DR. JOHN STEWART RODMAN
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery

DR. HUBLEY R. OWEN
Clinical Professor of Surgery

DR. JESSIE W. PRYOR
Associate in Clinical Surgery

DR. WINIFRED A. BLAMPIN
Physician to the students and Instructor in the Department of Pathology
(Top) Dr. Theodore Cianfrani
Assistant in Clinical Surgery

(Top) Dr. Walter G. Elmer
Associate in Orthopedic Surgery

Dr. Margaret M. Dassell
Lecturer on Roentgenology and
Assistant in Clinical Surgery

(Bottom) Dr. Bernard B. Neubauer
Assistant Professor of Surgery

(Bottom) Dr. J. Ralston Wells
Associate Professor of Surgery
WOMEN IN MEDICINE

LOUISE MARTINDALE, M.D., B.S. (London) J. P.*

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2. The Medical Profession of Today and Its Recent Achievements
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   (b) Research in the Initial Stages of Disease
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3. The Position of Women in Medicine
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It is a very great honor to me as well as pleasure, to be given this opportunity of speaking to those of you who have so recently graduated, and are now ready to enter the profession of Medicine.

In these modern times, with so many professions and avocations open to women, I know that some of you must have hesitated before making your choice. Some of you may perhaps from childhood have had a subconscious attraction to the profession of Medicine or Surgery, and the choice was easy to make, whilst others of you may be here today in the desire to carry out the wishes or fulfill the hopes of a brilliant mother or ambitious and distinguished father who realize that there is a need for more women physicians and that there is no other profession that offers more opportunities for the development of character or for useful service or original research. But, whichever was your case, I should like to congratulate you on your decision, and wish you all the success and happiness possible to you in your careers.

*Address delivered at the Commencement Exercises of the Seventy-fourth Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1924.
When some weeks ago your Dean cabled me inviting me to deliver this address, I hesitated, first because I could not help realizing that so many of your women doctors here were so much better qualified to speak to you than I could possibly be, for they naturally understand the needs, the restrictions and the disabilities as well as the opportunities of the American woman doctor, so much better than I do. Then, too, came my personal difficulty in fitting in my engagements during my short visit to your country. But the opportunity of seeing your beautiful college and city, and also something of the pioneer work that you have carried out so courageously here, was too strong a temptation for me, and I came, glad also to be able to convey to you the interest we in England have in your work and success in the States.

In speaking to you today I felt I could not do better than remind you of some of the recent achievements and developments in the profession you have chosen and also to review the present position of the woman doctor, her influence on the social and political life of the nation, her relations to the medical profession at the moment, and what is of still greater interest to many of you here today, her place in the scientific, social and political life of the future.

You have come here today many of you with a very clear vision of what you are setting out to attain—at any rate with as clear a vision as many an explorer setting out on some wonderful voyage of geographical and scientific discovery. You have, during these last five or six years, equipped yourselves patiently, and we hope efficiently, for a voyage of discovery and research just as exciting and just as useful; and perhaps the most satisfying and the most satisfactory part of your voyage is, that it is unlike the pursuit of any other science, in just this, that not for one moment will any of you be able to forget the human interest and the human factor.

A great profession like Medicine must always be in touch with the life and thoughts of men, on the one hand, and with knowledge on the other. A doctor cannot afford to come to the bedside of his patient with nothing but science in his hands. In olden days we talked much of the influence of the body on the mind, now we can no longer neglect the influence of the mind on the body, an influence which is just as great, and just as far-reaching. And what is more, the public with its constant search after strange gods, its dallying with Christian Science, or higher thought, or self healing, and its apparent contentment with all forms of quackery, demonstrates in this, not so much a dissatisfaction in present-day medicine as a need of help in the controlling of the nervous energy and forces within.
The Medical Profession—Its Recent Achievements

You are entering the Medical Profession at perhaps the most interesting and wonderful time during the last century. The doors of knowledge are opening on all sides.

Sir Clifford Allbutt, speaking at a gathering of Physicians of Commonwealths, Dominions, Colonies, and Allied and friendly Nations, to consider the lessons of a great war, says:

"Medicine has come to a new birth, and in this regeneration has fought on no unequal terms with other arms in a glorious campaign. It might have been supposed that in war there would be no time to think, only to do, but we are surprised to receive from the great caravan of our returning pilgrims, enormous gifts to Medical Science. In former wars, death by disease was many times more numerous than by battle, even four or five times more. In South Africa, the enteric fevers were more destructive than battle; in the European War, this disease, owing to scientific prophylaxis, became almost a negligible factor. Indeed in the West, the average health in camp was even higher than at home, and in bad quarters such as Salonica or Mesopotamia, principles of pathological biology were put in action, as they were in Panama, which brought infections down as low as time and occasion could permit.

"This New Birth of Medicine," he says, "is nothing less than its enlargement from an art of observation and empiricism to an applied science founded upon research; from a craft of tradition and sagacity to an applied science of analysis and law; from a descriptive code of surface phenomena to the discovery of deeper affinities. One marvels that a change so vast, so profound, so revolutionary, should have come about in one lifetime."

The Rise of Preventive Medicine

Perhaps one of the most revolutionary changes in medicine as we know it today is the rise of Preventive Medicine. This has come about as a direct result of far-reaching, scientific discoveries in the realms of bacteriology, chemistry and pathology. Science indeed has completely changed man's attitude towards disease. Diseases such as Malaria and Yellow Fever which have been in the past widespread scourges have now been partially and in some places completely eradicated. The part played by insects in the transmission of disease, first shown by Sir Patrick Manson, Ross and others, have led to proper preventive measures being taken. In 1908 in four months in one district in India alone, over 400,000 deaths were registered as being due to malaria. In Italy
the number of deaths fell from 28,000 in 1880, to below 2,000 in 1910. Typhoid has been wiped out. Tuberculosis was the cause of death in one state of America in 1911, of 1700 people in a population of a million, a reduction in thirty years of nearly fifty per cent. Before Koch's great discovery, we were hopeless. Not knowing either its cause, or any of our more modern methods of diagnosis, or treatment, we could neither prevent nor cure. Now all this is altered. Our discoveries in bacteriology have given us a fair knowledge of the precise cause of tuberculosis as well as such diseases as malaria, yellow fever, plague, diphtheria, leprosy, cholera, gonorrhoea, syphilis, typhoid and a host of others, and from that knowledge the new science of "Public Health" has evolved.

Laws in connection with sanitation, the disposal of refuse, the certifying and isolation of infectious diseases, child welfare, school inspection and ante-natal centers, have sprung up. But with all this, the individual responsibility of each medical practitioner is increased a thousandfold. The whole trend of the law courts in dealing with malpractice, is to demand from the general practitioner more and more abstract learning, and to award larger and larger damages when present medical knowledge has not been used in the proper treatment of the plaintiff.

One of the most striking results of this science of Preventive Medicine shows itself in Great Britain in a very striking drop in infant mortality, for whereas in 1896-1900 the infant mortality of all classes was 156 per 1000 births, it has dropped today to eighty per 1000 births. A great modern triumph due we believe to the work of the 2000 or more Infant Welfare Centers which have been so largely staffed by women doctors. Unfortunately, however, we find that the figures of mortality among women in childbirth show very little improvement in recent years. A considerable number still die from puerperal fever, a preventable condition, which proves to us that either the doctors or midwives or nurses, or all three, are insufficiently trained in asepsis, and the right surgical conduction of the case, or that at present there is not a sufficient supply of sterilized dressings for those cases conducted in the homes of the people, or possibly that we are not careful enough to educate men and women on the question of the danger of all gonorrhoeal infection. Then, too, we have to remember that at the present moment too little is done to relieve the suffering of childbirth and that a large proportion of women have to go through their ordeal without an anaesthetic of any kind. As long ago as 1907 König and Ganss first published their results in the use of scopolamine and narcophen in producing what they termed "twilight sleep." Many obstetricians have had good results, but unfor-
fortunately there is still a high percentage of failures, and there is urgent need for more research in this subject.

