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Curator of the Museum.
EDITORIAL

THE publication hitherto circulated under the direction of the students and first known as "The Aesculapian," later as "The Iatrician," is now taken over by the Sub-Committee on Publicity and will be issued as parts of the quarterly Bulletin of the College. While the students will be represented in the preparation of such Bulletins as correspond to their former College paper, the Sub-Committee on Publicity will assume all actual responsibility and expense, affording the students relief from anxiety and at the same time enlarging the scope of the publication to the mutual advantage of students and college.

At the outset, it is desirable that all who read these pages should know the personnel and raison d'être of the Sub-Committee on Publicity. As its name implies, it is a part of a larger committee, the Committee on Endowment and Publicity. The parent committee was formed two years ago and is composed of three Corporators, two members of the major Faculty, two members from the corps of Auxiliary Instructors, the president of the Alumnae Association and one other representative graduate of the college. The Sub-Committee on Publicity originates plans for bringing the college to the favorable notice of the public and executes these plans under approval of the larger committee. The official representative of the Sub-Committee is Dr. Gertrude A. Walker, of the class of 1892, who carries out the work planned by the Sub-Committee.

The first work undertaken was of a statistical nature and was under the care of Miss Anne J. Darlington. Later, when the need arose for work of different character, it was thought best to solicit the service of an alumna. Dr. Walker took charge of the publicity work in February, 1913, and her activities for the ensuing four months were mainly in the
line of newspaper publicity. She also sent out circular letters of appeal, which resulted in one donation of a thousand dollars and several smaller ones which swelled the aggregate to thirteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

With the advent of Fall, the Sub-Committee has launched several new enterprises. Its most important one is a series of motion pictures described under "The Students' Note Book." The reel was made by Mr. Harry A. Durst, assisted by Mr. Herman Obrach, and is remarkable for the excellent results obtained without artificial illumination. Dr. Walker will travel more or less extensively during the winter, taking with her not only the film of motion pictures but also several "still" pictures of college and hospital interiors and several views of the foreign mission fields. These are exhibited by means of a portable projecting machine. As the carbons of the machine are enclosed in a metal box quite separate from the film, and moreover as the film itself is non-inflammable, the pictures may be shown anywhere with perfect safety. Lectures will be given in the interests of the college before audiences of all kinds—academic, social and otherwise. It is particularly desirable to reach girls in colleges and high schools for the sake of bringing to their attention the rich opportunities now offered by the profession of medicine, and explaining to them the recent rapid changes in requirements for entrance to first class medical colleges.

Another project consummated by the Sub-Committee is the "Christmas letter," an appeal to the Alumnae for gifts to the Alma Mater. At present writing there have been several generous responses, and Christmas is still a month away!

Another effort to raise money has taken form in the "Parallel Appeal" issued in the name of the Board of Corporators. It is hoped that relatives and friends of former corporators will contribute to a fund to be known as "The Corporators' Fund," which shall form part of our permanent endowment. If sufficient money is realized by this means, memorial tablets will be placed in the entrance hall of the college.

The Sub-Committee is in touch with groups of alumnae in other cities than Philadelphia, and has appealed with success to the Graduate Council for present financial aid and for its authority to appropriate the class collections of the current year to the running expenses of the college. Without doubt, the most widespread advertisement ever obtained for the college in the way of up-to-date publicity will result from the numerous exhibitions of its motion pictures at the Panama Exposition. Arrangements for these exhibitions have been consummated. Thousands of visitors from all lands will gain a very fair idea of our students' daily work in laboratory, clinic, hospital ward and downtown service. The alumnae of the college have made its name familiar to their own groups of patients and friends, and no medical college in the world enjoys a more enviable reputation through the achievements of its graduates, but there remains a great work to be done along modern lines to interest the people of this land in the maintenance of the first institution chartered in any country of the world for the separate education of women in medicine.
THE STUDENTS' NOTE-BOOK

Hallowe'en

For some weeks previous to October 30th, the mysterious behavior of the Sophomores made us feel that something was going to happen. We were not able to learn what, but we felt we were justified in expecting much. When the eventful evening came, the entertainment more than fulfilled our highest expectations.

First there was a masquerade. How impressive was the gay cavalier whose elaborate costume was magic of newspapers! A certain handsome widower would have encountered no hindrances in his search for a wife, had it not been for the overgrown twin girl-babies who accompanied him. There was the pretzel woman, whom everybody thought she knew, gypsies, families of color from old Dixie-land, all these and many others, and among them glided silent, ghostly figures.

The gymnasium was tastefully decorated and was suggestive of the autumn season. There was a fine orchestra of four musicians. Before the novelty of masks had time to pall, a ghost appeared and with waving arms and in sepulchral tones, announced:

This way, this way,
Come see us play,
The Sophomores say
Away, away,
The Sophomores say,
To see them play.

We were led away to the east lecture room, and then followed an hour of continuous laughter.

The great problem which the Sophomores took up and solved for us was, "What killed Cock-Medic?" They vividly pictured what happened after the Faculty decided to admit men to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. We breathlessly followed the career of one handsome youth from his day of registration, and eventually we met him in the asylum for the hopelessly insane, where, to our surprise, we saw other prominent personages whom Cock-Medic (as well as ourselves) had met during college life.

The improvised Chemistry Laboratory, presided over by Dr. Benzene Ring, was startlingly real. We learned again the most approved method of folding filter paper and of writing graphic formulae for hyper-hyphenated amino acids.

A glimpse into Cock-Medic's room gave an intimate and homelike touch to the play. It also proved to us his popularity among the women students. While the youth tried to locate the attachment of the latissimus dorsi first on the innominate and then on the occipital bone, he was thrice disturbed by his landlady who brought him gifts of flowers, candy and eggs from solicitous students and professors.

