The Esculapian

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To the Editors of the Esculapian, Greeting:

You are to be congratulated upon the energy and the initiative resulting in the establishment of a veritable college paper. It is true that one is reminded that, as literary productions, college papers seldom reach a high-water mark of excellence and might well take as their motto, "In lighter vein." Their jokes are sui generis in that the less the personal allusions are understood by the outside public the more they are appreciated by the students themselves. If in doubt on this point, one need only read those of the initial number, and (if predictions are in order) of all future numbers.

We must not, therefore, expect too much of our editors. An occasional original article contributed by an all-too complaisant member of the faculty, another judiciously selected from one of the medical journals, items of interest in regard to students and alumnae, original poems with a medical leaning, and—the jokes; what more can be needed to keep a college paper afloat? Alas! We need the advertisements and we have faith to believe that our business managers will be equal to the duties assigned them.

The real aim of a college paper is the cultivation of that delicate plant known as "college spirit"—so illusive and yet so real! Should every alumna subscribe for the paper and read it, this would mean that once in every month more than one thousand women would thus be brought into community of spirit, would be drawn more closely to that dear mother—the medical mother of us all!

Dear editors and business managers, you not only deserve success, but you are sure to win it.

Fraternally yours,

CLARA MARSHALL.
EDINBURGH

Edinburgh! Strength to monarch, romance to novelist, beauty to poet and artist, knowledge to student and scientist. South of the castle, in the old town, stands the university, founded by James VI. in 1582. In 1905 the student body numbered 3,000, of whom 1,400 were in the Medical Department. The medical faculty is renowned, and opportunities for study wide, since they have established a summer school for post-graduate work. The great Royal Free Infirmary is a city in itself, built in Scottish baronial style, consisting of detached buildings with accommodations for 8,000 patients; it borders on broad, green acres called the Meadows; side of it stand the new buildings of the medical school and McEwan Hall, the great auditorium of the university. The hills stand about in the distance, and on a windy night with full moon and scudding clouds, the dark turrets of the infirmary make you look for the knight to come riding by in clinking armor, so closely linked are romance and reality in Edinburgh. But reality is all too real when you discover that only one clinic within those turreted walls is open to women! Mr. Wallace, or his associate, Mr. Struthers, will upon presentation of your card upon entrance, courteously welcome you, and may invite you into the amphitheatre where you see the best of surgery and unlimited variety of cases; and when, on leaving the theatre, you meet a sister hurrying into the dressing-room with loaded tea-tray, it only serves to enhance the hospitable atmosphere of Clinic No. 5. This usual exclusion of women from the other clinics in the infirmary is suspended during the summer-school sessions, and must soon be permanently discarded, since this year marks the admission of women to examinations for the highest diplomas by the joint boards of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Royal Free Hospital for Sick Children, where Dr. John Thomson is a staff member, is reached by a short walk across the Meadows; there you may see Mr. Stiles operate, or his substitute, Mr. Paul, Ward classes are held by Dr. Dingwall-Fordyce and others. It is a wonderful place! The beautiful Mortuary Chapel there, no visitor should fail to see, it is an example all hospitals should follow.

During August there are some special classes, conducted on Methods of Diagnosis in various departments of medicine. The annual vacation course begins the 1st of September, lasting about four weeks. Comfortable lodgings can be readily secured in the neighborhood at very reasonable rates, where landladies happily accommodate themselves to all vagaries of an M. D., such as irregular meals and unreasonable hours. The work of the course is chiefly practical; it comprises a general course, and a special surgical course, which include the general. There are many elective classes in addition, and a daily lecture on some subject of medical interest open to all students; many clinics are held, and special demonstrations.

Students from all parts of the world are there, many of them gray in the service of medicine. There is a good proportion of women present, largely American. Mr. Stirton, the secretary of the Vacation Course Executive Committee, inquires for the names of any who would like to be informed concerning the opportunities offered this year. It seems simplest and best to have catalogues sent to be posted on our bulletin board, where a general survey of the work can be obtained, and those interested may write to Mr. Stirton for further information.

It is well worth while, and, beyond all knowledge gained, helps to a breadth of outlook in the medical profession, which is in itself an education.

