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WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Graduates of the College who have not already returned the Official Questionnaire are urged to give immediate attention to this matter. (See page 24.)
MAY 24, 1921

2101 North College Avenue
Philadelphia

DR. MARTHA TRACY  MME. MARIE SKLODOWSKA CURIE
DEAN OF THE FACULTY  PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE  FACULTY OF SCIENCE
OF PENNSYLVANIA  UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

MAY 24, 1921
EDITORIAL

On May 23, 1921, there assembled in the gymnasium of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania an audience of academic brilliancy such as had never before gathered under that roof. A unique occasion had brought together the officers of neighboring schools to join with our Faculty, Alumnae and students in honoring Marie Sklodowska Curie, that day to receive from the President of the College the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Dean, Dr. Tracy, greeted the assembly with the following remarks:

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION, FACULTY, ALUMNÆ, STUDENTS OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND FRIENDS:

We are met this afternoon for a few brief moments to do honor to a distinguished guest from a foreign land—a woman to whom such ceremonies in themselves mean little, but who, intensely appreciative of the coöperation of American women in forwarding her scientific work, has graciously come to this country that we may honor ourselves in paying tribute to her unparalleled achievements.

There is a peculiar significance in this meeting. This, the oldest medical college for women in the world, conceived and founded over seventy years ago, brought through years of struggle against poverty, antagonism and prejudice to its present honorable estate, guards jealously its name and does not lightly set its seal upon the brow of eager applicants for recognition. Once only in its history has an occasion similar to this gathered together Corporators, Faculty, Alumnae and friends. Forty-two years ago the President of this college conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Rachel L. Bodley, then Dean of the Faculty and Professor
of Chemistry at the College, thus singled out for the honor because of her scientific achievements as well as her devoted services to the institution, which was then emerging from obscurity to well-deserved public recognition.

In our broader, our international outlook today it is singularly appropriate that the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, firm in its hard-won position in the first rank of American medical schools, should greet with profound sympathy and due reverence this woman citizen of a fellow-republic who has likewise won through years of self-sacrificing devotion to research her deserved position as the foremost of living scientists.

It is therefore with full heart and with an overwhelming sense of the honor conferred upon this institution in her acceptance of our tribute that we have asked for your presence with us today.

The brief ceremony of conferring the degree upon the illustrious candidate followed.

Dean Tracy gave a summarized account of Mme. Curie's scientific career and in the name of the Faculty of the College presented her to Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, President of the Corporation, with these words:

In recognition of the signal service she has rendered to humanity, in making available to the medical profession in the field of therapeutics the marvelous radio-activity of these newly discovered elements, polonium and radium, we recommend her to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

It was a bitter disappointment to all, and not the least to Mme. Curie, that ill-health made her presence in person impossible. Her young daughter, Mlle. Irene Curie, however, stood in her mother's place to receive for her the honor conferred and in her simple word of greeting to express her thanks.

The following afternoon Mme. Curie, somewhat recovered from her indisposition, insisted that she be allowed to express to the Dean at the College her appreciation of the honor conferred upon her, and for five eventful moments she stood with us in the Dean's office and the College hall.

Our frontispiece, a photograph taken by one of our students, serves to commemorate this never-to-be-forgotten moment.

The college files hold sacred still another memento—the following card received during the summer:
Dear Dr. Tracy,

At the close of my happy visit in your country, I should like to express to you my appreciation of your recognition of my work and your activities on my behalf. I value very much the degree from your College and regret very much that I have not been able to personally receive it.

Very sincerely yours,

M. Curie
To those who contributed toward the gift of the women of America to Mme. Curie the following report will be of interest:

MARIE CURIE RADIUM FUND
3 MacDougal Street, New York,
July, 1921

DEAR DR. TRACY:

At the close of Mme. Curie's visit to this country it gives me a great deal of pleasure to report to you the facts concerning the material success of this campaign. It is my earnest hope and belief that a spiritual and educational asset has been contributed to the country by this great woman's visit, not only as an encouragement for scientific work and the education of women, but particularly as a challenge to the finer and more unselfish impulses of humanitarianism.

