

14

SYLLABUS

OF THE

SEVERAL COURSES OF MEDICAL LECTURES

DELIVERED IN THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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SYLLABUS

OF THE

COURSE OF STUDY

FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

CITY OF NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEONS

NEW YORK

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1891

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OF

THE LECTURES

DELIVERED IN

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

IN THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery are delivered by
PROFESSOR WRIGHT POST, M. D.

THE anatomical course commences with the history of anatomy, from the earliest ages to the present period; after which the first object is to take a general view of the principal parts of which the body is composed, endeavouring to explain the use of each, and manner of connexion, so as to give a general idea of the animal economy. The professor then proceeds to investigate, with the greatest possible accuracy, the more particular branches of anatomy, by first unfolding the structure of the different organs, and afterwards explaining their functions. In prosecuting this inquiry, the body is divided into the following systems: 1. Osseous, 2. Muscular, 3. Chylopoietic, 4. Vascular, 5. Secretory, 6. Nervous, 7. Respiratory, 8. Connecting and communicating, 9. Defensive, 10. Genital. Under one or other of these heads any part of the human body may be arranged; and this division is preferred to that in more common use, as being equally expressive and more comprehensive.

Having explained the structure and functions of the different organs in their natural state, an attempt is made to give a correct idea of the

changes which they undergo by disease. In this investigation, it is not considered sufficient barely to mention and exhibit the appearances which manifest themselves upon dissection, and to explain the manner of their production, which, strictly speaking, would be all that *pathology* implies, but also to point out the symptoms which characterize each individual disease, and to recommend such treatment as, from experience, has been found most beneficial.

The Professor of Anatomy will further, on all occasions, keep in view the application of anatomy to surgery. This will lead him frequently to make observations on surgery; and as the importance of the subject demands it, so it will be his particular aim to show where the skill of the surgeon and the success of his practice will depend upon an accurate knowledge of anatomy.

It may not be uninteresting to those who wish to be informed of all the advantages which the School of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons affords, to state, that a very extensive collection of anatomical preparations is added to the College; in which the intimate structure of all the important organs in the body is made so conspicuous, that where description fails to give clear conceptions, the eye may convey to the mind a just and accurate knowledge.

The lectures on anatomy, &c. are delivered *daily* throughout the session.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

The Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine is held by DAVID HOSACK, M. D.

Introductory to the practical subjects which this course embraces, and for the benefit of those pupils who may be commencing, or may have recently entered upon the study of medicine, Dr. HOSACK commences by exhibiting a compendious view of the structure of the human body; more especially directing the attention of his pupils to the various functions it performs in a state of health, including those appertaining to the mind as well as the body.

In this view, particular attention is given to those functions which physiologists have denominated the natural functions of the system. Under this head, the various excretions, both as regards their influence in health, as well as the changes they undergo by disease, receive that attention which their importance demands.

The causes of disease, whether inherent in the system, or produced by the operation of external agents, are next enumerated.

The influence of climate, soil, food, sleep, clothing, exercise, both mental and bodily, the passions of the mind, the functions peculiar to the different sexes, the various trades and occupations of life, in as far as they are either directly or indirectly the sources of disease, are severally noticed in this part of the course : as the subject of climate embraces circumstances equally interesting to the philosopher and physician, particular attention is given to the influence which it exerts upon the bodily and intellectual powers of man. In connexion with this discussion, due regard is also paid to the sensible and adventitious qualities of the atmosphere, and their agency in the production of endemic and epidemic disorders. Dr. HOSACK next inquires how far the functions of the constitution possess in themselves the power of removing diseases, as ascribed to them by most of the ancient and by some modern physicians ; and concludes the preliminary part of the course with an outline of that preparatory knowledge which it is necessary for the physician to possess when he approaches the bedside of the sick.

He next proceeds to a description of the various diseases to which the human frame is exposed, arranging the whole in such manner as he conceives best calculated to assist the student in acquiring a knowledge of the characters of each, the causes which produce them, and the means to be employed for their prevention and cure. With this view Dr. HOSACK distributes diseases into the eight following classes :

1. *Febres*, (Fevers,) embracing the various forms of
Intermitting,
Remitting, and
Continued Fevers.
2. *Phlegmasiæ*, (Inflammations,) containing all diseases of an inflammatory nature.
3. *Cutanei*, (diseases of the skin,) in which all the cutaneous diseases are arranged agreeably to the orders adopted by Dr. WILLAN.
4. *Profluvia*, (excessive discharges,) including all hemorrhages, as well as the morbid discharges which take place from the excretory organs of the system.
5. *Suppressiones*, (suppressions,) or those diseases which consist in a suppression or diminution of the natural evacuations.
6. *Neuroses*, (nervous diseases,) embracing all those which more especially reside in the nervous system, including the various diseases of the mind, as well as those of the body.
7. *Cachexiæ*, (vitiations,) the diseases more peculiarly arising from

a morbid condition of the fluids of the system; including those which arise from their redundance either general or partial, as the various forms of dropsy, and those disorders which proceed from a vitiated state of the circulating mass.

