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Jefferson Medical College

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Vol. 1

May, 1931

No. 16

Issued by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association through the Committee on Publicity. Address all communications to the Editor, Dr. Edward Weiss, 1923 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

The Romance of Jefferson Medical College*

By P. BROOKE BLAND, M.D.
Philadelphia

IN this common-place world everyone is romantic who either admires a fine thing or does one. So said Alexander Pope more than two hundred years ago. I assume I fall in this group, though the reason I have elected to speak to you of your Alma Mater is not because I lay any claim in doing fine things, but because, like everyone else, I admire them.

One could not possibly experience any misgivings in selecting our venerable institution as a topic for discussion. And speaking generally, one can not study any department of science, any profession or any form of human endeavor for that matter, without being impressed with the stirring incidents associated with its inception and development.

This is especially true of the art of healing and probably in no other division of scientific work is the romantic side more alluring than it is in medicine. This may in some measure explain why it attracts so many men and women to its fold and, also, why when once enfolded, they rarely let go.

A science that deals with man, the secret of his life and the mystery of his death, must of necessity be encompassed with romance, though at times, as many of you know, alas all too well, it is, unfortunately, steeped in the grimmest tragedy. Every page marking the progress of our calling literally teems with glamour and in all our literature, there is no contribution more romantic both from the standpoint of its discovery and its text than what is commonly called the longest and oldest medical compilation extant, namely, the Papyrus Ebers, a book, if I may use that term, which, after slumbering for more than thirty-four centuries in the form of mystical Egyptian hieroglyphics, is now, thanks to Dr. Cyril P. Bryan, of the University College, London, England, made to speak the English tongue.

It can be accepted as a truism, I think, that no science or art can compare in age with medicine. It is the antiquarian of all sciences and hence may be regarded as one of the first, if not the first, divisions of scientific endeavor.

It had its birth coincident with the advent of mankind on earth and ever since that thrilling episode, in the Garden of Eden, marking the birth of Cain, the first maternity case on earth, every scrap of knowledge, every fraction of progress, every feature of scientific study and investigation have been associated with consuming romance.

In studying from the very beginning the history of the path finders, the trail blazers of medicine, one cannot find a larger or more illustrious group, a group not only incomparable numerically, but more especially from the standpoint of heroism and self sacrifice.

Most of you are, I imagine, familiar with Garrison's history of medicine. It is one of the most engaging narratives I have ever read and in it I find are inscribed the names of nearly 6,000 men, a list unequalled in any other field. To me, aside from the fact that it is not mythological, it is in its finality, both from epic and lyric narration, the Iliad and Odyssey of our calling. In no other literary creation, though compiled from the aspect of a historical record of medicine, can one find a longer, a more impressive or a more heroic group of figures than in this.

In art and in literature, one is, also, impressed by the long list of conspicuous personages, but throughout all history, one finds even among this group that many were either partly or full fledged physicians. This observation would lead one to suspect that Pope was not far wrong when he surmised that the most interesting or proper study of mankind is man.

Our knowledge regarding the notable men of ancient medicine is exceedingly meagre, but from the fifteenth century onward, or shortly after the discovery of printing to the present day,

*Address delivered at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Jefferson Alumni Chapter, at Durham, North Carolina, April 21, 1931.



DR. ELMER H. FUNK, '08
President of the Alumni Association

I find more than 5,000 names of men and women conspicuous for some outstanding achievement in the science of medicine.

It is with a deep sense of pride that included in this group, one finds enscribed the names of a large number of men who not only held high the traditions and standards of our profession, but who were at the same time loyal sons of Jefferson Medical College.

However, in bringing you news of our Alma Mater, I thought it might be of interest to speak not only of her personnel, but of her physical aspect as well.

Her birth and development form another stirring page in the annals of medicine, but in recounting her history, I shall be brief, because I have arranged to disclose her historical and evolutionary scroll in the form of a moving picture film.

You are familiar with many sides of her growth, but possibly not with all. The college, now regarded as the oldest and largest independent school in America, if not in the world, had its birth in the dynamic brain of its founder, Dr. George McClellan.

It opened its doors in October, 1825, or 106 years ago. At that time the population of America was approximately ten million, not much larger, therefore, so far as numbers go, than the State of Pennsylvania, today.

John Quincy Adams had just been elected the sixth president of our Country. America at that time was, literally, a babe in swaddling clothes, and was only forty-six years old.

In its first class the college had 109 students, representing fifteen states, or more than two-thirds of those comprising America of that day. Two foreign countries were, also, represented. This enrollment was looked upon from the beginning as a high tribute to the founder and his associates.

Despite the hostility to a medical college conducted along independent lines, Jefferson has become one of the most renowned institutions on this continent. The school has a larger list of graduates—totalling more than 15,000—and more living Alumni—totalling more than 6,000—than any other institution in our land.

The graduates of Jefferson are found in every State of the Union, in most of our out-lying possessions and in the far flung corners of the earth. They occupy high places in the governments of our commonwealths and in our Nation. It is claimed we had a larger number of our graduates serving in the Medical Corps of the army during the world war than any other school.

A study in this regard reveals that nearly 1,500 men, or twenty-five per cent. of our Alumni, were commissioned officers. Of this number twenty-seven died in service or were killed on the field of battle.

It is interesting to observe, furthermore, that every State of the forty-eight States of the Union and, also, the District of Columbia, was represented by graduates of Jefferson Medical College in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

With the formation of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in 1920, Jefferson became the second school in America to participate in this organization. Three hundred and ninety-one of our graduates have received commissions as First Lieutenants, again a larger number than any other school.

There are now enrolled fifty-six of our Alumni in the regular army Medical Corps, including one Major General, one Brigadier General and fifty-four men of lower rank.

Our graduates with distinguished army service include some of the most notable men the Medical Corps has ever had enrolled, including the celebrated Jonathan Letterman, of the Class of 1849. Doctor Letterman was Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac during the Battle of Gettysburg. From the military standpoint, he may be regarded as the most distinguished medical officer the Medical Corps of the United States Army has ever had.