Anne T. Gibson, 10.

Doctor—"You have some sort of poison in your system."
Patient—"Shouldn't wonder. What was the last stuff you gave me?"
THE ESCULAPIAN

IS LOVE A DISEASE?
By John Ford Barbour, M.D.
Louisville, Ky.

There has been hitherto an unconquerable aversion on the part of mankind to the application of scientific methods to the study of mental phenomena, and it is only of late years that we have begun the real investigation of such matters.

We now admit into our list of diseases many conditions which were formerly regarded as idiosyncrasies or vices. Not so many years ago most of us rather smiled at the idea of kleptomania; but what intelligent person now doubts its existence? Alcoholismus, pyromania, suicidal and homicidal mania have passed through the same periods of ridicule and doubt in the public mind. Who can doubt that there are people who cannot help lying? In whom this vice amounts to an actual disease? These unfortunates will lie not only when it cannot advantage them, but when they know that it will be to their own hurt. Certainly there be pseudomenomaniacs.

There is another equally large group of nervous affections which may be termed the morbid predilections. Under this head are included the foibles for what is repulsive, indifferent, or only of moderate importance to the rest of mankind. It embraces, therefore, miserliness, hobbies, cannibalism, kynolatry, uncontrollable passions for collecting rare coins, old books, autographs, pipes, insects, fossils, ships, autographs, pipes, insects, fossils, ships, etc.

From a consideration of these facts we may formulate the following laws, viz.:

Any decided and utterly irrational aversion for an object, which is not sustained by the general sense of mankind, is morbid.

And its logical converse:

Any decided and utterly irrational predilection for an object, which is not sustained by the general sense of mankind, is morbid.

To this latter class belongs the disease under discussion. The main feature that distinguishes it is a marked perversion, or even negation, of the judgment, causing the patient to conceive a decided and utterly irrational predilection for a certain object amongst a great class of similar objects, which said object, to the general sense of mankind, does not materially differ from many others of the same class.

To adopt Dr. Beard's language concerning the morbid fears: "The patient knows that there is no just objective ground for his passion; but his emotional nature overcomes his reason and his will."

Occurring as it does almost universally, it is impossible to give any general description which will be applicable to all cases. The first attack usually occurs at the time of that great revolution which converted the boy into a man and the girl into a woman. The symptoms are about as follows: A gentle languor pervades the frame; the respiration becomes sighing; there is a tendency to suffusion of the countenance at the mere sight or mention of the object of predilection; accompanying this is a great confusion of thought and language, probably caused by the same nervous disturbance that induces the suffusion of countenance. There is loss of appetite and insomnia. Sometimes they are careless of their persons and estates, "their beards flag and they have no more care of pranking themselves nor of business."

Sometimes it is quite the reverse, as Hein- sius wrote Primierius: "He must mark above all things what hats, bands, doublets, breeches, are in fashion, how to cut his beard and wear his locks, to turn up his moustachios and curl his head, prune his pickitivant, or if he wears it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west."

These patients are "full of fear, anxiety, doubt, care, pecuviishness, suspicion, apt to mistake, amplify, too credulous sometimes, too full of hope and confidence, and then again unapt to believe or entertain good news. These doubts, anxieties, suspicions, are the least part of their torment; they break many hearts; in passions, actions, speak fair and flatter, now most obsequious and willing, by-and-by they are averse, wrangle, fight, swear, quarrel, laugh, weep," etc.

Verily, a disease, a disease!

The emotional and poetical faculties are powerfully stimulated, so that persons in this condition have often been found guilty of attempted poetry whom nothing else would have induced to "drop into verse."

The patient may become moody and avoid society. There are delusions with regard to the object of predilection, using the term "delusions" in its technical sense.

Most of the subjective symptoms are referred by the patient to the central organ of circulation; there is a disposition to violent palpitation of the heart, and a sensation at times as if it had been displaced upwards into the larynx.

The disease assumes one of three forms—acute, subacute or chronic—according to the age, sex and disposition of the patient. Amongst women it is usually subacute, more rarely acute, and scarcely ever chronic. Amongst men it is usually acute while they are young; but tends to assume a chronic form as they grow older. Following the general law of disease, the acute and subacute forms are self-limited, while the chronic runs on indefinitely with occasional exacerbations.

