IN the first issue of this “Alumni Bulletin,” which appeared last December, it was stated that its publication was undertaken at the request of Jefferson graduates, many of whom residing at a distance from the College, wished information concerning the College and its various activities. There can be no doubt that many things of interest are happening daily, and the Alumni of Jefferson should know of these happenings. Moreover, Alumni should be in closer touch with the College. This second edition of the “Alumni Bulletin” continues the policy of acquainting the Alumni with the latest news concerning Jefferson. If the interest and support on the part of the Alumni are sufficiently encouraging additional bulletins will be issued from time to time. Expressions of opinion concerning the future character of the “Bulletin” should be addressed to the Committee.

A Layman’s Impression of Medical Education

M R. WILLIAM POTTER, the President of the Board of Trustees, spoke at the Annual Banquet of the American Congress on Internal Medicine, which was held at the Bellevue-Stratford on April 4, 1923. Mr. Potter’s address has been widely quoted and has a reference to the Jefferson College which will interest the Alumni. Mr. Potter said:

“In Rome, in the Spring of 1894, as I was preparing to leave the “Eternal City,” having been succeeded by my friend and fellow-townsmen, the late Wayne MacVeagh, I received notice of my election as a Trustee of the most important Independent Medical School in the United States; by the word “Independent” I of course mean not a Medical Department of a College or University. As an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, I had no particular interest in this friendly sister rival, and was about to mail a declination of the honor. I merely concluded, however, as a matter of courtesy, to await my return to Philadelphia.

“Suffice it to say that, after a thorough investigation, I caught a prophetic glimpse of the ever increasing need in this rapidly growing country for this particularly democratic Independent Medical School.

“The call was, and is now, very urgent for highly trained but practical family doctors who could successfully treat the various diseases that afflict our poor humanity, who would know how to handle a fracture when they saw it, and could be safely depended upon to bring into the world the many babies who are so rapidly augmenting our American population.

“I thought then, as your toastmaster has said, that here was a great spiritual adventure, and I then resolved to dedicate a large part of my time and means to this splendid quest.

“I accepted the Trusteeship and in 1895, on the death of the late Joseph B. Townsend, was elected President of the

Have you sent in your contribution
to the Alumni Fund?
Trustees, which position I still occupy, hence the request for this address to you, highly trained men of the Medical Profession.

"There is need for the trained specialist who must perforce locate in the city or large town. The great bulk of money so generously given to medical education in this country has gone to laboratory research. Those unselfish men of science can now receive a proper compensation for a difficult and self-denying work that separates them from the financial returns that come to the practicing physician. For instance, Dr. Keen has recently written, there still remains to be discovered the cause of cancer and those enemies of youth, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough.

"All hail to these workers! We must not, however, forget the Family Doctor who is daily needed, not only in the city and town, but in the rural districts of this great and ever growing country. How are these rural districts to be served, if the trend toward specialization and research work confines the medical student of the future to a small and privileged class of university and college graduates?

"The medical curriculum is by far the most difficult of all the arts and sciences. Take, for instance, here in Pennsylvania, before a young man can practice medicine he must have at least two years of college work in certain required subjects, four years in the Medical College, and one year of internship in an accredited hospital, a total study period of seven years before he appears before the State Examining Board, and when successful, starts his life work.

"In this seven years of tense undergraduate study there is certainly no time for anything but fundamental work. The students who have the means and inclination to be specialists and workers in the laboratory must follow on in postgraduate work.

"The Independent Medical School has survived the bitter, and, we believe, the unreasoning opposition of rivals who are departments of great universities, because its graduates were men who, before the required State Board of Medical Examiners, could successfully compete with any of them. 'By their fruits ye shall know them' and to-day this Independent Medical School is in successful existence, although it is having a financial struggle in its competition with the highly endowed medical departments of great universities and favored colleges receiving large state appropriations for education.

"Why has this particular school endured? First, its students, in the very heart of a great city with its wealth of clinical material, can have bedside teaching in every form of disease that the flesh is heir to. Second, in the selection of the teaching faculty the position has always been filled by the ablest man procurable in the country, and we have at times gone as far a-field as across the Canadian border. The claim of its own Alumni to faculty positions has always been given full consideration, if they can qualify for the vacant Chair. We have tried ever to bear in mind that the only way to graduate medical men, who in turn can occupy a high place, or become successful practitioners, is to remember that there are no custom houses or frontiers in the selection of medical teachers. Medical education has been retarded by too much in-breeding and the medical politics that occasionally creep into even your noble profession.

"Third, and most important, I believe that a medical school and its teaching hospitals can be more impartially administered by laymen than by doctors, and this has not the slightest reflection on your profession. Hero worship is not always conducive to sound selection of assistants and harmonious co-operation. The best way, in the judgment of a layman, to administer a successful medical college is on the principle that the institution is bigger than any man connected with it.

