

1837

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REPORT

OF THE

✓  
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

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*in 1st series  
p. 775*

## REPORT.

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TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

The Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio, in discharge of the duty imposed upon them by law, report: .

That, since their report of 1836, shewing the then prosperous condition of the college, important changes have taken place, materially affecting its situation, to which they feel it their duty to advert. Shortly before the last report, the faculty of the college had been re-organized, and gentlemen called to the several chairs who deservedly enjoyed the public confidence; evidence of which is found in the increased number of students—the number at the last session being greater than at any time before, since the establishment of the college. The exertions of the professors during their last term were great, and eminently satisfactory and acceptable to the numerous class under instruction. The great harmony and good feeling that prevailed between the professors and students, and among the professors themselves, gave promising assurance of success in the faculty, and permanence to the institution. The trustees looked forward with confidence, in the belief that the liberal patronage bestowed upon the professors by a confiding public, and the well-grounded expectation of its being continued, if not increased, would, in the absence of higher motives, furnish sufficient pecuniary inducement to them to remain and continue their services in the college.

Influenced, as the trustees are assured, by the promising condition of the college, and encouraged by his associates to look for their united support, Professor Locke undertook a voyage to Europe, having in view scientific examinations, and the procurement of new and improved chemical and philosophical apparatus. This movement met the approbation of the trustees, as calculated to promote the interests of the college, and to place it upon a level with like institutions in the United States. This undertaking of Professor Locke was entered upon in good faith, prompted by his ardent love of science, and a sincere regard for the college and the faculty, evincing alike his own determination to support the college and his fellow-professors, and his undoubting confidence in a corresponding regard and support on their part. The enterprise was one of great personal sacrifice and expense to this gentleman, and in its results will be of lasting benefit to the college. Soon after Professor Locke left the country, Professor Cross resigned. Shortly before the usual period for issuing the annual circular, while Professor Locke was still absent in Europe, Professors Eberle, Smith,



and Cobb resigned without previous notice; Drs. Eberle, Cross, and Cobb accepting chairs in medical institutions in a neighboring commonwealth—some of them, as this Board is informed, under individual guaranties of greater pecuniary reward for years to come, than what they supposed the Medical College of Ohio promised them. These tempting inducements to the professors to sever their connexion with the Medical College of Ohio, the trustees had neither the disposition nor the funds to counteract. These resignations left the college with but two professors, Dr. Locke in Europe, in the service of his brethren, and confiding in their support, and Dr. Morehead at home.

Left thus in charge of the college, the chairs vacated, the session about to commence, and several of its professors transferred to other and neighboring institutions, the trustees doubted their ability to fill the vacant chairs and organise a suitable faculty in time for the usual course of lectures and instruction this season. The difficulty was increased by the fact that the institution at Louisville was understood to have published the name of Professor Locke as occupying a chair in their school, and to have sent to him offers of guaranties similar to those which were supposed to have induced the other professors to leave the Medical College of Ohio. Notwithstanding these discouraging prospects, the trustees determined to re-organise a medical faculty, and, as far as possible, with scientific gentlemen of our own State. They added to the school three new professors, citizens of Ohio, and two distinguished lecturers from other States. The present faculty consists of the following professors and lecturers:

Dr. JARED P. KIRTLAND, Professor of Theory and Practice.

Dr. R. D. MUZZEY, assisted by Dr. DELAMATER, Lecturers on Surgery.

Dr. M. B. WRIGHT, Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. JOHN S. SHOTWELL, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Dr. JOHN MOREHEAD, Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Dr. JOHN LOCKE, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The high character and professional attainments of these gentlemen, and the talents evinced in their efforts since the re-organization, in the opinion of the trustees, warrant the prediction that, after a fair trial, the new faculty will be found to sustain the high reputation of the college, and that the school will not ultimately suffer by the change. The number of matriculated students now in attendance is eighty; that is to say, from Ohio 59, Indiana 6, Virginia 4, Kentucky 3, Mississippi 2, Pennsylvania 2, New York 2, New Jersey 1, Massachusetts 1. This number, though less than that of last year, is as great as the trustees had reason to expect, considering the late period at which the faculty was organized, the want of opportunity to distribute the usual circulars, and the discouraging reports that the college would be closed for the season, if not altogether.

The Reports of the Faculty, Treasurer, and Librarian, which are herewith respectfully submitted, furnish, it is hoped, sufficient detail to place the condition of the Medical College of Ohio before the General



Assembly in its true light, except the department of surgery, from which no report has been received, owing to the absence of the lecturers.

