Commemoration Exercises
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
Academy of Music, June 1st, 1910

PRELIMINARY MUSICAL PROGRAM
GARRICK THEATRE ORCHESTRA, RICHARD SCHMIDT, Conductor

OVERTURE—“Turandot”………………. Lachner
INTERMEZZO, from “Tales of Hoffman”………………. Offenbach
MOTIVES, from “Mignon”………………. Thomas
VALSE, “Rose Mousse”………………. Rose
“GRAND MARCH”………………. Godfrey

PROGRAM

Entrance of Corporators, Faculty, Alumnae, Graduating Class and Students

PRAYER …………………. REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S. T. D.

“SALUTE D’AMOUR”………………. Elgar

CONFERRING OF DEGREES
MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD, President of the Board of Corporators

AWARDING OF THE AGNES B. ROBINSON-MESSNER PRIZE

“Sextette from Lucia”………………. Donizetti

ADDRESS …………………. IRA REMSEN, M. D., PH. D., LL. D.

“HEATHER BLOOM”………………. Kingsbury

BENEDICTION

MARCH, “The Enterpriser”………………. Lampe

INTERNAL HARMONY.
(In this, the last issue of The Esculapian for the college year, we should like to quote as our farewell message to the graduating class the following poem by George Meredith.—Eds.)

Assured of worth—we do not dread
Competitors: we rather give them hail
And greeting in the lists where we may fail.

My betters are my masters, purely fed
By: their sustainment, I likewise shall scale

Some rocky steps between the mount and vale.

So that I draw the breath of finer air
Station is naught, nor footways laurel-strewed,
Nor rivals tightly belted for the race.

Good speed to them! My place is here or there;

My pride is that among them I have place:
And thus I keep this instrument in tune.

Corrective Gymnastics for Women

J. H.ELEN DOBSON, M. D.

In discussing the subject of corrective gymnastics for women we consider two large ideas, namely: the greatest needs of women and how to meet them.

In observations made among women of the University of Wisconsin this fall we have found certain defects in figure and in function, and, as these university women are representative, we feel that in dealing with their problems we are also helping women in general.

Some of the causes of the defects in figure or form are peculiarities of prevailing fashions. The forward displacement of the head, with drooping neck and the subsequent round shoulders, dorsal kyphosis and tipping of the pelvis backward, is a characteristic attitude of the modern young woman. The latest mode of wearing the hair over heavy pads at the back of the head, lengthening the leverage and destroying the natural fine balance of the cranium upon the atlas, is a very potent cause in
the production of this faulty attitude. This position of standing with the weight on the heels, which has been so aptly described as "standing on the hind legs," is due often to carelessness, arising from fatigue of the muscles which are supposed to maintain the erect position. We say "supposed" because, in the majority of women, these muscles are so attenuated from pressure and disuse or have the continuity of their fibres broken by tight bands, that they do less and less work, and more and more dependence is placed on the corsets which were originally intended to strengthen (?) the back.

General developing exercises involving the large group of muscles of the trunk, tending to give a strong standing position, independent of artificial support, are what is needed to overcome this faulty attitude.

General gymnastic work, with a constant reminder as to the poise, usually brings good results.

There is another attitude we find which is almost as characteristic, that is, standing on one foot, with the pelvis tipped up to one side, one hip larger than the other and one shoulder low. This attitude of shoulder and hip is almost always the accompaniment of the more serious condition of lateral curvature, with or without rotation. This position is also due to fatigue sometimes, but more often to one of two things, perhaps both in the same individual. One is the habit of carrying articles always on the same side; among students the hip is thrown far enough to one side to form a hook-shelf, while the shoulder is lowered so that the arm may become a supporting leverage. The other, and to my mind the main cause, is the fact that most women are unable to stand with the heels together without bending one knee. This is because of the bony formation of the female pelvis and angle of articulation of the hip joint.

In the study of the practice of medicine, after discussing the etiology and characteristics of the disease or condition, the first part of the directions for treatment is: "Remove the cause." This is not always easy to do, either in medicine or in corrective gymnastics. By good advice and lectures on hygiene, by personal talks and appeals to vanity or common sense, we can do a little toward this end, but the most of the benefits obtained are procured in spite of continued errors.

One of the most useful pieces of apparatus in the corrective department is the long, narrow table or plinth. Lying prone upon this, the patient's back can be placed in the best possible position, and in this attitude exercises be done to strengthen the muscles to retain it. By assuming this prone lying attitude the back can be placed more advantageously for exercise and nearer normal than either standing or hanging. When standing, the weight of the superincumbent vertebrae and cranium has to be contended with, and in the hanging position the spine is made so tense that very little change laterally can be accomplished, either by exercise or pressure. The hanging position is a very good one to precede the exercises lying prone, to stretch the shortened fascia, ligaments and muscle fibres. The exercises in the prone position may be graded from the simple head and chest lifting to a hyper-extension from a bent hanging position, head downward, over the end of the table. In the standing position we have obtained the best results from the use of a certain attitude which has been found for each case to bring the spinal column nearest to normal, and is therefore called the "key-note" position for that case. The most useful key-note for the commonly found curve of left dorsal and right lumbar scoliosis is a forced erect position, with the right arm extended upward and the left arm sideward, shoulder high. With the arms held in this way, trunk bendings and rotation exercise the muscles while the back is as straight as possible, therefore tending to keep it straight.