The Annual Alumni Banquet will be held on May 31, at 7.30 P.M. (day-light-saving time), at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.
with it, no matter how famous that man may be.

"I think that it should be understood and believed in from experience, that no political, financial, or social influence should control the education of men who are to treat with matters concerning life and death. I can safely say, not fearing any contradiction, that the institution with which my fellow-Trustees and self are connected, has ever been run on these lines, and that in consequence we are giving a much needed service to the City, State, Nation, and the World.

"In our present undergraduate body every state, most of our dependencies, and many foreign countries are represented. In the Jefferson College Hospital at the present time, we have a Chinese, a Japanese, and a Korean interne.

"In 1925 we will celebrate our Centennial with a splendid past history, an outstanding serviceable present, and if our foundations are not altered, the public must come to our assistance, so that the student of high endeavor may continue to have an avenue by which he may become a well trained member of a profession that touches so intimately all human lives."

Jefferson is second to none in its chosen field, but in order to retain its present unexcelled position the College needs a larger endowment to provide for an increase in its laboratory facilities and to amplify the teaching corps.

The Ninety-eighth Annual Commencement

A CORDIAL invitation is extended to every Alumnus to attend the Ninety-Eighth Annual Commencement to be held in the American Academy of Music on Friday, June 1, 1923, at 12 o'clock, daylight-saving time. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Dr. Edward H. Hume, Dean of the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine, Changsha, China, the subject of his address being "The Contributions of Eastern Asia to the Science and Art of Medicine."

Jefferson Greek-Letter Fraternities

ROSS V. PATTERTON, M.D.

THE Greek-letter Fraternities of Jefferson are undoubtedly the greatest social and economic influence in the student body of the College. The extent to which they provide for the material and social welfare of the students is, perhaps, not sufficiently well understood, nor is there generally an appreciation of the extent to which the students of the College themselves have gone in providing for their own needs. It may be of general interest, therefore, to present some of the facts concerning these societies, with some account of their organization and activities.

The history of Greek-letter Societies of Jefferson extends over a period of a quarter of a century, and begins with the organization of the Delta Chapter of the Phi Alpha Sigma in 1899. Chapters of the Alpha Kappa Kappa and of the Nu Sigma Nu were organized almost immediately thereafter, and in a short time were followed by the Phi Beta Pi. Scattered through the next twenty years, Chapters representing seven additional Fraternities have been added. Their influence and membership have steadily increased, until at the present time, four hundred and thirty of the six hundred students in Jefferson Medical College are members of one or the other of the eleven active Greek-letter fraternal organizations. No account is here taken of special societies having for their objects the recognition of scholarships, or those which admit to membership, for some special reason, those already identified with some other Greek-letter organization.

Perhaps the most important of the
benefits of these organizations are the living accommodations provided for their members. Altogether, there are ten Chapter-Houses, six of which, with a total investment value of about $125,000, are held by the Chapters. The title to the property is in each instance vested in a Committee or other organization of the Alumni members of the Chapter. Most of the properties have been acquired in the last few years. The purchases have been made possible, in part, by the financial aid of Alumni members, a First Mortgage provision, and a Building and Loan Mortgage for the remainder, the latter to be extinguished by regular payments through a period of ten or eleven years; the carrying charges of the properties, consisting of interest, insurance, taxes, water-rents, and Building and Loan payments being regularly provided for by the payments made for initiation fees and dues, and board and room, on the part of undergraduate members. Notwithstanding the overhead expenses, the cost of board and room is not greater than in boarding-houses, where conditions are much less satisfactory from the student’s standpoint. In addition to the six Fraternities which have purchased their Chapter-Houses, three Fraternities operate their Chapter-Houses under leases; the members of one Fraternal organization have grouped themselves together in a rooming house where accommodations are satisfactory, and one Fraternity is, at present, without permanent headquarters. Nine Chapter-Houses have been furnished and are administered by the students themselves, usually under the very general advice of an Alumni Committee. Approximately two hundred and three students are housed at an almost uniform cost of Fifteen Dollars a month. A considerable number of additional members have their quarters in adjacent rooming houses, but avail themselves of the table-board of the Chapter-House at a cost of from Seven to Eight Dollars a week. Approximately three hundred and eleven students take their meals at the Fraternity-Houses, constituting more than fifty per cent. of the entire student body. The food is of good quality, well cooked, and simply served, and, from the observation of the writer, well suited to the needs of a group of healthy, hard-working students with good appetites and good digestions. The food is purchased and the menus arranged by one of the members who acts as Steward, often with the assistance of some other member, or members. A House Committee is responsible for the housekeeping and for the enforcement of rules and regulations governing the use of the Chapter-House. Good order is maintained without difficulty. Infractions of rules are infrequent, of a minor character, and are usually punished by the imposition of a fine. Little, if any, difficulty has been encountered in securing domestic service. A statistical compilation indicates, that, excluding the first year class, approximately one-half of the student body are housed in the Chapter-Houses; and that, including all classes, over one-half obtain their food in them. Among the one-half not so cared for are about sixty who are residents of Philadelphia and who live at home, and about fifteen or twenty more who receive room and board in hospitals or other institutions for part time service.

