Romeike & Curtice,

Ludgate Circus Buildings,

Telegrams: "ROMEIKE."
Tel. No. 4554 HOLBORN.

LONDON, E.C.

The Clipping attached is from

July 4, 1907

Bruse Midical fre

OPENINGS FOR MEDICAL WOMEN.

THE annual prize-giving at the London School of Medicine for Women took place on July 4th, when the chair was taken by Mrs. Garrett Anderson. The prizes were distributed by Professor Osler, who, in addressing the students, pointed out that there were four avenues open to medical women. The first, which he commended to those who had a liking for science, was work in connexion with the scientific branches of medicine. There were many women specially adapted for working at the highest problems of scientific medicine, and a great deal of the best work in bacteriology, in histology, and in many departments of pathology was being done at the present time by women. The second line of work which women could very well follow was in connexion with institutions, especially asylums for the insane. Throughout the United States there were at the present time many women physicians doing excellent work in asylums. The third sphere of activity for women was general practice. Though it was a hard life, there were many women who were very successful in general practice, and able to meet worry, care, and trouble and the daily anxieties and annoyances incidental to practice. Women were especially adapted for dealing with the diseases of women and children; but the difficulty in that connexion was the mistrust and distrust of women for women; an important duty for the students he addressed was so to conduct their lives that every woman would have trust in them. When a paternal Government instituted a proper system of school inspection it was the women who should carry out that work, and the filling of such positions by women would be of incalculable value to the community. The fourth field of work for women was India. Probably there was no place in the world where so much good could be done by women as in India. Those who decided to go there would perhaps live harder lives, but probably they would lead happier lives than those who remained in this country. He urged those who had the desire, to go out to India and help their unfortunate sisters there. Professor Osler concluded by advising the students to accept as their philosophy of life that they were in the world not to get what they could out of it, but to do what they could for the happiness of others. The report of the Council of the school, which was received by the meeting, stated that the Senate of the University of London had appointed a Committee to consider the question of the incorporation of the school with the University, and that the report of that Committee would shortly be laid before the Senate. It was also stated that the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England had recently of its own accord brought up the question of the admission of women to the conjoint examinations for renewed consideration. The School Committee had therefore decided to send in a further petition to the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Professor Osler, proposed by Dr. Brodie and seconded by Miss Andersor.