8. *Locales*, (local diseases,) containing tumours, dislocations, wounds, ulcers, and other diseases usually denominated local.

Having pointed out the objects and advantages of this nosological arrangement, Dr. Hosack proceeds to delineate the various diseases which it comprehends.

The subject of fevers, which fall under the daily observation of every practitioner, and which derive peculiar importance from the epidemics with which the United States have been visited since the year 1791, receives especial notice in this course.

When describing the treatment of diseases, Dr. Hosack not only minutely details the remedies to be prescribed, their mode of operation, and the different stages in which they are severally indicated; but the *diet* and *regimen* of the sick, including all those circumstances which have an influence upon the character of diseases, and which it is equally the duty of the physician to direct, are also embraced in this course of lectures.

Upon the Saturday of each week throughout the session, he also delivers a lecture upon the diseases which prevail in the city of New-York, and illustrates the same by the relation of the most interesting cases which occur in his private practice.

Dr. Hosack meets his class *daily*, throughout the session.

CHEMISTRY.

The Lectures on Chemistry are delivered by W. J. MAC NEVEN, M. D. the Professor.

The course of Chemistry, delivered by PROFESSOR MAC NEVEN in this College, is comprised in not less than eighty-four lectures, delivered during four months. The following outline of the subjects comprehended in the course will give an idea of its extent and advantages.

Chemical attraction and the laws of chemical changes: affinity; Crystallization.

Repulsion; comprising electrical repulsion and attraction, and their relation to chemical changes; as likewise Galvanic attractions and repulsions, and their relation to chemical changes. Under this head,

electricity, now become so important a chemical agent, is treated of; the principal experiments in this science are exhibited; and as the class consists chiefly of students of medicine, the application of electricity to their profession is explained and illustrated.

Calorific repulsion; temperature, and the instruments for measuring it; expansion by caloric; specific caloric of bodies; the motion and communication of caloric; the temperature of the atmosphere.

Light, and its operation in producing chemical changes.

Oxygen, and its combination with simple inflammable bodies. *1st.* With the metals that produce alkalis; potassium, sodium. *2d.* With the metals that produce alkaline earths; barium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, silicum, strontium, zirconium, ittrium, glucinum. *3d.* With the metals that produce oxydes; manganese, zinc, tin, iron, copper, lead, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, mercury, silver, gold, platina, tellurium, nickel, uranium, osmium, tungsten, titanium, columbium, cerium, palladium, iridium, rhodium. *4th.* With the metals that produce acids; arsenic, chrome, molybdena.

In treating of the metals in detail, the Professor enters into their mineralogical history, the analysis of their ores, their properties, their uses in the arts, and the medicinal preparations which they furnish.

Of oxygen in combination with hydrogen and nitrogen.—Ammonia: Methods of obtaining ammonia; properties of ammonia.

Of oxygen in combination with nitrogen only.—Atmospheric air; analysis of; its chemical and physical properties; nitrous gas; nitric oxyde; nitric acid; eudiometry; nitrates.

Of oxygen with hydrogen only.—Water, in the state of ice; in the fluid state; in the state of gas.

Of oxygen in combination with carbon.—Gaseous oxyde of carbon; carbonic acid; carbonates.

Of oxygen in combination with sulphur.—Sulphurous oxyde; sulphurous acid; sulphuric acid; sulphates; sulphites; sulphuretes; sulphuric æther.

Of oxygen in combination with phosphorus.—Phosphorous acid; phosphoric acid; phosphates; phosphites; phosphurets.

Of hydrogen and its combination with simple inflammables.

Of hydrogen in combination with carbon.—Olefiant gas; carbureted hydrogen.

Of hydrogen in combination with sulphur.—Sulphureted hydrogen; hydrosulphurets; supersulphureted hydrogen, and its compounds.

