

1867

Nineteenth annual catalogue and report of the New England Female Medical College

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Boston University

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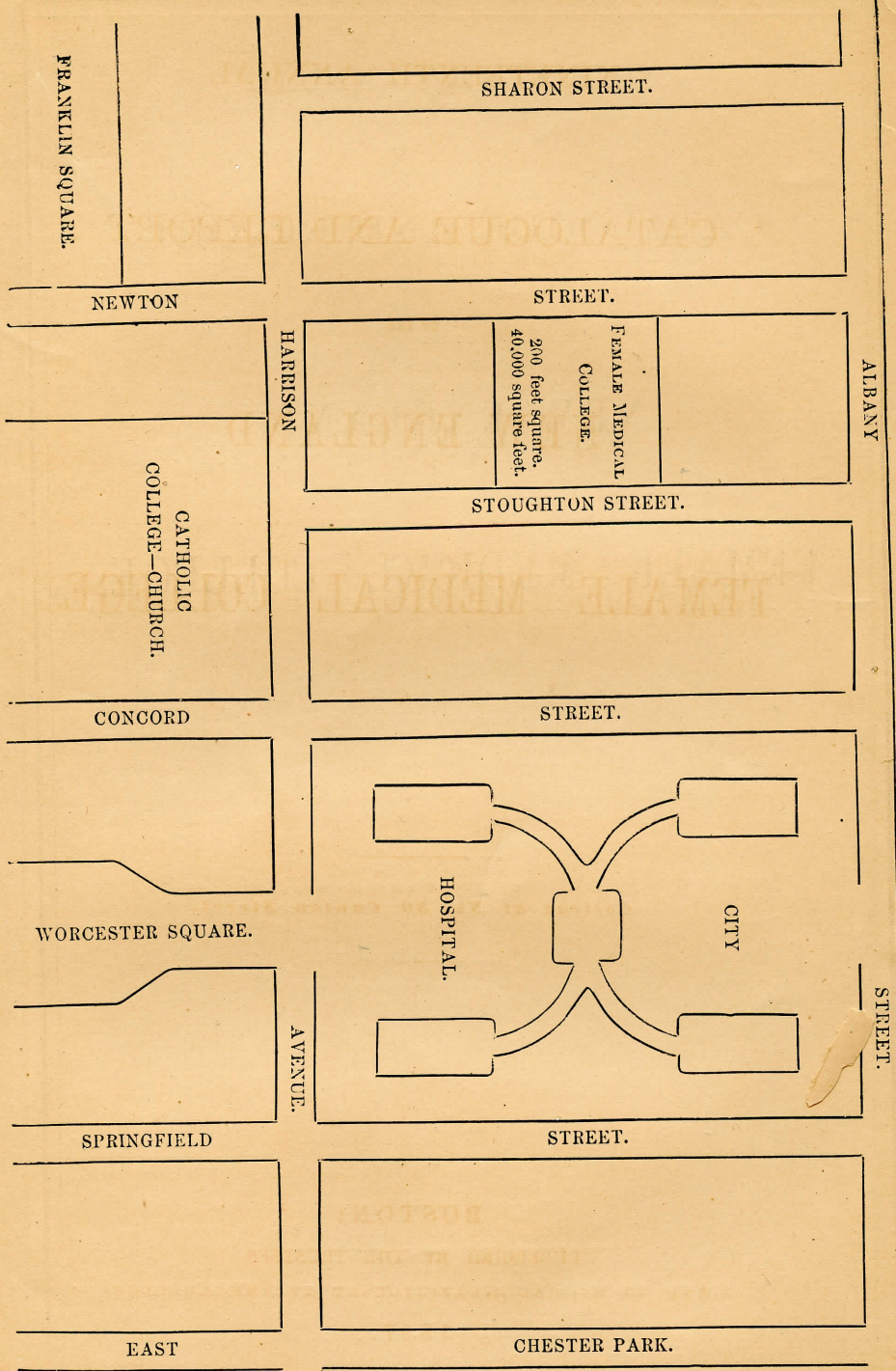
NINETEENTH ANNUAL
CATALOGUE AND REPORT
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND
FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

College at No. 30 Canton Street.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES,
AND TO BE HAD GRATUITOUSLY AT THE COLLEGE.
1867.

Wright & Potter, Printers, No. 4 Spring Lane, Boston.

PLAN OF THE GROUNDS.



The Land between Albany Street and South Bay (a strip about 250 feet wide) is reserved for City purposes. The two wings of the City Hospital on Albany Street are not yet erected.

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ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECT. 1. Timothy Gilbert, William I. Bowditch, and Samuel Gregory, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY, for the purpose of providing for the education of Midwives, Nurses, and Female Physicians; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities, set forth in the forty-fourth and thirty-eighth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and personal estate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

House of Representatives, April 29, 1850.

Passed to be enacted.

ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, *Speaker*.

In Senate, April 30, 1850.

Passed to be enacted.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President*.

April 30, 1850. Approved.

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY TO NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND TO RE-ORGANIZE THE SAME.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECT. 1. The name of the Female Medical Education Society shall hereafter be New England Female Medical College.

SECT. 2. All the government and business of said College shall be conducted by a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty members. The present Directors—to wit, John S. Tyler, Benjamin C. Clark, Samuel E. Sewall, Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., Dexter S. King, John P. Jewett, and Samuel Gregory—shall be Trustees till others are chosen in their stead.

SECT. 3. At the first meeting of the above-named seven Trustees of said College, they shall choose thirteen persons to complete the Board of Trustees. When the number of twenty is thus completed, they shall be divided by lot into five classes of four each, whose terms of office shall successively expire in one, two, three, four and five years; and, at the end of each year, four Trustees shall be chosen for five years, the choice to be made by the sixteen Trustees remaining in office.

SECT. 4. The Trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring from any cause in their Board; to elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as they may consider necessary; to make By-laws; to appoint Professors, who shall constitute a Medical Faculty; and to confer the usual degree of Doctor of Medicine.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect as soon as the same shall have been accepted at a meeting of the Female Medical Education Society called for the purpose; of which meeting notice shall be given by said Directors, by publishing a call for the meeting in not less than three of the newspapers printed in Boston, at least six days before the meeting.

House of Representatives, May 27, 1856.

Passed to be enacted.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *Speaker*.

In Senate, May 27, 1856.

Passed to be enacted.

ELIHU C. BAKER, *President*.

May 28, 1856. Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

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TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM CUMSTON, *President.*
JOHN S. TYLER.
JOHN BATCHELDER.
JONAS FITCH.
OSBORN HOWES.
BENJAMIN SMITH.
AMARIAH STORRS, *Treasurer.*
ALDEN SPEARE.
CURTIS C. NICHOLS.
FRANKLIN SNOW.
HENRY HUTCHINSON.
EDWARD W. KINSLEY.
JOHN SOUTHER.
JOSHUA MERRILL.
HENRY D. HYDE.
SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., *Secretary.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Messrs. Howes, 128 State Street; Hyde, U. S. Court House, cor. Tremont Street and Temple Place; Hutchinson, 13 Commercial Street.

PUBLICATION.

