1917

University of Vermont, College of Medicine Bulletin

University of Vermont

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THE VERMONT BULLETIN
MAY, 1917

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Burlington, Vermont, under the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College

The College of Medicine Number

Published by the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vermont, six times a year; in December, January, February, March, April and May, and entered as second-class matter June 6, 1907, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.
1917

**Entrance Examinations** .................................. September 21-24

**Opening Address** ...................................... Wednesday, September 26, 9:00 a.m.

**Regular Exercises begin** ................................. Thursday, September 27

**Examinations for Advancement in Course and for**

Advanced Standing ........................................ September 21, 22, 24

Registration ends .......................................... Saturday, October 6

**Thanksgiving Recess**. Wednesday 10:30 a.m., Nov. 28, to Friday noon.

Nov. 30.

**Christmas Recess**. Friday, Dec. 21, 10:30 a.m. to Wednesday night,

Jan. 2.

1918

**Class work resumed** ................................. Thursday, Jan. 3, 8:10 a.m.

**Mid-year Examinations** ................................. Feb. 6 to Feb. 13

**Washington’s Birthday** ................................. February 22

**Easter Recess**—Thursday night, March 21, to Tuesday night, April 2

**Founder’s Day** ........................................ Wednesday, May 1

**Entrance Examinations** ................................. June 19, 20, 21

**Final Examinations** ................................. Monday, June 17, to Saturday, June 22

**Commencement Week** ................................. June 20-26

**Summer Vacation begins** ............................... Thursday, June 27
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ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

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

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

LOCATION

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

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

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

HISTORY

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

The reorganization and successful re-establishment of this school were due chiefly to the efforts of Dr. S. W. Thayer, then a practitioner at Northfield. His efforts date back to 1840 and finally were successful in 1853. The prosperity of the newly organized department in 1854 soon became manifest, and a material enlargement of the old Medical College building, at the head of Main street, was demanded. A sum was raised and the necessary improvements made. In 1870 the citizens of Burlington contributed an additional sum of two thousand five hundred dollars further to enlarge the building by the addition of a wing and to increase the seating capacity of the two lecture rooms. In 1884 the late John P. Howard generously gave a commodious building at the head of Pearl street which was occupied first in 1885.
Until 1899 the relation of the College to the University was chiefly nominal. It was then reorganized and made a co-ordinate department of the University, under the control of the Board of Trustees, and its facilities both for teaching and study were increased materially. New rooms and improved apparatus were added and additional instructors secured. In December, 1903, the building which had been occupied by the college for twenty years was destroyed by fire. A new building was begun in August, 1904, and was dedicated in June, 1905. In 1911 the faculty of the College of Medicine was reorganized and the department made an integral part of the University system.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE BUILDING

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

This is a modern building, well equipped for teaching all branches of medical science, and includes up-to-date facilities for laboratory work. It contains laboratories for Anatomy, Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Physiological Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, Embryology, Clinical Microscopy and Pharmacology; lecture halls, recitation rooms, rooms for practical work, etc., 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 a large reception room for students, a coat room, toilet rooms and the rooms connected with the heating and ventilating systems.

Situated on the first floor are the offices of the President and Sec-
retary of the University, a faculty room, the large lecture hall (seating one hundred seventy-five students), the Bacteriological Laboratory (25x50 feet), the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology (27x50 feet) and the Library.

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 (21x71 feet), and a private chemical laboratory (15x25 feet). On this floor are also stock rooms, private rooms and recitation rooms.

On the third floor is a lecture hall with projection apparatus, the Anatomical Laboratory (25x75 feet), a coat room, a room for procession, a room for Operative Surgery and Anatomical Demonstrations, the Physiological Laboratory, and a recitation room for Anatomy.

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**CLINICAL FACILITIES AND TEACHING**

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

**HOSPITALS**

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

A new building, part of the Mary Fletcher Hospital plant, is devoted entirely to clinical work, and furnishes well equipped rooms both for amphitheatres clinics and teaching to small sections of the class.
Announcement has been made that a hospital would be erected under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington, opposite the College of Medicine building, which, when completed, will add materially to the hospital facilities of this institution.

FREE DISPENSARIES

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

MATERNITY SERVICE

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

ORPHANAGES

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

STATE HOSPITAL

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

**CLINICAL TEACHING**

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

The work in clinical instruction is thoroughly systematized. In the hospital wards the Senior students, under the direction of an instructor, examine patients, write the history of the cases, make all laboratory examinations indicated, make diagnoses, and suggest treatment. They are in daily attendance in the wards following the routine treatment of patients from the first examination to the time they leave the hospital.

In the surgical clinics, as well as in the general hospital operating rooms, the students assist at the operations and in this way are taught operating-room technique. The anesthesia is administered by students under the personal supervision of an expert anesthetist.

