University of Vermont, College of Medicine Bulletin

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UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

CALENDAR

1913-14

1913.

Entrance Examinations ......................... September 22-24
Opening Lecture .................................. September 24
Regular Exercises begin ......................... September 25
Examinations for Advancement in Course and for Advanced Standing begin .... September 22-24
Registration ends ................................ October 15
Thanksgiving Recess .................. Dates to be announced
Christmas Recess .................. Dates to be announced

1914.

Mid-year Examinations ......................... February 2-7
Washington's Birthday, legal holiday .......... February 22
Spring Recess ................................ Dates to be announced
Founder's Day ................................ May 1
Legal Holiday ................................ May 30
Entrance Examinations ....................... June 18-20
Final Examinations ..................... June 11-20
Commencement Week ..................... June 20-24
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* Died July 12, 1913.
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JOSIAH WILLIAM VOTEY, C. E., Sc. D.,* 
Professor of Sanitary Engineering.

*Professor of Special Subject.

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Attending Surgeon to the Mary Fletcher Hospital; 
Attending Surgeon to the Fanny Allen Hospital.

LYMAN ALLEN, A. B., M. D., 
Assistant Professor of Surgery; 
Attending Surgeon to the Fanny Allen Hospital.

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Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology.

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Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology;
Medico-Legal Chemist Vermont State Laboratory of Hygiene.

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Instructor in Clinical Surgery;
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Attending Surgeon to the Fanny Allen Hospital.

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Attending Surgeon to the Fanny Allen Hospital.

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Instructor in Pharmacology and Materia Medica.

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Instructor in Clinical Surgery;
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Attending Surgeon to the Fanny Allen Hospital.

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Instructor in Clinical Medicine;
Attending Physician Home for Destitute Children.

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Essex Junction, Vt.,
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Instructor in Neuro-pathology.

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Surgeon to the Proctor Hospital.
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Instructor in Clinical Surgery.

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Instructor in Clinical Surgery.

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

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FREDERICK ELLSWORTH CLARK, M. D.,
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JOHN ALEXANDER HUNTER, M. D.,
Essex Junction, Vt.,
Laboratory Instructor in Histology and Embryology;
Laboratory Instructor in Anatomy.

ERNEST HIRAM BUTTLES, A. B., M. D.,
Laboratory Instructor in Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology.

CHARLES FLagg WHITNEY, M. S., M. D.,
Laboratory Instructor in Physiological Chemistry.

BARNET JOSEPH, M. D.,†
Laboratory Instructor in Anatomy and Pathology.

†Resigned.
Assistants in Clinical Medicine

AYMER S. C. HILL, M. D.,
JOHN HAZEN DODDS, M. D.,
GEORGE EUGENE LATOUR, M. D.,
CHARLES NORMAN PERKINS, M. D.,
BIRD J. A. BOMBARD, M. D.,
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Henry Randel Baremore, Jr. .............................. Germantown, Pa.
Jerome Francis Berry ........................................ Richmond
Clarke Blance ................................................ Prospect Harbor, Me.
Clarence Alden Bonner ...................................... West Lynn, Mass.
Robert Valentine Boyce ...................................... Hartford, Conn.
John Joseph Brosnahan, A. B. ............................. Bellows Falls
Erwin Stillman Bundy ........................................ Lyndonville
John Marie Caisse ........................................... Vergennes
Vincent Henry Coffee ........................................ Burlington
Edward James Flaherty ...................................... Marlboro, Mass.
Albert Clarke Freeman ...................................... Barre
Lawrence Hubbard Frost .................................. Willimantic, Conn.
Bernard Horace Gilbert ................................... Concord
Matthew Hammond Griswold ................................ Kensington, Conn.
Byron Harold Hermann ....................................... St. Albans
Howard Delmar Hinman ..................................... West Charlestown
Frank Ballard Hunt ........................................... Fairfax
Grattan George Irwin ........................................ South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Florizel Janvier .............................................. St. Albans Bay
Theron Dyke Jenkins ......................................... Winthrop, N. Y.
William Henry Lane, D. D. S. ............................. Burlington
Walter Sidney Lyon ............................................ North Craftsbury
Joseph Francis O'Brien ..................................... Meriden, Conn.
Herbert Scott Pattee .......................................... Manchester, N. H.
Willard Phipard ................................................. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hovagim Pohan ................................................ Providence, R. I.
Erwin William Reid .......................................... Brushton, N. Y.
Frank Elmer Rowe ............................................. Nashua, N. H.
Harry Leslie Stilphen ....................................... Gardner, Me.
Everett Joseph Stone ......................................... Bristol
Charles Henry Swift .......................................... Pittsford
Thomas Joseph Tobin ....................................... Saranac, N. Y.
George Andrew Tredick ..................................... New Castle, N. H.
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Franklin Chase Young ........................................ Penacook, N. H.
Frank Zwick ....................................................... Naugatuck, Conn.

Honor Men
Leon James Barber
Robert Valentine Boyce
Erwin Stillman Bundy
Howard Delmar Hinman
George Andrew Tredick

Medical Faculty Prizes for Special Merit in Medicine
First Prize—Howard Delmar Hinman
Second Prize—Robert Valentine Boyce

Woodbury Prize for Greatest Proficiency in Clinical Work
Robert Valentine Boyce

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FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1912-1913