Of hydrogen in combination with phosphorus.—Phosphoreted hydrogen gas.

Of muriatic acid.—Muriates; metallic, alkaline, earthy.

Of chlorine.—Hyperoxymuriates; alkaline, earthy; bleaching.

Of fluoric acid.—Fluates; alkaline, earthy.

Of boracic acid.—Borates; metallic, alkaline, earthy.

Of the Chemical Physiology of Vegetables.

Of vegetation.—Germination; the food of plants; motion of the sap; functions of the leaves.

Of the proximate principles of vegetables.—Of gum; sugar; fecula; honey; gluten; gelatine; caoutchouc; bird-lime; wax; fixed oil; volatile oil; camphor; resin; gum-resin; balsam; extract.

Of TANNIN.—Preparation of tannin; combination of tannin with gelatin; tannin with alkalis; with earths; with oxydes; with acids; species of tannin.

Of gallic acid.—Preparation of gallic acid; properties of gallic acid; gallates.

Of prussic acid.—Preparation of prussic acid; properties of prussic acid; prussiates.

Of citric acid.—Preparation of citric acid; properties of citric acid; citrates.

Of malic acid.—Preparation of malic acid; properties of malic acid; malates.

Of oxalic acid.—Preparation of oxalic acid; properties of oxalic acid; oxalates.

Of tartaric acid.—Preparation of tartaric acid; tartrites.

Of acetic acid.—Preparation of acetic acid; properties of acetic acid; medicated vinegars; acetites; acetic æther.

Of the formation of animal substances and of animal products.—Of the blood; of the chyle; of the lymph, saliva, pancreatic, and gastric fluids; of the bile and biliary calculi; of urine; urea and urinary calculi; of fibrin; of skin; cellular fibre, membrane, tendon, ligament, cartilage, bone, and shell.

Of the functions of animals.—Of digestion; of respiration; of assimilation; of the decomposition of animal bodies.

While treating of vegetable and animal substances, the articles they furnish to the materia medica are in every case considered, and their pharmaceutical preparations distinctly taught.

OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Lectures on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children are delivered by PROFESSOR JOHN C. OSBORNE, M. D.

This course commences with a brief history of the progress of this branch of medicine from the earliest ages to the present time. The sexual characteristics of the female constitution are examined and described. The difference in the anatomical structure of the male and female body will include a minute description of the structure and functions of the organs of generation of the latter: in describing these functions, the theories of generation and menstruation are particularly attended to. The diseases of these organs, and the suspended or irregular exercise of their functions are particularly described, and the modes of treatment for their relief copiously narrated.

The opinions of philosophers and physicians on the nature of conception, and the agency of either party in producing it, is followed by a description of the symptoms indicating its existence, and the complaints incident to the pregnant state, and the modes of relieving them.

The period of utero-gestation and the symptoms of labour; the various species of labour, natural, laborious, preternatural, and complicated, are described, and the modes of affording assistance are exemplified on the machine. To this succeeds the treatment of the parturient patient and the infant: the various diseases of infancy are particularly attended to.

These lectures are delivered *twice a week*, and practical illustrations given at the lying-in ward of the hospital, of such important cases as may occur during the course.

 CLINICAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The Professorship of the Clinical Practice of Medicine is held by
WILLIAM HAMERSLEY, M. D.

In this course of lectures are delivered the general principles of the practice of physic, illustrated by the clinical practice of the New-York Hospital. The importance of this course needs no elucidation. A regular record of all the important cases is taken, to which students have access, and may copy at their pleasure.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

The Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery are delivered by PROFESSOR VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

The course is arranged under two great heads: 1st, Operative surgery—2d. Medical surgery. The first comprehends the various operations and accidents to which the body is liable, and the second the numerous diseases which fall under the notice and care of a surgeon.

The following subjects are treated of in the operative part of the course:

Irritation and sympathy, and the influence of the mind upon the body, as they apply to surgery.

Inflammation, and its consequences.

Injuries of the head; divided into external, or affections of the integuments; and internal, or concussion and compression and fungus cerebri. Operation.

Aneurisms, with the general doctrine; divided into external and internal. External, as popliteal, inguinal, carotid, subclavian, &c. Internal, aorta, &c.; varicose and aneurism from anastomosis; aneurism of the extreme arteries. Operations.

Hydrocele. Its various kinds; affects other parts of the body than the scrotum, spina bifida, &c.