All pathological specimens are examined by members of the class under the direction of the Professor of Clinical Pathology.

There are eight general clinics each week during the session. These include the various branches of Medicine and Surgery. Sections of the class are assigned to the various departments of the Free Dispensary every afternoon; sections of the class also are assigned to work at the Children’s Homes, at the Maternity Home and at the free maternity ward. At the Maternity Home there is a foundling hospital where there are a large number of infants, which furnishes an excellent opportunity to teach artificial infant feeding.

It is the purpose of the clinical instructors to incorporate, so far as possible, the same general principles of systematic teaching that are used in didactic instruction. The abundance of material for clinical study in the hospitals and dispensaries, in the children’s homes and at the State Hospital for the Insane, together with the large number of patients from the outlying country who are seeking daily medical and surgical advice in Burlington, make it possible to do this in a very large measure.
The Library of the College of Medicine contains between two thousand and three thousand volumes, and is located on the first floor of the Medical building. The late Dr. Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro, who died February 12, 1917, for thirteen years a member of the Faculty of this institution, founder of the State Board of Health and its secretary from the time it was established until his death, and long considered one of the eminent physicians of New England, bequeathed to the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont, his large and valuable medical library and surgical instruments. His collection of medical pamphlets and bound volumes of medical publications, covering the latest medical and surgical information, is said to have been the largest in Vermont. The valuable medical library of the late Dr. David Fletcher Rugg of Proctorsville, Vt., of the class of 1876, was recently presented to the institution by his son, Harold G. Rugg. The State Laboratory of Hygiene offers for the use of the students of the College its very complete list of medical journals and periodicals.

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

LABORATORY FACILITIES

In addition to the well equipped laboratories of Pathology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Histology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Anatomy, in the new college building, there are available for teaching purposes, the Bacteriological, Diagnostic, Serological, Medico-legal, Food and Water Laboratories of the State Board of Health situated in the Board of Health building on Church Street, and the Research Laboratory maintained by the State Board of Health through private benefaction, and situated by the generosity of the University of Vermont in the College of Medicine building, where a special investigation of poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis is being made. Although there is no
nominal connection between the State Board of Health and the University, there exists the closest sympathy, making the interests of the two institutions one.

The Treasurer of the State Board of Health is a Trustee of the University; the President of the Board is Professor of Preventive Medicine in the College; the Director of the Board of Health Laboratory is Professor of Pathology; the Medico-legal Chemist of the Board of Health Laboratory is Professor of Toxicology in the College; the Sanitary Chemist of the former institution is Instructor in Chemistry in the department of Preventive Medicine; the Adjunct Professor of Bacteriology of the College of Medicine acts as Serologist at the State Laboratory and the Bacteriologist of the Research Laboratory is Professor of Tropical Medicine at the College.

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

That an idea of the wealth and variety of the material made available through the Board of Health Laboratory may be had, a tabular statement of the examinations made at that institution during 1916 is hereto affixed:

EXAMINATIONS MADE AT LABORATORIES DURING THE YEAR 1916

Specimens examined by laboratories during the year 1916, and accessible to students of the University of Vermont.
Specimens examined for diphtheria bacilli .................. 5,414
Specimens of sputum for tubercle bacilli .................. 2,023
Specimens of blood examined for typhoid bacilli .......... 653
Specimens of blood examined for malarial parasites ... 8
Specimens of water .................................... 549
Specimens of foods ................................... 266
Specimens of drugs ............................................ 341
Specimens of milk ............................................. 818
Autopsies ......................................................... 80
Medico-legal chemical examinations ............................ 143
Specimens of blood for Wassermann reaction .................. 634
Specimens of blood for contagious abortion ................... 35
Specimens of liquors ............................................. 709
Miscellaneous examinations including examinations of exudates (purulent) for gonorrheal or other infections, spinal fluids, blood for anthrax infection, examinations for rabies, examinations of feces and urine for typhoid bacilli .................... 1,757

Total ............................................................ 13,427

FEES AND EXPENSES

Matriculation Fee, payable each session ........................ $ 5.00
Tuition Fee for each session ..................................... 140.00
Athletic Association Fee, annually ............................... 10.00
Fee for graduation, payable once and not returnable ............ 25.00

Minimum1 Maximum1
Room Rent, in the dormitories ................................. $20.002 to $60.002
Room Rent, in the city ........................................... Gratis3 to 75.00
Board, Commons Hall ............................................ 144.00 144.00
Board, in the city ................................................. 144.00 to 180.00

Students in the College of Medicine who have failed to complete the work of any year satisfactorily, may be admitted to subsequent sessions to repeat the work of that year, upon the payment of the matriculation fee and twenty-five dollars.