We undertook to collect $100,000, with which to purchase one gram of radium to enable Mme. Curie to go on with her scientific work. With your help and the cooperation of other public-spirited Americans, Mme. Curie returned to France with her gram of radium and $22,000 worth of mesothorium and other valuable ores, bringing her precious package up to the value of $162,000. In addition to this she had in cash, from awards of scientific societies in this country, $6884.51. There is $52,000 left in the Equitable Trust Company. We are holding this pending the completion of the fund suggested by a prominent American gentleman, who offered to collect $50,000 for equipment for Mme. Curie's laboratory if the women on the Executive Committee desired to establish an American trust with the money remaining in the bank, which would provide Mme. Curie with an income as long as she lives. It was proposed that after her death the income from this trust be used to pay the expenses of two American students in chemistry and physics at the Sorbonne. We are very proud to tell you that this money, which was raised by women, was a one hundred percent contribution, and that none of the money deposited in the Equitable Trust Company in the Radium Fund was used to collect the fund. Such expenses as were necessary were paid by two American women. The radium was bought from the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, who made the lowest price in a closed bid. The fairness of their offer added materially to the amount of money left for these other scientific uses.

I ask you personally to accept my thanks for your fine understanding of this cause and for your generous and ever kind cooperation in the work. With my best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MARIE M. MELONEY
Chairman.
NEWS OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the Annual Meeting of the Corporation held on June 13, 1921, the following officers were elected:

Mrs. James Starr, Jr., Acting-President;
Miss Hilda Justice, Secretary;
The Fidelity Trust Company, Treasurer.

On January 1, 1922, Mr. Sheldon P. Ritter will succeed the Fidelity Trust Company as Treasurer.

Mr. James Collins Jones, Mr. C. Burgess Taylor, Mr. Sheldon P. Ritter and Mr. Charles Edward Ingersoll are new members of the Corporation.

THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS on June 15, 1921, was delivered by Dr. Walter B. Cannon, George Higginson Professor of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School, on "Some Problems of Readjustment in Medical Practice." We regret that space does not permit our publishing in full Dr. Cannon's interesting address. The following paragraphs we cannot forebear quoting:

Ordinarily we feel that we are showing to a satisfactory degree our usefulness to society if we as members of the medical profession do our duty in caring for the sick.

There are relations, however, which exist between us and our communities which we are prone to overlook in the very intensity and keenness of our devotion to professional service. We are physicians, to be sure, but we are also citizens; and as citizens we not only have, I believe, the routine duties of citizenship, but also obligations to the public at large, due to our special knowledge of matters which are of interest and of vital importance to our fellows. Many years ago, when I was a medical student, I recall a short address which the late Professor W. T. Sedgwick made to a small group of us, in which he urged that we were justified in working intensively on strictly professional lines until we reached the age of thirty-five or forty, but that thereafter we ought to set aside at least one day each week for public service. His own career was a splendid example of disinterested usefulness in public affairs, and the advice he gave was emphasized by his own accomplishments. What he urged upon us then, I wish to urge today: a broadening of the sense of professional duty; a realization of the general needs of our communities, which are quite as critical and should be quite as appealing to our professional conscience as the individual needs to which we traditionally limit our attention. The motive for this wider range of action is the same motive that serves for the narrower
one: the opportunity for service. And the reason why we should feel the potency of this motive is likewise the same for both: a special knowledge which we possess and which renders us peculiarly serviceable citizens.

Too long we have been on the defensive in the fight against sickness and premature death. Too tardily have we accepted the military doctrine that the best mode of defence is to attack. Only in recent years have we begun to realize that it is part of our professional service to do our best to eliminate the conditions which lead to the physical distress and damage and the economic inefficiency of our fellows.

If we were living in an autocracy we could influence high authority and have benefits wrought by edict. But we live in a democracy, where education must take the place of paternalism and the people must win their own benefits through knowledge and intelligent action. Because of the social ramifications of disease, therefore, we are finding imposed upon us a new sense of social responsibility and an obligation to use our professional knowledge for the welfare of the group as much as for the individual.