Messrs. Nichols, Speare, Gregory.

INSTRUCTION.

Messrs. Batchelder, Souther, Gregory.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Messrs. Cumston, Fitch, Kinsley.

TREASURER.

At 54 Cornhill.

SECRETARY.

At the College, 30 Canton Street.

FACULTY.

WILLIAM CUMSTON, President.

STEPHEN TRACY, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of
Medicine.

FRANCES S. COOKE, M. D., Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy, lectur-
ing also on Physiology and Hygiene.

EDWARD AIKEN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics,
and Chemistry.

MINERVA C. MERIAM, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases
of Women and Children.

DANIEL D. GILBERT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice
of Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

ANNA MONROE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

STEPHEN TRACY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

DISPENSARY.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

DRSS. COOKE.
" MERIAM.
" MONROE.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

DR. TRACY.
" AIKEN.
" GILBERT.

THE FACULTY.

The College has an excellent Faculty of Instructors, well qualified, both by education and experience, for their several departments of instruction.

DR. TRACY, for the past twelve years one of the Professors, has long been a successful practitioner of medicine, and an honored member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and, with thorough scientific and systematic instruction in the principles of medicine, he gives his class the benefit of his large professional experience. He is an earnest approver of female physicians, and of the enlightenment of women generally, in matters pertaining to their well-being, and is the author of a valuable and extensively circulated work, entitled "The Mother and her Offspring."

DRSS. COOKE, a graduate of the College in 1857, and eight years one of the Professors, is a thorough and accurate Anatomist and Physiologist, an experienced and successful teacher, and a physician of extensive practice, especially in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to her own sex.

DR. AIKEN is a gentleman of liberal education, of superior general and professional attainments, and an excellent instructor.

DRSS. MERIAM is a lady of energy and ability, and zealously devoted to her profession. She spent two seasons in practice in a hospital for women and children in this country, before she became a Professor; and a year ago, in July, she went to Paris to increase her knowledge and practical experience in the hospitals of that city, having had leave of absence last term. She will return next fall, in season to resume her lectures at the commencement of the term.

DR. GILBERT, a gentleman of collegiate education, and of thorough medical education, has had the benefit of three years' practice as Army and Navy Surgeon, having been commissioned in both branches in the *regular* service; and is an accomplished Professor and Physician.

DRSS. MONROE is a lady of superior scholarship, both general and professional, is in successful practice in the city, and is every way qualified for her department of instruction.

STUDENTS.

TERM OF 1866-7.

LUCY M. ARNOLD,	ALMONT, MICH.
ROXILANA G. T. BAILEY,	FRANKLIN, N. H.
MARY A. BASSETT,	MOUNT VISION, N. Y.
EMMA H. CALLENDER,	FERRISBURGH, VT.
ELLEN L. FERNALD,	LOWELL.
CARRIE E. HASTINGS,	BARRE.
IRENE M. HERO,	WESTBOROUGH.
ELEANOR E. HOWE,	AUBURN.
ELIZABETH MILLER,	DETROIT, MICH.
JANE E. NICHOLS,	WAREHAM.
MARY J. PIKE,	STONEHAM.
ANN C. SEYMOUR,	KNOWLTON, BROME, C. E.
LUCY W. SOUTHMAYD,	MIDDLETOWN, CT.
MARY C. STACY,	TAUNTON.
ELIZA TOWNSEND,	DAMASCUS, OHIO.
ABBIE C. TYLER,	WARREN.
AMELIA F. WATERS,	NEWTON.
SOPHIA JEX BLAKE,*	BOSTON.
SUSAN J. DIMOCK,	BOSTON.
SARAH A. FLETCHER,	CHESTER, VT.
CATHARINE HEITZ,	BOSTON.
MARY E. HODGE,	BOSTON.
LIZZIE F. SOMERBY,	CHELSEA.
CAROLINE TOWNSEND,	BOSTON.

* The last seven attended a partial course.

GRADUATES.

CLASS OF 1867.

LUCY MARILLA ARNOLD,	ALMONT, MICH.
MARY AUGUSTA BASSETT,	MOUNT VISION, N. Y.
ELEANOR ELIZABETH HOWE,	AUBURN.
LUCY WATERMAN SOUTHMAYD,	MIDDLETOWN, CT.
MARY COBB STACY,	TAUNTON.
MARY PEABODY TRASK,	BOSTON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL TERM.

The Twentieth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday in November, 1867, and continue seventeen weeks.

The Graduating Exercises will take place at the College, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the Wednesday closing the term.

FUTURE ANNUAL TERMS.

To save the necessity of inquiry from year to year, it is here stated, that the future Annual Terms will, as at present, commence uniformly on the first Wednesday of November, and continue seventeen weeks.

FEES.

Matriculation Fee, \$3. Fee to each of the five Professors, \$10. Demonstrator's Fee, \$5. Graduation Fee, \$20. The Fees (except Graduation) are payable in advance.

INSTRUCTION DURING VACATION.

Students are required to study under the direction of some respectable practitioner of medicine, who will certify to their studies. They can receive instruction from any of the Professors; and can, if they desire, recite at the College-rooms, and thus have the benefit of the apparatus and library.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The Students can select from the following text-books, preference being given to the first-named in each branch: *Anatomy*, Wilson, Gray. *Physiology*, Carpenter, Dalton. *Obstetrics*, Cazeaux, Tyler Smith, Meigs. *Diseases of Women and Children*, Meigs, Churchill, Condie. *Theory and Practice*, Wood, Watson. *Surgery*, Druitt, Erichsen. *Medical Jurisprudence*, Taylor, Beck. *Materia Medica*, United States Dispensatory, Royle, Pereira. *Chemistry*, Stockhardt, Turner; Christison or Taylor on Poisons. *Medical Dictionaries*, Dunglison, Hooper, Gardner.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION AND GRADUATION.

Applicants for admission must satisfy the Faculty that they are of unexceptionable moral character, and that they possess a good preparatory education. The candidates for the Degree of Doctress of Medicine must have pursued Medical studies, under the direction of a respectable practitioner of Medicine for three years, including the time of attending Medical Lectures, certificates of which studies will be required; and must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, one of which must have been in this College. The candidate must sustain a satisfactory examination in all the branches taught in the Institution; and, at the time of application for the Degree, (to be made at least three weeks before the close of the term,) she must present the Graduation Fee, and a Thesis, written in her own hand, on some medical subject. The Thesis must be read and defended before the Faculty, if required; and it will be retained in the archives of the Institution, or published if thought advisable. Should any candidate withdraw her application for a Degree, or be rejected at the final examination, the Thesis and Graduation Fee will be returned.

In reference to preparatory education, students can enter with or without previous medical study. They are expected to have a good English education, and an elementary knowledge of Latin is very desirable.

APPLICATIONS OF STUDENTS.

Persons wishing to enter the Institution as medical students, or to obtain any information respecting the course of instruction, should apply to the Dean; letters being addressed to him at the College.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Wade Scholarship Fund affords aid (to the amount of the Fees to the Professors and Demonstrator) to students, without restriction as to the State or country of their residence. Application can be made, personally or by letter, to the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, accompanied by written recommendations from two or more responsible persons, as to the applicant's age, character, education, and need of assistance. Scholarship students are required to pay the Matriculation and the Graduation Fee; and it is expected that students who are aided by the funds of the Institution, will, if they graduate anywhere, graduate from this College. In case they go elsewhere to graduate, they are required to pay the amount of the aid they may have received.