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Leon James Barber ............................................. Bombay, N. Y.
Jerome Francis Berry ............................................ Richmond, Vt.
Clarke Blanc ...................................................... Prospect Harbor, Me.
Clarence Alden Bonner ........................................... West Lynn, Mass.
Robert Valentine Boyce ......................................... Hartford, Conn.
John Joseph Brosnahan .......................................... Bellows Falls, Vt.
Frank Charles Buckmiller ...................................... Union City, Conn.
Erwin Stillman Bundy ............................................. Lyndonville, Vt.
Oscar Burns ....................................................... West Boylston, Mass.
William Bernard Burns .......................................... Saxonville, Mass.
John Marie Caisse ................................................. Vergennes, Vt.
Vincent Henry Coffee ............................................ Burlington, Vt.
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<tr>
<td>Edward James Flaherty</td>
<td>Marlboro, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Clarke Freeman</td>
<td>Barre, Vt.</td>
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<td>Lawrence Hubbard Frost</td>
<td>Willimantic, Conn.</td>
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<td>Clarence Charles Gerrard</td>
<td>Springfield, Mass.</td>
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<td>Bernard Horace Gilbert</td>
<td>Concord, Vt.</td>
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<td>Matthew Hammond Griswold</td>
<td>Kensington, Conn.</td>
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<td>Byron Harold Hermann</td>
<td>St. Albans, Vt.</td>
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<td>Howard Delmar Hinman</td>
<td>West Charleston, Vt.</td>
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<td>Grattan George Irwin</td>
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<td>Florizel Janvier</td>
<td>St. Albans Bay, Vt.</td>
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<td>Theron Dyke Jenkins</td>
<td>Winthrop, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Walter Sidney Lyon</td>
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<td>Joseph Francis O'Brien</td>
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<td>Herbert Scott Pattee</td>
<td>Manchester, N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willard Phipard</td>
<td>Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Providence, R. I.</td>
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<td>Frank Elmer Rowe</td>
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<td>Louis Irving Skirball</td>
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<td>Everett Joseph Stone</td>
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<td>Thomas Joseph Tobin</td>
<td>Saranac, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Julius Caesar Trachtenberg</td>
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<td>George Andrew Tredick</td>
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<td>Chester Arthur Van Cor</td>
<td>Burlington, Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Chase Young</td>
<td>Penacook, N. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Zwick</td>
<td>Naugatuck, Conn.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Third Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William John Clarke Agnew</td>
<td>High Falls, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Judson Sylvester Allen</td>
<td>La Crosse, Wis.</td>
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<td>Stanley Francis Berry</td>
<td>Franklin, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Albert Boucher</td>
<td>Jolliette, P. Q.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percy Erastus Buck</td>
<td>Newport, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvey Clifford Bundy</td>
<td>Morrisville, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Renwick Caldwell</td>
<td>Groton, Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitchell Daniel Carey</td>
<td>Keene, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claude O. Carmichael</td>
<td>Edna, Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis Joseph Cella, Ph. G.</td>
<td>Providence, R. I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Francis Claffey</td>
<td>Naugatuck, Conn.</td>
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<td>Frank Edward Corson</td>
<td>Honesdale, Pa.</td>
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<td>Harry Horace Dutton</td>
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<td>George Arthur Eckert</td>
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<td>Arthur Jeffries Ellis</td>
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<td>Francis Joseph Ennis</td>
<td>Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard S. Farr</td>
<td>Lodi, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rowley Smith Flagg</td>
<td>St. Johnsbury, Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Bledsoe Galbraith</td>
<td>Boise, Idaho</td>
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<td>Edward Stack Grace</td>
<td>New Britain, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh Matthias Gray</td>
<td>Arlington, Va.</td>
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<td>Harold Simon Hatch</td>
<td>Berlin, N. H.</td>
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<td>Douglas Beverly Johnson</td>
<td>Petersburg, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl James Kilburn</td>
<td>Manchester Ctr., Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clayton Rogers Lane</td>
<td>Corning, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Lyman Lovejoy</td>
<td>Weston, Vt.</td>
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<td>Samuel Maislin</td>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
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<td>Donald Guy McIvor</td>
<td>Swanton, Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Paul Moloney</td>
<td>Tewksbury, Mass.</td>
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<td>George Mossman</td>
<td>Westminster, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Sumner Nutt</td>
<td>Youngstown, O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthur Russell Pillsbury</td>
<td>Rockville, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith Alonzo Quimby</td>
<td>Bethlehem, N. H.</td>
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<td>Ralph Augustus Richardson</td>
<td>Franklin, N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harry Arthur Seigall</td>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Louis Steele</td>
<td>Lyndonville, Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett Sayles Towne</td>
<td>Burlington, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Alexander Walsh</td>
<td>East Arlington, Vt.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Second Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Douglas Atkinson</td>
<td>Derby Jct., N. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William E. Ball</td>
<td>Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glen Beecher ........................................ Granville, N. Y.
Harold Augustus Benson ................................ Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
George Gernon Bergeron ................................ Fall River, Mass.
John Joseph Boland .................................... Westboro, Mass.
William Moffet Bronson ................................ Littleton, N. H.
James Walter Bunce .................................. N. Adams, Mass.
Edwin Alga Cameron .................................. Littleton, N. H.
George Philip Carr .................................... New Haven, Conn.
Frederick Roy Carter .................................. Bangor, Me.
Arthur Edward Casey .................................. Willimantic, Conn.
Edward Alexander Cayo ................................ Hinckley, N. Y.
Leon Emil Duval ........................................ Wallingford, Vt.
Charles Francis Fleming .............................. West Rutland, Vt.
Edward A. Flynn ....................................... Buffalo, N. Y.
Barnet Frank .......................................... Burlington, Vt.
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Percy Harrison Garland ............................. New York City
George Adelor Gosselin ................................ Rutland, Vt.
Hugh Henry Hanrahan ................................ Rutland, Vt.
Arthur Gustav Heininger .............................. Burlington, Vt.
S. Stuart Ingalls ...................................... Lee Center, N. Y.
George Timothy Kavanaugh .......................... Lewiston, Me.
John Nulty McCarty ................................ Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Thomas Allen McCormick ............................. Burlington, Vt.
James McDermott ...................................... Schenectady, N. Y.
Arthur Dubois Meyers ................................ Burlington, Vt.
William Holyoke Niles ................................ Montpelier, Vt.
Glenn J. Parker ........................................ Burlington, Vt.
Ulric Richard Plante .................................. Mooers Forks, N. Y.
Foster Halmer Platt .................................. Swanton, Vt.
Joseph Edward Rapuzzi ................................ Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Rich .......................................... Newark, N. J.
Francis Leo Scannell ................................ Lewiston, Me.
Walter Hall Sisson .................................... Essex Junction, Vt.
Harold Ernest Small .................................. Monroe, Me.
Chester Lewis Smart .................................. Roxie, Me.
First Year

Joseph Ciminera ........................................ Waterbury, Conn.
Maurice Cohen ........................................ Paterson, N. J.
Louis Kaplan ........................................ Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roy Fisher Leighton, Ph. B. ............................ Canton, N. Y.
Maurice Edwin Lord, A. B. ............................. North Brooksville, Me.
Edward E. Olsson ...................................... South Manchester, Conn.
Philias Arthur Pion .................................. Bristol, Conn.
Douglas James Roberts .................................. Burlington, Vt.
Carl F. Robinson ...................................... Manchester, N. H.
John David Thomas ................................... Pownal, Vt.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Clarence Lee Gannon .................................. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward Don Leete .................................. Concord, N. H.

GENERAL HISTORY

The Medical department of the University of Vermont is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the United States. Anatomy and surgery were taught by Prof. John N. Pomeroy as early as 1809. There were, in the year 1821, professorships in the departments of chemistry and pharmacy, botany, materia medica and physiology. The first full and regular course of lectures was given in the fall of 1822. The first Faculty had in it besides Dr. Pomeroy, Drs. James K. Platt, Arthur L. Porter, Nathan R. Smith and William Paddock. These gen-
tlemen, with Drs. John Bell, Wm. Anderson, Benj. Lincoln and Edward E. Phelps, were prominent in the teaching force of the school until 1836, when the enterprise was abandoned because of the death of Dr. Lincoln, its leading mind, and for lack of students. There had then been graduated one hundred sixteen students.

The reorganization and successful reestablishment of this school was chiefly due to the efforts of Dr. S. W. Thayer, then a practitioner at Northfield. His efforts date back to 1840 and were finally successful in 1853. The new Faculty consisted of Drs. Horatio Nelson, S. W. Thayer, Orrin Smith, Henry Erni and Walter Carpenter. 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 $2,500 to enlarge the building further by the addition of a two-story wing and to increase the seating capacity of the two lecture rooms to about two hundred and fifty each. In 1884 the late John P. Howard generously gave a commodious building at the head of Pearl street, having laboratories, a dissecting room, an anatomical museum, and an amphitheatre capable of seating three hundred and fifty students. This was first occupied in 1885.

In 1895 the course of lectures was increased from twenty weeks to six months, the term beginning the first week in January. In 1897 a four years’ course of study, under a graded system, was made a requisite for graduation.

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 materially increased. New rooms and improved apparatus were added and additional instructors secured. In 1903 the course was lengthened to seven months and in 1907 to seven and one-half months, giving thirty weeks of actual instruction. In December, 1903, the building which had been occupied by the Department for twenty years was destroyed by fire. A new building was begun in August, 1904, and completed in January, 1906.

In 1911 the Faculty of Medicine was reorganized and the number of members in the Faculty increased. In the same year the length of the session was again extended, this time to thirty-six weeks,
equal to the school year in the academic colleges. The professors of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica including pharmacology, and pathology devote all their time to teaching and research. In 1912 the entrance requirements were again raised. One collegiate academic year is now required for entrance, in addition to the usual four years of secondary education. There are six assistant Professors and Instructors who devote their whole time to teaching. During the past few years large sums of money have been expended in new equipment and teaching facilities.

MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING

The new building, located on the site of the old building at the north end of the College Green, 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 ventilating system, and lighted by gas and electricity. The elevator, ventilating fans, etc., are run by electric motors. This building cost one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

The building 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., etc. The laboratories are all 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.

In the basement, which on account of the slope of the lot is entirely above grade for about one-half the length of the building, are located the pharmacological laboratory, a large reception room for students, a coat room, toilet rooms and the rooms connected with the heating and ventilating systems. There are also rooms for a free dispensary.

Situated on the first floor are the offices of the President and Secretary of the University, a faculty room, the large lecture hall (seat-
ing one hundred seventy-five students), the bacteriological laboratory (25x50 feet), the laboratory of histology and pathology (27x50 feet) and the library. On this floor are also stock rooms, private rooms for the laboratory instructors, and rooms for section work in physical diagnosis and demonstrative obstetrics.

On the second floor is a lecture hall that seats one hundred students, a large room for the apparatus used for the demonstrations in the lectures in chemistry and physiology, the chemical laboratory (27x71 feet), and a private chemical laboratory (15x25 feet). On this floor are also stock rooms, private rooms for the laboratory instructors and professors, and three large recitation rooms.

On the third floor is a lecture hall with prosection apparatus, the anatomical laboratory (25x75 feet), a coat room, a room for prosection, a room for operative surgery and anatomical demonstrations to sections of the class, the physiological laboratory, and a recitation room for anatomy.

In a word, every effort has been made in the arrangement of the rooms, in the heating, ventilating and lighting, and in the equipment of the building to have a thoroughly modern structure, perfectly adapted to the needs of medical teaching.

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**CLINICAL FACILITIES**

Burlington and the adjoining town, Winooski, have a population of about thirty thousand, and Burlington is the hospital center for an area having a population of over three hundred thousand.

The Mary Fletcher Hospital, located near the College of Medicine, has one hundred and twenty-five beds. The relation existing between this hospital and the College of Medicine has always been very friendly and students have been admitted freely to the wards, but arrangements have recently been made whereby a large percentage of the patients are practically turned over to the College of Medicine and are under the direct supervision of the clinical professors for use as clinical material.

The new building, a part of the Mary Fletcher plant, devoted entirely to clinical work, furnishes well equipped rooms for both amphitheater clinics and teaching to small sections of the class.
The free Dispensary which has been established by the University, is located in this building. It has well equipped rooms for the convenient administration of dispensary service. This service is thoroughly organized, each department being under the direct supervision of the professor of that subject. All patients in the Dispensary are available for clinical teaching. The Dispensary is open two hours each weekday throughout the year, and furnishes a great variety of diseases for clinical study.

The Fanny Allen Hospital, having about seventy-five beds, is located about two miles from the college buildings, but being on a trolley line, is easy of access. Students have free entra to the wards of this hospital, where a great variety of medical and surgical cases are available for clinical teaching.

The St. Joseph's Orphan Home and the Home for Destitute Children have an average of about three hundred and twenty-five children. These institutions are open to the students of the College of Medicine and furnish an abundant supply of clinical material for the teaching of diseases of children.

The State Hospital for the Insane, at Waterbury, has about seven hundred patients. From time to time during the session, sections of students under the supervision of the Professor of Mental Diseases, visit this institution, where there are quantities of material for the study of all forms of mental disease.

Clinical material is also ample in all the special subjects of medicine and surgery. During the last session about two thousand cases were studied by the senior class. This does not include cases that returned to the hospital repeatedly for treatment or repeated visits to patients in the wards by students. The delusion that sufficient clinical material can be obtained only in large cities is being dispelled.

MATERNITY WARD

The College of Medicine has established a free Maternity Ward also in connection with the Mary Fletcher Hospital. This ward has twelve beds and furnishes an ample supply of obstetrical cases for clinical teaching.
The College of Medicine of the University of Vermont is one of the four Colleges of the University, the others being the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Engineering, and Agriculture. For many years, like almost all of the medical schools in the United States, the Vermont school had only a nominal connection with the University to which it is annexed, having been really an independent institution, managing its own affairs and maintaining itself wholly upon the fees of students. The great improvements in modern medical education and the increased cost have made dependence on fees impossible and have compelled institutions of the first class to seek for endowments and other means for maintaining medical departments on the same grade as other departments of higher education. By vote of the Trustees of the University of Vermont, on December 4th, 1908, it was enacted that:

"In conformity with the action taken by the Trustees relative to the Medical Department, on October 6, 1899, and July 11, 1900, and in furtherance thereof, and in consideration of the aid to medical education granted to the University by the Legislature, the Trustees hereby take under their complete control and management the Medical Department, constituting the same a Department in all respects co-ordinate with the other Departments of the University, to be under the same administration, financially and otherwise, except in cases which may be hereafter specially provided for by the Trustees."

Since the passage of that resolution in 1908, the actual control and administration of the College of Medicine has been lodged with the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont.

**COLLEGE STANDING**

The College of Medicine of the University of Vermont has the highest rating at present attainable by the medical schools of the United States. It is ranked, by virtue of the quality of work done and the records made by its graduates, as an A-grade institution. The College of Medicine is also a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

1. Admission Without Examination.—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.
   b. Those who have satisfactorily completed one year in any College or University which maintains a satisfactory academic standard.
   c. Those who present evidence of having complied with the requirements for admission to a medical college having a standard of preliminary education equivalent to that adopted by this College.
   d. Those who have received a “Medical Student’s Certificate” from the Regents of the State of New York, or from any similarly constituted authority in other states, which certifies to one year in college.
   e. Attention is called to the action of the American Medical Association to the effect that “after January 1, 1914, all Colleges to be included in Class A must require for admission not less than one year of college credits in chemistry, biology, physics and a modern language, or two or more years of work in a College of Liberal Arts, in addition to the accredited four-year high school course.”

PREMEDICAL COURSE

The University, recognizing the fact that academic institutions do not have a general course devoted to preparation for the study of medicine, has arranged to give such a course. High school graduates and students who have qualified to enter college and who intend to study medicine will find it to their advantage to take this course at the University of Vermont, as the work has been arranged with special reference to the study of medicine. The tuition is the same as for other courses offered in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Candidates for advanced standing in the preliminary course must meet the regular entrance requirements of this University and must, also, pass examinations in such studies already pursued by the class as are deemed necessary to determine their fitness to continue therein. Candidates coming from an institution having entrance requirements equivalent to those of this University may receive credit, without examination, for work already done at such institution,
in case its official records indicate a sufficient degree of proficiency. Such official records must be presented together with a letter of honorable dismissal.

COMBINATION OF ACADEMIC AND MEDICAL COURSES

A candidate for an academic degree, who contemplates taking the medical course afterwards, may so arrange as to complete the two courses in seven years. It is desirable that a student so planning advise the dean of his faculty as early in his course as possible, preferably at the beginning of his sophomore year, in order that his studies may be so elected as to make practicable this combination of courses.

2. Admission of Students from Other Accredited Medical Colleges.

—Students from other accredited medical schools desiring advanced standing in this college must meet the same standard of preliminary education, and will be held subject to the same rules in regard to advancement in course as are required of students in this college. In no case, however, will a student be admitted to a class in advance of the one to which he was eligible in the school whence he came.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCEMENT IN COURSE

Attendance upon each and all the exercises assigned for the year is obligatory and failure to attend eighty 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.