The great military hospital in San Francisco, with a capacity of over 1,000 beds, is named in his honor. He designed a method of evacuating the injured and maimed from the battlefield and this is used by all the armies of the world today.

The Letterman method was employed by all the nations who participated in the great World War.

Other notable names listed in the Medical Corps of the United States Army are those of: Dr. John H. Brinton, class of 1852; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, class of 1850; Dr. Carlos Finlay, class of 1855. Dr. Finlay may literally be looked upon as the discoverer of yellow fever, because he, in 1881, pointed the way to Dr. Walter Reed and his co-workers that ultimately led to the discovery of the Aedes Calopus mosquito as the actual breeder of this devastating disease.

In the list are, also, found the names of Dr. W. W. Keen, of the class of 1862, Brigadier

General Alfred E. Bradley, of the class of 1887, and the present Surgeon General, Major General Merritte W. Ireland, of the class of 1891.

One of our graduates, who served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the World War, was awarded the highest honor bestowed by our government for meritorious service on the field of battle, namely the Congressional Medal of Honor. Many others were honored both by our own and European Countries.

Big as she has been in the past, Jefferson is not content to rest on tradition. She is, thanks to a Board of Trustees whose life interest seems to be centered in her welfare, bigger and stronger than ever.

Speaking of its physical side, the college had as its first home a little unimposing building, the Winter Tivoli Theater, at 518 and 520 Prune Street, now known as Locust Street. This building became famous not only as the first college home, but if I may speak for a moment sentimentally, the house in which for the first time in America, on October 29, 1823, the famous song of John Howard Payne, "Home, Sweet Home," was rendered. To me it seems especially fitting that I am not only engaged in bringing you news of your Foster Mother—your Alma Mater—but your old home in Philadelphia.

This antiquated theater was Jefferson Medical College until 1827, or for a period of two years, when a new home was acquired on Tenth Street, just below Sansom, the section of Philadelphia so familiar to the sons of Jefferson, wherever they may be. The Tenth Street edifice was altered and enlarged on two occasions.

In 1898, it was abandoned and a new college hall was opened at Walnut and Tenth Streets. It was in this building that most of you gentlemen received your laboratory and didactic instruction.

Two years ago, a new eight story building with four additional tower floors was completed and is now used as the college proper. This new structure is regarded as one of the finest institutions of its kind in America. It is provided with every facility for modern laboratory and didactic teaching. A large section of the first floor is set apart for the library, and this is one of the most impressive features of the new school. The room is equipped with every possible medium for study and contains, in addition to all the important current medical journals, more than 25,000 volumes dealing with every aspect of medicine, both ancient and modern.

The former college building, at Walnut and Tenth Streets, though comparatively young as measured by the span of years, has now disappeared and in its place there is nearing completion the Curtis Clinic, named in honor of its most generous benefactor, one of America's most notable publishers and Philadelphia's most philanthropic citizen, Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

This together with the new college building forms a most imposing unit. It faces on Walnut Street and extends from Tenth Street on the East to almost Eleventh Street on the West. The new college building was erected at a cost of \$1,500,000 and the Curtis Clinic without equipment involved an expenditure of a like sum.

The union of the college and clinic—the latter to be used as a clearing house for the preliminary study and disposition of dispensary patients—will form a unit unexcelled for laboratory, didactic and clinical instruction.

THE HOSPITALS:

Obviously, one can not speak of the physical aspects of Jefferson without referring to her hospitals.

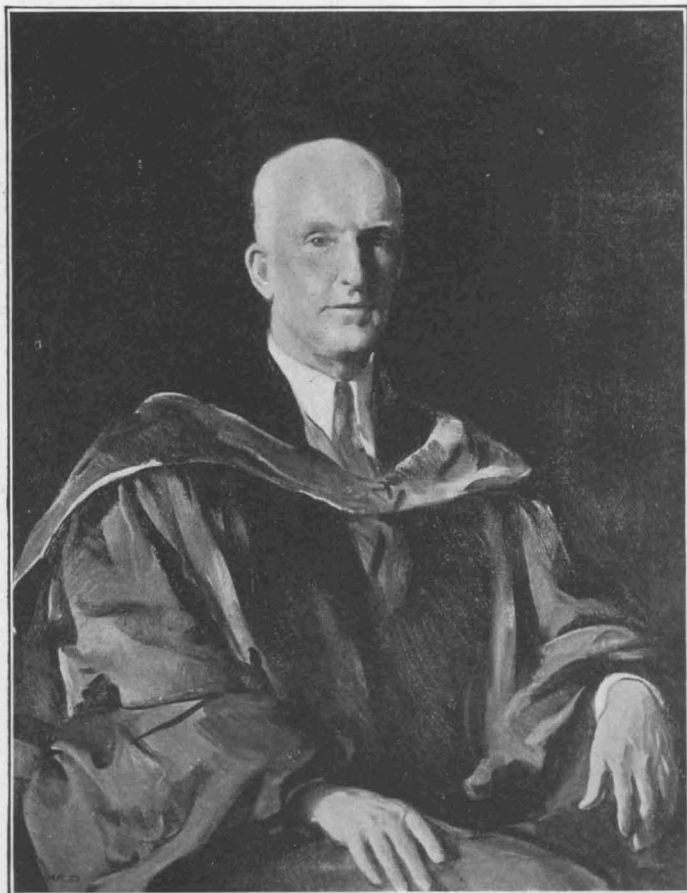
In May, 1825, or in other words some months prior to the first course of didactic lectures, a free infirmary was organized in the old college building. Here on May 9, 1825, Dr. McClellan performed the first operation in Jefferson's Amphitheatre and the infirmary ministered to its first patients.

In 1841, systematic clinics were conducted in both medicine and surgery. On April 27, 1877, the hospital moved into a new home on Sansom Street, West of Tenth, and in its amphitheatre some of the most celebrated men of the world operated and taught.

Very early in its life history this hospital arena became famous throughout our Nation as a center of American surgery. After being used for a period of thirty years, it became out-worn and out-grown, and in the Spring of 1907, the building now in use, on the Corner of Tenth and Sansom Streets, with a capacity of 388 beds, was completed and furnished at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000.