Partly as a result of these postural defects, and partly because of other hygiene errors, we find functional trouble in the respiratory and alimentary tracts and in the pelvis. Few women breathe deeply because of the restricted motion of the lower ribs, and because of this the normal effect of the action of the diaphragm on the circulation in the upper abdomen is lessened, and we find sluggish livers and congestions of the spleen. The support and action of the large abdominal muscles on the viscera being lessened, they tend to sag from their normal position, interfering with their circulation and therefore with their function. This condition is materially influenced by exercising the abdominal muscles and muscles of forced respiration. Exercises in the supine position are especially beneficial in that the viscera are relieved of the downward pull and the circulation is more free. Then, too, the leverage in this position is channelled, so that the work done by the abdominal muscles is greater. Great care must be used in this work, however, not to give such strenuous exercises, involving the psoas muscles, as to adversely affect the pelvic circulation.

The pelvic disturbances which are brought to the gymnasium for treatment should be under the care of a physician, for great harm may be done by giving the wrong work, such as exercises for congestion of the pelvis when depletion is needed, and vice versa; therefore, we will not discuss that part of the corrective work beyond saying that pelvic disorders, which are due principally to anemia and a general physical relaxation, are greatly benefited by regular, carefully graded work.
To the corrective department belong other duties than the prescribing and giving of exercise. The thorough examining of the heart and lungs before gymnastic work is begun is a necessary precaution, as by this means we find valvular lesions or irregularities which may have been previously overlooked and which preclude all possibility of general exercise. Some heart conditions are benefited by regular ordinary gymnastic exercise because the heart, being a muscle, develops with use; but the work with weak hearts must be carefully graded to prevent strain.

In the corrective department at the University of Wisconsin the condition of the eyes, ears, nose and throat is very carefully inquired into, and, if indicated, a special examination of those parts of the body is made, with a recommendation of treatment when necessary.

A very peculiar condition is found among the women students, to such an extent that, while it does not come under the head of gymnastics, it deserves comment because of its frequency, namely, the enlargement of the thyroid gland. This gland often enlarges during periods of mental overwork or strain, and becomes smaller when the strain is released, but if any annoyance is caused by the enlargement, such as pressure on the larynx or nerves, or palpitation of the heart, the student should be advised to consult a physician. We have not observed that this condition has been materially influenced by exercises.

To postpone the establishing of corrective departments in the educative scheme of the young women of America until the university age is like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. The place for the beginning of gymnastic work, both general and special, is in the graded schools, after the horse is age and without the fear of injury or strain.

Some women have the tendency to assume the rôle of the gentle and sympathetic influence which nature intended the men to bear. This gland often produces the first symptoms of this condition, and the student should be advised of its danger if it is not treated with care.

Within the last eight years, in spite of the almost impenetrable barrier confronting them in the form of criticism and ridicule, there has been a number of Filipino women who, with courage and ambition, undeterred by any previous station and(clsamor at the side of the patient, with the onset of every pain makes pressure over the fundus, in order to hasten labor. The puerperal woman is declared out of danger after the

Medical Women in the Philippines

The roar of Dewey's guns was the signal of the dawn of the great awakening of the Philippines. It not only delivered us from oppression, increased our political and religious rights, furnished us with the great opportunity of developing our latent intellectual powers, but also stimulated the Filipino woman to achieve more and more and to place herself gradually on the same intellectual footing with men.
third day of parturition, so she gets up, and, if strong enough, goes about her regular household duties, unaware of the fatal issue that may befall her—as sudden death from pulmonary embolism, or the disastrous after-effects on her general health and well-being from a practice not only dangerous but cruel.

The rules of hygiene and sanitation, the principles of physiology, were known only by a few, and so our infant mortality has been appalling. The few American woman physicians connected with the hospitals in the Philippines have done much to decrease our infant mortality, not only by actually saving the children's lives, but also by educating as many mothers as they could.

Chief among these are Dr. Rebecca Parrish, of the Mary Johnston Memorial Hospital, Manila, P. L. and Dr. Eleanor J. Pond, an Ann Arbor graduate, now the president of the Philippine Board of Medical Examiners. Two years ago she and two others were sent by the Philippine Government as representatives to the International Congress of Tuberculosis held in Washington. On her way thence she stopped in Philadelphia to visit our dear Alma Mater, and during an interview she related the case of a woman who came to her clinic, bearing a healthy-looking child in her arms. Upon being asked what she brought the child for, she answered: "You seem to have done so much to other sick babies, so I came to learn what else I could do to improve my child's health." Oh, but that was encouraging. Is it not worth while, then, to spend four long years of hard and continuous work, four years of anxiety and suspense, when we consider how useful they make us to the human race?

