IN SCOTLAND.
Dundee.—Royal Infirmary.
IN IRELAND.
Dublin.—Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

IN TASMANIA.
Hobart Town.—The General Hospital.
Launceston.—The General Hospital.

II. Institutions recognised for Instruction in Chemistry, including Chemical Physics, Practical Chemistry, and Elementary Biology.

Aberystwith.—University College of Wales.
Bedford.—The Grammar School (without Biology).
Bishop's Stortford.—Nonconformist Grammar School (without Biology).
Bradford.—The Grammar School.
Bristol.—University College; Merchant Venturers' School.
Cardiff.—University College of South Wales.
Cheltenham.—Public School of Science and Technical School, Clarence Street.
Chester.—School of Science and Art, Grosvenor Museum.
Clifton, Bristol.—The Clifton Laboratory (without Biology).
Dulwich.—The College.
Epsom.—The College.
Huddersfield.—Technical School.
Hull.—Royal Institution (without Biology).
Liverpool.—School of Science and Technology.
London.—Royal College of Science.
" The Pharmaceutical Society (without Biology).
" City of London School (without Biology).
" St. Paul's School, West Kensington.
" Birkbeck Institute.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Durham College of Science.
Nottingham.—University College.
Plymouth.—Science, Art, and Technical Schools.
Portsmouth.—Higher Grade School (without Biology).
Reading.—University Extension College.
Sheffield.—Royal Grammar School.
Southampton.—Hartley Institution.
Stoke-upon-Trent.—School of Science and Art (without Biology).
Swansea.—Technical College (without Biology).
Wellington (Shropshire).—The College (without Biology).
Wolverhampton.—Science School.

III. Recognised Lunatic Asylums.

Banstead.—London County Asylum.
Birmingham.—Borough Asylum.
Cane Hill.—Lunatic Asylum.
Claybury.—Lunatic Asylum.
Colney Hatch.—Lunatic Asylum.
Dartford.—City of London Asylum.
Hanwell.—Lunatic Asylum.
London.—Bethlem Royal Hospital.
Rainhill.—Lancashire County Asylum.
Wakefield.—West Riding Asylum.

IV. Recognised Fever Hospitals.

London.—Metropolitan Fever Hospitals.
Liverpool.—Corporation Fever Hospitals.
Birmingham.—Corporation of the City of Birmingham Fever Hospital.
Bristol.—Corporation Fever Hospitals.

V. Recognised Ophthalmic Hospitals.

Liverpool.—The Eye and Ear Hospital.
Southampton.—The Eye and Ear Hospital.

VI. Hospitals recognised for six months' attendance during the fifth year of the curriculum.

London.—City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street; Brompton Hospital for Consumption; Great Northern Central Hospital.

VII. Laboratories recognised for instruction in Public Health for the Diploma in Public Health.

London.—St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, London, University College, King's College, Charing Cross, St. George's, St. Mary's, Westminster, College of State Medicine.
Birmingham.—Mason College.
Bristol.—Medical School.
Liverpool.—School of Science and Technology; University College.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—University of Durham College of Medicine.

THE ELECTRICAL STANDARDISING, TESTING, AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.—Medical students wishing to acquire a practical knowledge of electricity may be glad to know that the Electrical Standardising, Testing, and Training Institution, in addition to its ordinary course in Electrical Engineering, which occupies two or three years, also arranges for special courses in any branches of the subject, either by private tuition, or a special course at the College or at the works of the companies connected with it. There are entrance scholarships and exhibitions to the value of 80, 50, and 40 guineas. The principal of the institution is Mr. Hugh Erat Harrison, B.Sc.Lond., F.C.S. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Howard Foulds, Faraday House, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE QUALIFICATION OF FEMALE PRACTITIONERS.

By ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.,

Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, and Consulting Physician to the New Hospital for Women.