There is, I believe, an unfortunate tendency among us to try to draw a sharp distinction between the preventive and the curative aspects of medical service. The preventive work, it is said, should be restricted to state and national agencies or to voluntary organizations composed largely of laymen, and the practice of curative medicine should be solely the service of the private practitioner. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to separate definitively these two aspects of medical activity.

If we knew nothing of the antecedents of disease and accident we might be justified in answering that our function is solely to treat the sick and injured. But, as we have already noted, we know with certainty the approaches to disease and the ways in which the organism may be damaged, and therefore it becomes as much our duty to warn against the dangers as it is for the trackman who detects a broken rail.

Now the further question arises as to whether the private practitioner has fulfilled to a satisfactory degree his functions. The declaration has been made that he has not. It has been pointed out that the large amount of preventable disease in our population, the wide prevalence of uncorrected physical defects in our young men, as revealed by the draft, and the ignorance among our laymen of elementary principles of hygienic living are illustrations of the failure of the medical men to render their full duty to the communities they serve. The indictment has some justification. I do not believe, however, that physicians are alone at fault. Both they and the people of their communities have maintained the traditional attitude that the doctor's services should be limited to the care of the sick. It has not been expected that he would attend to ailments which are not called to his attention, or that he would look after people with the object of keeping them well and in a condition of high efficiency.
It is obvious that such service as I have suggested would require changes in medical education. Greater emphasis would have to be placed on the standards of health, the elements of personal hygiene, the appropriate physical exercises at different ages, the influence of fatigue on bodily processes, the effects of worry and anxiety and deep emotional experiences, the dietary requirements for various conditions of life and labor, suitable clothing and the best modes of securing rest and sleep. All these features would have to be understood and made as impressive to the lay mind as the transfer of infections, if we are to engage in an aggressive campaign for efficient living. It is obvious also that no such campaign can be waged until the laymen are ready to cooperate in carrying it on.

If through popular education of children and adults the private practitioner should in the course of time be expected to practice both preventive and curative medicine in the families he cares for, his function as an educator and leader in public welfare would become much more important than it is now.

In the suggestions which I have offered that the general practitioner shall become an educator and an aggressive worker for health there is much that is not new or foreign to the labors he has long been performing. Only a stronger emphasis is laid on the private practice of preventive medicine than has been common in the relation of doctor and patient in the past.

Such, then, are some of the puzzling questions which are of concern not only to the medical profession but to the public at large at this time. We as servants of the commonwealth should become keenly conscious of them and give our best thought to answering them. Attention to these questions will take us out of the routine of our daily duties and bring us into relation to others who as public-spirited citizens are looking forward to and working for a better day.

With them we must think out as clearly as possible the conditions which will be best for the welfare of all people and then strive to establish them. The opportunity for both professional and public service is a great one for us all, but especially for those of you who are just now entering on the duties of physicians.

On October 22, Dr. Martha Tracy represented the Woman's Medical College at the exercises incident to the installation of Dr. Frank Aydelotte as President of Swarthmore College.

Dr. Emily P. Bacon has been appointed by the Director of Public Health, Dr. Furbush, as supervising physician of the Prenatal Clinic opened at the Philadelphia General Hospital last May. Dr. Marnetta Vogt is assisting Dr. Bacon in this work.
The new dining-room under the auspices of the College was opened at 1309 North Twenty-second street in September.

DR. FLORENCE E. KRAKER is chairman of the Faculty Committee in charge of the dormitory and dining-room, and MRS. FARRA continues as its efficient manager.

Our new quarters are delightfully light and well-furnished and we are striving to work up to a practical service which shall provide all the food that a student needs and desires, at a minimum cost.

Constructive criticisms are welcomed by Dr. Kraker.

We are grateful to the Alumnae whose gifts have made possible this development.

The student body this year numbers 119, an increase of 17 over our last year's roll.

We like the quality as well as the quantity of our entering students and we hope they will like us.

On October 14 a donation was sent by the students of the College to the Near East Relief Committee to aid in fitting out the food ship to be sent to the Near East from America.

Officers of Student Associations for the Session of 1921-1922.

Students' Association.—President, Mary A. Hipple; Vice-President, Frances E. Shields; Secretary, Margaret C. Richey; Treasurer, Mary H. Easby.

Medical Club.—President, Helen M. Manning; Secretary, Helen F. Schrack.