History repeats itself, we are told, so one more "first" will be added to Dean Marshall's already long list of "firsts," for to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania belongs the credit of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine to the "first" Filipino woman, Dr. Honoria Acosta, now connected with the Obstetrical Department of the Philippine General Hospital. The influence, indeed, of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania knows no limit: mountains, deserts and oceans are no hindrance to her, and in the annals of the world her name will reign supreme.

Olivia Salamanca, '10.

Vivisection

Our duties to the lower creatures, when science is in question, are entirely subordinate, for the animal world is to the man of scientific truth and learning as is the clay to the potter or marble to the sculptor.

It is hypocrisy, it is inconsistency, it is folly, to attack vivisection. Had it not been for experiments upon living animals we should at this late day still be ignorant of the current of the blood, of the mechanism of respiration, of the properties and functions of the nervous system, of the operative methods of transfusion, of artificial respiration, of the origin and pathology of parasitic disease, of the antidotal serum treatment in serpentine poisoning, of the function of the periosteum in the regeneration of bone, of the operative methods of curing aneurysm, and would still be boldly attacking the seventh nerve in tic douloureux.

I venture to say that in the record of human progress it would be scarcely possible to point to work more promising than these various wonderful contributions to the knowledge of disease, its prevention and cure, and thus lessening immeasurably man's difficulties and sufferings. And all this has resulted and only could have come about from such masterly and ingenious work in animal experimentation as we have exemplified in Jenner, Koch and Flexner.

The first definite knowledge of the physiology of digestion was obtained by the scientific investigation carried on through a gastric fistula in Alexis St. Martin, who, having been accidentally shot in the abdomen, sustained a permanent fistulous opening. But we cannot always have a man with a gastric fistula to experiment with, still less, make one in a human subject at will. The process of gastric digestion and intestinal absorption being essentially the same in man and animals, our knowledge has been further advanced relative to the pancreatic and intestinal juice and the sugar producing function of the liver, by investigations carried out upon animals.

Painful operations upon animals for experimental purposes date to a time before ether and chloroform, when operations upon the human subject were equally painful, but since the discovery and practice of anesthesia, both local and general, the physiologist has eagerly adopted its use with as much promptness as has the surgeon, and today animal experimentation is carried on painlessly. It is often asserted by the anti-vivisectionists that there are other sources of information more legitimate and allowable, especially by close observation of the characteristics of the disease met with at the bedside. But this necessitates relying upon this knowledge alone, and this, of course, is but waiting for accidental experiment to aid us in our diagnosis.

When called to the bedside we do not wish to experiment, but practice to cure: therefore, we must know the pathology of each condition and administer accordingly: if we do not we are simply experimenting upon living man.

It is true that the examination of the dead body and chemical experiments are useful as preliminaries, by suggesting probable ideas, but the final question must always be decided by the examination and
study of the functions of the body, as they actually take place during life. We might as well expect to learn the phenomena of magnetism by experimenting with non-magnetic subjects as to study the phenomena of life in any place but in the living body.

It is certain that if our knowledge of physiology is to be advanced it must be by experimentation upon living animals, since we have no other methods upon which to rely.

The anti-vivisectionist claims in operating upon living animals we disturb the vital functions to such a degree that they appear unnatural and thus lead to wrong conclusions; that incisions and ligations put organs in an unnatural condition and thus vitiate the results of the experiment. Such claims are so superficial as to be actually amusing to the physiologist and man of learning. The individuals responsible for such accusations are entirely ignorant of the true facts, and are trespassing on affairs about which they know nothing. They, no doubt, are striving to retard medical science only in order to be recognized and to gain notoriety, regardless of the cost.

The assistance which this method of investigations may be to us in the future can be judged by what it has done in the past, for the science of medicine is constantly advancing, as each generation receives the benefits and feels the impulse communicated to it by those preceding.

All men in the history of medicine, making advances in the knowledge of the mechanism of the human body, and thus enlightening the world, have done so through vivisection.

Vivisection must not be received as set forth by hysterical sentimentalists. It must be regarded as a matter upon which depends the advancement of the welfare of mankind; so much so that we must not allow spurious feeling to sway our judgment; neither must we allow statements exaggerated beyond description to pass unchallenged.

Therefore, let us hope for more reasonable thought in this matter, and let our people not be led astray by monumental publications manufactured and distributed by pseudo-humanitarians and ill-informed fanatics. Let our legislators not be influenced toward the introduction of restrictions, as the anti-vivisectionists would have them, but rather let there be legislation and measures instigated to check and annihilate such menaces as tend to the detriment of the good we have attained after years of work, in animal experimentation, which is necessary in the interests of the human race.