On the site of the old hospital, the Sansom Street Hospital, there was dedicated on October

(Continued on Page 8)



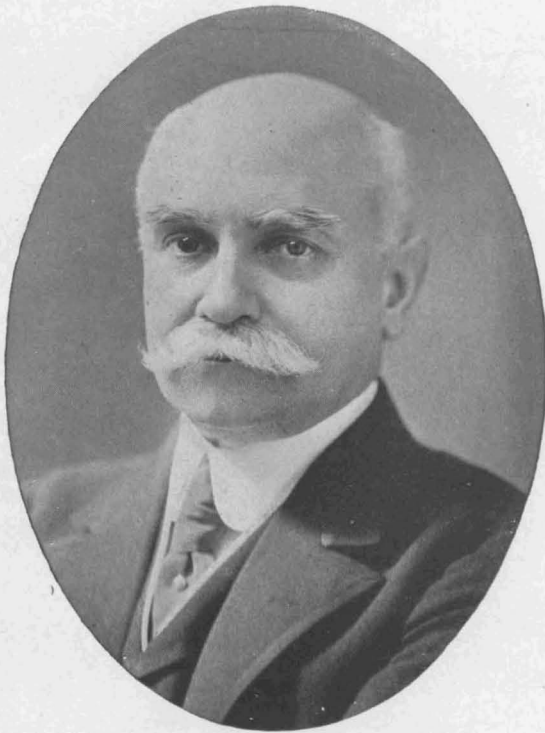
Portrait of DR. JOHN H. GIBBON, Emeritus Professor of Surgery
Presented to the College by the Class of 1931

The Annual Alumni Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Jefferson Alumni Association will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on Thursday, June 4th, at 7 P. M. Daylight Saving Time. The subscription has been reduced to \$5.00. Attendance this year should be unusually large because of the opportunity for combining alumni activities (clinics, annual dinner and commencement) with the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia.

Jefferson Graduates Attain Noteworthy Record

JEFFERSON Alumni will be interested to note in the report on State Board Statistics for 1930 in the April 25th number of the Journal of the American Medical Association on page 1390 the following statement: "The record of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia is noteworthy, 157 of its graduates having passed before the examining boards of 28 states and none having failed."



Death of Professor Francis X. Dercum

WHILE presiding at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, Dr. F. X. Dercum, Emeritus Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, of Jefferson Medical College, died on Thursday morning, April 23, 1931.

The Philosophical Society, which he served as president for seven years, continued its session, with Dr. William B. Scott, of Princeton, a past president, occupying the chair.

Dr. Scott announced to the 100 members present that their president was dead and the program would proceed—that Dr. Dercum would have wished it so.

Dr. Dercum had a world-wide reputation as an authority on nervous and mental diseases. He was born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1856, the son of Ernest and Susanna Erhart Dercum.

The famous specialist received many honors in this country and abroad during his long professional career and was called to the bedside of Woodrow Wilson during the illness that preceded the World War President's death and headed the consultations of neurologists attending him.

Dr. Dercum had long been prominent in the activities of the American Philosophical Society and a far-reaching survey of the intellectual status of mankind was undertaken under his direction early last year.

When Dr. Dercum was re-elected president of the society, in April of last year, announcement was made that the organization would erect a \$1,000,000 home on the Parkway, at 16th and Cherry Street, and move from Independence Square, where it has been since 1789. He was named executive chairman of the building organization.

Dr. Dercum attended the grammar schools of this city and was graduated from the Central High School in 1873. Entering the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated from that institution in 1877 with the degrees of M.D. and Ph.D. A year later Central High School conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and three years ago the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was given to him by Jefferson Medical College.

As soon as he was graduated, Dr. Dercum began practice in this city, at the same time

acting as instructor in nervous diseases at the University of Pennsylvania.

Realizing the great possibilities for service in his chosen branch of the medical profession, Dr. Dercum, in 1884, together with Dr. Charles K. Mills and several other prominent medical men, founded the Philadelphia Neurological Society. He served the society as president and was one of its most active members.

In 1892, when the professorship of nervous and mental diseases was established in Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Dercum was named to occupy the post and continued in service until June, 1925. He resigned in order to give more time to his private practice and to writing of books and medical articles. But he continued professor emeritus at Jefferson until his death.

Among the early honors received by Dr. Dercum in his profession was his election in 1908 as corresponding member of Societe de Neurologie, of Paris, whose membership includes the world's foremost experts in nervous disorders. At that time the only other American member of that society was Dr. Charles A. Dana, of New York.

Later Dr. Dercum became a member of the Society of Physicians of Vienna, the neurologists' section of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, and honorary member of the Psychiatric and Neurological Society of Vienna and the Royal Medical Society of Budapest.

A more recent recognition of his professional skill came in the form of a decoration from the French Government. He was honored in 1923 with the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

With his connection with the institution dating back to 1887, Dr. Dercum was consultant neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital and was at one time pathologist to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown.

Dr. Dercum was a member and former president of the American Neurological Society, also member and former president of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society.

He was a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, member of the Franklin Institute, the Association of Nervous and Mental Disease, Zoological Society and Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

Other affiliations included membership in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Wistar Association and Alliance Francaise. Dr. Dercum's clubs were the Arts, Franklin Inn, Rittenhouse, Penn and Contemporary.

His books included "Rest," "Suggestion and Other Therapeutic Measures in Nervous and Mental Disorders," "A Clinical Manual of Mental Diseases," "Hysteria and Accident Compensation," "The Biology of the Internal Secretions" and "The Physiology of Mind." He was editor of a textbook on "Nervous Diseases by American Authors."

Dr. Dercum is survived by his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Comly; two daughters, Mrs. Samuel Wright Mifflin, of Haverford, and Miss Mary De Haven Dercum, and three granddaughters, Mary Dercum Mifflin, Elizabeth Wright Mifflin and Barbara Dercum Mifflin.

