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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

LECTURES,

&c. &c. &c.

BY

THE TRUSTEES AND PROFESSORS

OF

Jefferson Medical College,

PHILADELPHIA:

FOR

THE YEAR MDCCCXXXII.

Philadelphia:
PRINTED FOR THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
By Clark & Raser, 60 Dock Street.
1832.

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NOTICE.

John Millington, Esq., F.L.S., lately Civil Engineer for the County of Bedford, England, Professor of Mechanical Philosophy to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and Lecturer on that Science to the Medical Students attending the Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas', London, proposes to deliver, this ensuing Session, a Course of Lectures on Mechanical Philosophy, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, provided his extensive apparatus for illustration, for which he has written, should arrive in this country in time to enable him to do so.

No obligation will be imposed on the Students to attend this Course of Lectures. It will be left entirely to their own option.

Fee.—For Matriculated Students of Jefferson Medical College, $6.

For General Students, $12.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

PHILADELPHIA.

TRUSTEES.

The Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. LL.D. *President.*

Samuel Badger, Esq.	Hon. Judge King,
General Wm. Duncan,	The Rev. G. R. Livingston, D. D.
The Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D.	Hon. Joel B. Sutherland,
James M. Broom, Esq.	Jacob Frick, Esq.

David S. Hassinger, Esq.

As considerable alterations have taken place in the Professorial arrangements of Jefferson Medical College, and as it is the wish of the Trustees and Professors of that Institution to modify, and, they trust, improve the system of medical education, which has heretofore been pursued in the College over which they preside, the following *exposé* is submitted to the Profession.

I. CHARTER.

The Medical Faculty of Jefferson College was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1826. The immunities and privileges conferred on it by this act are, in all respects, equal to those enjoyed by the most favoured Medical Institutions in the United States, and the degrees granted by it, confer on their possessors the same honours and powers as those bestowed by the oldest chartered Medical Schools. Its affairs are managed by a Board composed of Ten Trustees, residing in the City of Philadelphia, who take this opportunity to assure the public that no effort shall be wanting on their part to elevate and promote the interests and reputation of the College of which they are the guardians.

II. PROFESSORS.

The Anatomical Department of Jefferson Medical College will in future be placed under the control and direction of Professor Pattison, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, and lately Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of London. The Lectures on Surgery will continue to be delivered by Dr. George M'Clellan. Dr. John Revere has been elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Physick, and will in future teach this branch of Medical Science. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, will be taught as before, by Dr. Samuel Colhoun; and Dr. Jacob Green will continue to occupy the Professorship of Chemistry. Dr. Samuel M'Clellan, who held the Anatomical Chair, having retired from it, to afford the Trustees an opportunity for electing Professor Pattison to that Professorship, will in future deliver the Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. The above appointments are permanent, and the following will be in future the arrangement of subjects, and the Professors who will teach them in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy. By Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D.

Principles, Practice, and Operations of Surgery. By George M'Clellan, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physick. By John Revere, M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy. By Samuel Colhoun, M. D.

Chemistry. By Jacob Green, M. D.

Adjunct Professor of Chemistry—Charles Davis, M. D.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children. By Samuel M'Clellan, M. D.

The Dissecting Rooms and Anatomical Demonstrations, will be placed under the superintendence of Professor Pattison, who will instruct the Students attending them in Practical Anatomy.

III. COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The members of the profession who have visited Jefferson Medical College, must be aware how admirably calculated the Theatres of that Institution are for the purposes of effective teaching. They are large, well-ventilated, and so constructed, that the most minute demonstrations can be distinctly seen from the most distant benches. In them, therefore, no improvement can be made. But the Professors having suggested to the Trustees that the former dissecting rooms were defective in their arrangements, being small and ill-ventilated; and that the size of the Museum of Anatomy was not on a scale commensurate with the other Departments of the Institution—they are now making, under the superintendence of an able Architect, extensive additions to the College Buildings. These, among other conveniences, will include a Splendid Hall for a Museum of Anatomy, and a Dissecting Room, 54 feet by 30, the ceiling having an elevation of 18 feet.

IV. MUSEUM.

The value of an extensive Museum as an appendage to a School of Medicine, is too self-evident to require argument. To the Professor, as a source for obtaining objects for the illustration of his lectures, it is invaluable, and to the Student it is not less so. It is to him a field to which he can constantly refer for a solution of his doubts and difficulties. Visiting the Museum, and assisted by the explanations of his Professor, subjects which may have appeared to him during the lectures full of difficulty, are rendered simple and intelligible. In the present advanced state of Anatomical Science, how is it possible for the Professor to teach, or the Student to understand its minutiæ, without the aid of preparations? How can the Professor of Materia Medica instruct his pupils, without exhibiting to them, in all their states, the different subjects of the Materia Medica? The eye is a most important organ in the acquisition of knowledge, and whenever the teacher can bring it into operation, he should not fail to do so. Having at his command an extensive collection of Preparations, his lessons can be forcibly fixed on the memories of his pupils by ocular demonstration.

