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Women in the Medical Profession

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE ON
JANUARY 25TH, 1898

BY

MARY SCHARLIEB, M.D., M.S.

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Women in the Medical Profession.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

From the times of the earliest records—from the days of Moses, women have practiced medicine to a greater or less extent. The idea that it is too arduous or that the study and practice of the profession is demoralizing to women is entirely modern.

No prohibition or disapproval is conveyed by the old books dealing with religion, medicine, and morals.

In the secular records successful and honoured medical women appear from time to time. The story of Agnodice of Athens is particularly stirring and beautiful.

I venture to quote from a prize essay entitled "Women and Medicine" written by Miss Edith Huntley, M.D.

"Secular history gives us some interesting miscellaneous information. The Chronicles of Athens contain more than one female name of note in medicine. There is a romantic story of how the Athenian battle for woman's right to study and to practice medicine was fought and won by a courageous and devoted woman, and that in the face of a law which awarded death to women presuming to invade the favoured medical profession there. This champion of lady medical students, Agnodice by name, disguised her

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sex, studied in the schools as a male student, and practiced as a male specialist in midwifery and gynaecology, divulging her sex only to her patients, who kept her secret well. She practised with such distinction and success that the jealously of her professional brethren was aroused; so that they trumped up an accusation, and procured her condemnation to death on a charge that could be rebutted only by her confessing herself a woman, and thus proclaiming her life forfeit to another law. But she chose to die as the victim of an arbitrary enactment, rather than as an offender against the great law of right and wrong; so she declared her sex, and was brought to trial. We may imagine the ado among the doctors, and the talk about 'unheard-of presumption,' etc., etc. But the matrons of Athens rose in a body to countenance and defend their friend and benefactress—thus practically settling, for their generation at least, the question whether women value a physician of their own sex, and obtained not only Agnodice's acquittal, but also the abrogation of the oppressive law."

In Rome and among the neighbouring nations female physicians, "medicas," were a recognised institution. This is attested by various inscriptions, which have preserved to us the names of "Flavia, a female physician;" "Minucia, a female physician." One inscription runs:—"Caius Cornelius Meliboeus to himself and to Sentantia, a female physician, his companion." Another—"Quintus Julius, to his well-deserving wife, Julia, a Sabine woman, a physician."

Josephus tells us about "one Joseph, the son of a female physician," who was an important personage in his time; and this not only proves the recognition of female medical practice in Syria, but suggests that it carried a good social position.

Turning to more modern times and countries, we find that in olden days women were the ordinary practitioners of domestic medicine. The study and application of simples, and the care of the wounded and the sick, were regarded in the Middle Ages as the rightful work of the ladies of the household. And more than this: the annals of medicines as a specialised profession shew a succession of female names, adorned with academic medical degrees which were won by scientific and practical study and borne with no mean distinction. Abella of Salermo, in the 4th century, practised as a physician and wrote Latin treatises on medicine. Alessandra Gigliani, in the 14th, was famous at Bologna as an anatomist. Dorotea Bucca, in the 15th, was Professor of Medicine at Bologna. In the same century two Jewish female physicians practised at Frankfort; one of them (Dr. Zerlin, an oculist) was fined in 1428 for living out of the Jewish quarter, and the other was exempted from the sleeping-tax in 1489 on account of her profession. Olivia di Nantes, in the 16th century, practised in Spain, and wrote some medical works which were published at Madrid in 1588. Anna Mazzolini, in the middle of the 18th, was Professor of Anatomy at Bologna, Maria Petruccini took a medical degree at Florence, and

lectured at Ferrara, assisted by her daughter, Zaffini Ferretti, who took a degree in medicine at Bologna. Early in the present century Maria Delle Donne took the degree of M.D. at Bologna, and was subsequently appointed by Buonaparte to the Chair of Midwifery. In Germany Frau von Siebold took a medical degree about the same time; and her daughter Marianna followed in her mother's footsteps, and became an authority in gynaecology. And Madame Boivin, the famous Directress of the Hospital of Seine at Oise, was M.D. of Marburg University.

So that, on the evidence of history, not only the practice of medicine by women, but even the attainment by them of high professional positions and distinctions, is no new thing in itself, but only a new thing to the present generation, and also a new thing in this country. And in reference to the pre-eminence of the University of Bologna over other European Universities in connection with this array of female names distinguished in medicine, it is an interesting fact that the University of Glasgow was founded on the model of that of Bologna, and that its earliest charter grants to its students "All the rights and privileges belonging to those of Bologna"—therefore in all strictness and fairness, the right and privilege of being women too!