Professor Hare Honored by Junior Class

A SPECIAL plaque has just been given by the Junior class to Jefferson Medical College in honor of Dr. Hare for his completion of 40 years of teaching. The wording follows:

IN APPRECIATION OF
 HOBART AMORY HARE,
 B.Sc., LL.D., M.D.
 WHO BY SERVICE AS FRIEND,
 TEACHER AND PHYSICIAN
 WON THE AFFECTION AND
 ADMIRATION OF FORTY
 GENERATIONS OF JEFFERSON
 STUDENTS
 ERECTED BY THE CLASS
 OF 1932

A. M. A. Jefferson Smoker

A Smoker for Jefferson Alumni during the meeting of The American Medical Association will be held in the Assembly Hall in the College Building, on Wednesday evening, June 10th, at 8 P. M. The occasion will be informal, and is designed to afford an opportunity freely to renew old acquaintances and meet old friends. There will be a registration desk at Association Headquarters, at which all Jefferson Alumni are requested to register and to secure a ticket of admission.

The Curtis Clinic of the Jefferson Hospital

AS THE current issue of the BULLETIN goes to press, the new Curtis Building for out-patients nears completion. Incidentally, this marks another goal in the extraordinary development of the Jefferson properties on Walnut Street. The new College Building, which replaced a number of small structures west of the original building on Tenth Street, has furnished a scheme architecturally for the Curtis Clinic. The two buildings conform effectively in exterior design and are unusually impressive from a vantage point on Walnut between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

There are several interesting and important features. It is the plan to utilize the first floor for the admission of patients. Here will be grouped the apothecaries, waiting rooms, special examination rooms and the emergency wards. The latter will have a special entrance for receiving patients conveyed by ambulance and provisions have been made for their transfer directly to departments in the Hospital. The Social Service Department and the Department of Roentgenography will occupy the second floor. A passageway will connect this with the Tenth Street building of the main Hospital. The departments of Obstetrics and Pediatrics and the offices of the Director of the Clinic will be located on the third floor. The fourth floor will be occupied by the Ear,

Nose and Throat department and the department of Ophthalmology. The fifth floor will contain the departments of Surgery and Gynecology and the Tumor Clinic. The Orthopedic, Neurological and Immunology departments will be located on the sixth floor and on the seventh the clinics of Dermatology and Genito-urinary diseases. The entire eighth floor will be utilized by the department of Medicine and the general Clinical Laboratory. On the ninth tower floor will be located the department of Dentistry; the tenth, eleventh and twelfth floors will be used for instruction purposes by the Nurse's Training School.

In the operation of the Clinic the most modern methods will be followed. As for example, a central record room will contain all social service and medical data. On entry the records of the patient will be transported by pneumatic tube to the department where the patient has been assigned.

Apart from unusual facilities for the immediate study and treatment of disease perhaps the most important function of the Clinic will be in releasing a considerable number of beds in the hospital now used for observation purposes. It is fair to assume that the Clinic will increase in usefulness, the work accomplished being a tribute to those who made the building possible.

The Romance of Jefferson Medical College

(Continued from Page 4)

30, 1924, the new sixteen story Samuel Gustine Thompson Hospital annex. This was erected at a cost of more than two million dollars and its acquisition provided a total capacity of seven hundred beds, one of the largest institutions of its kind in our city.

In recent years our hospital facilities have literally gone ahead by leaps and bounds. Starting with a bed capacity, insignificant numerically, we have gradually grown and now have one of the largest hospital units in the State of Pennsylvania.

You, of course, know that Jefferson, among other things, has always been noted for its wealth of clinical material. Even in its very infancy, and throughout all her history, this phase of her work has been looked upon as the fundamental basis of her high standing as an institution of learning.

Today she offers more in this regard than ever and despite her progressive and rapid expansion, some of the clinical departments are still unable to cope with the streams of patients applying for service. Many are turned away.

To portray her clinical growth, it may be of interest to point out that twenty years ago, the number of patients admitted annually to the wards totaled 5,425 and the patient days' treatment totaled 89,425. The yearly expenditure involved in the care of these patients was \$228,387.07.

In 1930, 13,476 patients were admitted, with 201,175 patient days' treatment and the cost of care exceeded more than one million dollars (\$1,155,121.54). Last year, in addition to the more than 13,000 patients treated in the wards and private rooms, there were 21,192 consultations in the emergency wards and 175,377 patients were cared for in the dispensaries.

The average number of patients treated each day in the various departments totaled 1,090, or something more than forty-five every hour, or almost one every minute.

CHANGES IN MEDICAL COLLEGES:

You are all familiar, I assume, with the many changes that have taken place in medical education during the past few years. Prior to 1910, there were one hundred and thirty medical schools in America. Owing to the incessant clamor for better schools and better doctors, the number rapidly dwindled and today there are only seventy-three, or almost fifty per cent. less than two short decades ago. In other words, in the short span of twenty years, fifty-seven schools have disappeared.

So from this observation, one may paraphrase the words of the immortal Tennyson and say that schools may come and schools may go, but some, like Jefferson, go on forever.

The first and hence the oldest institution in the United States is, as no doubt most of you know, the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. It was founded more than a decade before the shot fired in New England was heard around the world and before Thomas Jefferson compiled the Declaration of Independence, at Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Prior to 1800, there were only five schools in our Country. By 1825 there were fifteen. Four of the original number have disappeared and two others are devoting only the first two years to medical instruction. Today Jefferson stands number six among the oldest medical institutions in our Country.

Why she has survived independently in spite of the gravest vicissitudes is often a topic for discussion, if not even for conjecture. I have never heard the reason of her survival satisfactorily explained. I surmise that from the beginning her foundation was solid. She has always been fortunate in having as her helmsmen a group of far seeing, vitally interested and self-sacrificing men as her Board of Trustees. To them belong unstinted praise and acclaim.

In addition, no other school can boast of a more enthusiastic and industrious group of teachers. No other school has an Alumni so far flung and, as I have said on many previous occasions and as I repeat today, it is to these, combined with her helmsmen—her trustees—and her teachers that she owes her greatness, her stolidness, her virility, her reputation, her tradition, her grace of years and her permanency.