Saturday-night Smokers, to which Alumni members and candidates being “rushed” for the Fraternity are invited, are frequent in the autumn and early winter. Occasionally the Chapter blossoms forth with a dance. Both are successful events of their kind. Chapter business is usually transacted in weekly meetings, at which officers and members report; members are usually required to be present under penalty of a fine for absence. Some of the Chapters issue occasional bulletins of interest to their Alumni members.

The practical advantages to a medical student of a house furnished, organized, and administered entirely in his interests are obvious. In no way can his material

Have you sent in your contribution to the Alumni Fund?
needs be more satisfactorily met as regards food, housing, and conditions under which to pursue his studies. They profit by contact with each other and by participation in a community enterprise in which each has a voice and a proportionate responsibility. The self-government of the Chapter-Houses tends to develop in members self-restraint and a regard for the rights of others. Certain students are able to lessen the cost of their medical education by acting as stewards and in other capacities under very pleasant circumstances, and without the loss of self-esteem. Inter-fraternity contacts and participation in general assemblies of representatives of various Chapters of the mother Fraternity, tend to extend their interests and develop them by association with students in other medical schools.

Altogether, one cannot but contemplate with great satisfaction the Medical Fraternities of Jefferson, and the way in which they are meeting the very definite needs of medical students. The cheerful assumption by each group of their share in contributing to the purchase price of the Chapter-House so that it may ultimately be free of debt, is an example of generosity and unselfish devotion to the welfare of those to follow, and constitutes a very splendid example of service which others might emulate. The Chapter-Houses will increasingly become the centers of many sentimental associations, and will act as magnets to attract back to the Institution many of its graduates who will find in the Chapter-House the welcome and hospitality which the Institution is not able formally to extend.

The unbounded faith of the students in the future of their own organizations and the future of the Institution with which they are affiliated should dispel the doubts which have seemed sometimes to assail some of the older graduates. The following is a list of the Jefferson Fraternities with their locations, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraternity</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Chapter House</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phi Alpha Sigma</td>
<td>925 Pine Street</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Kappa Kappa</td>
<td>317 S. 11th St.</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Sigma Nu</td>
<td>1106 Spruce St.</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi Beta Pi</td>
<td>919 Spruce St.</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi Chi</td>
<td>1025 Spruce St.</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi Rho Sigma</td>
<td>No Chapter House</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omega Upsilon Phi</td>
<td>1412 Pine St.</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi Delta Epsilon</td>
<td>910 Pine St.</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappa Psi</td>
<td>908 Pine St.</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi Lambda Kappa</td>
<td>11 live at 316 S. 10th St.</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi Zeta Chi</td>
<td>715 Pine St.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If every alumnus of the College would make himself responsible for the collection of $100.00 per year for the next ten years the College Endowment at the end of that time would be $5,000,000. Some men may be able to raise more per year.

The Annual Banquet affords opportunities for renewing old acquaintances. This year it will be an All-Alumni affair replete with events of an unusual character, excellent menu, and representative speakers.
Withrow Morse, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College

The Board of Trustees has elected to the Chair of Physiological Chemistry the distinguished Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the West Virginia University School of Medicine, Professor Withrow Morse, B.S., M.A., Ph.D. Professor Morse was the first choice from a number of applicants from different universities. His professional training and his scientific achievements, together with his experience as a teacher justify the belief and the expectation that his accession to the Faculty will contribute to the reputation which the Jefferson Medical College enjoys for the possession of a teaching faculty of exceptional abilities.

Professor Morse is a native of Ohio, being born at Dayton, May 7, 1880. He received his early education in the schools of Ohio and obtained his Baccalaureate from the Ohio State University in 1903, followed by the Master's Degree in 1904. During his college years he specialized in biological and chemical subjects and conducted the laboratory work in general zoology for two years. By reason of his capabilities along these lines, he received the University Fellowship of Columbia University, New York, and was at once enrolled for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the preparation for this degree, Professor Morse's work was distributed through experimental biology, biochemistry, and physiology. During the four years of preparation, he was appointed an instructor in physiological chemistry in the Cornell Medical School for 1906-1907, and in the following year an instructor in physiology in the College of the City of New York. In 1909, the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him by Columbia University. On receiving this degree, he was at once invited to accept the J. P. Morgan Professorship at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where, during a period of three years, he developed courses of instruction in biochemistry, bacteriology, and allied subjects. In 1913, Professor Morse was invited to accept the position of instructor in the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin, where he remained for a period of two years and where he was given the opportunity to carry out and complete an important investigation relating to the factors of atrophy.