The testimony of history being thus clear as to the existence of female doctors in the past, we may expect to be reminded in reply what sort of doctors they were. The domestic practice of medicine in the

Middle Ages was a combination of quackery and nursing, not to be spoken of as in any way parallel to medical practice properly so called; while as for Professor Bucca and Professor Mazzolini and their learned sisters, they are but brilliant exceptions to the rule that medicine is not a woman's calling. And this is true, so far as it goes. These distinguished ladies were few and far between; and the old female practice of medicine, whether of the Middle or of Classic Ages, did assuredly fall far short of the modern professional standard. But the question at issue is:—How came the practice, and above all the teaching, of medicine into women's hands at all? We are face to face with the dogmatic assertion of the Faculty of a Medical College that medicine is a profession reserved and consecrated to the male sex; and on enquiry we find distinct historical evidence that it has been widely practised by women; and it is altogether beside the mark to argue that they practised it imperfectly. Either women have been recognized medical practitioners or they have not. If they have, there has been no reservation and consecration of the profession to the other sex. As to *how* they have practised it, that is a separate question. At any rate, evidence is not wanting that they have practised it well enough to provoke the jealousy of their male competitors, and also well enough to gain the position of public teachers of their science.

Coming to modern times and to our own country

the first woman who obtained registration as a medical practitioner was Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. This lady held the degree of M.D. of Geneva in the United States and subsequently studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Sir James Paget. While in England she sometimes gave medical advice to her friends and was, therefore, eligible for registration under the Medical Registration Act of 1858. This lady, who is still among us and still keenly interested in women's work, is quite the Nestor of Medical Women, but she is English neither by birth, by education nor by qualification. The first woman who fulfilled these conditions was the widely respected and greatly loved Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. She is indeed the Mother of British Medical Women and is a striking example of what determination and pluck can achieve,—as well as of the saying—" Everything comes to him who knows how to wait." The story of Mrs. Anderson's early difficulties has been often told but cannot be too often repeated—partly because the young women of the present day cannot but be cheered by such an example and partly because they need reminding that the advantages they now so easily enjoy were purchased for them by many a weary year of endeavour and of hope deferred.

In 1860—nearly forty years ago, Miss Garrett began her medical work; there was no British School of Medicine for Women and no examining body willing to examine women. Eventually the Apothecaries' Society signified their willingness to admit her to

their examinations—they having been advised that as the purpose of their charter was to enable them to regulate the trade of selling drugs and as it was lawful for a woman to sell drugs, they could not refuse to examine a woman candidate for their license. Permission was also given to Miss Garrett to receive private instruction from teachers of all recognized medical schools. Miss Garrett availed herself of this permission and finally received the license of the Apothecaries Society in 1865. She was thus the first woman trained, qualified and registered in England. In 1870 Miss Garrett took the M.D. of Paris, a valuable degree, which had been opened to medical women by the enterprise of the well-known woman, Mary Putnam Jacobi of New York.

Next in order of time comes the Edinburgh movement, led by Miss Jex-Blake, who in March, 1869, applied to the University of Edinburgh to become a student in its medical faculty. In consequence of this application five women matriculated in medicine at Edinburgh in October, 1869, paid their fees and were enrolled as *Cives Academiae Edinensis*. The battle, however, was not yet won, for while the authorities permitted women to attend the separate classes only, they did not require the professors to give them these classes. In 1872 an action between the women students and the professors was tried and decided in favour of the ladies; Lord Gifford holding that to admit the women as students and yet to refuse to teach them was absurd and that the right to demand

graduation was a necessary consequence of a right to study at the University. On appeal this judgment was reversed and eventually in 1873, after the expense and loss of time of nearly four years, the ladies were defeated and had to pay £848 law costs. The Edinburgh male students of those days mobbed them and the whole story bears a curious resemblance to that of the conduct of authorities and undergraduates at Cambridge last year.

Out of evil comes good and the ladies registered at Edinburgh came to London and there commenced their appeal to Parliament and to public opinion and also in conjunction with Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Dr. Anstie and other friends to open the London School of Medicine for Women. This school was opened in the Autumn of 1894 in a delightful old-world house close to Brunswick Square. A glance at the names of the teaching staff of the infant school suffices to show how great a hold on the esteem and sympathy of the leaders of the profession had been gained by this devoted band of pioneers.