Young Women's Christian Association.—President, Emily Gardner; Vice-President, Elizabeth Farra; Secretary, Faith Reed; Treasurer, Clara King.

Y. W. C. A. Reception.

On Saturday evening, October 1, the Y. W. C. A. held its welcoming reception for the new students at the Woman's Medical College. The purpose of the reception was to introduce each person to every one else. This began at the door, when each arrival had to run the gauntlet of "hand-shakings" from the receiving line, composed of the Dean, the presidents of the student organizations, and the Y. W. C. A. cabinet.
To each guest was given part of an advertisement which must be matched with its fellow-part. While the "Dutch Cleanser Girl" madly hunted for her box, the little Campbell Boy wildly pursued his beans.

Medical charades were then in order. Freshmen will not forget so easily the prostrating symptoms of appendicitis or the ghastly facies of hydrophobia. After the general hubbub had subsided each president was given a chance to make her organization most attractive and bid for the cooperation of the new girls.

Later the inevitable eats found the dancers not too unwilling to pause for breath—and them.

The Hallowe'en Party.

All aboard! All aboard! came the cry from half a dozen gobs on the evening of Saturday, October 29, and amidst blowing of whistles and hurried orders the would-be passengers of the Snamow Lacidem Egelloc hurriedly filled out their passports, received the officers' O. K., and passed on to the quarantine office in charge of Dr. Rogers. Those found free from communicable diseases were allowed to go aboard, providing they could cross the gang-plank from the dock to the vessel, whose chugging machinery in the engine-room below betrayed its impatience to be off.

Just as the vessel was about to get underway a band of pirates came dashing in, but were driven back by the gallant gobs and held at bay until they conformed to regulations and could be escorted on board, where their gay costumes lent a little more color to the scene.

Among the distinguished guests at the Captain's dinner were Madame Curie, with her gram of radium, President Harding, "Doug" Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Billy Sunday, Carpentier, Scotti and Galli Curci, the last two entrancing the audience with a rendition of grand uproar.

After crossing the International Date line, the vessel stopped at India, where Dr. Langdon came on board, to tell of her thrilling adventure with a panther.

Two Russian peasants were picked up at the new republic and entertained us with songs.

Other diversions were the sailor's dance and a playette, "When Doctors Disagree."

By this time the vessel arrived back in port and after an hour or so of dancing the passengers disembarked.

As usual the Sophomore class had lived up to past traditions and provided a merry evening of gay costumes and original entertainment.
The College Sing Club.

On May 14, 1921, the college chorus, which was organized last fall, under the name of "The College Sing Club," gave a most successful concert and dance.

We have begun practice this year and hope by spring again to burst forth in song publicly. So watch for notices and plan to come to the second annual musical spree.

The Medical Club.

The Medical Club of the Woman’s Medical College, including in its membership both the students and the teaching staff of the College and the Medical Staff of the College Hospital, held its first meeting on October 28, when Dr. Nellis B. Foster, Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell Medical College, presented a paper on "Essentials."

On November 18, Dr. Joseph McFarland, Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, spoke, and two cardiorenal cases were presented by students.

At a special meeting, on December 8, Dr. Chevalier Jackson gave a talk on bronchoscopy.

Dr. Thomas McCrea, Professor of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, will address the Club at the stated meeting on the fourth Friday in January.

Of the other meetings of the year, one will be on x-ray and radium, one on obstetrics, and one on dermatology. The detailed programs are published monthly in the Roster.

The Alumnae are particularly invited to attend these meetings.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

Senior Class.

President, Mildred Rogers; Vice-President and Secretary, Alva Gwin; Treasurer, Matilda Maerz.

The Seniors held their annual experience meeting, with Mrs. Ewing as hostess, at Barton this year. The following news items concerning summer activities were gleaned:
Matilda Maerz, Mildred Rogers and Emily Gardner interned at the Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Mass.; Mary Hipple and Caroline Vetkoskey, at the Danvers State Hospital, Danvers, Mass.; Ruth Miller and Marcia Smith, at the Foxboro State Hospital, Foxboro, Mass.; Alva Gwin, at Boston Psychopathic Hospital; and Hannah Mueller and Cleo Chastain, at the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women.

