1922

University of Vermont, College of Medicine Bulletin

University of Vermont

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The University of Vermont
and
State Agricultural College

The College of Medicine Number

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CALENDAR

1922-1923

Examinations for Advancement in Course and for Advanced Standing .................. September 15, 16 and 18
Opening Address ......................... Wednesday, September 20, 10.00 a.m.
Regular Exercises begin .................. Friday, September 22
Registration ends ........................ Saturday, September 20
Thanksgiving Recess, Wednesday, November 29, 10.20 a.m., to Friday, December 1, 2.00 p.m.
Christmas Recess, Thursday, December 21, 1922, 7.30 a.m., to Tuesday, January 2, 1923, 7.30 a.m.

Class work resumed .................... Tuesday, January 2, 8.00 a.m.
Mid-year Examinations, Monday, January 22, to Saturday, February 3
Enrollment for Second Semester, Friday, February 2, 9.00 a.m. to Saturday, February 3, 12 M.
Second Semester begins .................. Monday, February 5, 7.30 a.m.
Easter Recess ............... Friday, March 30, 7.30 a.m., to Wednesday, April 11, 7.30 a.m.
Final Examinations ............... Thursday, June 7, to Thursday, June 14
Events of Commencement Week, Friday, June 15, to Monday, June 18
THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

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Serologist Vermont State Laboratory of Hygiene.

NATHAN RENWICK CALDWELL, M. D.,
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Assistant Superintendent of the Mary Fletcher Hospital

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CHARLES WILLIS MANY, M. D.,
Instructor in Dermatology.

ELMER PETER WEIGEL, M. D.,
Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery.

SETH HUSTIS MARTIN, M. D.,
Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases.

HERBERT ASHLEY DURFEE, M. D.,
Instructor in Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
ADMINISTRATION

The University of Vermont consists of four colleges, viz.: The College of Arts and Sciences, The College of Engineering, The College of Agriculture and The College of Medicine. The College of Medicine is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges and is rated as a Class A institution by the American Medical Association. The excellent record of the graduates of this college and the high standing of the institution is, in large measure, the result of the intensive instruction given in small sections in lecture, laboratory and clinic. The moderate tuition fee makes it possible for a student of very limited means to prepare for the medical profession.

Students who have not received the academic training necessary for admission to the College of Medicine are referred to the Catalogue of the University which gives a full description of the curricula in the College of Arts and Sciences serving this purpose.

Inquiries as to admission to the University, requests for catalogues and bulletins, and information concerning the alumni should be addressed to the Comptroller.

Requests for information and correspondence of a general character concerning the work of the institution as a whole, or its relation to its constituency, should be addressed to the President.

All telephones are listed under "The University of Vermont." Strangers unfamiliar with the institution and desiring information concerning the University may secure the same during office hours by calling either telephone number 899 or 140.

LOCATION

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College is located in Burlington, having about twenty-five thousand population, one of the finest residential cities in New England, and, owing to its superb location, one of the most beautiful cities in this or any other country. Burlington is built on a hillside, sloping down to the shores of Lake Champlain, where the lake has its greatest width. The buildings comprising the University group occupy a site upon the summit of the hill overlooking the city. The University hilltop commands a western view of a large section of the lake, the Champlain valley and
the Adirondack Mountains and an eastern view of Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump, the highest and the third highest, respectively, of the peaks of the Green Mountains.

In addition to the natural beauty of its location, the attractiveness of the city itself and the healthfulness of its surroundings, Burlington is peculiarly well fitted to be the home of a University, affording as it does, the cultural advantages of a small city while avoiding the dangers and abstractions of the larger centers. The University is convenient of access from all points, Burlington being served by two railway lines and by Lake Champlain steamers.

The University of Vermont was the first distinctive State University founded in the United States of America.

HISTORY

The College of Medicine of the University of Vermont is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the United States. Anatomy and Surgery were taught here as early as 1809. The first full and regular course of lectures, however, was not given until the fall of 1822. In 1836 the enterprise was abandoned because of the death of some of its leading spirits and for lack of students. There had been graduated up to that time one hundred and sixteen men.

The reorganization and successful re-establishment of this school were due chiefly to the efforts of Dr. S. W. Thayer, then a practitioner at Northfield. His efforts date back to 1840 and finally were successful in 1853. The prosperity of the newly organized department in 1854 soon became manifest, and a material enlargement of the old Medical College building, at the head of Main Street, was demanded. A sum was raised and the necessary improvements made. In 1870 the citizens of Burlington contributed an additional sum of two thousand five hundred dollars further to enlarge the building by the addition of a wing and to increase the seating capacity of the two lecture rooms. In 1884 the late John P. Howard generously gave a commodious building at the head of Pearl Street which was occupied first in 1885.

Until 1899 the relation of the College to the University was chiefly nominal. It was then reorganized and made a coordinate department of the University, under the control of the Board of Trustees, and its facilities both for teaching and study were increased materially. New
rooms and improved apparatus were added and additional instructors secured. In December, 1903, the building which had been occupied by the college for twenty years was destroyed by fire. A new building was begun in August, 1904, and was dedicated in June, 1905. In 1911 the faculty of the College of Medicine was reorganized and the department made an integral part of the University system.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE BUILDING

The College of Medicine building, located at the north end of the College Campus, is a capacious and substantial structure, one hundred seventy feet long, seventy-five feet wide and three stories high. It is built of red brick with gray terra-cotta trimmings and is fire-proof, heated by steam, ventilated by the most approved system, and lighted by gas and electricity. This building cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

This is a modern building, well equipped for teaching all branches of medical science, and includes up-to-date facilities for laboratory work. It contains laboratories for Anatomy, Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Physiological Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, Embryology, Clinical Microscopy and Pharmacology; lecture halls, recitation rooms, rooms for practical work, etc. All the laboratories are large, perfectly ventilated, and so located in the building that they have a north light, which is especially desirable for the satisfactory use of the microscope. The lecture halls and recitation rooms are large, the seats being arranged so that every student has an unobstructed view of all demonstrations and clinics.

CLINICAL FACILITIES AND TEACHING

Burlington and the adjoining city, Winooski, have a population of between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand, and Burlington is the hospital center for an area having a population of over one hundred thousand.

HOSPITALS

There are approximately two hundred beds in the Mary Fletcher and Fanny Allen Hospitals. The former institution adjoins the Univer-
The relation existing between this hospital and the College of Medicine always has been very friendly, many of the teaching staff being attending physicians or surgeons at the hospital. The latter hospital is located approximately two miles from the college buildings, but being on a trolley line is easy of access. The relations with this hospital also are cordial and several members of its staff are members of the College of Medicine Faculty. By definite arrangements with these hospitals one hundred and forty beds are available for clinical teaching. The members of the Senior class are in daily attendance at these hospitals.

A new building, part of the Mary Fletcher Hospital plant, is devoted entirely to clinical work, and furnishes well-equipped rooms both for amphitheatre clinics and teaching to small sections of the class.

**FREE DISPENSARIES**

The free dispensaries, located at the Mary Fletcher Hospital and at No. 110 Pearl Street, have well-equipped rooms for the convenient administration of dispensary service. The work is organized thoroughly, and is under the direct supervision of the professors. All patients in the dispensaries are available for clinical teaching. These departments are open two hours each weekday throughout the year, and furnish a great variety of diseases for clinical study. The work of the Burlington city physician, the medical charity of the city, has been assigned to these departments. This work provides excellent opportunities for studying cases and caring for patients in their own homes.

**MATERNITY SERVICE**

There is a free maternity ward at the Mary Fletcher Hospital and a maternity home. About one hundred and twenty-five maternity cases are treated at these two institutions each year. These cases provide abundant facilities for the clinical teaching of Obstetrics.

**ORPHANAGES**

There are two homes for orphans in the city which have an average daily attendance of about three hundred twenty-five children. These institutions are available for the clinical teaching of diseases of chil-
dren, and furnish a large number of cases of the various diseases incident to childhood.

STATE HOSPITAL

The State Hospital for the Insane is located twenty-five miles from Burlington, and has seven hundred and seventy-five patients. Sections of the class visit this hospital from time to time during the session, for the study of the various forms of mental disease.

CLINICAL TEACHING

The department of clinical teaching is under the direct supervision of the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, who have an able corps of clinical assistants.

Clinical instruction is organized on the laboratory basis. Small groups of students have definite assignments at stated hours, and are always under the supervision of a clinical instructor.

The work includes daily service in the wards of the hospitals and at the dispensaries, attendance at the daily clinics and daily attendance in the general operating rooms of the hospitals. Students are also assigned to the pathological laboratory of the hospital, where, each morning, the regular pathological examinations for the hospital service are made.

It is the purpose of the clinical teaching to incorporate, so far as possible, the same general principles of systematic teaching that are used in didactic instruction. The abundance of material for clinical study in the hospitals and dispensaries, in the children's homes and at the State Hospital for the Insane, together with the large number of patients from the outlying country who are daily seeking medical and surgical advice in Burlington, make it possible to do this in a very large measure.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The Library of the College of Medicine contains more than three thousand volumes, and is located on the second floor of the Medical building. From time to time it has received valuable accessions. The
State Laboratory of Hygiene offers for the use of the students of the college its very complete list of medical journals and periodicals.