Diseases of the testicles. Hydatid, scirrhus, scrophulous, pulpy, and fungus testicle; castration, sarcocele, sclerocele, varicocele, hæmatocele, &c.

Diseases of the breasts. Hydatid, scirrhus, pulpy or soft cancer, fungus hæmatodes, and steatomatous tumour. Operation. Painful tumour in young females.

Retention and suppression of urine. Difference; causes; operations for retention; opening into the urethra; treatment of suppression.

Diseases of the eyes. Ophthalmia; cataract. Various kinds; operations; extraction; depression; anterior operation of Saunders; Dr. Adams' operation; artificial pupil; staphyloma; hydrophthalmia; carcinoma; extirpation; amaurosis.

Fistula lachrymalis. Nature; treatment.

Polypi in the nose, throat, &c. Treatment.

Removal of the tonsil gland.

Dropsy of the abdomen. Different kinds; paracentesis.

Fistula in ano. Nature and treatment.

Piles and excrescences. Treatment.

Amputations. These are shown upon the recent subject, with all their varieties.

Amputation, and cancer of the penis.

Tic douloureux. Its nature; medical treatment; operation upon the different nerves.

Bronchotomy. In suspended respiration in drowning and hanging; for noxious airs; tumours pressing on the tracheæ; extraneous substances in the tracheæ, &c. Different modes of operating.

Lithotomy in men. Calculi found in five different parts of the urinary organs. Different kinds of calculi; chemical composition. Various modes of performing the lateral operation.

Lithotomy in women.

Hernia. The new anatomy demonstrated, and the varieties of hernia extensively described.

Fractures. Generally and particularly.

Sprains. Nature and treatment.

Dislocations. These are particularly described. Under this head are considered ganglia, abscesses in the thecæ of the fingers, loose cartilages in the knee joint, dropsical collections of synovia, in the knee joint, bursa between the patella and tibia, under the rectus tendon, &c.

This comprises the subjects to be treated of in the operative part of the course, though the order will be changed as the teacher may deem proper for the benefit of the class, and the best use of the materials on hand.

The second division of the course, or the diseases of surgery, commences with the most common of all, to wit:

Gonorrhœa. Its consequences, as strictures, fistula in perineo, enlargement of the prostrate gland, irritability of the bladder, palsy of the bladder, chordee, hemorrhages from the urethra, sympathetic buboes, inflamed testicles, gleet. External gonorrhœa, gonorrhœal ophthalmia and rheumatism; impotence. Gonorrhœa in women; gleet.

Chancre. Its consequences, phymosis, paraphymosis, mortification of the penis, sloughing of the urethra, bubo, sore throat, eruptions, phagedenic ulcer, bones of the nose diseased, nodes, bones of the cranium diseased, chancres in women.

Warts and anomalous affections.

General observations on the venereal disease, and on the action of

mercury. Gonorrhœa and chancre not produced by the same poison; experiments which prove it.

Erythema Mercuriale, or hydrargyria. Nature, treatment.

Scrophula. Disease of the lymphatic glands, tabes mesenterica, white swelling, disease of the hip joint, of the spine, psoas and lumbar abscesses, scrophulous disease of the testicles and ophthalmia, purulent eye.

Diseases of the bones. Caries, necrosis, spina ventosa.

Cancer. Its consequences and treatment.

Wounds. Incised, lacerated, contused, and punctured. Tetanus, &c. Wounds of arteries, veins, nerves, tendons, abdomen, stomach, intestines, &c. Chest, throat, and joints.

Gun shot wounds. Arteries, chest, abdomen, &c.

Frost-bitten limbs.

Burns and scalds.

Tumours. Adipose, or steatomatous; encysted, lymphatic, glandular, fungus hæmatodes, hydatid, cutaneous, medullary, exostosis, nevi materni, bursæ mucosæ, and bronchocele.

Bandages. Application and use.

Poisons. Animal, vegetable, mineral, and morbid.

Dr. MOTT will perform all the various operations upon the dead body before the class, and enable such gentlemen as wish to operate themselves to perform them under his immediate direction. Those parts of the course which are most important to the military and naval surgeon will claim particular attention.

The lectures are continued *daily* throughout the session.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence are delivered by PROFESSOR
JAMES S. STRINGHAM, M. D.

The different subjects to be comprehended in this course are as follows:

1. Some general observations relative to the various divisions of age which have been proposed. *Nævæ maternæ* particularly considered.
2. The question examined as to the propriety of extracting a fœtus from the uterus of the mother, who may have died during parturition,

and what are the appearances by which we can positively decide as to the actual death of the mother.