Ruth Carpenter was medical interne at Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.; Helen Manning served at a sanitarium at Brattleboro, Vt., and at Westborough State Hospital, Mass.

Mrs. Tanner had charge of surgery clinic at Barton; Grace Martin had a medical service at the Woman's Hospital before leaving Philadelphia; Isabella Clinton did some work in a tuberculosis sanitarium at Eagleville, Pa., and at Phipps Institute, Baltimore; and Polly Lerner did laboratory work in New York City.

Dr. Augusta Skodnick joins the class after several years' hospital work in Norristown.

Among those who spent the summer camping are Frances Shields and Lillian Shaw, at Dr. Tracy's camp, Rocky Pond, N. Y.; Mary Bailey Sloan and Mary Warfield at Camp Junaluska, North Carolina; Doris Tuttle was medical councillor at a Y. W. C. A. Camp on Lake Champlain.

Miriam Bell was on a homestead in Wyoming; Mrs. DePons spent the summer at her home in Porto Rico; Julia Deming in traveling in Europe; Adele Streeseman in England; Marion Collins, Marion Morse and Martha Russell at their homes in New York State; Katherine Rader in Michigan; Rita Knopf at the College Hospital; and Lois Van Loon at Atlantic City.

Junior Class.

President, Helen Schrack; Vice-President, Beatrice Mitchell; Secretary, Catherine Johnston; Treasurer, Ruth Winter.

Members of the Junior Class were active in seeking profitable experience during the past summer.

Rosella Biedermann served as nurse in a small hospital and did some teaching in a vacation Bible school; Ruth Frank worked in the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; Catherine Johnston and Marjorie Reed served as internes at the Norristown State Hospital; Clara King did laboratory work at the Rutland Hospital, Vermont; and Emilie Mundy was intern at the Delaware Hospital, Wilmington—the first woman to be admitted to the intern staff.
Ruth Winter served at the Michell Sanatorium for Nervous and Mental Cases at Peoria, Illinois; Helen Schrack was field worker for the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross; Mrs. Schweinsberg was social service worker for the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia; Margaret Richey served as medical assistant in a girls' camp in New Hampshire, and Mary Raytkwich was a member of the commissary department in Dr. Tracy's Camp at Rocky Pond, N. Y.

**Sophomore Class.**

President, Carroll C. La Fleur; Secretary, Pearl Hackman; Treasurer, Ruth B. Newell.

During the summer Edith Johnson spent five profitable weeks at the U. S. Public Health Service Psychiatric Hospital for ex-soldiers on Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia. For three weeks she served in the Red Cross recreation hut and for two weeks in the bacteriological laboratory.

Marion Bottomley worked in the serology laboratory at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Sadi Baron served as nurse in the Babies' Hospital at Llanerch, Pa., where she received exceedingly interesting experience.

The class has received the following additions to its roll:

Lorena Welbourne, transferring from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina; Ella B. Garber, transferring from the University of Missouri Medical School; Eva Topkins, transferring from Cornell University Medical School; and Marie Currie and Frances Sher transferring from the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

**Freshman Class.**

President, Edith McLeod; Vice-President, Matie E. Green; Secretary, Mary Belle Dickson; Treasurer, Ruth S. Kull.

The Freshman Class shows an enrollment of girls from all parts of the world. In addition to representatives from all parts of the United States, we have sisters from Denmark and the Philippine Islands, and one who has spent many years in India. In fact, we are only beginning to realize our internal resources. The class has been organized, a basketball team formed, and we are busy putting forth our first efforts to live up to our opportunities.
WHAT SOME OF OUR ALUMNÆ ARE DOING.

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, 1903, has recently been appointed Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare in the new Department of Welfare of the State of Pennsylvania, under Commissioner of Welfare, Dr. John M. Baldy.

Dr. Mary R. Noble, 1901, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Child Health in the State Department of Health of Pennsylvania, succeeding Dr. Potter in this appointment.

A Letter from China.

Dr. Mary Latimer James, class of 1907, superintendent of the Woman's Department of the Church General Hospital, Wuchang, China, writes, March, 1921, as follows:

The work grows steadily, so that in 1920 we treated 12,987 patients (new and old), my Chinese interne and I, with a second interne the last few months.