The reorganization of the Research Institute connected with the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago in 1916 necessitated the services of a physiological chemist with research training and qualifications. The hospital authorities, in seeking for a suitable chemist, called on Professor Morse to accept this responsible position and thereby to become a member of the Nelson Morris Institute for Medical Research and Chemical Pathologist to the Hospital and to the Sarah Morris Hospital for Children under the same institution. At the on-coming of the war, the Institute was depleted of its staff and the research work temporarily suspended. Professor Morse was at once invited to accept the Chair of Physiological Chemistry in West Virginia University, where he has successfully taught for the past five years. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Biochemical Society of London, England, and the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Professor Morse has published a series of scientific papers relating to clinical medicine and physiological chemistry.

You will enjoy meeting the fellows of your class at the Annual Alumni Banquet, which will be held on May 31, at 7.30 P. M., at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.
Annual Alumni Banquet Promises to be a Big Affair. Record Attendance Expected.

The Annual Banquet of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College will be held at 7:30 o'clock (daylight-saving time) on the evening of Thursday, May 31st, 1923, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, preceding the Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music at noon, on the day following.

This dinner is the only really formal Alumni affair held during the year and is given by the Alumni for the Alumni and its guests. It serves not only as a medium for renewing old acquaintances and a source of good fellowship, but also exerts a great force in welding more securely that link which binds together Alumnus and Alma Mater. At no time has there been greater need for this than the present.

The Committee is busily engaged in arranging a program fitting for such an occasion and special efforts are being made to make the dinner of 1923 an unusual success. It promises to be an ALL-ALUMNI AFFAIR replete with events of an unusual character, an excellent menu, and representative speakers.

The degree of success will be proportionate to the interest manifested and it is earnestly hoped that every Alumnus will put forth a special effort, and by his presence assist in making this the most successful JEFFERSON BANQUET ever held.

Dr. Keen Lectures

On May 2, 3, and 4, Dr. W. W. Keen, the Emeritus Professor of Surgery, delivered a series of lectures at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, on the value of experimental research and the duty of the community to support it liberally. The lectures were well attended and Dr. Keen states that he had the privilege of meeting many of the enthusiastic Alumni from the section of the country where the lectures were held.

The Philadelphia Meeting of the American Congress on Internal Medicine

The seventh annual clinical session of the Congress on Internal Medicine was held in Philadelphia from April 2-7. Approximately five hundred members attended and it was the expression of the majority that this was by far the most satisfactory clinical meeting ever held by this association.

One of the prime objects of the session was to demonstrate by actual clinical observation what Philadelphia was doing in medicine. Jefferson men took an active and prominent part, and during the entire week the hospital wards and dispensaries of the Jefferson Hospital were crowded. Beside the ward walks conducted by the staff, special demonstrations were given by Dr. Patterson at the Electrocardiographic Station, Dr. Mohler on Basal Metabolism, Drs. Lukens and Moore on Bronchoscopic Drainage in Pulmonary Abscess, and by Dr. Jackson and staff on Foreign Bodies in the Lung.

During the week general meetings were held at the College of Physicians where the following men of the Jefferson Staff took part:

- Dr. Ross V. Patterson—Address of Welcome.
- Dr. John H. Gibbon—The Diagnosis of Gall Bladder Disease.
- Dr. Willis F. Manges—The Diagnosis of Gastrointestinal Disease by Use of the Roentgen Ray.
- Dr. Martin E. Rehfuss—The Diagnosis of Gastric Disorders.
- Dr. Chevalier Jackson—Bronchoscopic and Esophagoscopy Diagnosis.
- Dr. Orlando H. Petty—The Practical Supervision of Diabetic Patients.
Dr. Harry H. Lott—The Recognition of Tonsillar Infection.
Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa—The Treatment of Peripheral Aneurism.
Dr. J. Alexander Clarke, Jr.—The Modern Treatment of Asthma.
Dr. Thomas McCrae—Visceral Syphilis.
Dr. S. Solis Cohen—Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia.
Dr. H. W. Jones—Blood Transfusion, Its Indications and Technic.

Dr. Ross V. Patterson—Cardiac Diagnosis and Treatment.
Dr. Robert M. Lukens—The Treatment of Tuberculous Laryngitis.
Dr. Joseph Head—Dental Infection as a Source of Systematic Disease.
Dr. Henry K. Mohler—Basal Metabolism, the Value of its Estimation.
Dr. Elmer H. Funk—Lung Abscess, Its Differential Diagnosis.
Dr. Hobart A. Hare—The Duties and Dangers of the Hour.