The Stone Memorial Fund, amounting to one thousand dollars, was contributed by the family, associates, friends and students of Dr. Bingham H. Stone, late Professor of Pathology. The income from the fund is used for the purchase of books or periodicals dealing with Pathology or related subjects. This material, together with Doctor Stone's own books, given by Mrs. Stone, make up the Stone Memorial Library, which is an integral part of the library of the College of Medicine.

The Medical Museum contains a large number of specimens, illustrating both the relation of normal structures to the body and various pathological conditions. A large number of sections of the brain show the internal structure of that organ. These specimens are distributed throughout the laboratories, where they can be made the most useful in teaching various subjects.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

In addition to the well-equipped laboratories of Pathology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Histology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Anatomy, in the college building, there are available for teaching purposes, the Bacteriological, Diagnostic, Serological, Medico-legal, Food and Water Laboratories of the State Board of Health situated in the Board of Health building adjoining the College of Medicine. This building is the property of and was fitted up by the University. The Research Laboratory maintained by the State Board of Health through private benefaction, is situated by the generosity of the University of Vermont in the College of Medicine building, where a special investigation of poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis and lethargic encephalitis, or sleeping sickness, is being made. There exists the closest sympathy between the State Board of Health and the University, making the interests of the two institutions one. The President of the State Board of Health is a Trustee of the University; the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board is Professor of Hygiene in the College; the Director of the Board of Health Laboratory is Professor of Toxicology in the College; the Sanitary Chemist of the former institution is Instructor in Chemistry in the department of Preventive Medicine;
the instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology of the College of Medicine acts as Serologist at the State Laboratory and the Professor of Sanitary Engineering is Dean of the College of Engineering.

Classes in water and milk analyses are held at the Laboratory of Hygiene; the large amount of material sent from all parts of the State to this laboratory furnishes an abundance of material for student use in Pathology, Bacteriology, Clinical Microscopy and Sanitary Chemistry. Furthermore, the Director of the Board of Health Laboratory is by virtue of that position, State Pathologist, a position equivalent to medical examiner in other States, and performs all autopsies required by the State Department of Justice. Much of this material is available for teaching in Pathology.

**FEES AND EXPENSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition Fee for each session</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Association Fee, annually (men)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Association Fee, annually (women)</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation Fee, payable at graduation only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room Rent, in Converse Hall</td>
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<tr>
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<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board, in the city</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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Students will be required to deposit with the Comptroller five dollars, from which will be deducted the value of any bones taken from the Museum which are not returned, and any charges for breakage in the laboratories. The remainder of such deposit, or the whole if there be no charge against it, will be returned to the student at the close of the session.

Each student in the College of Medicine and in the courses in the College of Arts preparatory to medicine is required to own a complete compound microscope of modern type and fully equipped in conformity with a fixed standard. The University arranges for the purchase of the microscopes, and the student must be prepared to make full payment for the same at the time of enrolling for the second half of

*Payable half yearly in advance.*
Freshman year. In 1922 the price of this standard physician's microscope was $120. In the event of the student's being compelled for any reason to leave college before the close of Freshman year or immediately thereafter arrangements may be made whereby the University will cooperate with the student in disposing of his microscope, purchasing it from him and making suitable adjustment for the use of it already made by the student. This is agreed however only in case the student notifies the Comptroller of his wish to make use of this plan at a date not later than August first.

Students must provide microscopical supplies for use in the various laboratories.

Each student must purchase a dissecting case for use in the Anatomical Laboratory.

All supplies may be purchased at the University Store in the Old College building. Medical Text Books are on sale at the Medical Library Book Store.

All college bills, including tuition, rent of rooms and fees, are payable semi-annually in advance, and no student will be admitted to enrollment at the beginning of a half-year until he presents a certificate from the Comptroller that bills for the half-year have been paid.

Students temporarily absent from the University are charged as if present. Interest at the rate of six per cent. may be charged upon all bills from the day on which they become due.

No part of the advance payment as above specified will be refunded except in case of illness or other severe calamity compelling the student to leave college for the year. Students who engage a room in a college dormitory are liable for the rental charge for the entire year.

A student who has been dropped into a lower class because of deficiency in his work, or for other reason, will be required to pay his bills for the additional year or years in which he may be a member of the University, and in no case will a scholarship or tuition exemption be available for more than four years.

HONORS, PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The five students who are found to have secured the highest aggregate of marks during the entire four years' course of study in the College of Medicine are designated honor men, and each is graduated as Doctor of Medicine, *cum laude*. 
The student receiving the largest number of credits is given a prize of fifty dollars in gold, and the student receiving the next largest number of credits is given a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold.

*The Governor Woodbury Prizes.*—The Governor Woodbury prizes are awarded upon a basis determined by the Faculty of the College of Medicine to the Senior and the Sophomore who have exhibited the greatest proficiency in the practical courses of their respective classes.

*Scholarships.*—The University Trustees have established one teaching fellowship in clinical medicine to be awarded each year, good for two years, which will be given to some graduate medical student holding an academic degree, who may wish to pursue further his studies in Clinical Medicine with the purpose of obtaining the degree of Master of Science.

Honor Scholarships to the amount of one hundred dollars are awarded annually by the Board of Trustees, good for one year only, to each young man and woman graduating with the highest averages from Vermont high schools accredited by the State Board of Education. These scholarships are available to premedical students taking the work in the College of Arts and Sciences of the University required premedical.

The Braley Scholarship, one hundred dollars annually, was established by Mrs. Nellie Braley of Burlington in memory of her late husband, Dr. Bether W. Braley, of the class of '75, for the benefit of the students in the College of Medicine.

The Soldiers' Scholarship Fund was founded for the benefit of students in any college of the University who are descendants of soldiers in the Civil War.

The John Ordronaux Scholarships, nine in number, were founded in 1909 for students in the academic and medical colleges.

Fifty State Scholarships of one hundred dollars each for the benefit of medical students in this institution needing financial assistance, who have resided in Vermont for two consecutive years preceding enrollment, were established by the State Legislature in 1919. Application blanks may be obtained from the Comptroller.

**ADMISSION**

The rulings of the American Medical Association require that all students admitted to the College of Medicine shall have completed a four-year course in an approved secondary school and that college
credits in laboratory courses in General and Organic Chemistry (at least twelve semester hours), and Physics and Biology of at least eight semester hours each be presented. In addition not less than six semester hours of college work in English and not less than twelve semester hours of the non-science subjects are required. Subjects strongly urged are French or German, Psychology, Mathematics and Advanced Zoology. The total credits must amount to not less than sixty semester hours. Students are not admitted to the College of Medicine with conditions in secondary or college work. For students who desire a baccalaureate degree in addition to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a seven-year combination curriculum is offered by the University.

ENROLLMENT

Payment of bills, registration and enrollment occur on the first day of the college year. Printed directions may be secured from the Registrar. Registration for each session closes seven days after the opening of college. New students will not be enrolled in the College of Medicine except at the beginning of a session.

ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION

1. Applicants who have fulfilled any of the following conditions will be admitted without examinations:
   a. Those who have received a baccalaureate degree from any college or university which maintains a satisfactory academic standard, provided laboratory courses in General and Organic Chemistry (twelve semester hours), Physics (eight semester hours) and Biology (eight semester hours) have been completed.
   b. Those who have completed satisfactorily two years aggregating at least sixty semester hours, in any college or university which maintains a satisfactory academic standard, provided the courses completed include the prescribed work in Physics (eight hours), General and Organic Chemistry (twelve hours), Biology (eight hours), English (six hours) and a course in modern language, preferably French or German. Preference will be shown applicants who present credits chosen from the following subjects: Psychology, Mathematics, Advanced Zoology and additional Chemistry.
No student having conditions in required secondary or college work will be admitted to the College of Medicine.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER MEDICAL COLLEGES

Students who have met the requirements of any A grade medical school may be admitted without further examination.

Students desiring advanced standing are subject to the same rules, in regard to advancement in course, as students who have attended this college. No applicant for advanced standing will be enrolled under more favorable conditions than would obtain were he to continue at the institution from which he seeks to transfer. As enrollment is limited, only credentials showing a high average will be accepted.

THE SEVEN-YEAR COMBINATION CURRICULUM

A candidate for a degree in the Classical, Literary-Scientific or General Science curricula, intending later to enter the College of Medicine, may so arrange as to complete the two curricula in seven years. He must complete the work of the first three years in the College of Arts and Sciences, together with one laboratory course each in General and Organic Chemistry, Physics, Botany-Zoology, and so arrange his electives that if he were to complete the work of the fourth year in the College of Arts and Sciences he would fulfill the requirements of the group system. In his fourth year he must enroll in both the College of Arts and Sciences and in the College of Medicine, but pursue only the studies of the first year in the latter college, on the completion of which he will receive his baccalaureate degree.

Students from other institutions who desire to combine the courses must complete at least one full year’s work in the College of Arts and Sciences before entering the College of Medicine.