M. J. ’10.

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Joke.—If we had been asphyxiated by the comet’s tail would we all have been in a comatose state?

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Condition of Medicine in China

At the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, Occidentals and Orientals were profoundly ignorant, indeed almost unconscious of each other. Each wrote the history of the world, leaving out one half. In American atlases of those days, a map of each of the States occupies a whole page, the other countries in the world getting a fraction, while at the end all Asia figures in puny proportions. As has been said, “one could cover China proper with a tea-cup, the whole empire with a small saucer, Japan with a caterpillar and Korea with a mouse’s ear.” A Chinese atlas, none the less successful in distorting relative values, gives a page to a province, and then dumbs all the rest of the world in the last sheet.

This condition is now a fact of the past, for by improved navigation and increased commerce nations are being brought nearer to each other.

Not for the sake of instruction, but in order to emphasize strongly one of the greatest needs that the China of today still presents, allow me here to again remind my readers of her vast area and stupendous population. She is the possessor of an area of 4,300,000 square miles and has the population of 426,000,000.

In the point of population and lack of properly educated physicians China probably presents the most appalling problem. Scattered throughout the empire are a hundred—probably less than 200—of American and European, and as many more educated native physicians. The medical training of these native physicians has been acquired either abroad, in mission colleges or in Government universities, whose medical departments are fashioned after those of the West. Native physicians of the old school there are without number, and to these scientific medicine and surgery are unknown. The study of materia medica and therapeutics, for example, is sadly neglected, and undue virtues are attributed to inert substances, such as dragons’ teeth, fossil bones of tigers, and pearls, while a variety of herbs and minerals are prescribed by them, not because their action is well understood, but because tradition and personal experience have taught them to apply the power of the drug. This empirical use of substances is often supported by superstitious belief in their action, and results most times in a harmful end. Such is the case with opium. The practice of opium smoking in China is an evil heard all over the world. While it is undoubtedly an evil and a curse to the nation, it also has its merits, although very few they are. Since anatomy is unfamiliar and so much less the nervous system, how to alleviate pain, either functional or organic, is to them quite an impossibility. Thus hundreds, and maybe thousands, have become the vic-
tims of the opium habit, when at its initia-
tion, opium was taken for some pain and
with no intention of repeating. But, alas!
the result is so wonderful and so tempting
that when this pain again returns, the same
remedy is sought. Greatly to his surprise
he finds that one pipe of opium smoked
this time does not give much relief, so he
indulges in the second pipe, and the end is
too well known and too sad for me to re-
peat.

Who can estimate the constant and mani-
fold blessings which come to us as the re-
sult of the devoted and marting labors of
the medical profession? Go to the coun-
tries where these are not to be had, at any
cost; then and only then you are fully qualified
to answer this question.

Let us now turn our attention in particu-
lar to the sufferings of our sisters in China, who compose no less than 50 per
cent. of the total population.

They are just as human as the women of the West are, equally akin to the physi-
cal sufferings. The amount of patience they possess cannot be estimated, and their
modesty has not its equal. Most of them, if not all, would rather suffer endlessly and
die than to consult a man physician. Alas! the number of lady physicians is so small,
and they are so widely scattered, that only
the more fortunately situated ones are ben-
ciled by them.

Midwives are innumerable and are to be
found in every city and town. The scient-
ific knowledge of obstetrics is a topic un-
heard of, and much less prophylaxis and
asepsis. Yet the mortality of mothers is
rather low in proportion to the ignorance
of midwives. How wonderfully kind Na-
ture is! She is ever ready to help the help-
less.

However, the year 1894 should be a mem-
orble year to the women of Foochow, for
in this graduating class of Woman's Medical
College of Pennsylvania of that year was
Dr. Hu King Eng, of Foochow, China. She
is now at the head of the Woman's Hospital
of the above mentioned city, and is doing
a splendid work and her influence is not
only felt in that one city, but in many others
of near vicinity.

A few years later, Dr. Stone and Dr.
Kahn received their diplomas from the Univer-
sity of Michigan. Realizing the im-
mediate need at home, they did not pursue
further work, but turned their faces home-
ward at once.

