Notes on Acne Vulgaris.

ROSE HIRSCHLER, M.D.

Scanning the nosology of dermatological diseases, it appeals to me that possibly the readers of this magazine might enjoy a few notes on the common disease, Acne Vulgaris, rather than on one of the rare diseases.

It is a pity that this disease is so little regarded by both the public and general practitioner. It is painful to the patient as well as disagreeable to the eye, for it commonly causes pitting, that mars what might otherwise be a beautiful skin. A young boy or girl becomes afflicted with juvenile acne, and it is ignored with the phrase, “It will disappear after puberty.” Surely it is better to subject the patient to treatment even for several years for cure, in order to prevent scarring than stand the chance of spontaneous cure later in life.

The diagnosis is easy and need not be given. In these notes I am not now speaking of an acne produced by internal medication, by iodides or by occupation, as in metal or tar-workers, etc. Sequira tersely speaks of the lesion as “a chronic, parasitic, inflammation of the sebaceous glands.”

One may see an acute acne formation of short duration disappearing rapidly with the cause of the disease. This is uncommon. The lesions usually drop out acutely and become chronic.

The invading body, the “parasite,” in the sebaceous apparatus is, in all probability, Saboraud’s Bacillus acnes. This organism is Gram-positive and has its special anaerobic media upon which to grow. Laboratory operators are still at variance as to the cultural characters of the organism. It has been found that the black of the comedone is due to a color change in the bacteria and not due to dirt clinging to the follicular mouths. The pilosebaceous apparatus also contains the sebum and keratin cells and hair debris, also cocci. The comedone formation is the first stage of an acne lesion.

The face, upper arms, back, and any other location of the acne, are more or less studded with these comedones. Occasionally the comedones are the prevailing feature of an acne skin, appearing as little, hard, white and shining lumps, on the surface, nutmeg-grater-like to the feel. Pressure over them demonstrates their nature by the expulsion of the coil of sebum. Those sebaceous glands which are apparently not affected are more or less relaxed at their orifices and noticeable to the naked eye as “big pores.” The face appears oily and if rubbed slightly a trail of oil sometimes follows the finger. When the oil is so apparent: that is, when there is a seborrhoea oleosa of the face, there is usually a seborrhoea oleosa of the scalp. Occasionally there are a few lesions appearing on a skin without so much relaxation, but it is usually more or less persistent.

Following the formation of this “cocoon-like” mass in the sebaceous apparatus is a distention of the sac of the gland. This may stop short of a large accumulation and soon become converted into a pustule which rapidly acuminates and ruptures spontaneously. Or it may slowly grow into a pustule, and the sac, enlarging, pushing downward into the corium, and finally
rupturing, there joins a nearby like affected sac, or remains a slowly growing, indolent, single unruptured pus-sac.

Acutely forming pustules may be painful, but they are superficial and soon heal after evacuation. Those, however, which grow indolent without tendency to acuminate become bluish-red and are not only painful, but leave pit-like scars.

The chronic inflammation discloses the usual microscopic pictures of cell invasion; but the acne seen often on the backs of debilitated patients, and the indolent ones on the face, often show a remarkable number of suggestive giant cells. These are cases of "A cachecticorum" and are the ones which do well under cod liver oil.

What one should remember carefully is, that the sebaceous sac finally becomes a pus-producing membrane the same as an abscess in any other locality. In their enlargement, the sacs usually destroy so much of the epidermus that a scar must necessarily remain. In the treatment of the indolent acne especially this fact must be recognized.

Some of the lesions may retrograde without pointing externally or without any mechanical manipulation, but they usually leave a scar. When an excess of comedones is present, it is interesting to note how many there are along the hairy border of the scalp and in the scalp proper. Of course pain is a common symptom and to be expected in an abscess formation. Occasionally one finds a crop of acne which itches terribly and the patient finds relief only in severe scratching. Itching acne, if not a neurosis may be due to some unrecognized resident new cell or to a toxin in the abscess, but fortunately this is rare. It is difficult to relieve the itching.

As a matter of fact, the causes of acne vulgaris are largely external, and it can in many instances be cured by external manipulation alone. A disturbed internal economy, however, must have something to do with their production. As a matter of both cause and treatment, we must consider the hygiene of the patient—housing indoors with foul air, insufficient exercise, improper food, etc.; we must consider any perversions of metabolism, for, if there are indigestion, headaches, constipation, diarrhoea, etc., there must be a toxin absorption; we must also consider difficulties in menstruation—pain, insufficient or increased flow, etc.; for, in all there is a depression in the general organic functioning with a consequent relaxation of the skin elements. With a skin relaxed from any cause, the flora thereupon can start an invasion and produce any of their own peculiar pathological lesions. I think this should be an italicised point. I believe that a skin of healthy tone will not be extensively invaded unless by direct injection or by traumatism.

There is a tissue in the body which has not been studied carefully enough in conjunction with this disease, viz., the blood. I have often noted a condition which I like to call a china-blue sclerae, which treatment changes to the creamy tints of the normal eye. If a patient presents this symptom I have a careful blood count made, both numerical and differential, the latter with especial emphasis on the shape of the cells. One of my worst cases of sclerae coloring had a bad crenation of red cells, yet it disappeared after treatment, and with its disappearance the acne cleared and a permanent cure was effected.

