

Lecture, introductory to the course on the practice of medicine, to the class of the N.E. Female Medical College : delivered Feb. 17th, 1852 / by Abrm. Livezey.

Contributors

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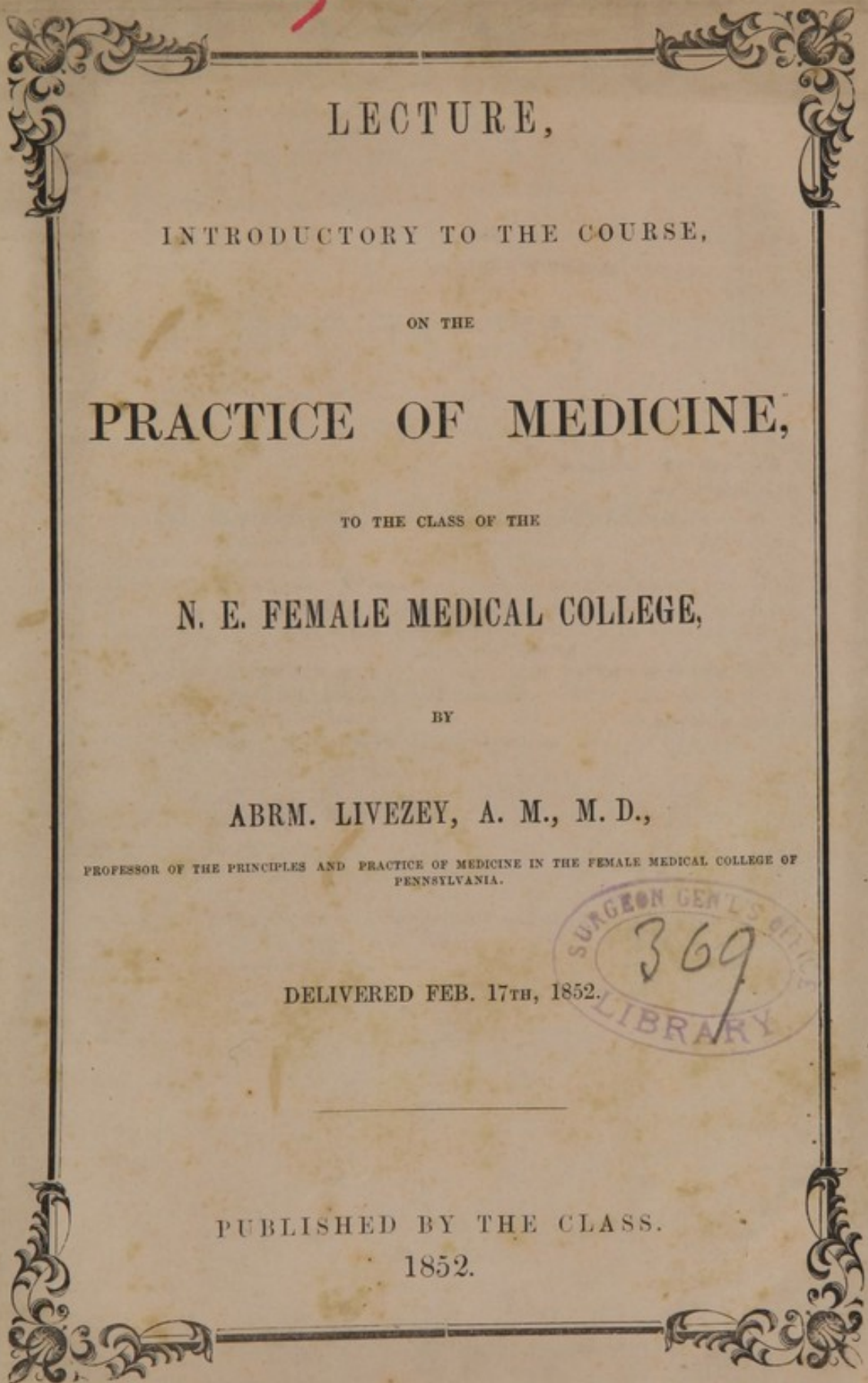
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LIVEZEY. (A.)

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LECTURE,

INTRODUCTORY TO THE COURSE,

ON THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

TO THE CLASS OF THE

N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

BY

ABRM. LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DELIVERED FEB. 17TH, 1852.



PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

1852.