In the final act we were privileged to draw aside the veil and witness the fate of some of our friends. Cock-Medic, in a padded cell, plucked
daisy petals and murmured, "She loves me, she loves me not." Dr. Benzene Ring, with hope almost departed, bemoaned the fact that "he didn't come." Dr. Petrous Potion, of Anatomy fame, was skillfully drawing cross sections of the spinal cord with his feet, having long since tired of excelling merely in manual ambidexterity.

Upon returning to the gymnasium, we found a cider barrel (very small, by the way!), nuts and apples, sandwiches and coffee, music and dancing. Midnight ended our celebrations and we went home, tired, happy, and very grateful to the Class of 1917 for an evening of good, wholesome fun.

The concert given in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford on the evening of November 27, for the benefit of the Maternity Department, was a great success.

The Medical Club visited the quarantine station at Marcus Hook on Saturday, December 5th. The president of the Club, Dr. Martha Tracy, arranged for the visit, and every one felt that the opportunity to observe the conditions at the station was most valuable.

The new home of the Clinical Laboratory is "a joy forever."

"Movies"

Movies at the college tonight! Movies before whose camera we had done our routine work of the previous week, and for which we had lingered a minute longer in Ward Class, assiduously taking notes or listening to a baby's heart as the movie man turned the crank.

The west lecture room was crowded—the front seats occupied by the Dean, Corporators, Faculty and Instructors, the sides and back overflowing with students and friends. Dr. Walker made an introductory speech, saying that Chester P. Ray, of the Pennsylvania Committee of the Panama Exposition, had issued an invitation to schools and colleges to send films for exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building at the Exposition and that our film was perhaps the first to be prepared in response to this invitation.

The exhibition began with "still" pictures,—the Dean and Miss Bosworth in the office, the college buildings, the senior class, students in costume at the Hallowe'en party, the Nurses' Training School, interior views of the clinical amphitheatre, sterilizing room of the hospital, etc. Then came the "movies" themselves—first a timid Freshman arriving in the Fall at the college building, then the students with notebooks trooping in at the front door, a ward class going to the hospital, a group of students passing to clinic, followed by the clinic itself in the amphitheatre and a near view of Dr. Hartley preparing to operate; panorama glimpses of students with Dr. Lathrop in physiology laboratory, Dr. Tracy in chemistry, Dr. Le Boutillier in pediatrics, Dr. Young with patients in orthopaedics and Dr. Van Gasken in ward medicine. A basket-ball game illustrated the diversion that sometimes comes in our busy college life.

The most appealing section of the reel showed the familiar front
Bennington had the door of our Maternity on Washington Avenue. A foreigner rings the doorbell, presents his wife's registration card, and immediately an intern and nurse hurry away with him, the man carrying the obstetrical bag according to time honored tradition. A narrow alley of the neighborhood is shown, then the arrival of the ambulance and the transfer of the patient to the College Hospital. The ambulance whisks around the corner of Girard avenue and Broad street and arrives at the Maternity Department of the College Hospital. A baby just three minutes old, together with rows and rows of wriggling infants and one little fellow getting his bath, make a group of scenes that cannot fail to make an impression on any audience.

Under the title "The Prize Won," a commencement scene is shown, with trustees, faculty and alumnae seated on the stage quite after the usual fashion. Dean Marshall, in cap and gown, bestows diplomas upon the Class of 1915. Dr. Agnes Hockaday, who posed as "the busy practitioner," is shown in a series of short scenes that suggest the many daily duties of the woman physician's life, and so the film is brought to an appropriate close.

A private exhibition was given for the Corporators and the press at the Midget Theatre, 52d and Market streets. The pictures loomed large and clear on the screen and were said to be better than those seen in the best moving-picture theatres in town. Such being the case, the audience at the Panama Exposition will gain an excellent impression of our college. In fact, one young academic graduate who was a guest at the movies was delighted with the pictures and has decided to enter our college next year.
SOME OF OUR ALUMNAE.

Dr. Mae Lichtenwalner-Myers, 1905, has been appointed Associate Professor of Anatomy and Director of the laboratories of Histology and Embryology in place of Dr. Herbert H. Cushing, who resigned to accept a full-time professorship at the Medico-Chirurgical College.

Dr. Amy Metcalf, '12, is Medical Superintendent of the Memorial Hospital, in Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Johanna B. Leo, '97, was the first woman ever appointed to the staff of the Polyclinic Hospital in New York City. Her appointment occurred in 1901, and since that time several other women have been added to the staff. Dr. Leo has also served for ten years on the Board of Education of New York City.

Dr. Elizabeth E. Clark, '12, has leave of absence from the teaching staff of the college in order to do research work at the University of Pennsylvania, under Dr. Reichert, for the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. Katherine Rotan Drinker, '14, is doing research work in Dr. Coman's laboratory of physiology at Harvard University.

Dr. Emma Bilstein, '92, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in England. This society was founded in 1754 and has as its patrons not only the King, but also the King's brother (who is president) and many knights and baronets. Dr. Bilstein has accomplished signal results in medical literary work, although constantly handicapped by ill health.

Dr. Mary Brown, '92, has given $5000 to the endowment fund of the college and has very recently given $5000 more to endow a scholarship in memory of a friend who was an alumna of this college. These gifts, together with former ones to the College Hospital, make the amount of Dr. Brown's benefactions to her Alma Mater twenty-five thousand dollars.

Dr. H. Adaline Thompson, '92, who died recently, left $1000 to her Alma Mater. She is remembered by her associates as a loyal daughter of this institution.

Dr. Esther Weyl, '06, has been made Demonstrator of Pathology, having formerly served as Assistant Demonstrator.

Dr. Helen Montague, '10, recently entered a competitive examination held in New York City, being one of twenty-six applicants and the only woman. She was among the successful eleven to whom important civil positions were offered. There were promptly offered to Dr. Montague six excellent positions, from which she could make a choice.
Dr. Alice H. Cook, '13, has finished her internship at Worcester Memorial Hospital and is now filling a position upon the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Katherine B. Scott, '05, of the Woman's Mission Hospital in Madeira, South India, is on a visit in this country.

