Those who receive the mantle of a rich and noble heritage are expected to perpetuate it. For those who wear such a mantle and give it no sustenance it becomes but an empty echo out of the past. - WLS
The PROCEEDINGS of the MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA

VOL. 1 JANUARY 1951 No. 1

Published quarterly by the Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia

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Application for entry of second class matter is pending.

The cover of "The Proceedings" was designed and prepared by O. A. Parkes of Department of Medical Illustration.

Subscription rate.................................................................$2.00 per year

ITEMS

1. It is planned to publish this journal quarterly if finances can be raised for it.

2. The names and addresses of a portion of the alumni are included in this issue. The complete alumni directory will be published in the ensuing issues. Later this directory will be combined.

3. Information, news items, articles and criticism are desired from the alumni.

4. Correction of addresses will be needed and other information needs to be gathered— the source of which can come only from the alumni.

5. One or two clinical articles will be published in each of the forthcoming issues.

6. No formal subscription will be required, but from those who feel this is a worth while endeavor, a donation of from $2.00 to $5.00 per year will be appreciated.

7. If you know any alumnus who fails to receive "The Proceedings," please send his name and current mailing address. Send subscriptions to "The Proceedings", Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Ga.
EDITORIAL

WHEN the bookshelves are loaded with numerous publications of various sorts, one may well ask why the need for another one? Many journals are the outlets for the activities of various organizations and institutions. These organizations and institutions came into being, usually, as a result of some purposeful function to society. Ultimately, they found a need for a medium of expression in order to make their progress and developments known and to further general interest in, or continuously to set forth, the aims of the organization or institution which they represent.

Society came into being when family groups began to associate with other family groups. As the numbers of family groups increased and the associations became more complex, it became necessary, in order to survive, to delegate to smaller groups specific functions or duties that needed to be performed for the population. These specialized groups, in turn, developed working plans or rules that governed their activities, in order to carry out their responsibilities efficiently and harmoniously within the general population's pattern of organization. Thus social mores were established and developed into ethics which are but the shadows of the experiences of the past.

The bulwarks of any community against desolation and chaos are its defensive mechanisms. Indeed, it has been stated that a strong and progressive community has healthy and strong defensive mechanisms. These are, in the main, its institutions or its organized units which do specialized or delegated specific functions for the population. The man on the street must give proper support to the institutions that serve him, either as an individual, or a member of society. If the individual is well informed and has a broad viewpoint as to the function and duties of these various institutions, then he becomes a proper critic. If he has confidence in the institution's leadership, and if he has a sense of responsibility, he will give it his best support in so far as he values its service to society.

The most important product of any school is its alumni. Each alumnus should be vitally concerned about the quality of the product produced, and should be of inestimable aid in pointing out to the population the service that his school furnishes society and he should be among the first to cooperate in its planning, and to understand its need.

"The Proceedings" is being established to keep contact with the
school alumni. It is an attempt to keep the alumni and school informed of each other's activities in order that they shall be of mutual benefit.

It seems that, at last, there is a reasonable possibility of acquiring a State General Hospital to be associated with the Medical College of Georgia. In considering the problem of a new state hospital for the indigent ill, it is assumed that this hospital has a two-fold purpose. First, to have a well developed medical center, staffed and equipped so as to be capable of handling diagnoses of problem cases, and treatment, that have exceeded the medical facilities and resources that are available in their local communities. Second, to serve as a teaching center for medical education in all its branches in a manner that will increase the quality of the graduates in the various fields who go out to serve the people of the state. The faculty should be large enough, of the highest calibre, and adequately equipped to bring to the patients and students the best in medical care and medical education. The desire to increase the number of medical students should be second to the desire to improve the quality of teaching.

In order for this to be obtained, it is paramount that the institution must be geographically compact. It must be functional. It must be designed to house the various departments in a functional relationship, both to the service of the patient and to the needs of teaching and research. It must be designed for efficient maintenance and operating costs. Some units must be so arranged as to be conveniently separated so that basic research, not directly connected with clinical research or the patients, can be carried on without interruption by routine clinical chores.