Abroad, a Museum is considered as absolutely essential to every system of Medical tuition; and the magnificent collections of the Hunters, and the Monros, &c. in Great Britain, and of Sömmering, Meckel, Rudolphi, and Cuvier, &c. on the Continent of Europe, prove the value which these Masters attached to preparations as instruments of instruction in Medical Science. Unfortunately, in our own country, sufficient attention has not heretofore been given to forming extensive collections of Preparations. The arrangements of our Medical Institutions are, in many respects excellent, and the distinguished men which they have educated have conferred the highest honour on their Professors. But, although we feel proud in the admission of this fact, we are constrained to acknowledge that no school in our country has as yet collected such a Museum as to be sufficient for the illustration of the lectures of the Professors. Indeed, our best collections are inferior to those possessed by the most paltry private Schools in Europe. It is the determination of the Professors of Jefferson Medical College, that this *desideratum* shall no longer be allowed to exist in their Institution. Rich as the United States is in all the subjects of the Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms, and liberally supplied as Philadelphia, in particular, is, with

Dead Bodies, there is no reason why they may not, in a very few years, have open for the examination and instruction of their pupils, a splendid and extensive collection of the various subjects of their lectures.

The present Museum belonging to Jefferson Medical College, as compared with the other collections attached to similar institutions in this country, is a respectable one. It will serve as a nucleus for the formation of a magnificent Museum, and the Professors trust they will have the co-operation of the Profession, and of their Students, in the accomplishment of this desirable object.

It is customary in many of the Medical Institutions of Europe, for the Students attached to them to prepare, during the course of their studies, an Anatomical Preparation, and to leave it in the College Museum, as a memorial of their connexion with their Alma Mater. The Professors hope that this example will be followed by the young gentlemen who may in future be educated in JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE. The name and date being inscribed on the specimen, it serves to perpetuate the connexion which had existed between the Students and their Professors, and in years afterwards, when they shall have become distinguished members of the Profession, should they, or their children, visit the Halls of their former studies, the preparations they have made recall to the former delightful recollections, and will afford to the latter a powerful incentive to exertion. The Son would feel unworthy not to emulate, and, if possible, excel the Father in his devotion to his studies.

Another and an important advantage, will be gained by the Student leaving as a gift a Preparation to the Institution where he has been educated. To make a handsome Anatomical Preparation, very considerable labour is required, and it is a kind of labour the most valuable to the surgeon. It gives him dexterity in the use of the scalpel, a dexterity without which no man can ever become able and distinguished as an operator.

V. DISSECTING ROOMS.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY is, of all the departments of his studies, the one from which the Student of Medicine will derive most benefit during the term of his Collegiate Studies. Every other branch may be studied, and studied with advantage, after he has graduated. Indeed, all the Professors can hope or expect to accomplish by their Lectures is, by laying before the pupils, with clearness and perspicuity, the leading principles of the science they teach, to prepare their minds for the reception and investigation of medical truth. The Professor merely lays the foundation on which the Student is afterwards, by his own diligence, observation, and study, to raise himself to eminence and usefulness in his profession. With the exception of Anatomy, therefore, all a Student can expect to acquire during the term of his attendance on Lectures, is merely the great outlines of Medical Science. But this season, unfortunately, by the regulations of the Medical Schools of our country, a very limited one, is the only period that he will ever have for the acquisition of anatomical knowledge. Anatomy, the basis of all medical reasoning, can only be studied *practically*, during the term of the Student's attendance on Lectures. Should he neglect his opportunities for acquiring a competent knowledge of the science during the term passed by him at College, he must be content to continue forever afterwards a mere driveller in his profession. Now, Anatomy is not to be learnt by an attendance on Lectures. Dissection, and dissection alone, can make a man an Anatomist. The Professor of Anatomy, it is true, may by animated and masterly demonstrations, do much to guide and assist the anatomical Student in the prosecution of his studies, but it is in the Dissecting Room, with the dead body before him, by patient and assi-

duous dissection, that the Student can alone acquire a knowledge of Anatomy.

