

BUFFALO, N. Y.  
BUFFALO MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
BUFFALO HOSPITAL, SISTERS OF CHARITY.

CHARLESTON, S. C.  
CHARLESTON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

**ROPER HOSPITAL.**—The Hospital is open to patients of both sexes. Operations are performed there in the presence of the students. Clinical lectures are delivered twice a week; and students are allowed to visit the hospital every day during the morning visit of the physician, on the payment of the Hospital fee. The history of every case, its symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and daily progress from the time of admission, are recorded in a book kept for the purpose in a place conveniently accessible. In short, every effort is made to assist the student in acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession. Obstetrical cases are furnished the students, when this can be done with propriety, under the immediate direction of the Surgeon of the Institution. At a meeting of the Faculty, held on the 21st of April, it was resolved, that it be made obligatory upon candidates for graduation to present tickets of attendance on the Roper Hospital during one term, they being charged according to the rates established by the Board, viz for six months, five dollars, and for twelve months, ten dollars, and this arrangement to continue in operation one year or more at the pleasure of the Faculty.

**MARINE HOSPITAL.**—The plan of instruction pursued by the physician is as follows:—The general principles of Pathology, medical and surgical, and of therapeutics, are dwelt upon; and their application to individual cases pointed out. The examination of patients is conducted very carefully, organ after organ being interrogated, and the results summed up and presented to the students, who are requested to determine the nature, seat, etc., of the disease. The nature of the disease, its extent, etc., ascertained, the indications of treatment are pointed out, and the means by which they are to be fulfilled, explained. The proper choice of remedial agents, being a matter of great consideration, is enforced.

**WARD IN THE ROPER HOSPITAL.**—The Faculty, with a view of extending the opportunities already possessed, have a certain number of beds in the adjoining Roper Hospital, for the reception of patients requiring surgical assistance. By the conveniences they have been able to furnish for the reception of patients, a valuable addition has been made to the surgical practice of the city. The operations are performed before the class, and they have opportunities of being made familiar with the subsequent treatment.

CHICAGO, ILL.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
MED. DEPT. LIND UNIV.

**MERCY HOSPITAL.**—“During the year ending August 1, 1860, there were admitted into the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, 282 patients; of whom 204 were admitted into the medical wards, and 78 into the surgical. The Hospital is under the charge of Prof. E. Andrews, in the Surgical department, and Prof. N. Davis, in the medical. During the lecture season of the Medical Colleges of this city, clinical instruction is given in the wards of the Hospital from eight to nine o'clock every week-day morning, and three mornings per week all the rest of the year; thus constituting it a continuous school of practical instruction. The price of tickets for admission to the clinical instruction is \$6, and the ticket is good for the whole year. Patients are received and treated, both in the medical and surgical wards, from any part of the country, on the payment of from \$3 to \$5 per week for their board, according to the ward they occupy.

**THE CITY HOSPITAL.**—This is the general hospital of the city. Its wards contain a great variety of Medical and Surgical diseases, including many arising from accidents.

## INSTITUTIONS

IN WHICH

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN, AND THE MEDICAL COLLEGES WHICH HAVE ACCESS TO THEM.

AUGUSTA, GA.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

**JACKSON STREET HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY.**—This Institution is an establishment for the *Treatment of Surgical and Chronic Diseases*, and for the accommodation of Negro Patients, during and after surgical operations. From the relations of the medical officers to the Medical College of Georgia, a deep interest is felt in its Classes, and they have therefore established, with the approbation of the faculty, a Surgical and Medical Clinic, and when consistent with propriety, and the interests of the patient, will afford Students the opportunity of attending lectures in the commodious Lecture Room connected with the building, and of seeing the operations performed here during the winter.

BALTIMORE, MD.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE.

**CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.**—The Baltimore Infirmary, containing one hundred and fifty beds, is under the *immediate control* of the Faculty, and daily instruction is given at the bedside by the Professors of Surgery and of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. A limited number of Students will be permitted to reside in the Institution, as Clinical Assistants, and no candidate can receive his degree unless he produce evidence of his regular attendance at the Hospital.

BOSTON, MASS.

MASS. MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL.

It is well constructed, with all the modern improvements, and affords every facility for Clinical study and observation. The medical and surgical departments will be under the care of Drs. Ross and Amerman respectively.

**THE CITY DISPENSARY**, in the North Division of Chicago, and the **City Hospital Dispensary**, are Institutions for the poor. A very large number of patients, especially women and children, are treated annually at these institutions, affording the student an extensive field for the observation of all diseases peculiar to this class of patients.