Alumni Association Elects Officers For 1923.

At the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association which was held on February 15, 1923, immediately preceding the Mid-winter Smoker, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President
Ross V. Patterson, M.D.,
2126 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents
Duncan L. Despard, M.D.,
Fielding O. Lewis, M.D.,
Elmer H. Funk, M.D.,
William J. Carrington, M.D.

Corresponding Secretary
Edward Weiss, M.D.,
1906 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary
Edward J. Klop, M.D.,
1611 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer
Warren B. Davis, M.D.,
135 South 18th Street, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee
E. E. Montgomery, M.D.,
S. Solis Cohen, M.D.,
I. P. Strittmatter, M.D.,
R. C. Rosenberger, M.D.,
J. Torrance Rugh, M.D.,
W. H. Kinney, M.D.,
Howard F. Palm, M.D.,
S. Calvin Smith, M.D.,
E. D. Funk, M.D.,
P. Brooke Bland, M.D.,
Clifford B. Lull, M.D.,
Harry Stuckert, M.D.,
John W. West, M.D.,
Harry Munson, M.D.,
John Livingood, M.D.,
Charles R. Heed, M.D.,
Willis F. Manges, M.D.,
Frank W. Konzelman, M.D.,
Robert P. Regester, M.D.,
Christian W. Nissler, M.D.,
Louis H. Clerf, M.D.,
Thomas Kain, M.D.,
Theodore M. Johnson, M.D.,
William H. Spencer, M.D.,
H. K. Seelaus, M.D.,
E. J. G. Beardsley, M.D.,
H. K. Mohler, M.D.,

(Continued Page 9)

To educate a medical student costs considerably more than the tuition fee charged. If you will contribute or secure contributions from others to the Alumni Fund you aid in the present and future education of medical students at Jefferson. To contribute to such a worthy purpose is an expression of gratitude for the instruction which you received while a student. You will also be helping others who are either now studying or will enter Jefferson in the future. Send your check to the Treasurer of the Alumni Fund, care of the Jefferson Medical College, 10th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.
### State Vice-Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Cecil D. Gaston</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
<td>George M. Purcell</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Walter G. Eberle</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>William P. Read</td>
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<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Samuel W. Miller</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Harry B. Hanchett</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Joseph S. McDaniel</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Charles B. Mack</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>Orion O. Feaster</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>H. B. Ulmer</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>E. L. Meyers</td>
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The Annual Meeting of the Northeast Pennsylvania Chapter of the Alumni Association.

The annual meeting of the Northeast Pennsylvania Chapter of the Alumni Association was held in the early part of November of the past year. Doctors Rugh, Kalteyer, Gilpin, and Shallow of the Faculty, visited the Northeast Chapter at this time and spent the day holding clinics in the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital and the Mercy Hospital. In the evening 68 Jefferson men gathered around the banquet board to renew the Jefferson spirit. The four Faculty visitors responded to various toasts. Dr. John Wilson, President of the Chapter, was toastmaster. Dr. Wilson some years ago was one of the junior teachers at the College and is at present practicing successfully in Scranton. The Faculty members returned to the College with glowing descriptions of the loyalty and solidarity of organization of the Northeast Chapter. At the banquet nearly one-half of the men subscribed to the Alumni Fund.

The John Scott Medal and Premium.

A meeting of the American Philosophical Society held on April 10, 1923, the John Scott Medal and Premium of $1,000.00 awarded by the City of Philadelphia through the Board of Directors of the City Trusts, was presented by Professor Hobart A. Hare, who was chosen to represent the Board of City Trusts on that occasion, to the following:

Sir Joseph John Thompson, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, England, for his notable work in identifying the electron as the atom of negative electricity.

Dr. C. Eijkman, of the University of Utrecht, Holland, for being the first to produce experimentally a disease of dietary origin. In the absence of Dr. Eijkman acceptance was made by His Excellency, the Minister to the Netherlands.

Dr. Arthur L. Day, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., for organizing the Geophysical Department of that institution and for developing the manufacture of satisfactory optical glass when the supply from Germany was cut off during the war period.

Dr. Francis William Aston, of Christ College, Cambridge, England, for his study of the disintegration products due to radio activity, the so-called isotopes.

The address of presentation by Professor Hare was delivered before a distinguished audience at the Hall of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

The coming Alumni Banquet promises to be the most successful Alumni affair that has ever been held. Be sure to be present.

The Foundation and the Founder

By JOHN CHALMERS DaCOSTA, M.D.

