



NEW-HAMPSHIRE
MEDICAL INSTITUTION.



THIS Medical Institution has been established many years at Hanover, and is connected with Dartmouth College. The Medical College is a handsome brick building, standing on a fine elevation and commanding an uncommonly beautiful prospect of the verdant hills which border the Connecticut river. This building contains a spacious lecture room for the Professors of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Chemistry, and a convenient An-

atomical Theatre;—a Chemical Laboratory, and an apartment connected with it, containing a valuable apparatus of Chemical and Philosophical Instruments;—an extensive Museum of Anatomical preparations, and a Cabinet of Minerals, consisting of a large number of curious and valuable specimens;—a small but increasing library of Medical books, and several rooms for the accommodation of students.

The Medical Lectures are delivered here annually, in Autumn, beginning a fortnight after the commencement at Dartmouth College, and continuing 14 weeks.

Four Lectures are delivered every day, and frequently five and even six, on the following branches, viz.

Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.—By R. D. MUSSEY.

Theo. and Prac. Physick, Physiology and Mat. Medica.—By D. OLIVER.

Chemistry, Pharmacy and Legal Med.—By J. F. DANA.

The students are closely questioned *at every lecture* on the subject of the preceding lecture.

The class is examined *every week* by each of the Professors, on the subject treated of in the lectures of the preceding week.

The advantages to be derived from these frequent examinations, in rivetting in the memory the most important principles of the several branches which are taught, must be quite obvious, and it is gratifying to be able to state that experience has

amply justified the reasonable anticipations, which had been formed of the utility of the plan.

In the Anatomical department, an improvement has been adopted in the manner of teaching Myology, which is believed to be original, and which is found to be useful in assisting the memory in retaining the names, relative situations, and attachments of this numerous and important class of organs. In the muscular preparations, contiguous muscles are painted with *bright but different colours*, so that a much stronger impression is made on the mind than by unpainted preparations, both by the brightness of the colours and the effect of contrast.—The names, uses, and relative situations of the muscles, are much more easily retained by the memory, in consequence of being thus associated with a lively impression on the organ of sight.—As a part of the same system, *sets of bones* are also painted in such a manner as to exhibit at a glance in bright colours, and in lively contrast, the precise places and the exact extent of surface to which the muscles are severally attached. This is deemed to be an important improvement in the mode of teaching Myology, one of the most difficult and perplexing parts of Anatomy, as it obviates the chief difficulty to be surmounted, by the essential aid which it affords the memory. The simplicity and obvious utility of this plan have recommended it to the decided approbation of those professional gentlemen who have inspected the preparations; and the rapid proficiency of the pupils in this part of Anatomy, since the adoption of this plan, affords the strongest test of its utility.

* A Supply for the Autummal Class

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The fee for all the courses of lectures is fifty dollars.*

Examinations for degrees commence immediately after the close of the lectures, and the Medical degrees are conferred at the ensuing commencement.

As an important part of the system of Medical instruction at Hanover, it is proper to mention the private school of the Professors, in which the pupils, in addition to the usual means of instruction, enjoy the benefits of daily recitations, on the different branches of Medical science. Besides which, they attend during the Spring and Summer a course of between 50 and 60 Anatomical lectures illustrated by painted preparations, and short courses on Botany and Mineralogy. This system has now been in operation more than two years, and the Professors have every reason to be gratified with its results. The daily recitations begin in March, and continue till the commencement of the Autumnal lectures. The pupils recite in Surgery, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Physick, and Chemistry, &c.

The Medical Professors have long been desirous of establishing an INFIRMARY, or a place to which patients may resort for attendance in Chronick diseases, and for all surgical operations, *gratis*; and they have it in their power to state, that they have made such arrangements, as to enable them to re-

* Boarding has been engaged for the Medical Class next autumn, at \$1,25 per week.

ceive patients who may apply for these objects.— Important benefits, it is hoped, may result to the publick from such an institution. Already a few individuals have been relieved on this foundation ; one of them from blindness.