In order to achieve all this it will be necessary to make careful plans, after considerable study of other schools and of the functions of the various departments, in order to avoid serious mistakes. Therefore, it will probably take as long to organize and departmentalize the plans as it will to construct the institution after the plans are completed.

The school needs the intelligent support of all its alumni and all those who realize its great responsibilities to medical education and to the care of the indigent sick of this state.
BEFORE the first suggestion of autumn, while the September heat still hung heavy over the state, they began to troupe back to Augusta. Singly, or in groups of two, three, or four—by automobile, train, and bus—like pilgrims returning to a place of ancient heritage, the students came back to the Medical College of Georgia. Halls where few had walked since June became crowded again. Fraternity houses, dead as tombs for three months, took on new life. Registration and holiday were blended during the first fleeting days, as fraternities made the usual mad rush to pledge their choice of freshmen. Then everyone settled down, with a will, to the ever plodding, often pleasant but sometimes tedious routine that is the daily lot and portion of the medical student.

The summer, though, had not been without its benefits; and the activities of the students shows no lack of variety—or initiative, for that matter. The school had its usual segment of pupils to whom the charms of Augusta made the summer an opportune time to fulfill academic responsibilities or accept jobs at the University Hospital, where the “Stork Club” and the wards eagerly awaited their services. Juniors especially were eager to take advantage of this opportunity in the form of Junior Internships and clinical clerkships. Others migrated to hospitals and clinics over the state to act as externes or laboratory technicians, or to assume other duties in emergency rooms or elsewhere.

Thus, in Dalton, Columbus, Carrollton, Atlanta, Savannah, and almost every other town there was a representative of the school. The Juniors were not the only lucky ones in the quest for clinical experiences. Sophomores found their share, and several of the past year’s Freshmen could claim fifty or more operations observed.

State institutions provided experience and employment also. Several of the present Seniors took clinical clerkships at the state hospital at Milledgeville, and one or two of the Sophomores worked there also in malaria therapy projects. Other students took jobs with the State Health Department and with the Bureau of Entomology. The Communicable Disease Center of the public health service in Atlanta was the hub of activity for two of the girls and several of the boys from the Medical College.

The Military made good its claim to the time of medical students
during the summer. More than thirty Sophomores reported for six weeks of military training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and at San Antonio, Texas—all under the auspices of the R.O.T.C. Program at the Medical College of Georgia. Several other upperclassmen reported to duty in other military activities in the summer months.

Of course, there were some who, following in paternal footsteps, could "go home and help pop with his practice" for three months. As for others, there was variety unlimted of things to do—home for vacation, or work in grocery, meat market, store, shop, or on the farm. One more adventurous lass put to sea from Savannah to catch shrimp, and at least one athletic youth sought to save lives by other than medical means and became the bronzed sultan of the lifeguards' chair at one of Augusta's more fashionable swimming pools. For a half-dozen other lower classmen, the Fuller Brush junket proved to be both lucrative and adventurous. Neither was the school without representation in things spiritual as well as temporal, as one or two aspiring doctors-ministers gave their attention to religious activities. Still other students, apparently not having had enough of books last year, spent the summer in graduate study, some at Augusta, and some, in other universities. Not unworthy of mention also, are those who sought some secluded spot to review something not well enough learned last year—or further to correlate something learned. Industry also claimed a few students, from Cleveland, Ohio, to Atlanta.

But ere one gets the idea that there was all work and no play, it might be added that the beaches and mountains were not left deserted by medical students. There were vacations. Furthermore, at least half a dozen students undertook the tortuous trail of matrimony, and wedding trips long and short were the vogue. Since one of the present Sophomores and his bride cruised to South America, one might say with some justification in fact, that the impact of Georgia medical students during the summer was truly international—hemispheric, no less.