There is still another very important phase of the personnel of Jefferson that calls for utterance, and in this connection I have in mind the Administrative Department. The college has been exceedingly fortunate in this respect. Only two men, eminent as scientists, clinicians, teachers and educators, have held this important office during the past forty-four years. The first was the learned, cultured and polished gentleman, Dr. James W. Holland, and the second, our present incumbent, recognized as the most able and widely known administrator we have ever had, Dr. Ross V. Patterson.

Dr. Patterson has held the Deanship for a period of twenty-five years. Probably no other dean in America ranks with him in so many years of service.

Aside from her greatness in a physical way, she has always been noted for the personnel of her teaching corps. She was founded by a personality of indomitable courage and will. In speaking of McClellan, her founder, I am always reminded of his celebrated ride from Philadelphia to our State Capital, in Harrisburg, to obtain a college charter.

His journey has been compared to two other stirring events in the history of our nation. One was the ride of Paul Revere, in responding to the beacon in the Tower of Old South Church, Boston. The other was the journey on July 4, 1776, of Caesar Rodney, from Dover, Delaware, to the State House, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, just in the nick of time to affix his signature, the one additional name needed, to the document severing forever our connection with the mother country, the Declaration of Independence.

With regard to our personnel today, I am somewhat like the individual who, asked by his fiancee whom he regarded the greatest man in the world, replied that modesty forbade him mentioning any names. So I shall refrain from speaking in detail of the present teaching staff.

I can only say, however, as a means of extenuation, that as great as have been the teachers of the past, your Alma Mater today is fortunate in having a group of men imbued with deeds of high resolve, men keenly alive to their responsibility, men deeply ingrained with the high position the college must maintain, men vitally interested in the well-being of the school, men wide awake as to the legacy they owe in developing their successors—and parenthetically, Jefferson, I might say, has not in all her history had a finer group of young men coming on.

The staff, besides, is composed of men jealous of their heritage, men anxious to give, because of living in the knowledge they have received, men ever conscious of their function as teachers, men eminently qualified in its art, both from the standpoint of clinical presentation and technical skill, men who ever strive to hold high the standard set by the founder, men who unswervingly look upward toward the stars.



DR. GEORGE RUSSELL BANCROFT
Professor of Physiological Chemistry

**George Russell Bancroft,
A.B., Ph.D.**

DR. GEORGE Russell Bancroft was elected Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology in the Jefferson Medical College, April 20, 1931, his election to take effect September 1, 1931.

Dr. Bancroft was born in 1878 at Weymouth, Digby County, Nova Scotia. His early education was obtained in local schools in Nova Scotia. Later he entered Yale University, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Yale Graduate School in 1917.

Since 1917 he has continuously occupied various teaching positions; and since 1924 has been Professor of Biochemistry in the West Virginia University School of Medicine. He comes to Jefferson Medical College well qualified to take up the undergraduate teaching.

He has membership in the following Societies: Kentucky Academy of Science, American Chem-

ical Society, West Virginia Scientific Society, West Virginia Academy of Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Biochemical Society, and The American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Bancroft has published a number of papers dealing with the subject of Chemistry. He has distinguished himself in his chosen field, and is a recognized authority on subjects pertaining to the teaching of Chemistry. We welcome him to participation in the teaching work of the College.

ANNUAL DINNER

Thursday, June 4, 7 P. M.

Daylight Time

Subscription - - \$5.00

Clinics for Ex-Internes' and Alumni Day

Clinics by Ex-Internes

Wednesday, June 3, 1931

Daylight Saving Time.

In the Clinical Amphitheatre.

- 9.40 A. M.—Dr. John B. Montgomery, '26. The Significance of Post-Menopausal Bleeding.
 9.50 A. M.—Dr. Frank H. Krusen, '21. Electrical Surgery.
 10.00 A. M.—Dr. John T. Eads, '26. Medical Treatment of Gall Bladder Disease.
 10.10 A. M.—Dr. W. E. Burnett, '23. Surgical Treatment of Gall Bladder Disease.
 10.20 A. M.—Dr. Vaughn C. Garner, '20. Therapeutic Management of Acne Vulgaris.
 10.30 A. M.—Dr. Thad L. Montgomery, '20. Version or Forceps in Occiput Posterior.
 10.40 A. M.—Dr. George J. Willauer, '23. Phrenic Neurectomy in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
 10.50 A. M.—Dr. Burgess L. Gordon, '19. Observations on Water Balance in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
 11.00 A. M.—Dr. Henry K. Seelaus, '18. Iodine Vapor as an Anesthetic.
 11.10 A. M.—Dr. Edward Weiss, '17. Nephritis, a Discussion of the Classification.
 11.20 A. M.—Dr. Abraham Cantarow, '24. Nephritis, Functional and Chemical Studies.
 11.30 A. M.—Dr. Elmer H. Funk, '08. Nephritis, Therapeutic Management.
 11.40 A. M.—Dr. Clarence A. Patten, '16. Cerebro-vascular Pathology and Symptoms after the Fourth Decade.
 11.50 A. M.—Dr. Warren B. Davis, '11. Treatment of Hare Lip and Cleft Palate.
 12.00 Noon—Dr. Ralph M. Tyson, '15. Immune Serum Treatment of Contagious Diseases.
 12.10 P. M.—Dr. Louis H. Clerf, '12. Esophageal Diverticulum, Bronchoscopic Standpoint.
 12.20 P. M.—Dr. Thomas A. Shallow, '10. Esophageal Diverticulum, Surgical Standpoint.
 12.30 P. M.—Dr. Henry K. Mohler, '12. Treatment of Auricular Fibrillation.
 12.45 P. M.—Buffet Luncheon—Internes' Dining Room. Golf—Rolling Green Golf Club. Baseball—Athletics vs. Chicago White Sox.
 7.00 P. M.—Ex-Internes' Dinner—University Club.

Program for Alumni Day

Thursday, June 4, 1931

Daylight Saving Time.