Many of these patients are willing to admit that the condition is one of temporary aberration of intellect, and they frequently speak of it as being under a charm or a spell. Says an ancient writer upon this point: "After they return unto them-
solves, by some discontinuance or better advice, they will wonder at their own folly, madness, stupidity, blindness, be much ashamed, and call it an idle thing, condemn themselves that they had so been seduced or misled, and be heartily glad they have so happily escaped." Does not the reader's own experience justify the truth of this quotation?

A severe attack of the acute variety generally grants exemption from subsequent attacks, while the subacute form seems rather to predispose to them.

Little is known of the causation of this disease. Heredity is undoubtedly a predisposing cause, some inherited vulnerability of the nerve centres controlling the action of the heart.

Idleness and mental vacuity have a very decided influence in this respect. Theophrastus defines it as "otiosi animi affectus," an affection of an idle mind. Gordonius says that it is the proper passion of the nobility. Savonarola assigns it almost exclusively to "monks, friars, women and religious persons, because they live solitarily, fare daintily and do nothing."

The influence of the climate is a potent factor in its production. Every child, and especially every female child, is reared with the foolish idea that this "condition" is unavoidable, and that sooner or later everyone must succumb to its malignant influence.

The state of the weather has a decided influence in this particular; it is much more prevalent at the onset of warm weather. Some patients, indeed, suffer from periodic attacks. This disease is very infectious. It is generally transmitted by arrow-shaped germs which emanate from the ocular organs of the predilector and enter the system of the predilector through the same organs.

There is usually no difficulty in arriving at the diagnosis in these cases, as the patient can rarely conceal his debilitated state of mind, or even attempt to do so. In suspected cases, particular attention should be paid to the pulse whilst the patient is in the presence of the object of predilection. Alzina states that under these circumstances "their pulse is inordinate and swift. Valerius gives as symptoms, "difference of pulse, neglect of business, want of sleep, often sighs, blushing." The pulse is a more certain guide than the countenance. Hence Josephus Struthius, in the fifth book and seventeenth chapter of his "Doctrine of Pulses," states that the way to detect this disorder is with the finger on the pulse to mention several objects whom you suspect the patient of predilecting, and when the right one is reached, there will be an instantaneous and unmistakable disturbance of the pulse.

A very important question is, what are the results of this disease when not modified by treatment? It has already been stated that it is usually self-limited, so that it descends very much upon the previous condition of the patient, whether he shall become through it in good shape or not. If he has any hereditary tendency towards other disease, it may be developed by the mental disturbance and loss of appetite and sleep consequent upon the condition in question, and he may go into lues, patients, or become insane or epileptic. Nor much to be feared from the subacute and chronic cases because of the mild character of the symptoms in such cases, but the acute form may be followed by the most disastrous results. The period of time required for the acute variety to run its course varies somewhat; it is ordinarily six weeks. When it is unusually violent in character, or runs a protracted course, it is attended with great danger. "For if this passion continues," says Aelian Montaltus, "it makes the blood hot, thick and black; and if the inflammation get into the brain, with continued meditation and walking, it so dries it up that madness follows, or else they undo themselves with their own madness frequently assumes the form of suicidal, or homicidal mania, particularly when there is failure to claim the object of predilection. Much of the blame in these cases must be laid at the door of erroneous youthful training, by which these patients have been taught to believe that they can never have but one real object of predilection, failure in the attainment of whom will inevitably mar their happiness for life, render them its subjects for the deepest sympathy, and be an all-revealing one for an immense deal of melancholy thinking and praying. Many of these results would be avoided, or mitigated, if these patients were only taught the truth about such matters, etc., that this condition is no mere influence over their lives, than they themselves permit; that the superiorities of the object of predilection are entirely subjective, as they will admit if they will only be content to wait until their judgment returns to them; and that these are fit subjects for ridicule or medical treatment rather than for sympathy.