Some sage has made famous the analogy of the swinging pendulum to changes in life. Well, it has swung again, and a new term of school is in progress. I was about to say something about the present, until I heard that bell say "study time".

For the Cadavar Staff

By Julian J. Sizemore, Jr.
SOME NOTES ON MEDICAL SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

IN 1949 more than 24,000 applicants filed over 88,000 applications for admission to the seventy-nine medical schools in the United States. Of these approximately 7,000 were enrolled. Preliminary reports indicate that the figures for 1950 will probably not vary greatly from these totals.

The achievement of the status “accepted for admission to medical school” is a goal greatly desired by an exceedingly large number of young men and women. Competition for places is keen. Departments of Admission are exerting every effort to select those applicants who appear best qualified to undertake the arduous program of medical training. It is comparatively easy to determine whether the applicant possesses sufficient intelligence and has demonstrated his ability to carry successfully the courses which are specified as necessary prerequisites. Other criteria are also considered. Among these are the scores which the applicant achieves on the Medical College Admission Test. This test is administered by the Educational Testing Service under the auspices of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the results of the tests are forwarded to the admission officers at the various medical schools. These records enable a medical school to compare its applicants with the large group of applicants all over the country who take this test. But Committees on Admission seek more information than a student’s marks on his academic subjects and his scores on any tests. Efforts are made to evaluate the intangible qualities of applicants who appear otherwise acceptable, the motivation, the emotional stability, the willpower, the integrity, the sense of social responsibility, all of the qualities which go to make up the character of the individual.

Constantly the applicant is reminded that a physician is expected to be a leader in his community, as well as an able practitioner of his profession. With this end in mind, he is urged to broaden the field of his interests during his premedical training so that he may eventually become a well educated person, with insight and understanding of problems beyond the scope of his immediate professional activities.

In the fall of 1948 the Department of Admissions was established at the Medical College of Georgia. The department consists of a Committee on Admissions composed of nine members of the faculty, ap-
pointed by the President, and an executive secretary who serves as secretary for the committee and handles all correspondence and office work in connection with inquiries and applications for admission. The President of the college is ex officio a member of the committee but takes no active part in the consideration of applications.

Preference for admission is given to residents of the state and in view of the large number of qualified residents who apply, it has not been possible for places in the first-year class to be offered to any nonresidents. No preference for admission is given to the children of alumni of the Medical College or to children of other physicians.

While only three years of premedical college work are required, preference is given to applicants who have completed four years in college and have earned the A.B. or B.S. degree. Where qualifications are equal, preference has been given to applicants who are veterans of World War II and have had their period of education interrupted because of military service.

Between three and four residents of Georgia apply for each of the places available at this school. A careful analysis is made of the premedical record of each applicant and an index is computed including scholastic achievement and the scores on the Medical College Admission Test. Then those applicants who rate sufficiently well in the opinion of the committee are invited to come to the college for supplementary psychological tests, a psychiatric interview and interviews with members of the Committee on Admissions. Information about each applicant is obtained from the individuals whose names are given for reference and also from the instructors who have observed the student during his work in the basic science courses. As applications are completed they are presented to the committee for consideration and decision. The committee would be glad to call all applicants for interviews at the college but this has been considered impracticable, for reasons of time and expense. However, many more applicants are asked to come than can be accepted. It has not seemed desirable to have those applicants come whose qualifications are manifestly inferior to standards which experience has shown to be acceptable.

Make no mistake, however; the Medical College wants students. But the responsibility for selecting the best possible class from all available material rests upon the Committee on Admissions. The com-
mittee members have worked honestly and earnestly in the effort to admit a first-year class that will be able to carry the program with success and continue through the four-year period of training without withdrawals.

There was a time when a student with a "C" record in college might expect to be accepted for medical school. This is no longer true; and the pity of it is that in so many instances this situation is realized too late. If the high school students could understand the importance of taking advantage of these years of preparation to build a good foundation for college work and could then look upon their years in college as a basic foundation for professional training, they would no longer wait until their senior college year to demonstrate their ability to do superior college work. A student who has the ambition to enter the medical profession needs to begin in ample time his program of preparedness.