Students will be required to deposit with the Treasurer five dollars, from which will be deducted the value of any bones taken from the Museum which are not returned, and any charges for breakage in the laboratories. The remainder of such deposit, or the whole if there be

1 Approximate only.
2 Dependent upon location.
3 Often students may work for their rooms.
no charge against it, will be returned to the student at the close of the session.

Each student must purchase a microscope, one-fourth of the price being collected each year. He will have the use of this microscope and will be held responsible for the same. Such microscopes will be furnished at cost price and may be obtained of the College authorities.

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

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

All laboratory supplies and text-books may be purchased at the College Store in the Old College building.

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

Students temporarily absent from the University are charged as if present. Students entering an advanced class are required to pay one-half of the back tuition charges, unless coming from another college. Interest at the rate of six per cent. will be charged upon all bills from the day on which they become due.

No part of the advance payment as above specified will be refunded except in case of extreme illness or other severe calamity compelling the student to leave college for the year; and unless special arrangement is made with the President of the University, no room rent will be chargeable for less than a half-year.

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

The five students who are found to have secured the highest aggregate of marks during the entire four years' course of study in the College of Medicine are designated honor men, and each is graduated as Doctor of Medicine, *cum laude*.

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

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

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

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

The Soldiers' Scholarship Fund, founded for the benefit of students in any college of the University who are descendants of soldiers in the Civil War.
The John Ordronaux Scholarships, nine in number, founded in 1909, for students in the academic and medical departments.

ENROLLMENT

All new students will receive admission certificates from the Registrar of the University immediately after the opening exercises on the first day of the session. This certificate, countersigned by the President, and receipted by the Treasurer admits the student to his classes. The other details of registration will be explained to students on enrollment day.

ADMISSION

All A grade medical schools require two years of academic college work before students are permitted to begin the study of medicine. The rulings of the American Medical Association require that all students admitted to the College of Medicine, if it is to retain its present high rank, shall have completed a four-year course in an approved secondary school and that college credits in laboratory courses in Chemistry, Physics and Biology of at least eight semester hours each shall be presented. The University offers a combination curriculum of six years, and for students who desire a baccalaureate degree in addition to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a seven-year combination curriculum is offered.

CONDITIONS IN PRELIMINARY WORK

Students are not admitted to this college with any condition in secondary work or with any condition in college Chemistry. Until January 1, 1918, students will be permitted to enter the first year with a condition in one-half of the college Physics or one-half of the college Biology but not in both. No student having conditions aggregating more than eight (8) semester hours will be admitted.
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, provided laboratory courses in Physics, Chemistry and Biology have been completed. After January, 1918, Organic Chemistry will be an additional requirement.

b. Those who have completed satisfactorily one year in any college or university which maintains a satisfactory academic standard, provided the courses completed include the prescribed work in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and an advanced course in French or German. After January, 1918, two years of academic work, including a laboratory course in Organic Chemistry in addition to the above subjects, must be presented.

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, provided the records show an acceptable proficiency.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER MEDICAL COLLEGES

The same standard of preliminary education will be required of students coming from other medical colleges as is required of students entering this College. Students desiring advanced standing are subject to the same rules, in regard to advancement in course, as students who have attended this institution. Under no circumstances will a student be enrolled under more favorable conditions than would obtain if he were to continue at the institution from which he seeks to transfer.

Applications from students who have attended inferior medical schools will be rejected. Statements of record and letters of honorable dismissal should be mailed to the Registrar of the University.
THE SIX-YEAR COMBINATION CURRICULUM

Students who cannot afford to spend three years in academic work before beginning their medical studies may satisfy the requirements for admission to the College of Medicine by completing courses in the General Science curriculum of the College of Arts and Sciences, outlined below. This combination does not lead to the baccalaureate degree and is the minimum preparation accepted for admission to the College of Medicine.

**TABLE SHOWING STUDIES OF THE TWO YEARS OF ACADEMIC WORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST YEAR</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French and German</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry 1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biology 1</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Science</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
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<td>SECOND YEAR</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics 1 and 2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry 9 (Organic Lec.)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry 10 (Organic Lab.)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*French or German</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Science</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students presenting two years either of French or German and satisfactorily completing the intermediate course during Freshman year, may elect an advanced course in Zoology, Psychology, or a second advanced course in French or German.

THE SEVEN-YEAR COMBINATION CURRICULUM

A candidate for a degree in the Classical, Literary-Scientific or General Science curricula, in the College of Arts and Sciences of this University, intending later to enter the College of Medicine, may arrange to complete the two curricula in seven years. He must announce his intention not later than the beginning of his Sophomore year and must complete the work of the first three years in the College of Arts and Sciences together with one course each in General and Organic Chemistry, Physics and Biology, and so arrange his electives that if he were to complete the work of the fourth year in the College of Arts and Sciences he would fulfill the requirements of the group system. In his fourth year he must enroll in both the College of Arts and Sciences and in the College of Medicine, but pursue only the studies of the first year in the latter college, on the completion of which he will receive his baccalaureate degree.
Students from other institutions who desire to combine the courses must complete at least one full year's work in the College of Arts and Sciences before entering the College of Medicine.