Each student must do satisfactory work and must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects assigned for the year before he will be advanced.
A student who has failed in one or more subjects will be given an opportunity for re-examination in the subjects in which he has failed during the week preceding the opening of the following session. His standing will now be determined by the result of this re-examination together with the credits earned in the previous session, the result of this examination being computed in place of the results of the examination at the end of the session.

A first, second or third year student failing to pass satisfactory re-examination in more than one subject will be required to repeat all the work of the year.

A student will not be permitted to become a member of the second year class until he has removed all conditions pertaining to the entrance examination; a student will not be permitted to become a member of the third year class until he has removed all conditions pertaining to the work of the first year class; and a student will not be permitted to become a member of the fourth year class until he has removed all conditions pertaining to the second year class.

Fourth year students who fail to fulfill the requirements for graduation will be required to repeat satisfactorily, during some subsequent session, all the work of the fourth year, and at the end of the session to appear for re-examination in all subjects upon which fourth year students are examined.

A student who has been a member of either the first, second or third year classes for three sessions, and has failed to fulfill the requirements for advancement to the next higher class, and a student who has been a member of the fourth year class for three sessions and has failed to fulfill the requirements for graduation, will not be again enrolled as a student of the College.

A student who fails to present himself for any examination will be classed as having taken the examination and having failed to pass it, unless he shall have been excused from such examination by the Faculty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have reached the age of twenty-one years. They must have presented a satisfactory
They must meet the requirements of this College in regard to preliminary education. They must attend and complete satisfactorily the prescribed work of four yearly sessions or courses of instruction in medicine, of at least thirty-two weeks each, and in four separate years.

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

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VERMONT
RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE
IN THE STATE OF VERMONT

Abstract of the laws of the State of Vermont:

"Sec. 7. A person twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, who is a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university, having power to confer degrees in medicine and surgery, and such medical college or university being recognized as determined by the board, shall upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars, be entitled to examination, and, if found qualified, shall be licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state and receive a license signed by the president and secretary of the board. Provided, however, that students who have completed the studies of anatomy, physiology, chemistry and histology, may be examined after presenting a certificate from the secretary of the college in which they are pursuing their studies, that they have completed the work of the second year. The fee which shall accompany such certificate shall be one-half of that for the final examination and shall be credited to the student as a part of the whole fee. Practitioners graduated prior to the year nineteen hundred and one, under a lower standard, who have been five or more years in active reputable practice, may be examined by the board, if of satisfactory moral character, and if recommended as worthy by physicians in good standing. A person refused a license may be re-examined at a regular meeting of the board within one year of the time from such refusal, without an additional fee. Said board may refuse to issue certificates provided for in this section to individuals who
have been convicted of the practice of criminal abortion, or who have, by false or fraudulent representations, obtained or sought to obtain practice in their profession, or by false or fraudulent representation of their profession, have obtained or sought to obtain money or any other thing of value, or who assume names other than their own, or for any other immoral, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and said board may for like causes revoke any certificate issued by itself or the respective Board of Censors of the Vermont state medical, the Vermont state homeopathic, or the Vermont state eclectic medical societies; provided that no certificates shall be revoked or refused until the holder or applicant is given a hearing before the board.

"Sec. 8. The examination shall be wholly or in part in writing, in the English language, and shall be of a practical character, sufficiently strict to test the qualification of the applicant. It shall embrace the general subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, materia medica, therapeutics and legal medicine. Each applicant shall pass a general average of seventy-five per cent. to entitle him to a license; provided, however, that reputable practitioners may be allowed one per cent. for each year of practice, but such allowance shall not exceed ten per cent. Examination in materia medica shall be conducted by the members of the board representing the same school as the applicant.

"Each applicant shall pass at least an average of seventy-five per cent. to entitle him to a license.

"Sec. 9. A person to whom a license certificate is thus issued in order to make it valid shall, within thirty days from date thereof, cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State in a book to be provided by said Secretary of State for that purpose, for which the record fee shall be twenty-five cents.

"Sec. 10. Any person who shall practice medicine or surgery under a fictitious or assumed name, or who, not being licensed as aforesaid, shall advertise or hold himself out to the public as a physician or surgeon in this state, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the House of Correction not more than three months, or both, and no action of any kind shall be had or maintained by any such person in this state for the recovery of any compensation for such services."
"Sec. 11. A person who advertises or holds himself out to the public as a physician or surgeon, or who assumes the title or uses the words or letters 'Dr.,' 'Doctor,' 'Professor,' 'M. D.' or 'M. B.,' in connection with his name, or any other title intending to imply or designate himself as a practitioner of medicine or surgery in any of its branches, and in connection with such titles, shall prescribe, direct, recommend or advise, give or sell for the use of any person, any drug, medicine or other agency or application for the treatment, cure or relief of any bodily injury, infirmity or disease, or who follows the occupation of treating disease by any system or method, shall be deemed a physician, or practitioner of medicine or surgery for the purposes of this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to persons professing and attempting to cure disease by means of 'faith cure,' 'mind healing,' or 'laying on of hands,' but shall not apply to persons who merely practice the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery.

"But the provisions of this section shall not apply to a person, firm or corporation that manufactures or sells patent, compound or proprietary medicines that are compounded according to the prescription of a physician who has been duly authorized to practice medicine. Nothing, however, in this act shall in any way affect the provisions of No. 110 of the acts of 1902 or apply to persons licensed by any other board having legal authority to issue licenses in this state.

"Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the board to investigate all complaints of disregard, non-compliance, or violation of the provisions of this act, and to bring all such cases to the notice of the proper prosecuting officer.

"Sec. 13. This act shall not apply to persons legally licensed to practice medicine and surgery under the provisions of former acts, nor to persons who resided and practiced medicine in the state five years previous to the 28th day of November, 1876, nor to commissioned officers of the U. S. army or navy, or marine hospital service, nor to practice of midwifery by women in the town or locality in which they reside, nor to a physician or surgeon who is called from another state, or the Dominion of Canada, to treat a particular case, and who does not otherwise practice in this state, provided, however, that such non-resident physician is legally licensed where he resides and provided further that the State from which he comes or the Dominion of Canada
grants the same privileges to legally licensed practitioners of the State of Vermont.

"Nothing in this act, however, shall be construed to prevent any non-resident physician or surgeon from coming into the state in consultation with a legally qualified practitioner in this state.

"Sec. 14. Said board shall, without examination, issue a license to any reputable physician or surgeon who personally appears and presents a certified copy of a certificate of registration or a license issued to him in a state whose requirements for registration are deemed by said board as equivalent to those of this state, provided that such state accords a like privilege to holders of licenses granted under the laws of this state. The fee for such license shall be fifty dollars.

"The standard of requirements for admission to practice in this state, under the preceding section, shall be as follows:

"Academic: Preliminary requirements to be a high school education or its equivalent, such as would admit the student to a recognized university. The standard of such secondary school shall be determined by agreement between the educational department of the state in which the applicant received such education and the state superintendent of education.

"Medical: Four courses of lectures of nine hundred hours each, in four different calendar years prior to graduation from a medical college approved by the board. Practitioners graduated prior to nineteen hundred and one are exempt from this requirement.

"Moral: Applicant shall present qualifications as to moral character and professional standing from two reputable physicians in the county in which he resides, and from the town clerk of his place of residence.

"Examineing: The examination in writing shall have embraced twelve subjects of ninety questions, viz.: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, materia medica, therapeutics and legal medicine. The general average must have been at least seventy-five per cent., and no license shall be recognized when a lower rating has obtained."