With regard to cases of epidemic and infectious disease, we find that although the primary mortality owing to better treatment and nursing is comparatively small, yet the ultimate results are grave, and if we are to rear and maintain a healthy race of people, we must continue our attack upon infection and all forms of preventable sickness, the chief of which are the various forms of venereal disease. I cannot leave this subject without reminding you of the large sums that are being expended by most of our governments on the cure of these last diseases.

We look forward to the time when, through the influence of our women doctors in the homes of the people, the children shall be so educated in the dangers of immorality and so imbued with the spirit of an equal high standard of morality for both sexes and the desirability and necessity of self-control, that such an international disgrace as this will be impossible.

One cannot deal with the question of the revolutionary changes in recent medicine without alluding to the many discoveries in organotherapy, especially to the discovery of insulin by Banting and Best, of Toronto, also to the developments in heliotherapy the result of the work of Kollier, Leysin, and others—developments which may lead to still further discoveries in our treatment and cure of disease.

Research in the Initial Stages of Disease

Another important development in research in medicine has been the establishment in 1919 of the St. Andrew's Clinic in Scotland for Clinical Research.

In your hospital work you are taught the aetiology, the signs and symptoms, the diagnosis, the prognosis and the treatment of the principal diseases that man is exposed to. You see typical and advanced cases, and learn to recognize these diseases.

When you start in general practice you will find, to your dismay, that many patients will come to you complaining of feelings of exhaustion, of unfitness for work, of uncontrolled attacks of emotionalism, or irritability, of unexplained sensory symptoms. You will examine them as you have been taught to do, you will go into their habits of life, their diet, and so on, and you will probably prescribe a change of air, a daily two hours' rest and give them perhaps an iron or valerian tonic, and it will not be till later on, when you are collecting your cases together, and trying faithfully to index them according to their diagnosis, that you will realize how inadequate your knowledge of the initial stages
of disease is, and how inefficient your treatment will have been because you have really been quite unable to diagnose your case.

About three years ago, I was dissatisfied with my system of records of private patients. I started a fresh card index and got my secretary to index, not only according to the names of the patients, but also the diseases they were suffering from and this was what I found.

Of the 3,367 cases that I had seen in private practice in consultation only (I did not include those I had visited at home nor those I had examined in the ordinary routine of school or insurance examination, nor any of my intensive X-ray therapy or operative cases), I found that although I had divided those cases under the headings of 327 different diseases, there were still quite a number that were classified under their symptoms rather than their disease. Imagine my relief then when I found that this was the lot of every practitioner, and my interest to find that as an outcome of this experience Sir James MacKenzie had started an institute with the express object of investigating disease before the occurrence of any structural change in any organ of the body, and so provide a diagnosis at a period earlier than is possible by the methods now in use.

Sir James believes that the opportunities of the general practitioner are essential for the investigation of disease and the progress of medicine, because it is only he and the out-patient physician who examine their patients during the initial stages of disease.

One of the chief objects of the Institute is to investigate minor symptoms and maladies which interfere with efficiency or comfort, with the object of determining:

(a) The mechanism of their production;
(b) Their bearing upon the future health of the patient; and also to follow up patients in order to observe the outcome of complaints.

St. Andrew’s was chosen because of its size, which permits of a knowledge of the circumstances of each patient, and because the population is not a floating one and cases can more easily be watched for a number of years. A number of trained general practitioners have been appointed to undertake this research both in their private practice and at the Institute, associated with specialists in charge of departments for bacteriology, chemistry, radiology, and so on.

They set out to study means of preventing diseases common among the people. And first they asked:

What are the diseases which are common among the people?

As no answer was forthcoming, it was decided to make a special inquiry. This inquiry soon led to another question: In what propor-
tion of the cases met with in general practice is it possible to arrive at a diagnosis?

Arriving at a diagnosis may mean simply affixing a label to a man in accordance with one or other of his symptoms, i.e., headache, as I had found myself doing. This is a method often followed and many records which are quoted as being authentic are built up in this way.

On the other hand it may mean the recognition in the patient of a known disease from the symptoms which are characteristic of it.

This method is very difficult indeed, and as the inquiry showed, cannot be carried out except in a small proportion of all the cases seen.

In other words, our knowledge of the meaning of signs and symptoms—many of them of the most commonplace kind—is so weak that we are unable to say what they portend or what diseases they may signify. Thus we must fail both on account of prognosis, that is to say anticipation, and of treatment.

Briefly, the results of the first year's work showed that in 1,000 cases only 28.23 per cent. could be accurately diagnosed. Which means, in other words, that a band of workers led by one of the greatest physicians of the day, can arrive at an exact diagnosis in only thirty per cent. of cases, and that in the other seventy per cent. all that can be done is to call a "headache" a headache, that is to say we have to label our case by the preponderating symptom, instead of the incipient disease of which it may be only one of the symptoms.

The importance of research in these early stages is easy to understand when you remember that if they are the most difficult to detect they are certainly the most hopeful to cure.

I have spoken of some of the ways in which both the theory of disease and its treatment have been almost revolutionized.

In the Treatment of Cancer

I do not propose this afternoon to touch on the question of surgery, and the strides that surgery has made in the treatment of cancer, due very largely to recent wonderful developments in asepsis and the prevention of shock, to the improvement of our technique and to the work and writings of such men as Crile, Sampson Handley, the Mayo Brothers, Halstead, Wertheim, Kelly, Moynihan and many others. But I should like to allude to recent development in intensive X-ray and radium therapy.

Just before the war, a great impetus was given to the X-ray treatment of cancer by some well-known Continental and American radiologists, by the publishing of series of cases, which included occasional suc-
cesses that might almost be described as sensational. Then came the work of the Radium Institutes, and now again, further developments in intensive deep therapy, owing chiefly to the invention of more stable X-ray tubes capable of being worked at the high tension necessary, if we are to get the intense homogeneous radiations required.

Two years ago, I was so fortunate as to be able to visit several Continental clinics where this intensive treatment was being carried out, and since then to re-organize my own technique. It is early days yet to say much about its ultimate success, but judging from what I saw there, and from my own experience in gynaecological X-ray work, I can safely say that I believe many of you students of today will be radiologists in the future, having under your care many cases of cancer that today we are still attempting to treat surgically.

It always seems to me that it is especially in the case of cancer, that the work of women doctors is most needed. It is essential in all diseases that treatment should be begun early, but in no disease is it of more importance, nor is it as a rule so long delayed, owing to the very natural dislike of the patient to medical examination. Much of the terror is allayed if she finds a woman doctor available—and, if for no other disease than this, the existence of women doctors seems to me more than justified.

The Position of Women in Medicine. The Pioneer Work of Women Doctors

With regard to the capabilities of women doctors I do not think I need do more than refer to them. The results of their work in many of our hospitals, both clinically and in research laboratories and public health and government appointments, speak for themselves, but we cannot forget that much of this success is due to the work and influence of those early pioneers, such as Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. Lucy Sewell, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Miss Jex Blake and others, who fought so bravely and courageously in the early days, who founded Schools of Medicine in the face of much opposition and ridicule, and who left for us a great tradition of the right status of the woman doctor.

Work During the War and Since

In the recent war, we have again had reason to be proud of our women doctors.

