

the Minutes, but was evidently torn down shortly after "Clinic Hall" was built. Rules for internes seem not to have been copied into the Minutes, but I remember one still pasted on the internes' door in 1891 saying that Doctors (internes) "must be in bed by nine p. m.," and that no reading lights in rooms were allowed.

Some of the rules for nurses of those early days are most interesting today. "Trains and crinolines were forbidden; cotton dresses obligatory, and these latter *were to be changed every week or two weeks as neatness may require.*" Soft shoes "that do not creak," and "felt slippers are recommended for winter wear." "Night nurses may rest in the daytime except emergency calls them up." "A basin and towel must be left by each bedside before the night nurse leaves her patients in the morning." "The Nurses'" sitting room must be used in the evening, and bedroom lights may only be on from nine and a half until 10 p. m."

Lecturers for the nurses include the names of noted men and women. Among the men were Drs. John Ashurst, James Tyson, James C. Wilson, Weir Mitchell, and W. W. Keen. And for years, Dr. Weir Mitchell was one of the two formal examiners for nurse applicants for diplomas. The class of 1876, consisting of four women, distinguished itself by supplying three Head Nurses—one in New Haven, one at Blockley, and one in the Woman's Hospital.

About this time the Minutes show the distress of the Managers at the utter lack in the City of Philadelphia, of any sanctuary for women with incurable diseases. The Woman's Hospital seems to have taken many such, and cared for them, but the charter definitely says that the hospital is not for such. This agitation probably resulted in the Home for Incurables, founded in 1877.

"Clinic Hall" was finally built in 1883, the first such arena known, where women doctors

could lecture to women medical students, clinically.

In 1884 a State appropriation and private gifts were used to build the first "Nurses' Home." In the same year the first Commencement for nurse graduates was held, as well as the first Donation Day for the Hospital. The Bureau of Education asks that a photograph of the Nurses' Home, and of the nurses, be taken and sent to the New Orleans Exposition, and this was granted. Nurses went further and further afield—one is reported in China and one in India.

1886 finds abdominal surgery being done by women, but even three years later it was the rule made by the Managers, that when a woman surgeon operated, an experienced man surgeon must be present. At the last, Dr. Theophilus Parvin was present, but obviously bored, for he seemed to know himself supernumerary, and that Dr. Anna E. Broomall, the surgeon, was adequate. I think, after that, women were free to operate. In the early nineties some of the managers were troubled because men surgeons and doctors lectured on women patients to women students in the Arena. Consequently two plain Friends in scoop-bonnets—Rachel Bunting and Rebecca White—were always present to chaperone us all, and to see that everything was done "decently and in order."

In 1886 the celebration of the twenty-five years of work was honored by a long address by Rachel Bodley, Dean of the now "Woman's Medical College." From it I must quote, for it is history:

"In the year 1862 the Managers of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, in their First Annual Report, made the following statement: "The want of an appropriate retreat where, without violence to their sensibilities, women suffering from curable diseases could be received and accommodated under medical