"Sec. 16. This act shall take effect from its passage.

"Approved December 9, 1904, and December 14, 1908."
"The regular meetings of the board will be held at the State House in Montpelier on the second Tuesday in January and in Burlington on the second Tuesday in July, commencing at nine o'clock a.m., and at such other times and places as the board may determine.

"All candidates for examination shall present, at least ten days before the date of same, their applications on blanks furnished by the secretary of the board, accompanied by the required fee of $20.00. One must also furnish documentary evidence of graduation from an accredited high school maintaining a four years' course, or its value in counts obtained by an examination in subjects of high school grade. A New York Medical Student's Regent's certificate is received in lieu of either.

"In order to receive consideration, examination papers must be legibly written in English and free from such errors in spelling, grammar and reasoning as would show gross ignorance of the elementary branches of education.

"Applicants for reciprocity from states holding such relations with Vermont shall make their applications on the endorsement blanks furnished by the board, and the several requirements therein fulfilled. Previous to the presentation in person to the secretary of the board of the endorsement blanks executed as required, with the fee of $50.00, one must furnish a recent unmounted photograph of himself, with his autograph on the back of the same, sworn to before a notary public. Any positive means of identification will be acceptable to the board."

RULES OF THE VERMONT STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION

Rules governing applicants for certificates from the Vermont State Board of Medical Registration:

"(1) Any person twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, who is a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university having power to confer degrees in medicine and surgery, such medical college or university being recognized as determined by the board, shall upon the payment of twenty dollars, be entitled to ex-
amination, and, if found qualified, shall be licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state and receive a license signed by the president and secretary of the board.

“(2) The examination shall be in whole or in part in writing (in the English language), and shall be of practical character, sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the applicant as a practitioner of medicine.

“The examination shall embrace the general subjects of anatomy, bacteriology, gynecology, physiology, pathology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, legal medicine, hygiene, therapeutics, chemistry and materia medica. Each applicant shall pass at least an average of seventy-five per cent. to entitle him to a license.

“(3) Candidates will be seated about the room at separate desks and the examination on each subject will be conducted by the member of the board having that assignment and he may be assisted by two more members of the board.

“(4) Any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid shall be instantly dismissed from the room, and his or her papers for the entire examination shall be cancelled.

“(5) Questions must be given out and answers collected punctually at the time specified for that section. Under no circumstances will papers be accepted unless the examination be actually held at the appointed time. The time for each sectional examination of fifteen questions shall not exceed three hours.

“(6) If any candidate withdraws himself or herself, without permission, from the sight of the examiner, his or her examination shall be closed. This rule permits a candidate temporarily ill to leave the room and return only with the consent of the examiner.

“(7) No candidate shall, under any circumstances enter the examination room more than thirty minutes late, unless excused by the examiner, and no candidate shall leave the room within thirty minutes after the distribution of the questions.

“(8) The examinations shall continue through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—the sessions of each day being from 9 o’clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 2 o’clock P. M. until 5 o’clock P. M.

“(9) The examiner in each section shall not be engaged in other business except supervising the examination while it is in progress and
shall grant only such privileges to applicants as shall, in his judgment, seem necessary.

"(10) Applicants must not indicate in any manner the school of practice from which they have obtained their degree; by so doing their examination shall be cancelled. This shall not apply to inquiries made to the examiner.

"(11) The results of the examination shall be in the hands of the secretary within three weeks.

"(12) Each candidate shall sign the following pledge, and place in the secretary's hands before commencing the examination:

"I hereby pledge my word of honor, without mental reservation, or evasion in any manner, that during my examination before this board, which I am about to commence, I will neither give to a fellow candidate nor receive from him, nor from any other source whatever, any information relating to the subject under consideration. Furthermore I will write the number given me by the secretary on each of my examination papers."

HONORS AND PRIZES

The five students receiving the largest number of credits for meritorious work during the four years of medical study are designated as honor men and are awarded a special diploma of honor. 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.—Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, of Burlington, has for several years given two prizes, one of twenty-five dollars to the senior showing the greatest proficiency in clinical work, and one of twenty-five dollars to the sophomore having the largest number of credits for the two years' work.

EXPENSES

Matriculation fee ........................................... $ 5 00
Tuition .......................................................... 130 00
Fee for graduation, payable once and not returnable .......... 25 00
Students who have failed to complete the work of any year satisfactorily are admitted to a subsequent session to repeat the work of that year upon the payment of the matriculation fee and $25.00.

Students will be required to deposit with the Treasurer $5.00, from which will be deducted the value of any equipment which has been lost or destroyed. 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.

The fees for each half year are due in advance and students will not be enrolled until the fees are paid.

Graduates of this school are admitted without fee.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Board may be obtained for from $3.50 to $5.00 per week. The University Commons offers good board for the first named figure per week. Good accommodations can be found for students who wish to board themselves, and some adopt this method at a great reduction in expense. Rooms in the Converse Dormitory may be obtained by application to the Registrar of the University, to whom all letters of inquiry concerning these rooms should be addressed.

For catalogue or for information concerning any Department of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, address Max W. Andrews, A. M., Registrar, Burlington, Vt.

OUTLINE OF THE FOUR YEARS' COURSE

The course of instruction has been arranged so that the study of the several branches of medicine is taken up in a systematic way.

The student is first taught 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 is then taught the various symptoms of disease and how to interpret them; the method 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.

The classes are divided into small sections for all laboratory and practical work and recitations, 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, chemistry, histology and embryology.

The study of anatomy, physiology and chemistry has been graded to cover two years, the work of each year being practically complete in itself. Histology and embryology are completed the first year.

There are laboratory courses in anatomy (dissecting), histology, embryology, physiology and chemistry. (For detailed statement of work in these courses, see pages 37-52.)

During the Second Year, the study of anatomy and physiology is completed and regular work in materia medica and general pathology is begun; there are recitation courses in surgery and medicine, and, also, laboratory courses in anatomy (dissecting), pathological histology, physiology and pharmacology.

In the Third Year, the study of anatomy, physiology and chemistry having been completed, together with the laboratory courses in anatomy (dissecting), chemistry, histology, pharmacology, pathologic histology and physiologic chemistry, the student is prepared to devote his time to the study of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, special pathology, materia medica, pharmacology, pediatrics, orthopedics and neurology.

There is a laboratory course in bacteriology and clinical microscopy in which the study of the various pathological secretions and excretions of the body is taken up; there are, also, practical courses in physical diagnosis, minor surgery and bandaging, and obstetrics with the manikin. The students attend the surgical clinics and the elementary 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 largely devoted to the study of diagnosis and the treatment of disease. Lectures, either didactic or clinical, are given on medicine, therapeutics, obstetrics, and surgery. Students are required to examine patients, make diagnoses, and outline treatment; the examinations include in addition to a physical examination, the examination of the blood, urine, sputum, stomach contents, etc. The result of this examination is reported to the class at a clinic for discussion.

In a word, the student is instructed in the methods of diagnosis and in the general management of medical and surgical cases as he will meet them in private practice.

There is also a practical course in surgery, in which the student performs all the common operations upon the cadaver.

CLINICAL TEACHING

The subject of clinical teaching has been reorganized and is now under the direct supervision of the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. These professors have an able corps of clinical assistants. The work in this department is thoroughly systematized and students have daily observation of cases in the dispensary and hospital wards.