LIVESTOCK (A)

*M. W. Givels' Midwife corner of
Myrtle & South bridge St
Worcester*

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BOSTON:

PRINTED BY ALFRED MUDGE,
21 School Street.

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1852.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, March 22, 1852.

DR. LIVEZEY;—

Dear Sir:—

At a meeting of the Class of the N. E. Female Medical College, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to solicit, for publication, a copy of your valuable Introductory.

They feel that a perusal of it would be of great interest and benefit to *themselves*, as well as to those of their friends who had not the pleasure to hear it from your lips. It will at the same time advance the public interest in the Medical education of Woman.

Hoping you will confer this favor upon us, we await your answer.

In behalf of the Class.

ALMIRA L. FOWLER, N. Y. City,	F. A. M. BALDWIN, Boston,
JULIA A. BEVERLY, Providence, R. I.	J. ANNIE CHASE, "
LIZZIE G. SHATTUCK, Philadelphia,	SOPHRONIA FLETCHER, N. H.,
FANNY L. WRIGHT, Connecticut.	

Committee.

Boston, March 23, 1852.

Ladies,—Your kind note of yesterday, requesting a copy of my Introductory Lecture for publication, is received.

I could wish it better adapted for publication; but as you think its *subject matter* is calculated to awaken an interest in the cause of Female Medical Education, I will accede to your request with pleasure. Convey to the Class my thanks for this mark of their favor, and accept for yourselves the expression of my high regard and esteem.

Very respectfully,

To ALMIRA L. FOWLER and others, Committee.

ABRM. LIVEZEY.

ADDRESS.

IN entering upon the arduous duties which necessarily devolve upon the chair of Practice, I can assure you, Ladies of the class and Friends of the Institution, present, that I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon me, not only in regard to *those* who have come hither to receive oral instruction from lips of experience, from different situations in life and positions in society, but also to *citizens* of widely sundered and extensive communities, who are, in time to come, to receive relief from suffering, happiness, and length of days from the kindly administrations of those here assembled, — *provided* they are imbued with the correct principles of the healing art.

Under these reflections I am not stoic enough to feel unmoved on the present occasion; neither would I desire it. For such emotions and such reflections stimulate to exertion.

That exertion I promise you, and in return only ask your respectful attention throughout the course; so that after we have traveled in company along the pathway of science, which is generally skirted with the fairest flowers, yet occasionally rugged and cheerless, and then at the termination of our journey be prepared to say —

“Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been,
A sound which makes us linger,”

may we separate with an affectionate interest for each other, and for the institution to which we have been mutually attached.

It has been very truly remarked by a veteran Lecturer, that previous to commencing any course of systematic inquiry, the *inquirer* should comprehend distinctly the nature of the subject, its objects, and its relations; so that by the possession of the requisite preliminary information, the investigations may be pursued with intelligence, pleasure, and profit.

To these various points, as far as they are connected, and the duties which devolve upon this chair, I wish, in the first place, briefly to direct your attention, with the assurance that it will be my constant aim, my untiring endeavor, to furnish you with clear views of the nature and importance, the end and the object of that branch of study, upon which you are about to enter.

It is deemed expedient also, that you should have some previous knowledge respecting the general order and arrangement of this

course, together with a very brief explanatory comment of some of the terms which we shall be constantly employing, which will open the way for the succeeding inquiries, but which will have to be reviewed in a few prefatory lectures, as time will not admit of this lengthened investigation in an Introductory.

The subject, as you are well aware, that must engage your patient study, for the succeeding four months, is that wonderful being — the genus homo, — the human body — that intricate but perfect work — its sufferings — its derangements — its decay.

The aid of Anatomy and Physiology will enable you to understand the construction, mechanism, and action of this animated machine, — gifted, as it is, with intelligence and reason, passion and will, that distinguish its possessor from the thousand grades of animal existence that creep beneath it, and make it in the quaint and nervous language of Robert Burton, “the most excellent and noble creature of the world, — the principal and mighty work of God, — *audacis naturæ miraculum*, the wonder of presumptuous nature, as Zoroaster calls it; the marvail of marvails, as Plato; the abridgement and epitome of the world, as defined by Pliny; the sovereign lord of the earth, viceroy of the world, and sole commander of all the creatures in it.”