The school was started and students entered, but its progress was menaced by two great impediments—no Hospital would admit the students to clinical instruction; no Examining Board would admit them to examination.

In 1866 Miss Garratt had opened a Dispensary near Lisson Grove, which had been very successful in attracting patients, and soon developed into a small Hospital, having beds for twenty-six patients, in

addition to the out-patients' department. This small Hospital was, however, not available for the clinical instruction of the women students, for the General Medical Council require that clinical instruction shall be given in a hospital containing at least one hundred and fifty beds, and that it shall be a General Hospital, with wards for men and women. In 1877 the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road opened its doors to the students of the London School of Medicine for Women. No male school was connected with this Hospital, and its authorities concluded that it was "just and right" that they should confer the priceless boon of clinical instruction on the women.

The second difficulty was removed by the action of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. This essentially Irish and courteous body was the first examining board to confer on women a legal qualification to practise. This qualification was in medicine only, and no Surgical qualification could be obtained by the women. In January, 1878, just twenty years ago, the University of London threw open its doors and admitted women to all its degrees and to all its prizes and distinctions to women on the same terms as men.

Here I should like to quote a few lines from a paper by Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, printed in the *Nineteenth Century*, of November, 1887, she says :—

"The university that practically led the van in admitting women to British degrees, was, as was perhaps to be expected, the University of London. When, in January, 1878, the question of the admission of women was brought by the Senate before Convocation, it was

decided on the side of liberality by an overwhelming majority (241 to 132) votes, and the degrees of this, the leading University of Great Britain, have ever since been thrown open on equal conditions to all comers, as the rewards of academic merit alone; no longer to be regarded, as still are unfortunately the degrees of other British Universities, as a mere 'appanage of the male sex.' It is a matter of some interest that examinations are, in this University, conducted by papers marked with numbers only, so that examiners do not know the sex of the candidate; and thus the question of relative capacity for success has been for the first time tried before an inevitably impartial tribunal. It is at least worth notice that an analysis of the results given in the *University Calendar* shows that during the first five years (1878 to 1883) 7208 men went up for the matriculation examination, and 3712 passed, *i.e.*, 51·5 per cent.; while 619 women went up, and 427 passed, or 69 per cent. The results of the subsequent examinations were not dissimilar. Of course, I would not for a moment argue from this fact, that the mental power of women is superior to that of men (an assertion which seems to me just as absurd as its converse), but that the comparatively small number of women who take advantage of the lately opened door, value their privileges more highly, and are more thoroughly in earnest in their use of them, than is the case with the average student of the other sex, for whom academic honours have always hitherto been arbitrarily reserved."

If I might, I would like to emphasize this fact recorded by Dr. Jex-Blake, because I was told only a few months ago by a gentleman of high standing in the surgical world that it was well-known that the women candidates at the London University were on a different footing from the men, the standard for them being lower. This is a mistake, and one which is easily proved by reference to any examiner on the Board.

Almost simultaneously with these early struggles in London and Edinburgh an endeavour was made by me in Madras to secure for Indian women practitioners of their own sex. The difficulty there was relatively slight. The Government of the day was deeply impressed by the loss of life and misery caused by the absence of medical aid for the high caste and gosha women, and on being memorialized they recorded their intention to admit women to the existing classes at the Medical College. Their efforts were ably seconded by the then Principal, Dr. Michael Furnell, and in October, 1875, four women commenced their work, taking their instruction and examinations with the men. The wards of the General Hospital were available to them for clinical instruction, but as the General Hospital is for male patients only, part of their work was carried on at the Women and Children's Hospitals. In July, 1878, the first four students qualified, and the work in India was fairly started.

The present position of Medical Women and Medical women students is full of interest and encouragment.

As we have seen, in 1875 there was only one British and one Indian School of Medicine for Women. There are now nine British and about as many Indian Schools, besides those in Australia and other Colonies.

In 1875 there were nine women on the British Register, all of whom had taken their degrees abroad, and had obtained registration through the King's and Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Now in 1898 there are over 200 women on the British Register who have

received their training wholly or in part at the London School of Medicine for Women. Besides these, there are many who have qualified from the various other British Schools.

There are about 170 students at the Royal Free Hospital, and the yearly entry compares very admirably with the other medical schools in London. In 1896, about sixty new students entered, and in 1897 thirty-six.