There are eight general clinics each week throughout the session, on the various subjects of medicine and surgery. Each patient presented at these clinics will be examined by a section of the class. Students are required to prepare and present a case record of each patient. This record includes the history of the case, the symptoms and signs, the laboratory findings, the diagnosis, the prognosis, and an outline for the treatment. These records are discussed with the class by the professor.

In the surgical clinics the operations are performed before the class after an examination by the students. The patient has been examined by a section of the class, which reports its diagnosis and recommendations for surgical treatment. All specimens removed are referred for laboratory diagnosis to the sections of the class which examined the patient and the case is also assigned to them for daily observation.
In the free Maternity Ward, two students are assigned to each case. They have the care of the patient before confinement and attend the case during child-birth. While the patient is in the hospital, the two assigned students always visit the patient along with the physician in charge.

In addition to these general clinics, clinical work is being done at the dispensary, hospital wards, the free dispensary, and children's homes, daily. The class is divided into sections of four to six students, each section under the supervision of a clinical instructor. They make a systematic study of cases, watching them from day to day throughout the course of the disease. They not only have to take the history of patients and make all the laboratory examinations indicated in making a diagnosis, but have to make daily written observations upon the condition of the patients during their hospital stay.

It is the object of the Clinical Professors to incorporate the same general principles of systematic teaching in the clinical work that is used in didactic teaching.
THE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

I. Histology
II. Embryology
III. Anatomy
IV. Applied Anatomy

THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN, M. D., . . . Professor of Anatomy.
HENRY CRAIN TINKHAM, M. D., . . . Professor of Applied Anatomy.
JOHN ALEXANDER HUNTER, M. D., . . Instructor in Anatomy and Laboratory Instructor in Embryology and Histology.

................................. Instructor in Anatomy.

I. Histology.—The work in microscopic anatomy is given in the first year in close conjunction with that of embryology. It comprises lectures, recitations and laboratory work. The larger part of the work, however, is done in the laboratory.

Instruction consists, first, of the study of the construction and correct use of the microscope; secondly, of the consideration of the methods of preparation and staining of microscopical sections of tissues; and, thirdly, of a systematic study of the minute structure of the tissues of the body. The first few weeks are devoted to the study of the cell, cell-division and the primary tissues of the body. Next, the fundamental principles of embryology, the formation and development of the extra-embryonic tissues and the early processes of development of the foetus itself are taken up.

During the last half of the first year the histology, embryology and gross anatomy of the organs are all studied synchronously. The work in this department is closely connected with the course in gross anatomy and physiology, so that the students are given a comprehensive idea of the gross anatomy of the body, its microscopical structure and the functions of the different organs and tissues.
II. Embryology.—The course in embryology consists of lectures, quizzes, and laboratory study. The laboratory work includes the study of the development of the human embryo by the use of gross specimens at various stages of development, also of stained sections. The study of the human embryo is supplemented by that of the embryos of the chick, cat and dog. Use is also made of charts and models to facilitate the understanding of embryological processes. It is sought to relate so closely the teaching of the origin and the minute structure of the tissues that the two subjects shall become practically one.

Both the laboratories of embryology and of histology are completely equipped, each student is supplied with a microscope, and the work is done under the personal supervision of the Professor of Microscopic and Gross Anatomy and his assistants.

III. Gross Anatomy.—The work in general anatomy is continued through the first two years of the course although the larger part of the work is completed during the first half of the first year.

During the first month of the first year the student is taught the classification and form of the various bones of the human skeleton together with the formation and classification of the joints. At the beginning of the second month the student is assigned to dissection and is required to dissect one-half of the human body. The student is required to demonstrate the different parts as the work progresses. He is required to recite from time to time upon the dissections he has made, and a careful record is kept not only of his proficiency in the subject, but also of the character of his work.

The work in this department is supplemented by demonstrations from freshly dissected parts, dried specimens and specially prepared sections of various parts of the human body and extremities.

Recitations and demonstrations are continued throughout the first year. During the first half of the second year the anatomy of the central nervous system is taught. This includes a systematic study of the brain, cranial nerves and spinal cord. The brain is dissected before the student as each part of it is discussed. The work is also amplified by various preparations and sections of the human brain. During the first half of the second year the student makes special dissections of the eye and orbit, nasal cavity, larynx, pharynx, cranial
nerves, perineum, etc. During the last half of the second year the
time is given to a general review of the subject of anatomy.

IV. Applied Anatomy.—Applied anatomy is taught to the fourth
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 both medical and surgical diagnosis is fully emphasized.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

FRED KINNEY JACKSON, A. B., M. D., Professor of Physiology.
ARTHUR DERMONT BUSH, M. D., ... Instructor in Physiology.

First Year. Lectures and Recitations.—The biology of the cell is
considered and its physiologic functions and adaptations. This is
followed by a discussion of the blood, the heart and the mechanics of
the circulatory apparatus. A consideration of respiration in all its
phases follows; their nerve, muscle 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 has already been presented in a dif-
f erent way. This course begins at mid-years and extends to the end
of the year. The work is designed to supplement the lecture and reci-
tation courses and embraces nerve-muscle, circulation and respiration.

Second Year. Recitations and Lectures.—Excretion, internal se-
cretion, dietetics and general metabolism are followed by a considera-
tion of the nervous system and the organs of special sense. The reci-
tations, as in the first year, are frequently written, and in general
follow the lecture course.

Laboratory.—In this course the student is given practical instruc-
tion in the topics just indicated and is encouraged to reason out for
himself the various deductions that may be made from the experi-
ments and to apply the results to practical medicine. In order to
insure a full understanding of each day's practical work and correct
mistaken impressions, each student is examined orally before leaving
the laboratory.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Charles F. Whitney, M. D. ............................................

Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Assistant Professor of Toxicology and Physiological Chemistry
and Laboratory Instructor.

I. Lectures and Recitations.—The instruction in this department
is given during the first year. The premedical year having covered
general and inorganic chemistry, both lectures and laboratory, the
work consists of lectures upon organic and physiological chem-
istry, supplemented by demonstrations, recitations and laboratory
courses, especial attention being paid to such parts of the subject as
are of value to the physician of the day.

II. Laboratory.—Two laboratory courses are given; one in or-
ganic chemistry, which includes the preparation of such organic com-
pounds as should be familiar to medical men; and the second, a course
in physiological chemistry, which includes a study of proteids, carbo-
hydrates and fats, together with digestive processes; followed by a
course in the examination of urine, which embraces a thorough drill
in the use of the more important clinical tests for all the normal and
abnormal constituents.

III. Advanced Work.—Opportunity for advanced work is afforded
to a limited number of students. Three courses are offered to such
students as have had sufficient preliminary training to profit by work
of this nature. These courses include advanced physiological chem-
istry, sanitary chemistry and examinations for substances of toxic-
ological importance.
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND MATERIA MEDICA

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

................................. Instructor in Pharmacology and Materia Medica.

I. Materia Medica.—Instruction is given by lectures and recitations during the entire 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 before each recitation that the student may become familiar with their appearance.

II. Prescription Writing.—A recitation course with black-board 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.

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 third year 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 throughout the year.

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 demonstrated 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.—Cushney, Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Potter, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics; Thornton, Manual of Prescription Writing; Marvin, Laboratory Guide in Pharmacy.

Collateral Reading.—Sollman, Text-book of Pharmacology; Schmiedeberg, Pharmacologie; Hatcher and Sollman, A Text-book of Materia Medica; Stevens, Materia Medica; U. S. Pharmacopoeia; U. S. Dispensatory; Arny, Principles of Pharmacy.
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

BINGHAM H. STONE, M. S., M. D., . . Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.
FREDERICK E. CLARK, M. D., Assistant Professor of Pathology.
ERNEST H. BUTTLES, A. B., M. D., . . Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology.
MORGAN B. HODSKINS, M. D., . . . . . . . Instructor in Neuro-Pathology and Laboratory Instructor in Pathology.