Besides my medical and surgical work I give a great deal of my time to teaching the Chinese nurses and pharmacy students whom we are training. All classes for the nurses are held in Chinese, but the pharmacists I teach partly in English. Chinese surely is a time-consumer.

A half-day each week I also devote to our girls' boarding school just outside this city (about 230 pupils). I make routine physical exams of all students, and try to get in a little prophylactic as well as curative medicine. The work is fascinating, but we do need another doctor desperately. Even now that I can get Chinese interns—a very recent possibility—I still must take the responsibility for each patient, except a few in the out-practice. I ought to give far more time than I do to the training of these young Chinese doctors, who have by no means the advantages in this medical course that girls get at home.

I enclose a small check to help in the work of my Alma Mater.
A Letter from India.

INDIA MISSION, DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

DAMOH, C. P., May 1, 1921.

DEAR DR. TRACY:

Your letter about Mme Curie's visit came today, so I can't very well get my dollar to you by April 14. Nevertheless I enclose an order for it on my society. I've been reading about her visit and am interested.

Our hot weather has arrived—for the next six weeks it will be scorching. There was a shortage of rain last year, which means local famine in the C. P. Our district, Damoh, has ten thousand on relief works now; but, of course, the worst thing will be the death of cattle, making it impossible for the farmers to get in their crops when the rains come. I am alone in the bungalow and am getting in some pretty good reading during the midday hours, when the house is shut up to keep the heat out—it's only along about 100° in here now. Later on I have a grass screen at one of the western doors so as to catch the hot wind. This will be kept wet and so make the rooms cooler. But the nights are perfectly glorious. I sleep out, away from the bungalow. I try to stay awake to study the stars, but I never do. Along about four-thirty the birds begin to sing. It's so cool then you have to pull up some covering. The decent nights make the days bearable. Somewhat later—say in June—the nights get pretty bad, too; but there is always a bit of coolth just before the dawn. I begin at the dispensary at six and run on for four hours, so I get home for a ten-thirty breakfast. You know we have the little breakfast—tea and toast (coffee and toast in this house)—early, and the real meal when the morning's work is done.

Last year the medical work in Damoh totaled 29,000 treatments, making an average of 93 a day. Considering the staff here we think that pretty good. We take only women and children; but as a matter of fact we treat a good many men, too, for things you don't have to make an examination for—fevers, eyes, skin, etc. There are always men there, for they bring their women and children, but we give our time to the latter.

We have a boarding school for boys in Damoh. I inspect twice a week and treat cases whenever called. There are 232 boys; but, of course, most of my time is given to the little ones. This famine condition in the district will mean a lot more children homeless and parentless, so we shall be getting them in. They come in such
wretched condition, having been half starved for so long. It means work for the doctor and worry for the manager, so many of them die in spite of all we can do.

If this is too late to help with the $100,000, just use it any way.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) MARY T. MCGAVRAN.

(Dr. McGavran's gift was too late for the Curie Fund, so has been added, with the proceeds of sale of our photograph, to our own College Hospital Radium Fund.—MARTHA TRACY.)

Report of Work with the Near East Relief.

Introduction.—After two years in Constantinople it is interesting to look back through these months and watch the development of our medical work as it is today. When I arrived, Dr. Hoover had started two clinics—one at the Girls' College, the other at the Bible House.

Being appointed a member of the Orphanage Committee, I found there was need of a medical inspection of the orphans; and a later investigation of the refugee camps in the city showed a great need of medical care among these unfortunates.

In all of this work in clinics, orphanages, and camps it soon became evident that there was a great need for native nurses who could also act as interpreters. We were fortunate in obtaining the service of Miss Iskouhi Manougian, a graduate nurse from Marsovan Hospital, who has been a very valuable member of our nursing staff. I also started a training class at the Y. W. C. A., Miss White having gathered together some young native girls who could speak English. From this class we obtained seven girls who proved to be well worth the training given them. Later, we were able to obtain others who had been trained.