But in order to alleviate the sufferings “to which man is heir,” correct the derangement of the functions of his various organs, and prevent untimely decay, or “obviate the tendency to death,” we draw our resources from the skill of the medical chemist, and the investigations of the rational therapist. The latter has enlarged and improved the *Materia Medica*, by the addition of many articles hitherto unknown, which have been found, by careful experiment, to contain active and valuable properties; while the former has come to our aid, bearing many new salts of value from his laboratory, which were previously hid in darkness, but which he has illumined with the brightness of day.

Two of my able colleagues will lead you in the way to investigate diligently the beautiful science of life, and to understand the functions of the system in health, and render you capable of appreciating the changes which occur in disease, and to furnish you every facility that a knowledge of the structure can supply in relation to the means of cure.

But while they speak to you of structure and function — the nature and use of both — we must go *beyond*, yet not *above*, but one step *nearer* these noble ends.

For throughout the course, our theme must be of health and disease; of health, so far only that we may understand disease properly, — of the diseased economy, that we may, under the smiles of Providence, restore health. It is within the province of this chair to instruct you how to preserve the one; to prevent, remove, or mitigate the other.

In this study, which affects the properly constituted mind with the profoundest contemplation of the great “I AM,” some of you have

already advanced through one course, whilst to others, it is new and unbroken ground, but for whom, we hope to open a pleasant path, and even skirt it with *bright* flowers to lure you cheerfully along the way.

May I be permitted then to hope, that those of you whose bosoms have already swelled with maternal emotions, under deep convictions of the importance of a medical education, will be induced to follow me through this course, in order to enable you to recognize, in those smiling cherubs, from whom you have parted for a season, the earliest symptoms of disease, which, like signals to the mariner, will enable you to avoid, timely, the impending dangers.

In carrying out my plan for the succeeding course, I shall prefer, above every other consideration, convenience and usefulness, — borrowing in part from the method of assorting diseases, as they are presented in the different systems of the body, — as the circulatory, respiratory, nervous, or sensitive systems, &c. ; sometimes grouping together those which relate to the anatomy of regions, and at other times, treating of all those in connection for simplicity's sake, which bear one common resemblance in their course of symptoms, or which, in the general treatment require the same broad principles for their cure or alleviation.

But to enable the pupil to understand special Pathology, we must first take a view of that which is general, which embraces Nosology, or an account of the nature of diseases, and of their differences; of *Ætiology*, or an account of the causes of disease, — a most important division of Pathology, for in practicing medicine the *causes* are always to be regarded as of *paramount importance*, and removed if possible; of *Semiology*, or the symptoms of disease, which we gather from the patient, and by observing the state of the circulation and the secretions, whilst the appearance of the tongue, countenance, eye, color of the skin, position and patient, and many other points, will equally claim your attention, *in extenso*, which will be made highly practical and deeply interesting, and from the citation of numerous cases by way of illustration, and for the purpose of impressing upon you the instructive facts pointed out. And lastly, some general remarks will be made upon the fourth and last division of Pathology, viz. : *Therapeia*, or the general treatment of disease, under which head I will be obliged to notice the value of some of the *isms* and *pathies* that are receiving so much favor at the present time; and then commence the consideration of the classes of disease, termed universal, as Inflammation, Hemorrhage, Dropsy, Scurvy, Scrofula, Anaemia and Chlorosis, Gout and Rheumatism, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers in their varieties. Closely allied to the latter, and to which there is often a natural and easy accession, are the Eruptive Fevers, which, being of an inflammatory character, will lead us on to the consideration of inflammatory diseases, in order, as they relate to the various systems and organic functions of the animal economy, — making some prefatory Pathological remarks at the introduction of each division, affecting these several great systems that contribute to form the body, — so

that all the diseases incident to its enclosures and allotments, can be diagnosed, clearly comprehended, and the appropriate treatment suggested to each of your understandings as we proceed in our definite investigations.

Fear not, from the foregoing programme, that this field of Medical science is too extensive, — that the labor necessary for its cultivation is too great, or your strength inadequate for the task; for we map it out so methodically that large portions can be tilled together:

When laying down the principles for the alleviation or eradication of any individual form of the inflammatory diseases, dropsies, hemorrhages, or idiopathic fevers, we are in fact discussing each particular genera: the facts and reasonings applicable to the one, being sufficient for the elucidation of the others: also, the classes of medicine, and frequently the same special articles of the *Materia Medica*, suited to the one are in requisition in the other.