No provision for this combination of courses is made in the department of Commerce and Economics, or in the College of Engineering and Agriculture.
THE SIX-YEAR CURRICULUM

Students who cannot afford to spend three years in academic work before beginning their medical studies may satisfy the requirements for admission to the College of Medicine by completing the first two years of the General Science Curriculum with the following modifications:

a. In Freshman year Declamation is omitted and Biology 1 is substituted for Botany 2 or Zoology 1.

b. In Sophomore year Declamation is omitted and Organic Chemistry is substituted for the one elective.

c. For the required course in Mathematics (Mathematics 2) during Sophomore year one of the following may be substituted: Botany, Psychology 1, Zoology 3 or 3a. (See also the notes at the bottom of this page.)

TABLE SHOWING STUDIES OF THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE SIX-YEAR COMBINATION CURRICULUM

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FIRST YEAR</th>
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<td>Physics 1 and 2</td>
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<td>*Restricted Elective</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
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* Students presenting two years of French or German for admission and satisfactorily completing French 2 or 3, or German 2 in Freshman year, may elect Psychology 1 or an advanced course in Botany, French, German, Mathematics or Zoology.
† Mathematics 2 or Botany or Psychology or Zoology 3 or 3a.

MEDICAL CORPS UNIT OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

A Medical Corps Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been established in connection with the Medical College of the University of Vermont. This unit is established by authority of the War Department and the instruction given in connection with it follows the schedules prepared by the Surgeon General of the Army. The actual
instruction is given by an officer of the Medical Corps of the United States Army and consists of lectures. Text books are not required and all necessary reference books will be found in the library of the College of Medicine. There is no drill conducted in connection with this instruction and no uniforms are required except when students are attending summer camp, when they are furnished by the government.

The course as laid out by the War Department covers the period of four years. The work is progressive. Instruction in the Basic Course is given to Freshmen and Sophomores and in the Advanced Course to the Juniors and Seniors. Students who successfully complete the Basic Course are eligible for enrollment in the Advanced Course which offers the student the opportunity of completing his military medical training. While pursuing the Advanced Course the student receives in actual cash the value of the army ration which varies from year to year. The last year the value of the ration was forty cents per day. It will be slightly lower for the college year 1922-23. This ration money is paid for all days of the year while a member of the Advanced Course, except at summer camp when the student is paid one dollar per day during such attendance.

As a final reward to students successfully completing the Advanced Course, they are presented commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army with the grade of First Lieutenant. The greatest value in pursuing the R. O. T. C. Course to a successful completion is the qualification of medical students for commissions in the Medical Department of the United States Army and for actual duty that they might be called upon to perform in time of a national emergency. The course of instruction naturally includes the treatment of many subjects that would be of great value in the ordinary practice of medicine as a civilian.

Students who enroll in the Advanced Course are required to attend one summer camp, not to exceed six weeks in duration, at which instruction of a practical nature is given, such as they would be called upon to perform if actually called to active service as a Reserve Officer in time of a national emergency. The government pays the travelling expenses to and from the summer camps, furnishes uniforms free of charge, furnishes subsistence and pays students at the rate of one dollar a day while actually attending camp. Students pursuing the Basic Course are not required to attend summer camp but are authorized to do so if they so desire. Students electing to attend the Basic
Camp receive the same emoluments from the government as those attending the Advanced Course Camp, except that they are not paid the one dollar a day while in actual attendance at camp.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCEMENT IN COURSE**

Attendance upon all the exercises assigned for the year is obligatory. Failure to attend 80 per cent. of the exercises of any subject constitutes a failure in that subject.

The work of each year is final and students are advanced when they have satisfactorily completed the work assigned for the year.

The standing of each student in his class at the end of the session is based upon the general character of his work in the different laboratories and other practical exercises, upon the character of his recitations, upon the result of the mid-year examinations and upon the result of the examinations held at the end of the session.

Students who fail in not more than twenty-five per cent. of the work by subjects in the first, second, or third years, may be re-examined in these subjects at the regular examination period preceding the opening of the next session. The marks obtained in this re-examination are computed with the credits earned during the preceding session in exactly the same way as those obtained in the examination at the end of the session.

A student who, upon re-examination again fails, will be required to repeat all the work of the year; provided, however, that if such failure be in a single subject which is not completed in that year, the student may, upon recommendation of the head of the department in which he failed, and by a vote of the Faculty, be advanced with a condition.

A student who is not present at an examination will be classed as having taken the examination and failed, unless excused from such examination by the Faculty.

Students who have failed to complete the course of any year satisfactorily, may be enrolled the following session to repeat the work of that year.

A student who has been a member of any class for two sessions, and has failed to complete satisfactorily the work of that year, will not be enrolled again as a student of the college.
A student will not be permitted to become a member of the third-year class until he has removed all conditions of the first year; and a student will not be permitted to become a member of the fourth-year class until he has removed all conditions of the second year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have reached the age of twenty-one years and must have presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character. All the requirements of this college in regard to preliminary education must have been met, and the candidate must have attended regularly and completed satisfactorily the prescribed work of four courses of instruction in Medicine of at least thirty-two weeks each.

Students will be required to serve one year as intern in some recognized hospital in addition to the four years of college as a prerequisite of graduation.

All candidates for this degree must be present at Commencement unless excused by the Faculty.

OUTLINE OF THE FOUR YEARS' CURRICULUM

The curriculum has been arranged so that the study of the several branches of Medicine is taken up in a systematic way.

The student is taught first the general structure of the body, the functions of the various organs and the chemical processes taking place in the body; the minute structure of the tissues and organs in health, and the changes in structure caused by disease.

The student then is taught the various symptoms of disease and how to interpret them, the methods of investigating diseases and the remedies used in their treatment; the various surgical conditions, the indications for treatment or operation and the technique of each operation; reproduction and development, the diseases of pregnancy with their treatment and the management of labor.

Instruction is given by lectures, demonstrations, recitations, practical courses, laboratory work, clinics and clinical teaching at the bedside and in the dispensary.

The class is divided into small sections, so that each student receives the personal attention of the instructor in every course.

The work of the First Year includes the study of Anatomy, Physiology, Organic and Physiological Chemistry, Histology and Embryology.
The courses in Anatomy and Physiology have been graded to cover two years, the work of each year being practically complete in itself. Laboratory courses are given in Anatomy (dissecting), Histology, Embryology, Physiology and Chemistry.

During the Second Year the study of Anatomy and Physiology is completed and regular work in Materia Medica and Pharmacology, General Pathology, Surgery and Medicine and Bacteriology is begun. Laboratory courses are given in Anatomy, Pathological Histology, Physiology and Bacteriology.

The work of the Third Year includes Surgery, Obstetrics, Special Pathology and the various special subjects of Medicine and Surgery. Laboratory courses in applied Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy are given and there are practical courses in Physical Diagnosis, Minor Surgery, Bandaging, and Obstetrics with the manikin. The students attend the surgical and medical clinics, in which they are instructed in the methods of investigating disease, in properly interpreting the symptoms of disease, in the principles of differential diagnosis, and in the indications for treatment.

The Fourth Year is devoted largely to the study of diagnosis and the treatment of disease. Lectures, either didactic or clinical, are given on Medicine, Therapeutics, Obstetrics and Surgery. Students examine patients, make diagnoses, and outline treatment.

A practical course in Surgery is given, in which the student performs all the common operations upon the cadaver.

During this year the students are required to perform a number of autopsies under the instruction of the Professor of Pathology. The student also makes such microscopic study of the tissues removed as is of value in understanding the pathological history of the case.

**POST-GRADUATE WORK**

Post-graduate instruction is given every year without expense to physicians of the State who desire it. This instruction includes hospital clinics and lectures by specialists dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, and is given on Fridays and Saturdays, so that a physician need not be absent long from his practice as is necessary when post-graduate work is done in the large cities.
I. Histology

The work in Histology is given during the first part of the Freshman year. It consists of lectures, laboratory work and recitations.

The following subjects are considered in the order named: The histology of the animal cell, of the fundamental tissues, and of the various organs of the body.

The laboratory is thoroughly equipped with apparatus and with microscopic slides of tissues and organs. Each student is required to show proficiency in the analysis of the microscopic preparations and in the graphic representations thereof, as one means to a thorough understanding of the minute anatomy of the various parts of the body.

In the lectures, which serve as a basis for the laboratory work, a detailed description of these structures is given. Consideration is also given to certain related subjects such as the gross anatomy of the organs, the function of their various parts and their pathological changes.

Written or oral quizzes are intended to review and emphasize the subjects of most importance, and to determine the students' grasp of the subject.

The student is also required to prepare sections of various tissues for microscopic study.

II. Embryology

The work in Embryology is conducted by means of lectures, laboratory work and recitations. The course is given during the latter part of the Freshman year.

In the lectures the main phases of the subject (maturation, fertilization, cleavage) are considered. Abnormal development is considered and such additional phenomena of development as have special significance for related subjects.
The work in the laboratory consists of the study of the germ cells in various stages of development, and of human and pig embryos of different ages. The student is supplied with whole mounts, and with serial microscopic sections, which demonstrate the early processes of reproduction and the development of tissues and organs. The morphogenesis and histogenesis of various parts of the adult body are traced in this way. Drawings showing the development of tissues and organs are required. The models, charts and demonstration specimens with which the laboratory is equipped are used to illustrate the various processes of development.