Dr. Marguerite S. Cockett, '05, is studying plastic art in New York City.

Dr. Julia R. Youngman-Johnson, '03, formerly Dr. Goldthwaite's assistant in Boston and now living in Los Angeles, where her husband is Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Southern California, visited the college in September. She was accompanied by her little son and daughter.

Dr. Agnes Hockaday, '11, has been made Demonstrator of Gynecology and Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics.

Dr. Mary Edith Smith, '14, was married on December 2 to Mr. W. H. Deming, of Hartford.

Since 1875 our college has graduated 172 women who had received academic degrees before beginning the study of medicine.

Dr. Arley I. Munson, '02, has written a very interesting book describing her experiences in India. The volume is entitled "Jungle Days" and is issued in attractive form by Scribner's.

A strong organization of alumnae and others has been formed in New York City for the purpose of raising money for the college. The officers are: Chairman, Dr. McGuinness, '08; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Macey (N. Y. and London); Secretary, Dr. Helen Montague, '10; Vice-Secretary, Dr. Reichard, '94, and Treasurer, Dr. Dunning-Rose, '96.

Dr. Ella S. Webb, '85, died at St. Paul, Minn., on November 15.

Dr. Amy Hibberd-Allen, '92, died on December 2.

On November 16th, at a meeting of the American College of Surgeons, at Washington, seven women physicians were made Fellows, six of whom were graduates of this college. Inasmuch as over six hundred men were admitted at this meeting, the selection of six of our own alumnae is significant. The newly-made Fellows are Dr. Kate W. Baldwin, Dr. Caroline N. Purnell, Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Dr. Marie K. Formad, Dr. Yarros and Dr. Catherine Macfarlane.

On our teaching staff are forty women, seven of whom are major professors. No co-educational institution in America includes a woman physician among its major professors, while the total number of women filling subordinate teaching positions in thirty-two co-educational institutions is sixty-nine, three of whom are graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. These statistics are

(Alumnae are requested to send items to the Bulletin in time for publication in March, 1915.)
Dr. Frieda E. Lippert, '90, has just been appointed physician and psychologist to the entire "field work" of the Probation Department of the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia. This is an important innovation. Many Houses of Detention in various cities are establishing psychological clinics, but these are not affiliated with the probation departments as is now the case in this city.

Dr. Mary Lapham, of Highlands, N. C., has been appointed president of the Southern Association of Medical Women.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALUMNAE

We have about one thousand living graduates. These are at work in all parts of the world in the following proportions:

In Philadelphia ......................... about 220
In Pennsylvania (excluding Phila.) .... " 175
In New Jersey .......................... " 60
In the Far West ......................... " 150
In the South ............................ " 50
In Foreign Lands ...................... " 75
In Middle and Eastern States ....... " 270
OUR UNIQUE POSITION

THE Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania rejoices in every new educational opportunity offered to women in medicine. It is not, therefore, in any sense an opponent of co-education. It is rather the especial friend of every woman studying in a co-educational institution. Women studying in colleges originally established for men form minority groups varying from less than one per cent. to ten per cent. of their respective student communities. If at any time a minority group were to interfere with the interests or convenience of the majority, it would suffer in the process of readjustment. The existence of even one high-grade college for the separate instruction of women in medicine protects the interests of all women medical students and all women practitioners of medicine in that it constitutes a safeguard against possible restriction of women's opportunities in co-educational institutions. Moreover, having been originally chartered for the specific purpose of promoting the advancement of women in medicine, it continues to offer special advantages not to be found elsewhere.

This College encourages promising teachers and is continually engaged in the preparation of women professors, surgeons and specialists, appointing them whenever possible to chairs and to other posts of honor and responsibility.

This College receives from the Orient students whose deep-seated traditions make it impossible for them to study medicine in classes with men. After graduating, these women return to their own people and do notable work for human advancement.

This College was the pioneer in educating a woman medical missionary (Dr. Clara Swain, '69, was the first one to be sent by any Board). It has educated about 125 women for like service, and at present enrolls 15 "student volunteers" among its undergraduates.

This College holds that to force all women medical students to enter mixed classes would be a backward—not a forward—step, and it believes that the professional student should possess the same privilege of choice which is preserved to women in the academic period by such colleges as Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr.

This College aims to sustain the reputation which it has enjoyed for sixty-five years by endeavoring to remain among the foremost American medical colleges, even at the sacrifice of what often appears to be its more immediate advantage.
THE COLLEGE
An Historical Outline.

By CLARA MARSHALL, M. D., DEAN.

It was Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, a member of the Society of Friends, who first conceived the idea of founding a medical school for women. Profound respect and reverence for an elder sister who was deeply interested in his medical education aroused in Dr. Fussell a sense of the inadequacy of the opportunities open to such women as his sister compared to those available to men. He called a council at his residence of five young physicians, two of whom afterward became members of the Faculty of this college. These young doctors were in sympathy with this new movement and they decided, with true Quaker caution, to establish a medical school for women when the “fitting time” should arrive.

Thus it happened that the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania, the first college in the world regularly organized for the medical education of women, was incorporated March 11, 1850, as the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. The name was changed in 1867 to the more distinctive title which it now bears.

The college began its first session October 12, 1850, with forty students and a faculty of six members, all of whom were men. A member of the first graduating class, Dr. Ann Preston, was the first woman to have a place on the Faculty, receiving the appointment to the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene, and later becoming Dean of the Faculty. Since that time many women physicians have held professorships, and the Chair of Obstetrics has always been filled by a woman since the appointment of Dr. Emeline H. Cleveland in 1862.

