. Martin,	Tenn. Dyspepsia.
John K. Eshleman,	Pa. The Science of Medicine.
Noah B. Cloud,	S. C. Dysentery acuta.
Abraham H Senseny,	Pa. Acute Rheumatism.
Thomas G. Williamson,	S. C. Anasarca.
J. Marion Sims,	S. C. Cynanche Laryngo—Trachealis.
Edwin Rees,	Pa. Cynanche Trachealis.
Thomas F. Higgs,	Ga. Gastritis.
Noah C. Sinquet,	Pa. Traumatic Hemorrhage.
William Cooper,	Pa. Dysentery.
Tim. T. Lockwood,	N. Y. Hepatitis.
Charles H. Hill,	Pa. The Circulation of the Blood.
Richard A. Sale,	Va. Gonorrhoea.
Calvin Smith, jr.	Mass. Indigestion.
Wm. M. W. Hort,	S. C. Yellow Fever.
Benj. W. Robinson,	N. C. Laryngo—Tracheitis.
Jonathan W. Brooks,	Conn. Typhous Fever.
John Barclay,	Ireland, Erysipelas.
Erastus A. Munger,	N. Y. Scrofula.
Julius S. Taylor,	N. Y. Intermittent Fevers.
Edw. W. Faulcon,	Va. Cholera Infantum.
Wm. T. Jenkins,	Ga. Intermittent Fever.
William Kirkwood,	N. Y. Spinal Irritation.
Alexander J. McKelway,	N. J. Contagious Fever.
James B. Dungan,	N. Y. The Oleum Trebinthinae.
Timothy Woodbridge,	Ohio, The Brain.
Thomas Peniston,	Ala. Inflammation.
Wm. T. Townsend,	R. I. Scarlatina.
John H. Manning,	Mass. Hydrops Capitis.
Gustavus A. Williams,	Va. Rosalia.
Abram Mittower,	N. Y. Asclepias Syriaca.
Richard B. Dilworth,	Pa. Typhous Fever.
Abraham Coles,	N. J. The Human Frame as &c. exhibiting the wisdom of the Deity.
Wm. McEwen,	Pa. Cynanche Trachealis.
Edmund W. Crittenden,	N. Y. The Medulla Spinalis and its diseases.
John Dickinson,	Mass. Acute Dysentery.
Wm. H. Petrikin,	Pa. Acute Peritonitis.
Wm. T. Mercer,	N. J. Insanity.
Erasmus T. Rose,	Va. Hooping Cough.
Thos. Smith Dabney,	Va. Acute Rheumatism.
James Robarts,	Pa. Femoral and oblique Inguinal Hernia.
Andrew Naudain,	Del. Inflammation of the Spinal Marrow.
Evan Slough,	Pa. Secale Cornutum.
Richard Gegan,	Pa. Aneurism.
Isaac W. Anderson,	Pa. Fistula Lachrymalis.
James M. Parsons,	Ga. Chorea.
Matthew A. Henderson,	Pa. Epidemic Cholera.
George S. Hairston,	Va. Pneumonitis.
Thos C. Bunting,	Pa. Lobelia Inflata.
Urban D. Hedges,	Del. Chronic Bronchitis.
John Jay Stuart,	N. Y. Jodine.
Wm. N. Baker,	N. Y. Excessive Venery.
George W. Chaytor,	Md. The Nervous System.
Enos P. Hitchcock,	N. Y. Physiology of the Functions of the System in relation to the treatment of Disease.
John Harvey Newell,	Va. Acute Hepatitis.
Harry M. Horton.	Pa. Secale Cornutum.