Dear reader, laying aside all prejudice, do you not honestly believe these propositions? I believe that in your heart of hearts you do; but these patients and their upholders, sympathizers, and objects of predilection constitute such an overwhelming majority that you have not the courage to be heterodox. This monstrous delusion has even been rested by its blind adherents as the cause of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

Most will receive with incredulity or laughter, the statement that this affection without question, if it be taken in time, may be amended by many good remedies. But first, as a matter of interest and curiosity,
On Saturday afternoon, March 19th, at the invitation of Dr. Mary M. Wolfe, the senior class visited the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown.

Dr. Wolfe and Dr. Elizabeth C. Spencer, chief resident physician of the Department for Women, with her assistants, Dr. Jessie M. Peterson, Dr. Amy J. Rule, and Dr. Angeline M. Lemon, conducted us through the hospital.

From the Administration Building, we passed to the receiving ward, where the patients, on admission, are held for diagnosis and classification.

Thence we passed to the wards for the mild chronics, the feeble minded and epileptics, the excited patients, the wards for the unclean patients and finally through the Convalescent Building.

Dr. Wolfe explained that the patients were classified as to behavior when being placed in the respective wards. For instance, the excited, of whatever form of insanity, whether acute or chronic mania, agitated melancholia, or an excited dementia, are grouped together.

We had pointed out to us typical cases of acute and chronic mania, acute and chronic melancholia, epileptic dementia, senile dementia, dementia praecox, paranoia, and idiocy and imbecility. An interesting case in the last group was one of marked microcephalus.

The surgical building, with its beautifully fitted operating room, and the tuberculosis cottage were also interesting.

The Assembly Hall comprised a dancing hall on the first floor and a magnificent auditorium on the second floor, and as we rested there, the hospital choir, accompanied by the large pipe organ, rendered several selections.

The buildings are widely separated to get the maximum of air and light, but they are connected by underground tunnels, so that they are all easily accessible in bad weather.

The Convalescent Building was bright, open and airy and here we were served tea after our journey through the hospital, and Miss Burns expressed the sincere appreciation of the class, when she thanked Dr. Wolfe and Dr. Spencer and her assistant for affording us the opportunity for seeing fourteen hundred and fifty mentally sick women.

Since the last issue of the Esculapian the following seniors have received hospital appointments:

Mrs. Montague and Miss Selkin, to the New York Infirmary.

Miss Brooke and Miss Burns, to the New England Hospital for Women.

Miss Hart, to the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Miss Rubin, to Jewish Maternity, Philadelphia.

The importance of the seniors as near M. Ds. is appreciated by the proprietary medicine firms, at least, as shown by Mulford & Co's generous box of samples, literature and Oath of Hippocrates recently received by the 4th-year class.

As prophylaxis against the pathological condition of selfishness, the juniors have thought it wise to administer to the seniors an enforceable treatment of self-sacrifice in substituting for the customary luncheon a contribution to the Amphitheatre Fund.

A preliminary "Von Pirquet" might have shown a sympathetic reaction and secured the hearty co-operation of the patient.
The class of 1911, "the studious, the independent, the original, the spirited class," greets her sister classes.

For the juniors, the weeks of the present college year have rolled on as smoothly as the waters of a brook, and like a brook they have had here and there rapids and whirlpools, the everlasting heralds of some neighboring cataract. Yet through rocks and peaks, through winter blasts, they have held their precious molecules in fast bound unity. And against all threatening forces, the class of 1911 stands powerful—for "union is strength."

Past and Present

That there is a high promise in our class can well be appreciated by the following "bits" of class life.

One of our most prominent students of the present, while pursuing some extra work in the summer of 1909, was asked to take a patient's history. Stumbling here and there she had succeeded in filling the introductory spaces when lo—!

"What does patient's c/o state refer to? I never saw myself in such a fix. But the woman has told me that she is from Missouri—so I write: from Missouri State."

In the obstetrical quiz a student was asked to give the after-care of a patient. "I will feed her on prunes"—she answered.

In the quiz on materia medica and therapeutics even greater display was made by another student. She was asked the following question: "If in the course of etherization, the patient starts to vomit, what will you do?" "Well, I will introduce the stomach tube immediately and proceed with a lavage."

In the days of a "verdant junior" at Barton Dispensary, new problems were confronted.