Recitations and tests are held for the purpose of review, and to determine the students' proficiency in the subject.

**GROSS ANATOMY**

Assistant Professor of Gross Anatomy

The work in General Anatomy is continued through the first two years of the course, although the larger part is completed during the first half of the first year.

During the first month of the first year, the student is taught the classification, form and markings of the various bones of the human skeleton, together with the classification and structure of the joints. At the beginning of the second month, the student is assigned to dissection and is required to dissect a full half of the human body. As the work progresses, he must demonstrate to the laboratory instructor the various structures which he has dissected and a record is kept of the character and proficiency of his dissection. This part of the course has been carefully systematized and a schedule prepared in which a certain number of structures are assigned for each day's dissection. At the beginning of each day's period the student is required to recite upon these structures which he is to dissect on that day. In this way he is able to work out upon the cadaver the theoretical knowledge with which he has become familiar, and particular emphasis is laid upon the visualization of the various regions of the human body. In connection with these preparatory recitations, the structures under consideration are demonstrated from museum specimens, dried specimens and special dissections prepared for that purpose. When the dissection of each part is completed, detailed examinations are given, consisting of practical identification of structures upon the dissected cadaver as well as written tests.
In the second semester, a lecture and recitation course is given in cross-section anatomy, in which the student makes drawings of the various cross-section specimens which he studies, thus strengthening his knowledge of the mutual relation of the structures which he has previously dissected. In this half-year also, the entire work of the first half is carefully reviewed.

During the first half of the second year the student makes special dissections of the perineum, orbit and eyeball, nasal cavities, pharynx, larynx, cranial nerves, ear and etc. He is also taught the anatomy of the central nervous system, including a systemic study of the brain, spinal cord and cranial nerves. The brain is dissected before the class as each portion thereof is discussed, this work being further amplified by various preparations and special sections of the human brain. Individual recitation work is featured in this, as in the first year, and the student at all times is under the immediate supervision of an instructor.

The last half of the second year is occupied by a thorough review of the entire subject of Human Anatomy.

During the entire two years' course, two principles are constantly exemplified: First, thorough individual instruction with an abundance of recitation work; and, second, the emphasizing of the practical bearing which each group of anatomical facts bears to the student's subsequent studies, i.e., Surgery, Obstetrics, Physical Diagnosis, Internal Medicine, Gynecology, etc.

**Applied Anatomy.**—Applied Anatomy is taught to the third-year students by lectures and demonstrations. The various organs are outlined on the exterior of the body and their relation to each other is discussed with reference to the exterior of the body. The surgical spaces with their contents are demonstrated and the application of anatomy to medical and surgical diagnosis is fully emphasized.

**Anatomy**—

- Text-books—Piersol, Gray, Cunningham.
- Practical Anatomy—Heisler's *Practical Anatomy*, Cunningham's *Practical Anatomy*.
- Collateral Reading—Morris, Davis, Sabotta and McMurrich.
- Embryology—Prentiss, McMurrich, Bailey and Miller, and Minot.
- Histology—Schäfer, Piersol, Bailey, Stöhr, Huber.
THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

FRED KINNEY JACKSON, A. B., M. D., ................Professor of Physiology.

First Year. Demonstrations and Recitations.—The biology of the cell and its physiologic functions and adaptations are considered. This is followed by a discussion of nerve and muscle, the blood, the heart and the mechanics of the circulatory apparatus. A consideration of respiration in all its phases follows; then secretion and digestion conclude the work of the first year. A free use is made of diagrams, colored charts and models to aid in giving emphasis to the didactic instruction. Written recitations are given frequently to promote accuracy of thought and expression.

Laboratory.—A commodious and well-appointed laboratory with modern equipment gives the students an opportunity to obtain a firmer grasp of a subject which already has been presented in a different way. This course begins at mid-year's and extends to the end of the year. The work is designed to supplement the demonstration and recitation courses and embraces nerve-muscle, circulation and respiration. In connection with the laboratory and recitation work for the purpose of stimulating a proper interest in the growing literature on Physiology a thesis is required. This frequently deals with topics of Applied Physiology, the materials being derived largely from the Medical Library. Prizes are offered for the best work in laboratory and thesis.

Second Year. Recitations and Demonstrations.—Excretion, internal secretion, dietetics, general metabolism and reproduction are followed by a consideration of the nervous system and the organs of special sense. As in the first year the recitations are frequently in writing and in general follow the lecture course.

Laboratory.—In this course the student is given practical instruction in the topics just indicated and is encouraged to determine for himself by a process of reasoning the various deductions that may be made from the experiments and to apply the results to practical medicine. In order to insure a full understanding of each day's practical work and to correct mistaken impressions, each student is examined orally before leaving the laboratory. As in the first year, a thesis is required and prizes are awarded for the best work.

Research Work.—Graduates in medicine and students with proper qualifications will be welcomed in the laboratory and afforded every opportunity to engage in advanced work.
THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

Text-book—Howell’s *Text-book of Physiology*.
Collateral reading—Stewart, Starling, Brubaker, Halliburton and the magazines.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHARLES FLAGG WHITNEY, M. S., M. D. . . . Professor of Toxicology and Physiological Chemistry.

I. General Physiological Chemistry

(a) Lecture Course.—Two hours a week throughout the first year are given to lectures and recitations on physiological chemistry.

(b) Laboratory Course.—The laboratory course occupies two two-hour periods a week throughout the year.

The lectures, recitations and laboratory work are closely correlated and include such subjects as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, the various digestive processes, blood, muscle, bone, nervous tissue and urine. Attention is directed to the chemistry rather than the physiology of the various processes.

The text books now in use are Matthews' *Physiological Chemistry* and Rockwood's *Laboratory Manual of Physiological Chemistry*.

I. Toxicology

The course consists of lectures and recitations one hour a week for one-half year during the second half of the fourth year. The time is divided about equally between general toxicology and special toxicology in which each important poison is studied in reference to its origin, effect on the body, detection, etc.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

DAVID MARVIN, M. D. . . . Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica.

I. Materia Medica.—Instruction is given by lectures and recitations during the first semester of the second year. It embraces the study of a carefully selected list of drugs, their synonyms, Latin titles, origin, composition, physical characteristics, chemical properties, doses, solubility and methods of administration.

A picture in colors of the plant, together with samples of the crude drug and its preparations, are posted in a conspicuous place be-
fore each recitation that the student may become familiar with their appearance.

II. Prescription Writing.—A recitation course with blackboard exercises, covering the general principles of prescription writing, is conducted during the second year. Students are required to write the various kinds of prescriptions as a part of their outside work, bringing them to the classroom for correction. This work is continued throughout the year in connection with the study of Materia Medica and Pharmacodynamics.

III. Pharmacy.—The laboratory is adequately equipped for the study of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Each student during the second year is required to demonstrate weights and measures, to perform the pharmaceutical operations incident to the preparation of medicine, to manufacture one of each of the official preparations, to demonstrate the important chemical and pharmaceutical incompatibilities, to standardize official preparations and to perform the acts of extemporaneous pharmacy.

IV. Toxicology.—The laboratory course during the second year embraces:

(a) The detection of drugs that are found in the urine.
(b) Experiments showing the effect of chemic antidotes upon the various poisonous alkaloids and metals.
(c) Experiments showing the effect of chemic corrosives upon the proteids, blood, excised tissues, human skin and mucous membranes.
(d) The effect of powerful irritants upon the tissues of the body.

V. Pharmacodynamics.—

1. Lectures.—During the second semester there will be lectures covering the most important drugs. These lectures will be illustrated by tracings taken from research work upon animals and by graphic charts showing the effect of the most useful drugs on respiration, pulse, blood pressure and temperature of man. These charts are taken from original research work conducted in this department. A recitation course covering this subject will be conducted weekly during the second semester.

2. Laboratory.—In conjunction with the lecture course, a laboratory course in Experimental Pharmacodynamics will be conducted. The laboratory is equipped with the latest instruments and apparatus for the careful study of the pharmacologic action of drugs. The pharmacologic action of a selected list of drugs will be demon-
strated upon animals by the students under the supervision of the professor and his assistants.

Immediately preceding the laboratory period, the student will be informed of the significance of the experiment to be performed. During the period he will keep an accurate record of his observations, and at the close, observations will be reported and results tabulated. The aim of this course is to impress the student with the importance of the general principles of pharmacodynamics.

3. Research.—The laboratory will be open during the college year to advanced students or to those who desire to do original research work.

Text-books.—Bastedo, Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Thornton, Manual of Prescription Writing; American Medical Association, Useful Remedies; Marvin, Laboratory Guide in Pharmacy.

Collateral Reading.—Cushney, Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Sollman, Text-book of Pharmacology; Hatcher and Sollman, A Textbook of Materia Medica; Potter, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics; U. S. Pharmacopœia; U. S. Dispensatory; Arny, Principles of Pharmacy.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

Ernest Hiram Bultles, A. B., M. D., . . . Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

Frederick Ellsworth Clark, M. D., . . . Assistant Professor of and Laboratory Instructor in Pathology.