THE medical education for women is now so far organised in England that there is very little to say about it. It is almost as easy at this moment for a woman to get a complete medical education in England, Scotland, or Ireland, as it is for a man. The course of education is precisely the same, and its cost is practically the same in both cases. Men and women pass the same examinations and obtain the same qualifying diplomas, though at present there are still a few of the examining bodies which admit men only. There is no examining body which admits women only. The degrees of the Universities of London, Durham, Ireland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow and of Ireland, and the Licence of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, are all open to women. The examinations are prepared for in medical schools, some of which are for women only and some for men and women together. The schools for women only are in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The mixed schools are three in Ireland and one in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The curriculum is the same in the mixed and separate schools.

About fifty-five medical women are practising in London, and they are gradually winning public confidence. Several important medical charities are worked entirely by women. The New Hospital for Women in London contains forty-two beds. No effort has been spared in trying to make it a model of all that a hospital should be in construction and in administration. The patients contribute each a small sum towards the expenses of maintenance; the aggregate sum thus raised in 1894 amounted to £1,277. The number of new out-patients is restricted to 30 a day. The beds are always full, and there are usually from 25 to 40 patients waiting their turn for admission.

During 1894 there were 12 hysterectomies, with 1 death; 8 ovariectomies, 12 removals of appendages (5 suppurative), 1 nephrorrhaphy, 2 nephrotomies, 2 nephrolithotomies, 2 cholecystotomies, 8 radical cures of hernia, 5 amputations of the breast, and 14 ophthalmic operations, all with no death. There were also 107 minor operations, with no mortality.

In India excellent work has been done during the past year by medical women at the Cama Hospital, Bombay. Eleven women, holding a British qualification, are working as doctors under the Dufferin Fund, and about thirty in connection with the various missionary societies. Valuable as their work is, experience shows that to remain for eleven months out of the year hard at work in an Indian town is a very severe trial to the health of most Englishwomen. It is work which cannot as a rule be continued for many years, and which ought not to be undertaken rashly, nor for inadequate remuneration. It may indeed be doubted if for any very long time, or on any large scale, the need of India for medical women can be met by sending out Englishwomen. India is a poor country, and to pay a sufficient number of English women what they have a right to expect if they go there would be a heavy burden. Possibly the final solution of the problem will be found in educating native ladies to work as doctors in the various Indian communities. Well trained medical women are able to get on very well in England, and fresh opportunities are opening up to them every year. There is no necessity for them to go to India in order to make a living, and if they are needed there they have a right to expect to be well treated financially and socially. Women undertake the study of medicine for the same reasons that men do. They wish to maintain themselves, and they are willing to work hard in order to fit themselves for their responsibilities and to gain a good position in their profession. They aim at making themselves as trustworthy as the best men, and they expect to receive the same remuneration. It is no part of their programme to lower fees or to do work for nothing which ought to be paid for, whether in England or in India.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND SCHOOLS.

The qualifying bodies in the United Kingdom which admit women as candidates for their degrees as diplomas are as follows: The University of London, the University of Durham, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow, the University of St. Andrews, and the Royal University of Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland. Women candidates for qualification are subject to the regulations of the General Medical Council as to education and examination in precisely the same manner as men.

Women medical students can obtain a complete medical education by becoming students of the London School of Medicine for Women, the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, the Medical College for Women, Edinburgh; Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, and the Schools of Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. The three first-named schools receive women only. In the Schools of Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland special rooms are set apart for lady students. They can also enter at the University of Durham, the Medical and Science Faculties of which are located in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the former in the College of Medicine, and the latter in the College of Science, where women students can receive instruction in the various subjects of these two Faculties.

For the University of Glasgow a complete medical education is given at Queen Margaret College, which has been transferred or affiliated to that University. The University of St. Andrews does not as yet give a complete medical course, but women are admitted to the classes of Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology; and the Lecturers of the Edinburgh School of Medicine are held *ex officio* to give qualifying courses in their various subjects for the degrees of M.B., C.M. of that University.

The classes available for women, University College, Dundee, are stated at page 601. The rest of the course must be taken elsewhere, and may be in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or London. If in Edinburgh it will necessarily be at one or other of the two schools alluded to at p. 600, and the course, examination fees, etc., of the second of these are those of the Conjoint Board given at p. 587. The course of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, is noted at page. 600.