This method will simplify the treatment, lighten your labors, without perplexing the memory, and avoid much confusion and needless repetition throughout the course, which, from its limited length, requires us to be as concise as possible. And hence I feel but little concern about any imputations of imperfect or clumsy arrangement, with which the plan that I have proposed may appear chargeable. As Professor Watson says, in speaking of his order: "I had rather *not* be cramped and hampered by attempting, what abler heads than mine have failed to achieve, and what, in truth I believe, in the present state of our science to be impossible, viz.: a complete methodical system of Nosology."

This, then, is a brief sketch of the method I propose to follow, which being similar to that of Professor T. D. Mitchell, of the Philadelphia Medical College, will enable me to furnish you with much and varied instruction and information, *from any and every source*, in the way too, that seems to me, most likely to be practically useful to you.

From this remark, ladies, you will readily perceive that this chair will neither be blinded by prejudice, nor carried away by enthusiasm to such an extent, that by the *former*, many remedial means shall not receive their due cognizance, nor by the *latter*, that others shall usurp the entire dominion of thought and consideration that should be equally shared with the former. In other words, if you please, *curative agents* shall be sought for, *eclectically*, nothing shall be discarded, because used by empirics, or first introduced to the profession in the practice of Charletans, so called; for need I remind you that many of the most valuable means have been thus discovered, or that some of the most important improvements in the science of medicine were for a long time decried and their authors abused and stigmatized as *innovators*.

The profession has turned a deaf ear, for too many centuries, to the exhortation, "prove all things, hold fast to that which is good," and acting against this divine principle the physicians of Protestant England rejected the valuable cinchona from the Jesuits of South Amer-

ica as a Popish remedy, as the invention of the father of all papists, — the devil. It was this SPIRIT that hooted and howled down Ambrose Parè, when he introduced the ligature as a substitute for boiling pitch, to staunch the blood of an amputated limb, notwithstanding he pleaded the agony of the old application, notwithstanding he showed the success and beauty and comfort of the ligature, yet the Faculty stood aloof and ridiculed it, as the *hanging of human life upon a thread*.

Though numerous illustrations might be given of this spirit of selfishness and bigotry of the profession, from the earliest times down even to the present day, yet time will not admit of a further investigation, and we must conclude this portion of our discourse by remarking that the spirit above alluded to, has ever been standing in opposition to the advance of Allopathy, or a rational system of medication, — that *it* has caused us to reject without examining, — to dismiss without considering, — to close our ears without hearing, and turn away our eyes lest we may have been convinced by actual ocular demonstration. And thus the great professors who have successively obtained the public ear since the days of Hippocrates have been the most inveterate against every thing savoring of innovation in the shape of remedial means. And thus, too, the members of the profession, by their own selfishness and bigotry, have been the cause of inciting into existence the various *theories, pathies, isms, and dogmas*, with which we are annoyed, and with which suffering mankind are afflicted.

The announcement to the Course of Lectures in this Institution, informs you that it will comprehend the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and not the *Theory*, as is announced generally by Medical Colleges. For by *theory* is understood the speculative part of the science, and not a rigid deduction from facts; and you, ladies, want no vague theories inculcated, — no fruitless disputations concerning speculative medicine, but *facts — plain facts*, — or those great truths and doctrines which have been ascertained and established year by year for ages past, by the patient investigation and continued observation of attentive minds.

The Theory, Institutes and Philosophy of Medicine are all synonymous, and hence come more especially under the attention of a different chair.

But the *Practice of Medicine*, or the particular application of these general facts and doctrines to the treatment or management of disease, I shall endeavor fully to *unfold* to you as a delightful field of science, whither you can enter with us, and reap your full reward.

In fine, you who have come hither to remain but a short time with us, cannot be supposed to profit most by lingering over the *history of the past*, or theories of the present. You desire to acquaint yourselves with the *science* as it is; to lay up a store of *that knowledge* which is useful, practical, and ready. That which the accumulated experience of the profession has shown to be unequivocally the best, in regard to the means of detecting and managing the various forms of disease.

'Tis that, Ladies, which I feel would be most useful to you; for those who teach know even better than those whom they instruct, what kind of knowledge is best adapted to the necessities of the young practitioner when first embarking on the sea of professional life.

And this is the more necessary to bear in mind, for custom has fixed a short period to its study, and hence the only corrective that we can apply, is to endeavor to give you as large an amount of information as possible, in the most ready and useful form; and thus fit you for seeing *prospectively*, and enable you to read, understand, and interpret the great book of nature, when it is laid open before you.