Dr. Stone's work, Hon. Charles M.
Dow, of Jamestown, N. Y., who has re-
cently returned from a trip around the
world, wrote the following in the January
Outlook of 1910: "In sailing down the
Yangste-Kiang, our steamer stopped at Kiu-
kiang for several hours, and on the invita-
tion of Bishop Lewis, a fellow-passenger,
we visited the Methodist mission there.
He promised as a special inducement that
we should meet a remarkable Chinese sur-
geon. At the Mission hospital, when the
surgeon appeared from an operation, I was
greatly surprised to find a small and very
attractive native Chinese woman of thirty-
five or thereabouts—Dr. Mary Stone. Dr. J.
Stone was the daughter of converted par-
cents, and her mother was one of the very
first women in China to unbind her feet.
She was educated in a Mission school, and
then came to America and graduated from
the University of Michigan with Dr. Kahn.
She is a surgeon of acknowledged ability,
and has a large influence among the Chinese
because of her skill and learning. The
hospital over which she presides is for wo-
men and children, and has one hundred or
more beds. She has twelve Chinese wo-
men who are trained nurses, having re-
ceived their instruction in that hospital.
Dr. Stone, besides her many other duties, gives
a medical course to the brightest of these
women, and in order to do this has been
compelled to translate some of the latest
and best of our medical books into Chinese.
Dr. Stone is also active in a host of other
things; among them, she is vice-president
of the National Anti-foot-binding
Society, and was among the first in the anti-
slavery movement, taking the initiative in
protecting the unfortunate girls who were
brought down the river into slavery and
finding employment for them in the great
cotton mills in Shanghai, where from 50,000
to 50,000 people are employed.

Dr. Kahn, her colleague, has another hos-
pital farther up the Yangste-Kiang. Her
influence is just as far-reaching, and her
skill and reputation are equally well known.

In the year 1905 Dr. Li Bi Cu was gradu-
ated from the Woman's Medical College
of Pennsylvania, and from Toronto Uni-
versity, Dr. Wong. The former is practic-
ing in Neo Ching, Foochow, China. On
her return Dr. Wong was connected with
the hospital opened by Mr. and Mrs. T'ung
in the city of Nanking. This hospital was
built in such a way that the Western and
Eastern arts of healing were brought to-
gether. Half of the hospital was occu-
pied by native physicians of the old school
and the other half by the new. In this lat-
ter Dr. Wong was the chief gynecologist
and surgeon. At present she is practicing
privately in the great city of Shanghai.

Quoting the late Marquis Li Hung
Chiang: "It has been said that there are
too many lady doctors in the United States.
Let the surplus and all that you can spare
come to the Middle Kingdom. We need
them and we want them."

The same promising prospects that China
offered to her pioneers—those which I have
mentioned—the same she offers at present.

May the day hasten when the Home Gov-
ernment, realizing the nation's need of
medical women, will encourage and sup-
port along that line China's younger gen-
érations.

Li Yuin Tsao, '11.
The Clinical Amphitheatre

Those who have witnessed the surgical work in the crowded operating room of the college hospital will be glad to know that a sufficient sum has been obtained to enable the management to erect a clinical amphitheatre. This amphitheatre will occupy ground in the rear of the present permanent hospital building, and will contain an operating theatre, waiting rooms for patients, doctors and students, sterilizing, etherizing and recovery rooms.

Patients will be brought into the amphitheatre on the first floor. Students will enter at the top of the room, reaching it by means of a stairway in the fire tower, and the fire tower is entered from the ambulance platform.

The building, which will have ample seating capacity, will be lighted by windows on the east and west, but will depend for most of its light upon a large skylight.

It was originally announced that the amphitheatre would be the first portion of the permanent structure to be erected, and in 1905 the first annual bazaar was held for this purpose, but the need for private rooms was so urgent that it was afterward decided to begin operations on the main building. The fund grew, until the managers were able to erect a portion of the present structure, leaving a small balance, $190.28. With this nucleus in hand, funds were again solicited from the friends of the college.

The architect is at work on the specifications: the kids will soon be given, and it is hoped that the month of June will see the work of excavation actually begin.

By next winter operations will be done in a room in which there is space for everybody, air in plenty, comfortable seats, a sterilizer large enough to do its whole duty, a dressing room for the students on duty all to themselves, etc.

The last $5,000 has been contributed very recently to the building fund, and the managers are still in a very receptive mood, many finishing touches having been postponed in the hope of future gifts. The essentials, however, are assured.

The South-4th St.-Pole

Early in April the Class of 1911 made its first dash into the South Fourth Street Pole.

Sleds, dogs, furs and nautical supplies were not needed; yet the preparations surpassed those of previous expeditions. Certain rumors warned the Class of 1911 to provide for ample comfort and abundant food supplies.

The start was made from Kress-Tour on a memorable Sunday morning, with fine weather and bountiful courage.

And the South—4th St—Pole was reached in comparatively a short time, finding that (much to the surprise of the explorers) civilization did exist there. The well-traditional wilderness where man and bug lived as brothers was found to be a dream. There, a Chief presided over every case, and a distinctly cosmopolitan population through the wilderness.

There was no need of "new-comers," and no place for them. If they could do what is there called "outdoor work," and in obtrusional lines, they might stay for two or even three weeks in comfortable lodgings.

And the explorers, unwrapping their costly garbs, set down to the work assigned them: the delivery of L.O. As. From that time on, how many and how trying those labors proved to be!! Shaking knees, cold sweats, sudden chills overtook the intrepid "does" more than once.