No provision for this combination of courses is made in the Department of Economics and Commerce, or in the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCEMENT IN COURSE

Attendance upon all the exercises assigned for the year is obligatory. 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.

A student who has failed in not more than three subjects in any year will be given an opportunity for re-examination in those subjects, during the week preceding the opening of the following session.

His standing in those subjects will then be determined by the result of that re-examination, together with the credits earned in the previous session, the result of that examination being computed in place of the result of the examination of that session.

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

A student who has failed in more than three subjects in any year will not be given re-examinations, but 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 entrance conditions; a student will not be permitted to become a member of the third-year class until he has removed all conditions of the first year; and a student will not be permitted to become a member of the fourth-year class until he has removed all conditions of the second year.

Fourth-year students who fail to fulfil 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.

A student who has been a member of either the first, second or third-year classes for two sessions, and has failed to fulfil the requirements for advancement, or a student who has been a member of the fourth-year class for two sessions and has failed to fulfil the requirements for graduation, will not be enrolled again 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 failed to pass it, unless he shall be 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 certificate of good moral character. They must meet the requirements of this College in regard to preliminary education. They must attend and complete satisfactorily the prescribed work of four courses of instruction in medicine of at least thirty weeks each and in four separate years.

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

All candidates for this degree must be present at Commencement unless excused by the Faculty.
OUTLINE OF THE FOUR YEARS' CURRICULUM

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

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

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

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

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

The work of the First Year includes the study of Anatomy, Physiology, Organic and Physiological Chemistry, Histology and Embryology.

The courses in Anatomy and Physiology have been graded to cover two years, the work of each year being practically complete in itself.

Laboratory courses are given in Anatomy (dissecting), Histology, Embryology, Physiology and Chemistry.

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

The work of the Third Year includes Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, Special Pathology and the various special subjects of Medicine and Surgery.

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

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

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

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

POST GRADUATE WORK

Post graduate instruction is given every year, usually during the months of April and May, without expense to the physicians of the State. This instruction includes hospital clinics and lectures by specialists dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, and is given on Fridays and Saturdays, so that physicians need not be absent long from their practice as is necessary when post graduate work is done in the large cities. It is probable that during the college year 1917-18 this work will be given in October or November.
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. S., M. D., Professor of Applied Anatomy.
AVERY ELDORUS LAMBERT, Ph. D. ... Professor of Histology and Embryology.
EVERETT SAYLES TOWNE, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Anatomy, Embryology and Histology.

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 studied synchronously. The work in this department is connected closely 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, recitations and laboratory work. 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 made also 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 also is 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 third year students by lectures and demonstrations. The various organs are outlined on the exterior of the body and their relation to each other is discussed with reference to the exterior of the body. The surgical spaces with their contents are demonstrated and the application of anatomy to both medical and surgical diagnosis is fully emphasized.

**Anatomy**—

Text-books—Piersol, Gray, Cunningham, Gerrish.

Practical Anatomy—Heisler's *Practical Anatomy*, Cunningham's *Practical Anatomy*.

Collateral Reading—Morris, Davis, Sabotta and McMurrich.

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

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

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**THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY**

*Professor of Physiology.*

**First Year. Lectures and Recitations.**—The biology of the cell and its physiologic functions and adaptations are considered. 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; then 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 already has been presented in a different way. This course begins at mid-year's and extends to the end
of the year. The work is designed to supplement the lecture and recitation courses and embraces nerve-muscle, circulation and respiration. In connection with the laboratory and recitation work for the purpose of stimulating a proper interest in the growing literature on Physiology a thesis is required. This frequently deals with topics of Applied Physiology, the materials being derived largely from the Medical Library. Prizes are offered for the best work in laboratory and thesis.

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

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

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

Collateral reading—Stewart, Starling, Brubaker, Halliburton and the magazines.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

GEORGE HOWARD BURROWS, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES ELDRED BURKE, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Organic and Physiological Chemistry.

I. Lecture Course.—Two hours a week throughout the first year are given to lectures and recitations. The first part of the course is devoted principally to the study of Organic Chemistry. The aliphatic
and aromatic hydrocarbons and the important derivatives of each are discussed in detail, special emphasis being placed on those compounds which are more particularly important from a physiological standpoint.

The second part of the course is devoted entirely to the study of Physiological Chemistry.

The lectures are supplemented by demonstrations and frequent oral or written recitations.