The Dissecting Rooms will be placed under the control and direction of Professor Pattison, and it will afford him sincere gratification to devote himself earnestly to the improvement of his Students—to stimulate them to exertion,—to encourage them in their difficulties, and to endeavour to create in them an ardent devotedness to Anatomy, the most important of all their studies. To enable him fully to carry his views into full operation, the Trustees have allowed him to have the arrangements of the New Dissecting Rooms planned under his direction, and they feel pleasure in announcing they have his assurance that, when completed, which will be by the 20th of October next, in convenience and accommodations, they will not be surpassed by any Dissecting Rooms in the world.*

VI. SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The Trustees and Professors of Jefferson Medical College, anxious to elevate the character of the Medical education of their country, propose, in future, to modify, and, they trust, improve, the system which they have formerly pursued. On the subject of the changes they propose to adopt, the Professors have taken pains to make themselves acquainted with the sentiments of distinguished members of the Profes-

* Professor Pattison, being desirous to introduce the most improved system for conducting dissections and demonstrations into the course followed by the Students attending the Dissecting Rooms of Jefferson Medical College, will himself conduct the dissections and demonstrations of the Dissecting Classes for the first Session. He will not only teach his Students Practical Anatomy, but he will instruct them as to the most improved methods of performing Surgical operations. For example, when a Student has, by dissection, made himself acquainted with the Surgical Anatomy of a particular region, he will get him to perform under his superintendence and direction, on the next subject he procures, the operations which are executed on that region. In this way, he trusts he will make his Students not only good Anatomists, but able Operating Surgeons. This mode of teaching Operative Surgery, will, in no way, interfere with the Lectures of the Professor of that department. That gentleman in his Course, will enter minutely into all the details of Operative Surgery. He will explain the principles, and exhibit the mode in which the different operations are to be executed. The lessons given in the Dissecting Rooms, are merely intended as accessary to those of the Class-Rooms. As Professor Pattison's engagements in practice will not, after the first Session, leave him the same time to devote to the duties of the Dissecting Room, although, from the importance which he attaches to this department, he will still continue the Director of the arrangements and studies which are pursued in them; he will, in succeeding years be assisted by two Prosectors, who will instruct the pupils in Practical Anatomy under his guidance. In selecting his Prosectors, Professor Pattison will be guided solely by the superior qualifications of the candidates. To avoid any suspicion of favouritism, the choice of these situations will be offered in the order of merit as fixed by the Spring written Anatomical Examinations. (See p. 8.) The gentlemen elected to the situations of Prosectors in Jefferson Medical College, will be appointed for two years to the office The object of limiting the term, is to allow of vacancies for the annual claimants. The gentlemen who may be appointed Prosectors after the Spring Examinations of 1834, will be entitled to hold their office until the Spring of 1836. Two others will be elected as assistant Prosectors in the Spring of 1835, and on the retirement of the first elected Prosectors in 1836, the Assistants of 1835 will become the *Chefs*, and they will have associated with them two Assistants, chosen in the Spring of 1836. The effect of this arrangement will be, not only to have always an effective Staff in the Dissecting Rooms, but to educate distinguished Anatomists, who will become, from their habits of demonstrating, qualified themselves to become Professors of Anatomy in some of the numerous Medical Schools, which the rapid increase in our population are almost every year bringing into existence. The Professor of Anatomy retains to himself the power to remove his Prosectors, should they, from idleness, neglect of their duties, or misconduct, render themselves undeserving of continuing to hold their responsible situations. No Student, unless a regular matriculated pupil of the School, will be admissible as a candidate for the office of Prosector.

sion residing in distant sections of the country; and it affords them sincere gratification to state, that their views have received the concurrence and approbation of the gentlemen with whom they have communicated on the subject.

By the present arrangements of the different Medical Institutions of the United States, the longest term allotted for the Session of Lectures does not exceed a period of four months. In the present advanced state of medical science, it is quite evident that, in the leading departments at least, it is impossible for the Professor to do justice to the subject he teaches, in so limited a period. Many subjects must, necessarily, be left unnoticed, and others can only be cursorily brought before the attention of the Students. The simple mode of remedying this defect in the present system of Medical Education would be to extend the Session of Lectures from four to six months. But for one School to do so, the others continuing to grant their Honours on a compliance with the shorter term of study, the result would unquestionably be most prejudicial to its interests. It is to be regretted, though notoriously true, that many young gentlemen who engage in the profession of medicine, do so merely for the purpose of obtaining an income. They feel no zeal in the study of their profession, and their object is to obtain with the least possible expense of money and time, the Diploma which is to qualify them legally to practice. Such being the circumstances of the case, the only mode by which the Trustees and Professors of Jefferson Medical College can hope, without consenting to sacrifice their interests and usefulness, is to afford to the more distinguished Students, to those gentlemen who are really desirous to embrace an extended course of Medical Education, opportunities for doing so.