3. Virginity; under which head are included observations relative to rape and the crime of sodomy.

4. Concealed pregnancy.

5. Pretended pregnancy, with the means of detecting the imposition.

6. Physiological remarks as to the period at which a foetus may be considered as first animated, and the marks by which an animate may be distinguished from an inanimate foetus.

7. Abortion.

8. Superfoetation.

9. The doctrine of moles and monstrosity considered, particularly of that species termed hermaphrodites.

10. Impotence and sterility, with the various causes by which they may be induced.

11. Feigned diseases.

12. Concealed diseases; under which head are noticed those contagious diseases which are most frequently concealed, with the mode of detecting them.

13. Poisons, with the various modes in which they may be applied, the tests by which the metallic poisons may be distinguished, and the proper antidote for each of them.

14. The particular manner in which the bodies of those suspected to have died in consequence of violence are to be examined.

15. Wounds; the circumstances necessary in order to constitute a fatal wound, and the consequences arising from wounds of the different viscera of the body.

16. Infanticide; the different modes by which the detection of this crime may be effected are particularly noticed.

17. Death in consequence either of hanging or drowning; its proximate cause in both cases, and the most approved methods of restoring suspended animation in consequence of either of these causes are pointed out.

18. Observations on the necessity of medical etiquette, together with an account of that most generally adopted.

19. The propriety of permitting certain manufactories, in thickly inhabited places, slaughter houses, &c. considered; with the means by which the unpleasant consequences arising from their proximity may be prevented.

20. The salubrity and insalubrity of particular kinds of water, with the principal causes of such differences.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The Professorship of the Materia Medica is held by JOHN W.

FRANCIS, M. D.

The Materia Medica embracing, in its fullest signification, all those substances which are employed, either in a simple or combined state, for the cure of diseases, the professor of this department of medical science arranges the various subjects of the course under two general divisions, *aliments* and *medicines*. Under the former head are included all those substances had recourse to as articles of nutrition, and which are more especially calculated either for augmenting the body or repairing its continual waste. The nature of the principal alimentary substances is examined, and their effects upon the constitution are considered: the importance of a due regard to diet and regimen both in health and disease is here also pointed out. This view of aliments serves, therefore, as an introduction to the various objects embraced in the second part of the course.

The second division, that of *medicines*, comprehends all those substances whose operation is particularly adapted to excite such changes in the system as are calculated for the removal or alteration of its *morbid* state.

The subjects of inquiry which claim attention when considering the articles of the materia medica being properly comprised under three heads, that of natural history, of chemical and pharmaceutical history, and of medical history, the utility of a knowledge of remedies according to this three-fold view is shown, and its practical importance enforced.

A concise account is next given of the different systems of classification of the articles of the materia medica that have been projected. Having unfolded the principles upon which both the older writers and the more modern proceeded in establishing their respective methods of arrangement, and endeavoured to show that the errors of the former are to be attributed chiefly to their philosophy, too little observant of facts, and too prone to hypothesis; and that the defects in the systems of classification adopted by the latter have their origin principally in the very nature of medical science, which arrives to perfection only by the accumulated observation of ages, the learner is next taught to consider the operation and effects of remedies as affording the only accurate and certain knowledge of their medicinal powers. The classi-

fication of the articles of the materia medica, adopted in this university, is therefore founded on a knowledge of the effects of remedies on the human constitution. But while a due regard is, in this respect, paid to every substance that comes under notice, an attempt is at the same time made to form and preserve an association between the active properties and virtues of remedies, and the nature and seat of the various diseases in which they may be employed: Such an association cannot fail to prove in an eminent degree useful, inasmuch as an intimate connexion is thence formed between the general indications of cure, and the means by which they are fulfilled: the peculiar character and type of disease may suggest to the mind the proper remedy for its removal; and vice versa, the nature and qualities of medicines will associate with themselves the diseases and condition of the system in which they are indicated.

The better to understand the particular characters of the several classes into which remedies may be divided, the professor of the materia medica considers the human body as made up of four distinct parts; each, however, to a certain degree connected with the other, and reciprocally affected by similar causes. These parts are,

1. The brain and nervous system.
2. The heart and blood-vessels.
3. The absorbing, secreting, and excreting system; and,
4. The various fluids of the body.

In correspondence with this view of the human structure, therefore, Dr. FRANCIS distributes the various articles entering into the materia medica into *four* classes.