BOARD.

Board can be had in the city for \$4 to \$6 a week, according to accommodations. Students who desire it, will be assisted in obtaining suitable boarding-places.

LECTURES OPEN TO OTHER LADIES.

Any lady desirous of obtaining physiological, sanitary, and curative knowledge, can procure a ticket to the regular course of lectures of any one or more of the Professors, at the price paid by the students,—\$10 for each course.

NURSES.

Nurses of the sick can attend such of the lectures as will aid them in understanding their important and responsible duties; and, should there be a sufficient number to form a class, a special course will be given to them. A Registry of the names of those wishing places is kept at the College. No charge is made to Nurses or to the Patrons for the benefits of the Registry.

The Trustees are desirous to obtain a permanent fund of \$20,000, the income of which shall be appropriated to the education of Nurses.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The office of the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, is at the College, No. 30 Canton Street, where he may usually be found at 9 o'clock, A. M. He will furnish, to those applying, copies of the Annual Catalogue and Report, and any desired information respecting the College; and, as he acts as financial agent, will receive subscriptions and remittances to the funds of the Institution.

FREE DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A Free Dispensary for Women and Children, under the charge of Doctresses Cooke, Meriam and Monroe, Dispensary Physicians, is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) at the College, from 9 to 10, A. M.; where gratuitous advice and medicine are given to those who apply,—the object of the Dispensary being to afford the students opportunities for observation and practice, and to benefit patients unable to pay for advice and medicine.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE COLLEGE.

I give and bequeath to the New England Female Medical College, incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature, and located in Boston, the sum of \$ _____, to be applied in promoting the educational and charitable objects of said Institution.

REPORT.

The question of woman's position in society is occupying more and more the attention of the public from year to year, and ideas are now seriously entertained which make the introduction of women into the medical profession seem, in the comparison, a very conservative and moderate measure. In fact, the medical education of women is getting to be one of the old and familiar ideas. It is now twenty years since this educational movement began. Commencing in this city, it has extended over our own country and made considerable progress in Europe, particularly in England. The "London Spectator," of a recent date, says: "We have heard the opinion of one of the most eminent of our living physicians that one of the new lady physicians is doing, in an admirable manner, a work which medical men would never even have had the chance of doing. Mothers bring their children to her in hundreds to consult her on really important points, on which they freely admit that they would never have thought of taking advice had she not been accessible to them."

The number of graduated doctresses in our own country is now over three hundred. The capability and success of women as practitioners of medicine has been amply demonstrated, and they are everywhere joyfully welcomed by the public. Thus the pioneer work has been done, and the way is now prepared for a more rapid increase of the number of female co-laborers in the beneficent art of healing.

In addition to the sixty-seven graduates the college has sent out, about two hundred other women have attended the lectures for a longer or shorter period, many of them to improve their qualifications as nurses, and others for their own benefit and the good they may do with the knowledge acquired. Thus the institution is not only accomplishing its primary object of qualifying women as physicians, but is educating nurses and diffusing knowledge of the greatest value among the female portion of the community. One of its graduates, filling the position of

teacher of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and physician in the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and another in a like position in the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, have been so very useful in that capacity that neither of those institutions will be likely to be without a lady physician hereafter.

One of the graduates of the college, an intelligent colored lady, probably the first and only graduated doctress of her race, is making herself very useful among her people in Richmond, Va.; not only in her own practice, but in aiding and instructing the uneducated midwives in their professional duties. As this branch of practice is now and always has been in the hands of women among the colored population, and as the education of the freed people is now engaging the attention of the whole country, it is suggested that medical schools for women, without distinction of color, be opened in the Southern States. Washington and Richmond would be favorable points for commencing the work.

Female physicians would be very efficient laborers in the field of foreign missions. The healing of the sick was an important agency in the introduction of Christianity, and medical men have been employed to some extent in connection with Christian missions of modern days. But such are the customs of society in Turkey, India, China—in fact, in the whole world of missionary operations—that medical women would be gladly welcomed where male physicians would find no access. The "London Lancet" says: "A young lady in Paris, having honorably passed two examinations in mixed sciences, has been ordered by the Minister of Public Instruction to go through a preparatory course of medicine at Algiers, as her medical attendance might be of great service to the Arab population, and through her the boon of medical science might penetrate the tent and harem of the Arab, where no male doctor would be admitted."

This subject was presented in the Annual Report of the College for 1855, and again in that for 1857. One of the lecturers of the last term, David H. Nutting, M. D., has been eleven years a missionary physician of the American Board in Asiatic Turkey; and from his intimate knowledge of the state of society there, and from the evidence he has now had of the capability and aptitude of women as medical students and physicians, he is certainly a most competent authority upon the subject. In his valedictory lecture, delivered on the occasion of the graduating

exercises at the close of the last term of the college, occur the following paragraphs :

“For some time past my attention has been turned to the importance of educating and sending forth female medical missionaries. The more I look back upon my experience in Turkey—the more I reflect upon the customs of society, and the state of the females of that land—the more I am persuaded that in no other way can so much be done for their elevation and enlightenment, as by sending out among them well educated, devotedly pious female physicians.

“The reasons for this belief are briefly these :

“*First.* A female missionary physician could relieve a vast amount of physical suffering and disease among the females of that land, which a male physician could not. I have said that I have probably visited more than a thousand Turkish harems. I should also say that, in the majority of cases, it has been not to prescribe for females, but males—and in these cases all the females would be carefully secluded in an apartment by themselves. Oftentimes, rather than break through the sacred barrier which surrounds the harem, females are allowed to suffer and die, unattended by a physician. Besides, when a physician is called, it is exceedingly difficult, often, to elicit sufficient information to enable him to treat the case properly. I have frequently been taken into a harem, allowed to feel the pulse of the patient, and then been hurried out with no opportunity to ask any questions. If a good physician finds it embarrassing, in this country, to obtain all needed information in regard to the state of a female patient, how much more so is it in Turkey, especially when the doctor has not entire command of the language of the people? But in case of a female physician there would be no trouble of this kind.

“*Second.* A female missionary physician could give needed instruction to the midwives of that land. To three or four desperate cases, only, have I been called, in this department of practice, in Turkey. But when the midwives have seen how knowledge and skill, which they did not possess, have availed in saving life, they have afterwards come and besought me to give them instruction. But I have felt obliged to decline complying with their request.

“*Third.* A female missionary physician could do vastly more than any other to elevate and enlighten the females of Turkey. The very

fact of her possessing so much knowledge, skill and benevolence, would alone tend greatly not only to elevate the ideas of the people of the Orient as to the worth and importance of woman in society, but also to create in them a desire for education and the influences of Christianity.

“Said the lamented Rev. Dr. Dwight, after more than twenty years of devoted labor as a missionary in Constantinople: ‘I feel quite sure that female missionary physicians, of the right stamp, would be most important auxiliaries to the missionary work in this part of the world.’”