In future the Professors of Jefferson Medical College, will deliver two Courses of Lectures annually. The FIRST, or regular Academical Course, will commence on the first Monday of November, and terminate the first of March. The SECOND, or Collateral Course will commence the first of April, and terminate the first of June.

The only Lectures which it will be obligatory on the Students to attend, to enable them to fulfil the requirements of the Charter, will be the regular Academical Courses of Lectures, in which the different subjects taught, will be treated as fully as the time will admit of, and as completely as they are in any Institution in this country. In respect, therefore, to the obligations imposed on the Students before they can graduate, they will not differ from those which are imposed on candidates for graduation in the most distinguished Medical Schools in this country.

Attendance on the second, or Collateral Course of Lectures, will be left entirely to the option of the Students. The object of the Professors in their Second Course, will be to enter in detail into the exposition of subjects, which they were either, from want of time unable to notice, or merely to notice cursorily, during their Academical Course, and to repeat and enforce the more important subjects which had previously occupied much of his attention. The Professor of Anatomy, in the short Syllabus of his Lectures contained in this "ANNOUNCEMENT," will more fully explain the object of the second Course, as applied to Anatomy, and the other Professors will be guided by similar views, in the delivery of their Spring Courses of Lectures.

As a stimulus to the Students, to induce them to avail themselves of the more extended Course of education, which will be open to them, it is proposed by the Professors to hold an examination at the termination of the Second Course, and to award, to the more distinguished

pupils, Medals and Certificates of Honour. To each class, three Medals will be awarded. The FIRST MEDAL will be given to the Student whose written answers place him at the head of his class; and the SECOND and THIRD to the two who follow next in order. Besides the Medals, Certificates of Honour will be given to those, the excellence of whose Answers entitle them to such a distinction.

As the system which will be pursued in conducting these examinations is somewhat peculiar, the Professors trust they will be excused for shortly detailing the plan to the Members of the Profession, and they hope it will meet with their support and approbation.

A day will be fixed at the termination of the Second Course, as a day of examination for each class, and each Professor will have, *privately*, prepared and printed a list of questions on the subjects of his particular department. His pupils being assembled in one of the Theatres of the Institution, and provided with writing materials, *care being taken that they have no books to refer to*, the Professor will himself deliver to each Student a list of the Questions which he will be expected to answer in writing. Eight hours will be allowed for answering the Questions, and no student will be permitted to leave the Hall, or communicate with any person on the subject of his Answers, until he has written them out. To secure a faithful adherence with this regulation, the Professor will himself remain in the room with his Students, until the examination shall be concluded. When the Student shall have written his Answers, he will deposit the book which contains them in a box, and he will then be at liberty to retire. The books of Answers being mixed by shaking the box, will be sent to the dwelling of the Professor, to be by him carefully examined; and the order of the Medals and Honours will be determined by the superior excellence of the Answers.

To prevent the Students, or their friends, from entertaining even a suspicion that the Professor may have been guided by any feeling of preference, in the distribution of the Medals and Honours of his Class, the different books which contain the Answers will have no name attached to them. They will be simply designated by *mottos*—each pupil having previously to the day of examination, sent to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, a sealed letter, which contains his name; and written on the address, is his MOTTO. These letters will remain sealed until the day fixed for a Public Ceremonial, when, in the presence of the Trustees of the College and the Public, the Medals and Honours will be awarded to the successful candidates. For example, let us suppose, that the book of Answers in the Anatomical class, which bears the motto—"*Labor omnia vincit*," is considered by the Professor of Anatomy as the one which exhibits the highest excellence in his department, he will announce, on the day of the Public Ceremonial, the fact. The Dean will immediately open the letter which bears that *motto* on its superscription, and the gentleman who has written the answers, will be called up, and the first MEDAL delivered to him, in the presence of his friends and companions. Until this moment, therefore, the fact as to who may be the successful candidate, will be unknown.

To give an idea of the mode in which the Questions will be proposed, a few are subjoined, which might be put by the Professor of Anatomy.

1. Describe the phenomena of ossification, and state the period at which it commences in the Fœtus, and the mode in which the phosphate of lime is deposited in the three classes of bones—the *long*, the *flat*, and the *short* bones.

2. Describe the arrangement and distribution of the arteries in the long bones.

3. Describe the muscles of the Tongue, their origins and insertions, and state the relations and connexions which they bear to each other, and to the Arteries and Nerves of that Organ.