On the lot numbered 518 and 520 Locust Street stood the original Jefferson Medical College, and until a very few years ago the building remained there. It has since been destroyed by fire. It was originally a cotton factory and then became the Winter Tivoli Theatre. The Locust Street of those days was called Prune.

Directly across the street from the
College was the Walnut Street Prison for criminals and debtors, and an interesting rule of that establishment was that the yard must be “kept free from cows, hogs, dogs, and fowls.”

NATHAN R. SMITH
Professor of Anatomy
1825-1827

On the east of the College was the burial ground of the Free Quakers, those members of the Society of Friends who had gone out to fight under Washington in the Revolution and had been expelled from the Meeting for their patriotism. On the western side was Washington Square, then used as the Potter’s Field. Directly back of the College was a popular ale-house, and within a block or so were several churches. In other words, there were crime and misery in front, death on either side, and consolation in the rear.

The first course of lectures opened in November, 1825, and the last lecture heard in this building was in March, 1828; and in August of 1828 the College moved to Tenth Street below Sansom into an altered church.

The first matriculate of the College was Henry D. Smith, and the first class consisted of 107 members. The illustrious Samuel D. Gross entered there as a student in the second class. He graduated in the spring of 1828. In that old building McClellan was the Professor of Surgery; Nathan R. Smith taught Anatomy; John Eberle taught Practice of Medicine; W. C. P. Barton taught Materia Medica; Washington L. Atlee was a student; and George McClellan, the Professor of Surgery, invented teaching by public clinics, that is, the bringing of cases before the students in the collegiate lecture room. It is strange to think to-day how this plan was opposed by conservatives, but it was adopted as the most prominent factor of the curriculum by the famous faculty of ’41; the faculty which contained John K. Mitchell, Joseph Pancoast, Robley Dunglison, Benjamin Franklin Bache, Charles D. Meigs, Thomas D. Mutter, and Robert M. Houston.

The new building, put up at Tenth Street below Sansom, was twice enlarged and was succeeded by the present structure at the northwest corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets. The ground once occupied by the College is covered by the present hospital. The College made no attempt to have a hospital until 1844. Most of the operations performed were trivial, and when a serious one was done,

JOHN EBERLE
Professor of Medicine
1825-1831

Every Jefferson man should make a special effort this year to attend the Annual Banquet. Send your check promptly.
the patient was taken home in a carriage and was cared for at home by the Professor of Surgery or his assistants.

In 1825 it was practically obligatory that a teacher wear a swallow-tail coat at the lectures and that he drive a chaise on his rounds. A hungry student went out into Fifth Street and bought hot corn or pepperpot from the colored women who sold these articles in the street. If he felt religious he could go to St. Peter's, St. Mary's, or St. Joseph's Church. If he had convivial instincts he satisfied them in the Goose and Gridiron or the Robinson Crusoe. Feeling a leaning toward the drama, he went to the Olympic Theatre at Ninth and Walnut Streets or the Chestnut Street Theatre on Chestnut Street above Sixth. If a reading streak struck him he went to the Philadelphia Library on Fifth Street above Walnut. If he longed for combat he went to Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where he was sure to meet some worthy foeman in a student of the University, the building of which institution stood in that region.

The Almshouse, which afterward became Blockley, was then on the lot between Spruce and Pine Streets and Tenth and Eleventh. The Law Courts were at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The Mayor's office was at Fifth and Chestnut Streets. The United States Bank, about which a national political contest raged, was in the building that is now the Custom House. There were no uniformed policemen, but the streets were indifferently patrolled by watchmen who were also lamp-lighters. When a group of students went out on a festivity it was a favorite amusement to beat up the watch.

At this time revolutionary ideas were still immensely influential, and many men were living who had crossed the Delaware with Washington, and had been acquainted personally with Benjamin Franklin, had wintered at Valley Forge and had seen the surrender at Yorktown. The year we opened, John Quincy Adams became President of the United States and Henry Clay, Secretary of State, and it was the year Lafayette ended his final tour of America. It was the year Oliver Wendell Holmes went up to Harvard, in which Washington Irving set out for Spain, in which Fitz Greene Halleck made his European journey, in which Nathaniel Hawthorne graduated from Bowdoin College, in which Webster threw overboard his free-trade views, in which Poe prepared for the University of Virginia, and in which Andrew Jackson became embedded in the heart of the Democratic Party as St. Andrew the First of present-day tradition.

The founder of the College was Dr. George McClellan. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1796. He was of distinguished ancestry, and the blood of gallant Highlanders and of Revolutionary patriots ran hot in his veins.