Sometimes the clamor of a far-off sufferer, others the pounding knock of a night watchman; still others the vision of a horrible fear would startle them from a cherub-like slumber.

"Forth into the night they'd go
By crooked ways and straight."

In the meantime news from home was not completely cut off; no. Occasionally a message was received from this station or the other, ringing always with the note: "Lots to do here and no time for it; we are crushed by the work at college, by the extra quizzes and extra lectures; come home soon."

To receive such distressing summons while on exile............................111
Yet, "sunbeams scatter the gloom." In the midst of these anxieties the two does found occasional recreations, as must be inferred from dialogues like the one following:

Doc. No. 1.—"What do you think, Doctor, that patient of mine, my first patient, has got a good crush on me. Today she gave me lots of compliments, and . . . .

I cannot deny that I enjoyed them for it gives one such a pleasure to come across a grateful patient. Don't you think so? Their name is Bernardo—clean, nice, though poor Italians. And their baby is so pretty! I have been lucky so far: every place I have been to is comparatively clean; I have never found myself attending to patients in a basement, as you, poor thing, have."

Doc. No. 2.—"Yes, Doctor, you do find some nice people around here, and such experiences! You would laugh if you saw me dealing with my patients. One of them, a Lithuanian, has got as good a brouge as mine; she can never understand my orders and I can never make out her complaints.

Now the Grandalfanios' baby, my Italian baby, was going to be named after me as a mark of gratitude of the parents. And I was 'as happy as a lark' to think of it, but . . .

too bad that a woman's name would not do.
for a boy! They named him Dante Shakespeare Grandalianos, so it was my privilege to bring Dante and Shakespeare together."

Doc. No. 1. —But let us forget those things for a while and take a good sound rest both in mind and body, for we may be called out to-night. I am on call, and it works like a charm. As soon as I go out on a case you get called out, too—have you noticed? Now, here, let us eat these strawberries and have a good time; make coffee in that chafing dish and enjoy the fun of it while we have it. These days will soon be over and we'll have to go back home to grind 'for the finals.'"

The requirements of the Chief were soon fulfilled, and our docs were ordered to leave the scene of so many recollections. They came home to their grinding, leaving behind them the 1911 banner, once more victorious. Dolores Perez-Marchand, '11.

The Junior's Soliloquy

I'm staying at Maternity
To get my cases done.
And I should really like to know
If people call this fun.

Ten cases the Announcement says—
It fairly makes me laugh;
I doubt if I shall be alive
To finish out my half!

To lectures and to quizzes, too,
I've listened all the year,
But no one said a word about
The problems I find here.

First, how to pack things in this bag
Is far beyond my ken;
When once they're out, what do you do
To get them in again?

"Up to the elbows scrub the arms;
Soak in solutions, too."
It's very nice to read about,
But difficult to do.

And how I'm going to manage it
I fail to understand,
With basins that will hardly hold
Three fingers of one hand.

These microscopic squares of gauze
For which we have to pay,
Six packages would scarcely wipe
One drop of blood away.

To calculate the baby's weight
My mathematics fail;
(And I'd like to see Professor T.
Manipulate this scales.)

We must use Dr. Tallant's form
Our histories to write,
But who could think of all those things
Out on a case at night?

And then she's such a stickler, too,
For all things accurate;
If I spell dilatation wrong
I may not graduate.

I sit around the livelong day,
Impatient for a call;
I jump each time the door bell rings,
It's not for me at all.

But just as soon as I'm in bed
And slumber holds me fast,
A nurse comes knocking at the door:
My call is here at last!

I wanted it; yet somehow now
I don't feel quite as ease;
I'm glad that I wear petticoats
To hide my shaking knees!

I reach the office holding fast
What courage I can brag;
There waits for me a brigand man,
Who grabs my cherished bag.

And forth into the night we fare,
By crooked ways and straight,
Until a narrow alleyway
Appears to hold my fate.

I grope my way up crooked stairs,
Still fearing all the worst;
Alas, my haste was all in vain.
The baby got there first!

Dr. Alice W. Tallant,
(At the Junior-Senior banquet, 1909.)

Hospital Notes

College Hospital.

Since the establishment of a training school for nurses in connection with the college hospital one nurse has completed the course. Several others will have finished their training next fall, after which the Commencement will be held.

A notice on the bulletin board invites the members of the classes of 1911 and 1912 to take advantage of opportunities in the dispensaries of the college hospital during the summer vacation.

Woman's Hospital.

The staff of the Woman's Hospital entertained at dinner, on Wednesday evening, May 11th, in honor of the eight resident interns, whose term of service comes to a close within the next few months. It was a most delightful affair. Dr. Van Guskin made a most gracious and charming toast mistress. Dr. Pickett, in behalf of the interns, responded to a toast, "The Staff."

Dr. Ruth Alexander left us May rst, to assume her duties as intern at Blockley, for the next seventeen months.