Twelve years ago there were very few medical women working in India—four of us with English training—the others educated entirely in Madras, and a few American Missionary Doctors. Now there are a large number scattered up and down the land, many of them entirely trained in the local colleges, doing the work of assistant medical officers under government in Hospitals and Dispensaries for women and children. Of most of them the Inspecting Officers speak highly, and report them as very capable surgeons and good all-around practitioners. Then there are also some fifty or sixty English trained medical women working under the Dufferin Fund, and for the various Missionary Societies.

Indeed, the days have come in which it is scarcely possible now to give an account of medical women throughout the world. It is not easy to find out even how many are on the British Register, and as to British Education in India and the large numbers in America, we know very little of them.

Now as to the position of the Medical women at home. They are admitted to the membership of the British Medical Association, and to the Society of Anæsthetists

The other medical societies, so far, will not admit us, and this is a very serious disadvantage. Another boon, as yet denied us, is admission to the examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. This too will come—it is only a matter of waiting and of patiently renewing the effort from time to time.

The work that is being done by women is multifarious. There is a goodly list of hospitals and dispensaries officered by women, such as the New Hospital for Women in Euston Road, the Clapham Maternity, the Camden Town Medical Home, Canning Town Medical Mission, Church Army Dispensary, Blackfriars University Settlement, Dispensaries at Bristol and West Kensington, and the Dispensary attached to the Hospital at Glasgow.

With regard to the examining bodies whose degrees are now open to women, we find the University of London, the Royal University of Ireland, the Universities of Glasgow, Durham and St. Andrews. Among the Medical Schools for women are the London School of Medicine; two Schools in Edinburgh; Queen Margaret College, Glasgow; the University of Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Royal College of Surgeons and Catholic School of Medicine, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast; and Queen's College, Cork. This is highly satisfactory, and no doubt as time goes on the disabilities under which we still labour will be removed. There are various things I regret, but if dissatisfied with the past, we have hope for the future, and can still feel that admission of women to medical institutions is increasing.

As to our future prospects, I think they are bright beyond anything that we could have expected. As I have told you, we have plenty of schools, plenty of doors open to the profession; we have a fair share of public and private appointments, and enjoy some success. I think it is not known to the world at large that we have one hundred and fifty women working in London and the suburbs, and that we all manage to live, and live very fairly.

I think that there can be no doubt that at this time more than at any other the services of women will be greatly appreciated by women in India.

We have only to be true to ourselves; to be ready to do what is our work, and to be content with our share of success; not to be grasping after honour, money or position; but to be faithful and true, and to hope that the days may come when still more opportunities and chances will be given to us.

APPENDIX.

Prepared at the request of the Executive Committee of the Women's Institute by M. B. Douie, M.B., Lond., M.A., Ed., *Secretary to the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.*

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OPEN TO WOMEN.

a. Schools for Women only.

1. London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.

(*Opened* 1874.)

No. of students 1897-98	170
Studying for University Degrees	119
Studying for other Medical Qualifications ...	42
No. of Past Students holding University Degrees ...	68
No. of Past Students holding other Medical Qualifications	149

The London School of Medicine for Women is the only medical school in England for women only. The Royal Free Hospital, with which it is associated, admits only women students, and all departments in the hospital are open to them, as well as all the appointments usually held by students in hospitals. Various appointments in the hospital are also open to students after qualification. Among other hospitals open to the students are the New Hospital for Women; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street; Brompton Consumption Hospital; various Eye Hospitals and Maternity Hospitals, and all the Hospitals for Infectious Diseases of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The course of study includes all the subjects necessary for the degrees of the Universities of London and Durham,* and of the Royal University of

*One year's attendance at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is required.

Ireland; also for the diplomas of the London Society of Apothecaries, and of the Conjoint Scotch and Irish Colleges. Many of the classes are recognised by the University of Glasgow. Scholarships and Prizes to the amount of about £170 are given annually.

There is no residence actually connected with the School, but many of the students live at College Hall, not far from the School, and there are various homes for medical students in the neighbourhood.

The Medical School is now being rebuilt, and it will shortly be completed. A new wing has already been opened, containing laboratories for Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Physics. These are lighted with electric light, and fitted with modern apparatus, thus affording opportunity for full teaching in these subjects. A second wing, to contain three lecture-theatres, and a Biology laboratory is at present being built. The work of the school is meanwhile uninterrupted.