I was so fortunate as to spend a month in France at Royaumont, during which time I saw a good deal of the efficient and successful work of Miss Ivens and her colleagues, in the romantic and wonderfully beautiful Abbaye of St. Louis.
A year later I heard Miss Ivens read a paper on no fewer than 107 cases of injury to the thorax, in eighty-four of which she had operated. Many of you here, will realize something of the work done at that hospital alone, when I tell you that 10,861 patients (French soldiers) passed through those women surgeon's hands—with a total of 7,204 operations, and a death roll of only 184, in spite of the severity of the cases, and the fact that there were 173 cases of gas gangrene amongst them.

But this is only one example. I must remind you of the work at Endell Street, London, under Miss Garrett Anderson and Dr. Murray, the work of Elsie Inglis and her colleagues in Serbia, of Professor McIlroy in Salonica, and of your American women doctors in France and elsewhere. Since the war there have been further developments and more and more appointments have been offered to women. In private practice in Great Britain, especially in the provinces, women have worked up enormous practices and have tried often in vain to find partners or assistants to help them in their overwhelming work and I hear that the same success is met with here.

The only serious check to the career of some women practitioners is their inability to get appointments on the honorary staffs of some of the more reactionary of the general hospitals, necessitating the establishment of women's hospitals entirely officered by women doctors; but we cannot help believing that with the further development of the modern hospital, which is being foreshadowed at the present time, even this disability will die a natural death, and a time will come when gynaecology at any rate will fall more and more to the task of the women doctors just as men's diseases will remain in the hands of men doctors.

I am aware, however, that in this wish I may not have the sympathy of many of my colleagues. Some of you may feel that the time has come when all sex distinctions ought to be done away with, and just as recently in the Women's Factory Department at our British Home Office there has been an entire reconstruction, and women and men have been appointed irrespective of sex, and work together with no specialism even in the kinds of factories visited, so we ought to aim at less and less sex distinction in the organization of medical work.

In any case these are amongst the problems we must leave to the future.

*Preparation for Your Profession*

With regard to the further preparation for your profession I confess that I am diffident in offering you such advice, partly because it is only by experience and making one's own mistakes that one really learns,
and partly because I believe that the present newly qualified medical practitioners are better equipped for an independent and useful life than the women of twenty years ago.

Nevertheless, I will offer some advice to you and it is this:

I. Divide your daily lives roughly into three—
   Eight hours' work.
   Eight hours' recreation, meals and ordinary reading, and some art or music, committee work and so on.
   Eight hours for sleep.

II. Remember that you will not reach anything like your ideal of being an efficient and useful doctor unless you know something of the world you and your patients live in.

You must read widely and keep in touch with current politics, current literature and art and municipal life, especially inasmuch as any regulations to do with public health are concerned.

III. Keep before you your goal, which will not be reached unless you remember to train yourselves in:
   (a) Observation.
   (b) Note-taking—honestly dividing your cases into:
      1. Clear cases.
      2. Cases in which the diagnosis is doubtful.
      3. Cases in which the diagnosis is impossible.
   (c) Self-reliance and independent thought.
   (d) Discretion and reticence.
   (e) And lastly a self-control, that will teach you, as Sir William Osler used to say, “To have your nerves well in hand,” remembering that it is character in the end that will carry you even further than brains.

**Future Possibilities**

Your future is full of possibilities whether you choose the hard, exacting, underpaid and overworked lot of the general practitioner, with his marvelous opportunities of helping not only to cure disease and conquer pain, but also of influencing the future men and women in their standards of morality and public health.

Whether you choose the fields of specialism, or government service, or municipal or educational work; or whether you find your vocation in radiology and painstaking research, or in the newer fields of entomology in its relation to medical science; or whether you decide to use
I your medical training only as a bypath to your ultimate goal of entering
the senate and doing your part in attaining some of the more important
health reforms, so necessary to the social well-being of the nation.

I doubt not that these next few years will show many developments
in the modern hospital. It may be that we shall follow the example set
by the eminent Mayo Brothers and establish large clinics for paying
patients of all classes. I had the good fortune a short time ago to visit
that clinic, and saw something of the extraordinarily well-organized and
wonderful work carried out there, in a small American country town,
with its four or five hospitals and its huge diagnostic block—run by over
200 doctors working under the Mayo Brothers. A marvelous example
of teamwork.

It may be that we shall establish more labor hospitals on the lines
of the one recently started at Hampstead—managed and financed by
the people themselves—or it may be that our present general and private
hospitals will be subsidized or taken over by the State. In any case
there will be ample opportunities for the woman doctor of the future,
if she has but resolved to accept heavy responsibilities and make medicine
her VOCATION as well as profession.

The preparation for the professional life you are entering today, will
continue all your life. You have during the last few years been taught
the anatomy and physiology of the human body; the diseases it is heir
to. You have learned something about diagnosis, prognosis and treat-
ment, but it is only with the experience of years of steady practice, with
its responsibilities, rebuffs, waves of unpopularity, successes and failures
—with its constant post-graduate study and its quinquennial period of
clinical travel (in which I hope you will make a point of visiting the
chief clinics and hospitals abroad as well as in America and see the work
of some of our internationally great surgeons and physicians)—it is
only in this way that you will at last make yourselves felt as vital factors
in the progress of medicine and surgery, or in the prevention of disease,
or in the civic or political life of the future.

Daughter of the ancient Eve,

We know the gifts ye gave and give,

Who knows the gifts which ye shall give,

Daughter of the newer Eve?
NEW COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS
1924-25

JOHN STEWART RODMAN—
M.D., Medico-Chirurgical, F.A.C.S.
Professor of Surgery, Woman's Medical College
Surgeon-in-Chief, Hospital of the Woman's Medical College
Medico-Chirurgical College, 1906, M.D.
Johns Hopkins, Post-graduate work, 1911
War Demonstration Hospital, Rockefeller Institute, P.G.
Formerly Assistant Professor of Surgery, Medico-Chirurgical
Formerly Major M.C. U. S. Army, Chief of Surgical Service,
Base Hospital 36, General Hospital No. 14, Evacuation Hospital No. 38
Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital, Bryn Mawr Hospital
Associate Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital
Secretary-Treasurer, National Board of Medical Examiners

HUBLERY R. OWEN—
M.D., University of Pennsylvania
Professor Clinical Surgery, Woman's Medical College
Surgeon, Hospital of the Woman's Medical College
University of Pennsylvania, 1905, M.D.
Jefferson Medical College, 1914, M.D.
Post-graduate Rockefeller Institute
Military Course Treatment of Wounds
Formerly Assistant Surgeon, Children's Hospital
Formerly Chief Surgical Service, Base Hospital No. 38
Formerly Orthopedic Surgeon, Base Hospital No. 38
Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital
Assistant Surgeon, Orthopedic Hospital
Assistant Surgeon, Stetson Hospital
Instructor, Jefferson Medical College
Chief Surgeon, Bureau of Police and Fire, Philadelphia
Lieut.-Col., M.R.C., U.S.A., Surg. Service, Base Hospital No. 38

WALTER G. ELMER—
M.D., University of Pennsylvania
Assistant Professor of Surgery, Woman's Medical College
Princeton University, 1894, B.S.
University of Pennsylvania, 1897, M.D.
Post-graduate study at Berne, Switzerland, and in Guy’s Hospital, London
Formerly Resident Physician, Presbyterian Hospital
Formerly Assistant Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital
Formerly Assistant Surgeon, University Hospital, Orthopedic Department
Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania
Orthopedic Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital
Orthopedic Surgeon, Polyclinic Hospital
Orthopedic Surgeon, Jewish Hospital
Visiting Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn

**JAMES RALSTON WELLS—**
M.D., University of Pennsylvania
Associate Professor of Surgery, Woman’s Medical College
Surgeon, Hospital of the Woman’s Medical College
University of Pennsylvania, 1912, M.D.
Post-graduate work University of Montpellier, France
Formerly Assistant Surgeon, Dispensary Pennsylvania Hospital
Formerly Chief Surgeon, Operating Team No. 589, U. S. Army
Major, M.C. U. S. Army
Commanding Officer, Medical School, University of Montpellier
Chief Anaesthetist, Philadelphia General Hospital
Assistant Surgeon and Chief of Clinic, Children’s Hospital, Philadelphia
Assistant Surgeon, Radiological Department, Philadelphia Hospital
Assistant Surgeon, Out-patient Department, Presbyterian Hospital
Assistant Pathologist (clinical), Presbyterian Hospital
Major Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army

**BERNARD B. NEUBAUER—**
M.D., University of Maryland, 1911
Assistant Professor Surgery, Woman’s Medical College
Formerly Surgeon-in-Charge, Dr. Joseph A. Blake Hospital
Formerly Surgeon-in-Chief of Neuro-Surgical Service, U. S. General Hospital No. 29
Professor of Surgery, Presbyterian Hospital
Neuro-Surgical Service, Philadelphia General Hospital
Major, M.R.C.
WILLIAM R. GILMOUR—
M.D., University of Pennsylvania
Associate in Surgery, Woman’s Medical College
Princeton University, 1913
Post-graduate work, Johns Hopkins, 1914-15
University of Pennsylvania, M.A., 1918
University of Pennsylvania, 1919, M.D.
Formerly Instructor in Applied Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania
Formerly Assistant Surgeon, Howard Hospital
Formerly Assistant Surgeon, Out-patient Department, Pennsylvania Hospital
Assistant Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital
Assistant Surgeon, Methodist Hospital

THEODORE CIANFRANI—
M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Clinical Assistant in Surgery at the Amy S. Barton Dispensary
Clinical Assistant at Hospital of the Woman's Medical College
Assistant Pathologist, Howard Hospital, and Lecturer in Bacteriology to Nurses at the Howard Hospital

GEORGE WILSON—
M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Lecturer on Clinical Neurology and Consultant in Neurology in Hospital of the Woman's Medical College
Formerly Assistant Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital
Formerly Assistant Physician, St. Agnes’ Hospital
Formerly Physician to the Out-patient Department of the University of Pennsylvania
Formerly Physician to the Out-patient Department of the Presbyterian Hospital
Formerly Assistant Physician and Assistant Neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital
Psychiatrist to the Philadelphia General Hospital
Neurologist to the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia
Attending Neuro-Psychiatrist, U. S. Veterans’ Bureau
Consulting Neurologist, Babies’ Hospital, Drexel Home, St. Christopher’s Hospital, Pennsylvania Home for the Feeble-Minded, Elwyn, Pennsylvania
Consulting Neurologist and Neuro-Pathologist to the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburn, Pennsylvania
Assistant Neurologist to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania
Assistant Neurologist to the Abington Hospital
Instructor in Medicine, University of Pennsylvania
Associate in Neurology, University of Pennsylvania
Instructor in Neuro-Pathology, University of Pennsylvania
Clinical Professor of Psychiatry

**Seneca Egbert—**

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1888; Ph.D., 1920
Acting Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine of the Woman's Medical College
Formerly Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Temple University
Formerly Lecturer in Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania
Formerly Professor of Hygiene, Medico-Chirurgical
Formerly Dean of Department of Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical
Professor of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania
Professor of Hygiene, Protestant Episcopal Training School

**Mabel E. Elliott—**

M.D., Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1904
Instructor in Pediatrics, Woman's Medical College
Formerly in charge, Lincoln Park Hospital for Women, Chicago, Ill.
Formerly Director of Armenia Women's Hospitals
Medical Director for Near East Relief

**James L. McCabe—**

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Instructor Clinical Medicine, Woman's Medical College
Assistant Visiting Physician, Misericordia Hospital
Dispensary Chief, Misericordia Hospital and St. Simon's Dispensary

**William J. Cress—**

M.D., University of Pennsylvania
Post-graduate work University of Pennsylvania and Vienna
Assistant Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Hospital of the Woman's Medical College
WINIFRED A. BLAMPIN—

M.D., McGill University, Montreal, Canada, 1922
Instructor in Pathology and First Assistant at Autopsies and
Physician to the students of the Woman’s Medical College
Assistant Gynaecological Clinics at the Hospital of the Woman’s
Medical College
Formerly at the New York Lying-in Hospital
Formerly Camp Physician
Formerly Medical Director at the State School for Girls, Maine
Formerly Resident Physician at Beebe Hospital, Del.
Physician to the State Normal School, Glassboro, N. J.
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Granting Annuities
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THE MEDICAL CLUB

President ..................... Edith McLeod
Vice-President .............. Lillian Malone
Secretary and Treasurer ... Norma Dunning

At the first of the school year Miss Edith McLeod was elected President of the Medical Club; Miss Lillian Malone, Vice-President; and Miss Norma Dunning, Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Abbott, Dr. Macfarlane, Dr. Jump and Dr. Rodman are the other members of the executive committee.

An outline of the meetings for the year, as planned by the committee shows an interesting list of speakers—ones who are experienced enough to serve by example, as well as by inspiration.

On October 22d, at four o'clock, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at McGill University, delighted the club with his instructive and inspirational paper, "Destinies in Medicine." Following the meeting he and Mrs. Chipman were guests of honor at a Tea given by Mrs. Starr and the Junior Class.

On November 20th, at twelve o'clock, Dr. DaCosta conducted a diagnostic clinic in the amphitheatre of the College Hospital for the Medical Club.

At the December meeting various phases of the subject of diabetes was presented. Dr. Henry Jump presented a paper and summarized the contributions of the evening.

The meetings for the year are to be immensely worth-while. It is hoped, therefore, that the members will realize the benefits of hearing and meeting the speakers to such an extent that the attendance will be greater than it has ever been.
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

President ................. Maude Pressly
Vice-President ............. Margaret Soars
Secretary .................. Elizabeth Bucke
Treasurer .................. Irene Gates

GREEN LANE STUDENTS VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE
October 10-11, 1924

Anyone who has ever been at Green Lane in the fall, be she alumna or student, looks back to the time with pleasure.

This year, as usual, the Woman’s Medical Delegation was large, and also, as usual, about one-third were non-volunteers. Dr. Arline Beal, who is interning in Pittsburgh, was back for the conference, and so was Dr. Juanita MacLoughlin. Even the seniors said the autumn colors were more beautiful than they had been for years, while “perfect,” was the adjective for the weather.

Skipping from weather to food, we must admit that there surely was an improvement.

Dave Anderson, senior medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, assembled Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Dr. E. M. Dodd, Dr. McClanahan, Mrs. Cronk, several Mission Board Secretaries as speakers. Our beloved Mr. Robert Wilder was with us Saturday and Sunday, and conducted the service and communion in the outdoor chapel among the rocks.

Although Green Lane has been splendid in the past, we never faced things so personally as we could not help doing this year. And now, as always, if Green Lane has been worth-while, our lives must show it.

FALL RECEPTION

On the evening of September 27th, the Young Women’s Christian Association and the Students’ Association entertained in the gymnasium in honor of the new members of the student body.

The gymnasium was artistically decorated.

In Dean Tracy’s absence, Dr. Mae L. Myers spoke of student organizations, urging a personal responsibility toward each phase of student activity.

The students entertained in a play entitled “Freshman of Today and a Year Hence.”

Eats on the corner table made that corner most popular.

Music was furnished by an orchestra and the students enjoyed dancing as usual.
HALLOWE'EN-SOPHOMORE PARTY

The annual Sophomore party of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was held in the gymnasium on November 1, 1924. It was called “Masked Revelries,” and the gymnasium took on an appropriate disguise, and did its best to produce an “atmosphere” of genuine Hallowe'en festivity.