The original incorporators were, in the main, members of the Society of Friends, but they secured the interest of others well known to the public as interested in reform, who joined their ranks as active members of the Board of Corporators. Among these may be mentioned Matthias Baldwin, inventor and founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Thaddeus Stevens, distinguished jurist, statesman and reformer; Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. William S. Peirce, Thomas E. Kane (brother of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer), afterward General Kane, of the famous Bucktail Regiment of the Civil War; Rev. Albert Barnes, a distinguished Presbyterian divine and ardent abolitionist. These and others gave of their time and money to this struggling institution which represented one of the earliest efforts made toward broader educational opportunity for women.

The tenth annual announcement of the college speaks of the proposed establishment of “a hospital for the exclusive accommodation of women and children, under the auspices of this institution, to subserve as far as may be proved to be wise and prudent, the purpose of a clinical school.” A charter for this hospital was obtained in 1861, and the incorporators of the new Woman’s Hospital of Philadelphia included fifteen
Corporators of the college, twelve of the so-called "Lady Managers" of the College, and twelve relatives or friends of these two groups. The connection, therefore, between the College and the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia was originally very close, but unfortunately the institutions had two separate charters. The original managers of the Woman's Hospital did not foresee how necessary it would become for the College to legally control the teaching facilities of the hospital. Such legal control, through teachers primarily appointed by the college, is now a sine qua non of every high-grade medical school, and the fact that this was unprovided for in the charter of the Woman's Hospital explains why it eventually became imperative for the College to establish its own hospital.

To return to early days: the college rented three rooms on the first floor of one of the dwelling houses on North College avenue, which were owned by the Woman's Hospital, and here some of the most brilliant and successful of our early graduates obtained their education. From these rooms were graduated Dr. Hannah T. Croasdale, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Dr. Frances Emily White and Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown,—all of whom have brought not only credit, but renown to the name of their Alma Mater.

At this period of the college history, the institution was ostracized by the medical profession. No man could be a member of the Faculty and retain his membership in the County Medical Society, nor could any member of the Society consult with a woman physician. But in 1881, more than thirty years after the establishment of the College, an effort was made to gain admission for women physicians to the County Medical Society. It was not until 1888, however, after a most vigorous canvass, that a woman physician was elected a member of the Society.

Meantime, opportunities to hear clinical lectures at some of the large hospitals of the city were offered. In 1868, Dr. Alfred Stillé, of the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, addressed the first class including women students of medicine. In 1869, after much agitation and much opposition, the trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital authorized the attendance of women at the clinical lectures of that institution. Some men physicians resigned their professorships rather than lecture to women. Little by little, other hospitals opened their doors to women, and our alumnae began to fill internships in hospitals and to hold various salaried positions. Dr. Alice Bennett was elected in 1880 to the position of medical superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown. In 1882, Dr. Clara Marshall, a member of our Faculty, was elected to the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, the first woman to fill such a position. Later, Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck was elected in place of Dr. Marshall, who resigned, and still later Dr. Ella B. Everitt was appointed in Dr. Peck’s place. Dr. Everitt at present holds the position.

In 1883 the competitive examination for internship in the Philadelphia Hospital ("Blockley") was opened to women, and a member of the Class of '83, Dr. Pauline Root, stood sixth in a group of thirty-seven applicants. She was, therefore, one of the twelve recommended for appointment. Since then, a woman has on three separate occasions taken first rank, the applicants averaging one hundred in number. At the present time, this competitive examination is open to women, but successful
candidates are excluded from service on the plea of insufficient accommodations.

There remains much to be done to obtain wider hospital opportunities for women physicians. For many years to come women must continue to create their own opportunities for large responsibilities. Very few women in the profession hold posts of high rank in hospitals or schools controlled by men. If professors, operators and specialists are to be properly equipped, women must continue to stand together and work together to a considerable extent, never neglecting such opportunities for progress as are offered by men physicians in their universities and hospitals, but not depending wholly upon such opportunities.
THE COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Quotations from the last annual report written by the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Mrs. William Ellis Lukens, will appropriately describe the growth of the College Hospital. The subjoined "Chronology" shows at a glance the rapid progress made by the institution, and it must be remembered that this progress was effected in the face of numerous discouragements and obstacles that at times seemed almost insurmountable.

* * *

Having successfully rounded the first decade, it seems a proper thing not only to submit a report giving the present status of our Hospital, but to review briefly the history which has been made during that time.

In the First Annual Report may be found the following interesting account of its inception: "On March 14, 1904, a merger was effected by means of which the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania became possessed of the privileges set forth in the charter of the Alumnae Dispensary at 1207 South Third Street. During the summer the Board of Incorporators of the College, aided by the Faculty, provided three wards, an operating-room, nurses' quarters, etc., by using a portion of the College Building and adding a brick wing fronting on Twenty-first Street. A part of the basement of the College was reconstructed for clinical purposes. This addition to the College is the College Hospital proper, and the Maternity and Dispensary Branches, on Washington Avenue and South Third Street, respectively, are designated as departments of the main institution. By the terms of the merger the Managers of the Dispensary became the Managers of the entire Hospital."

Dr. Clara Marshall was elected the first President of the Board of Managers, and has continued to hold that office.

Again referring to the First Annual Report we find: "Dr. Ellen C. Potter entered the Main Hospital as its first interne on October 1, 1904. She met peculiar difficulties and proved herself equal to them; the hospital is fortunate in having so efficient a resident during its first year of existence." Still more fortunate has the Hospital been in having had the valuable services of Dr. Potter during all these years. That she is now filling one of its most exacting offices, that of Statistician, is a fact for which the Board has every reason to feel most thankful.