(Janet Newton, Executive Secretary, Department of Admissions)

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA

The Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, completed its one hundred and twentieth session June 5, 1950.

Seventy-nine senior students received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The 1950 graduating class includes six women and seventy-three men. All of these students are residents of Georgia, with the exception of one from West Virginia who was admitted as a transfer student to the third-year class.

The total enrollment during the 1949-1950 session includes 323 students. Of these, 320 are residents of Georgia, and of the total of 159 counties in the state, 95 counties have at least one representative enrolled for the study of medicine.

The following summary shows the number of men and of women in the various classes:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 1949-1950</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year Class</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year Class</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year Class</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Year Class</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Regular Students</strong></td>
<td><strong>298</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>311</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Students</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Student</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Medical Students</strong></td>
<td><strong>305</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>321</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students in Art as

- Applied to Medicine: 1
- Student in Medical Technology: 0

**Total:** 306 17 323

Since this is a state institution, deriving its support largely from state funds, preference for admission is given to residents of Georgia. For many years there have been many more qualified applicants who are bona fide residents of Georgia than the number of available places in the entering class. This means that under normal conditions only those applicants who are residents of this state can be admitted. During the period of World War II a specific number of places in the Medical College were reserved for students appointed by the Army and Navy under their training programs. Students admitted under these plans were carried on through medical training and the last of these trainees were graduated in 1949.

The Medical College became coeducational in 1920 and since that year women have been admitted on the same basis as men. The number of women applicants, however, has never been large. The total of sixteen women enrolled as medical students (regular and irregular) is five per cent of the total enrollment. This is approximately the same proportion as that of women medical students in all medical schools in the years preceding World War II, but is somewhat less than the proportion of women students enrolled during the war years. Women constitute five per cent of the 1949 freshman class.

**HISTORY**

For the early history of the Medical College reference has been
made to the "History of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia" by W. H. Goodrich, M. D. This volume was published in 1928. At that time Dr. Goodrich was Dean of the college.

In 1828, under the leadership of Dr. Milton Antony, a group of physicians secured a charter from the State Legislature for the establishment at Augusta of the Medical Academy of Georgia, with authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The Board of Trustees of the Medical Academy elected the following three professors: Lewis D. Ford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Chemistry and Pharmacy; Milton Antony, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; William R. Waring, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Dr. L. D. Ford was elected Dean by the Faculty. The first class of seven men matriculated October 1829.

In December 1829, upon application to the Legislature, the name of the institution was changed to the Medical Institute of the State of Georgia, and its Trustees were empowered to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, "upon such applicants in such manner at such time and under such circumstances as may to the said Board seem fit and proper, provided that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall in no case be conferred upon any person who shall not have attended two full courses of lectures in the institution or one course in some respectable medical college or university and one in the institution in addition to the usual term of private instruction required by other institutions of a like kind."

The regulations of the Board of Trustees provided that the scholastic term should be one year, and the lectures were to commence on the first Monday of October and end the third Monday of the following May.

The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was required to be twenty-one years of age. He must have attended two full courses of lectures in the Medical Institute, or one full course in another respectable school in addition to one in this institution; he was required to deliver a thesis written by himself, on some medical subject, to the Dean of the Faculty, two weeks before the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

In April 1832 the faculty was enlarged to include six professors. The following year the Dean of the Faculty presented to the Board of
Trustees approved four candidates to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine: Isaac Bowen, who wrote "On the Blood," in Greek; Edward A. Eve, on "Dyspepsia"; Thomas W. Grimes, on "Dysentery"; John McD. Borden, on "Asthma." Following the meeting of the Board of Trustees the first public graduation exercises were held, in April 1833.