In order to qualify each one of you, therefore, for this important trust, it will be my pleasure to labor with you, and my object to collect assiduously and arrange methodically from the voluminous and bewildering records of medicine, and from my own personal experience and observation, and deduce from these various resources all that is of consequence for you to know, at present, concerning each distinct form of disease as we bring it up for consideration.

In other words, my aim will be to state all the facts that are well authenticated in relation to the more important diseases, and cite many interesting cases from my note book, kept for a number of years, such as will tend directly to explain the symptoms, elucidate the origin, and particularly to identify the nature of diseases, whereby you will be enabled to direct the treatment philosophically and discreetly, and when practical, to accomplish their prevention.

But I am well aware that to bring forward the facts that are true, to sift them from those so called and so published facts which are false, is a *magnum opus*, when we reflect a moment that of the three thousand six hundred articles published as facts in the London Medical and Physical Journal, not five now form a part of the *fasti* of the profession.

Yet to the best of our ability will we endeavor to analyze the relation of these facts; at least point out those great principles and precepts that constitute the master keys, by the aid of which you can arrive at the knowledge and correct management of all diseases of the same kind.

Such then are the main objects which I shall endeavor to keep steadily in view, during the ensuing course, and I should illy indeed deserve the honor of the chair which I have been elected to occupy, did I not feel the great responsibility under which I am hereafter to address you. For the subjects which are to engage our attention are not mere speculative theories, literary curiosities or intellectual amusements, but matters of the utmost moment to the peace of families, to the good of whole communities, as well as to a conscience clear, — *questions* which involve the only alternative — life or death.

These considerations render the subject of Female Medical Education one of the highest interest as well as of the utmost importance; it is these, in part, that place it at the head of the reforms of the age, while an advancement in music, dancing, drawing, embroidery, &c., which are considered as essential to a finished education, can only be

regarded as sources of pleasant amusement. The former is not only a substantial accomplishment, but really a practical acquisition, — one by which woman can daily through life render herself decidedly a benefactor to her race, and greatly enhance the happiness of the domestic circle, by repelling the incursions of disease in herself and those within its sacred precincts. Aside from its being made a means of honorable and profitable livelihood in seasons of unforeseen misfortune and diversity, — when independence shall have given way to dependence and helplessness. It cannot but be obvious, that as a fireside accompaniment it is invaluable; and fathers and husbands, who have ample means, are beginning to see and appreciate the beauty and utility of the scheme, and are already availing themselves of the advantages our present Institutions for the Medical education of their wives and daughters. Parents cannot discharge their whole duty to those they rear to a dependence upon the exertions of others for support, and who, by the death of their natural protectors, or a reverse of fortune, may be rendered destitute in the time of greatest need, who do not provide against such casualties, by giving them the means of self support.

And, again, by familiarizing themselves with the laws of health and the structures and functions of their own organization, the avoiding of disease in themselves and their offspring, will often be rendered easy and effectual, that might otherwise doom them to a life of suffering, and their progeny to disease and premature death.

You will be frequently summoned to witness the effects of a want of such knowledge, and it will be your painful duty to sit by the bedside, in the darkened chamber, and behold the sable pinions of death outspread over *those* who are linked by the tender ties of love to that household, or associated by deep feelings of natural affection to society round about you.

Such scenes must you witness, and even those more trying cases in which more suffering is presented, and consequently more dreadful and more heartrending to behold, — those in which the medical art is unavailing, — in which the tempest within cannot be appeased, — the ragings of the destroyer cannot be controlled, ere the lip is paled, and the eye is glazed by the last touch of death. At such a moment, we might exclaim with the Poet, what are

“ Rank, honors, strength Herculean,
Fame, birth-right, beauty, valor or renown.”

for when death closes the scene and departs victor, what trace is left of these? Truly,—

“ Naught then denotes
The imperial ruler from the meanest boor,
The recreant coward from the hero brave.
In death, all strife is o'er. The creditor,
No more the debtor sues, for there all debts
Are paid, — save the great debt incurred by sin,
Which, when the final day of reckoning shall
Arrive, cancelled will be, or paid in full.”

From these reflections, we perceive the important and responsible charge that necessarily devolves upon the practitioner of medicine.

Here, amid scenes of physical suffering and mental anguish, who is

so well qualified by every attribute of her nature to discharge the high mission of a ministering angel as woman.

Here all the elements of her being are called forth, and here is presented an object of their exercise.