Many of the original attending staff and clinical instructors are with us to-day. These faithful preceptors merit our warmest gratitude; they form the link which binds college and hospital, and they above all others realize what it means to the student body to have a modern hospital where practical application can be made of the theoretical instruction received in the College. No longer can the method of didactic lecturing be considered sufficient,—the Hospital has long been recognized as a necessary and important department of the College. It serves as a most effective instrument in accomplishing two great purposes,—the treatment of the patient who, amid surroundings conducive to every comfort, receives the best of care; at the same time, the preparation of the embryo physi-
cian and the nurse. This practical training is most important, and as it advances hand in hand with medical education, the lives and health of patients are thereby benefited. Then, too, the far-reaching effect of this Hospital experience can scarcely be estimated, since graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (the oldest one in the world for the education of women in medicine, and the only one of its kind in this country) are to be found in almost every part of the globe.

Could these noble women be gathered together and brought back to their Alma Mater, what marvelous changes would greet their eyes! The fireproof building with its gymnasium and laboratories, the dazzling white clinical amphitheatre, and the beautiful new Hospital would all appear like materialized visions. Years ago a few brave pioneer women physicians "dreamed dreams,"—to-day those dreams are realities.

The completion of the Hospital building was assured when Mr. Andrew Carnegie fulfilled his most generous promise of contributing the last $25,000 necessary to this end.

With the finished Hospital before us, let us step back over the years and follow its growth through each successive report. In the Second Report we see that the Managers began to raise money for a Building Fund with the assurance that "when we secure the sum of $25,000 we shall begin to build, and to put into operation a part of the permanent plant, trusting to the interest of our Alumnae and the public for its completion." In the Third Report, through State appropriation "an additional sum of $15,000 has been awarded for building, thus enabling us during the summer to begin the erection of a permanent building, trusting to the generosity of our friends for its completion." Then comes the statement in the Fourth Report that "the contract for the basement and first floor of the new Hospital building had been awarded, when through the generosity of two members of the Board of Managers, Miss Mary A. Dobbins and Dr. Mary Brown, we were enabled to carry the building upward two additional stories." In the Fifth Report we find "three stories of the permanent Hospital building have been put under cover, and the basement and first floor were opened for use October 1, 1908. Our most pressing need is for a clinical amphitheatre, and we hope that this will be supplied in the near future." We proudly boast in the Sixth Report that "the Building Fund of $10,000 received from the Legislature, plus gifts from other sources, has reached such proportions that we shall at last be able to erect a clinical amphitheatre," and then in the Seventh Report we state that this is an accomplished fact. "We now look forward with confidence to the completion of the main building, which, when finished, will give us a largely increased bed capacity." This hope is fulfilled in the Eighth Report, for we find "When the students gather together in the Fall the hospital building, so long dreamed of, will be a reality." This statement is corroborated in the Ninth Report with the few words, "Our beautiful building is now complete."

This résumé must convince even the dull and unwilling that a development so gradual and logical could have been induced only by a demand, and when we pause to consider, we find that it is the most natural response to the world-wide hunger for service.

The question now arises, "What will be done with the bright, sunny pavilion which served temporarily as the Main Hospital?" In answer we
reply that, owing to a generous legislative appropriation, we shall be enabled through the coming summer to thoroughly renovate this building so that it may be used as maternity wards. The present quarters are totally inadequate, and located at such a distance that, from an economic standpoint, both for students and the management, it will be a great advantage to have this department adjoin the College and Main Hospital. In order that those in the old downtown district may not be cut off, an ambulance will now be most necessary. Already we have started a fund with which to purchase one, so that those far-away patients who, from years of association have become attached to their “little lady doctors,” as they affectionately term them, may be conveyed without unnecessary discomfort or suffering.

The commencement exercises of the Nurses’ Training School were held in the College Building on Friday evening, November 14, 1914. The committee in charge arranged a musical entertainment, and provided refreshments which were served in the gymnasium. Altogether the evening was a most enjoyable one. It is a source of great satisfaction to feel that each year, as the scope and development of the training school broadens, so in a corresponding degree the grade of service which the nurses render becomes much higher.

While boasting of so much accomplished, our work has so outdistanced our income that in no year has the amount received been adequate to meet the demand made upon the treasury. As the extent of the work enlarges, so of course does the cost of maintenance increase proportionately. Equally certain it is that both work and outlay will continue to increase, for the expenses of institutional operation are rapidly advancing.

For each of us there is something waiting to be done,—the opportunities are manifold! Let us hope that there will be such an awakening, that each one of us will acknowledge and accept a personal responsibility in carrying on and pushing forward this splendid work!

* * *

To bring this report more fully up to date, it must be noted that during the summer the Hospital was put in thorough repair. It was painted throughout and now presents an ideal appearance. A food-carrier has been provided for the transportation of hot foods and a lift has been installed in connection with the carrier.

The Hospital has acquired the use of two houses on Seybert Street, behind the College premises, and these will relieve congested conditions in the quarters of the nurses and servants. The Hospital now has ninety-four beds, seventy-six in the wards and eighteen in private rooms. It is necessary at present to supply private rooms for the sake of income, but it is desirable in a teaching hospital to have only ward cases. This ideal can be reached only through the provision of adequate funds. Within the past few weeks the men’s ward has been opened and also the children’s. The demand for beds is constant and emergency cots are in frequent requisition.
THE MAIN HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.


By Ella B. Everitt, M. D.

Professor of Gynecology and Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Hospital.

The year ending May 31, 1914, was a busy one at the College Hospital. With the opening of additional floors in the new building, the capacity was considerably increased, and rearrangements were possible which greatly facilitated the work. The total number of in-patients was 670, of whom more than half were entirely free. As usual, a number of police and accident cases were included.

In all departments the conditions treated were varied and frequently unusual. In the medical and pediatric services, this was especially true of the typhoid fever cases. The department of ophthalmology also had some rare ocular complications in association with medical diseases. The total number of operations performed was 941, and, as hitherto, the operative results have been gratifying.

In the Dispensary and Out-Practice service of all departments the number of visits totals almost 24,000. The necessity for more clinicians to continue this valuable service in a very congested and needy part of the city is imperative.