**THE CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY**—This Institution has been in successful operation for nearly two years. One hundred and fifteen patients were treated by the surgeons last year, and one hundred and twenty-six during the first seven months of the present year. The Infirmary affords the best opportunities in the city for Clinical instruction in diseases of the Eye and Ear, as also in the use of the ophthalmoscope and auriscope.

**BOARD OF SURGEONS**—*Consulting Surgeons*.—Prof. Daniel Brainard, M.D., Prof. Joseph W. Freer, M.D. *Attending Surgeons*.—Edward L. Holmes, M.D., Wm. H. Baltzell, M.D.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNIV. HOSPITAL, Medical Department.

CITY HOSPITAL.—Clinical Lectures are given twice a week.

#### NASHVILLE, TENN.

UNIV., NASHVILLE, Medical Department.

TENNESSEE STATE HOSPITAL.

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

**SHELBY COLLEGE CLINICAL INFIRMARY AND CITY HOSPITAL. MEDICAL OFFICERS**.—Surgeons: Thomas L. Maddin, M.D., Daniel B. Cliffe, M.D.

*Visiting Physicians*: Daniel F. Wright, M.D.; John H. Callender, M.D.; J. J. Abernathy, M.D.; John P. Ford, M.D.; H. M. Compton, M.D.

The commodious residence of the late Henry Hill, erected with a view to secure the largest amount of comfort and ventilation, has, by extensive additions, been fitted up for Hospital purposes, in immediate contiguity with the buildings of Shelby Medical College. By contract with the corporation of Nashville, this institution accommodates all the indigent sick of the city; also, by contract with the Collector of the port of Nashville, it receives all the marine patients of that port. Besides this, the officers in charge of it have made arrangements for the accommodation of any number of private patients, whether under their own treatment or that of other physicians.

#### NEW ORLEANS, LA.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL SCHOOL.

**CHARITY HOSPITAL**.—This is one of the largest hospitals in the world, and is open to students at all hours.

#### NEW YORK.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

*Surgeons*.—Gurdon Buck, M.D.; John Watson, M.D.; Thaddeus M. Hulsted, M.D.; Thomas M. Markoe, M.D.; Willard Parker, M.D.; Geo. A. Peters, M.D.

*Physicians*.—Joseph M. Smith, M.D.; Henry D. Bulkley, M.D.; John H. Griscom, M.D.; Thomas F. Cock, M.D.

The Hospital buildings in the city consist of three separate large stone edifices, which can contain, together, above four hundred patients without any crowding, and are capable of being made able to accommodate about five hundred.

The whole number of persons who received the benefits of the New York Hospital, as medical or surgical patients, during the year 1859, was 2,816. Of this number there

have been cured, 1,771; Relieved, 269; Discharged at their own request, 140; Discharged as improper objects, 13; Died, 315.

Of the cases under Hospital treatment in 1859, 1825 were surgical, and 991 medical—being nearly one-half more surgical than medical cases. Of the 1825 surgical cases of the last year, 1035 were from fractures, serious contusions, burns, and other injuries arising from sudden casualties.

The report for 1859 states that the New York Hospital continues, as it has done for more than sixty years, to assist the great objects of medical science and instruction, by giving facilities for attendance on its practice to the students of the several medical schools in this city, and also to graduated physicians from other parts of the State, many of whom avail themselves of the improvement in practice afforded by observation of the variety and severity of disease in a large Hospital. The library, confined to medical learning and chemistry, natural history, and other sciences immediately connected with or bearing upon the healing art, is open to the same class of medical inquirers. It is managed by a joint committee from the Governors and the Physicians and Surgeons of the Institution. It is now rich in its special department, and contains above 6,000 volumes, to which new medical and scientific publications of reputation are added, as far as the means devoted to this object will allow.

Above twenty years ago, the formation of a Pathological Cabinet was begun. It was formed from the remarkable cases of morbid anatomy which occurred in the practice of the Hospital, and it has increased regularly and rapidly in extent, variety, and value, for the purposes of science and professional instruction. It is under the immediate care of a curator, and the several physicians who have successively filled that place have each of them left memorials of skill and fidelity. It has also received additions from other sources than the Hospital practice; and being now well arranged in a spacious and commodious out-building, it is consulted with great advantage.

#### BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

FOOT 26TH STREET, EAST RIVER.—ADMISSION TO MATRICULATED STUDENTS FREE OF CHARGE.

*Consulting Physicians*.—John W. Francis, M.D.; Isaac Wood, M.D.

*Consulting Surgeons*.—Valentine Mott, M.D.; Alexander H. Stevens, M.D.