With patience and endurance, she watches at the couch of the dying, — she wipes from the forehead the chill dews of death, and when all earthly hope has fled, with mildness and softness sweetly whispers consolation to the troubled spirit, and beguiles the pangs of dissolution by commending the object of her solicitude to the care of the great PHYSICIAN of souls, whose balm is ever-healing, whose smiles are ever present to welcome into his presence His sorrowing, suffering children. And, lastly, while *man* seeks the clarion blasts of fame — glory, by leading armies to battle and fleets to victory — eminence and distinction, by fortune and noble birth, — *woman* chooses a more peaceful path, and the glory which she desires, and the laurels which she wishes to wear, are those worn in going about, like the great PROTOTYPE of her affections, in doing good to her fellow-creatures, and striving to be useful in the world.

She reigns deep in the human heart, — high in the human affections, — her worldly seat and earthly throne are there, and when the cry of orphanage, or the deep distress of widowhood, reaches her ear, she issues forth to scatter smiles and comforts upon *all* alike, whether or no, they *are worthy* to receive such a boon.

And, more, in the deep and icy sleep of a winter's solstice, and even at the midnight hour, should the wail of a sister in nature's extremity, piercing the wintry blast, be heard, she cheerfully leaves her comfortable apartments, and mayhap even an infant slumbering upon her bosom, to hasten, regardless of herself, and radiant with a halo of disinterested charity, to the couch of the sick and the suffering one, to render assistance, and to exhort submission and patience to the divine will.

It is in her *nature* so to act: God made her heart the seat and temple of all lively sympathies, — of all lovely emotions; and to her was given the province, — the blessed province, next to him of Calvary, to promote 'peace on earth and good will to all men.' Hers was the honor and glory also, to fondly linger last and longest where peace and love were crucified; and it is *only* when the beauty and majesty of this character is *not* preserved as delicate in sensibility as the *mimosa pudica*, and as beauteous as the trembling dew drop, when lit up by Aurora's first loveliest ray, that *she*, like a *lost pleiade* wanders from her natural sphere.

It was for *this* divine principle of *universal* mind, — for this ethereal and undying nature, gifted as it is with vast and sublime capacities, and destined to an *eternity* of progressive knowledge that this great world of ours was built up from chaos; that the heavens were spread, an illuminated canopy on high from the emptiness and desolation in the beginning; for *this* the ocean burst its primeval springs, and pealed its mighty anthems when God divided the waters from the waters; for *this*, EDEN was planted in loveliness, and decked in its

first and gorgeous beauty, and for THIS, when the flowers of Paradise, where all withered, and its bloom all crushed by sin and disobedience; *still*, the wild and untrodden solitudes which lay beyond, were made to teem with sights of wondrous beauty, and re-echo with sounds of unsurpassing sweetness.

In the literary world it must be acceded that woman has achieved an equal position with her most gifted brother, — while in religion she is his pattern and teacher; she is, in reality, the great *leading star* in the moral firmament.

It is self-evident then, that woman, if gifted with such natural qualities, and of such a heaven-begotten order, is destined, as well as man, to fill some important position in the scale of creation, and the more her mind is cultivated by the acquirement of useful knowledge, the better will she be prepared to answer the design of her being.

Woman has been endowed with talents equal to her assumed lord and master, — with a sensibility that cannot look unmoved on scenes of woe, and with a sympathy that extends to all the human family, for she regards all as brethren and sisters. And when properly educated, and possessed of a knowledge of the many ills 'to which flesh is heir,' how favorably will *her* character contrast with that of *his*. She will then know and appreciate the charm that envelopes and hallows the charitable art; she will feel the genial warmth that gushes forth from the poor man's blessing, when restored in health to the bosom of his family; whilst she will scorn the gains of the mercenary and heartless empiric, whose loftiest aspirations are bound, too frequently, by an horizon of gold, and hence, callous to every generous feeling, — with every kindly sympathy locked up in his frigid heart, thinks and values the means only, by which he may keep up the poor floating, perishing wealth of this world, and therefore, like a harpey, preys he upon the very vitals of his suffering fellow creatures. But she, after possessing a knowledge, commensurate with her natural qualifications, will move among the sick, the needy and those possessed of heavy burdens, as a dispenser of health and comfort from the exhaustless fountains of the pure and living waters, that gush freely and unconfinedly from her generous and philanthropic bosom. Void of selfishness, too, she will be hailed and acknowledged as the friend of every homestead, whithersoever she enters to breathe peace on earth, love and good will to all mankind, and thus, by her approach and angelic ministration, even the pangs of death are subdued.