The grand march was a recapitulation of the styles and modes from the time of our gentle powdered-haired ladies of the Colonial days to the would-be-professional-looking maid with whom we are rather well acquainted. Our grandsires of Revolutionary times were represented too, and also various nations and races, each one contributing to the gayety of the occasion.

The prizes awarded were to Malvina Moore, '28, “Old-fashioned Aunt,” first; Drs. Iva and Verna Stevens as a pair of umbrellas, second; and Reuben Alley, '25, and Ruth Kull, '25, as the “Mrs. Diplopia,” third.

The Sophomores aimed to live up to the reputation of that so-called “silly” class, and produced several characteristic sketches, recalling former days for the upper classmen, and giving the freshmen a foretaste of things to come. Unique was this Sophomore party in that the freshmen, when called upon for a stunt, were more than equal to the occasion.

Then, according to custom, everybody did justice to a good snappy dance program, with the usual “refreshing” intermission.

THE DEAN'S TEAS

The Dean's Tea, held on Thursdays during the past year, will this year be held on the third Thursday of each month between five and six.

It is planned that this year, in Dean Tracy's absence, the Corporation and various Departments of the College will act as hostesses.

Alumnae passing through the city on these days are cordially invited. Your Alma Mater is always glad to welcome you.

A DAWNING OF A NEW DAY AT BRINTON HALL

During the session of 1923-24 there were many anxious petitions from the girls living in the Hall. The house was in bad condition. Since the Advisory Board had been depleted in numbers, it had had no meetings.

The late Dr. Ella B. Everitt was Chairman of the Advisory Board at the time of her death. To her Brinton Hall and its work was a very important part of the institution which she loved and in whose service she died. There are many who remember her series of Bible
Studies given each year at Brinton Hall and who know what those talks meant both in the lives of the Student-volunteers and to others through them.

In 1913, at the time of the City Y. W. C. A. Drive, some $4,801.00 was raised by our girls under the able leadership of Mrs. H. H. Cushing. This money has been held by the City Y. W. C. A., who claimed it could not be used except for new buildings. The interest on the money has been accruing and added regularly to the principal.

Mr. Walter L. Sheppard, Counsel for the Corporation, by untiring effort and a characteristic persistence, has been able to get the co-operation of both City and National Y. W. C. A. to allow the use of a portion of the sum thus accrued for the “rejuvenation” of the old Hall.

It is rather a coincidence that Miss Bertha I. Benson, a warm personal friend of Dr. Ella B. Everitt, should be chosen as chairman of the Y. W. C. A. Committee to “carry on.”

Brinton Hall, during the past summer has, under her direction, been papered throughout; the old flickering gaslights have been replaced by electricity; the Alpha Epsilon Iota Fraternity and the Dormitory Committee have donated or loaned newer equipment, thus helping materially in the elimination of the worn and shabby furnishings.

Even the bathroom has a new annex, making the old bath-time schedule a fact of history merely.

**A NOTABLE RECORD**

It is of interest to note that, according to the statistics compiled by the American Medical Association, and published in its annual statistical report, twelve per cent. of all the women students of medicine in educational institutions throughout the country last year were matriculants at the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania.

During the past academic year the Journal states there were 954 women studying medicine, or a decrease of seventy-three from last year, which was the largest number since 1905, when there were 1073. The percentage of women to all the medical students in universities and colleges throughout the United States was 5.4, but the percentage of women graduates increased. There were 214 graduates this year, three more than last year.

Of all the women matriculants, 110 were in attendance at the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania, while 844 were matriculants in the sixty-five co-educational colleges. From the one woman’s college there were thirty-two graduates, while 182 graduated from the sixty-five co-educational colleges.
The State of Pennsylvania had the most women graduates or forty-four, which is 20.5%. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania had 11.8% of the total number of women graduates in the United States and 72.7% of the total number of women graduates in Pennsylvania.

During the past year fifteen graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania received their Certificates of the National Board.

Of the 180 candidates who took the complete examinations in Part II, in June, 1924, Dr. Jean Crump, '23, of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, received the highest number of credits, or 206.4 from the possible 225. The next highest number received was 205.9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Dean Martha E. Tracy is on Sabbatical leave from her post as Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The summer she spent in developing her wonderful Rocky Pond Camp, at Clemons, New York. The winter she plans to spend in travel and recreation.
NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

SENIOR CLASS

The Senior Class this year numbers thirty-one (31) students. The number holding the bachelor's degree is eighteen (18), or fifty-eight percent. The Class President is Catherine Arthurs. There are twelve states represented. Nine are from Pennsylvania. Those working along medical lines during the summer of 1924 were:

Virginia Alexander, Pathological Laboratory and Medical Clinics at Pennsylvania Hospital.

Reuben Alley, Camp Physician at Rocky Pond Camp.

Catherine Arthurs, Assisted at Barton Dispensary and Woman's Medical College.

Catherine Cross, Interne at Lakeview Hospital.

Mrs. Dolch, Senior Obstetrical Work at College of Medical Evangelists.

Sarah Hall, Charge of Laboratory in New York Orthopedic Hospital.

Ruth Kull, Interne at Danvers State Hospital.

Mary Mackin, Charge of Gynaecological Clinic at Woman's Medical College, Barton Dispensary.

Lillian Malone, Traveled for Florence Crittenden Home.

Sarah Maule, Interne at West Philadelphia Hospital for Women.

Ruth Moore, Interne at Woman's Southern Homeopathic Hospital.

Edith MacLeod, Camp Doctor Tubercular Sanitarium in Michigan.

Ernestine McCarrroll, Interne at Mercy Hospital.

Mary McIlvainé, Clinics at Woman's Medical College, Barton Dispensary, Interne Laboratory Work.

Paz Pamintuan, Interne at Massachusetts Reformatory for Women.

Rebecca Patterson, Interne at West Philadelphia Hospital for Women.

Maude Pressly, Camp Physician at Camp Junaluska, N. C.

Mary N. Smith, Interne at Greenville City Hospital.

Mary Belle Varker, Assisted at Maternity Out-Practice at Barton.

Marie Wassileska, Assisted in Physician's Office.
JUNIOR CLASS

The Junior Class this year numbers twenty-five (25) students. The number holding the bachelor's degree is sixteen (16), or sixty-four per cent. The Class President is Mildred T. Squires. There are ten states represented. Ten are from Pennsylvania. Those working along medical lines for the summer of 1924 were:

Rachel Ash, Worked on pneumococcus in Research Laboratory.
Katharine Baylis, Assistant in County Hospital, Laboratory and Clinic.
Rose Bass, With the Educator's Association in New York City.
Louise Brecht, History Taking, Record Keeping in Erie General Dispensary.
Helen D'Albore, Technician in Doctor's Laboratory.
Norma Dunning, Nurse and Health Instructor at Home Mission Station.
Dorothy Lottridge, Student Interne in Pathology.
Elsie Morris, Substitute Nurse in Dr. Massey's Sanatarium.
Margaret Soars, Nurse at Grey Mouse Farm (Fresh-air Camp).
Charlotte Winnemore, Nurse Maid.

SOPHOMORE CLASS

The Sophomore Class this year numbers seventeen (17). The number holding the bachelor's degree is thirteen (13), or seventy-two per cent. The Class President is Nellie Cassell. There are seven states represented and one foreign country. Nine are from Pennsylvania.

Angelucci, Helen M. Fry, Chloe
Gates, Irene Seidler, Eleanor
Shirlock, Margaret McGovern, Helen
Bucke, Elizabeth O'Hearn, Elizabeth
Cassell, Nellie Tsong, Thelma
Beck, Helen Rogers, Dorothy
Meredith, Lida Moyer, Grace
Herbert, Elizabeth Lane, Virginia
Pauloski, Maymie
FRESHMAN CLASS

The Freshman Class this year numbers twenty-one (21). The number holding the bachelor's degree is nine (9), or forty-seven per cent. The Class President is Wilda Bayes. There are ten states represented. Seven are from Pennsylvania.

