

impossible. There was no alternative; if the College maintained its existence, a hospital, one of whose objects should be the education of women as physicians, must be founded.

"To obtain a charter, raise funds for defraying necessary expenses, find competent women to serve as managers, and skillful physicians who would act on a consulting board, this was Dr. Preston's work.

"For another woman, Dr. Emmeline H. Cleveland, whose name must forever remain indissolubly linked with that of Dr. Ann Preston, in this magnificent work of founding a hospital, it remained to solve the difficult problem of obtaining a woman doctor, having the requisite experience which would fit her for the responsible position of Resident Physician in this woman's hospital for women.

"With equal devotion to the cause, when as yet there was neither a house for the hospital, nor capital to rent or purchase one, Dr. Cleveland set out alone to spend a year in the School of Obstetrics in connection with the *Maternité* of Paris. When she returned, in August, 1861, bearing all the honors which the Paris school had to bestow upon a student, and having her medical knowledge further extended by attendance in other hospitals in Paris and in London, it was to find, as we have already recorded, the work of her coadjutor in Philadelphia so well advanced that the hospital was immediately opened.

"Those autumn days of 1861 were the dark days of the war, when men's hearts were failing them for fear, and the college session of 1861-62 was omitted. The hospital, however, proved a rallying place for the college friends, and in the Second Annual Report it is stated that 'certain rooms upon the first floor of the building last opened have been rented to the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and arranged as lecture rooms, museum and laboratory for that institution.' From the first, several members of the college class boarded in

the hospital, and, by every means at her command, the resident physician sought to afford to students practical observation in connection with the college instruction in the theory and art of medicine.

"The admission of students as residents was continued until 1873, when a change was made in the medical department by the substitution of graduates in place of students as resident assistants in the hospital and in the out-door clinic. These internes are selected by a competitive examination, held by members of the Attending Board each year, immediately following the commencement exercises of the college.

"Steadily following up the avowed purpose of their charter the Hospital Managers gave all students of the college access to the daily morning clinics in the dispensary service. In the Eighth Annual Report (January, 1869), it is recorded that during part of the year there have been four weekly clinical lectures, conducted by different members of the Board of Attending Physicians. These weekly clinical lectures have never since that date been intermitted during term-time in the college. As the number of students increased from year to year, the Managers, in each succeeding annual report, make reference to the straitened quarters and the necessity for increased accommodations for students.

"Partial relief was afforded when, in 1875, the college went out from the hospital building to possess its own noble edifice in the immediate vicinity. Again the class outgrew the recently vacated lecture room in the hospital, and still the effort of the managers was in the direction of more ample accommodation, until at length, in the Twenty-Second Annual Report, the announcement is made that Clinic Hall was opened, January 4, 1883, with appropriate ceremonies. 'This,' the report further states, 'is the first building of the kind erected by women for women, and is a flattering proof