- 10.00 A. M.—Dr. J. Earle Thomas and Dr. C. J. Mogan. The Entero-Gastric Reflex.
 10.15 A. M.—Dr. Martin E. Rehfuss. Pyloric Mechanism in Reference to Gastro-Intestinal Disease.
 10.30 A. M.—Dr. Edward J. Klopp. The Present Status of Gastric Surgery.
 10.45 A. M.—Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley. Psychoneuroses as Encountered in the Dispensary.
 11.00 A. M.—Dr. P. Brooke Bland. Significance of Ante-Partum Hemorrhage.
 11.15 A. M.—Dr. Thomas McCrae. Certain Phases of Hepatic Disease.
 11.30 A. M.—Dr. Brooke M. Anspach and Dr. Jacob Hoffman. The Glandular Treatment of Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia and Sterility.
 11.45 A. M.—Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen. Surgical Diseases of the Kidney from a Diagnostic Standpoint, Genito-Urinary.
 12.00 Noon—Dr. Willis F. Manges. Surgical Diseases of the Kidney from a Diagnostic Standpoint, X-ray.
 12.15 P. M.—Dr. Ross V. Patterson. Pseudo-Angina.
 12.30 P. M.—Dr. J. Chalmers DaCosta. A Clinic in Surgery.
 1.00 P. M.—Class Luncheons.
 3.00 P. M.—Baseball—Athletics vs. Chicago.
 7.00 P. M.—Alumni Dinner—Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Alumni Chapter Activities

THE Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College was held in Durham on April 21st, in connection with the Dedicatory Exercises of the Medical School and Hospital of Duke University, and the Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. Almost one hundred alumni were in attendance at the meeting.

The College was represented by Dr. P. Brooke Bland and Dean Patterson. The address delivered by Dr. Bland appears elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN. It was followed by a moving picture, pictorially presenting important milestones in the development of the Institution.

Dr. Charles S. Mangum, Professor of Anatomy of the University of North Carolina, made an address and an appeal for the support of the Alumni Fund, following which nearly every alumnus present pledged his support to this Fund. A substantial sum was subscribed at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to canvass other alumni in the State not present at the meeting.

The next meeting will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina in April, 1932, at Winston-Salem.

Officers for the present year are:

D. R. Perry, '19 Durham, N. C., President.

G. E. Bell, '21 Wilson, N. C., Vice-President.

W. M. Johnson, '08 Winston-Salem, Secretary-Treasurer.

Delaware Chapter Holds Banquet

On February 11, 1931, the Delaware Chapter of the Jefferson Alumni Association held a banquet at the Y. M. C. A. Building in Wilmington, Del. It was sponsored by Dr. Samuel A. Bonnoffon, '87. Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger represented the faculty and spoke on the "New Jefferson College." The meeting was attended by 16 alumni.

Dr. Luther Sheldon Appointed to Conduct the Course on Tropical Medicine

JEFFERSON welcomes Dr. Luther Sheldon, Commander, United States Navy, who has been appointed to conduct the course on Tropical Medicine at Jefferson in place of Dr. Glenn F. Clark, who has been transferred elsewhere.

Commencement Address

THE Commencement address will be delivered by Irving Samuel Cutter, B.S., Sc.D., M.D., Dean, Northwestern University School of Medicine, Chicago. The topic will be, "The Thoughts of Youth Are Long, Long Thoughts."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon Dr. Cutter.

The New Jefferson Song

IN THE last Alumni BULLETIN a contest for a new Jefferson song with a reward of \$100 was announced. Many compositions were submitted and after "Trial by Quartette" that of Dr. E. H. Coleman was selected as representative of the traditions and goals of Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Coleman, Class of '30, an interne at Jefferson Hospital, is an accomplished pianist and the music and lyric are original. We heartily felicitate Dr. Coleman on his brilliant contribution to Jefferson history.

A copy of the Jefferson song is enclosed in this BULLETIN.

Announcement of Award of Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation

THE annual award of twenty-five dollars for the most valuable scientific contribution by a member of the Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation has been awarded to Dr. Abraham Cantarow, '24, for his papers, "Calcium Studies IV, V and VI: The Relationship between the Calcium Content of Cerebrospinal Fluid and Blood Serum and the Effect of Parathyroid Hormone on the Diffusibility of Calcium." Arch. Int. Med. 44: 667, 670, 834, 1929.

The A. M. A. Meeting in Philadelphia

JEFFERSON Alumni may pleasantly combine attendance upon the Annual Dinner on Thursday, June 4th, with a week-end trip to Atlantic City, and return to Philadelphia on Monday or Tuesday in time to attend the sessions of the American Medical Association, which would constitute a very pleasant vacation early in the month of June, and entail an absence from duties of not more than a week.

The hotels of Atlantic City will have ample accommodations at rates below those ordinarily charged at the height of a season.

Class Reunions

1906

The Twenty-fifth Reunion of the Class of 1906 will be celebrated on June 3, 1931. It is expected that about seventy-five members will join their classmates in the festivities of that day.

1916

The 15th Reunion of the members of the Class of 1916 will meet in the Asthma Clinic and be taken to the Country Club for luncheon and golf.

1920

The usual Reunion Luncheon of the Class of 1920 will be held at the Arcadia Cafe, Chestnut Street below Broad, at 1 P. M., Daylight Saving Time, June 4, 1931. Notification of this affair will be sent by mail to all members of the class. Dr. Lewis C. Scheffey, Chairman, 269 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1921

Announcement has been made that the Class of 1921 will celebrate its anniversary by a reunion during Commencement Week. Members are urged to make plans to join their classmates in Philadelphia.

1926

Fifth Reunion 1926 Class Luncheon, Lafayette Room, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, June 4, 1931, at 1 o'clock, Daylight Saving Time.

Film Reel of Jefferson

JEFFERSON Alumni will be interested to know that Dr. Bland has had a film reel made showing the development of Jefferson Medical College from the first building in 1825 to our present building which is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful examples of modern architecture.