Bayes, Wilda
Bush, Mrs. Alice
Carpenter, Louise
Cushnie, Mayme
DeVito, Philomena
Griffin, Leah
Harris, Bethel
Hearn, Carrie
Hickernell, Georgia
Lehman, Mary E.

Lehman, Ruby
Li, Elizabeth
Libretti, Jennie
McCarthy, Marguerite
Moore, Malvina
Pagano, Mary J.
Rabenstein, Millie
Scott, Marvel
Shmulenson, Betty
Schmukler, Cecilia

Peterson, Ellen N.
CLASS OF 1924  WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA
APPOINTMENTS OF CLASS OF 1924

Dr. Gisela Adam, traveling.
Dr. Sadi Baron, Harrisburg State Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dr. Arline Beal, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Marian Bottomley-Hall, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Katherine Briegel, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Hazel Culler, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Marie Currie, Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Sarah Demick-Owsky, beginning practice in Brooklyn.
Dr. Erica Deuchler, Alameda County Hospital, San Leandro, Cal.
Dr. Florence Dodds, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Lena English, College Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Goldie Fink, no knowledge of her appointment.
Dr. Ella Garber-Bowman, City Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
Dr. Rose Goong-Wong, College Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Fannie Granofsky, Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.
Dr. Julia Guarino, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Pearl Hackman, Reading Hospital, Reading, Pa.
Dr. Edith Johnson, Harrisburg State Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dr. Frances Kupperman, Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. Margaret Mah is in China.
Dr. Margaret Milligan, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Ruth Newell, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Frances Sher, Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.
Dr. Amalia Simonetti, Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.
Dr. Judith Temkin, St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. Eva Topkin, Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.
Dr. Ruth Tuthill, State Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
Dr. Laura Welbourne, Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Suchan Wong, Peking Medical College, Peking, China.
Dr. Sarah Worob, Wilkes-Barre Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Dr. Rachel Zieger-Prozansky, beginning practice in Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE ALUMNAE

Dr. Kate Campbell Hurd Mead, '88, is President of the Medical Women's National Association, 1923-24. Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for United States of America to the International Conference in London, July, 1924.

Dr. Elfie Graff, '05, Head of the A. W. H. Service in Russia. She is conducting medical relief work at Buzuluk (three days east of Moscow), in co-operation with the American Friends' Service Committee.
Dr. Florence E. Kraker, '05, is at the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Hattie F. Love, '11. Dean of Soochow Woman's Medical College, 1913-18; Superintendent of Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai, is at present in America, Sweetwater, Tennessee.

Dr. Mary Evelyn Brydon, '11, Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare, Richmond, Virginia; visited the college and told of her interesting work, and the status of public health work in Virginia.

Dr. Pauline A. Long, '19, of New Brunswick, N. J., is First Vice-President of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of that city.

Dr. Eulo Eno, '20, is at the Kuive Hospital, Chinkiang, China.

Dr. Ruth P. Walker, '20, is Superintendent and Medical Resident of Tuberculosis Hospital, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Ellen Holmes-Sutton, '21, has a daughter.

Dr. Miriam Bell, '22, is in Canton, South China. For the first months of her stay she is devoting herself entirely to studying languages preparatory to her more active field work.

Dr. Emily Gardner, '22, working with Dr. Brydon; spent a few hours on North College Avenue in passing through Philadelphia. We are always delighted at seeing the old faces, younger because of successes.

Dr. Mary Bailey Sloan, '22, is at the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai.

Dr. Ann Elizabeth Farra, '23, has just completed her internship at Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and will in session 1924-25 teach class in Preventive Medicine, Sanitation and Hygiene at College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Margaret Richey, '23, is at the Episcopal Mission in Wuchang, China.

Dr. Mabel Sammons, '23, in passing through Philadelphia, visited us. She had a profitable internship at the Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. She is now on her way to London to study at the London School of Tropical Medicine. After this she goes to the Memorial Hospital, Fathgarh N. P., India. Dr. Sammons is working under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Members of Class of 1924 would be pleased to hear the many favorable comments on the "lights" which are now in place in front of the College Building. They shall be kept burning and will light others on their way.
REPORT MADE TO THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

June 5, 1924

By Dr. Martha Tracy

Mme. President and Fellow Alumnae: The Commencement Exercises yesterday concluded the seventy-fourth academic year of this college, our Alma Mater.

It has been a year of quiet progress, with a student body of 112, and a graduating class of thirty-two. Correspondence is now current with many pre-medical students.

No requirements have been placed upon medical schools by the State and National Councils—and the president and members of the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Education and Licensure, at their annual visit in January, expressed great satisfaction with our maintenance of standards, completeness of student records and other details of which they make thorough investigation.

The trend in medical education continues, as I reported last year, to stress quality of subject matter in school courses rather than quantity of curriculum hours.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Medical Colleges held this year in Omaha, the papers and discussions focused repeatedly upon the subject of better correlation of the subjects of the so-called pre-clinical years of the curriculum with the practical work in clinical medicine and surgery.

We have this year been able to progress in a gratifying way in this direction in our courses in physiology and in pathology, which are growing steadily more effective in showing to the student the relation of these fundamental subjects to clinical diagnosis.

It is hoped to develop work in anatomy also, which shall make this important subject more vital to the students of the early classes.

Such reorganization of the subject matter of the standard courses given involves changes and improvements which have to be accomplished slowly, but when accomplished produce wonderful results in the usefulness of the subject matter to the student in her later work in her clinics and eventually in her practice.

It is a matter for great congratulation that Dr. Maude E. Abbott is permitted by McGill University to remain with us for another year and we appreciate what her great interest in the development of our Department of Pathology has accomplished and will continue to accomplish for us. With the co-operation of her staff she has done much to make this department known in local as well as national pathological conferences.
The courses in bacteriology under Dr. McLatchie, and in physiology under Professor Dawson, are developing splendidly, and both of these members of the faculty are re-appointed.

To you who know Dr. Cogill, I need not speak of her splendid ability as Professor of Obstetrics; and the round of enthusiastic applause from the senior students at the conclusion of her course this spring indicated their opinion of the success of her work.

Dr. Henry D. Jump, Professor of Applied Therapeutics, and Dr. H. Evert Kendig, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, have won the loyalty and respect of all.

In the College Hospital, the laboratory for our Professors of Medicine and Surgery, as heretofore we feel the need for expansion, of increased capacity for medical and surgical cases.

Dr. R. Max Goeppe has given much personal time to the ward teaching, and with the help of his associates is developing clinic-conference teaching on dispensary patients, according to the methods employed in several of the university schools.

We regret that Dr. George M. Dorrance felt it impossible to continue as Professor of Surgery after giving us, with his staff, a year of able service.

Dr. John Stewart Rodman has accepted this chair and with peculiar interest because of his father’s former connection with the College, is organizing an enthusiastic staff and has formulated plans which fill me with confidence in his enthusiasm and ability.

Dr. Rodman, as Secretary of the National Board of Medical Examiners, has an understanding of the medical educational problems involved which is particularly valuable. He is Associate Professor of Surgery in the Graduate School of the University, Neurologic Surgeon at the Philadelphia General Hospital, on the Staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Academy of Surgery.

The Corporation has generously granted to me a Sabbatical leave of absence for one year, and Dr. Mae L. Myers has been appointed Assistant to the Dean and will take over, for the term of my absence, those matters in the Dean’s Office which deal with student relations.

Dr. Jump has been appointed Chairman of the Faculty, and will have charge of faculty matters and what may be called the medical public relations of the College.

Dr. Seneca Egbert, of the Department of Hygiene of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted appointment as Acting Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine during my absence.
While the academic matters thus outlined are of fundamental importance, we cannot fail to give most serious thought to the financial problems which inevitably determine the future maintenance of the College at its past and present high standard; and its future progress and expansion.