It is gratifying to note that four of the specially mentioned needs in the report of last year have been or are being supplied. The hospital accommodations have been somewhat increased; the department of Pediatrics is securing the long-desired ward; a second operating-room will be ready for use during the coming season, and on the two-ward floors adequate rooms for clinical classes have been provided. It is to be hoped that furnishings and scientific appliances which are now our most urgent need, will be supplied in the same generous way.
THE MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.


BY ALICE WELD TALLANT, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics.

All our hospital years are well filled with work, but the one just past has surely received good measure, pressed down and running over. Our little Maternity has seen many a busy day in its history, but this year has been made up of a succession of such days and nights, recording, as it does, sixty more confinements than our high-water mark of last year. Patients could not go out fast enough to make room for their successors, and extra beds have had almost a permanent place in the wards to accommodate our overflowing population.

As usual, our patients have come not merely from our southeastern district, but also from distant parts of the city, from its suburbs and even from our neighboring States. Sometimes they are old friends whose names have appeared again and again in our records; sometimes they are newcomers to our shore, immigrants brought to us almost from the ship by those who know our work.

With so large a number of cases, complications and operations have naturally increased over preceding years. Eclampsia, placenta praevia, nephritis, advanced tuberculosis, fibroid tumor of the uterus—we have grappled with these complications and many others; and our list of operations includes four cases of Cesarean section, made necessary by deformity of the pelvis. And with all this we have but one death to record for the year, in the combined hospital and out-patient service of five hundred and thirty-two confinements; this was from pneumonia, apparently in no way connected with the delivery (which was normal in every way), and developing more than two weeks after it.

The out-practice continues to be carried on along its well-known lines and still demonstrates the value of clean obstetrics, however squalid the surroundings. It is a pleasure to allot a large share of the credit for its success to the conscientious work of our students and the careful supervision given by our interns.

Many of the complications which we encounter in the out-practice service require immediate attention, regardless of the lack of assistance and proper facilities in the patient's home. Other patients are able to be moved to the Hospital, where we can count on having everything at hand for any emergency, but here we are faced by perhaps our greatest need at present—an ambulance. The police patrol is our tried and constant friend in such times of stress, but we should have our own ambulance, properly equipped for transporting patients who are in serious condition, and this would seem to be an absolute necessity when the hospital wards are moved uptown.

* * *

Since the above report was written, the ward patients at the Matern-
ity on Washington Avenue have been moved to the wards which first served as temporary quarters for the main hospital department. The wards were put in shining condition during the late summer and the patients are delighted to find themselves in such sunny, comfortable rooms. The demand for beds is surprisingly great and very soon the newly-equipped Maternity House will outgrow its cozy quarters.

During the twenty-seven years of its existence, over seven thousand births have occurred in the service of this department.
THE AMY S. BARTON DISPENSARY

This was the germ of the College Hospital. Dr. Barton would be gratified, indeed, if she could but see the large and important results that have sprung from the small seed sown by her in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five. Believing that alumnae and students should profit by the unusual medical opportunities to be found in the congested, poorer districts of the city, she called together a few associates and planned with them to open a Dispensary on South Third street. Patients came thronging almost before the clinic rooms were in readiness, and the steady stream of sick and needy folk has continued to find its way through the open door of the institution which was known for several years as "The Alumnae Dispensary." It was always Dr. Barton's wish that the Dispensary should become an integral part of her Alma Mater, but unfortunately she did not live to see this desire consummated. In 1904 the Corporators of the College arranged with the Managers of the Hospital to merge the Dispensary with the College, and the broad charter of the Dispensary thus gave to the College the powers it needed to carry on the larger work of a teaching hospital. An extract from the charter shows the peculiar adaptability of the instrument to the uses of the Alma Mater: "The purposes for which the Corporation is formed are to supply hospital treatment and free dispensary service to persons unable to pay for the same, and to furnish practical clinical experience to the students and graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."

Soon after the effecting of the merger, the Dispensary was named, in affectionate and grateful memory of its founder, The Amy S. Barton Dispensary.

In November last the Dispensary service was moved to the property formerly wholly devoted to maternity service. It now occupies a part of one of the two houses, and this change marks the accomplishment of an ideal which has existed for years in the minds of the Managers of the Hospital, viz.; to bring the entire down-town service under one roof.

There has always been—and still is—a wealth of medical and surgical material in the neighborhood of the Dispensary. The surgical clinic is exceptionally large, and gynecology is a close rival. Its location is, unfortunately, remote from the College; nevertheless, the students benefit greatly from the hours they can spend there. Classes are regularly scheduled for attendance upon these down-town clinics. This dispensary service, taken together with that of the Main Hospital, constitutes a particularly rich fund of clinical material.
HOSPITAL CHRONOLOGY

1888. Out-practice Maternity Department established.*
1895. Alumnae Dispensary chartered.
1903. Maternity ward cases received.
1904. House adjoining Maternity given by Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain for maternity cases.
   Temporary pavilion for general ward cases (both men and women) attached to N. E. corner of College building.
1907. Corner-stone of permanent Main Hospital laid.
1908. Basement and three stories erected, with basement and first floor finished for occupancy.
1911. Clinical amphitheatre completed.
1913. Hospital completed, fifth floor remaining unequipped.
   Clinical laboratory moved to larger quarters.
   Control of two houses at rear of Hospital obtained.
   Maternity ward cases moved to pavilion formerly used as temporary Main Hospital.

*Dr. Anna E. Broomall initiated this plan and put it in operation. This important feature in teaching Obstetrics antedated by many years similar provision on the part of any other medical college in Philadelphia.
HOSPITAL ITEMS

At the Main Hospital 17 major operations and 49 minor ones were performed during November. In the clinics 1047 treatments were given. At Maternity House, 17 cases registered for future entrance, six major operations (including one craniotomy and one hysterectomy) and ten minor operations were performed. There were 22 babies born in the House.

In the Maternity out service, 33 babies were born. The students made 336 visits and the resident made 54. For future care, 50 cases registered during the month.