Morgan Brewster Hodskins, M. D., . . . Instructor in Neuro-Pathology.

Charles Arthur Ravey, M. D., . . . . . . . . . . . . Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology.

Nathan Renwick Caldwell, M. D., . . . Instructor in Clinical Pathology.

I. SECOND YEAR

General Pathology.

Lectures.—One hour per week, 32 weeks. Thirty-two hours.

Recitation.—One hour per week, 32 weeks. Thirty-two hours.

Laboratory.—Four hours per week, 16 weeks. Sixty-four hours.

Six hours per week, 16 weeks. Ninety-six hours, a total of two hundred twenty-four hours.
Bacteriology.
Lectures.—One hour per week, 32 weeks. Thirty-two hours.
Recitation.—One hour per week, 32 weeks. Thirty-two hours.
Laboratory.—Six hours per week, 16 weeks. Ninety-six hours, a total of one hundred sixty hours.

General Pathology.
The course in General Pathology is made up of a lecture course of one hour per week covering the subject of General Pathology and a recitation hour covering the work of lectures and laboratory.

Laboratory Pathology.
In the work of Laboratory Pathology the students are taught to distinguish by microscopical characteristics the various degenerations, to differentiate new growths and to recognize deviations from the normal in the various organic lesions of disease. The microscopical specimens mounted and studied by each student illustrate the various topics of Pathology and are supplemented by special demonstrations, by charts, lantern slides, and micro-photographs.

Bacteriology.
During the first semester of the second year two hours per week are assigned to Bacteriology. Usually one hour is used for recitation and one for lecture work, but a few periods are taken for laboratory work. This course is preparatory to the laboratory and recitation course of the second semester.

Laboratory.
In the second semester of this year, six hours per week are devoted to the laboratory in addition to two hours of didactic work.

II. THIRD YEAR

Systemic Pathology.
Lectures.—Two hours per week, 32 weeks. Sixty-four hours.
Recitation.—One hour per week, 16 weeks. Sixteen hours, or a total of eighty hours.

Clinical Pathology.
Laboratory.—Seven hours per week, 16 weeks. One hundred twelve hours, or a total of one hundred ninety-six hours.
The course in Systemic Pathology consists of lectures, illustrated by gross specimens, charts, museum specimens, and autopsies.
This course has as its purpose, the practice of application of pathology to medicine, surgery and therapeutics, and is especially arranged to co-ordinate with the teachings given in these subjects.

Laboratory.

The course in Clinical Pathology consists of six hours weekly of laboratory and one hour of recitation work during the first semester. The laboratory work takes up the study of blood and urine, normal and pathological, gastric contents, sputum, feces, exudates, transudates, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc. Several sessions are devoted to a review of the more common bacteriological methods of diagnosis.

Recitation.

The recitation course parallels the work of the laboratory and is used to explain the value and limitations of the different examinations and the interpretation of results.

III FOURTH YEAR

Hospital Clinical Laboratory.—Fourteen hours per week for four weeks (each student). Fifty-six hours.

Clinico-Pathological Conference.—Two hours per week, 32 weeks Sixty-four hours.

Autopsies.—Two hours each (average 30). Sixty hours, or a total of one hundred eighty hours.

The Clinical-Pathological laboratory course is a supervised course in practical application of the clinical laboratory methods taught in the preceding years to the study of cases in the hospitals. The students work in pairs in the laboratory, each student serving two weeks.

Clinico-Pathological Conference.

Once each week the class meets to discuss some case which has been studied in the wards and which has come to the autopsy table if there are such cases available; otherwise some living case is discussed.

Autopsies.

These autopsies are mostly held in the morgue at the hospitals and are attended by third and fourth year students.

Text books—Pathology, MacCallum, Stengel and Fox, Delafield and Prudden; Bacteriology, Hiss and Zinsser, Park and Williams; Clinical Pathology, Todd’s Manual.
The instruction in Medicine begins in the second year and continues throughout the second, third and fourth years. The course includes the following subdivisions:

Second Year.—The work in the second year consists of general symptomatology, and the normal physical diagnosis of the heart, lungs and abdomen.

The work in physical diagnosis in this year consists of recitations and, later, of practical work. A large part of the practical work in this year is devoted to the study of normal conditions, but in the later part of the year the more common diseased conditions are shown in order to emphasize the importance of a knowledge of the normal in recognizing the departures from the normal.

Third Year.—The work in the third year includes recitations in medicine from a standard text-book, the continuation of the physical diagnosis begun in the second year, a course in history recording and symptomatology, elementary hospital clinics, section work in the Dispensary and, in addition, lecture and recitation work in the special branches of Medicine, including Neurology, Mental Diseases, Pediatrics, Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

The recitations in the third year cover the entire subject of medicine, emphasis being laid on the essentials of Etiology, Pathology, Symptoms, Prognosis, Diagnosis and treatment of the more common and important diseases.

Physical Diagnosis in the third year is essentially practical and is conducted in sections, thereby enabling the individual student to become familiar with the various methods of Physical Diagnosis by actual practice.

The course of lectures and recitations on History Recording and Symptomatology is designed to acquaint the student with the general principles upon which the subject of Medicine is founded. The course is as practical as possible and is supplemented by the elementary clinics, and section teaching in the Dispensary.

The elementary hospital clinics are designed to instruct the stu-
dent in the methods of investigating disease at the bedside; in the manner of interpreting properly the various manifestations; in the principles of diagnosis; and in the indications for and methods of applying Clinical Therapeutics.

The work in the Dispensary will be given to small sections and the student will be enabled to care for cases as in office practice, supplementing the work in History Recording, Physical Diagnosis, the recitation course, and the clinics.

The lectures and recitations in the special branches are given in this year to prepare the student for the clinical work in these subjects during the fourth year. They are conducted by the special professors and instructors of the various subjects.

Fourth Year.—The work in the fourth year consists of lectures on selected subjects in General Medicine; of case history work; of amphitheatre clinics; of ward work in sections in the Mary Fletcher and Fanny Allen Hospitals; of conferences in cooperation with the Chair of Surgery and also in cooperation with the Chair of Pathology; and of Clinical Instruction by general clinics and ward work in the special branches of Medicine.

The lectures in this year are discussions mainly of the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, and the general and special management of the various diseases, and so far as is possible, are illustrated by charts, diagrams, models and pathological and clinical material.

The case history work consists of the study of a series of selected case histories illustrative of the diseases considered in the lecture course. This course is utilized to teach the student to make a diagnosis, give the prognosis and suggest the treatment of a case of which the data are known.

The amphitheatre clinics are held in the amphitheatre of the Mary Fletcher Hospital. At these clinics the students read written histories of cases which they have studied previously in the wards of the hospital or elsewhere. They are required to demonstrate their findings upon the patient, and are questioned before the class upon the various factors of the case, including its management.

The ward work in the hospitals is conducted in small sections throughout the year under the supervision of the Professor of Clinical Medicine, the students being under the immediate charge of the instructors in Clinical Medicine. (For the details of this work see the statement of the work in Clinical Medicine.)
The laboratory work in connection with the cases seen in the ward work as well as in the cases in the general clinics will be an important part of the work in this year, and is under the immediate charge of the Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology.

A few cases are shown in cooperation with the Professor of Surgery, in order to present the value both of medical and surgical points of view in selected cases.

The conferences in cooperation with the Chair of Pathology depend on the number of autopsies. The clinical features of the case are explained and the clinical diagnosis is made previous to the performance of the post-mortem, which is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Pathology.

The clinical work in the special subjects of Medicine is given under the direction of the professors of those subjects. Detailed information of those courses is given under separate headings.

Medicine—Osler's, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*. For reference, Edward's, Tyson's, Anders's, Hare's, and Thompson's *Practice of Medicine*, Butler's *Diagnostics of Internal Medicine*, Musser's *Wilson's and Anders' and Boston's Medical Diagnosis*. 
THE DEPARTMENT OF THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

JAMES NATHANIEL JENNE, M. D. . . . . . . .Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.

DANIEL AUGUSTUS SHEA, M. D. . . . . . . . .Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

HAROLD FRANKLIN TAYLOR, B. S., M. D. . . .Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

The Department of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine offers, first, a course of didactic lectures; second, a clinical course; third, a bedside course in the hospital; and fourth, bedside teaching outside of the hospital.

It is the purpose to make the course of instruction in this department as practical as possible.

To the student in the Junior year, a didactic course is offered in which a systematic study is made of a carefully selected list of therapeutic agents and this is followed by a course in special therapeutics and dietetics. Two exercises are held each week throughout the year.

In the Senior year the class is divided into small groups or sections. These groups at the clinics are assigned cases. They are required to write up and record histories of cases, to make all examinations including laboratory examinations and analyses, to make a diagnosis, suggest treatment and defend their findings and opinions in the open clinic in the presence of the entire class. These sections or groups also are assigned cases at the patients' homes by the city physician who is a clinical assistant. They visit these patients under the supervision of a competent instructor and are expected to follow the case daily or as often as need be until the case is dismissed.