*Visiting Physicians*.—Alonzo Clark, M.D.; Benj. W. McCready, M.D.; Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.; George T. Elliot, M.D.; B. Fordyce Barker, M.D.; Alfred L. Loomis, M.D.; John W. Green, M.D.; Theodore G. Thomas, M.D.

*Visiting Surgeons*.—James R. Wood, M.D.; Lewis A. Sayre, M.D.; John J. Crane, M.D.; Stephen Smith, M.D.; Willard Parker, M.D.; Alexander B. Mott, M.D.; Carl Theo. Meier, M.D.; John W. S. Gouley, M.D.; William H. Church, M.D.

The resident Staff of Physicians and Surgeons is composed of twenty-one young medical men. The selection of these officers by first advertising the existence of vacancies in the resident staff, and then allowing a free competition of candidates before an Examining Committee, has secured to the hospital the best talent in the medical schools.

Number of patients admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1859, 8,801; born, 388; total for the year, 10,042. Number of patients discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1859, 8,067; died, 942; total, 9,009.

**LYING-IN DEPARTMENT**.—Number of births, 388; still-born, 38; per cent. of still births, 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; deaths from puerperal fever, 26.

Clinical instruction is given in this hospital daily at half-past one o'clock P.M. In the last annual report the Medical Board states: The hospital continues to be a favorite resort for students of medicine, and at present the number in daily attendance upon clinical instruction is larger than at

any former period. It is gratifying to the Medical Board to acknowledge the interest which your Board has manifested in the effort to make this hospital subservient to the great cause of sound and scientific medical instruction. And we may confidently anticipate, that as from year to year the vast advantages this institution affords for instruction in every department of medicine are gradually developed and made available to the student, these classes will increase, until Bellevue shall become a great centre of Medical Education.

#### NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY.

*Consulting Surgeons.*—Edward Delafield, M.D.; George Wilkes, M.D.

*Surgeons.*—Abram Dubois, M.D.; Gurdon Buck, M.D.; Thaddeus M. Halsted, M.D.; C. R. Agnew, M.D.

*Assistant Surgeons.*—John H. Hinton, M.D.; F. J. Bumstead, M.D.; Henry D. Noyes, M.D.

During the past year, four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight patients, suffering from various diseases of the Eye and Ear, have been prescribed for at the Infirmary. Patients with diseases of the Eye, 4,171; Ear, 307; Total, 4,478.

**CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.**—The Report for 1859 says: In this connexion the Infirmary is steadily laboring to extend its benefits to students and practitioners of medicine. Clinical teaching is regularly given at the institution, courses of lectures are held, and publications made in the medical journals of cases which add to the general stock of knowledge. The importance of this department of the labors of the Infirmary cannot be overestimated: it is helping to qualify others to minister in the same way. Students of medicine here have opportunities of seeing and understanding diseases of the eye ten times greater than they could obtain in years of private practice. The whole community, the rich as well as the poor, enjoy the benefit of this instruction; for those who will be medical practitioners throughout the country are thus endowed with knowledge by which they may preserve or confer sight upon the poor not only, but bring the same boon to the affluent. The latter are deeply interested to protect themselves against the evils of mistakes or unskillfulness on the part of those who may become their own medical advisers.

#### NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

NO. 63 THIRD AVENUE.

*Consulting Surgeons.*—Valentine Mott, M.D., LL.D.; David L. Rogers, M.D.

*Attending Surgeons.*—Dr. Mark Stephenson, Dr. John P. Garrish, Dr. Marcus P. Stephenson.

From the report of the Surgeons for 1858-59 we learn that: since the last published report in 1853, there have been entered upon the Register and treated at the Hospital *eighteen hundred and sixty-nine* patients, who, together with the sixty-five remaining under treatment at that time, make the total number from January 1st, 1853, to January 1st, 1860, *nineteen hundred and thirty-four*, nine hundred and twenty-three of whom were attended during the year 1858, and the remaining ten hundred and eleven during the year 1859, making the whole number of patients treated at the Hospital since its organization in 1852, to January 1st, 1860, seven thousand six hundred and sixteen. The *Ophthalmic School* connected with the Hospital—the only one in America—was organized at the foundation of the Institution, and is in a very flourishing condition. A regular course of Lectures, Cliniques, and Examinations, are given every year from the middle of October to the first of March.