To us who continue to work and to plan with and for our Alma Mater, one question only presents itself, "How far can we go, and how quickly?"

In the minds of our present officers and Corporation there is no thought but that of "A greater Woman's Medical College." This is their slogan and ours.

I have made it my obligation in the past year, and especially at the conference on Medical Education in March, to ascertain the opinion of the deans of other medical schools as to the desirability of continuing to maintain a Medical College for Women, and this college in particular.

I have said frankly that I do not wish, because of personal opinion or conviction, to encourage the expenditure of money and time for the maintenance of an institution, or a cause, no longer needed.

Unanimous has been the reply—that a woman's medical college—that this College, with its traditions and its history is still needed and must be maintained.

With the confidence thus strengthened that we are engaged in an enterprise needed, desired and able to stand firm and to progress on its platform of medical opportunities for women, our Corporation is moving forward in its formulation of a program of expansion.

In order to start upon this program it was essential that the financial situation be temporarily relieved. This has been done by a funding of all past indebtedness, replacing all floating debts and loans by one larger loan, granted by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives, and secured by a mortgage on our buildings.

This loan was granted by this strong Philadelphia organization through the effective work of our President and Executive Committee, who laid their vision and their plans for the future of the institution before the Company, solicited investigation and won the interest and confidence of the officers. This Company now stands behind our future efforts, because it believes in the soundness of our Corporation's program, and is glad to be connected with it.

The greater Woman's Medical College plan contemplates the establishment of an adequate and permanent endowment fund, which shall make possible building and equipment expansion, and the establishment
of a more satisfactory scale of teaching salaries, so essential these days to the maintenance of high quality on our teaching staff.

The College and the Hospital in due course will be put upon a modern budget plan and will be conducted according to economical business methods. Already our Hospital has brought its monthly expense down to meet its monthly income (receipts plus State and Welfare Federation allowances) and with the continued co-operation of our faculty and staff, and our Alumnae we are confidently looking forward to steady growth.

To you, the Alumnae, our Alma Mater has every right to look for support, for enthusiasm and for concerted action in helping us to carry out the program, and many of you are loyally standing back of every constructive effort.

To some of you progress has seemed slow; some of you believe that mistakes have been made, and you therefore in dissatisfaction or in discouragement draw back, or turn away, and lend no helping hand. Is this your habit in friendship—in professional work, in national crises? Then why with your Alma Mater?

Mme. President—may I read in closing these pertinent verses which I recently found in a current magazine? I apologize to the author and to this audience for two or three changes in lines and words to fit our present occasion.

TO SOME IMPATIENT ONES

Carthage and Troy and Rome and Babylon—
Through the slow centuries their pride was wrought;
If to your eyes our progress seems as naught,
Be not too harsh with us, impetuous one.

Carthage and Rome—the centuries saw them flower;
And other centuries saw them dust again.
Shall we, who like their founders, are but men,
Build you Utopia in half an hour?

We are but men, and we have erred like them.
Shall we then tear our labor stone from stone
And scrap all wisdom that our years have known?
Be not so swift to judge—and then condemn!

This much we know—that something we have done;
And this much more—that there is much to do.
Let us not war, who are so weak and few;
Spare us your sneers, and let us work as one.
A year—or five—or ten; so swift they roll!
In memory—you who hesitate in fear—
Glimpse still the vision of the pioneer
Leading us to a wondrous future goal.

Let us strive onward, upward, courage fast,
Blundering, fumbling toward the final dream,
Spurred in our darkest hours by some faint gleam
Of that we build—a college unsurpassed.

GRADUATE COUNCIL

At the regular fall meeting of the Graduate Council of the Alumnae of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, November 15, 1924, Dr. Jeanette Sherman, newly-elected Alumnae Corporator, read the following report from the Corporation:

"The outstanding fact of the year was our ability to fund all our various small indebtednesses, such as mortgages, notes at the bank, both with and without collateral, etc., and take care of them all by giving one single mortgage to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. In this way we were enabled to obtain lower interest charges, as, of course, a single mortgage can always be placed more advantageously than many minor ones. Another and indirect advantage was to obtain the active interest and cooperation of the Pennsylvania Company, which will prove to be of great value when we go out for financial backing.

"It may interest you to know that the Pennsylvania Company is also Trustee for the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund and that a member of that Company has expressed his willingness to become a member of the Corporation as soon as he can be elected. In this way we feel that we are holding the interest and attention of the strongest Company in the city.

"In the College we feel that the year has been most fortunate. Through the courtesy of McGill University, Doctor Maude E. Abbott was loaned to us for an additional year. We feel this second year to be of inestimable value, for it enables her to finish her excellent piece of work in the renovation of our museums and to cement those contacts with outside people and other medical schools which she formed for us during her first year.

"Another significant factor in this year's work has been the acceptance of the Chair of Surgery by Doctor J. Stewart Rodman. Not only are
we proud of his reputation as a surgeon, but we are extraordinarily proud of the reasons he gave in accepting the call, namely, that he considered it an honor to be asked to fill the chair his father held for so many years, and that he would do his utmost to uphold the traditions of the Woman's Medical College and of his father's teaching. On his staff he appointed men of such outstanding ability that already our students are coming to various members of the Corporation to thank them for the marvelous work in surgery which is being given them this year. Doctor Rodman did a gracious thing in continuing on the Surgical Staff Doctor Jessie W. Pryor, who had proven herself of such fine calibre as a surgeon under Doctor Dorrance. Naturally it was to all of us who knew Doctor Pryor a great pleasure to feel that she was continuing with us.

"When Doctor Tracy asked for her Sabbatical year, the Corporation did not see how we could do without her, even although we realized that leave of absence was more than due her. Her work has been divided into three parts and is carried as follows:

First. The Professorship of Preventive Medicine was given for the year to Doctor Seneca Egbert.

Second. The work of the Dean with the students, Scholarship Committee, etc., was given for the year to Doctor Mae Lichtenwalner-Myers.

Third. That part of the Deanship pertaining to the Faculty and representation of the institution with outside agencies, medical societies, etc., was given to Doctor Henry D. Jump.

"Up to the present time all has been working well. The most important lesson of Doctor Tracy's absence has been to give us all a realization of how much work she did with never a complaint. We now know, however, and do not intend ever again to crowd into the Deanship the work of at least two people.

"You will be interested, I know, to hear that the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is considering—and we hope favorably—an increase in our educational appropriation. The College never had an educational appropriation before 1923 when we received twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) for the biennium 1923-1925. Now, owing to the study of the work we are doing and the kind of instruction we are giving to medical students, made by the Department of Education, Doctor Clyde King feels that we should be granted an increase for the biennium 1925-1927.
"Concerning the Hospital Department, the most important change has been the employment of a man superintendent. He began his work June 1st and for the following three months made an intensive study of our Hospital situation, both physical and financial. Naturally, his study is still incomplete, but it was sufficiently well done that when he presented to the Welfare Federation our needs, he proved every step of his argument and obtained for us more than forty-six thousand dollars ($46,000) for 1925, an increase of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) over the budget allowed us for 1924. In this way we hope to keep our Hospital from running the deficit which, up to the present time, seemed almost inevitable if we were to function at all.

"Of the old deficit, accrued before the present Corporation took charge, there remains but seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500). This happy fact is due to the generosity of the Graduate Council, some of our friends and our usual share of the receipts of the Wynnewood Dog and Pony Show (we received this year fourteen hundred dollars ($1,400). Of course, this is very encouraging, as every penny saved on interest can be added to decrease the deficit incurred during the past year. This deficit we hope we may cease to incur after January 1st, 1925, when we shall receive the additional money from the Welfare.