Orphanages.—In the Turkish orphanages of the city there were 5000 children. These orphanages had a sufficient income and were in good condition, so we felt no need of working with them.

There were also 4500 children in Greek and Armenian orphanages. They all had more or less efficient medical supervision, but no systematic physical examinations had been made. As we were able to increase our medical staff we assisted the doctors in charge in making physical examinations of all these orphans.
On the whole we found the children in fair condition, and with the assistance which we could give them their general condition was improved. Comparatively few cases of trachoma were found in this inspection; but later it was found to be spreading alarmingly, so three special orphanages were set apart for the isolation of these cases and it was decided to start an American Trachoma Hospital for Children.

When I investigated the large Armenian camp at Haidar Pasha, in October, 1919, I found the conditions there very bad. There was a large tent-colony placed on low ground, and with the onset of the rainy season the place was a sea of mud. The medical work done there was practically nil, and there were many sick. Little attempt had been made to separate any contagious diseases, and those suffering from tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia, etc., were living in tents with other people. We held daily clinics in the camp and our nurses visited in the tents. We cared for those who could be treated in the camp and sent many to hospitals. We soon found, however, that the camp was not a fit place for the refugees to occupy during the winter, and later the Armenian Central Committee obtained buildings in different parts of the city and the refugees were removed to these various camps. In each of these camps we arranged for medical supervision, and in several of them we equipped small hospitals with a resident nurse, where the less serious cases of illness could be treated. Our nurses also visited in the camps, helping the sick and investigating the social conditions, and cooperating with the camp directors in giving out clothing and milk as it was needed. Even in the camps where food was furnished we found that many children were undernourished and needed milk, cod liver oil, etc. Later, as our other medical work, especially the children's clinics, developed, we withdrew our nurses and the care of the camps was transferred to other committees. However, our children's clinics were placed so that we could still offer medical care to these refugee children, and at the present time the children of all the camps except Scutari come to our clinics. At Scutari Camp Dr. Ophelia Kassapian* is the doctor in charge of the refugees and it is not necessary for us to do any work for her children.

_trachoma._—The problem of trachoma in the camps has been a difficult one, as many of the people did not realize the need of treatment and would not or could not go the long distances necessary.

*Dr. Ophelia Nergararian-Kassapian, Woman's Medical College of Pa., 1903
to attend the clinics available in the city. In May, 1921, we started trachoma clinics in the vicinity of all the camps, so that all may now easily obtain such treatment.

Clincs.—Besides the refugees in camps and orphanages there were thousands scattered through the city, trying to make homes in old khans, in small rented rooms or in ruins of houses in the burned districts of the city.

The Case Committee, under the direction of M. C. Phillips, was giving organized assistance to such mothers as were making homes for their children, provided the father had been killed or had died in the war. The Case Committee had 5000 children under its care.

It was necessary to begin the work in a small way, as at that time our medical appropriation was largely used to conduct Dr. Hoover’s general clinics for adults and children. After a time, however, I obtained a special appropriation to start my corps of native visiting nurses, who could follow up our cases in the homes, instructing mothers and nursing the sick. By January, 1920, we had an American nurse appointed and the work was firmly established. With the efficient help of Miss Grace Riley we also started our first welfare clinic in Stamboul. A few months later Dr. Hoover left the organization to start the American Hospital, and it was decided that he should continue the adult clinics at the Hospital and that the Near East Relief should concentrate on the children’s work. Wellesley College had sent a generous sum of money to be spent by the unit in Constantinople, so a part of this was used to equip six children’s clinics, with an additional monthly sum for milk supply. With the aid of the local Case Committee, buildings were found in sections where the need was greatest. We had several changes in American nurses, but finally were fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Frances McQuaide, under whose enthusiastic and efficient direction the work has grown splendidly. We now have fourteen native nurses working in the clinics and visiting the homes, and in the month of May, 1921, 3092 children were seen in the clinics and 1892 visits made in the homes.