During this year, 1833, application was again made to the legislature for aid and to change the name from the Medical Institute of Georgia to the Medical College of Georgia. These requests were granted by the legislature and the name of the college was changed to the Medical College of Georgia. The legislature also appropriated $10,000 for the benefit of the Medical College and 50 lots on the City Common with the consent of the City Council and Board of Trustees of the Richmond Academy.

In January 1834 a contract was drawn up between the Medical College of Georgia and the City of Augusta by which script of $5,000 was issued to the Trustees of the Medical College upon their bonding themselves and their successors in office to furnish for a period of ten years, at their own expense, medicine and medical attendance to the sick-poor in the Hospital and to such of the prisoners in the jail as the City Council would have provided with medicine and attendance. The Trustees of the Richmond Academy conveyed to the Trustees of the Medical College of Georgia the west end of the Academy square in consideration of certain privileges to be granted to some of the students of the Academy.

The erection of the Medical College building was begun in May 1834, and the building was completed the following year. With funds in the amount of $6,000 raised by the faculty, Dr. L. A. Dugas went to Europe and purchased there an excellent collection of apparatus and a nucleus for the foundation of a medical library.

In 1835 efforts were made by the faculty and trustees to persuade all of the fifteen medical colleges in the country to lengthen the college term to six months. These efforts were unsuccessful and in 1838 the Medical College was forced to reduce the length of the course to four months.

In May 1837 the Board of Trustees increased the professorships in the college from six to eight.

During the fall of 1839 an epidemic of yellow fever broke out in
Augusta. Dr. Milton Antony, the founder of the Medical College, developed the disease and died. His colleagues carried on the work of the institution which had been established under his leadership.

During the War Between the States, for three years, 1861 to 1864, the college was closed as a teaching institution, but was open as a hospital. It was reopened as a college in November 1865.

In 1866 a new professorship was created, Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. At this time a committee was appointed to confer with the Trustees of the University of Georgia upon the propriety and practicability of connecting the Medical College with that institution as its Medical Department.

In 1873 an agreement was entered into by which the Medical College of Georgia became the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. At that time the City Hospital and the Freeman’s Hospital were used for teaching purposes and these two hospitals as well as the City Dispensary were under the control of the faculty of the School.

The standard of the school was raised in 1892 by requiring three years of six months, and 1900-01 the standards were again raised and all students were required to attend four sessions of six months before being considered eligible to appear for examination for the M. D. degree.

In 1911 the Dean, Dr. W. H. Doughty, and others appeared before the General Assembly and offered the plant to the University of Georgia. The legislature accepted it and the institution then became in fact as well as in name an integral part of the State University.

By legislative action all state-supported institutions of higher learning were integrated into the University System of Georgia, and control of the System by the Board of Regents became effective January 1, 1932.

On July 1, 1933, the name of the institution at Augusta was changed to the University of Georgia School of Medicine.

Following recommendations made by a special survey of the University System of Georgia, the Board of Regents of the University System on January 18, 1950, declared the medical school a separate and independent unit within the System, restored the name of Medical College of Georgia, and changed the title of the head of the school from
Dean to President.

Dr. G. Lombard Kelly is President of the Medical College of Georgia. Dr. Kelly received his M. D. degree from the Medical College in 1924. He had been a member of the faculty of the school since 1918. In 1935 he became Dean as well as Professor of Anatomy and has served in that capacity until he became President of the school.

**FACULTY**

From a faculty of eight professorships in 1837, the school had grown in 1874 to a total of nine professors plus four assistants. The faculty for the session 1883-84 included a total of nine professors, with three assistants, plus five doctors listed as Lecturers on Special Subjects. In 1896-97 the faculty included ten professors and one demonstrator.

The faculty for 1906-07 included sixteen professors, two associate professors, one adjunct professor, three lecturers and six assistants. For 1916-17 the faculty included twenty professors, three associate professors, three assistant professors, two lecturers, eleven instructors, ten assistants, and the registrar for the outpatient department. In 1926-27, the faculty included twenty professors, five clinical professors, one honorary fellow, one visiting professor, five associate professors, two assistant professors, two lecturers, seven associates, twenty instructors, one clinical instructor, six assistants, two clinical assistants, one student assistant, a pharmacist and a photographer.