**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**—Lectures on *Ophthalmic Medicine and Operative Surgery*, every Saturday at half-past three o'clock p.m., during the winter session, by Mark Stephenson, M.D. Also, *Clinical Instruction*, by Drs. Stephenson and Garrish, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from half-past one to half-past three p.m. An examination with

an engraved testimonial of the course of studies, will be given at the end of the term, signed by the Surgeons and Officers of the Institution. Tickets \$5 50—the avails given to the building fund. Members of the class will be furnished with Dr. Stephenson's Essay on Cataract, also with the Syllabus of his course of Lectures on the Eye, without any extra charge.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

*Physicians.*—W. W. Gerhard, M.D.; J. J. Levick, M.D.; J. F. Meigs, M.D.; J. G. Smith, M.D.

*Surgeons.*—G. W. Norris, M.D.; E. Peace, M.D.; Jos. Pancoast, M.D.; E. Hartshorne, M.D.

The Physicians give Clinical Lectures in the lecture-room of the Hospital at 10 o'clock, a.m., on each Wednesday and Saturday of their term of service, and the Surgeons give Clinical Lectures on Surgery at 11 o'clock on the same days during their term of service. During the summer months, besides the bi-weekly clinics, *daily visits* are made with a limited number of pupils to the surgical and medical wards, an additional opportunity being thus afforded the student to familiarize himself with the diagnosis and treatment of disease. This hospital possesses a large medical library, the collection amounting to about 11,000 volumes. It was founded, and is supported, by the fees derived from students' tickets.

**FEES.**—A fee of \$10 entitles the student to the privileges of the Hospital for a year, including the use of the Library, under certain restrictions.

#### PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.

*Physicians.*—J. L. Ludlow, M.D.; J. M. Da Costa, M.D.; C. P. Tutt, M.D.; O. Judson, M.D.

*Surgeons.*—D. H. Agnew, M.D.; S. D. Gross, M.D.; R. S. Kenderdine, M.D.; R. J. Levis, M.D.

This is one of the most extensive institutions of the kind in the United States, having large buildings for the accommodation of the sick and insane.

It is divided into male and female wards; the former being again divided into surgical, medical, venereal, and clinical. The latter into the same, with the addition of obstetrical, nursery, and asylum for children. Here may be seen every variety of malady to which the human frame is liable. During the winter and the lecture season, students are admitted to the public clinics. It is easily reached by means of the Market or Chestnut street Passenger Railways, or by omnibus.

This institution is managed by the Guardians of the Poor, a board of twelve men, who receive their appointment from the courts and the City Councils, and its chief support is derived from the Poor Tax of the city. The Medical Board consists of four visiting physicians, four visiting surgeons, and four visiting obstetricians, with eight assistants or "internes." The latter are selected according to merit from candidates who present themselves before the Medical Board for examination. These appointments are generally made early in April.

#### EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

*Physicians.*—J. C. Morris, M.D.; H. Hartshorne, M.D.; J. Da Costa, M.D.; Wm. Maybury, M.D.

*Surgeons.*—Wm. Hunt, M.D.; H. E. Drayton, M.D.; R. S. Kenderdine, M.D.; R. P. Thomas, M.D.

Founded by members of the Episcopal Church, but open to the sick of every country, creed, or color. Opened for the reception of patients in December, 1853. Has accommodations for thirty patients. The number of patients treated in the wards during 1857 was 388, the average daily number having been thirty. In addition to these, 2,136 out-patients were treated.

## WILLS'S HOSPITAL.

FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND LIMBS.

*Physicians.*—J. J. Levick, M.D.; J. J. Recse, M.D.; S. L. Hollingsworth, M.D.

*Surgeons.*—S. Littell, M.D.; Wm. Hunt, M.D.; A. Hewson, M.D.; T. G. Morton, M.D.

Founded by the late James Wills, and opened for occupation March 1st, 1834. Devoted to the treatment of curable diseases of the eyes, and of such curable diseases of the limbs as involve lameness. From 1,500 to 2,000 patients are treated in the course of the year, and there is an average of from thirty to fifty inmates. *Clinical Days*—Mondays and Fridays.

## HOWARD HOSPITAL.

This Institution was chartered in 1854, and now contains fifty beds. It has a board of ten physicians, each of whom devotes himself to a special branch of Medicine and Surgery. Clinics are held on each day, at specified hours. Accidents are admitted if brought immediately after to the Infirmary; curable and incurable cases, which are able to pay their board; such poor as may be deemed worthy objects of charity. Since its organization to the present time (1858), 9,019 patients have been treated here, over 2,000 of which belong to the last year.

This Institution is supported by subscriptions and donations. Two Resident Physicians are always present to attend to cases and applications.

## PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY.

LOCATION—931 Race Street.