This idea must commend itself to the promoters of foreign missions of all denominations, and to women who are desirous to engage in missionary service. One of the officers of the American Board recently remarked to the Secretary of the College, that they were ready to send out a lady physician as soon as the right one should present herself.

By the following paragraph, from the “London Star,” it will be seen that the plan is about to be put into operation in England: —

“There will shortly be set on foot a Female Medical Mission to Delhi, under the guidance of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in that city, with the double object of instructing the native women medically, and bringing a knowledge of Christianity to their secluded homes. They will proceed to India under the protection of married missionaries, and receive a salary of £120 per annum and £140 passage money, and it is necessary that every candidate should be a lady by birth and education; also a member of the Church of England.”

The immediate and pressing want of the institution is a college building. It now occupies a hired house, but needs better accommodations and facilities for the education of its students. It has a valuable lot of land, purchased and paid for, near the City Hospital at the South End. This land is lying useless and requiring taxes to be paid upon it; but when the building is erected and used for the purposes of the institution, both land and building will be exempt from taxation. The college will, at the same time, be relieved from the expense of hiring a house, and will realize some income from the rent of rooms to students; altogether making a saving of about \$1,500 annually.

The building will increase the number of students, both by affording them better advantages for pursuing their education, and by supplying

rooms for their occupancy. A medical college needs to be in a large city, where hospital and other practice can be obtained. But most of the women who are candidates for the profession are persons of limited means, and need not only free tuition, but some method of securing rooms and board at less than the high city prices. And hence many would like to hire rooms in the college building at a moderate rent, and board themselves; or make some arrangement in common by which board could be obtained at cost.

It has heretofore been the purpose of the Trustees to erect a single building, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the increasing number of students for many years to come. But this would involve an outlay of at least a hundred thousand dollars, and would be far beyond the present needs of the institution. The plan now decided upon is to erect a building which will be amply sufficient for some years, and will eventually constitute one of the wings of the main building, to be hereafter erected. The main edifice will be needed for the purposes of the college proper. One of the wings, when funds shall have been provided to support such a branch, will be needed for a hospital for women and children, to accommodate patients, and afford the students opportunities for practice; and the other wing will be needed for residences for professors and students.

According to an estimate, such a building as is now proposed can at once be erected for \$30,000, and the Trustees respectfully present their appeal to the public to furnish this moderate sum for this important object. The subscriptions to the fund will not be payable, nor will the building be commenced, till the entire sum of \$30,000 has been secured. It is hoped that the amount may promptly be made up, and the building be put under contract at an early day.*

* The following is the form of the subscription paper. Persons wishing to aid the object will oblige by signifying it to any one of the officers of the institution.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Building Fund.

WE, the undersigned, agree to pay to the New England Female Medical College the sums affixed to our names, to aid in erecting a College Building upon the land purchased by the Corporation of the City of Boston,—these subscriptions to be payable when the sum of \$30,000 shall have been subscribed by responsible parties for the purpose.

NAMES.

AMOUNT.

The college has already \$30,000 in permanent, productive funds, and when this building is erected, and the four remaining professorships are founded (with \$10,000 each,) the institution will be self-supporting. At present, however, while some of the friends are making donations to the building fund, the Trustees must ask others to give for general purposes, to meet existing liabilities and keep the institution in successful operation.

By reference to the Treasurer's account it will be seen that the late Jacob Foss, of Charlestown, showed his interest in the institution by a bequest of \$2,000.

The college has a Free Dispensary for women and children, which is very beneficial both to patients and students. It is necessarily on a limited scale in its present narrow quarters, but its operations will be largely increased in the new building. The Trustees take the occasion to remark that donations of medicines to the Dispensary, and of medical books, new or old, to the college library, will be thankfully received and be very serviceable.

To the patrons of the College the Trustees respectfully present the foregoing Report.

SAMUEL GREGORY, *Secretary.*

Boston, May 29, 1867.

APPENDIX.

ACTION OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, AND OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY, IN REGARD TO FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

These national medical associations have recently held conventions; and in both of them the question of recognizing women physicians was considered. This is one of the best evidences of the progress and prospective triumph of the cause; for the enterprise must have attained considerable magnitude and given evidence of possessing the elements of perpetuity to secure a consideration in those great professional bodies. But this was not all. The measure found advocates and many friends.

In the convention of the "American Medical Association," held in Cincinnati, in May, Dr. John H. Atlee, of Philadelphia, one of the vice-presidents of the association, offered the following preamble and resolution:—

"Whereas, The subject of female medical education is exciting attention, and regularly educated female physicians have established themselves as practitioners of medicine; and

"Whereas, Female Medical Colleges, embracing all branches taught in other colleges, and all their conditions for graduation, exist in the United States for the separate education of females; and

"Whereas, It is important that the standard of education and the observance of the code of medical ethics should be fostered and maintained by this Association; *therefore*

"Resolved, That the American Medical Association recognizes well-educated female physicians by the same laws that govern its own members."

The subject came up near the close of the session, and was briefly discussed. Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, advocated the measure, remarking, as reported in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," that "the question had nothing to do with the laws of nature, or the manner in which ladies were to acquire the proper amount of knowledge; the question was simply whether or not they should be recognized when they had acquired that knowledge, as many of them undoubtedly had. The Doctor mentioned several instances in which the practice of medicine by lady physicians had been attended with great success."

The matter was referred to a committee, to consider and report at the next annual meeting.

In the convention of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," held in New York in June, Dr. P. P. Wells, of Utica, offered the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, The the American Institute of Homœopathy admit to membership properly educated females."

The question was discussed, and the measure was ably advocated by several members.

Dr. David Thayer, of Boston, remarked, as reported: "The question of recognizing women in the practise of medicine must be met—met by allopathists as well as homœopathists; and since it is a question of time merely we may as well take the initiative and show the profession that the world does move." In alluding to a lady physician, a graduate of the New England Female Medical College, he said, "she is a person of high character and attainments, and among her patrons are many of the wealthiest and best families of Boston."

Dr. D. Holt, of Lowell, said: "The question of admitting females to membership must be met by the Institute; and he should vote in the affirmative, because he thought well of the sex generally; and because some of them had qualifications fully equal, if not superior, to those of male practitioners in general; and because the Institute would have to come to it, the issue being unavoidable."

Dr. Donovan, of Staten Island, said that "he thought it proper for the Institute to do everything in its power to elevate and improve the standard of female practitioners of medicine. There were many circumstances in which a female physician was preferable to a male, especially in the treatment of diseases of her own sex; but the admission of women to the membership of the Institute was quite a different question. They would here impose a restraint upon the deliberations, and prevent the discussion of many reports of great importance to the profession. It was, therefore, better that they should form associations of their own."

On putting the question, fifty-six voted in favor of the resolution to sixty-eight against it—a remarkably favorable expression, indicating that ere long doctresses will be officially recognized, in some manner, by that association.

The time will come when there will be as many women as men in the medical profession, and the male and female professors of the art will labor together, harmoniously and efficiently, to benefit mankind in the exercise of their noble vocation.