In 1745, the bloody Duke of Cumberland defeated the adherents of the House of Stuart in the Battle of Culloden. Many of the rebels were caught and died by the gallows; many were thrown to moulder in jail; some were fugitives in Highland fastnesses and became marauders. Some went abroad to take their

| Gifts to the Alumni Fund from others than Alumni will be credited to the alumnus through whom they are obtained. |
chances in a new world. McClellan of Kirkwedbright, from the region of the Firth of Solway, was one of the followers of Prince Charlie. He escaped to America and settled in Worcester, Mass. A son, named Samuel, fought in the French and Indian War, moved to Woodstock, Conn., went out with the militia when the Revolutionary War began and became a brigadier-general under Washington. Samuel's son, James, was a merchant, wool-raiser and prospector and much respected. James married Miss Eldridge, whose father had fought for the Revolution, and from this union was born George McClellan.

JOHN BARNES*
Professor of Midwifery
1826-1828

George received his preliminary education in the Woodstock Academy. As a boy he was short, and though well-made his companions called him "Little Mac." He could not possibly have dreamed at this time that a son of his, also called "Little Mac," was to come to the command of mighty armies, was to inspire the devotion of tens of thousands of heroic soldiers, was to stand upon the flaming brow of Malvern Hill and ride between the lines at Antietam. Even as a boy our Founder was possessed of a most positive character. All his life he was amazingly energetic, absolutely intrepid, rapid in his movements, quick in comprehension, positive in his conclusions, emphatic in every expression of opinion and enthusiastic for whatever cause he embraced. His memory was remarkably retentive. His eye was quick as a flash and his hand as steady as a rock. At the age of sixteen he entered the sophomore class of Yale and was graduated from that institution in 1815, when nineteen years of age. The celebrated Doctor Silliman was attracted by his remarkable ability. George was a natural mathematician. All sciences came easily to him. His inclinations were always toward the study of medicine, and he began to study in the office of Doctor Hubbard and later entered as a student in the University of Pennsylvania and an office student of Dorsey. He read extensively, worked extremely hard and proved unusually bright in anatomy and surgery, and during his student days was a resident student in the Philadelphia Almshouse, a post corresponding to the intern of to-day. Darrach in his memoir of McClellan says he was the mental stimulus of all his colleagues, and they were particularly impressed by his marvelous co-ordination of eye and hand, and the association of a rapid mind and tongue. He was at it and at it hard in everything connected with the duties of an intern. He read medicine omni­versely and used to tell his colleagues about his readings and expound them to them. He used to delight in post-mortem and in trying operations on the dead body. He used to try out everything new that he heard of. One day he jumped up from his chair and cried out, "Mott of New York is said to have taken up the innominate artery for aneurysm and I believe it." He ran out after a while and came back and told us he had just done it on a dead body.

*Dr. Barnes replaced Francis S. Beattie, who served only one year. No picture is known to exist of Dr. Beattie.

The Annual Alumni Banquet will be held on May 31, at 7.30 P. M., at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.
Such was George McClellan who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1819 and stepped out in the arena to fight his battle with the world.

Soon after his graduation McClellan obtained an extensive practice. He devoted all his reading and attention to surgery and during his first year performed many surgical operations.

In 1820 he married Eliza, the daughter of John H. Brinton. In the same year he began to teach. He rented a house on Walnut Street above Sixth, at the corner of Swanwick, and in this house, on the Walnut Street side, were his office and lecture room. The great Curtis publication building now covers the site.

He had private classes in Anatomy and Surgery which were largely attended. His lectures captivated the students, and within a couple of years he had the most successful of the private schools of Philadelphia. He was regarded as one of the best of teachers in Anatomy and Surgery and was looked upon by keen observers as the coming man in Philadelphia surgery. His classes soon became so large that he moved his lecture hall to George Street, which is now Sansom.

In 1823 he removed the lower jaw for sarcoma, the operation requiring but four minutes. The same year he put forth his views in advocacy of tearing out tumors so as to lessen hemorrhage, and strongly opposed preliminary ligation.

It was in 1823 that he first began to think about founding a new school. There was no chance for him in the University of Pennsylvania. Physick was Professor of Anatomy and had the place nailed down for Horner as his successor. Gibson, the Professor of Surgery, was only 33 or 34 years old, and the chances were that he would remain Professor of Surgery for many years to come.

Many felt that a new college was needed. The University was lethargic, arrogant, arbitrary, and subject to influence of a social nature in making appointments. Many brilliant men, without the necessary influence, had no future in the great institution at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, and such men were in favor of a new school. Other men, who were not teachers, wished for a new school because they desired Philadelphia to remain great and to advance as a medical center. It was the old argument between competition and privilege. The University had 550 students and was crowded to inconvenience. The discussion of the matter was extremely acrimonious. Most people believed that a new school must fail, as the most it could do would be to draw students from the old school. As the row deepened and broadened denunciation became violent. In fact, the University adherents looked upon the establishment of a new school as a churchman looks upon heresy. McClellan was driven into a position of practical isolation in the Philadelphia profession. The fierce contest and the personal abuse affected McClellan's character, opinions, and methods of thought for the rest of his life.