"The Nurses’ Training School is progressing splendidly and we are proud not only of the work done by our nurses, but of the teaching they receive. Their spirit of devotion and loyalty to the institution is unequalled, we believe, in any other hospital in the city, and we are glad to say that the places of importance in our Hospital are being acceptably filled by our own graduates.

"As a Corporation, we are still endeavoring to make the College and Hospital the best in the country, to perfect our organization and to work out the detail of the plan of central control in such a way that every department will have equal representation and attention.

"To the Alumnae we owe a great debt of gratitude for their support and help in many trying situations. Our deepest gratitude, however, is for the splendid women whom they have elected as representatives and to whom we owe so much for the unfailing and generous help which they are constantly giving us."

On motion all the old officers of the Graduate Council were re-elected for the years 1924-25 and are as follows:

Dr. Mary Buchanan..........President
Dr. Eleanor C. Jones.......Vice-President
Dr. Ellen Potter.............Secretary
Dr. Ethel C. Russell.......Treasurer
NECROLOGY

Dr. John B. Roberts

In the death of Dr. John B. Roberts, Philadelphia loses one of its most beloved and respected members of the medical profession. Throughout a long life of usefulness he made better the surgical world by reason of his having been one of its leaders. This College is particularly fortunate, in that from 1890 to 1899 he occupied the Chair of Surgery.

Graduating in 1874 from the Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Roberts began his teaching career as instructor of Surgery at his Alma Mater, in 1877, serving in that capacity until 1879. Since then he has occupied numerous positions such as Professor of Surgery in the Polyclinic Hospital and later in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon to the Methodist Hospital, etc. He served well the many surgical societies which he honored by membership and in many of them held high office in recognition of his untiring zeal and wise counsel. Such offices fell to his lot as President of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery from 1906 to 1908, and President of the American Surgical Association from 1921 to 1922, the latter being the greatest honor within the power of the most distinguished group of surgeons in this country to bestow. His skill in the field of plastic surgery and bone surgery particularly was well known. During his career he contributed many articles to enrich the literature of surgery, his monograph on “Surgical Deformities of the Face,” written in 1912, being a standard treatise on this subject.

We have mentioned but few of his achievements; were they chronicled in detail it would be necessary to write his biography. His life, his work, and above all his character, will inspire his followers to greater efforts.

CLASSES

Class of 1893

Dr. Bertha T. Caldwell died August, 1924, at the Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Dr. Caldwell had been a medical missionary in India for about seven years. She was stationed at Ludhiana and then at Allahabad, where she had charge of a hospital for
women and children. She returned to Johnstown in 1902, where she practiced medicine until the time of her death. She was one of the most prominent and useful women in Cambria County, active in school and civic reform.

Class of 1901

Dr. Josephine Porter Wheeler-Hildrup was born April 9, 1865. Most of her life was spent in Nutley, New Jersey. She was particularly interested in the study of Ophthalmology which she pursued to the exclusion of other branches of medicine. In 1910 Dr. Hildrup was appointed Associate Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hildrup availed herself of all courses in Ophthalmology which were open to post-graduates, both surgical and medical, pursuing her studies in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. Caught in Bozen, South Tyrol, at the outbreak of the World War, she of necessity remained there until August, 1920. After her return to America, she resided at 18 Wellington Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Class of 1901

Dr. Belle A. Schisler died as the result of an operation, in February, 1924. She had a large private practice in Philadelphia, but gave her services especially to the poor, who upon her death, grieved for her as for a lost friend.

Class of 1903

Dr. Nancy B. Craighead was born October 27, 1875, at Elder's Ridge, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. She was graduated from Washington Seminary in 1893. Dr. Craighead interned at the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1903 to 1904 and was resident physician at Clifton Springs Sanitarium for five years. She took up post-graduate work at Harvard in Nose and Throat for one year. She was a member of the Nose and Throat Staff at the Southside Hospital, Pittsburgh, at the time of her death. Dr. Craighead died September 1, 1924.
Class of 1910

Maud Conyers Exley was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, on the 18th of September, 1876, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of April, 1924.

She had been ill but a week and her death was an unprecedented shock not only to the city but to the outlying towns and country.

When she was stricken with pneumonia while on a trip to Philadelphia on the 10th day of April, she hurried home to Harrisburg with a foreboding that was impossible to dispel, but with courage undaunted for whatever the future might hold.

One cares less for full inventory of events of her life, at this time, and more for some thought of her personality.

Dr. Exley was so rare that she had become a certainty. Her hold on life was never slack, but her tenacity and devotion to her patients and her profession, in the end, unloosed that hold.
She was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1910 and had practiced medicine in Harrisburg since 1911. Her thirteen years of successful professional life had a bright beginning and a continued development of power and skill that placed her in the vanguard of physicians. She brought scientific medicine to Central Pennsylvania when she came to Harrisburg, and very often was called in consultation by her colleagues there and in other cities. Added to her large practice she held a position on the staff, for eight years, of the Harrisburg Hospital. She was recognized as one of the finest diagnosticians in Eastern United States.

Dr. Exley's scientific interest in the newest discoveries, modern treatments and their applications, was tempered by a buoyancy and a happy wit that charmed those who knew her while they were filled with confidence in her skill.

She accomplished something unique when she came to Harrisburg and convinced a conservative community that a woman with professional skill, a benevolent receptiveness and a gay spirit of sacrifice could become a great power.

Dr. Exley always carried her full cup with steady hands, and because of this there will be a more sensitive appreciation of her work as time goes on.

Although of English birth, Dr. Exley was an ardent American and would have received her final papers for citizenship this year.

The world interested her and she followed events with discernment. Two realities stood out in Dr. Exley's life—her work and her religion. She had a transcending faith in the continuous existence of a mystical stream of life. There was a spirit of an assured immortality about her and her birthright was gladness and peace.

The last service for her was only a requiem of friendship—as Keats said, "unheard save of the quiet primrose, and the span of heaven and few ears."
IMPORTANT NOTICE

The attention of every graduate of the Woman's Medical College is invited to the form attached to this copy of the BULLETIN. The importance of filling out the form and supplying the information requested cannot be too strongly urged upon all the alumnae.

This is the only means available of securing information which is vitally necessary so that graduates of the Woman's Medical College in every corner of the world may be enabled, through the Dean's office, to keep in touch with friends and classmates. Unless all the alumnae extend their cordial co-operation, it will hardly be possible to avoid errors.

If the space on the printed form is not sufficient, supplementary sheets may be used. New names are constantly being added to the register of alumnae, and the Dean will be glad to furnish the address of any graduate listed.

OPPORTUNITIES

Every day opportunities present themselves in various sections of the country for women physicians, and it is the purpose of the Dean to keep the alumnae informed, through the BULLETIN, of vacancies in posts that are open to women physicians.

There is need for a woman physician to take over the practice of a prominent physician of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who died recently. Further details may be had upon application to the Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

There is a woman physician needed to fill a three months' leave of absence, medical service, in the Philadelphia County Prison. For detail address Dr. Joseph Reeves, 1916 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, or the Dean.

A call for Health Director in State Normal School, New Jersey.

There are two calls for Psychiatrists, one from Norristown State Hospital; the other from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

There are a number of calls for Assistant Physicians, Internes and School Medical Inspectors. Address the Dean for information.

One Senior Interne with previous satisfactory Internership will be appointed, with salary, at the Woman's Medical College Hospital. For full details apply to the Superintendent. Service begins after March 15th.

Thus the list ever increases. We have just recently placed one of our 1922 graduates, and are ever ready to help others find the medical work of their choice.
HAVE YOU READ?


Prof. W. T. Dawson's article in "Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine."


"Letters of Mary Putnam Jacobi."

"Concealed Tuberculosis or the Tired Sickness," by George Douglas Head.