Woman possesses these qualities, by *nature*, and by her Christian education, and by directing them in the proper channel she will be strengthened for the laudable enterprise of going forth, healing the sick, comforting the afflicted, and thus bless the world.

Pray, then, "lend us your ears" throughout the ensuing course, and treasure up everything particularly useful that may fall from our lips, so that your intellectual faculties may be strengthened and empowered with knowledge, and rendered adequate to the task.

This will give importance to your character, and enable you, when engaged in the active duties of your profession, to bring forth from the storehouse of the mind, means adapted to every emergency.]

In casting my eyes over those before me, I perceive many whose riper judgment requires no word of admonition from me, but whose counsels might be *bestowed* with benefit.

Some of you, doubtless, fill the honorable and holy position of mothers, and have often administered, in kindness, that advice which might be advantageous to others.

Some of you may have left behind at distant homes, endeared husbands, with tender buds of mutual affection to germinate in your absence, under circumstances of much concern.

But be encouraged; the advantages to be here gained, and gained for them, will amply compensate for the sorrow of separation and the solicitude felt for their comfort in your absence. For you will soon be permitted to return to them, not only to watch over them in health, but possess the learning requisite to administer unto them in sickness; and then and then only can you duly and fully appreciate the worth of a medical education, and the blessings that flow therefrom.

But those of less experience in life, I also observe, and to these would I especially address myself.

Young Ladies,

We would have you to feel the great accountability you owe this Institution, this community, and *especially* those kind hearted parents who have permitted you to come hither, to slake your thirst at this fountain of medical knowledge, and who, soon from far off home, will look with anxiety for news of your progress, — not only in those things which are useful in attainment and worthy of acquisition, but also in a pure and virtuous course of conduct.

That mother's watchful eye which was over you in helpless infancy, — that heart which delighted in the innocent prattle of your girlhood, and that regard which indulged you in every reasonable request in primitive womanhood, have all been, perhaps for the first time, withdrawn from your immediate presence.

But oh! how that same mother hopes, that the little bark so lately cast from its moorings of home, and freighted with such priceless gems of domestic happiness, as well as domestic solicitude, will be guided aright by a *mens sibi conscia recti*, adorn the stream of city life, and then will return again to her with all its original purity and loftiness of principle, which she fondly hopes will endure through life, and end only with eternity. For that mother knows full well that—

" Life's bark,
Guided by conscience, safely will arrive
At that blessed port of everlasting rest,—
That haven, of perpetual delight,
Whose waves pellucid, leave Jehovah's throne."

Let us announce to her, through a public introduction, that we, considering ourselves as standing in *loco parentum*, for the time being, will endeavor to cherish the affections and attachments of a sisterhood amongst you, as though you were members of one common family, — collected together for the same laudable objects, — to par-

take of the same advantages, — to have created in your minds a desire for medical knowledge, — a determination to improve, and a steady fixed desire not only to gratify your friends by your medical attainments, but also to qualify yourselves for extensive usefulness in after-life, among your fellow-creatures, when sorrow and suffering, pain and anguish render life a burden.

Permit us to assure her, also, that you will hold all that, with which she has entrusted you, in the most sacred regard, and that the delicate plant, which she has for a long period of years, nurtured so tenderly, and even sometimes watered with her tears, will be returned to her as a beautiful tree, yielding to her bosom all that a mother's love could hope for — all that a father's pride could desire.

But, in addition to a mother's solicitude and a father's hopes, you should bear in mind that your immediate circle of friends are deeply interested in your success, whilst there are thousands of the most virtuous and intellectual citizens throughout the length and breadth of this Union, who are friendly to this enterprise, and eagerly awaiting its result, and anxious to read the account which you will give them of this first meeting, with an interest and zeal, which dims by comparison, the fervor attached to any other institution or reformation.

Thus centre here the hopes and fears of an interesting population. Hence, then, whilst your mental and physical powers are being developed, and the energies of both directed to the attainment of high and honorable pursuits, let not your moral culture be neglected. For could you, young ladies, obtain the highest degree of science, — the best prize learning bestows, — and at the same time be forgetful of your moral obligations, it would avail you nothing.

But were this the case, and without the balance of self-government were you dismissed from your Alma Mater, you would possess all the knowledge of doing much harm, instead of being a benefit to the human family, and thus the objects of those most interested in you would be thwarted.