The patient was an old widow complaining of ulceration of the l.s. While the bandage was being applied, the patient, in a friendly way, remarked: "My husband died of gastitis, and I have the same disease here" (pointing to the ulcer). "Doctor, this gastitis is awful, but—if you don't mind—I think it hurts me more today, because you don't know how to put the bandage well. Oh, my! but it hurts. Doctor, you are new here, ain't you? I better wait for Dr. Russell, doctor, if you don't mind."

Oh, for the good judgment of our patients and the dear experience of our students!!!

Social

Miss H. Love recently entertained her friend, Miss Nancy Jones. Miss Jones is one of Miss Love's old college chums and we may easily imagine how well "Hat" enjoyed "its" friend's visit.

Miss Liyiuin Tsao recently addressed the students of "Cheyne Institute for Colored Youth." At the close of her talk, Miss Tsao was warmly congratulated by the teaching staff of the institute.

Several of our class have recently been victims of the grippe. The wave of contagion extended widely, but fortunately our sufferers have recovered.

let us see what the ancients have said respecting the treatment of this disease.

Guianerius prescribes for his patient "to go with haircloth next his skin, to go barefooted and bare-legged in cold weather, to whip himself now and then, as monks do, but above all, to fast. Not with sweet wine, mutton and pottage, as many of those tenderbellsies do, howsoever they put on lenten faces and whatsoever they pretend, but
For information in regard to chain-lightning methods of dissecting, readers (especially those still in the anatomical laboratory) are referred to Miss Conover and "Metty." In addition to completing all work two weeks and three days in advance, they made a notable discovery, viz., "The Missing Link." A scientific treatise on the nature of the beast would be in order; but those desiring immediate light on the subject should apply to either of the above-named scientists.

Some of the sophomores (and freshmen) attended their first post-mortem on Saturday, March 19th. No one fainted, but handkerchiefs were much in evidence.

Miss Sweet spent the Easter vacation at her home in Utica, New York.

Sophomores are playing "Button, button, who's got the button?" with physiology reference books. Miss Mims can sometimes give a tip, but, for the most part, they just "keep us goin' and a-goin'."

Miss Wells is looking for someone to keep her posted. She "wants to know" just what everything is about.

Miss Metcalf and Miss Polk went to Princeton, Friday, March 18th, to visit with friends for the week end.

The choice of books, like that of friends, is a serious duty. We are as responsible for what we read as for what we do.

—Lubbock.

"Wearing of the Green"

On the evening of March 17th, the freshmen entertained the sophomores in honor of good Saint Patrick. The gymnasium was prettily decorated in green crepe paper, shaped into harps and shamrock leaves, and festooned about the walls.

The jolly good time we had made us wish that some other saints would come forth and drive the snakes from other countries, that we might have more days to celebrate. The evening was spent in writing poems, telling Irish jokes and dancing. Miss Wells got a prize for being the first to respond when jokes were called for. It was unanimously agreed that the joke which Dr. Marshall told was the best.

And the poetry! It certainly put Shakespeare to shame. The "strain" of some was sentimental, of others chemical, still others took an anatomical turn.

A quartet of freshmen sang Irish folk songs, which were enjoyed by all. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cakes, and candy "praties" were served, while the punch corner was an ever-popular spot. The evening ended with a promenade, and a good old Virginia reel in which nearly all took part. And then with Irish swains we departed to our homes, thankful to the freshies and the "good auld saint."

First Student—"Are you going to Dr. Blake's lecture on appendicitis?"
Second Student—"No, I'm not; I'm tired of going to so many organ recitals."

from all manner of ment."

The following is an old formula which has at least the authority of great age: "Take of lettuce, purslain and coriander, each a drachm; of the whitest sugar, four ounces. All the ingredients are to be thoroughly mixed and made into one hundred lozenges, one of which is to be taken in the morning on arising."

But much pains may be spared by with-
BooKs.

Books are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you.

—Richard de Bury.

This, Books can do;—nor this alone, they give
New views to life, and teach us how to live;
They soothe the grieved, the stubborn they chastise,
Fools they admonish, and confirm the wise;
Their aid they yield to all: they never shun
The man of sorrow, nor the wretch unseen;
Unlike the hard, the selfish and the proud,
Employ your time in improving
By other men's writings; so you shall come easily by what others have labored hard for. —Socrates.