The faculty for the 1949-50 session includes three emeritus professors, twenty-three professors, fifteen clinical professors, ten associate professors, fourteen associate clinical professors, eighteen assistant professors, eleven assistant clinical professors, sixteen instructors, nine clinical instructors, one lecturer, forty-four assistants, two clinical assistants, three research fellows and seven research associates and assistants. The designation of "clinical" is used for the members of the faculty who are local practicing physicians and who give voluntarily a portion of their time for work in the out-patient department of the hospital and for the supervision and instruction of medical students.

**BUILDINGS**

On January 1, 1913, the Medical College moved from the original College building on Telfair Street, adjacent to the Academy building,
to its present location, occupying the building originally erected by
the trustees of the Tuttle-Newton Home and used for several years
as a home and school for the orphans under the care of that institution.
The college campus covers about forty-five acres, about one mile from
the business center of Augusta.

The school is now housed in four buildings. The original building,
now known as the Newton Building, provides quarters on the ground
floor in the north end for the department of endocrinology and the
Maternity Shelter, and in a portion of the south end for a dining
room for students known as the Alumni Tavern. The Mental Hygiene
Clinic is also located on the ground floor. On the second floor are
located the administration offices, the library and offices for some
of the members of the clinical faculty. On the third floor are the
departments of gross and microscopic anatomy. The fourth floor pro-
vides quarters for the department of animal surgery, with storage
space for animals, student recreation rooms, the department of art
as applied to medicine, and the ROTC office.

The Dugas Building, erected during the 1936-1937 session, houses
the departments of physiology and pharmacology and the department
of biochemistry, as well as the Dugas Auditorium seating 358 per-
sons.

The Murphey Building, occupied in September 1939, houses the
departments of pathology and medical microbiology and public health.

Funds for the erection of the Dugas and Murphey buildings were
provided by the Regents of the University System of Georgia and the
Public Works Administration. The old Wilhenford Building, acquired
this year, now houses four departments, namely—tuberculosis, psy-
chiatry, oncology and clinical cytology.

Between 1941 and 1943 substantial additions were made to all
of the college buildings, in order to accommodate the increased enrollment.
In 1942 the incoming first-year class was increased to seventy-seven
students and since that date from seventy-six to eighty students have
been admitted each session as members of the first-year class.

HOSPITALS

The City of Augusta, in 1914, completed upon the school grounds
and in immediate proximity to the school building a hospital plant
especially designed as a teaching hospital for the School of Medicine,
and known as the University Hospital. The buildings, equipped,
cost over a half million dollars. They are of modern fire-proof construction, and are furnished throughout with standard appliances of the best material and design. Of the total of 500 beds and bassinets, approximately 200 are available without restriction for teaching purposes.

In 1934, a two-story addition to the University Hospital, named the Milton Antony Wing after the founder of the Medical College, was completed. Funds for the erection of this building were contributed by the Federal Public Works Administration, the Alumni Association of the Medical College, the City of Augusta and the County of Richmond. The first floor of this building houses the outpatient department while the second floor is a contagious disease hospital.

The University Hospital is maintained by the City of Augusta. The exclusive medical and surgical care of free and staff patients in the Hospital is vested in the Medical College of Georgia. The attending staff which treats these patients is composed of the members of the faculty of the Medical College, thus assuring a proper use of the clinical material of the hospital for purposes of teaching.

In 1937 and again in 1945 substantial additions and renovations were made to the University Hospital. Other substantial improvements are now being planned and will be executed in the near future.

The Georgia State School for Mentally Defective Children, which is operated by the State Board of Control, is located about eight miles from Augusta, and provides occasional demonstrations in the study of pediatric psychiatry.