4. Describe the origin, course, connexions and distribution of the branches of the Nervus Vagus.

It will be observed, that the object which the Professor aims at, in his Queries, is to avoid putting leading questions, and to afford an opportunity to the distinguished student of showing the extent and accuracy of his anatomical knowledge. The last query, although shortly put, would be expected to require an explanation of the following facts.—The origin of the nerve—the foramen it passes through—its connexions in the neck—the manner it enters the thorax—the connexions and relation it there forms—the branches and plexuses it furnishes in its progress through the chest—the opening by which it enters the abdomen—and lastly, its terminating branches. The questions, as applied to their several departments, will be put with similar views by the different Professors.

Although the Professors of Jefferson Medical College are much opposed to a system of examination, undertaken rather with the view of enabling the students to pass the examination for the Diploma, than with a reference to their actual knowledge; or, to use a vulgar phrase, to encourage a system of "*grinding*," still, as they are decidedly of opinion, that if examinations are merely employed for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the Pupils in, and attention to, the subjects taught in the Lectures, they operate as powerful incentives to diligence; it will be the duty of every Professor to examine weekly, or oftener, as occasion may require, his Students on the subjects taught in his Lectures. This System operates beneficially in three ways. It stimulates the Pupils to attentive study—it affords the Professor an opportunity of repeating and further illustrating the difficulties which occur in the Lectures he has delivered, and it furnishes him with the best evidence of the amount of knowledge possessed by the different students, and enables him with much more satisfaction to himself to decide his vote, when the pupil comes forward on his final examination for the Diploma. As there are, however, some young gentlemen whose diffidence render them averse to answering questions in the presence of their companions, those only who wish it, and who give in their names, will be subjected to the weekly examinations.

In connexion with this part of the subject, the "system of education," the Trustees and Professors refer to a short syllabus furnished by the different Professors, of the plans they propose to adopt in their different courses of Lectures. These will be found at the end of this "*Announcement.*"

DIPLOMA.

The Examinations for the Diploma of M. D. in Jefferson Medical College, will commence on the first of March, and will be continued daily, until all the candidates for graduation shall have been examined. The Examinations will be oral, and will be conducted by the Professors assembled in Faculty, each Candidate being examined by each Professor, on the particular department which he teaches.

The following are the requirements imposed on the candidates 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 evidence of having attended all the Lectures required for one session of four months

In any other respectable Medical School, he will be qualified to enter his name as a candidate for examination.

4th, The candidate must have studied three years (inclusive of the terms of attendance on Lectures) under the direction of a respectable Practitioner of Medicine.

5th, He must write a Thesis either in the Latin, French, or English 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 as the property of the College, and be preserved in the Archives of the Institution.

6thly, 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.

The Professors beg leave explicitly to state, that they are determined to grant the Degree of M.D. in Jefferson Medical College, to no Student whose qualifications, on examination, shall not be found such as fully to entitle him to that honour and to the privileges it confers. Desirous as they may be to increase the numbers of their Alumni, they are still more anxious that those who go forward to practice the Profession of Medicine under their Warrants, should be found eminently qualified for the discharge of the important duties to which that Diploma delegates them.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARY, &c. &c.

The students attending Jefferson Medical College, will have an opportunity of studying Clinical Medicine and Surgery, by an attendance at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and likewise by entering, as visiting pupils, at the Philadelphia Alms-House. The admirable manner in which these charitable institutions are conducted is well known; and the opportunities which they afford to the Medical Students of Philadelphia, for seeing Medical and Surgical practice, and witnessing the operations of Surgery, are of the highest character. Impressed with a strong conviction of the importance of Clinical observation, and anxious to increase to the utmost the facilities for the practical study of Medical science, the Professors have established, in connexion with Jefferson College, a General Dispensary, and a Dispensary for the treatment of the diseases of the Eye and Ear in particular. These establishments are conducted on the plan which has been pursued with so much advantage in Germany. The medical patients are prescribed for by the Professors of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and, Materia Medica; and the surgical cases are seen, and the greater operations of Surgery are performed by the Professors of Surgery, and Anatomy. Under the superintendence of the Professors, the management of the cases are placed under the charge of the Senior Students, whose qualifications entitle them to such confidence; and when cases occur for operation, for the performance of which the Professors consider the pupils competent, they are permitted to operate in their presence, and under their direction. The Professor of Midwifery is enabled to procure, from among the patients who resort to the Dispensary, a sufficient supply of Midwifery cases for his Pupils. These the students attend at their own houses, under the direction of the Professor. No fee is required from the matriculated students of Jefferson Medical College, for seeing the practice and attending the patients of the Dispensaries of the Institution.

FEES, &c. &c.