At the Amy S. Barton Dispensary, 1050 treatments were given during November. Surgery led the clinics, with 673 visits. The externe made 107 visits.

We have eight superintending nurses, fourteen “cap” nurses, and two probationers.
In order to grasp the significance of certain facts, it is necessary that they should be considered in perspective. This is particularly true of the facts pertaining to the women medical students of the present day, and statistics covering the past ten years are both interesting and important.

1904 1914. Pct. d'èse

| Total enrollment of medical students | 28142 | 16502 | 41.3 |
| Total graduates | 5747 | 3594 | 37.4 |
| Women medical students | 1129 | 631 | 44.1 |
| Men medical students | 27013 | 15871 | 39.5 |
| Women graduates | 244 | 121 | 50.4 |
| Women in Co-educational Schools | 946 | 496 | 47.5 |
| Women in Women's Schools | 188 | 135 | 26.2 |
| Number of Women's Schools | 3 | 2 | 33.3 |
| Total Regular Medical Schools | 160 | 87 | 31.4 |

From these figures we gather that during the last ten years there has been a decrease of over 40 per cent. in the number of medical students; that the decrease of women students has been 4.6 per cent. greater than that of men students; that women attending co-educational medical schools have decreased 47.5 per cent., while those attending women's schools have decreased only 26.2 per cent., a difference decidedly in favor of the exclusively woman's school. This last fact is of considerable interest, demonstrating as it does that in the somewhat rapid progress of adjustment and readjustment which has taken place during the last ten years, an increasingly large proportion of women contemplating the study of medicine have turned to the woman's college as offering them the best opportunity for training, and this has occurred as the result of "natural selection" rather than as the result of any publicity campaign on the part of the women's schools.

The distribution of women in the co-educational schools is worthy of note. There are 54 co-educational schools. Of that number 8 register 20 or more women, the maximum number being 41 and that in a "Class B" school; 33 register five or less; the remaining thirteen have a registration varying from 5 to 20. Of the eight schools which register 20 or more women, four are in "Class A+,” three in “Class A,” and one in “Class B.”

A careful review of the statistics dealing with student registration by States, in the individual colleges, suggests that with the exception of possibly six co-educational institutions the majority of the women register in the schools nearest their own homes.

The facts stated above are of considerable economic importance. The period of over-production of medical graduates is at an end. It has been estimated, after a careful study by the Carnegie Foundation for the Ad-
vancement of Teaching that "an annual production of 3500 physicians will be necessary to meet the demands in this country for at least the next generation." In 1914 there were graduated 3594 physicians. If the percentage of failures among them in State Board examinations shall equal that for 1913 we shall have produced only 3253 physicians licensed to practice in this country, a deficit, if we accept the estimate of the Carnegie Foundation, of 247. These figures, however, fail to take into account the demands made upon us by the mission boards and the more recent demand from the battlefields of Europe.

If supply falls so short of demand, the young men and women entering upon the practice of medicine to-day are assured of increased opportunity and increased compensation. This is especially true in regard to women graduates, since the demand for their services in girls' schools and colleges, in municipal and state positions created by legislative enactment and in the laboratory fields has increased very rapidly in the last five years.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania had an enrollment in 1904 of 155; in 1914 of 93, a decrease of 40 per cent. in ten years. For the year 1914-1915 the enrollment is 75.

The proportion of faculty to students is 1:1.30. This proportion follows closely that of the Class A+ schools. For example, the proportion at Harvard is 1:1.4; Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1:1-4; University of Pennsylvania, 1 : 1.5; Cornell and Yale, 1 : 0.7; Johns Hopkins, 1 : 2.8.

Thirty-one medical schools now require as a minimum for entrance two years of academic work. Our college is among that number. There are three schools requiring three years and one which requires four before the study of medicine may be undertaken; and it is becoming increasingly evident that the future standard is to remain fixed at two years of pre-medical academic work.

The Cost Per Year of a Medical Education. Data compiled from 65 medical colleges shows the average expense borne by a medical school to be $410.00 per student, per year. The average fee received per student is $122.00 per year, the maximum being $275.00. The annual fee at the Woman's Medical College is $175.00.

State Requirements for License to Practice. State requirements have been rapidly increased within the last five years and many of the weaker schools now find their graduates ineligible for examination in certain States.

It is gratifying to know that the present requirements of this school secure for its graduates admission to examination before every State Board in the Union.
STATEMENTS SHOWING THE RECENT RAPID ADVANCEMENT IN REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THIS COLLEGE

1911. In addition to a completed course in High School instruction, Inorganic Chemistry, with laboratory work.

1912. Also one year of Biology; one year of Physics; one year of Chemistry.

1914. Also one year of acceptable college credits.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Candidates must have successfully completed work equivalent to that prescribed for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in recognized colleges. This must include collegiate courses in Physics, General Biology or Zoology and Chemistry (Qualitative Analysis is required; Organic Chemistry is recommended), together with appropriate laboratory exercises in each of these subjects, and two languages other than English (one of which must be French or German).

The details of these requirements are as follows:

Chemistry .......................................................... 6 units

This work shall cover General and Analytical Chemistry. Organic Chemistry, although not required, is strongly recommended.

Physics ............................................................ 4 units
Biology ............................................................. 4 units

A unit of college work is the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation each week or two hours of laboratory work each week for one year.

Languages:

If Latin or Greek is offered, at least one year of college credits is recommended in addition to four years of high-school work.