II. Laboratory Course.—The laboratory work in this course is closely correlated with the lecture work. Tests for the more important classes of organic compounds such as alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, phenols, etc., in addition to the actual preparation of many of the more important compounds, comprise the first part of the work. The second part of the course involves a careful study of the reactions of carbohydrates, fats and proteins and tests for each, the chemistry of the digestive processes and the blood, and a thorough and systematic examination of urine. The work embraces a thorough drill in the use of the more important qualitative and quantitative clinical tests, both for normal and abnormal constituents.

Each laboratory period is preceded by an informal discussion of the work of the day, and at the close of the period each student is expected to submit a written report of the work done.

III. Advanced Work.—The laboratory is equipped for advanced work in organic and physiological chemistry, and an opportunity to do such work is offered to a limited number of students.

Text-books—McCollum, Organic Chemistry for Students of Medicine; Mathews, Physiological Chemistry. Reference books, H. G. Wells Chemical Pathology; Todd, Clinical Diagnosis; Saxe, Urine Analyses.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

DAVID MARVIN, M. D., ............. Professor of Pharmacology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. Pharmacodynamics.—

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

2. Laboratory.—In conjunction with the lecture course, a laboratory course in Experimental Pharmacodynamics will be conducted.

The laboratory is equipped with the latest instruments and apparatus for the careful study of the pharmacologic action of drugs.

The pharmacologic action of a selected list of drugs will be 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.—Bastedo, Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Thornton, Manual of Prescription Writing; American Medical Association, Useful Remedies; Marvin, Laboratory Guide in Pharmacy.

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

Bingham Hiram Stone, M. S., M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

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

Ernest Hiram Buttes, A. B., M. D., Assistant Professor of and Laboratory Instructor in Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology.

Morgan Brewster Hodskins, M. D., Instructor in Neuro-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 known otherwise are autopsied before the class and the gross lesions demonstrated. The various organs then are assigned to sections to be studied microscopically and reported upon and discussed at some subsequent session. Special attention is given to the causes operative in producing the lesions found.

V. Bacteriology.—A lecture and laboratory course in Bacteriology is given in the third year. 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.

VI. In the third year a course is given in the application of Bacteriology to diagnosis and treatment, together with practical work in the methods of Clinical Microscopy, including examination of blood, sputum, stomach contents, feces, urine, etc.

VII. Clinical Pathology.—Work in Clinical Pathology in the fourth year will be done at the laboratories of the Mary Fletcher Hospital and Dispensary 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.

Text-books—Pathology, Delafield and Prudden, Adami, Councilman (General), Adami and McCrae, Ziegler, McFarland, Sturgis and McConnell’s Manual; Bacteriology, Abbott, Williams, Jordan, McFarland, Park and Williams, Hiss and Zenkler.
The instruction in Medicine begins in the second year and continues throughout the second, third and fourth years. The course includes the following subdivisions:

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

The work in physical diagnosis in this year consists of recitations and, later, of practical work. A large part of the practical work in this year is devoted to the study of normal conditions, but in the 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, section work in the Dispensary, and, in addition, lecture and recitation work in the special branches of Medicine, including Neurology, Mental Diseases, Pediatrics, Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ward work in the hospitals is conducted in small sections throughout the year under the supervision of the Professor of Clinical Medicine, the students being under the immediate charge of the instructors in Clinical Medicine. For the details of this work see the statement of the work in Clinical Medicine.

The laboratory work in connection with the cases seen in the ward work as well as in the cases in the general clinics will be an important part of the work in this year, and is under the immediate charge of the Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology.

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

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

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

Medicine—Osler's, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*. For reference, 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*. 
THE DEPARTMENT OF THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

JAMES NATHANIEL JENNE, M. D.,..... Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
CHARLES KIMBALL JOHNSON, M. D.,..... Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
DANIEL AUGUSTUS SHEA, M. D.,...... Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
JOHN HAZEN DODDS, M. D.,......... Assistant in Clinical Medicine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Text-books—Hare's *System* (3 Vols.), Hare (1 Vol.).

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**THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY**

**I. Surgery**

**John Brooks Wheeler, A. B., M. D.,**... *Professor of Surgery.*

**Lyman Allen, A. B., M. D.,**......... *Assistant Professor of Surgery.*

**Benjamin Dyer 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 clinics throughout the year. Clinics and lectures on Gynecology, Genito-urinary Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery also are given. Each student receives practical instruction in
the administration of anesthetics 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.

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

II. Clinical Surgery

Henry Crain Tinkham, M. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Lyman Allen, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
Clifford Atherton Pease, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
George Millar Sabin, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Clinical Surgery.
John Hazen Dodds, M. D., Instructor in Anesthetization.