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

The FEE for the DIPLOMA is fifteen dollars, and five dollars to the Janitor. The Janitor, in consideration of his fee, provides for each Graduate, a handsome box for the preservation of his DIPLOMA.

The Trustees and Professors are now engaged in endeavouring to induce a gentleman, distinguished as an anatomist and as an artist in the best mode of making preparation in Human and Comparative Anatomy, to become attached to JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, as CURATOR of the MUSEUM, and LECTURER on the Art of Preserving Anatomical Preparations.—Should they be fortunate enough to accomplish the object of their wishes, each Student will be required to pay a fee of TEN DOLLARS to this gentleman. This fee will entitle them to constant admission to the Museum, and to the Lectures of the Curator "ON THE ART OF MAKING ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS, AND ON THE CHANGES PRODUCED BY DISEASE IN HEALTHY STRUCTURE." The specimens in the Museum will serve for the illustration of these Lectures, and the cases of the patients from whom they have been taken, will be fully detailed.

The fees are payable in advance, on the Students' receiving their tickets.

Each candidate, on entering his name on the list for examination for the Diploma, will be required to deposit twenty dollars in the hands of the Dean of the Medical Faculty; which sum will be returned to him should he not be found qualified on his examination, for the honours of graduation.

GRATUITOUS STUDENTS.

The Professors of Jefferson Medical College, impressed with the belief that there are young gentlemen of talent, education, and moral worth, the sons of respectable families, who, having commenced the study of medicine, are, from the misfortunes of their families, and their restricted pecuniary means, unable to purchase the necessary tickets to enable them to acquire a thorough knowledge of their profession, and to graduate, have determined to perform the pleasurable office of gratuitously instructing ten such Students annually.

As neither the interests of the public nor the reputation of the Institution would be served, were they not to guard against receiving individuals whose education and character did not qualify them to become useful members of the profession, they have resolved to place the right of election in the hands of the Trustees of the College. The Board have appointed the Rev. Dr. Green, the Rev. Dr. Ely, and Gen. Duncan, to examine the pretensions of candidates, and only to recommend such as shall furnish evidence of good moral character, and of their having received a sound general education. Candidates for this gratuity are therefore required to apply to those gentlemen. Their certificate, as to their being qualified, will entitle them to receive admission tickets to the different courses of Lectures, on their paying to the Dean of the Medical Faculty a fee of twenty dollars. The payment of this sum is required for incidental expenses, and adds nothing to the incomes of the Professors.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding their "ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," &c. &c. for the year 1833, it only remains for the Trustees and Professors of Jefferson Medical College to assure the Members of the Profession, and the Public, that they are determined that no effort shall be wanting on their part to elevate and extend the reputation and usefulness of the Institution, which the Legislature of the State has placed under their management and direction. Deeply impressed with the responsibility

and importance of the trust which has been committed to them, neither money, zeal, nor exertion, shall be spared by them to realize the most sanguine hopes and expectations of the Friends and Founders of the College. They consider no standard of excellence too high to be aimed at, and, by persevering zeal and devotedness to their duties, they feel confident that even the highest may be attained.

In the recent discoveries and improvements of Medical Science, the Members of the Profession in the United States have furnished fully their quota. There is no reason, therefore, why the schools of medicine in this country should be behind those of Europe in introducing improvements into their Systems of Medical Education. Let it be recollected that it is only by doing so, that they can hope to attain that degree of excellence and celebrity of which they are susceptible.

Anxious to deserve and obtain for their own Institution the highest rank and character, they have no jealousy nor any wish to find fault with others. All they desire is to enter with them on a career of high-minded and honourable rivalry—a rivalry which will exalt the reputation of all Parties, and confer invaluable benefits on their COMMON COUNTRY. They aspire with earnestness to be first in the race of improvement, but, using the words of the Roman poet, they are content, that

"PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

APPENDIX.

General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M. D., PROFESSOR.

From the limited period allowed for the delivery of the Lectures of the Regular Academical Course, it will be quite impossible for the Professor of Anatomy to do justice in it, to all the details of the Science he teaches. In conducting the regular Lectures on Anatomy, his great object will therefore 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, in the First Course be very shortly discussed, whilst DESCRIPTIVE and SURGICAL ANATOMY will be most carefully demonstrated. The following is a very short sketch of the plan which will be adopted in the delivery of the Lectures of the Regular Course.