The film had its first showing before the meeting of the North Carolina Chapter, April 21, 1931. It was presented by Dr. Bland, who will be glad to lend it to any other chapters desiring to use it for future meetings.

Jefferson Reunion During the A. M. A. Meeting

ALUMNI in attendance upon the meeting of the American Medical Association are requested to reserve the evening of Wednesday, June 10th, for the attendance upon the Jefferson Reunion, which will be held in the Assembly Hall of the College Building, on Walnut Street, above Tenth.

The College Building will be open for inspection at this time, to give those who have not previously had the opportunity, a chance to see the teaching facilities of the College Building.

Alumni Fund

General Financial Statement, May 1, 1931

Total Amount of Fund, December 31, 1930.....	\$217,099.47
Cash Contributed During 1931.....	2,126.33
Interest from January 1, 1931.....	1,941.75
Total Amount of Fund, May 1, 1931.....	\$221,167.55

The Class of 1931

The members of the Class of 1931, through their Class officers and committees, and in Class meetings, gave very careful consideration to the adoption of the most suitable and effective plan whereby they might participate in the Alumni Fund. The debate concerned only the method of participation, since the Class had from the beginning pledged itself to support the Fund.

The plan adopted contemplates voluntary contributions on the part of individual members of the Class, under a general plan approved by the Class as a whole. Each member of the Class is to execute promissory notes due annually over a period of twenty years, for such amount each year as he may feel he will be able to contribute. In a large number of instances the amounts increase each year in contemplation of ability to make larger contributions with progress in the practice of medicine.

Notes already executed amount to a total of approximately \$28,000.00. It is the aim of Class Officers to enroll each member of the Class in the endeavor.

It is hoped that the example of this Class may be effective in inducing other Classes to follow the same plan, and that it will result not only in substantial pecuniary additions to the Alumni Fund, but will serve to remind each alumnus at least once a year of the need of his Alma Mater to be provided with sufficient resources constantly to advance in the cause of medical education, and maintain its position of supremacy.

Rank of Classes According to Percentage of Contributors Since January 1, 1922

Rank	Class	Living Graduates	Contributors	Percentage	Amount
1	1904	136	74	54.40	\$9,736.15
2	1918	93	47	50.50	4,495.50
3	1876	29	14	48.20	729.00
4	1912	138	66	47.92	6,794.16
5	1921	110	47	45.45	2,602.00
6	1920	157	71	45.22	10,265.00
7	1914	137	61	44.52	2,974.00
8	1869	9	4	44.44	500.00
9	1906	162	71	43.78	9,414.00
10	1917	130	50	38.46	4,665.75
11	1916	148	55	37.67	4,755.00
12	1870	8	3	37.50	141.00
13	1922	81	29	35.79	1,138.75
14	1919	131	45	34.35	2,162.00
15	1913	108	37	34.25	2,655.20
16	1903	135	46	34.07	5,775.00
17	1915	127	43	33.85	3,395.00
18	1902	116	36	31.89	5,873.00
19	1874	23	7	30.43	4,210.00
20	1879	43	13	30.23	984.67
21	1908	147	44	29.93	6,610.00
22	1909	121	36	29.74	1,733.00
23	1911	101	29	28.71	4,284.00
24	1868	7	2	28.57	176.00
25	1886	94	26	27.65	3,010.00
26	1872	12	3	25.00	90.00
27	1862	4	1	24.10	2,100.00
28	1897	81	19	23.45	1,283.33
29	1887	73	17	23.28	1,099.50
30	1910	29	30	23.25	3,158.00
31	1896	113	26	23.00	3,381.00
32	1901	104	22	21.15	5,431.00
33	1881	57	12	21.05	5,247.00
34	1875	21	5	20.95	590.00
35	1894	102	20	20.61	2,654.00
36	1907	112	23	20.53	2,399.00
37	1895	91	19	20.08	1,063.50
38	1867	5	1	20.00	10.00
39	1884	63	12	19.04	2,630.00
40	1905	136	25	18.38	2,609.19
41	1900	79	14	17.72	1,885.00
42	1899	64	11	17.18	2,863.00
43	1865	6	1	16.66	2.00
44	1892	66	11	16.66	800.00
45	1923	144	23	15.91	1,049.00
46	1888	78	12	15.38	446.00
47	1880	46	6	15.21	106.00
48	1890	89	12	14.60	961.00
49	1925	140	20	14.18	573.00
50	1891	88	12	13.63	2,399.00
51	1877	34	4	11.76	245.00
52	1882	73	8	10.95	2,755.00
53	1883	75	7	9.08	1,552.00

54	1889	94	8	8.51	244.00
55	1898	36	3	8.33	253.00
56	1893	98	8	8.16	2,430.00
57	1885	62	5	8.07	1,105.00
58	1878	40	3	7.05	157.00
59	1924	137	9	6.56	231.00
60	1926	141	36	2.55	750.00
61	1927	138	2	1.44	40.00
62	1928	104	1	.69	20.00

Contributions by States

	Number of Graduates in State	Members of Association	Having Contributed to Fund	Amount Contributed
Alabama	27	12	1	\$55.00
Arizona	8	4	—	—
Arkansas	22	4	5	425.00
California	207	67	51	3,424.00
Colorado	37	7	15	311.00
Connecticut	73	47	38	1,414.00
Delaware	55	35	24	890.00
District of Columbia	63	31	10	225.00
Florida	43	20	32	503.00
Georgia	40	9	3	140.00
Idaho	16	9	6	121.00
Illinois	89	23	12	810.00
Indiana	43	17	5	310.00
Iowa	45	9	6	295.00
Kansas	36	12	6	250.00
Kentucky	28	5	2	35.00
Louisiana	10	2	1	50.00
Maine	32	10	5	330.00
Maryland	45	17	5	218.00
Massachusetts	88	44	20	1,072.00
Michigan	37	17	4	580.00
Minnesota	36	12	16	683.00
Mississippi	20	8	2	110.00
Missouri	48	17	14	419.00
Montana	24	10	4	2,030.00
Nebraska	26	13	4	125.00
Nevada	9	4	3	135.00
New Hampshire	8	1	3	105.00
New Jersey	400	246	99	7,145.68
New Mexico	9	2	1	20.00
New York	258	157	48	2,984.00
North Carolina	255	127	66	1,231.00
North Dakota	7	3	7	111.50
Ohio	221	109	33	2,109.00
Oklahoma	24	12	3	140.00
Oregon	37	16	7	145.00
Pennsylvania	2,702	1,567	746	118,829.43
Rhode Island	33	17	7	199.15
South Carolina	18	6	4	168.00
South Dakota	9	5	4	230.00
Tennessee	26	12	2	130.00
Texas	80	24	5	173.00
Utah	38	19	4	100.00
Vermont	1	—	—	—
Virginia	44	15	8	183.00
Washington	59	30	19	1,905.00
West Virginia	81	49	17	1,525.00
Wisconsin	12	8	4	260.00
Wyoming	12	6	—	—