Fourth-year students have been assigned as ward clerks in medicine and surgery at the U. S. Army Oliver General Hospital and to a lesser degree at the Veterans Administration Hospital. These hospitals are respectively three miles and two miles from the campus of the Medical College. While the Oliver General Hospital is being closed as a military hospital, the plant is being taken over by the Veterans Administration and plans are being made for the continuing of the desired affiliation with the Medical College.

A particularly interesting and worthwhile feature of the clinical training of medical students during their senior year is the course known as Domiciliary Medicine. Under the supervision of members of the teaching staff of the Department of Medicine fourth-year students
attend the sick poor in their homes in one district of the city. History, physical examination and laboratory examinations are made and recorded and daily visits paid, each case being followed to its completion. There are daily conferences where the instructor meets the group of students and a history meeting is held once a week.

This work is not only a source of great benefit to the student, but is also a great help to the patient, who in this way receives more thorough care than would otherwise be possible. It is unnecessary to emphasize the opportunity that the student has in this course to study medicine at the bedside and gain practical knowledge of the manner of handling patients in the home.

The training in domiciliary medicine was begun at the Medical College in 1925. The plan was reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1926 and has since been adopted by Tufts College Medical School and, with modifications, by other schools of medicine.

Another particularly interesting feature of the medical students' clinical training is the work in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology described in the college bulletin as Maternity Shelter. At some time during the latter part of the junior year or during the senior year, each student spends approximately eighteen days on this service where some four hundred and fifty women are delivered annually. Four students are on duty at a time in shifts of two, beginning at staggered intervals.

Quarters for the Maternity Shelter are provided on the ground floor of the Newton Building. This activity is known on the campus as "The Stork Club."

The Medical College of Georgia places special emphasis upon preparing its graduates for general practice. Close and intimate contact between faculty members and students is constantly encouraged. The Student-Faculty Council formulates regulations and makes recommendations to the President and the Executive Committee of the college and acts as an advisory body in student and faculty relations.

ADMISSION

The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical College are a four-year high school education, or its equivalent, and three
years of work in a college included in the list of Approved Colleges of Arts and Sciences compiled by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

The three years of college work shall comprise at least ninety semester hours, exclusive of military and physical education, extending through three sessions of thirty-two weeks each, exclusive of holidays, in an approved college. Where qualifications are equal, preference is given to applicants who have completed four years of college work. For the past few years, with the keen competition for admission, very few applicants have been accepted with the minimum entrance requirements.

The applicant’s premedical program must include specified credits in the following subjects: Chemistry, Physics, Biology and English.

The regular medical course extends through four sessions of thirty-three weeks each. Each session is divided into three quarters, or trimesters, of eleven weeks each, exclusive of holidays.

Beginning with the 1950-51 session, the laboratory fees for residents of Georgia are $390.00 per year, payable in three installments of $130.00 each, at the beginning of each trimester. The fees for non-residents are $690.00 per session, or $230.00 per trimester.

Students are required to pay a breakage deposit of $20.00 for the first year and $15.00 for the second, third and fourth years. Each student pays a fee of $15.00 each year to cover the Student Health Service. Each graduating student is required to pay a diploma fee.

In addition to the fees payable to the college, from $150.00 to $200.00 is required each year to cover the cost of textbooks and instruments used by the student.

The Medical College has no student dormitories. Approximately one-third of the students live in fraternity chapter houses. Others find accommodations in private homes and apartment houses. The current average for room and board is approximately $55.00 to $65.00 a month.

The City of Augusta was shown in the 1940 census with a population of 65,919 and in 1949 the population was estimated as 81,000. Continued growth of the city and great expansion of the industrial activities of this section of the state are expected as new enterprises locate within the area to be served by power facilities provided upon
completion of the Clark's Hill Dam on the Savannah River.

Augusta is one of the oldest cities in the state. It is interesting to note that some of the early citizens foresaw the desirability of establishing in this community one of the oldest schools of medicine in the United States. The Medical College of Georgia is the oldest medical college in Georgia and it has grown and developed as the state has developed. This was the first medical school in the United States to increase its terms to six months; its faculty members organized the first medical journal in the South; and from its efforts to secure longer academic terms came the organization of the American Medical Association.