Some further particulars as to the London School of Medicine for Women will be found on page 595, but intending students should write to the Secretary of the School, Miss Heaton, 30, Handel Street, Brunswick Square, London, W.C. The prospectus of this School contains an article of advice to students which will be found very useful. A further note on the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women will be found on page 600. Candidates may obtain a prospectus on application to the Secretary, Miss Black, School of Medicine, Surgeon Square, Edinburgh, who will also forward a pamphlet containing full particulars on medical facilities offered to women in the United Kingdom, published by the National Association for Promoting the Medical Education of Women (post free six stamps).

Before entering upon the career of a medical student a woman should consider well whether she is in a position to meet the serious calls which the career will make upon pocket and health. She must be prepared to spend at least five full years at a medical school (after passing a preliminary examination in Arts), and must remember that during this period she will find her time fully occupied, and should not attempt—in fact, if she does her duty, should have no time—to earn a penny. Further, the work, which is severe and prolonged, and of necessity sometimes performed under somewhat unhealthy conditions, makes a serious call upon a constitution not naturally robust. A very serious percentage of male students break down in health.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS are reminded that the Library and Writing Rooms of the Association are fitted up for the accommodation of the members in commodious apartments, at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand. The rooms are open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Members can have their letters addressed to them at the Office.

POST-GRADUATE STUDY.

LONDON.

CONSIDERING the immensity of the clinical material in London, there can be no doubt that there is a great want of proper arrangements for making it available for post-graduate study. This has of late years become a much more recognised institution than it used to be in former times. At every hospital it has always been common enough to see the middle-aged practitioner revisiting the scenes of his youthful studies; but this was a matter of pleasure, a visit paid for the sake of renewing old acquaintances, and seeing how 'the old place' looked, and had no relation at all to the post-graduate study of modern times. That men long after obtaining their diplomas, should flock again to the schools and take up the study of their profession as a serious business is a comparatively new phenomenon, due partly to modern facilities for travel, partly to the rapid advances which are being made in the science of medicine.

Army or navy men between one appointment and another, ship surgeons ashore, young men who after being educated in the provinces wish to have a few months' study in the metropolis, medical officers of health studying bacteriology, men who have sold their practices and wish to polish up a little before entering on fresh fields of work, and a constant stream of Americans and Colonials on the search for what is new, drift in a steadily increasing crowd towards London, where to some extent special arrangements are now made to cater for their wants. It cannot be said, however, that as yet these are completely satisfactory, and especially there is but small provision for that increasing class of men who, having obtained their diplomas, are dissatisfied with their knowledge, and wish to carry further their study of the various specialities.

Among the various facilities at the disposal of the visitor to London we should first mention the London Post-Graduate Course, which, under the management of its secretary, Dr. Fletcher Little, has become a permanent institution. Three full courses are given every year, besides short ones on public health during the vacations. The courses for the ensuing session are to be given by members of the staffs of the following hospitals: The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury; the National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic (Albany Memorial), Queen Square, Bloomsbury; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars; Bethlem Royal Hospital for Lunatics; the London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street; and at the Bacteriological Department, King's College. A course of clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery will also be given at the Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, W., by various teachers not necessarily connected with London hospitals. The fees are £1 ls. and £2 2s., according to the number of lectures in the course, and practitioners can enter for one or more courses as they may please. Any further information can be obtained from and fees paid to the Secretary, Dr. Fletcher Little, 32 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

The clinical demonstrations given by Mr. Hutchinson, on Tuesday afternoons, at his museum close to Portland Road Station (Metropolitan Railway), are of great interest, and well worth attending by the post-graduate student. There is no fee. Certain of the school hospitals have also arranged special post-graduate courses independently. At Charing Cross, for example, a special series of clinical lectures and practical demonstrations, exclusively arranged for the convenience of practitioners and post-graduate students, are given by members of the staff throughout the year. The lectures for the year are arranged in three courses, each consisting of ten meetings, and lasting ten weeks, two being held during the winter and one during the summer. The class meets on each Thursday afternoon, at 4 P.M. The fee at present charged for