It will be seen by the report of the faculty that, within the last year, some important acquisitions have been made to the college, by which facilities for imparting medical knowledge have been greatly increased; and that the professors, keeping pace with the improvements of the age in the onward march of science, are omitting the use of no means within their reach and control for carrying out, to the fullest extent, the high objects of the institution. That part of the report of the faculty which relates to the hospital, as connected with the college, is worthy of particular notice, shewing, as it does, its many peculiar advantages and indispensable use in a course of medical instruction.

The report of the treasurer shows a reduction of the college debt, since the last year, to about \$800, which would probably be paid in full at the end of the present session, if the patronage, by reason of the causes above referred to, had not been considerably reduced below that of the last session.

The condition of the library, which is fully exhibited in the report of the Librarian, shows that great care has been taken of the books, plates, &c., and that, with the exception of some few of the books which require binding, it is as perfect and useful now as when first opened.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the trustees.

MORGAN NEVILLE, *President.*

CALVIN FLETCHER, *Sec'y Med. Col. of Ohio.*

DECEMBER 11th, 1837.

The present Trustees are,

MORGAN NEVILLE,	} <i>Of Cincinnati.</i>
JOHN C. WRIGHT,	
WILLIAM BURKE,	
DAVID K. ESTE,	
WILLIAM STEVENSON,	
CALVIN FLETCHER,	
WILLIAM S. HATCH,	
GEORGE LUCKY,	
SAMUEL FOSDICK,	
JOSEPH S. CARTER, <i>of Urbana,</i>	} <i>of Marietta.</i>
JOHN COTTON, <i>of Marietta.</i>	

## TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO:

Gentlemen—

In compliance with a requisition of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty respectfully submit the following report in relation to the condition of the College, and the means of instruction which it possesses. The advantages which our College affords for medical instruction, both in relation to the commodiousness of the college building, and the apparatus and means of illustration and experiment, are amply sufficient for comprehensive and efficient instruction in the various departments of Medical Science.

## ANATOMY.

The Anatomical department is furnished with every thing requisite for a full, minute, and satisfactory illustration of the various objects embraced in this branch of medicine.

Among the most useful and valuable of preparations and models, are—

1.—M. Auzonx's celebrated "*Anatomie Artificiale*"; a figure exhibiting the natural form of the human body, as well as the natural and relative positions, size, shape, and color, of the various organs and parts of the body, in the order in which they would be exposed in a regular dissection.

2.—Enlarged wax models of the eye and ear.

3.—Wax models of the brain and nerves.

4.—A great number of dried injected preparations, exhibiting the arterial and venous systems of the whole body.

5.—Hearts, injected.

6.—A complete set of wet preparations of the ligaments and cartilages of the different articulations.

7.—Natural skeletons, and foetal skeletons of various ages; male and female *artificial skeletons*.

8.—An extensive collection of preparations illustrative of Osteogeny.

9.—Wet preparations of various organs of the body.

10.—Large carved models of the most complicate and minute bones of the head.

11.—An extensive collection of anatomical engravings: such as Tiedeman's large and splendid plates of the arteries; Lizar's beautiful anatomical plates; Cloquet's illuminated plates; Scarpa's celebrated plates of the nerves, aneurisms, and hernia; Breschet's splendid illustrations of the veins, &c.; a number of oil paintings, giving enlarged and accurate views of the structure of different parts concerned in the more important surgical operations. Quain's anatomical plates have been ordered, one volume of which has already been received.

The large and commodious dissecting rooms are abundantly supplied with subjects, where all those who wish to devote special attention to private dissections, can do so under the immediate direction of the Professor of Anatomy.



## CHEMISTRY.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO:

*Gentlemen—*

To the original apparatus I have, as you have been informed by previous reports, made, annually, large additions, by expending for that purpose my own private funds. My labors and expenses since the last session, are, to a great extent, already known, both to you and to the public. Not long after you honored me with the appointment in your College, I determined on making a short tour to Europe. I left Cincinnati, for this purpose, not long after the close of the last session, and arrived at Liverpool in May. Passing through England and France, I received every kindness and attention possible, from those most distinguished philosophers, whose fame had attracted me to their shores. Besides the Europeans whose names I have previously communicated to the President of the Board, I have been under special obligations to our own countrymen, Professors Hare and Silliman, for numerous letters and cards of introduction, to their foreign acquaintances.