Janet Newton

**LIVING ALUMNI BY CLASSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Specialty</th>
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<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Cason, Charles W.</td>
<td>Hodges, S. C.</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>Powell, James W.</td>
<td>Sylvania, Ga.</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>Doster, Henry W.</td>
<td>1210 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.</td>
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<td>Taylor, William B.</td>
<td>Dexter, Ga.</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>Tompkins, Charles W.</td>
<td>Orange Park, Fla. Not in practice</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Barton, John J.</td>
<td>Dublin, Ga.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>McCall, Frederick W.</td>
<td>1379 N. W. 55th Terrace, Miami 42, Fla.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Smith, William P.</td>
<td>Bowdon, Ga.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Wilson, Hugh</td>
<td>716 Shepherd Street, Durham, N. C.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Wilson, James Iradel</td>
<td>Ochlochnee, Ga.</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>Mountain, George W.</td>
<td>1123 Monte Sano Avenue, Augusta, Ga.</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>Daniel, John W., Sr.</td>
<td>5 East Jones Street, Savannah, Ga.</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>Dorminy, James N.</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>Kilpatrick, Andrew J.</td>
<td>407 Seventh Street, Augusta, Ga.</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>Michel, Henry M.</td>
<td>1229 Glenn Avenue, Augusta, Ga.</td>
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<td>Pickett, F. B.</td>
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<td>Corry, John C.</td>
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<td>McLaws, Raymond B.</td>
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<td>Murphey, Eugene E.</td>
<td>432 Telfair Street, Augusta, Ga.</td>
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<td>Ware, Dudley B.</td>
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<td>Bell, Peyton E.</td>
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<td>Dubois, William John</td>
<td>110 Fulton Street, E., Grand Rapids, Mich.</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Green, Elbert Pierce</td>
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<td>Knight, Wyatt E.</td>
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<td>Murrow, Joseph S.</td>
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<td>Lollie, Ga.</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Youmans, James R.</td>
<td>1340 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.</td>
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</table>
1900  Alexander, Robert M.  Paoli, Okla.
1900  Arnold, John Thomas  Parrott, Ga.
1900  Byrne, James Miller, Sr.  Waynesboro, Ga.  Retired.
1900  Clements, Henry M.  Adel, Ga.
1900  Elder, Eugene Boykin  St. Augustine, Fla.
1900  Godard, Robert Fain  Quincy, Fla.  S
1900  Knox, David S.  Antreville, S. C.
1900  Lanier, John Edward  Moultrie, Ga.
1900  Mason, Robert Elijah  109½ Benson Street, Anderson, S. C.  Pd
1900  Neville, J. C.  Register, Ga.
1900  Sturkie, Daniel  North, S. C.
1901  Clark, Samuel Allen  127 Patten Heights Drive, Lakeland, Fla.  Ob
1901  Colson Algernon C.  Glennville, Ga.
1901  Mixson, Joyce F.  1306 N. Patterson Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1901  Oertel, Henry B.  Holopaw, Fla.
1901  Shecut, Linnaeus C.  57 S. Broughton Street, Orangeburg, S. C.
1902  Baker, James Oscar  126 E. Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1902  Barrow, Harry Littleton  2403 Second Street, Macon, Ga.
1902  Brown, Clarence Sidney  Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas.
1902  Campbell, Samuel D.  Piedmont, S. C.
1902  Coleman, John F.  Smoaks, S. C.
1902  Connor, Paul M.  Neeses, S. C.
1902  Devlin, Oscar Eugene  Duncan, S. C.
1902  Jennings, William D.  Marion Building Augusta, Ga.
1902  McElveen, Jesse Morgan  Brooklet, Ga.
1902  Moore, Christopher C.  Itta Bena, Miss.  Retired.
1902  Turnbull, W. C. R.  Graniteville, S. C.

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