The fact that *medical men* are thus declaring in favor of female physicians, should dissipate any doubts that non-professional persons, male or female, may have entertained, and serve as a reproof to any who may have cherished indifference in regard to this great and philanthropic enterprise.

FEMININE EXPEDIENTS TO AVOID "SEEING THE DOCTOR."

The following paragraphs are taken from an article in the "Victoria Magazine" for June, 1867. This able London monthly is edited and published by ladies, and is doing efficient service in promoting the welfare of women and, thereby, of society at large. The picture presents an inside view, and appeals eloquently to "the masculine community," as well as to the feminine, to help forward the cause of female medical education.

"There is a glaring instance which may be given that shows how little the knowledge allowed to women is dictated by attention to their interests. If there is one kind that ranks higher in value to them than any other it is acquaintance with medical science. Such scraps of commercial or legal information as women have need of may be begged or bought, but very often medical information cannot. Not that it is not in existence, but that the women needing it cannot be the purchasers. When in health their feeling probably is that the necessity of applying to a doctor only occurs a few times in a life, and that, with a little courage, the disagreeable may be got over. But courage belongs to health only, and an effort that is disagreeable in health is much more difficult in illness. The class of diseases to which they are most exposed adds to the difficulty. Women above actual want seldom suffer from extreme labor or from excessive indulgence, but they seldom enjoy their full vitality either in exertion or in pleasure. Whether from this reason or not, their most frequent illnesses are those connected with this deficient vitality; such as keep them in lingering misery for years; affecting chiefly those organs whose healthy activity is not immediately necessary to life. Not half of the illness of this kind is under the care of a doctor. When he is consulted it is, if possible, at second hand, and he is very likely to hear only half the symptoms.

"The scarcity and the absolute necessity of medical knowledge has created a custom among women of telling their experiences as being at all times interesting to other women. 'I tell you this because it may be useful for you to know,' is made an excuse for any detail, and a good one, too. 'Don't tell mamma, she'll make me see the doctor,' a girl will exclaim, after talking and crying to her confidential companions. A woman grown beyond the help of 'mamma' repeats her symptoms to friends, strangers, or casual acquaintances, in the desperate hope of meeting some one who has gone through the business of 'seeing the doctor.' Whether her illness is occasional indigestion, or fatal disease, she has no means of knowing, and she wavers in her ignorance between the most hopeful and the most desponding convictions. When very depressed she can do nothing; she will consult the doctor when she has more courage. But who could face the misconstruction that would be sure to follow a consultation on such subjects by a woman who was not ill? She bears her disease until her misery and danger overpower every minor consideration, and then may perhaps be told that it had been curable, but that now she must linger and die.

“Thus, practically, the best medical information that women can obtain is limited to what one person can acquire by her own observation. All the accumulation of knowledge that many people can collect in a long time they profit little by, except in extreme cases, when pain and misery overcome their repugnance to apply for it. But the main use of medical knowledge, how to keep themselves well, they can seldom profit by. Their sex is, as a whole, shut out from science beyond that of nurses of an inferior class, having little general knowledge or mental culture, not prompted to inquire by love of science, nor always even by the idea that greater knowledge would bring them in more money. It is natural to point to the multitude of women under constant medical care, and the number of doctors whose practise lies chiefly among female patients. But if those could be counted who are endeavoring to cure themselves by traditional remedies, by quack medicines, by advice at second hand, by the use of means that have been recommended by some doctor to some other woman, they would outnumber the former tenfold. And it must be remembered that most of the first class belong also to the second as often as they dare.

“The reserve that prompts this recourse to all manner of ridiculous and irrational means of cure is a quality perfectly appreciated by the other sex. The absence of it would not be tolerated. But no efforts are made by the masculine community to obviate the suffering caused by its being constantly wounded. Yet the blame of the evil should not be laid to their neglect or indifference. The remedy can only come from women themselves. At any time, when it seems needed, a serious part of a man’s income is cheerfully paid to secure to his female relations all the help in their sickness that money can buy. It is they who have been content with inferior knowledge, or none at all, until the time came when it was needed. And then—as honesty is out of the pale of feminine virtues because it is not taken into the scheme of their life to begin with—so is medical knowledge beyond feminine reach because the sex, as a whole, take no trouble to acquire it. It is taken for granted by them that this, like everything else, ought to be provided for them; or that, at least, the acquisition should be made as easy to them as possible, instead of the labor and difficulty being left for themselves to conquer.”

Nobody understands the trials, sufferings and risks of health, comfort and life, brought to view in the above extract, better than physicians themselves. Dr. Meigs, of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent professors and medical authors in the country, after speaking, in one of his medical works, of the “embarrassments” and “ill success” attending the treatment of what he terms “the great host of female complaints,” says:—

“All these evils of medical practise spring not, in the main, from any want of competency in medicines or in medical men, but from the delicacy of the relations existing between the sexes; and, in a good degree also, from want of information among the population in general, as to the import, meaning and tendency of disorders manifested by certain trains of symptoms. It is

perhaps best, upon the whole, that this great degree of modesty should exist, even though it go to the extent of putting a bar to special researches without which no very clear and understandable notions can be obtained of the sexual disorders. I confess I am proud to say that in this country generally, and particularly in some parts of it, women prefer to suffer the extremity of danger and pain rather than waive those scruples of delicacy which prevent their maladies from being fully explored. I think this is an evidence of the presence of a fine morality in our society."

Attended with equal embarrassments, and consequent disadvantage and ill success, is the practise of midwifery by men, not only on account of the delicate nature of the duties on the occasion itself, but from the fact that patients frequently need advice and treatment, for weeks and months perhaps, before and after the event.

Now, to remedy all these evils, to confer the full benefits of medical knowledge and skill, without wounding those "scruples of delicacy," or marring that "fine morality," of which everybody ought to be proud, it is only necessary to provide the female portion of the public with physicians of their own sex, whom they may consult and employ in these special ailments and circumstances; and if the matter was fully understood and its importance duly appreciated by the community, the New England Female Medical College would soon be supplied with ample funds and all needed facilities for accomplishing its beneficent purposes.

DR. NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE in account with AMARIAH STORRS, Treasurer. Cr.

To Salaries of Professors,	\$1,796 59	By Donations,	\$1,395 25
Salary of Secretary,	352 52	Jacob Foss' Bequest,	2,000 00
Government Tax on Jacob Foss' bequest,	120 00	Fees of Students,	606 00
City Taxes on Building Lot,	254 35	Rent of Rooms,	100 00
Printing Annual Report and other documents,	427 06	Income of Wade Scholarship Fund,	626 71
Advertising,	119 63	Income of Waterhouse Professorship Fund,	939 59
Rent of College Building,	625 00		
Use of Halls for Public Exercises,	40 00		
Fuel, Gas, Water bill and Plumbing,	96 36		
Postage and Revenue Stamps,	46 05		
Materials, Labor and Insurance,	194 35		
Collecting Agents,	108 50		
Railroad Fares of Professors,	110 64		
Interest,	238 20		
Books, Stationery and Newspapers,	54 53		
Miscellaneous,	51 74		
In hands of Treasurer, Income of the Wade Scholarship Fund,	626 71		
Fares and other Travelling Expenses of Secretary and General Agent,	51 04		
Balance paid toward salary of same,	424 28		
	\$5,667 55		\$5,667 55

Boston, April 24, 1867.