2. Medical College for Women, Edinburgh, 1889.

No. of Students, 1897-98	89
Studying for University Degrees	68
Studying for other Medical Qualifications ...	21
No. of Past Students holding a University Degree ..	3
No. of Past Students holding other Medical Qualifications	31

All the classes in the Medical College are for Women only. By permission of the University, mixed classes in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica, are held either in the University, Surgeon's Hall, or the new Medical School.

The Medical College for Women is recognised by the University of Edinburgh as qualifying for graduation in Medicine and Surgery, and by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. The course of study qualifies students for graduation at any of the Universities open to women. Students are also prepared

for Dental and Pharmaceutical examinations. The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh admits the students of the College to Clinical Instruction, including Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Hospital Practice. The Library of the University of Edinburgh is open to all medical students of the College, and there is also a Library Club in connection with the College. There is a Hall of Residence for Women Medical Students near the College.

3. Queen Margaret College (University of Glasgow).

(*Medical Classes opened* 1890.)

No. of medical students 1897-98	85
Studying for University Degrees	80
Studying for other Medical Qualifications ...	4
No. of past students holding University Degrees ..	29
No. of past students holding other Medical Qualifications	10

Queen Margaret College was founded in 1883, and for the first few years its classes were for Art and Science students only; in 1890 the School of Medicine was added, and was organised with the aid and advice of Medical Professors of the University of Glasgow. In 1892 the College was incorporated with the University as the University's Department for Women; the College buildings, grounds, and endowments (£25,482) were handed over to the University Court, and the Medical School thus became part of the University, governed by the University Court and Senate, and staffed by Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Court. It has a full medical curriculum of five years, and prepares students for the degrees of the Universities of Glasgow and London, and for the Triple Qualification of the Scottish Colleges. Its students have Clinical and Dispensing work in the Royal Infirmary (where wards are set apart for the instruction of women) and its Eye Hospital, in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, the

Royal Asylum, Gartnaval (for Mental Diseases), and the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Belvidere. The College buildings are large and handsome, and well equipped with apparatus; a special department for Anatomy and Physiology was recently erected. The students have the use of the University library, apparatus, and museum, and of the Museum of the Royal Infirmary.

b. Schools Open to Men and Women Alike.

1. College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne (University of Durham).

(*Opened to Women in* 1895).

No. of women medical students...	6
All studying for the Degree of the University of Durham.	
No. of past women students holding Medical Qualfications	1

Women are admitted to the College of Medicine on the same terms as men, all classes and hospital practice being open to them. Hospital practice and clinical instruction is obtained at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle. Four years out of the five years curriculum may be taken at other schools of medicine. Scholarships to the amount of about £500 are given annually, and are open to men and women alike.

Eslington Tower, close to the College, is recognised by the Council of the College as a residence for women students.

2. University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff (University of Wales).

No of women medical students	5

Women are admitted to all medical classes on the same footing as men. The course of study is recognised by the Universities of London, Durham, Edinburgh,

Glasgow and Aberdeen, and by the Examining Boards of the Conjoint Scotch and Irish Colleges, and of the London Society of Apothecaries. By the foundation of Chairs of Anatomy and Physiology, and of the lectureship in Materia Medica, it is now possible for students of medicine to take the first three years of their course at the Cardiff Medical School. Arrangements have been made with the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, by which students can proceed there for their final two years. Students can attend the Cardiff Infirmary during their course of study at University College.

Aberdare Hall is provided as a hall of residence for women students.

3. University of St. Andrews.

All the medical classes are open to women. Two of the five years' medical study must be spent at the United College, St. Andrews, or at University College, Dundee; the latter years may be taken at any university or recognised medical school. Scholarships to the amount of £430 annually can be competed for by women.

4. University College, Dundee (University of St. Andrews).

(*Opened to Women in* 1892).

Women are admitted to all the medical classes in University College and to hospital practice and clinical instruction in the Dundee Royal Infirmary. Scholarships to the amount of £100 annually are open to all students of medicine; the holders are expected to proceed to graduation. Two years of the five years' medical course must be taken at University College, or at the United College, St. Andrews, the remaining years may be spent at any university, or under any teachers, recognised by the University of St. Andrews.

5. University of Aberdeen.

(*Opened to Women*, 1892).

Women are admitted to instruction in the medical classes and to graduation on the same terms as men. Hospital practice and clinical instruction is also open to them, and is obtained in the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and other hospitals.

6. Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.

(*Opened to Women*, 1885).

No. of women students	12
No. of past women students holding medical qualifications	15

Women are admitted to all lectures and practical instruction in the Schools of Surgery attached by charter to the Royal College of Surgeons. Separate dissecting-rooms and other rooms are provided. Women are eligible for all the diplomas granted by the college. The buildings have been reconstructed and lighted with electric light, and special pathological, bacteriological, public health and pharmaceutical laboratories have been fitted with modern appliances. Scholarships and prizes to the amount of about £130 are given yearly. Hospital practice and clinical instruction can be obtained at any of the Dublin hospitals.

7. Medical School, Cecilia Street, Dublin.

(*Open to Women*, 1897).

No. of women medical students	5

All studying for the Degrees of the Royal University of Ireland.

Women are admitted to this school on the same terms as men. A special dissecting-room is provided. With

the exception of dissections they attend all classes with the men students, and they are present for certain courses in the general dissecting-room. All scholarships and prizes are open to them. Hospital practice is taken at any of the Dublin hospitals.

8. Queen's College, Belfast.

(*Opened to Women*, 1881).

No. of Women students 10

Women are admitted to all the classes, and are eligible for the Scholarships and Prizes, which amount to about £2,000 per annum. Ample clinical instruction is supplied in the Belfast Hospitals.

9. Queen's College, Cork.

All medical classes, scholarships and prizes, are open to women. Eight Junior Scholarships of £25 each, and two Senior Scholarships of £40 each, are offered annually. Clinical instruction and hospital practice can be had at the General Hospitals of the City and County of Cork, and at various Special Hospitals.

10. Queen's College, Galway.

Women are admitted to all medical classes, and are eligible for all scholarships and prizes. Eight Junior Scholarships of £25 each, and a Senior Scholarship of £40 are given annually. Hospital practice and clinical instruction can be had at the General Hospital, the Fever Hospital, and the Union Hospital of Galway.

Students of the Queen's Colleges can proceed to the medical degrees of the Royal University of Ireland, or of the University of London, or they can take the diplomas of the Conjoint Examining Boards of Dublin or Edinburgh.

c. Schools Open to Women for Classes in the Faculty of Science.

In London there are three colleges for women only where teaching is given in the preliminary scientific subjects of the medical course. These are Bedford College, Holloway College, and Westfield College. They are all residential, but extern students can also attend the classes. Similar work can be done at Girton and Newnham, and at the four women's colleges at Oxford.

In many colleges where the medical classes are closed to women, the classes in the Faculty of Science are open. University College, London, admits women to the classes of Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics. Similarly, the three constituent colleges of the Victoria University, Owen's College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, admit women to all classes preparing for the medical degree, up to the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination of the University of London, or the first medical examination of Victoria University. In Yorkshire College, Leeds, applications from women for admission to the classes in the medical school are considered separately, and women have been admitted to classes in Physiology and Materia Medica.

In Mason University College, Birmingham, the classes in the Faculty of Science are open to women equally with men, but there are at present no facilities for their admission to the medical classes.

Other colleges where the preliminary scientific part of the medical course can be taken, are the University Colleges of Bristol and Sheffield, Aberystwith and Bangor, and Alexandra College, Dublin.

APPENDIX B.

MEDICAL DEGREES & OTHER MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS OPEN TO WOMEN.

1. University Degrees.

	Opened to Women.
University of London. M.B., M.D., B.S., M.S. No residence required	1878
University of Durham. M.B., M.D., B.S., M.S. One year's residence required	1895
*Victoria University. M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M. Two years' residence required	1882
University of Edinburgh. M.B., C.M., M.D. Two years' residence required	1892
University of Glasgow. M.B., C.M., M.D. Two years' residence required	1892
University of Aberdeen. M.B., C.M., M.D. Two years' residence required	1892
University of St. Andrew's. M.B., Ch.B., M.D., C.M. Two years' residence required ...	1892
Royal University of Ireland. M.B., B.Ch., M.D., M.Ch. No residence required.	1881†

*Two years of the course for this degree must be spent at one of the three colleges of the University, which have not yet admitted women to their medical classes, therefore this degree is practically closed to women at present.

† In 1876, Queen's University passed a resolution admitting women to examination for the medical degree, but as it was necessary that four classes should be taken in one of the affiliated Queen's Colleges, to which women were not then admitted, the degree could not actually be obtained.