Clinical Surgery.—The work in this department will consist, first, of bedside teaching in the wards of the Mary Fletcher and Fanny Allen Hospitals; second, of routine work in the dispensaries; and third, of general clinics in Surgery and the several surgical specialties.

The class is divided into small sections for ward work in the hospitals and at the dispensary. Sections are assigned to these hospitals.
daily during the fourth year, where they study disease at the bedside. The examination of 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 as possible like the examination and treatment of private patients. The students observe the care and treatment of patients who have been operated upon in the clinics. All this work is 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 or may not verify his diagnosis, and then practically has the care of the patient during his entire convalescence.

In the general clinics the members of the fourth year class receive practical instruction in operating room technique and as assistants to the surgeon at the operating table. They also receive practical instruction in Anesthetization by administering the anesthetic under the supervision of the Instructor in Anesthesia.

Special emphasis is laid on the diagnosis of surgical conditions and the care of patients following surgical operations.

During the third year students are given instruction in Surgical Diagnosis. This includes history taking, physical examination of patients, the analysis of symptoms, together with a discussion of surgical anatomy. Patients having typical surgical conditions are selected for these clinics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Charles Solomon Caverly, A. B., M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

Bingham Hiram Stone, M. S., M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

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

Charles Perkins Moat, B. S., Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry.

Henry Arner Ladd, M. D., Epidemiologist.

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 schoolhouses 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 makes the subject one of increasing importance. Considerable time, therefore, will be devoted to this subject.

Bacteriology.—Professor B. H. Stone will instruct the class in Bacteriology, concerning the relation of this subject to Preventive Medicine.

Sanitary Engineering.—Professor J. W. Votey, Dean of the College of Engineering, 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.

For the present this department will endeavor to adapt the instruction to conditions obtaining in war times, especially as relates to the non-combatant population. Camp sanitation and the safeguarding of the health of the armies in the field will receive attention from a special instructor.

Text-books and Books of Reference—Rosenau's Preventive Medicine and Hygiene; Bergey's Principles of Hygiene; Sedgwick's Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health and MacNutt’s Manual for Health Officers.
GYNECOLOGY

Patrick Eugene McSweeney, M. D., ............Professor of Gynecology.
George Millar 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

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

The first half of the third year work will consist of lectures and recitations upon the structure and function of the nervous system and their relation to the general symptomatology of nervous disease.
The second half will be devoted to the fundamental principles of neurological diagnosis and a comprehensive study of the different nervous diseases.

During the fourth year the neurological clinics will give every student an opportunity to make a practical application of his third year work. He will be required to examine cases, make diagnoses, outline treatments and make written reports to the class. The students will follow up the cases.

Text-books—Dana, Starr, Spear.

MENTAL DISEASES

Watson Lovel 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 discussed briefly in order that morbid manifestations may be apprehended the more easily.

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

Text-books—Church and Peterson, Allen.

PEDIATRICS

Godfrey Roger Pisek, M. D., Sc. D. Professor of Pediatrics.
Charles Kimball Johnson, M. D. Instructor in Pediatrics.

Third year work will consist of weekly recitations on the normal infant and child; history taking and recording; case history teaching; the general development of children; also preliminary recitation work on the diseases of infancy and childhood.—Doctor 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 and case history teaching supplemented by clinical instruction in the diagnosis, physical signs and treatment of children.—Professor Pisek and Doctor Johnson.

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

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

Course IV.—Weekly clinics are held at the Foundling Home where there is an excellent opportunity to study infant feeding. A growing dispensary service offers a large variety of acute cases and two orphan asylums are available for clinical teaching, through attending physicians who are members of the Faculty. These clinics are attended by students in small sections and every opportunity is offered for individual instruction.

Text-books—Chapin and Pisek’s Diseases of Infants and Children; Morse’s Case Histories in Pediatrics. References—Holt’s Diseases of Children; Pfaundler and Schlossman’s Diseases of Children; Kerley’s Treatment of Diseases of Children.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

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

EMMUS GEORGE TWITCHELL, M. D.,.............. Instructor.

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

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

Text-books—Eye, May, DeSchweinitz; Ear, Gleason, Ballenger.
GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

William 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 the diseases and surgery of the genito-urinary tract.

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

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

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

DERMATOLOGY

Charles Mallory Williams, A. B., Ph. B., M. D.,

Professor of Dermatology.

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

Text-books—Stelwagon, Hyde, Sutton, Schauberg, Morris & Walker, Thompson (Syphilis), Jackson (Hair and Scalp).
ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

Fred Houdlette Albee, A. B., M. D., Sc. D.,... Professor of 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

Edmund Curtis Mower, A. M., LL. B., Special Lecturer on 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.

*Text-books—Withhaus and Becker, Taylor, Reese.