In the course of my tour, I have greatly enlarged the previous stock of apparatus. Besides my traveling expenses, I paid, in Europe, about three thousand dollars, for instruments, chiefly for the use of the Medical College of Ohio. The following is a list of some of the principal:

A large electrical machine, with other electrical apparatus, by Pixii, of Paris;

Daniels' "Constant Battery," which decomposes water at the rate of twelve cubic inches of the mixed gases per minute;

A magneto-electrical machine, by which sparks, combustion, ignition, decomposition, and shocks quite fatal to small animals, are produced from an ordinary magnet—made by Newman, of London;

A standard barometer, having a large tube, the model of that of the Royal Society, also made by Newman;

Two mountain barometers, made on Guy Lussac's plan, by Buntin, of Paris;

A standard thermometer, by Newman;

A maximum and a minimum thermometer, by the same;

One Daniels' hygrometer, by Tagliabue, of London;

A set of models of crystals, in glass, by Newman;

A dipping needle, by Robinson, of London;

A magnetical intensity apparatus, made on the plan of Professor A. D. Bache, by Robinson;

A balance for analyses, with weights to thousandths of a grain, by the same;

The apparatus of Meloni for showing the laws of the absorption and transmission of heat;

A set of models, in glass, of the most celebrated diamonds in the world, made by Carey, of London;

A hydrostatic balance, by Carey;

A variety of hydrostatic apparatus, by Pixii, of Paris;

Several electro-magnetical apparatus, by Watkins and Hill, of London;

An apparatus for the polarization of light, by the same;

An air pump on the plan of Babinet, made by Pixii.

To these may be added numerous small instruments, chemicals, and a number of valuable books.



On my return, in October, I was surprised to learn that several of my late colleagues had been induced, by very tempting pecuniary offers, to accept appointments in other Institutions; and that my own name had been confidently announced as Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical Institute. Notwithstanding these circumstances, and the injurious tendency of prejudicial reports, industriously circulated, the re-organization which you have effected is evidently satisfactory to the medical community, as appears from the very respectable class now in attendance.

The temporary injury which the College has sustained, falls, perhaps, more heavily on myself than any other individual, just at the time when I had expended so much for its advancement, and had actually incurred a heavy debt on account of it. Yet so well am I satisfied with the integrity and ability of my new colleagues, and with the present prospects of the Institution, that I resume my arduous duties with cheerfulness.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LOCKE.

*Medical College of Ohio, Dec. 7, 1837.*

### OBSTETRICS, ETC.

The department of Obstetrics is amply provided with models and preparations for elucidating the various subjects belonging to it; amongst these, the following are the most instructive and useful:

1. An obstetrical machine, by which the course of parturition can be pretty correctly exhibited; and on which the students are taught to apply the forceps, and other appropriate instruments, in the different presentations and conditions occurring in parturition.

2. A collection of wax figures, representing and illustrating the most important points of obstetrical anatomy. In this collection is comprised a series of figures exhibiting the progressive development of the foetus in utero, as well as of the uterus itself, from an early period of pregnancy till the end of gestation.

3. A series of abortions carefully prepared and preserved in alcohol, shewing the appearances and sizes of the ovum and the embryo, from a very early period after conception, till the seventh or eighth month.

4. A collection of obstetrical plates, some of them of much interest and usefulness to the learner.

5. A considerable collection of instruments embracing the whole of Davis' improved obstetrical instruments.

6. An ample collection of female pelvises, of foetal heads and skeletons.

7. Various preparations of the female organs of generation, preserved in alcohol.

### THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Besides the usual lectures, the Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, delivers a clinical lecture at the Hospital, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. During the clinical lectures, the nature, symptoms, and treatment of diseases, are carefully pointed out and explained at the bed side of the sick. The facilities for this purpose are now so great, that the members of the medical class have an opportunity of becoming familiar with the practical duties of the profession.

### MATERIA MEDICA.

The department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, is abundantly

supplied with specimens of foreign medicines, and their active analytical products. To these are added, a large and perfect collection of dried specimens of medicinal plants indigenous to the United States.

### COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Faculty of the *Medical College of Ohio*, on the 30th of November last, demanding a statement of the present condition of the *Commercial Hospital of Ohio*; the following brief *Report*, is respectfully submitted:

It may be proper to state, that the *Hospital* is situated in the north-western part of the city, precisely one mile distant from the Ohio River. From its elevated situation, and the salubrity of the air surrounding it, together with its remoteness from the noise of the city, it is evident that no location within the vicinity of Cincinnati, could have been better adapted for the establishment of such an institution.