AMARIAH STORRS, Treasurer.

I have examined the vouchers of the Treasurer with the accounts, and find the same to be correct to this date.

Boston, May 28, 1867.

AMOS W. STETSON, Auditor.

DONORS,

WHO HAVE PAID TWENTY DOLLARS OR MORE.

ABINGTON.
Loud, Alden S.

ANDOVER.
Dove, Mrs. Helen
Stowe, Calvin E.
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Burr, Henry
*Cabot, Henry
Carter, Samuel

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*Chickering, Jonas
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Eaton, William
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Kimball, Daniel
Kimball, J. E.
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Loring, Harrison
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Mackay, T. B.
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Manning, Uriah, Jr.
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 *Merriam, Charles
 *Meriam, Levi B.
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 *Pickman, C. Gayton
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 Preston, Joshua P.
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 Ruggles, George H.
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 Sears, David
 Sewall, Benjamin
 Sewall, Moses
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 *Shaw, Gardiner Howland
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 *Shaw, Robert G., Jr.
 Shaw, Mrs. R. G.
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 Snow, Franklin
 Souther, John
 Standish, James
 Stetson, Amos W.
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 Straw, Milton A.
 *Thaxter, Adam W.
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 *Thaxter, Adam W., Jr.
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 Tirrell, Albert
 Torrey, Charles
 Townsend, Elmer
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 *Tudor, Frederic
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 Turner, Job A.
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 Warren, Samuel D.
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 *Welch, Francis
 Weld, Mrs. William G.
 Weld, Mrs. William F.
 Whitney, Edward
 *Wilkins, John H.
 Wilkins, Mrs. John H.
 Wilson, Charles B.
 Winslow, George
 Winslow, George S.
 Woodward, Harrison E.

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Morrison, Alva

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Philbrick, Edward S.
*Philbrick, Samuel
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Philbrick, Wm. D.

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Palmer, Mrs. John K.
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CANTON.
Lincoln, Frederic W.
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Kendall, Mrs. Isaac

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Williston, Samuel
Williston, Mrs. Samuel

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Borden, Richard
Borden, Mrs. Richard
Durfee, Mrs. Fidelia B.
Durfee, Dr. Nathan
Young, Jeremiah
Young, Mrs. Jeremiah

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Carpenter, E. P.

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Bigelow, Mrs. Edward B.

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Clapp, Mrs. Henry W.

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Whitcomb, Mrs. Louisa D.

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Smith, Mrs. Aaron

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Russell, Mrs. George R.

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Whipple, Oliver M.

LYNN.
Breed, Mrs. Stephen N.

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Smith, Mrs. Thomas B.

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Swan, Daniel, (M. D.)
Porter, Geo. W.

MEDWAY.
Ide, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Jacob,
(by a friend.)

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Clafin, Mrs. Lydia M.
Underwood, O.

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Brownell, Joseph
*Congdon, Joseph
Davenport, Mrs. Alonzo
Delano, Mrs. Joseph C.
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French, Mrs. Rodney
French, Miss Rowena B.
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Hart, Simpson
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Howland, Matthew

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*Robeson, Andrew
*Rodman, Mrs. Elizabeth
Tillinghast, Mrs. Joseph S.

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Colby, Gardner
Farlow, John S.

NEWTONVILLE.

Claffin, William

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

Batcheller, Mrs. Ezra

NORTH EASTON.

Ames, Oliver

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ROXBURY.

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Guild, Mrs. James
Tolman, Mrs. James

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Crosby, Mrs. Martha K.
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Newhall, Mrs. Gilbert G.
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*Phillips, Stephen C.
Weston, Nathaniel

SHELburne FALLS.

Lamson, E. G.
Lamson, Nathaniel

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SOUTH DANVERS.

Upton, Mrs. E. W.

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Foote, Homer

TAUNTON.

Field, Albert

WALPOLE.

Bird, Francis W.

WALTHAM.

Moore, Arad
Ruggles, Mrs. Micah H.

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*Cushing, John P.
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Ashley, Thomas

WEST NEWTON.

*Baxter, Miss Sarah

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Kelley, Joseph
Kelley, Mrs. Elizabeth
*Wright, Rev. Luther
*Wright, Mrs. Luther

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Merrifield, Wm. T.
*Salisbury, Mrs. Elizabeth
*Salisbury, Mrs. Mary G.
Salisbury, Stephen
*Salisbury, Mrs. Stephen
Washburn, Ichabod

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Bradbury, S. P.
Bugbee, David
Hersey, Mrs. Samuel F.
Jewett, Mrs. G. K.
March, Mrs. Leonard
Stetson, Mrs. George
Woodward, Mrs. Abram

BATH, ME.

Harwood, Thomas
Magoun, David C.
Patten, George
Patten, John
Patten, Mrs. John

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Upham, Mrs. Prof. T. C.

DENNYSVILLE, ME.

Kilby, Mrs. John

KENNEBUNK, ME.

*Lord, Mrs. William, Jr.

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Myrick, Solomon
Richardson, Israel
Woodward, Mrs. Moses

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Hurd, Charles
Hurd, Mrs. Charles

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CAMBRIDGE, VT.

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Allen, Mrs. Philip
Allen, Mrs. Zachariah
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Carrington, Mrs. Edward
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Corliss, George H.
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Ives, Mrs. Moses B.
Mason, Earl P.

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Cook, Mrs. Willis

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Beach, George
Cheney, Ward
Colt, Elisha
*Colt, Samuel
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Flower, Ebenezer
Perkins, H. A.
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Trumbull, Joseph

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*Williams, Mrs. Erastus

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Fitch, Thomas, 2d
Williams, Mrs. Thomas W.
Williams, Mrs. T. W., 2d

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Ames, Angelo

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

O'Leary, Helen B. (M. D.)

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Hale, Mrs. Sarah J.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Phelps, Mrs. A. Lincoln

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Smith, Mrs. Thomas P.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Benton, Thomas H.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Saul, James

TAMPICO, MEXICO.

Chase, Mrs. Ann

* Deceased.

DONORS OF THE PAST YEAR.

