

was discovered that other charitable institutions were not taxed, so these women got to work. State and municipal taxes were remitted. An endowment was started. Fewer students were boarded, and more patients admitted. Dispensary and out-practice grew rapidly. Women graduates in medicine were assigned districts; the city, extending west from the Delaware to the Schuylkill; on the north to Master Street; on the south without limit; was divided into eight and later nine districts, and the doctors had the privilege of their prescriptions being filled at the hospital. Later one district was enlarged to include West Philadelphia.

None of these doctors at this time made any charge . . . or received any pay . . . from *any* hospital patient, no matter how serious the case or difficult the operation. Patients, the very few who were not completely on a charity basis, paid from one to eight dollars a week for board and lodging; attention, nursing and medicines all being free. Soon came a time when the Board of Managers found that they must raise the rates, asking two to ten dollars a week; and a Minute requested the district doctors and clinicians "not to prescribe costly medicines." Next a charge was made for drugs in the dispensary. In speaking of the free treatment accorded patients, Dr. Broomall told me once of a patient who drove up to the dispensary in her coach with a fine pair of horses; who, when urged to go to a private doctor, said, "Not I. I come here and you do not charge. I know you will not keep me on longer than necessary." It was her first experience with women doctors.

Until 1863 the Woman's Hospital, while caring for patients, advertising for the same in street cars and daily papers, also served many other purposes. The Female Medical College had the use of the first floor of the western building free for two years for having installed that "wash basin in the cellar for the use of the hospital." Then for the other three years of their lease they were to pay \$100 a year. Students had free board if they would help with the nursing. A nurse student was to get her board for the work she did, but "this was not to be a precedent." Drs. Cleveland and Preston were already preparing courses of lectures for the nurses. Both houses

gradually were paid for, and "permanence insurance," then available, was arranged for both buildings.

Donations of "loads of manure and the hauling" enliven both the Minutes—and the garden.

That fourth floor back room became such a trouble to the managers of the hospital that they asked the Female Medical College to give up its lease. The last straw had been a professor taking a cadaver from the dissecting room to his lecture room; and doing it in defiance of the board's refusal of permission. The corporators of the college asked the hospital to build a room on the east end for a dissecting room, which the hospital did not think it could do. Then the corporators offered to build a room on the east end "one story, 32x16 ft., entrance on the north and lighted by two skylights, if the hospital will cancel the present lease and, in consideration of the sum to be spent by the corporators on this room, give a ten-year lease of the first floor, free of any annual rent." This did not seem to the managers of the Woman's Hospital to be a good bargain "considering the reduced state of our finances." It was finally agreed that the college should get two years free of rental, except for paying two-thirds of the coal and one-third of the gas bills. After two years the college should pay \$100 a year in addition to its share of the coal and gas.

The "Female Medical College" asked the use of the hospital parlor for their graduation exercises, and an invitation was presented to the Hospital Board of Managers for a social gathering to be held in the evening. "The invitation was becomingly accepted by the ladies present."

In 1864 the hospital began advertising for "more suitable nurse pupils," these pupils to be subjected to "instruction by lectures on the general practice of medicine, also on obstetrics," these two branches at least to be considered sufficiently distinct from each other to require a separate teacher for each! "Nurse pupils" were also to be instructed in the preparation of medicines, poultices, plasters; in the blistering and application of leeches; and in dietary instruction in the method of cooking. Apparently a teacher in "Swedish Movement" as a curative measure was introduced