In modern language at least one year of college credits is recommended in addition to two years of high-school work.
THE GRADUATE COUNCIL

A plan for the formation of a Graduate Council was proposed by Dr. Catherine Macfarlane, '98, at a regular meeting of the Alumnae Association in June, 1913. Ten members were appointed, whose duty it was to request each class since that of 1880 to elect a representative to the Council. The first meeting of the Council was held February 11, 1914. Thirty classes out of thirty-five were represented. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Lillian Welsh; Vice-president, Dr. Macfarlane; Secretary, Dr. Elizabeth F. C. Clark; Treasurer, Dr. Johanna B. Leo. Committee chairmen were the following:—

Finance—Dr. Mary Gilbert Knowles.
Publicity—Dr. Gertrude Walker.
Class and Alumnae Organization—Dr. Mary G. Haskins.

A plan for raising money by class collections was put into immediate operation, with the understanding that the money so collected should be devoted to a fund to be known as "The Emma E. Musson Memorial Fund." At the second meeting of the Council in June, 1914, the class collections were reported $698.00. This amount was subsequently augmented to one thousand dollars. Dr. Marie L. Bauer reported a gift of $1000 from a friend for the purpose of general endowment.

At a meeting held in November last, election of officers resulted thus: President, Dr. Martha Tracy; Vice-president, Dr. Catherine Macfarlane; Secretary, Dr. Elizabeth F. C. Clark; Treasurer, Dr. Johanna B. Leo.

THE MEDICAL CLUB

This Club was organized in 1911, the purpose of this organization being to stimulate and train its members to prepare scientific papers and present them to an audience. All undergraduate students of the three upper classes, who have attained a general average of 87 per cent. or over in the studies of the year are eligible to membership.

The monthly meetings of the Club are interesting and instructive. Subjects to be presented are selected by the Council, a group of five members representing each class, with one member from the teaching staff.

The Club has discussed many matters of historical or current medical interest, which because of the crowded curriculum cannot be fully treated in the classroom.

The character of the papers and the delivery of those presenting them have improved markedly during these two years and we believe the Club fulfills a useful and important function.
This college and its Alumnae have played an important part in the development of medical missions among the women and children of the Orient. I recall to your minds that up to 1857 it had not occurred to any one that there was any special field for the work of women physicians in foreign lands. To only a small extent were the services of men physicians used. Dr. Shattuck, a graduate of the class of 1854 of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, conceived the idea that there was a special work for the woman physician on the foreign field. After completing her medical course she supplemented this by three years of work in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital as superintendent of nurses. With such unusual preparation she offered herself to the Board, only to be refused on the ground that she was an unmarried woman.

Some ten years later women had themselves entered upon the active management of mission boards at home; their insight had discovered the very special and urgent need of women physicians within the closed doors of the zenana; and their belief in the capacity of their own sex to undertake such medical work (without the support of a husband) found its justification in the results accomplished by Dr. Clara Swain of the class of 1869. Since that day, the scope of medical missions has expanded tremendously. The more efficient the work has been the greater has become the demand for its extension, and we now find the societies with a very splendid equipment, in some instances with most modern hospitals, with nurses' training schools, with medical schools and with schools for pharmacists. We find also many less well equipped hospitals, with dispensary stations and with itinerating services. In other regions the medical service is rendered not by physicians but by trained nurses or by lay members of the organization. With satisfactory equipment as to hospital buildings and accessories, we find some of these stations closed because of lack of workers. Dispensary services have of necessity been abandoned, hospitals stand idle, and many of the physicians on the field are deliberately endangering their lives while they maintain the work.

It is a fact worthy of note that of the 170 (approximately) medical women now on the field, sent out by the Boards of the United States, more than 25 per cent. are graduates of our College. Numbers alone do not signify that the work done has been worth while, but to those of you who know of Clara Swain, Elizabeth Reifsnyder, Pauline Root, Mary Fulton, Jessica Carlton, Hu King Eng, Mary Noble, and scores of others whose names I do not mention, it must be evident that the work these women have done has been worth while, including as it does the building of hospitals and the organization of the hospital service; the training of native nurses and pharmacists; the training of native medical helpers and the establishment of a medical school; the translation of medical books into the language of the adopted country, and last, but by no
means least, the successful treatment whether medical or surgical of hundreds and thousands of patients who through this ministration have come into vital touch with the power of the Gospel.

The problem which presents itself is that of increasing the number of suitable medical candidates presenting themselves to the Boards.

Mr. F. P. Turner, General Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, has expressed it as his opinion that the solution lies in the establishment of scholarships by the Mission Boards, or others interested, for young women who contemplate mission work.

Two years ago I communicated with the various medical schools to which women are admitted, asking what concessions, if any, were made to prospective missionary candidates. With the exception of the University of Syracuse and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, the replies all stated that no scholarships and no reduction of tuition fees were offered. The Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania has always offered special and numerous facilities to students contemplating mission work.

At this time of stress for the Mission Boards, which is also one of stress for our Alma Mater, could any thing be more suitable than that we should co-operate to meet two great needs by securing scholarships for missionary candidates in this school which has, in truth, been the mother of medical missions for the women of the Orient? Let us co-operate to increase the number of candidates by encouraging young women to undertake the study of medicine, a study which opens to them the doors of opportunity.
GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

$60,000.00 will endow a Professorship.  
$5,000.00 will endow a Scholarship.  
$5,000.00 will endow a Hospital Bed.  
$1,000.00 will endow a Baby's Crib.

Form of Gift or Bequest.

I give (or bequeath) $.................. to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, to be used at the discretion of the Board of Corporators.

I give (or bequeath) $.................. to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, for...........................(specify object).

While gifts and bequests for specified purposes are always greatly appreciated, nevertheless any one who wishes to benefit the College most promptly and effectively can best do so by contributing funds to be used at the discretion of the Corporators.
ERRATA

✓ Page 16, paragraph 5, “Connor’s” should read “Cannon’s.”
✓ Page 17, paragraph 8, “Arlie” should read “Arley.”
✓ Page 17, paragraph 13, add “These statistics are collected from the official announcements of Class A+ and Class A Medical Colleges only.”
✓ Page 20, paragraph 4, “Thomas L. Kane” should read “Robert P. Kane,” and “afterward” should read “and of.”