Dr. Cushing—“Miss Kipnis, what is the name of the structure which keeps food from going down the wrong way?”

Miss Kipnis—“The intervertebral disks!”

Brilliant Freshman—“Dr. Tracy, are these rings in the hot-water bath, the benzene rings we have heard so much about?”

Brilliant Freshman, No. 2—“Dr. Tracy, is this violet ring, which has formed in this milk containing formaldehyde, one of the benzene rings of which we’ve heard?”

back in college, and hope there will be no further occasion for her to miss any more lectures or laboratory periods.

We are all glad to see Miss Nunan

Figure seated on front steps of college, wearing large (!) black hat. Second student standing talking to her. Miss Love arrives on the scene.

“Miss L. Maistre, do you know where I can find Miss Wright?”

“Why, yes. She’s under this hat?”

We wonder whose brilliant mind conceived the idea that “Living matter is matter that is living.”

Miss Weinstein spent her Easter holidays in Richmond.

Written by a Student after six weeks' extra work in Anatomy.

Par Vagum sat at his cottage door,
Beneath the Larynx tree,
Watching the Biceps on the shore
Sport with the Diploe;

The Sphenoid shows its blossoms rare,
To the sweet Patella vine,
Which modestly drops its tender head
At the gaze of the Santonine.

The Astragalus lifts its purple bloom,
And the great Trochanter flowers
Fill all the air with sweet perfume
Amid the Splanchnic bowers.

No joy they bring to Par Vagum's heart,
As 'neath the Larynx tree,
He sadly leads a life apart
From his love far over the sea.

Sadly he thinks of the days now gone,
Sweet and filled with bliss,
When the crowning joy of his heart was one
Angina Pectoris.

Oh! Love's young dream was short and sweet,
Till Buccinator came;
Who, kneeling at the loved one's feet,
As 'neath the Larynx tree,
He sadly leads a life apart
As false as fair, was won—
Oh, cruel, cruel, sin—
By Buccinator's treacherous friend—
The artful Biliverdin.

Par Vagum fled to his native shore,
By the far off Carpal sea;
And there, by the Antrum of Highmore,
His lovely home shall be.

There where no news of her may come
Where rolls the lonely sea,
He plays the light Manubrium
Beneath the Larynx tree.
standing the beginnings. Let him who feels the approach of the malady, "rouse up reason, stupified almost, fortify his heart by all means, and shut up all those passages by which it may have entrance." If he feels himself already ensnared, let him remember that the better part of valor is discretion, and flee his O. of P. Says Jason Pratensis, "The best remedy is to get thee gone (abscquatulare)"; and so all the others advise.

Briefly now to discuss the modern treatment of the disease.

Change of climate is a very valuable measure; in chronic cases this change should be permanent.

Brilliant results may sometimes be obtained on the principle of supersession; that is, by superseding one O. of P. by another, and then curing the patient of the last one.

Everything should be done to harden the patient both mentally and physically. He should sleep upon a hair mattress, should have no enervating easy chairs, should rise early and bathe in cold water the year around, should take much exercise and use the flesh-brush. For hardening him mentally, let him study medicine, mathematics, and the other exact sciences, eschew poetry and fiction.

If these means fail, severer measures may be adopted; the hot iron may be applied along the spine and the head may be shaved and pustulating ointment rubbed into the scalp.

Finally, when everything has been done, and the patient is none the better, but rather the worse, as a dernier ressort, recourse may be had to the dear expedient of incantation. This rite is very ancient, having existed, in one form or another, from time immemorial. This incantation is supposed in some mysterious manner to convert a visible duality into a transcendental unity. It is needless to remark that mathematics, physics and everyday experience are utterly at variance with this superstition.

The effect of this incantation over the disease is remarkable, all the symptoms disappearing in a few days or weeks, the delusions being the first to go.

* * * * *

Hen incineruin! That the ability to discuss, diagnose, prognose and treat such a disease should not protect one against its ravages!

ALUMNAE

The class of 1908 will be pleased to hear of the progress of Dr. Harriet I. Evans in private practice at Mahony City, Pa. Lately she made a trip to Philadelphia, and returned home in a new Ford auto.