The instruction is individualized further in the wards by assigning to each student in the Senior class in rotation, cases as they are admitted to the hospital of which they are expected to assume the care under the direction of the Professor of Clinical Medicine, or his assistant, to write up all histories and records and to follow the case daily until discharged.

Under this arrangement members of the Senior class spend nearly all their time in attendance upon cases either within or without the hospital under the direct supervision of a competent instructor, under conditions as nearly as possible like those which they will meet subsequent to graduation in the actual practice of medicine.

Text-books—Hare's System. (3 Vols.), Hare (1 Vol.).
THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

I. Surgery

Lyman Allen, M. S., M. D.,........... Associate Professor of Surgery.
Benjamin Dyer Adams, M. D.,....... Instructor in Surgery.
John Hazen Dodds, M. D............... Assistant in Clinical Surgery and Instructor in Anesthetization.

Instruction in Surgery is given by lectures, didactic and clinical, by recitations, by section work in the wards, by operations performed before the class and by practical demonstrations of the application and uses of splints, bandages and other surgical appliances.

Second Year.—A course of recitations in the principles of Surgery runs through the second year.

Third Year.—In the third year, further instruction in the same subject is given by recitations and lectures. The instruction given in this year also includes Regional Surgery, Bandaging, Minor Surgery and Fractures and Dislocations. Regional Surgery is taught by lectures and by one surgical clinic a week throughout the year. Bandaging and Minor Surgery are taught to the class in sections, particular attention being given to the use of plaster of paris. Students themselves apply bandages and practice the different manipulations which are demonstrated to them. Fractures and dislocations are taught in the lecture room and at the bedside by means of lectures, recitations and demonstrations, while the operative treatment of these injuries is shown at the surgical clinics.

Fourth Year.—In the fourth year, further instruction in Regional Surgery is given by lectures and clinics throughout the year. Clinics and lectures on Gynecology, Genito-urinary Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery also are given. Each student receives practical instruction in the administration of anesthetics.

Operations are performed before the class by Professors Wheeler and Tinkham, in the amphitheatre of the Mary Fletcher Hospital. The ample supply of clinical material afforded by this institution enables the class to witness operations of every description. Besides witness-
ing operations, students are required to examine patients, to announce and defend their diagnoses and to describe in detail the treatment which they think appropriate.

An important item in the fourth year curriculum is the practical instruction in Anesthetization. Each student is required to anesthetize several patients, under the direct supervision of the Instructor in Anesthetization. A most valuable familiarity with the method of administering anesthetics is thus acquired.

As it is not possible to qualify men for the practice of surgery without hospital internship and graduate study, this course does not undertake to make accomplished surgeons of undergraduate students; but is planned with the purpose of giving them the working knowledge of the principles of surgery and of the diagnosis and treatment of surgical conditions which ought to be possessed by the general practitioner.

Text-books—General and Regional, DaCosta, Ashurst, Keen; Operative, Binnie; Fractures and Dislocations, Scudder, Cotton, Stimson.

II. Clinical Surgery

Henry Crain Tinkham, M. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Lyman Allen, M. S., M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
Clifford Atherton Pease, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
George Millar Sabin, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
Benjamin Dyer Adams, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.

Clinical Surgery.—Instruction in this department is given during the third and fourth years. The work of the third year consists of instruction in history taking, physical examination, diagnosis, surgical asepsis, preparation of the surgeon for operating, preparation of the patient for operation, etc.

During the fourth year the class is divided into small groups which are assigned to the various departments of hospital and dispensary service for two hours each day. The students take the histories of all the hospital patients, make physical examinations, and all the laboratory examinations which are indicated. Diagnosis and surgical treatment are discussed with the instructor; small groups are assigned to the operating rooms of the regular hospital service where the accuracy of the diagnosis made is discussed, and the technique of the various surgical operations is demonstrated.
The importance of diagnosis, and the results of surgical treatment, are emphasized rather than the surgical technique of operating.

The work is so arranged that each student has the opportunity to observe the patients who are assigned to him while they are in the hospital. He discusses diagnosis and treatment when the patients come in; sees the treatment prescribed, carried out, and observes the results of this treatment.

The surgical clinics are intended chiefly for the discussion of diagnosis and to determine treatment in borderline cases.

Practical instruction is given in anesthesia—both in the surgical clinics and in the general operating rooms. Students give the anesthetic under the supervision of the instructor in anesthesia.

Text-books—*Surgical Anatomy*, Campbell; *Surgical Diagnosis*, Martin; *Diagnostic and Therapeutic Technique*, Morrow; *Preparatory and After Treatment*, Hanbold, Bartlett.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS**

**Patrick Eugene McSweeney, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.**

**Oliver Newell Eastman, M. D., Associate Professor of Obstetrics.**

**Herbert Ashley Durfee, M. D., Instructor in Obstetrics.**

Instruction in Obstetrics is begun in the third year and continues through the fourth year. It consists of lectures, recitations, demonstrations upon the manikin, and practical maternity work at the bedside.

**During the third year,** the anatomy of the female pelvis and reproductive organs; the processes of ovulation, menstruation, and development of the ovum in normal pregnancy; normal labor and its management are taught. Practical instruction is given in abdominal palpation, auscultation, and pelvimetry. During this year a course on the manikin is given by which the mechanism of the several presentations is demonstrated and their treatment explained. The various methods of version and the use of forceps also are illustrated upon the manikin.

**During the fourth year,** lectures and demonstrations are continued, abnormalities and complications are considered and each student is
expected to attend two or more cases of labor under the supervision of a clinical instructor.


**THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE**

**Charles Francis Dalton, M. D.**... Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

**Ernest Hiram Buttelis, A. B., M. D.**... Professor of Bacteriology.

**Josiah William Votey, C. E., Sc. D.**... Professor of Sanitary Engineering.

**Charles Perkins Moat, B. S.**... Instructor in Chemistry of Foods, Milk, Drugs and Water.

**Henri Louis Pache, M. D.**... Epidemiologist.

Instruction in this department is given during the second and third years with the object of correlating the studies taken by the students under this head with the work of other departments. During the second year Professor Dalton and Professor Votey will lecture on subjects distinctly related to sanitation, including water supplies, sewage disposal, heating and ventilation, sanitation of buildings and the control of schoolhouses. Mr. Moat will give laboratory work on foods, milk, water and drug analyses. During the second half of the year Professor Stone will lecture on the subject of bacteriology as related to the communicable diseases. During this year also Doctor Pache will give the students an opportunity to inspect dairies, schoolhouses and public buildings.

During the third year lectures will be given by Professor Dalton on the subject of infectious diseases, epidemiology and prophylaxis, and as opportunity offers the students will be taken to visit cases of communicable diseases in the vicinity. During this year also there will be lectures on the hygiene of milk, foods, water supplies, sewage disposal, industrial hygiene, child hygiene, medical inspection of schools and vital statistics. In all of these lectures use will be made whenever possible of diagrams, lantern slides and moving pictures. The intent of the entire course is to fit the student for the proper duties of a medical practitioner under the laws of public health, and to give an insight into the work of the professional health officer.
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

GYNECOLOGY

Patrick Eugene McSweeney, M. D., .......... Professor of Gynecology.
George Millar Sabin, B. S., M. D., ........ Instructor in Gynecology.
Herbert Ashley Durfee, M. D. .......... Instructor in Gynecology.

Gynecology is taught during the third and fourth years by means of lectures, recitations, clinics and ward work.

During the third year, lectures and recitations are continued throughout the session, students are taught the principles of Gynecology, the pathology of Gynecological diseases, diagnosis and indications for treatment or operation.

During the fourth year, instruction is continued by means of clinics and practical work in the wards. The Senior class is divided into small sections for ward work. The Seniors examine patients, make diagnoses, suggest treatment, and are required to keep a complete history of each case.

There are two hours of clinic each week where the various operations in Gynecology are performed. Especial attention is given to the consideration of lacerations, the influence these have on the pelvic viscera, the reflex symptoms caused, and the principles involved in their proper repair.


NEUROLOGY

Frederic William Sears, A. B., M. D., .......... Professor of Neurology.

The first half of the third year work will consist of lectures and recitations upon the structure and function of the nervous system and their relation to the general symptomatology of nervous disease.

The second half will be devoted to the fundamental principles of neurological diagnosis and a comprehensive study of the different nervous diseases.
During the fourth year the neurological clinics will give every student an opportunity to make a practical application of his third year work. He will be required to examine cases, make diagnoses, outline treatments and make written reports to the class. The students will follow up the cases.

Text-books—Dana, Starr, Spear.

MENTAL DISEASES

EDGAR ORRIN CROSSMAN, M. D., ...............Professor of Mental Diseases.
JAMES C. O'NEIL, M. D., ...............Clinical Instructor in Mental Diseases.

Lectures.—A course of lectures will be given, partly didactic, partly clinical. In these lectures principles of eugenics, normal psychology and the classification and treatment of mental diseases will be discussed.

Clinics.—Methods of examination of patients will be taught in the clinics, at the State Hospital for the Insane, and instruction given for the commitment of the insane.