The Professor will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, 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 to his pupils the nature of the Muscular and Fibrous tissues. Having finished these introductory considerations, his next object will be, to make his pupils acquainted with the Descriptive Anatomy of the Bones, Ligaments, and Muscles. After considerable experience as a teacher of Anatomy, the Professor is convinced, that by far the most instructive mode of demonstrating those portions of the body, is to demonstrate them in connexion with each other. If the whole bones which enter into the composition of the Skeleton be demonstrated before the description of the ligaments which bind them together, and the muscles which move them are shown, the attention of the student is fatigued; innumerable little processes are shown to him—small *foramina* are pointed out—and *fovea* designated. He is required to recollect the name given to each of these, and having nothing to associate it with in his memory, the task of remembering the technical terms is a most burthensome one. If, however, the teacher associates the demonstration of the *processes*, the *foramina*, *&c. &c.*, with their uses—if he shows the former giving origin to muscles and ligaments, and the latter allowing the exit or entrance of vessels or nerves, the necessity and importance of an acquaintance with them becomes apparent, and the pupil cheerfully applies himself to their study. When the Professor has finished the demonstration of the bones of the skull,

he will show the nerves which pass through the cranial foramina—he will then exhibit the muscles of the head and face, and conclude this part of the anatomy of the body by showing 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. For example —after he has demonstrated the hip joint, and the muscles which execute its movements, he will explain the manner in which these operate in resisting the reduction of the bone in cases of dislocation, and endeavour to explain how this may, by attention to the simple and compound action of the muscles, be scientifically overcome.

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. The Professor will now enter on the anatomy of the Blood-vessels, and of the Nerves of Animal Life, and the knowledge of 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. For example—when on the Anatomy of the Vessels of the Neck, the Surgical Anatomy of the Aneurisms which occur in that situation, and the Surgical Anatomy of Cervical Tumours, &c., &c., will be fully insisted on. When on the Surgical Anatomy of the vessels and nerves of the pelvis, the Surgical Anatomy of Hernia, Lithotomy, &c., &c., will be given—and the same with the other regions. The Anatomy of the Vascular System will be concluded by an exhibition of the Absorbent Vessels.

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 Œsophagus; 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.

SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES ON ANATOMY.

Although the Professor of Anatomy has avoided doing more than giving the most abridged view which could be intelligible to the student, of the plan he proposes to adopt in delivering the Lectures of his REGULAR ACADEMICAL COURSE, it has still extended so far, as to leave him no space to enter into a detail of the system he intends to pursue in the Spring Course of Lectures. He will therefore content himself with merely stating, that these will include a complete system of Surgical and General Anatomy. The former will have been fully gone into during the regular Course, but its importance in Surgical Practice is such, as to entitle it to be brought again before the attention of the students. Indeed, the value of a knowledge of Surgical Anatomy is such, that its lessons cannot be too forcibly or too frequently insisted on. General Anatomy, which had only been very cursorily noticed in the First Course, will receive in the Second the attention it merits.

Besides Surgical and General Anatomy, other subjects of difficulty and interest will again be brought under the observation of the pupils, in the Spring Course of Lectures.

Surgery.

GEORGE M'CLELLAN, M.D., PROFESSOR.

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. Phlegmon, 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 mammæ, testes, &c.—*c. Urinary Organs.* Lithotomy, passage 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.*

Theory and Practice of Physick.

JOHN REVERE, M. D., PROFESSOR.

Since Medicine has aspired to the rank of a Science, all Systematic Writers and Teachers of the Theory and Practice of Physick have assumed that their Systems were the *true physiological doctrines.* Pathology, which is but Morbid Physiology, and Therapeutics, which professes to rectify by art diseased derangements, are indissolubly connected, and necessarily parts of one whole. But in a science like Medicine, which is still in a forming state, where many of its doctrines must at present be considered rather as assumed propositions, than demonstrated truths, all attempts at fixed systems must be necessarily vacillating and imperfect, and will probably be admitted by all to have heretofore rather retarded than advanced the Science. With these views, the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick, without acknowledging himself the champion of any particular sect or doctrines, will endeavour to make his Pupils acquainted with the actual state of our knowledge in this department. He will endeavour to do this in language as much divested as possible of hypothetical assumptions, endeavouring, as he proceeds, to enable the Student to distinguish what is known, from what is conjectured.

The following will constitute a brief outline of the course he proposes to pursue.—After laying down more at large the principles by which he conceives all medical investigations should be governed, he will commence with general views respecting the physiology and pathology of the circulating organs. Inflammation, the pulse, and blood-letting, will be considered under this head. Inflammation of the different tissues will then be examined, preceded by general physiological views of the cerebral, respiratory, and digestive apparatus. Idiopathic Fevers and the Exanthematous Disorders will constitute the next division of the Lectures. The last will be taken up in the consideration of Functional Diseases, attended with doubtful or not appreciable changes of structure. It will constitute a leading object of these Lectures to connect the physiology of the diseased organs with the pathological phenomena, and changes of structure as ascertained by the highest authorities, and to deduce from them the Therapeutic methods, as far as is warranted by the present state of our knowledge.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D., PROFESSOR.