Instructor in Pathology.

The work in pathology consists of a laboratory course in microscopical pathology together with demonstrations and recitations in gross pathology during the second year, lectures on general and special pathology and a course in neuro-pathology in the third year, and a course of autopsy demonstrations and surgical pathology in the fourth year.

I. Microscopical Pathology.—In the work in microscopical 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.

II. General Pathology.—The course for the third year consists of the application of the general principles of pathology to the different systems of the body. The lesions of the various organs are discussed with special reference to the etiological factors involved and the symptoms explained by these lesions. These lectures are demonstrated by gross material removed at autopsies and by museum specimens.

III. Neuro-Pathology.—The course in neuro-pathology consists of a review of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. The pathology of the organic diseases of the nervous system is demonstrated by means of specimens and lantern slides, emphasis being laid on the relation of the lesions to the symptoms.

IV. Autopsies.—During the fourth year the course consists of autopsies and a study of the material removed at these. Cases which
have been studied in the medical or surgical clinics or whose clinical history is otherwise known are autopsied before the class and the gross lesions demonstrated. The various organs are then assigned to sections to be studied microscopically and reported upon and discussed at some subsequent session. Especial attention is given to the causes operative in producing the lesions found.

V. Bacteriology.—A combined lecture and laboratory course in bacteriology and clinical pathology is given in the third year. The first part of the course is devoted to the principles and methods employed in bacteriological study, including growth, reproduction and cultivation of bacteria and the technique of sterilization and disinfection. Work is done by each student in the preparation of culture media, isolation of pure cultures and study of morphological, biological and biochemical characteristics of different species.

The second half of the course is devoted to the application of bacteriology to diagnosis and treatment and a study of the more common pathogenies, together with practical work in the methods of clinical microscopy, including examination of blood, sputum, stomach contents, feces, urine, etc.

VI. Clinical Pathology.—Work in clinical pathology in the fourth year will be done at the laboratory of the Mary Fletcher Hospital and will be given in connection with the work in clinical medicine and surgery. The student will be required to apply the principles of laboratory diagnosis taught in the third year to the diagnosis of cases seen in the clinics and wards. The work will be done by the students under the supervision of the instructor in bacteriology and clinical microscopy.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

CLARENCE H. BEECHER, M. D., ......... Professor of Medicine.
DANIEL A. SHEA, M. D., ............ Instructor in Medicine.
MATTHEW W. HUNTER, M. D., .... Instructor in Medicine.
JOSEPH A. ARCHAMBAULT, M. D., ... Instructor in Medicine.

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 the study of nomenclature and general symptomatology, and the normal physical diagnosis of the heart, lungs and abdomen.

The subjects of nomenclature and symptomatology are taught by means of lectures and systematic recitations so that the student early acquires a working knowledge of the terms used in medicine.

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 latter 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 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.

The elementary hospital clinics are designed to instruct the student 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 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 amphitheater 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 mainly discussions of the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, and the general and special management of the various diseases, and are so far as is possible, illustrated by charts, diagrams, models and pathological 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 previously studied 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 this course, 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 of both 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

JAMES N. JENNE, M.D., .......... Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
WALTER J. DODD, M.D., ........... Instructor in Radiography.
CHARLES K. JOHNSON, M.D., ...... Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
HARRIS R. WATKINS, B.L., M.D., Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
DANIEL A. SHEA, M.D., .......... Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
MATTHEW W. HUNTER, M.D., ...... Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
STEWARD L. GOODRICH, M.D., ...... Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
BIRD J. A. BOMBARD, M.D., ...... Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
JOHN H. DODDS, M.D., .......... Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
GEORGE E. LATOUR, M.D., .......... Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
CHARLES N. PERKINS, M.D., ...... Assistant in Clinical Medicine.

The course of instruction in this department as distinguished from pharmacology and therapeutics embraces:

First.—A didactic course of three hours each week during the first half of the fourth year, in which a carefully selected list of therapeutic agents is considered in a systematic manner.

Second.—A course of special therapeutics, the same number of days each week for the second half of the fourth year, and, running parallel to both, a third course in applied therapeutics, carried on at
the amphitheatre and wards of the hospitals. In this latter course, the class is divided into small sections of four or five students each. These sections visit the hospital, in charge of the Clinical Professor or one of his assistants, four days each week throughout the year, where they are required, not only to apply, but to note the effect of the application of various therapeutic agents in the treatment of diseases. The result of the quizzes and conferences at these meetings constitutes a part of the final rating of the student in his final examination for the degree.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

I. Surgery

JOHN B. WHEELER, A. B., M. D., ... Professor of Surgery.
LYMAN ALLEN, A. B., M. D., ... Assistant Professor of Surgery.
SIDNEY L. MORRISON, M. D., ... Instructor in Surgery.
BENJAMIN D. ADAMS, M. D., ... Instructor in Surgery.

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

Second Year.—A course of recitations in the principles of surgery runs through the second half of 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 by two surgical clinics a week throughout the year. Clinics and lectures on gynecology, genito-urinary surgery and orthopedic surgery are also given. Each student receives practical instruction in the administration of anesthetics and in the performance of surgical operations on the cadaver.

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 witnessing operations, students are required to examine patients before the class, 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.

Operations on the cadaver are performed by the students themselves, under the direction of the Professor of Surgery. This course includes amputations, excisions, ligation of arteries and operations on the head, thorax, abdomen and genito-urinary organs.

II. Clinical Surgery

HENRY C. TINKHAM, M. D., .......... Professor of Clinical Surgery.
LYMAN ALLEN, A. B., M. D., ....... Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
CLIFFORD A. PEASE, M. D., ........ Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
GEORGE M. SABIN, B. S., M. D., .... Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
SIDNEY L. MORRISON, M. D., ........ Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
BENJAMIN D. ADAMS, M. D., ........ Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
JOHN H. DODDS, M. D., .............. Instructor in Anesthetization.
Clinical Surgery.—The work in this department will consist, first, of clinics in general surgery; secondly, of clinics in special surgical subjects; and, thirdly, of ward work at the Mary Fletcher and Fanny Allen Hospitals, and work in the dispensary.

The general surgical clinics are conducted by Professors Tinkham and Wheeler and the special clinics by the professors of the special subjects. Patients operated upon at these clinics are examined by a small section of the class, who are required to write the history of the case, make a diagnosis and advise in regard to surgical procedure. At the operation the conditions found are explained, diagnosis discussed and the pathological material from the case is referred to the section of students to examine. The students also observe the patients from day to day while they remain in the hospital. The case history and all laboratory examinations are done under the supervision of a clinical assistant and are made a part of the record of the class.

The class is divided into small sections for ward work in the Mary Fletcher and Fanny Allen Hospitals. Sections are assigned to these hospitals daily during the fourth year, where they study disease at the bedside. The examination of these patients by the students consists of history taking, complete physical examinations and such laboratory examinations as are indicated. The student is required to make a diagnosis and suggest treatment in each case. The work is made as nearly like the examination and treatment of private patients as is possible. They watch the care and treatment of the patients who have been operated upon in the clinics, and also make examinations and diagnoses of general surgical conditions. The work is all done under the personal supervision of the Professor of Clinical Surgery and his assistants. All laboratory work, including the examination of blood, pus, and tissues removed at operations, is conducted under the personal supervision of the Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology.