*Physicians.*—E. Wilson, M.D.; J. M. Corse, M.D.

Four practical courses in Obstetrics are given each year, by the attending physicians. Each course continues about eleven weeks, and includes fifty lessons on the great principles of Obstetric Science, and the practical details of the art, and these, when the pupil is prepared by manipulations on the manikin, are verified by opportunities of observing cases. The members of each class have in rotation the patients of the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY, PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY and PHILADELPHIA NURSE SOCIETY, assigned them for their care and attendance, with the aid of the Assistants, if necessary, and under the supervision of the Principals. In addition to the Obstetric course, a Clinic will be held every Saturday, at 9 o'clock A.M., for the treatment of Diseases of Women.

*Fees.*—Fee for the Obstetric Course, \$15; Fee for Clinical Course, \$10.

## PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—Fifth Street, below Chestnut.

*Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.*—Drs. William Darrach, H. L. Hodge, G. W. Norris, and W. W. Gerhard. *Obstetric Physicians.*—Drs. E. Wilson, J. M. Corse.

It is the oldest Dispensary in Philadelphia, having been instituted April 12th, 1786. During the year 1858, 9,740 patients were treated, and there were 490 in the obstetric department. There were 35,126 prescriptions compounded.

## NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—No. 106 Spring Garden Street.

*Consulting Surgeons.*—Drs. P. B. Goddard, D. Gilbert, R. P. Thomas; and H. H. Smith.

*Consulting Physicians.*—Drs. S. Jackson, L. Curtis, M. M. Levis, J. R. Bryan, and W. Maybury.

*Consulting Physicians to the Lying-in Department.*—Drs. H. L. Hodge, Hatfield, C. D. Meigs, J. H. Smalty, and J. Rhein.

Instituted October 1st, 1816. This Dispensary affords an excellent opportunity for the study of pharmacy and minor

surgery. During the year ending December 31st, 1857, 6,973 patients were admitted to the care of the Dispensary, and 12,600 prescriptions compounded; and in the Lying-in Department 41 patients were attended.

## THE GERMAN DISPENSARY.

Noble Street, below Fourth.

The Attending Physicians are Drs. Tiedeman, Beeken, Rattenman, Schrotz, and Fischer.

The object of the Institution is to give medical attendance to the German portion of the population, particularly to those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the English language, to make themselves understood by the Physicians of other Dispensaries. The German Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions, and is deserving of the sympathy and liberality of our citizens. Since its opening three thousand cases have been treated.

## SAVANNAH, GA.

SAVANNAH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

OGLETHORPE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SAVANNAH HOSPITAL.—Clinical Instruction given twice a week.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis Medical College.

MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The St. Louis Hospital, on account of its central and convenient location, is the receptacle of most of the cases of severe recent injury. It is under the exclusive control of the Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College during the whole year. The entire forenoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to clinical exercises in both medicine and surgery, by the whole class, either in this or in some one of the hospitals. Thus the page of disease is continually exhibited to the student, to be read by him in all its phases; semeiology and therapeutics go hand in hand, and pathology and the action of medicines are taught by practical living illustrations. An extensive addition has been erected, which makes the building thrice its former size; and a still further addition is now in progress of erection through the liberal bequest of the late John Thornton, Esq.

*CITY HOSPITAL.*—This large and magnificent hospital is easy of access, and always well filled with patients. In its re-arrangement care has been taken to introduce all the modern improvements, which render it very convenient and available for hospital and clinical purposes. During the whole term of lectures, some one of the Faculty will be in attendance upon either the medical or surgical department. Clinical lectures are here delivered by the professor of clinical medicine or surgery, during the preliminary as well as the regular course. The number of patients admitted during the past year amounted to four thousand.

*UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.*—This Institution, erected by the general government, is situated in South St. Louis, and is devoted to the reception of sick and disabled boatmen. As St. Louis is already the third city in the Union in steamboat tonnage, it will be readily perceived how large a number of cases find their way into this excellent charity. It is under the care of Dr. McPheeters, who holds the post of physician and surgeon to the Institution. Here, as well as in the two preceding hospitals, students are admitted free of charge. It is easily reached by a street railroad.

*THE ST. LOUIS LYING-IN HOSPITAL.*—A large and appropriate structure has been erected on the southeast corner of Tenth and O'Fallon streets. The physician in charge is Dr. L. Charles Boisiniere, who will be glad to extend its practical benefits to all students upon the payment of a small fee. Professor Pallen is the Consulting Physician.

*THE O'FALLON CLINIC AND DISPENSARY.*—This establishment occupies a building adjoining the lecture room of the College,