Hence, then, may you ever remember that whatsoever is beautiful and lovely in conduct, whatsoever is truly amiable and estimable in human pursuits, whatsoever is valuable in acquisition, useful in practice, and worthy of attainment, must have its foundation in virtue. And the pleasures of virtue you will ever find to be permanent, tangible, solid, while the mere goods of this world are changeable, uncertain, and unsatisfactory.

The intellectual and virtuous citizen of every community, knows full well, that when all is truly captivating without, there must be a corresponding principle within, — while *you* should ever remain deeply sensible of the fact, that vain will ever be the proudest efforts of human genius without the aid of a gracious and superintending Providence upon your exertions, the smile of whom will ever be a sunshine to the afflicted soul, amid all the storms and adversities of life.

Finally, we would have you remember, also, that virtue consists

in loving mercy, and an inflexible regard to justice, — under the guiding star of which, our hopeful prayer is, that you may direct your course through life, — that under its benign rays you may be animated to pursue an upward and onward course in the great path of duty which lies before you; and may that laudable magnanimity, which scorns the low pursuits of envy, malice, and jealousy, — may that generous pity which commiserates the sick and suffering, the wretched and unfortunate, of every clime and color, ever actuate the noble and philanthropic bosoms of the gifted daughters of our beloved country. Impressed with sentiments such as these, and buoyed up with like hopes, I now, in behalf of my colleagues, welcome you to these Halls.

ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Located at 229 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

The third Annual Session will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1852, and continue four months and a half.

Pupils will be admitted after they have completed their ordinary education; but cannot receive the degrees of the College, until they have attained the age of 21 years.

The candidates for graduation in this College, must have been engaged in the study of Medicine three years, two of which must have been under the supervision of a respectable Practitioner of Medicine. She must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, *one of which must have been in this Institution.*

The candidate, at the time of application for the Degrees, must present the graduation fee, with a thesis, written upon some Medical subject, either in English, Latin, French, Spanish or German, which will in all cases be retained by the Faculty.

The graduation fee will be refunded, in case the applicant be rejected or withdraw her name.

Degrees will be conferred and Diplomas granted to the successful candidates, as soon as practicable after the close of the Course of Lectures.

For the encouragement of Young Ladies of education and respectability, whose means will not allow of the usual expenditure — Six students will be admitted by paying the matriculating fee and twenty dollars beneficiary fee.* Such arrangements will be kept strictly confidential, and no distinction in want of courtesy and attention shall be made between them and the other pupils.

The Lectures will be complete upon Anatomy and Phisiology; Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Theory and Practice of Medicine; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Surgery; Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Chemistry and Clinical Practice.

The accommodation for boarders in Philadelphia are unsurpassed by any City in the Union. Good board may be obtained at from \$1,50 to \$3,00 per week.

* Applicants for the Beneficiary must forward to the Dean of the Faculty testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications, and want of means, at least thirty days before the opening of the session. The successful applicants will be duly notified.

FACULTY.

N. R. MOSELEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
M. W. DICKESON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica.
ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D. Professor of Practice of Medicine.
DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.
W. M. CORNELL, M. D. Professor of Physiology, &c.
E. C. ROLFE, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

Demonstrator of Anatomy,
HANNAH E. LONGSHORE, M. D.

FEEES.

Matriculation (once paid,)	\$ 5 00
To each Professor,	10 00
Dissecting,	7 00
Graduation,	20 00

The Janitor will always be present to attend to the requests of the students.

For further information apply personally or by letter to Dr. W. M. Cornell, 496, or Dr. E. C. Rolfe, 268 Washington Street, Boston, or to Dr. N. R. Moseley, 229 Arch Street Philadelphia.

N. R. MOSELEY, M. D.
DEAN OF THE FACULTY,
No. 229 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

TEXT BOOKS.

Pupils would do well to make a selection from the following works, recommended by the Faculty.

ANATOMY — Wilson, Morton, Horner, Quain, and Sharpey.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE — Dunglison, Wood, Watson.

PHYSIOLOGY — Carpenter Muller.

OBSTETRICS — Ramsbotham, Dewees, Churchill, Velpeau.

MATERIA MEDICA — Dunglison, Wood and Bache.

SURGERY — Druitt, Cooper, Liston, Velpeau.

CHEMISTRY — Fownes, Kane, Graham, U. S. Dispensatory, Christison or Taylor on Poisons.