A Psychological Clinic has been established at the Amy S. Barton Dispensary in charge of Dr. Frieda E. Lippert, class of 1889. This clinic was opened on March 14th, and will be held on Monday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock. The co-operation of the Southwark Neighborhood House (Mrs. Frank Adams, headworker) has been secured.

Dr. Ammna C. Rondinella, class of 1899, now a resident of Whitefield, N. H., was in Philadelphia for a brief visit. Dr. Rondinella is still an interested manager of the College Hospital.

Florence H. Richards, '99, has been appointed medical director in the New William Penn High School for Girls.

Dr. Flora Parker Easton, class 1901, has been recently appointed one of the assistant physicians at the State Hospital, Norristown, Pa. Her husband, Dr. W. David Easton, has been selected to establish a Dental Department in the same institution.

Dr. Lippert has been working in the clinic, for defective children, for the University of Pennsylvania, which is in charge of Dr. Lightner Witmer, since last July, and is now one of his regular assistants.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is an association organized for the purpose of raising the standard of womanhood among the students, by united effort endeavoring to carry out plans for the benefit of the general student body, and giving to every student all assistance possible, both material and spiritual.

The various departments of the association plan their work toward the
carrying out of this object. The association, representing more than 50 per cent. of the student body, bids all a cordial welcome to its social and religious functions and to its headquarters, Brinton Hall.

In order to make the hall more convenient and turn over more of the building for the use of the students, rather extensive changes have been made during the association year just closed.

The two rooms on the ground floor, formerly occupied by the caretaker, have been thoroughly renovated and tastefully refurnished, thus adding a kitchen and a library to the equipment of the building. The latter room has been furnished in memory of a deceased member of the class of 1910, Sara E. Marchand Milligan, in whose memory also has been installed a library of medical text-books; this, though at present small, will be gradually enlarged until it includes all the text-books in use at the college. This library, being available for evening study, should prove of great assistance to the students, and has been especially planned to meet the needs of those who are unable to secure all the text-books necessary for proficient work. The following magazines and daily papers have been recently added to the library's general equipment: *The World's Work*, *Everybody's*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and the *Bulletin*.

The second-story front room, formerly the parlor, has been converted into a room for two students, and is also a memorial to Miss Milligan. It has been very comfortably and attractively furnished.

The entire building has also been thoroughly renovated as far as walls, woodwork, roof, plumbing and heating apparatus are concerned. The remodeling of the old-fashioned stairway, new hall carpets and rugs, and gas-fixtures have added much to the hall's attractiveness.

Much credit is due Dr. Potter and Dr. Tracy for their careful superintendence of the work of improvement during the summer and the taste displayed in the selection of the materials used.

These improvements have cost a little more than $600, all of which has been paid within the year, except about $17.5. The object of the work was to give attractive quarters to the students for social and other functions, but no direct appeal to the student body has as yet been made for funds to meet this expenditure. It is hoped, however, that those who can will show their appreciation in a material way, that the entire indebtedness may be paid before the close of the college year.

The association hopes, in the future, to enlarge its present quarters, in order that it may place at the disposal of the students as many attractive rooms as possible, and give to the girls of Woman's Medical some of the dormitory life enjoyed by the students of other colleges.

Dr. S. M. Zwemer, F. R. G. S., was the guest of the Y. W. C. A. on March 15th. Dr. Zwemer gave to the association and invited friends an excellent illustrated lecture on the "Mohammedan World of Today." First the speaker presented a picture of the extent of the Mohammedan world, then its character and lastly its present outlook. Rare views of Mecca and glimpses into the real lives of followers of Mohammed added greatly to the scholarly lecture.

**COLLEGE HOSPITAL NOTES**

Miss Bitner, superintendent of the College Hospital, extends to the students an invitation to visit the new Nurse House. Extensive improvements have been made in this building and a cordial greeting will be given to all who call.

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The Students' Association held its annual election of Wednesday, March 23rd. The following officers were elected:

President—Miss Lewis
Vice President—Miss Presson
Secretary—Miss Conover
Treasurer—Miss Farr