2. Other Medical Qualifications.

	Opened to Women.
License of the Society of Apothecaries, London, L.S.A.	
Triple qualification of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. L.R.C.P.S., Ed.	1886
Conjoint Diploma of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland. L.R.C.P.I. ...	1876
L.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.I. ...	1885

APPENDIX C.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO WOMEN.

The posts filled by medical women in Hospitals, Asylums, Infirmaries, and other institutions, vary so constantly that accurate statistics regarding them are almost unattainable. The following is merely an attempt to give some idea of the appointments open to them in Great Britain and India.

In England there are a few hospitals for women and children, where the visiting staff and medical officers are medical women, while in others various staff appointments are held by them. In India, the Dufferin Hospitals and some others are officered by women, and the women's side of the Plague Hospital at Poona was under the charge of a medical woman during the last outbreak; there are also several medical women appointed as physicians to native states. In several hospitals the posts of Anæsthetist and Registrar are held by women, and resident appointments in infirmaries, fever hospitals, and lunatic asylums are also available. Many such appointments have already been made, both in the hospitals under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and in hospitals under County Council management.

In some Sick Children's Hospitals it has become practically a tradition to have a woman as resident medical officer, and in many others, as well as in special hospitals such as Ophthalmic Hospitals, many of the clinical assistants are women. Others hold appointments as Medical Officers to the Post Office and to the School Boards, Inspectors of Schools and of Boarding-out Homes, Lecturers and Examiners in Medical Schools and under the County Councils. In India and China there are of course many medical missionaries carrying on important work in Mission Hospitals.

APPENDIX D.

BOOKS RELATING TO THE EDUCATION AND WORK OF MEDICAL WOMEN.

The following list includes the principal English, American, and German books on the work and education of medical women. Of French and Russian books no account could be found, only one French book on the subject appearing in any catalogue consulted, but in view of the interest taken in the work in both countries, there is doubtless considerable literature on the subject.

Medical Women, by Dr. Sophia Jex Blake. Edin. 1871.

The Practice of Medicine by Women, by the same. Edin. 1876. Reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review" of Mar., 1875.

Medical Women. An Historical Sketch. By the Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P. Edin. 1878. Reprinted from the "Nineteenth Century" of July, 1877.

Early Practice of Medicine by Women, by H. C. Bollin. Lond., 1881.

Aesculapia Victrix, by Robert Wilson. London 1886. Reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review" of Jan., 1886.

Women and Medicine, by Dr. Edith A. Huntley. Lewes 1886.

Medical Women. A ten years retrospect. By Dr. Sophia Jex Blake. Edin. 1888. Reprinted from the "Nineteenth Century" of November, 1887.

Influence of Women on the Profession of Medicine, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Lond. 1889.

The History of a Movement, by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. "Fortnightly Review," March, 1893.

Pioneer Work in opening the Medical Profession to Women, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Lond. 1895.

Education of Girls and Women in Great Britain, pp. 177-180, 274-277, by C. S. Bremner. Lond. 1897.

The College, Market, and Court; or Woman's Relation to Education, Labour, and Law, pp. 24-27. Appendix pp. 429-434, by C. H. Dall. Boston, 1868.

Life of Dr. M. E. Zakrzewska, by the same.

Study and Practice of Medicine by Women, by James Chadwick, M.D. New York, 1879. Reprinted from the "International Review" of October, 1879.

The Practice of Medicine by Women in the United States, by Emily F. Pope, M.D. A paper read before the American Social Science Association, 1881.

Shall Women Practice Medicine, by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi. Article in the "North American Review" of January, 1882.

Woman as a Physician, by Eugene F. Cordell, M.D. Reprinted from the "Maryland Medical Magazine" of October 6, 1883.

Woman's Work in America, ed. by Annie N. Meyer. New York, 1891. "*In Medicine*," by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi.

Die Zulassung der Frauen zur Ausübung des Artzlichen Berufs, by Ludwig Schwerin. Berlin 1870.

Das Studium der Frauen in besonderer Rücksicht auf das Studium der Medizin, by Victor Böhmert. Leipsic 1872.

Ueber den Beruf der Frauen zum Studium und zur praktischen Ausübung der Medicin. Zehendor. Müncheu 1877.

La Femme-Médecin au xixe Siècle. C. Schultze. Paris 1888.

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