*Dictionaries of Medicine used in the College include Gould, Dorland, Dunglison, Duane, Cattell, Stedman.
TROPICAL MEDICINE

Edward Taylor, B. S., M. D.,...Professor (Pro Tempore) of Tropical Medicine.

Lectures.—During the session of 1917, a course of lectures on Tropical Medicine will be given, supplemented by microscopic slides and pathological specimens from the College Laboratory and the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Reference book—Manson's Tropical Diseases.
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# THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

## REGISTER, 1917-1918

### FOURTH YEAR

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<tr>
<td>Alfred Forbes Blackhall</td>
<td>Hardwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Noble Church</td>
<td>Millbury, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Norton Davis</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Pierce Dwinell</td>
<td>E. Calais</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Merritt Emerson</td>
<td>Bangor, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Edward Free</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Pearl Goodrich</td>
<td>S. Royalton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Louis Hogan, A. B.</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilbert Houston, Jr.</td>
<td>Crompton, R. I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison Hammond Leffler, B. S.</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence Leonard, B. S.</td>
<td>Londonderry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berkley Melvin Parmelee</td>
<td>St. Albans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthur Eugene Perley</td>
<td>Richford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Arthur Ravey</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clealnd Austin Sargent</td>
<td>Richford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hubert Raymond Stiles</td>
<td>W. Chazy, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alan Boardman Taylor, A. B.</td>
<td>Mooers, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Cooper Wheelchel</td>
<td>Comer, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie Hard Wright</td>
<td>New Haven, Ct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECOND YEAR

**Class of 1919**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Clermont Daigle</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luigi Marius DeCicco</td>
<td>Framingham, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Geshlider</td>
<td>New York, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphonzo Rand Goff</td>
<td>Keene, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian Theodore Griswold</td>
<td>Brandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Scott Kent</td>
<td>Ft. Fairfield, Me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopland Karl Markoff</td>
<td>Norwich, Ct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Louis I. Melnick ........................................................................ Burlington, Mass.
Leon Joseph Menard ................................................................ Holyoke, Mass.
Ralph Stanley Merriam ................................................................ Rutland, Vt.
Camille Joseph Monette ................................................................ Isle La Motte, Vt.
Elmer Waters Pike ....................................................................... Norwich, Conn.
Alec Rabinovitch ........................................................................ Rutland, Vt.
William Hays Rice ....................................................................... Ohio, Denver, Colorado.
William Sinclair Voorhis, Jr. ...................................................... Thompsonville, Conn.
Homer Berkeley Walker ............................................................. Myerstown, Pa.
Joseph Harry Welch ....................................................................... Bennington, Vt.
Joseph Wolf .................................................................................. New York, N. Y.
Arthur William Wyker .................................................................. Newton, N. J.

FIRST YEAR

Class of 1920

Donato Antonio Astone ................................................................ Oneida, N. Y.
Valmore Elmer Bolduc ................................................................ Somersworth, N. H.
Kenneth Gerald Brown ............................................................... Benson, Vt.
Byron Stewart Cane ..................................................................... Worcester, Mass.
Leo Carl Clausen ........................................................................ Newburgh, N. Y.
John Frances Corrigan ................................................................ Norwalk, Conn.
Thomas Francis Corriden ............................................................. S. Hadley Falls, Mass.
Francis Carmelo Corrado ............................................................. Worcester, Mass.
Albert Joseph Desautels ................................................................ Dover, N. H.
George Wolsen Dren ................................................................... Passaic, N. J.
Herbert Ashley Durfee ................................................................ Salem, N. Y.
Milo Donald Eastman ................................................................. Woodsville, N. H.
Zenas Horace Ellis ....................................................................... Poulney, Vt.
Willard James Freeman ............................................................... Lynnfield Ctr., Mass.
Roy Gordon Hamilton ................................................................. Burlington, Mass.
Earl Bulger Leneker .................................................................... Ft. Plam, N. Y.
John Alexander MacCaskill ......................................................... Barre, Vt.
Melvin Saunders McLeod ............................................................. Somerville, Mass.
Charles William Nichols .............................................................. Bridgeport, Conn.
Roy Voter Sanderson .................................................................. Burlington, Vt.
Francis Clark Shaw ..................................................................... Montpellier, Vt.
Leslie Alvaro White ..................................................................... Middle Granville, N. Y.
Stanley Albert Wilson ................................................................... Brattleboro, Vt.