The following list indicates the donations received from May 30 to April 24, inclusive, being the time covered by the Treasurer's Account:—

BOSTON.		Lockwood, Hiland, . . . \$5 00	FALL RIVER.	
Adams, Nathaniel, . . . \$5 00	Mackay, R. C., . . . 5 00	Borden, Jefferson, . . . \$10 00	Borden, Richard, . . . 5 00	
Allen, William H., . . . 5 00	McLaughlin, Francis, . . . 5 00	LYNN.		
Baker & Morrill, . . . 25 00	McNutt, John J., . . . 5 00	Abbott, J. W., . . . 2 00	Alley, T. N., . . . 1 00	
Banker & Carpenter, . . . 5 00	Meany, Edward F., . . . 5 00	Bancroft, T. F., . . . 2 00	Bassett, William, . . . 2 00	
Barnes, Thomas P., . . . 5 00	Melley & Company, . . . 5 00	Brown, William A., . . . 2 00	Bubier, J. H., . . . 2 00	
Batcheller, A. H., . . . 5 00	Meriam & Company, . . . 20 00	Bubier, S. M., . . . 10 00	Chase, P. A., . . . 3 00	
Bigelow, Mrs. L. A., . . . 3 00	Merrill, Joshua, . . . 25 00	Currier, B. H., . . . 2 00	Farnsworth, E. M., . . . 5 00	
Billings, Horace, . . . 5 00	Meserve, W. P. F., . . . 5 00	Page & Newhall, . . . 1 00	Patel, John, . . . 5 00	
Briggs, A. G., . . . 5 00	Moors, J. B., . . . 5 00	Pierce, John B., . . . 5 00	Russell, L. B., . . . 2 00	
Butler, Charles S., . . . 5 00	Nash, Israel, . . . 25 00	Stacy, Thomas, . . . 1 00	Woodbury, John S., . . . 2 00	
Butler, E. K., . . . 5 00	Nichols, Curtis C., . . . 25 00	A Friend, . . . 3 00	A Friend, . . . 1 00	
Butterfield, William, . . . 5 00	Oliver, Franklin, . . . 2 00	MEDFORD.		
Carter, Samuel, . . . 10 00	Pollard, M. R., Jr., . . . 5 00	Hall, Dudley, . . . 25 00	James, Galen, . . . 10 00	
Child, Daniel F., . . . 30 00	Pollard, Samuel S., . . . 5 00	Train, Samuel, . . . 5 00	Withington, Henry, . . . 2 00	
Chickering, Geo. H., . . . 25 00	Powers, John T., . . . 2 00	NEW BEDFORD.		
Clark, B. C., . . . 5 00	Quincy, Thomas D., . . . 5 00	Congdon, James B., . . . 5 00	Hathaway, F. S., . . . 10 00	
Clark & Woodward, . . . 5 00	Reed, B. T., . . . 5 00	Parsons, William C., . . . 1 00	Russell, Edward, . . . 2 00	
Coffin, William E., . . . 5 00	Rice, Lewis, . . . 5 00	NORTH EASTON.		
Cotton, Joseph H., . . . 5 00	Richardson, Geo. C., . . . 100 00	Ames, Oliver, . . . 100 00		
Crockett, Seldon, . . . 5 00	Rogers, Charles O., . . . 25 00	ROXBURY.		
Cumston, William, . . . 100 00	Savage, James, . . . 20 00	Allen, Washington, . . . 10 00	Blackburn, George, . . . 25 00	Wheelwright, G. W., . . . 5 00
Dabney, Chas. W., Jr., . . . 5 00	Sewall, Day & Co., . . . 5 00	Stimpson, Daniel, . . . 1 00	Weeks, Mary J., . . . 1 00	A Friend, . . . 1 00
Dennis, S. James, . . . 5 00	Shepard, Norwell & Co., . . . 5 00	SWAMPSCOTT.		
Draper, Dan'l, & Sons, . . . 5 00	Smith, Stephen, . . . 5 00	Stimpson, Daniel, . . . 1 00	Weeks, Mary J., . . . 1 00	A Friend, . . . 1 00
Elliott, M. P., . . . 5 00	Snow, Franklin, . . . 25 00	WEYMOUTH.		
Emery, John S., . . . 5 00	Souther, John, . . . 50 00	Loud, Joseph, . . . 1 00	Richards, Elias, . . . 5 00	
Erskine, John, . . . 5 00	Southwick, Royal, . . . 2 00	WINCHESTER.		
Foster, George, . . . 2 00	Sprague, Charles, . . . 5 00	Bacon, Mrs. Oliver, . . . 10 00		
French, Abram, . . . 5 00	Stetson, Amos W., . . . 25 00	MIDDLETOWN, CT.		
Frye, Joseph F., . . . 5 00	Tufts, Quincy, . . . 5 00	Selden, Emily M., . . . 1 00		
Gay, Clarence H., . . . 5 00	Tufts, Quincy, . . . 5 00	Total, \$1,395 25		
Glover, Joseph B., . . . 25 00	Wait, Gilbert, . . . 2 00			
Golden, John, Jr., . . . 1 00	Warren, Samuel D., . . . 50 00			
Gridley, Hervey N., . . . 5 00	Webster & Co., . . . 5 00			
Haskell, Jacob M., . . . 5 00	White, Benjamin C., . . . 5 00			
Haven, C. C., . . . 5 00	Whitney, Edward, . . . 25 00			
Healy, William H., . . . 5 00	Whitten, Burditt & Young, . . . 5 00			
Hilborn, Stephen D., . . . 5 00	Willard, Simon, . . . 2 00			
Hobart, Peter, Jr., . . . 1 00	Witherell, O. D., . . . 5 00			
Hollingsworth, L., . . . 5 00	A Friend, . . . 5 00			
Hunnewell, H. H., . . . 10 00	A Friend, . . . 1 00			
Hunt, William P., . . . 5 00	Friends, . . . 5 00			
Hyde, Henry D., . . . 5 00	Fractional sums, . . . 1 25			
Jackson, Edmund, . . . 5 00				
Jackson, James, . . . 5 00				
James, Mrs. J. W., . . . 5 00	CAMBRIDGE.			
Jenkins, Henry W., . . . 5 00	Cutter, James M., . . . 5 00			
Johnson, Samuel, . . . 5 00				
Kidder, Isaac L., . . . 5 00	CHARLESTOWN.			
Kimball, Mrs. C. E. U., . . . 10 00	Hyde, George, . . . 5 00			
Kimball, Daniel, . . . 5 00				
King, E. & F., & Co., . . . 25 00	CHELSEA.			
Kinsley, Edward W., . . . 25 00	Haskell, Andrew L., . . . 5 00			
Kittredge, Mrs. Jerh., . . . 5 00				
Knights, Fred. M., . . . 5 00	EAST ABINGTON.			
	Lane, Richmond J., . . . 5 00			

APPEAL OF THE TRUSTEES.

As it devolves mainly upon the Secretary to raise the funds of the College, the following paper, prepared at the time of its date, is here presented:—

TO THE FRIENDS OF FEMALE EDUCATION :

The undersigned, Trustees of the *New England Female Medical College*, believing, from evidence already accumulated, that society will be greatly benefited, and a vast amount of suffering will be prevented, by a supply of educated Female Physicians for their own sex, and of Educated Nurses of the sick; and knowing that this Institution only needs the requisite pecuniary aid to enable it largely to increase this supply, respectfully and earnestly appeal to all who are friendly to this great and humane enterprise to aid the funds of the College.

The bearer, Dr. GREGORY, is the originator of the Institution, one of the Trustees, and Secretary of the Board, and has our fullest confidence. Having no commission on any money he obtains (being paid by a small salary,) the College receives the full benefit of all funds donated through him, and all such donations will be duly acknowledged in the Annual Report.

(Signed,)

WM. CUMSTON, (Pres.)
 JOHN S. TYLER.
 PAUL ADAMS.
 OSBORN HOWES.
 JNO. J. NEWCOMB.
 JONAS FITCH.
 AMOS W. STETSON.
 JOHN SOUTHER.