Cases are assigned so that the student may watch the course of a case during its entire hospital stay. In this way the student who examines a patient and makes a diagnosis sees the operation performed, which may verify his diagnosis or not, and then practically has the care of the patient during his entire convalescence.

Special emphasis in this course is laid on the diagnosis of surgical conditions and the care of patients following surgical operations.
DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS

Albert F. A. King, M. D., LL. D.,  Professor of Obstetrics.
Patrick E. McSweeney, M. D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics.
Oliver N. Eastman, 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 are also 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 one or more cases of labor under the supervision of a clinical instructor.

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Charles S. Caverly, A. B., M. D.,  Professor of Hygiene.
Bingham H. Stone, M. D.,  Professor of Bacteriology.
Josiah William Votey, C. E., Sc. D.,  Professor of Sanitary Engineering.

Instruction will be given the fourth year students in hygiene and preventive medicine. Detailed instruction will be given in the following subjects:

Vital statistics, food and drugs, general house sanitation, including not only house sanitation but also the sanitary requirements of school houses and other public buildings, water supplies, sewage disposal, dairy sanitation and milk, industrial and camp sanitation.
Epidemiology.—Particular attention will be given to the epidemiology of disease. The steadily increasing number of preventable diseases gives the latter subject increasing importance. Considerable time will therefore be devoted to this subject.

Bacteriology.—Professor B. H. Stone will also instruct the class in bacteriology, as this subject is related to preventive medicine.

Sanitary Engineering.—Professor J. W. Votey will give several lectures on the engineering features of hygiene—water filtration, sewage disposal and ventilation.

Quarantine and Disinfection.—Arrangements have been made with the Health Officer of Burlington whereby sections of the senior class may be given practical instruction in the diagnosis and quarantine of contagious diseases and the fumigation of infected premises.

The Laboratory of Hygiene of the State Board of Health will be utilized for practical instruction in water, milk, food and drug analyses.

It will be the aim of this department to familiarize the student with the present day problems of preventive medicine, as these directly affect the medical practitioner, as well as the health official.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

GYNECOLOGY

Patrick E. McSweeney, M. D., .... Professor of Gynecology.
George M. Sabin, B. S., 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; they examine patients, make diagnoses, and suggest treatment. They 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

Frederick W. Sears, A. M., M. D., . . . Professor of Neurology.

The third year work will consist of lectures or recitations from a text-book throughout the session.

During the fourth year, a course of instruction consisting of didactic and clinical lectures will be given. By the kindly cooperation of the physicians of the city and surrounding country, a large number of clinical cases has always been obtainable.

MENTAL DISEASES

Watson L. Wasson, M. D., ........ Professor of Mental Diseases.

Lectures.—A course of lectures will be given, partly didactic, partly clinical. In these lectures principles of normal psychology will be briefly discussed in order that morbid manifestations may be the more easily apprehended.

Clinics.—Methods of examination of patients will be taught in the clinics, and instruction given for the commitment of the insane.
Third year work will consist of recitations on the normal infant and child; history taking and recording; the general development of children. Also preliminary recitation work on the diseases of infancy and childhood.—Dr. Johnson.

A full course of lectures on this important branch of medicine will be given during the fourth year, and will embrace the following:

Course I.—Lectures supplemented by clinical instruction in the diagnosis, physical signs and treatment of children.—Prof. Pisek and Dr. Johnson.

Course II.—Practical instruction on the cadaver in intubation, tracheotomy and lumbar puncture.—Prof. Pisek and Dr. Johnson.

Course III.—Special attention is given to practical instruction in the modification of milk for the artificial feeding of infants.—Prof. Pisek.

Course IV.—Clinics at the Orphan Asylum and institutions for children of the city, are available through the attending physicians who are members of the Faculty. The class, in sections, studies cases under conditions unattainable in a dispensary.—Prof. Pisek and Dr. Johnson.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Marshall C. Twitchell, M. D., ... Professor of Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Emmus G. Twitchell, M. D., ... Instructor.

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.
GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

WM. WARREN TOWNSEND, M. D., ... Professor 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 syphilis and the diseases 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.

DERMATOLOGY

CHARLES MALLORY WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Dermatology.

Lectures and Clinics.—The course of instruction on diseases of the skin will consist as far as possible of theatre 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.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

FREDERICK H. ALBEE, A. B., M. D., ... Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.
WILLIAM STICKNEY, 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.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

J. E. Cushman, Esq., .......... Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Lectures.—This course of lectures, designed to instruct only in such matters as are essential to the medical practitioner, will treat of the right to practice medicine and surgery; the right to compensation; the degree of skill the practitioner must possess; his amenability to the criminal law; the return of births, deaths and contagious diseases; confidential communications from patients; medico-legal autopsies and reports thereon; whether death is the result of natural or violent causes; identification of mutilated remains; the right to certain dead bodies for anatomical purposes; medical and expert testimony; insanity, mental capacity, and judicial toxicological investigations.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

Major James S. Wilson, M. D., U. S. A., ....................... Professor of Tropical Medicine.

Lectures.—During the session of 1913-1914, a course of lectures on tropical medicine will be given by Major J. S. Wilson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, supplemented by microscopic slides and pathological specimens from the College Laboratory and the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.
TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE

Anatomy—
Text-books—Piersol, Gray, Cunningham, Gerrish, Campbell.
Practical Anatomy—Heisler's Practical Anatomy, Cunningham’s Practical Anatomy.
Collateral Reading—Morris, Quain, Sabotta and McMurrich.

Bacteriology—Abbott, Williams, Jordan, McFarland, Park and Williams, Hiss and Zenkler.


Clinical Microscopy—Simon, Wood, Faught, Boston, Todd, Emerson.

Dermatology—Stelwagon, Hyde, Crocker, Jackson, Morris and Walker.

Dictionary of Medicine—Gould, Dorland, Dunglison, Duane, Cattell, Stedman’s.

Embryology—Heisler, McMurrich, Bailey and Miller, and Minot.

Genito-urinary Diseases—Keyes, Watson and Cunningham, and Casper.

Gynecology—Crossen’s Diseases of Women, Hirst’s Text-Book on Diseases of Women, Penrose, Montgomery, Dudley, Garrigue and Ashton.

Histology—Schäfer, Piersol, Bailey, Stöhr, Ferguson.

Hygiene—Harrington, Bergey, Rohe and Robin.

Laryngology—Coakley.

Materia Medica—Muir, Shoemaker, Bartholow, United States Pharmacopea and National Formulary.


Medicine—Kelly’s Practice of Medicine. For reference, Osler’s, Edwards’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’s and Boston's Medical Diagnosis.

Neurology—Gowers, Church & Peterson, Starr, Mettler, Dana.

Nervous and Mental Diseases—Church & Peterson, Allen, Starr.

Ophthalmology—May, Fuchs.


Otology—Bacon and Wales.


Pediatrics—

Physical Diagnosis—Cabot's Physical Diagnosis. For reference, DaCosta's Physical Diagnosis.


Prescription Writing—Thornton.

Psychiatry—Diefendorf's Clinical Psychiatry, Kraepelin (Johnstone's Translation), Practical Manual of Insanity (Brower-Bannister), and Mind and Its Disorders (Stoddart).

Surgery—
Principles—Nancrede, Senn, Warren.
General and Regional—Da Costa, Park, Fowler, Keen.
Operative—Bryant, Bickham, McGrath.
Minor Surgery and Bandaging—Wharton.
Fractures and Dislocations—Scudder, Stimson.

Therapeutics—Hare's System (3 vols.), Hare (1 vol.)
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