Text-books—Church and Peterson, Allen.

PEDIATRICS

CHARLES KIMBALL JOHNSON, M. D., ...............Professor of Pediatrics.

Third-year work will consist of one period a week throughout the year and will include the following:
Recitation on the normal infant and child.
Case history taking and recording.
Establishing and maintaining of breast feeding and its importance.
The artificial feeding of infants.
The nutrition and nutritional disturbances of infancy.

Fourth-year work will include:
Weekly lectures throughout the year on the diseases of infancy and childhood, preventive pediatrics and child hygiene, supplemented by case history teaching.
Practical instruction on the cadaver in intubation, tracheotomy and lumbar puncture.
Weekly clinics before the whole class at the Mary Fletcher Hospital.
Clinical conferences with small groups of students in the hospital and Children's Home.
Dispensary work with small sections twice a week the entire year.
A growing dispensary service offers a large variety of acute cases and two orphan asylums are available for clinical teaching, through attending physicians who are members of the Faculty. These clinics are attended by students in small sections and every opportunity is offered for individual instruction.

Text-books—Holt’s *Diseases of Children*. References—Griffith’s *Diseases of Children*, two volumes Morse’s *Case Histories*. Pfaundler and Schlossman’s *Diseases of Children*; Kerley’s *Treatment of Diseases of Children*.

**DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

**EDMUND TOWLE BROWN, M. D.,... Professor of Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.**

**EMMUS GEORGE TWITCHELL, M. D.,... Instructor in Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.**

Course I.—Didactic lectures and recitations will be given to students of the third year.

Course II.—The teaching will be clinical during the fourth year and clinics will be held twice a week during the first half-year, at which the class, in sections, will study all the ordinary diseases in this department and witness its more important operations.

Text-books—Eye, May, DeSchweinitz; Ear, Gleason, Phillips.

**GENITO-URINARY DISEASES**

**WILLIAM WARREN TOWNSEND, M. D..., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.**

**SIDNEY LEON MORRISON, M. D.,... Instructor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.**

**SETH HUSTIS MARTIN, M. D.,... Instructor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.**

The course in this branch of Surgery is given during the third and fourth years. It is designed to instruct the student in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases and surgery of the genito-urinary tract.

During the third year systematic lectures are given to prepare the student for clinical work which is taught in the fourth year.

The fourth-year work is wholly clinical, consisting of amphitheatre clinics and ward and dispensary work. In the amphitheatre clinics
the student sees all of the important operations in this special branch of Surgery. The ward and dispensary work, which is done with small sections of the class, is utilized to instruct the student in the use of the diagnostic genito-urinary apparatus and in the details of the examination and treatment of patients.

Text-books—Keyes, Watson and Cunningham, and Morton.

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**DERMATOLOGY**

**CHARLES MALLORY WILLIAMS, Ph. B., M. D.,.........Professor of Dermatology.**

**CHARLES WILLIS MANY, M. D.,......................Instructor in Dermatology.**

**Lectures and Clinics.**—The course of instruction on Diseases of the Skin will consist as far as possible of amphitheatre clinics upon cases presenting themselves for treatment. This will be supplemented by a series of didactic lectures upon the less common forms of disease. The course will include the cutaneous lesions of syphilis and will be illustrated by photographs and colored plates.

Text-books—Stelwagon, Sutton, Schamberg, Morris and Walker Thompson (Syphilis), Jackson (Hair and Scalp), Sequeira.

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**ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY**

**FRED HOULETTE ALBEE, Sc. D., M. D.,.........Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.**

**ROBERT LELAND MAYNARD, M. D.,...............Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery.**

**ELMER PETER WEIGEL, M. D.,..................Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery.**

The course of instruction in Orthopedic Surgery will consist of lectures, recitations and clinics.

**During the third year** lectures and recitations will continue throughout the year. The instruction will include principles of orthopedics together with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the bones and joints.

**During the fourth year** a course of clinical lectures will be given; both the mechanical and operative treatment of deformities will be carefully demonstrated. Lessons in reconstruction surgery, drawn from the Great War, will be emphasized.

Text-book—Albee's *Orthopedic and Reconstruction Surgery.*
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

EDMUND CURTIS MOWER, A. M., LL. B., Special Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

Lectures.—This course of lectures is designed to instruct the student in such medico-legal matters as ought to be understood by the medical practitioner. It treats of the qualifications required by law for the practice of medicine and surgery; the legal obligations assumed by the practitioner by reason of his professional relation with his patient; the degree of skill he must possess, and the measure of care and diligence he is bound to exercise if he would escape liability for malpractice; the duties prescribed by statute in respect to the return of births and deaths, and concerning contagious diseases and the public health in general; the medico-legal aspects of wounds, as bearing upon the question whether death or injury resulted from natural or violent causes; the question of identity as involved in the examination of mutilated or skeletonized remains; Insanity, and mental capacity in general, from the standpoint of the criminal law; the medico-legal aspects of rape, infanticide and abortion; judicial toxicological investigations; medico-legal autopsies and reports thereon; the duties and responsibilities of medical practitioners as expert witnesses, etc.

The work covers twenty hours.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

WILLIAM LLOYD AYCOCK, M. D., Professor of Tropical Medicine.

Lectures.—During the session of 1922-23, a course of lectures on Tropical Medicine covering sixteen hours will be given, supplemented by microscopic slides and pathological specimens from the College Laboratory and the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Reference book—Manson’s Tropical Diseases.
Lectures.—The Lectures are divided into two courses, each course consisting of two series of thirty lectures each and covering a period of two years. Instruction is graded and conforms to the outline laid down for medical units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Course 1.—For first and second year students.
Course 2.—For third and fourth year students.

The hour assigned for lectures on the schedule is two hours per week.
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

REGISTER, 1921-1922

FOURTH YEAR

Class of 1922

Frank Herman Baehr, Ph. B.
Leo Carl Clauss
Edward Joseph Corcoran
Clarence Edward Fogan
Theodore Richard Ford
Joseph Gross
Arthur Rush Hogan, A. B.
Claude Hill Keith
Karl Cornelius McMahon, B. S.
Edward Douglas McSweeney, A. B.
Raymond Henry Marcotte, A. B.
Jeremiah Herbert O'Brien
John Edward Powers
Lawrence Arthur Renahan
Clair Deforest Rublee
Merton Harry Stevens, Ph. B.

Wallingford, Conn. 88 Buell St.
Burlington 137 N. Winooski Ave.
Norwich, Conn. 113 Buell St.
Kendall 112 Loomis St.
E. Orange, N. J. Mary Fletcher Hospital
Cranston, R. I. 18 N. Union St.
Burlington Fanny Allen Hospital
New Glasgow, N. S. 60 N. Prospect St.
Burlington 129 S. Willard St.
Burlington Mary Fletcher Hospital
Winooski Fanny Allen Hospital
Burlington 112 Loomis St.
Burlington 39 Cliff St.
Burlington 42 Clarke St.
Enosburg Falls

THIRD YEAR

Class of 1923

Ruel Lawrence Alden
Roger Norris Blake, B. S.
Charles Franklin Branch
Sherburne Campbell
Joseph Francis Duell
Kennan Durand
Herman Lorenzo Emidy
Ulysses Maurice Frank
Paul Kendrick French, Ph. B.
Louis Pease Hastings, B. S.
Joseph Heyman
Reginald Lindsey H ili
Charles Flinninl Keeley, A. B.
Frank James Lawliss
David Gladstone Morris, A. B.
Chesley Wilbur Nelson, A. B.
John Emmet O'Brien, A. B.
Clarence Dexter Pierce, Jr., Ph. B.
Heman Bertram Ring
Williai Renold Schillhammer
Dorance Ellsworth Sheffield, A. B.
Chrysaphes John Xaphees

Proctor Burlington 96 Henry St.
Burlington 26 Adlitt St.
Burlington 89 N. Prospect St.
Lyndonville 89 N. Prospect St.
Burlington 5 Richardson St.
Burlington 91 Grant St.
Woonsocket, R. I. 163 Loomis St.
Burlington 181 North St.
Orleans 96 Henry St.
Springfield, Mass. 89 N. Prospect St.
Passaic, N. J. 176 N. Winooski Ave.
Chelsea 89 N. Prospect St.
Nashua, N. H. 163 Loomis St.
S. Barre 89 N. Prospect St.
Miami, Fla. 36 S. Converse Hall
Burlington 94 Hungerford St.
Burlington 23 Weston St.
Orleans 24 M. Converse Hall
Passaic, N. J. 44 Clarke St.
Burlington 31 Volz St.
Hoovers, N. Y. 458 S. Union St.
Burlington 101 Church St.