The *Hospital* has recently been enlarged and altered by the praiseworthy efforts of the township trustees, to render it sufficiently spacious and comfortable for the increased number patients. It has 106 feet fronting on Thirteenth-street, and 53 feet on Plumb, and has a wing extending back 68 feet. It is four stories high, including the basement, which is constantly occupied. To the House is attached four acres of land, extending from Plumb-street to Western Row.

The general division of the *Hospital*, is into the *male* and *female* departments: these are entirely distinct. The *male* department consists of two medical wards, one general surgical ward, and one venereal ward, with several small rooms for the accommodation of private patients.

The *female* departments consist of one large medical ward, one surgical ward, one lying-in ward, and one venereal ward, containing distinct rooms for each patient. There are likewise, in this department, several rooms for private patients.

Upon the same floor with the male surgical ward, is situated the *Lecture and Operating Room*; it is furnished with sky-lights; and seats are neatly arranged which can accommodate, at least, two hundred spectators.

To both male and female departments are attached *bathing houses*, in which patients who may require it, are cleansed, their soiled clothes cast aside, and they are enveloped in clean habits before entering the wards; this is attended to by the respective nurses, male and female.

The principal Nurse, Jas. L. Moore, in whose appointment the institution has an active and efficient attendant, extends his care over the male wards; he is aided by two assistant Nurses, and in cases of disease requiring constant attention, two sets of attendants are employed.

The most perfect order reigns throughout the house; each assistant has his own separate duty to perform—strict attention is paid to the cleanliness of patients; their clothes, or beds, when soiled, are immediately changed.

All the beds throughout the wards are regularly changed every Saturday evening.

The bodies of patients are removed to the *Dead Room*, immediately after death.

The wards are kept clean, and the condition of the patients is rendered as comfortable as practicable; no filth is allowed to accumulate in any



part of the establishment. The floors are regularly washed and thoroughly dried twice a week.

Regular meals are served up at the hours of 7 o'clock, A. M., 12, M., and 5 o'clock, P. M. Diet prescribed at irregular hours, is punctually furnished to the patients.

One extensive Cooking establishment, under the supervision of the Steward, supplies the whole house.

The *Steward* of the Hospital, Mr. *Isaac Poiner*, who has occupied that office for several years with approbation, has a general superintending care over the institution; he furnishes the house daily with fresh provisions; by him patients are received, and an inventory taken of the articles they possess; changes of raiment and bed clothes are furnished the patients; and by him, also, different offices and duties of attendants are regulated.

The *Steward's Lady* extends her care over the Female department, (which likewise is furnished with a principal Nurse and her assistants.) It is her effort to supply the wants of the sick in those requisite necessities, which are concomitants to successful medical treatment.

The Board of Trustees, composed of Messrs. W. Crossman, D. A. King, and Josiah Fobes, meet at the Hospital every day at 2 o'clock, P. M., to ascertain the state of things that exist, and to attend to any incidental circumstance that may arise within their province. They have vehicles comfortably arranged for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to the Hospital; a porter is engaged to attend to these wagons, and to the hearse, when wanted.

In reference to medical attendance, each member of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, devotes two months in succession in visiting the wards, and prescribing. They attend twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, during the summer; after the session of the College commences, the Professors of *Theory and Practice*, and of *Surgery*, attend on Wednesdays and Saturdays to deliver clinical lectures, and prescribe for patients. The *Attending Physician* visits the Hospital once a day throughout the year; his prescribing hour is at 9 o'clock in the morning. All cases of emergency, occurring in the absence of the Attending Physician, are attended to by the Resident Physician.

The Resident Physician has also a superintending care over the Apothecary department, which is large and abundantly supplied with every variety of medicine. He also takes the history of each case, as soon as it enters the wards, and then keeps a regular daily record of the symptoms during the progress of the disease: any case terminating fatally, is examined after death, *if the friends of the person do not object*.

At the time we commenced our official duties, (March 10, 1837,) the House, aside from the Lunatic department, contained 68 inmates; since that time, 386 have been admitted—290 have been discharged, and 46 have died; remaining 118.

The *Lunatic Department* is also divided into the *Male and Female* departments; over each, appropriate keepers and nurses are placed. To both ranges of cells are attached *Shower Baths*, for the benefit of the patients. At the time we entered upon our duties, this department contained 37 lunatics; since that time, 45 have been admitted—30 have been discharged, and 2 have died; remaining 50.