The situation has been such that we have been unable to make the work straight child-welfare in the usual sense of the word, but we have roughly divided it into the welfare instructive work, in which we are endeavoring to teach the mothers how to take proper care of the well children, and, secondly, the treatment of sick children with the visiting nursing necessary for these cases. Most of the babies here are breast-fed, but few of the mothers know any-
thing of the first principles of child hygiene. The babies are never
nursed properly, are often not bathed, are tied up in swaddling
clothes and frequently left for twelve to twenty-four hours without
changing. Sometimes they are bound up with earth in the clothes.
The consequences are evident—digestive disturbances, diarrheas,
malnutrition and innumerable skin diseases. Most of these condi-
tions being readily corrected by proper care, the mothers are soon
convinced of the value of our methods. One young mother wanted
to go to school—said she had plenty of time since she had followed
our instructions for the care of her baby.

All children under two years of age are brought in regularly to
be weighed, and if the condition is not satisfactory the child is
referred to the doctor. Children of two to fourteen years are seen
if they are ill or undernourished. Many of the children are from
refugee camps or Case Committee families, but the poor of the
neighborhood are also accepted. We often have to turn children
away, the numbers being limited only by the strength and time of the
doctor and nurses.

Although many of our cases are due to unhygienic conditions
and improper food, we have a number of exceedingly interesting
medical conditions. Turkey can produce nearly all the skin
diseases known to man and all eye diseases. Contagious diseases
we often have—measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, etc.—but I have
yet to see a case of diphtheria here and the Allied Sanitary Bureau
reports it very rare. Is it because our babies are almost universally
breast-fed?

Nearly every child in Turkey has round worms, with their train
of symptoms. One child passed eighty worms after a dose of
santonin. The subsequent improvement in her general condition
was little short of marvelous.

As many of the refugee children have undergone severe frights, we
often find curious types of hysteria.

All the accompaniments of malnutrition are here, except that
rhachitis is rather rare. The worst feeding problems come after
twelve months. Among the older children we find pellagra and
Vincent’s angina, and tuberculosis in every form.

Most women are confined by midwives, usually ignorant. They
have no prenatal care and so we find all the evil consequences to
mothers and babies.

We have been very fortunate in having the American and
British hospitals. The latter is the only hospital in the city where
we could send children under two years old, and they have rescued many of our babies.

We had the opportunity in May, 1920, of obtaining two pavilions of the Greek Tuberculosis Hospital. The buildings were well made but needed repair. Thanks to money sent from Canada we were able to take them over and have been running a tuberculosis hospital for about one hundred children. It gives us a chance to build up our undernourished children, and we have, besides, many true tuberculous cases of all types, most of whom are gradually improving. We also have had some influence in education, as the adult tuberculosis patients in the other pavilions near by now use their porches, a thing unknown before our advent. Many mothers and institutions who hesitated at first to send children are now most anxious to have them accepted.

(Signed) Elfie Richards Graff

25 Rue Taxim, Constantinople, July, 1921.

Class of 1905.
REGISTER OF ALUMNÆ

The March, 1919, Bulletin of the Woman’s Medical College included a complete Register of the Alumnae.

Once more we urge upon all graduates of the college who have not already returned to us the official questionnaire included in the March, 1919, issue, that they give immediate attention to this matter.

Unless we have your cordial cooperation we cannot avoid omissions and errors.

OFFICIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

September, 1921

Alumnae are requested to fill in the blank as completely as possible, using supplementary sheets if necessary, and to return it without delay to the office of the Dean, Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Full Name.............................................................................................................................................

Permanent mailing address..........................................................................................................................

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Academic college with degrees....................................................................................................................

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Date of graduation from Woman’s Medical College of Penna.....................................................................

Internship, with dates..................................................................................................................................

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Postgraduate study: Institutions, courses of study, with dates....................................................................

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Are you in active practice or other phase of scientific work? ..................................................................

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Nature of present work or specialty

Medical appointments held, or scientific work done since graduation

Membership in scientific societies

Social or civic work and societies

Books or articles published, with full titles, place of publication and dates

Are you married? Yes No Date Husband living? Yes No

Husband's name in full Occupation

Children Names Sex Date of birth If not living, date of death
GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

$60,000.00 will endow a Professorship.
$10,000.00 will endow a Scholarship.
$5,000.00 will endow a Hospital Bed.
$1,000.00 will endow a Baby’s Crib.
$4,000.00 will endow a Child’s Bed.

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.