

of Geneva, New York. Immediately after, though admitting her superiority as a student, the faculty closed the doors of the college to other women. About the same period Harriet Hosmer went from college to college seeking admission to lectures on anatomy, for the purpose of fitting herself for her chosen profession, Art, and was finally admitted, through the influence of the Principal, to the college of St. Louis. To-day, facilities for the highest education in literature, art, and science are afforded women throughout the civilized world, and as a result we find them pursuing scientific studies and equipping themselves with ease for the successful practice of the professions. On this continent alone we have more than one hundred women practising law, and more than two thousand medical practitioners. And from a Madras newspaper we learn that recently a native lady has been granted permission by a sub-magistrate to practise in his court as a private pleader; that also four ladies have by the local medical college been admitted to practise. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor has, in opposition to the council of the medical college there, ordered the admission of female students who are qualified by general education; and the Indian *Daily News* states that a native lady has been enrolled as a pupil in the primary class of the medical college hospital, Calcutta. From these and other facts which might be presented, we infer that the study and practice of medicine is but an outcome of the higher education of woman.

In considering the medical profession as a legitimate field into which the talents and energies of woman may be directed, it is well for us at the outset to inquire whether her mental capabilities are sufficient for the acquisition of the scientific knowledge required, and whether she pos-

sesses the natural qualifications necessary to insure success and enable her to compete creditably with her brother man. This question of ability can best be settled by a reference to the high positions in the various departments of medical knowledge and practice to which ladies on the continent, Britain, and America have attained. In this connection the names of the renowned and scholarly Mesdames Lachapelle and Boivin will occur to many. These ladies have written ably and accurately on the subjects of the diseases of women. Their writings have always commanded the highest respect of the Profession, and have passed into medical literature as standard opinions. Madame la Reine, the French "sage femme," has been a medical practitioner upwards of sixty years, during which period she has attended nearly seven thousand cases in the department of midwifery alone. In Britain we may note the translation from the French by Dr. Agnes McLaren, of Courty's great work on the diseases of the uterus, etc. Dr. Matthews Duncan, of London, England, has written a preface to Dr. McLaren's work in which he compliments the translator, not only on her knowledge of the French language, but on her ability to convert it into accurate, scientific English. Dr. McLaren is not inferior to any in the practice of medicine; she studied at Montpellier under Professor Courty, whose work she so ably clothes in an English dress. We may also mention Mrs. Scharlieb, M.B., B.Sc., London, who recently, on the completion of her medical studies, took the scholarship and gold medal in midwifery, at the examination in the London University, as well as honours in medicine, forensic medicine, and surgery. In America we may single out from many others Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi and Dr. L. Black, who are well known in the scientific