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA

Elected at the Annual Meeting, February 12, 1931

Officers for 1931-1932

<p>PRESIDENT—Elmer H. Funk, M.D., 269 S. 19th Street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>VICE-CHAIRMAN—Ross V. Patterson, M.D., 2126 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>VICE-PRESIDENTS— William H. Kraemer, M.D., 7 W. 10th Street, Wilmington, Del. Clifford B. Lull, M.D., 1731 Pine Street, Philadelphia.</p>	<p>Louis H. Clerf, M.D., 1216 Walnut Street Philadelphia.</p> <p>Francis W. White, M.D., 174 W. 58th Street, New York City, N. Y.</p> <p>CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—James L. Richards, M.D., 1930 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>RECORDING SECRETARY—Thad L. Montgomery, M.D., 1930 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>TREASURER—Harold W. Jones, M.D., 1930 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.</p>
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Other Members of the Executive Committee

<p>Mitchell Bernstein, M.D. Charles W. Bonney, M.D. Lawrence S. Carey, M.D. Abraham Cantarow, M.D. Warren B. Davis, M.D. John T. Farrell, M.D. Theodore R. Fetter, M.D. Bruce L. Fleming, M.D. Vaughn C. Garner, M.D. R. S. Griffith, M.D. Burgess L. Gordon, M.D. Willard H. Kinney, M.D.</p>	<p>Edward J. Klopp, M.D. Frank W. Konzelmann, M.D. Fielding O. Lewis, M.D. I. Charles Lintgen, M.D. M. G. Mackmull, M.D. Henry K. Mohler, M.D. Roy W. Mohler, M.D. Carroll Mullen, M.D. C. W. Nissler, M.D. Alan P. Parker, M.D. John D. Reese, M.D. Robert P. Regester, M.D.</p>	<p>Lewis C. Scheffey, M.D. Charles E. G. Shannon, M.D. Henry K. Seelaus, M.D. Clyde M. Spangler, M.D. Austin T. Smith, M.D. I. P. Strittmatter, M.D. Harold M. Stewart, M.D. Ralph M. Tyson, M.D. A. A. Walkling, M.D. Edward Weiss, M.D. Herbert A. Widing, M.D. George A. Willauer, M.D.</p>
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State Vice-Presidents

<p>ALABAMA—James T. Doster, '26 ARIZONA—Paul D. Sprankle, '04 ARKANSAS—Hendric A. Ross, '12 CALIFORNIA—Hugh J. Strathearn, '22 COLORADO—James M. Shields, '12 CONNECTICUT—Karl B. Bretzfelder, '16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—George K. Nutting, '16 FLORIDA—Robert B. McIver, '16 GEORGIA—J. Reid Broderick, '25 IDAHO—Oel F. Call, '19 ILLINOIS—Samuel J. Burrows, '17 INDIANA—Arthur J. Bauer, '14 IOWA—Frank S. Bonnell, '13 KANSAS—Foster L. Dennis, '21 KENTUCKY—Frank M. Keiser, '23 LOUISIANA—Brinsfield F. King, '13 MAINE—Daniel M. Rowe, '26 MARYLAND—Edward W. Ditto, Jr., '20 MASSACHUSETTS—Edward J. Halloran, '21 MICHIGAN—Franklin J. Bower, '15 MISSISSIPPI—Noel C. Womack, '05 MISSOURI—Eugene J. O'Malley, '20 MONTANA—Herbert H. James, '18 MINNESOTA—Herbert H. Leibold, '09 NEBRASKA—Eugene E. Clark, '20 NEVADA—Barrett D. Bice, '02 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Frank J. Pherson, '08 NEW JERSEY—James H. Mason, 3rd, '18 NEW MEXICO—Herbert K. Gallagher, '22</p>	<p>NEW YORK—Norman Sharpe, '02 NORTH CAROLINA—James W. Tankersley, '06 NORTH DAKOTA—Edmund C. Stucke, '10 OHIO—Charles D. Gamble, '05 OKLAHOMA—John A. Roddy, '07 OREGON—Jerome L. Holzman, '21 PENNSYLVANIA—John D. Wilson, '05 RHODE ISLAND—Jesse M. Gibson, '24 SOUTH CAROLINA—Samuel O. Black, '15 SOUTH DAKOTA—Gerrit J. Bloemendaal, '26 TENNESSEE—Richard McIlwaine, '19 TEXAS—Richard M. Smith, '26 UTAH—Nephi H. Savage, '24 VERMONT—Eugene A. Stanley, '04 VIRGINIA—Joseph E. Seebert, '16 WASHINGTON—Kenneth G. Whyte, '23 WEST VIRGINIA—Benjamin M. Stout, '21 WISCONSIN—John W. Lane, '18 WYOMING—Foster C. Shaffer, '25 U. S. ARMY—Morrison C. Stayer, '06 U. S. NAVY—Carroll R. Baker, '09 U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—Robert S. Baylor, '29 CANADA—William A. Dobson, '15 COSTA RICA—Jose M. Jimenez, '22 PORTO RICO—Cesar Dominguez-Conde, '20. HAWAII—Min Hin Li, '22 CHINA—Ching Hsin Chee, '22</p>
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