SECOND YEAR

Class of 1924

John Raymond Andrews
John Wilbur Armstrong, A. B.
Dona a Antonio Astone
John Matthew Bachulius
Rosmary Henry Bisson
Lewis Woodbridge Brown, A. B.
George Walter Caldwell
Carl Clarence Chase
George Rosario Cusson

Burlington Burlington
Burns Hills, N. Y. 16 Front St.
Burlington 24 M. Converse Hall
New Britain, Conn.
68 South Union St.
Barrs 327 Pearl St.
Skowhegan, Me. 89 N. Prospect St.
Burlington 68 S. Union St.
Bennington 106 Loomis St.
Lyndonville 106 Loomis St.
George Breed Davis, B. S.
Gerard Charles de Grandpre, A. B.
Pau DeNicola
Anthony William Ferrara
Hyman Maurice Glasston
David Goldberg
Louis Edward Goldberg
Charles Henry Goyette
Jack Ward Gray, A. B.
Elton Walton Lance
Dorothy Mary Lang
Arthur Byron Lawrence, A. B.
James Pratt Marr
Dennis Martin O'Brien
John Clark O'Brien
Walford Tupper Rees
Evans Franklin Sealand
Oney Percy Smith
Dennis Bernard Sullivan
Daniel Francis Sullivan, Jr.
Lorimer Austin Swerrett
Abraham David Teitelbaum
William Graves Townsend, B. S.
Dean Anthony Wry

Stafford Springs, Conn.
Plattsburg, N. Y. 114 Buell St.
Pau DeNicola, R. I. 355 Pearl St.
Long Island City, N. Y. 141 S. Converse Hall
Burlington 46 Birch St.
New York, N. Y. 16 Hickok Pl.
Portland, Me. 41 S. Converse Hall
Burlington 205 Church St.
New York, N. Y. 21 S. Converse Hall
Plainfield 89 N. Prospect St.
Cambridge Grassmann
Burlington 392 North St.
Williamstown 234 Pearl St.
Burlington 112 Loomis St.
W. Granville, N. Y. 54 N. Willard St.
Nashua, N. H. 89 N. Prospect St.
Bangor, Me. 60 N. Willard St.
Concord, N. H. 234 Pearl St.
Winthrop, N. Y. 203 Church St.
Hartford, Conn. 84 N. Willard St.
Phillips, Me. 40 Brooks Ave.
New York, N. Y. 16 Hickok Pl.
Burlington Hotel Vermont
St. Albans 64 N. Winnoski Ave.

FIRST YEAR

Class of 1925

West Haven 235 Pearl St.
Rutland 97 Brooks Ave
Bennington 43 Bradley St.
Pike, N. H. 12 Green St.
Charlottesville, N. Y. 156 Loomis St.
New Bedford, Mass. 88 Buell St.
Bangor, Me. 67 Brooks Ave
Troy, N. Y. 76 N. Winnoski Ave
Rutland 88 Buell St.
Manchester Depot

Burlington 76 N. Winnoski Ave.
Norwich, Conn. 76 N. Winnoski Ave
Dannemora, N. Y. 295 Church St.
Sharon, Conn. 243 Colchester Ave
Burlington 97 Brooks Ave
Middlebury Campus House
Morristown 264 Colchester Ave
Newark, N. J. 76 N. Winnoski Ave
Waterbury 120 Buell St.
Burlington 185 Bank St.
Barre 182 Park St.
Burlington 110 Archibald St.
St. Johnsbury 235 Pearl St.
Revere, Mass. 76 N. Winnoski Ave
Burlington 73 Buell St.
Montpelier 98 Brooks Ave
Pike, N. H. 12 Greene St.
Wakefield, Mass. 404 Pearl St.
Brandon S. Burlington
Burlington 112 Loomis St.
Woonsocket, R. I. 75 Loomis St.
Burlington 20 Booth St.
Winthrop, N. Y. 44 Isham St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Quito Penta</td>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>404 Pearl St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Everett Phelps</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>404 Pearl St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Russell Randolph</td>
<td>Pittsbug, Pa.</td>
<td>45 S. Converse Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Joseph Shamhooon</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>86 Grant St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Smith</td>
<td>Brunswick, Me.</td>
<td>5 Converse Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Carroll Swasey</td>
<td>Waterbury</td>
<td>120 Baell St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Allen Tarbell</td>
<td>DeWitt, N. Y.</td>
<td>71 Loomis St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert Ellsworth Tomlinson</td>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td>86 Hungerford St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abel Truman Way</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>33 Mansfield Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Percy Williams</td>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>97 Brookes Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colm Vincent Wry</td>
<td>St. Albans</td>
<td>75 Loomis St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRADUATES, ACADEMIC YEAR, 1920-1921**

- George Raymond Allen, A. B. Plattsburg, N. Y.
- Angelo Archetto Cranston, R. I.
- George Winthrop Bassow Athol, Mass.
- Valmore Elmer Bolduc Somersworth, N. H.
- David Marsh Bosworth, A. B., cum laude New York, N. Y.
- Spencer Burnham Caldwell Burlington
- Robert Abbott Donahoe Burlington
- Herbert Ambrose Fenton Burlington
- Percy Coupland Fisher Allendale, N. J.
- Alphonse Guillermo Garcia San Juan, P. R.
- Newell Walton Giles Amherst, Mass.
- Harold Gilson Haskell Burlington
- Luther Caldwell Heidger Greensboro
- Edward Elroy Hinds Ludlow
- LeRoy Sloan House Oneonta, N. Y.
- Jordan Lally New York, N. Y.
- Austin Witter Lane East Orange, N. J.
- Meyer Louis Levin, cum laude Burlington
- Thomas Francis McGarry Rutland
- Edward Leo McShine Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Alfred Moses Marnlet Passaic, N. J.
- John Baptist Mauro Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Max Herman Miller Burlington
- Owen Leo Murphy Poultney
- John Francis O'Connell Colchester, Conn.
- Edward James Quinn Hydeville
- Loren Fred Richards Lyndeboro, N. H.
- Michael Stephen Shea, cum laude Colchester, Conn.
- Robert Mansen Shields, Jr., cum laude Port Richmond, N. Y.
- Eugene Renia Stefanelli Newark, N. J.
- Emil Joseph Susslin, cum laude Paterson, N. J.
- Maxwell Hobart Thompson Burlington
- Byron Calvin Tillotson Burlington
- Kenneth James Tillotson Rutland
- Frank Landale Tucker, Jr., B. S. Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Honor Men**

- David Marsh Bosworth
- Emil Joseph Susslin
- Michael Stephen Shea
- Myer Louis Levin
- Robert Mansen Shields, Jr.

**Prizes for Special Merit in Medicine**

- **First Prize**—David Marsh Bosworth
- **Second Prize**—Emil Joseph Susslin

**Woodbury Prize for Proficiency in Clinical Medicine**

- Kenneth James Tillotson
THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES AND SOCIETIES

Delta Mu
Corner Winooski Ave. and Main St
(Local, Founded 1880)

Alpha Chapter of Phi Chi
Metropolitan Life Building, 176 Main St
(Founded at University of Vermont, 1889)

Delta Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa
Y. M. C. A. Building
(Tau Epsilon Phi Hayward Block
(Academic and Medical)

Cap and Skull
(Senior Medical Society, Founded 1910)

Premark Club
(Eligible for students in the College of Arts and Sciences who are preparing to study medicine)

OFFICERS OF THE U. V. M. MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1921-1922

President—Dr. W. Scott Nay, '73, Underhill, Vt.
First Vice-President—Dr. John P. J. Cummins, '97, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Robert Hazen, '98, Thomaston, Conn.
Third Vice-President—Dr. John J. Derven, '06, Poultney, Vt.
Fourth Vice-President—Dr. John H. Hunter, '11, Dover, N. H.
Fifth Vice-President—Dr. Ewald E. Olsson, '16, Harrington Park, N. J.
Sixth Vice-President—Dr. Peter P. Lawlor, '20, Drawer F, Palmer, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. Fred K. Jackson, '99, Burlington, Vt.
Obituary Committee—Dr. Chester M. Ferrin, '65, Burlington, Vt.; *Dr. Bingham H. Stone, '99; Dr. Fred K. Jackson, '99, Burlington, Vt.

VERMONT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

President—F. Thomas Kidder, M. D. Woodstock.
Secretary and Executive Officer—Charles F. Dalton, M. D., Burlington.

*Deceased
WORK OF THE STATE BOARD

The State Board of Health is responsible for the public health work of the State, including the control of communicable diseases, supervision of food and milk supplies, supervision of public water supplies and sewage disposal, sanitation of schoolhouses and public buildings, abatement of nuisances, educational work against tuberculosis, control of venereal diseases, and registration of vital statistics. New and commodious offices have been provided in a building owned by the University of Vermont and adjacent to the College of Medicine.

It maintains the Laboratory of Hygiene at Burlington in the same building where its own work is done and employs a sanitary engineer and inspector.

The Board also maintains a research laboratory at the College of Medicine for the study of infantile paralysis and lethargic encephalitis (sleeping sickness). This work is made possible by a special fund privately donated and through this fund free care and treatment are provided for children crippled by infantile paralysis throughout the State.

The State Board of Health is intimately connected with the College of Medicine of the University, the President being a Trustee of the University, and the Secretary, Professor of Hygiene, while the Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, Doctor Whitney, is Professor of Toxicology, Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Instructor in Pathology. Dr. Charles A. Ravey, Serologist for the Board, is Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology; and C. P. Moat, Sanitary Chemist of the Board, is Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry in the College.