JOHN T. SHOTWELL, *Attending Physician*.  
J. P. JUDKINS, *Resident Physician*.

DECEMBER 7, 1837.



This Report of the several departments of the Medical College of Ohio, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees, by their

Friend and humble servant,

JOHN LOCKE, *Dean of the Faculty.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, DEC. 7, 1837.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio:*

In compliance with a requisition of the Board of Trustees, the following report, in relation to the present condition of the Library, is respectfully submitted by the undersigned:

The Library contains one thousand seven hundred and six volumes; many of which are the productions of the most distinguished authors, in Europe and America, that have enriched and elevated the medical profession. The classification of the books, embracing nine chapters, exhibits to the student a complete view of all the works pertaining to the library, or any department of medical science, in relation to which he may, at any time, wish to obtain useful instruction. To the books included in each chapter, a separate set of shelves is appropriated in the library rooms.

Chapter 1st contains 194 volumes on Anatomy and Physiology. Cloquet's Anatomy, illustrated by beautiful illuminated plates; the Anatomical works of Wistar, Horner, Bell, and Bichat; and the Physiological publications of Richerand, Magendie, Broussais, Dunglison, and other celebrated writers, enhance the value of this section of the library.

Chapter 2d contains 105 volumes on Chemistry and Pharmacy. Among these are the Chemical works of Brande, Park, Silliman, Orfila, Ure, Accum, and other eminent chemists.

Chapter 3d includes 277 volumes on Surgery. The intrinsic value of this division of the library is greatly increased by the surgical productions of Abernethy, Bell, Gibson, Dorsey, Samuel Cooper, Sir Astley Cooper, and many other authors of merited celebrity.

Chapter 4th contains 75 volumes on Materia Medica and Botany. This class comprehends Eberle's Materia Medica, Chapman's Therapeutics, Bigelow's Pharmacopœia and American Medical Botany, Barton's Medical Botany and Flora of North America.

Chapter 5th comprises 72 volumes on Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children. The works of Burns, Dewees, Gooch, Hogben, Velpeau, and Maygrier, enrich this division of the Institution.

Chapter 6th includes 420 volumes on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Annesley on the Diseases of India, and other warm climates, elucidated by splendid engravings; the works of Rush, Good, Gregory, Johnson, Abercrombie, and a great number of highly distinguished ancient and modern authors, render this portion of the library exceedingly valuable to medical students.

Chapter 7th comprehends 270 volumes of Periodicals. The importance of this division is augmented by the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, the Medico-Chirurgical Review, the American Medical and Surgical Journal, the Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal, Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, and many other scientific publications.

Chapter 8th embraces 244 volumes of Miscellaneous productions. In this department the student is furnished with many excellent works on Natural Philosophy, Zoology, Mineralogy, Geology, and other branches of

science which assist the studious and intelligent physician in the successful practice of his profession.

Chapter 9th includes 49 volumes of Plates. This extensive collection of anatomical engravings is of great importance to the Professors and students of the Medical College. Tiedeman's large and elegant plates of the Arteries; Scarpa's celebrated plates of the Nerves, Aneurism, and Hernia; Lizar's beautiful Anatomical plates; Cloquet's illuminated plates; Breschet's splendid illustrations of the Veins; Vicq D'Azyr's plates of the Brain; and Tuson's plates of the Muscles, are among the beautiful and accurate representations of the numerous organs and structures of the human system, embraced in this highly interesting section of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER DENNISTON,  
*Librarian.*

*Cincinnati, December 7, 1837.*

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio:*

GENTLEMEN—

The undersigned makes the following report: There has been received into the treasury, since the report was made to you in December last, the sum of \$645. The amount paid out during the same time, is \$846 89; leaving in the treasury, at this time, \$93 11, as will appear by reference to the accounts. The debt of the College is about \$800. It has been reduced, during the past year, between four and five hundred dollars; and, had the School continued in its then present condition, as was confidently expected at the close of the last session, the College would have been entirely free from debt in the course of the present winter. It is known to the Board, that the only source from which funds are obtained to liquidate the debt, and defray the expenses of the College, is from appropriations made by the Faculty, arising from matriculation, hospital, and graduation fees. The number of students being less than last year, the Faculty, this session, will be little more than able to meet the current expenses of the College.

Respectfully,

W. STEPHENSON,  
*Treasurer Medical College of Ohio.*

*Cincinnati, December 6, 1837.*