The following list of operations, performed by the Professor of Surgery, within the last 30 months, will show something of the state of surgical practice connected with the Medical Institution.

Operation of tying the carotid artery,	1
“ for false aneurism of the ulnar artery,	1
“ for varicose saphæna,	1
“ dividing the supra orbitar nerve in frontal neuralgia,	1
“ for ranula,	1
“ for extracting osteo-cartilaginous body from the knee joint,	1
“ dissecting tumours from the scalp, face, and tongue,	11
“ various tumours from the neck, one of them involving part of the thyroid gland,	9
“ tumours from the back, side, and shoulder,	5
“ from the integuments of the abdomen, one of them in contact with the abdominal ring and spermatick cord,	2
“ do. from the limbs,	5
“ do. scirrhus breast,	3
“ extracting enlarged tonsil,	5
“ do. nasal polypus,	7

Operation of extracting scirrhus testis,	2
“ for hare lip,	3
“ for ganglion of the tendons,	3
“ of repairing mouth and cheek deformed by disease,	1
“ puncturing the membrana tympani,	3
“ opening lumbar abscess,	5
“ for hydrocele,	2
“ for do. encysted of spermatick cord,	1
“ for strangulated hernia,	3
“ for stone in the bladder,*	1
“ for fistula in ano,	1
“ for prolapsus recti,	1
“ for imperforate anus,	1
“ for fracture of the cranium,	3
“ for necrosis,	3
“ for spina bifida,	1
“ of poracentesis abdominis,	18
“ of amputation,	5

Operations on the eye.

“ for blindness by cataract,	13
“ for fistula lachrymalis	12
“ Pterygium	2
“ Trichiasis	1

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Besides numerous cases of fracture and dislocation, of the application of *moxa*, of acupuncturation, of diseases of the joints and spine, of ulcers, abscesses, and other local affections.

Several of the foregoing operations have been performed in presence of the autumnal Medical

Patient, a corpulent man, 30 years old—case successful.

Class; to a much larger number have Resident pupils been admitted; and it is obvious that should the surgical practice be more concentrated, as it will be in an INFIRMARY, the advantages of Medical students will be increased.

Since the year 1821, a connection has existed between the Medical Institution at Hanover and the New-Hampshire Medical Society, by virtue of which the Medical Society are empowered to send two delegates every year to assist at the examination of the candidates for degrees, and to inspect the state of the Medical School. The delegates enjoy the same power with the Professors of voting on the qualifications of the candidates, and of affixing their signatures to the diplomas; and they make a report at the annual meeting of the Medical Society in June on the subject of the Institution.

The following is the substance of the report made June, 1824, and is published with the permission of the gentleman who made it. DR. DOW, after mentioning his journey to Hanover, and his reception there, immediately proceeds to the subject of the examinations which were about commencing at the time of his arrival.

“The examinations,” he remarks, “were properly commenced, and conducted by the Professors in such a manner as to evince a disposition to *bring out* what the candidates really knew on the subjects. The examinations were very thorough, and they afforded strong evidence of great zeal and industry on the part of the students, many of whom appeared to be young men of uncommon talents,

and some of them to have enjoyed more than common advantages of education. On the whole, it was evident that the students are very industrious, and it was equally so, that they derived great advantages from the labours of the professors, who had evidently set them an example of uncommon diligence and zeal. The students in general appeared remarkably well, and some of them would have done honour to any institution.

“Particular praise is due to the Professor of Anatomy for the uncommon pains he takes with his students, and for the excellence of his method of instruction. His manner of teaching Myology, by using preparations in which the muscles are painted of different colours, and their attachments to the bones also indicated by painted marks, is original and important; and the great proficiency of the students in this branch of Anatomy was an honorable testimonial of his zeal and industry, and of the advantages resulting from his peculiar mode of instruction.

“There was evidently a difference between those candidates who had been Resident pupils at Hanover and those who were educated elsewhere. In general the pupils of the Professors evidently appeared the best, though this was not universally the case.”

Hanover, N. H. June, 1824.

Dyer Sturgis