Miss Sarah M. Davies came into the hospital May 16, to finish out Dr. Alexander's service. She will be on out practice until July 1st.
Social

To physiologically terminate their year's work, the Sophomores indulged in their annual outing, a boat trip to Wilmington. The beauty of the scenery was enhanced by a lavishly prepared luncheon. The class history, the clever product of Mrs. Manship's pen, figured prominently as a feature of amusement. So complete was the enjoyment that all resolved an afternoon on the river was where you got more than your money's worth.

Officers-elect of the Class of 1913 are the following:

President, Augusta Sassen
Vice-President, Elizabeth Price.
Secretary, Edith Morehouse.
Treasurer, Florence Gottschall.

Miss Elise Thompson, of Columbia, S. C., is visiting her sister, Miss M. E. Thompson, '10.

Why were the Seniors on the day of gynecology exam. like the comet's tail? Because they were sighin' o' gyin' (Cyanogen).

On Friday evening, April 22d, the Junior Freshman basket-ball team entertained the Sophomore team at Brinton Hall. The parlor was prettily decorated with lilacs, and everything was conducive to a good time. During the evening, different members of the Sophomore team were called upon to do their pet stunts. Huey, as forward, "hit the basket"; Metty "guarded" a rag baby; Celia K., as scenter, did the blood-hound act; Wells had to expend intelligently on "Dutch," and Polkie was asked to strike a few attitudes. Then followed a few games, one of which was a three-footed race, to prove the ability of the sophs. Refreshments, including a Waldorf salad in the Sophomore colors, were served, and soon after, the Sophomores were escorted home, having spent a most delightful evening.

Miss Salamanca expects to leave for her home in the Philippine Islands soon after Commencement.

Miss Adelaide Ellsworth, '11, was called home in the midst of examinations on account of her father's illness, and word has recently been received of his death, May 19th. We extend to Miss Ellsworth our sincere sympathy.

Miss MacBride has received an appointment to St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie, Pa. She is the first woman to hold an internship there, among the six annually appointed.

Election of officers for the ensuing year was the business of the last meeting of the Sophomore Class:

President, Alva Read.
Vice-President, Caroline Mims.
Secretary—Anna F. Conover.
Treasurer, Elizabeth C. Wells.

To a patient whose trouble seemed chronic his physician prescribed a good tonic.

Said he: "Doctor, dear, won't you please make it beer?"

"No, no," said the doc, "that's Teutonic."

Freshmen, preparing for toxicology quiz:

First Freshman—"What is the antidote for HCN?"

Excited Freshman, promptly—"This is no time for 'antidotes.'"

Fraternity Notes

The regular April meeting of Beta Chapter of Zeta Phi Fraternity was held with Dr. Bundy, President. Dr. Reddie, Presided. After the business meeting two papers were read, viz.: "A Report of the Epidemic of Dysentery at Danvers Asylum, Massachusetts," by Dr. Adelaide Ward Peckham, and "The Static and Dynamic Labyrinth," by Dr. Emma E. Musson.

At the regular meetings of Theta Chapter, Alpha Epsilon Iota fraternity, during the college year just closed, papers were read and discussed on the following topics: "Early Theories of Disease and Healing," "Rise of the Universities, Alchemy and Astrology," "Paracelsus and His Contemporaries," "Harvey & Sydenham," "The Hunters," "Jenner," "Discovery of Anesthesia" and "Pasteur and Lister."

Fourteen members of Theta Chapter, A.E.I., fraternity, felt as though they had been transported back to colonial days when, April 23d, they enjoyed a tally-ho ride to Valley Green and Belmont. The picturesque conveyance resembling much that of 'ye olden days' of the stage coach, and the luncheon served at the old "Valley Green Inn" added a realistic touch which made the event one of the most enjoyable in the social history of Theta.

A new chapter, "Lambda," was added to Alpha Epsilon Iota fraternity at Syracuse University during the college year just closed. Sarah I. Morris, W. M. C., '10, acting as deputy for Dr. Rose T. Bullard, of Los Angeles, Calif., national president of the fraternity, installed the chapter, October 16, 1909.

A rare treat was enjoyed by the members of Theta Chapter, A. E. I., May 14th, when, as guests of Dr. Lathrop and Dr. Hall, they witnessed the production of Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "Patience," by the Savoy Company.
Alumnae

Programme of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Morning Session—Thursday, June 2d.

Business meeting, 10 o'clock (for members only).
Reports of officers and appointment of auditors.
Report of Board of Censors.
Report of Standing Committees.

Scientific Meeting (General), 11 o'clock.
Symposium—"Psychology and Its Relations to Medicine."
Papers by Dr. Caroline A. Osborne, Dr. Margaret A. Warlow and Dr. Frieda Lippert.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Clara T. Dergeam.

Afternoon Session—Thursday, June 2d.

Business Meeting, 2 o'clock (for members only).
Report of Nominating Committee.
Election of officers.