EDWARD W. KINSLEY.
 AMARIAH STORRS.
 FRANKLIN SNOW.
 JOS. T. BAILEY.
 JOHN BATCHELDER.
 HENRY D. HYDE.
 CURTIS C. NICHOLS.

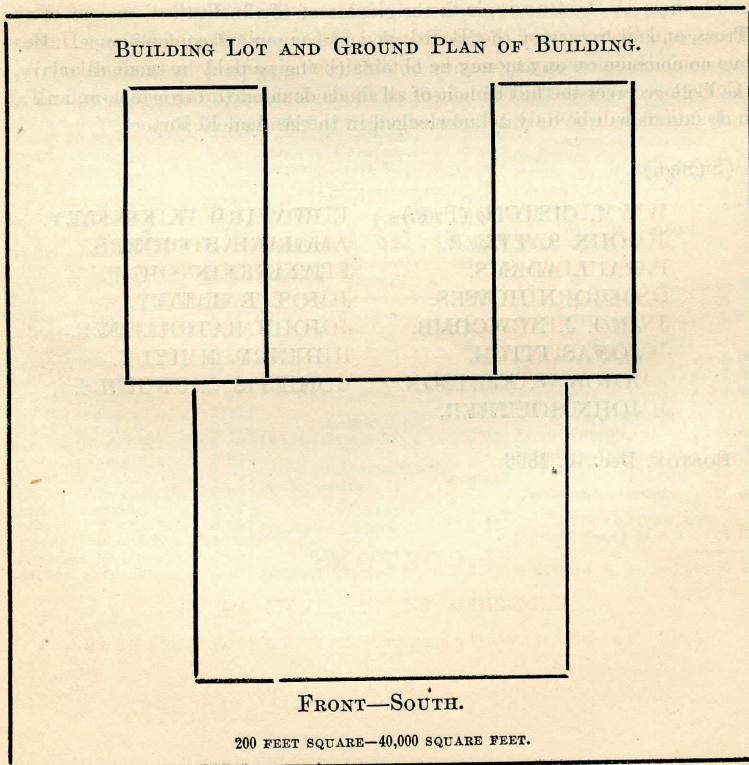
Boston, Dec. 10, 1866.

BUILDING LOT AND GROUND PLAN OF BUILDING.

The College building lot consists of a square of 40,000 feet of land—near an acre—situated between Newton and Stoughton Streets, and midway between Harrison Avenue and Albany Street. The price paid was \$15,000, being 50 per cent. of its estimated value, the city virtually donating an equal amount. The land at the present time is worth at least a dollar a foot, or \$40,000.

The following is a ground plan of the building. The main edifice, as shown upon the plan, is to be 100 feet long by 75 wide; and each of the wings 75 feet long by 40 wide. In respect to its elevation, the building will consist of a good basement story, above ground, two main stories, sufficiently high studded for lecture halls, and a good attic story. The building will be of brick or stone; and the style, while not extravagant, will be such as will be creditable to the institution and the city. It will front southward, towards the City Hospital.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.



EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

RELATING TO THE BUILDING FUND.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The appeal of the Trustees of the New England Female Medical College, for subscriptions to enable them to erect a building suitable to the wants of the institution, will be found in another column. The College already owns forty thousand feet of land near the City Hospital, and is in a condition to make a good use of funds. The address deserves attention.

[From the Boston Post.]

N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—An appeal to the public, in aid of a building fund of \$30,000 for the New England Medical College, will be found elsewhere in our columns. The institution is already in possession of the land, and very much needs a suitable building. The sum asked is not large, and could easily be contributed by the public. The College has, in its day, performed excellent service, and with the desired building its usefulness would be very greatly enhanced. The Building Committee consists of William Cumston, Jonas Fitch and E. W. Kinsley; and the Treasurer and Secretary are Amariah Storrs and Samuel Gregory, M. D.

[From the Boston Journal.]

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The friends of this enterprise will find in another column an earnest appeal for the sum of \$30,000 with which to erect a building such as is needed to enable the institution to carry on its work more effectually than it has heretofore been able to do. We commend the matter to the attention of our readers.

“WOMAN AND THE HEALING ART.”

Dr. GREGORY is prepared to make arrangements with Lyceum Committees and other parties, to deliver his lecture, entitled “WOMAN AND THE HEALING ART.” It was first delivered as a valedictory lecture on the occasion of the graduating exercises of the New England Female Medical College, February 28, 1866; subsequently, in Tremont Temple, as an extra lecture in the “OLD BAY STATE COURSE,” and more recently in Worcester.

NOTICES OF THE LECTURE.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

The graduating exercises of the eighteenth annual term of the New England Female Medical College took place last evening in the Meionaon, and were largely attended. The valedictory lecture, by Dr. Samuel Gregory, on “Woman and the Healing Art,” occupied an hour in delivery, and was of a highly interesting character.

[From the Boston Daily Journal.]

A lecture was delivered by Samuel Gregory, A. M., M. D., upon “Woman and the Healing Art.” * * * which was an able and interesting production. * * * The lecturer reviewed and recounted many interesting facts in relation to discoveries and inventions made by woman, and also spoke of the inestimable benefits she has conferred upon mankind by her kind and gentle treatment of the sick.

[From the Boston Post.]

The graduating exercises of the eighteenth annual term of this institution took place last evening in the Meionaon, in the presence of a large and interested audience. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. Samuel Gregory. His subject was “Woman and the Healing Art.” It occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and was listened to with interest and attention. The speaker reviewed the part which woman had taken in the healing art from an early period, claiming that at every stage she had occupied a high position. He next spoke of what she had done in our own country in the art, of institutions which had grown up within a few years, and of the conspicuous good which female physicians accomplished during the war. Dr. Gregory then alluded to the College, with which he had been connected from the start, and said that its graduates had honored the profession no less than achieved marked success. * * * * *

[From the Boston Transcript.]

(A Communication from a gentleman of the legal profession.)

WOMAN AND THE HEALING ART.—Having listened with great interest to Dr. Gregory’s lecture on the above subject, when recently delivered in the Meionaon, it gives the writer pleasure to see that it is to be repeated in Tremont Temple on Thursday evening. The production is evidently the result of much thought and research, and contains many beautiful and touching incidents in reference to woman and her relation to society. This paragraph is penned with the hope that it may prompt some to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the lecture.

[From Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D.]

I have heard the lecture of Dr. Gregory, on “Woman and the Healing Art,” with much pleasure. I think it adapted to interest a scientific or a promiscuous audience, and well calculated for a lyceum lecture.

BOSTON, April 16, 1866.

D. C. EDDY.

[From the Worcester Spy, June 4, 1867.]

“WOMAN AND THE HEALING ART” was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered at Washburn Hall last evening, by Dr. Samuel Gregory, of Boston. For twenty years past the speaker has labored in the cause of female education in medicine, and his lecture was an interesting review of the work already done and the field to be occupied. The arguments in favor of woman’s capacity and adaptability to the healing art were clearly and forcibly stated, and it was shown that the prejudice against educated female physicians is fading away before the light of experience.