CANDIDATES FOR 1917-1918

Following is a list of students in the College of Arts and Sciences who are candidates for admission to the College of Medicine for the college year 1917-18:

George Winthrop Bassow ......................................................... Athol, Mass.
Spencer Burnham Caldwell ......................................................... Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Edwin Russell Curran ................................................................. New Britain, Conn.
Michael Dorn, Jr. ...................................................................... Burlington, Vt.
Clarence Edward Pagan .............................................................. Rutland, Vt.
Alfonso Garcia ............................................................................ San Juan, P. R.
Harold Gilson Haskell ............................................................... West Pawlet, Vt.
Edward Elroy Hinds ................................................................. Hudson, N. Y.
LeRoy Sloan House .................................................................... Oneonta, N. Y.
Enrique Igaravidz-Gutierrez ....................................................... Coama, P. R.
Willfred Joseph Jacques ............................................................. Rochester, N. E.
George Dewey Johnston ............................................................. Hong Kong, China.
Pete Peter Sing Sang Leung ........................................................... Hong Kong, China.
Myer Louis Levin ........................................................................ Burlington, Vt.
Raymond Henry Marcottie ......................................................... Winooski, Vt.
Thomas Francis McGarry .......................................................... Rutland, Vt.
John Willis Meachen ................................................................... Huntington, Conn.
Max Herman Miller ........................................ Burlington
Owen Leo Murphy ........................................ Poulteny
Jeremiah Herbert O'Brien ................................ North Stockholm, N. Y.
John Francis O'Connell ................................ Colchester, Ct.
Ernest Hardy Palmer ...................................... Burlington
John Edward Powers ....................................... Burlington
Edward James Quinn ...................................... Hydeville
Lawrence Arthur Renahan ................................ North Stockholm, N. Y.
Loren Fred Richards ..................................... South Lyndeboro, N. H.
Clair Deforest Rublee ................................... Enosburg Falls
Michael Stephen Shea ................................... Colchester, Ct.
Donald Barney Sherwood ................................ Rutland
Maxwell Hobart Thompson ................................ Rutland
Byron Calvin Tillotson ................................... Montpelier
Kenneth James Tillotson ................................ Proctor
Augustus Leon Wixon .................................... South Dennis, Mass.

GRADUATES, ACADEMIC YEAR, 1915-1916

Joseph Anthony Ciminera, cum laude .................... Waterbury, Ct.
Maurice Cohen ........................................... Paterson, N. J.
Robert Millard Deming .................................... Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Thomas Stephen Flynn .................................... Woonsocket, R. I.
Maurice Edwin Lord, A. B., cum laude ................. North Brooksville, Me.
Ralph Willis Nutter ....................................... Alfred, Me.
Ewald Olsson, cum laude ................................ Harrington Park, N. J.
Philias Arthur Pion ....................................... St. Albans
Douglas James Roberts, cum laude ...................... Burlington
Carl Franklin Robinson ................................... Manchester, N. H.
Edward Sylvester Smith, Jr. ............................. Port Henry, N. Y.
John David Thomas ....................................... Pownal

Honor Men

Joseph Anthony Ciminera
Henry Joseph Kelley
Maurice Edwin Lord
Ewald Olsson
Douglas James Roberts

Prizes for Special Merit in Medicine

Ewald Olsson
Douglas James Roberts

Woodbury Prizes for Proficiency in Clinical Medicine

Thomas Stephen Flynn
Henry Joseph Kelley
MEDICAL FRATERNITIES AND SOCIETIES

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

Alpha Chapter of Phi Chi
95, South Winooski Ave.
(Founded at University of Vermont, 1889)

Delta Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa
Y. M. C. A. Building Cap and Skull
(Senior Medical Society, Founded 1910)

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

OFFICERS OF THE U. V. M. MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1916-1917

President.—L. W. Flanders, '85, Dover, N. H.


Secretary and Treasurer.—F. K. Jackson, '99, Burlington.

Executive Committee.—C. H. Beecher, '00; E. H. Buttolph, '08; O. N. Eastman, '08; D. A. Shea, '06—all of Burlington.


VERMONT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

President.—Charles S. Caverly, M. D., Rutland.

Treasurer.—F. Thomas Kidder, M. D., Woodstock.

Secretary and Executive Officer.—Charles F. Dalton, M. D., Burlington.

Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene.—B. H. Stone, M. D., Burlington.
WORK OF THE STATE BOARD

The State Board of Health is responsible for the public health work of the State, including the control of communicable diseases, supervision of food and milk supplies, supervision of public water supplies and sewage disposal, sanitation of school houses and public buildings, abatement of nuisances, educational work against tuberculosis, control of venereal diseases, and registration of vital statistics.

It maintains the Laboratory of Hygiene at Burlington and employs a sanitary engineer and inspector and is represented in each town by a local health officer, who is appointed by the board, but receives compensation from the town for which he acts.

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

The State Board of Health is intimately connected with the College of Medicine of the University, the President, Doctor Caverly, being Professor of Hygiene, and the Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, Doctor Stone, is Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology. Many of the medical graduates become health officers for towns in which they locate.