General Meeting, 2.30 o'clock.
Report—The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Clara Marshall, Dean.
Paper—"What Research Work has Done for Humanity," Dr. Sarah J. McNutt.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Martha Tracy.
Paper—"Standards in Medical Education," Dr. Lillian Welsh.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Ruth Webster Lathrop.

Morning Session—Friday, June 3d.

Business meeting, 10 o'clock (for members only).
Report of Alumnae Representatives in the Board of Corporators.
Unfinished business (Vote on Revision of By-Laws).
New Business.

General Meeting, 11 o'clock.
Paper—"Treatment of Chronic Intestinal Indigestion in Children," Dr. Emelyn Lincoln Coolidge.
Read by Dr. Esther L. Jeffries.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Eleanor C. Jones.
Paper—"A Few Cases of Mistaken Diagnosis," Dr. Mary E. Dunning.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Rachel Williams.

Afternoon Session—Friday, June 3d.

Business Meeting, 2 o'clock. General Meeting, 2.30 o'clock.

Symposium on Surgery.
Demonstration of New Surgical Instruments, Dr. Blanca Hillman.
Paper—"The Advances in Surgery in the Last Twenty Years," Dr. Harriet L. Hartley.
Paper—"Native Surgery in Egypt," Dr. Caroline Lawrence.
Discussion to be opened by Dr. Kate W. Baldwin.

Reports.

The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, Dr. Alice M. Seabrook, Medical Superintendent.
The West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, Dr. Mary Getty.
The Christian Association, Miss Hattie F. Love.

All students are invited to attend the above meetings.

The annual reception and banquet of the Alumnae of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford, Thursday, June 2, 1910, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Griscom will preside.

Elizabeth Young Myers, 1906, is chairman of the Obstetrical Board of the Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass. She is the only woman on the Board, which is made up of forty men. She also lectures to the nurses on obstetrics and pediatrics and has a large private practice in the city.
Dr. Susan W. Wiggins, '08, and Dr. J. Helen Dobson, '08, expect to study in Germany during the summer.

New fields are constantly being opened to our alumnae. For instance, from a town in Mississippi comes a request for a woman graduate in medicine to do the bacteriological and pathological work in connection with a hospital now building.

Another call comes from West Virginia for a woman physician to assist in eye, ear, nose and throat work.

Both positions are salaried.

Dr. Lewis Heath, class of 1903, was married to Mr. Chester Martin, April, 1910, at Newark, N. J.

Dr. Margaret N. LeVick, '07, who has been doing missionary work in India, has been sent home to rest and recuperate. She writes from on board S. S. Mongolia, bound for San Francisco:

"I have had such a pleasant glimpse of Dr. Reifsnnyder, at Shanghai. Also of Dr. Mary Fulton, at Canton. Our women certainly are doing noble work all over the world."

The Esculapian acknowledges with deep gratitude a gift of five dollars from Dr. Minnie C. Archer, of Houston, Texas.

The staff feels much encouraged by the many words of good wishes and interest manifested by various members of the Alumnae in the new college paper. The time and thought given to make the magazine a success seem well worth the giving, in the face of such kindly appreciation and co-operation.

It is hoped that the graduates of 1910 will early affiliate themselves with the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The many friends of Dr. Julia Barrow-Eckles, '07, will be glad to hear that both she and her little daughter, Sarah Field, are now enjoying good health.

Dr. Alice N. Pickett, '09, left for her home in Kentucky, on May 16th—having finished her year's service as intern in the Woman's Hospital.

Y. W. C. M.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Recently the following alumnae have become life members of the Y. W. C. A.: Dr. Charlotte Fairbanks, 1902; Dr. Jane Hersom, 1886; Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, 1897; Dr. Elizabeth McLaughry, 1894; Dr. M. Emmett Scott Miller, 1888; Dr. Bertha Hastings Campbell, 1891; Dr. Esther Morgan, 1900; Dr. Helen F. Upshur, 1903; Dr. Laura B. McComb, 1908.

VISITORS.

Dr. Angie Martin Myers a few days before her return to China visited the Association and told of her work in China.

Miss Bertha Conde, National Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was a recent visitor and a most pleasant speaker at Brinton Hall.

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Miss Adaline Francis is going to attend the Summer Conference at Granville, Ohio, June 24th to July 4th; Miss Marie Milliken, the Southern Conference, at Asheville, N. C., June 17th to 27th, and Miss Agusta Sassen, the Eastern Conference, at Silver Bay, on Lake George, N. Y., June 24th to July 4th.

RUMMAGE SALE.

Don't forget when you are packing your trunk to leave behind at Brinton Hall all your old clothes for the rummage sale next fall.

BRINTON HALL.

Some pleasant cool rooms are for rent for the summer. If you expect to be in the city, be comfortably located here. Miss Agusta Sassen has charge of the rooms.
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