The Lectures on MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY commence with a general inquiry into the nature of the Animal Economy. This interesting subject having been shortly investigated, the PROFESSOR proceeds to the proper business of his COURSE, the consideration of the Properties of Remedies, and their Pharmaceutical Preparations.

The operation of medicinal substances on the living system, is fully discussed. The effects of diet employed both as a preventive and curative agent, in the Practice of

Physic, is then carefully investigated and explained. Blood-letting in its therapeutical aspects, as a powerful remedy in the treatment of diseases, is extensively examined, and the different modes of performing it, are explained. Emetics, Cathartics, Sudorifics, Expectorants, Sialogogues, and Diuretics, as assisting the general indication of weakening the system, conclude this division of the course.

Stimulants, Anti-spasmodics, Tonics, Astringents, Rubefacients, Epispastics, and Issues, follow next in order; these being generally employed to excite or give tone to the system.

The Specific Therapeutical object which guides the Physician in the employment of Antilithics, Antacids, Anthelmintics, and Emmenagogues, claims next the attention of the Professor, and this department terminates the course.

In the progress of the Lectures the Pharmaceutical preparations of the various articles of the Materia Medica are explained, and the more important processes performed in the presence of the Students.

The subject of the adulteration of medicines, unfortunately much employed in commerce, is one to which the Professor directs considerable attention. He has taken much pains to obtain specimens of these, and by exhibiting them, in comparison with the pure drugs, and showing simple processes by which the adulteration may be detected, he feels satisfied that his hearers will never in future be at a loss to guard themselves from being imposed on by spurious articles.

The Professor has collected a very complete museum of drugs. These are arranged in their most simple and complicated forms, and serve as valuable instruments of illustration.

On the Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., the different articles which had been lectured on during the preceding days of the week, will be laid before the Pupils for their study, and the Professor will himself attend on those occasions, and devote himself to the examination of his Pupils, on the subjects he has taught in his Class Room.

Chemistry.

JACOB GREEN, M. D., PROFESSOR.
CHARLES DAVIS, M. D., ADJUNCT PROFESSOR.

The connexions of Chemistry with the great operations of society have conferred much honour on the Science of Medicine. To give an enlarged view of this great subject, so that the Student may adapt himself to his situation, whether he be called to discharge the duties of his profession, or other functions arising out of the vast complexity of the applications of this science, will be the main object of the Professor of Chemistry in his course. The diversified extent of its principles can only be taught by an enlarged view of the chemical relations of the whole surface of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral kingdoms, and by presenting, in a compendious manner, the combinations of detail, which these principles associate.

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.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, M.D., PROFESSOR.

The Professor, in the arrangement and delivery of his Lectures, whether in the form of extemporaneous or written discourse, is naturally led to explain to his class, so much of the anatomy of the female system, as is necessarily connected with the practical part of the art of Midwifery, and may be required by the student in order to enable him fully to comprehend his precepts, whether of a theoretical or practical nature. In the arrangement of his Lectures, therefore, 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, 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 fœtal head, and the different impediments it may present to its easy passage, will be detailed. Rules will also be given for ascertaining the more remarkable distortions to which this part of the bony system is liable.

The description of the bones will be succeeded by the anatomy of the soft parts, situated upon, or contained within the cavity of the pelvis—as the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries, &c. &c. And to the Anatomical description of the organs, will follow, the discussions of the functions and uses of these several organs, and the important part they bear in the phenomena connected with the function of reproduction of the species. In connexion with these, will be considered, the various changes produced in the general system of the female, consequent to their growth and full developement.

To prevent any confusion in the mind of the pupil, that may arise from the too rigorous division of the matter of these lectures, into the grand divisions of *Anatomical*, *Physiological*, and *Pathological;* and the particular discussion of the matter of each of these divisions, at distinct periods of the course, 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*, *Preternatural*, *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; and to enable the student to obtain a thorough knowledge of the practical precepts of the art, as well as the theory of the science, machines are provided, well calculated to represent the difficulties that occur in practice. The different kinds of instruments used in the practice, will be exhibited, and the properties which should be deemed essential in their construction will be explained; and by affording the pupils sufficient opportunities at different periods of the course, to perform the various manipulations required in difficult parturition, the Professor trusts, they will be able to acquire a knowledge of their essential properties, and perfect dexterity in their use.

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 still-births, &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.

FINIS.