The first movement for a new school had been headed by W. C. P. Barton, Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but a charter was refused. The students of the University in meeting protested against granting a charter. The meeting of protest was presided over by Dr. John K. Mitchell, who was destined to become the celebrated Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the College he did not wish founded. The resolution of protest was defeated. In 1824, Doctor McClellan, Doctor Eberle (then a teacher in McClellan's private school), Dr. Joseph Klapp, and Mr. Jacob Green (the son of R. Ashbel Green, former President of Princeton College) made a proposition to the authorities of Jefferson College at Canonsburg. In this letter, the gentlemen mentioned stated that they had come together to form a medical faculty and wished to become connected with the Jefferson College at Canonsburg. The trustees of Jefferson College of Canonsburg agreed. The University of Pennsylvania made a protest to the Legislature against the medical department of Jefferson College being allowed
to open in Philadelphia. The same school went to law in order to keep the new school from issuing diplomas, and as late as the Spring of 1826 it wasn't settled that we could issue diplomas.

Dr. Washington L. Atlee used to tell that, in the spring of 1826, he and several other students were being quizzed in John L. Atlee's office in Lancaster. There was a peremptory knock at the door, and a young man jumped into the room. The young man Dr. John L. Atlee introduced as Doctor McClellan of Philadelphia. He said that he had ridden the sixty miles from Philadelphia since early morning, that he must be in Harrisburg that night, and that his horse could not go another mile. He borrowed a horse and buggy from Doctor Atlee, started immediately and reached Harrisburg, ninety-six miles from Philadelphia, in less than twenty-four hours after his start from Philadelphia. The next morning he obtained the legislative charter giving the new institution full university powers. He arrived in Lancaster the next evening, changed horses and set out for Philadelphia. He had gone but a few miles when the wagon upset. With the help of a farmer he raised the vehicle, resumed the drive, and the next day the charter of the Jefferson Medical College was in the City of Philadelphia.

In the organization, Doctor Klapp was appointed Professor of Anatomy, but he resigned before the doors of the College were opened. The active Faculty included the following: George McClellan, Professor of Surgery; Nathan R. Smith, Professor of Anatomy; John Eberle, Professor of Medicine; Benjamin Rush Rhees, Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine; Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry; Francis C. Beattie, Professor of Midwifery. The Rev. R. Ashbel Green, former President of Princeton College, became President of the Board of Trustees. McClellan was 29 years old, Beattie was 31, Smith was 28, Eberle was 38, Green was 35, and Rhees was 33. Not an old man on the list and not a man of national reputation. Energetic, enthusiastic young men, hard workers, confident of the future, honorable in their personal and professional relations, and ready for a fair fight, no matter how hard it might be. They ran against the dominant medical authority of Philadelphia and each man of them put his career at hazard, for every man of them was under a ban; but these brave young men won the fight, and their legacy to us is our present great institution, an institution which arose from the private school of George McClellan. It was born of genius, and the very character of its founder entered into it and is present in it still and helps to give it its abundance of life and strength.

Support the Senate Appropriation Bill for Jefferson.

The appeal to the Pennsylvania Alumni to support the Senate Bill for an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College for its educational work has met with a prompt and most gratifying response. From all parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania letters have been received from prominent Alumni who have urged their representatives to give unqualified support to the Bill. At the moment of closing the forms of the "Alumni Bulletin," there appears to be every reasonable prospect that the Bill will be passed by both the Senate and House of Representatives. This result will be certain if the Alumni all over the State cordially work for the Bill, and indicate to their representatives their interest in it. There can be no question but that the Jefferson Medical College, as one of the great educational assets of the State, producing a product essential to the public welfare and contributing over twenty-five per cent. of the practicing physicians of Pennsylvania, is deserving of the same encouragement as the other great educational institutions. The Alumni are requested to continue their interest. If the 2,657 Pennsylvania Alumni earnestly get back of this Bill, the Legislature will pass it, and the Governor will sign it.
The examinations at the College are being held as "The Bulletin" goes to press. These are anxious days for the students. As a whole they are as fine a group of students as Jefferson has ever had. The Seniors are preparing for graduation and we shall soon be able to welcome to the Alumni Association a new group of Jefferson physicians, who, going to all parts of the world, will carry the Jefferson banner to other hilltops of fame. The article in this issue of "The Bulletin" by Professor J. Chalmers DaCosta was written for the class book of the graduating class. This class book was dedicated to Professor DaCosta. To the members of the graduating class is extended the cordial good wishes of the Alumni Association.