1. Those remedies whose operation is chiefly confined to the *nervous system*, and which for the most part exhaust themselves in their operation upon that part of our frame. Under this head is arranged,

A.—STIMULANTS, embracing the *diffusible stimuli* or *excitants*; and the *permanent stimuli* or *tonics*, including *bitters* and *astringents*.

B.—SEDATIVES, containing *narcotics* and *antispasmodics*.

2. In the second class of remedies are associated those which particularly operate upon the *heart and blood-vessels*, diminishing the quantity and the momentum of the circulating mass of fluids. Under this head is considered,

BLOODLETTING, both *general* and *local*, and the various means employed for that purpose.

3. In the third class of remedies are arranged all those substances which act upon the *secretions* and *excretions* of the system. Such

are *emetics, cathartics, sudorifics, expectorants, diuretics, and emmenagogues*.

4. The fourth class embraces those remedies which are employed for the purpose of correcting any *vitiatio* or *morbid* condition which may exist in the various fluids of the body. This class contains *Antiseptics* and *Lithontriptics*.

With regard to the manner in which each article of the *materia medica* is treated: having considered the character of any class of remedies, the various substances proper for that class are associated together. If the substance be a vegetable, the generic and trivial name of LINNÆUS is first given; then the class and order to which it belongs in the sexual system; next the natural order, as improved by MURRAY in his *Apparatus Medicaminum*; the country of which it is a native, its different places of growth, the officinal name, the vulgar name, and the part or parts of the plant employed in medicine, are severally stated. Its action on the body is next considered, and as far as facts warrant the manner of its operation explained. The diseases in which it is serviceable are next pointed out; the dose and form in which it is prescribed; the auxiliaries with which it may be joined; the pharmaceutical preparations and compositions; and, lastly, references are made to the most useful authors who have written upon the subject under notice.

As far as practicable, specimens are exhibited of all the various substances as found in their native state, and of their different officinal preparations.

The Lectures on the *Materia Medica* are delivered *three* times a week during the session.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Lectures on Natural History are delivered by PROFESSOR
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D.

This course of Natural History has usually been delivered in about seventy lectures. It embraces the three great practical branches of the science.

I. GEOLOGY, or the history of the earth, as to the formation, disposition, and nature of its constituent parts. DR. MITCHILL teaches the doctrine of WERNER, and adapts it to the United States and to other regions of North America. He takes his illustrations, to great extent,

from the western world, which contains the strongest evidence in favour of the *Neptunian* system. The professor mingles as much mineralogy as to display the rudiments of that science; and he illustrates the whole by actual specimens.

II. BOTANY, or the history and management of the vegetables growing upon the earth. Herein he has been accustomed to give demonstrations of the anatomy and physiology of plants, as derived from the best authorities and from his own observation; and thereafter he explains the system of LINNÆUS, and exemplifies it at great length by the native productions of the country. He is a decided *sexualist*, and believes the classification founded upon the male and female parts of fructification to be preferable to any other. In performing this service, the forests, fields, and gardens in the vicinity are made to contribute their productions; and for practical lessons on the genera and species, the grand establishment of Elgin, two miles and a half from the city, is visited as often as necessary.

III. ZOOLOGY, or the history and arrangement of the animals which people the globe. In this division of his subject, the arrangement of CUVIER is explained, and adopted as far as it is admissible. The new discoveries and improvements are carefully introduced. Many species of animals, especially those which inhabit the waters of New-York and its vicinity, are unknown to the men of science and to naturalists: These are pointed out to the student, with their important bearings on comparative anatomy, and on the fisheries. The fine preparations in Mr. Scudder's Museum are examined.

The course is intended to unfold at New-York the great doctrines taught at Friburgh, Upsal, and Paris; and while they are unfolded in such a manner as to subserve the purposes of general learning, to accommodate them particularly to the improvement of gentlemen who study medicine.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy is held by BENJAMIN DE WITT, M. D. Vice President of the College.

* For a more minute detail of the subjects embraced in this course of lectures, the reader is referred to the Historical Sketch of the College, published in the American Medical and Philosophical Register, vol. iv.

Bennet

**** *The Lectures on Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, Chemistry, the Clinical Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and the Materia Medica commence on the first Monday of November, and terminate on the first day of March. The Lectures on Natural History begin on the first Monday in May, and continue daily to the first of August.*

The annual Medical Commencement for the purpose of conferring Degrees, is held at the College Hall on the first Tuesday of May.

Bennet