For the blood cells I prefer iron to arsenic and find the best to be the reliable—Bland's. For the digestion, use whatever medication is symptomatically necessary. But every effort should be made to overcome constipation eventually, so that persistent drugging need not be required. In the young, I have found that bolting the food, laziness at stool, insufficient soap and water, are the most common factors in the production of acne. We must remember this is for both sexes.
For external treatment many things may be done. Soap and hot water should be used at least once daily, followed by a thorough rinsing with cold water; the more sensitive the skin the finer the soap to be used. For a neutral soap, Althene is the best and may be used in simple cases. Stiefel's or Eichoff's medicated soaps are good. All comedones should be extracted by a comedone expressor, which may be purchased at any instrument dealer's. Schamberg's type is very satisfactory. A great deal of pressure should not be exerted for the removal of comedones. Later applications will soften them and they can be removed more easily, without harming the good tissue. If points are acuminately pustular, they should be opened and the contents gently expressed, but need not be treated if very superficial and plainly "drying up." If indolent, they should be punctured by a sharply pointed thin-blade knife. If the lesions are of any size, to prevent a refilling of the membrane, I pass a very fine curette through the opening made by the knife, and quickly take out the sac. I had the curette made for the purpose and find it a treasure. I do not like to swab them out with a (1mg, as it often causes discoloration which is disconcerting to the operator. Indeed, blood may flow too freely into an opened lesion and remaining leave a very persistent bluish discoloration. Facial massage should not be used when any acne is present. It is often very harmful.

As a rule, I prefer lotions to ointments. They dry the oil and act as astringents as well as antiseptics. A helpful lotion is one containing zinc sulphate and potassium sulphide, ten grains each to one ounce of lime water. Resorcin may be included with the other drugs. If used in a high percentage, resorcin will cause the skin to peel, which may not be a desirable result. Drying powders, as boric acid and powdered zinc oxide, may be suspended in the lotion. Sulphur in a lotion, consisting of equal parts of milk of sulphur, alcohol and water, with gum of mucilage q. s., is much lauded. Sulphur is used frequently in ointments, forty grains of the precipitated to the ounce. Sulphur seems especially well adapted to the skin affected with acne. It does least good applied in powder form.

Ichthyol plaster may do well on painful, indurated lesions. It is best to buy the plaster already made. It adheres better than the freshly made and aids by compression as well as by the drug.

The oily scalp should be treated with a rather high percentage of alcohol, containing some antiseptic and stimulating drug. The following combinations may be used: hydrarg. chlor. corros. gr. iv.; tinct. cantharid fsj, alcohol fsvj. Mix. A very little glycerin may be added, but not when the hair is very oily. The alcohol should be diluted somewhat in the first treatment, and gradually increased in strength.

The lotion may be used twice weekly and in the interval a dry rub be allowed daily. The scalp should be rubbed daily ten minutes by the clock, and once a week a thorough treatment given by an expert.

Farodic or galvanic electricity may be used with advantage, and so may highly actinic light, or high-frequency currents.

The X-ray may be very helpful on the face and trunk used by a careful operator; if used carelessly burns or disfiguring atrophy may result.

Autogenous vaccines are very useful; if they cannot be autogenous, they may be purchased from a good laboratory. They should be used about every ten days, and injections should be from seven to nine million organisms. They usually consist of Bacillus acnes pure, but may contain species of staphylococcus. Baker's yeast freshly prepared may be taken in milk. It is often advantageous, but its use is limited because it is difficult to obtain fresh.
Educating the Mountain Whites.

MARY T. MARTIN-SLOOP, M.D.

My thirty-eight boys and girls are at last all in school, and sufficiently clothed for the present. In one sense, I feel that I can stop and take a long breath, and on the other hand, I can't forget all those bills that are to be paid for most of them. There are six girls for whose bills I am not responsible in any way; and one or two boys earn nearly all the money they need, and one does not accept any as a gift, but only as a loan. He has just entered a medical college, and when a fellow gets as far along as that, he can afford to borrow the money he cannot earn. But for the whole thirty-eight I am attempting to furnish clothes. Save in two cases, I try to furnish everything in the line of wearing apparel, but I often fall short of shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and summer underwear, especially for the girls. But that is anticipating. I want first to tell you something of this large family of mine. They are all from the mountains, all save two from the mountains of this state. The majority of them I know well, and have known for several years. Others I must believe need my help and are worthy of it largely on the representation of others. I don't help all who ask for it by any means. Some are too unpromising, even for my large stock of faith in mankind. But I have never yet turned down a boy or girl that I really believed worthy and needy, though I often have no idea where the money is coming from. And so far I have never failed to meet a bill. Sometimes it seems best to make them wait (a boy or girl I mean) for a half session, or even a whole year, but if the right material is there, the waiting does not cool the enthusiasm for school. People often shake their heads over the decisions I make, and of course, I make mistakes sometimes, but I have been fortunate to find out before much money had been spent on them. For instance, I had two girls at Banner Elk, who have gotten so homesick that they have made their parents take them home. Each of them cost me ten dollars, but it taught me a lesson. In the future there will be an arrangement by which all students must pay this bill themselves. My other error in judgment was in the case of a boy, but no money had been spent on him. These cases are discouraging, terribly so, but the girls' places were promptly filled, and when I see what splendid work and what really wonderful improvement all the others are making, I forget my troubles and am filled with gratitude. And surely the improvement is wonderful.

(To be continued)

Concerning Suffrage.

It was with considerable interest and pleasure that one of an earlier generation read the comments on Suffrage which appeared in the December issue of the Iatrian, for the spirit which breathed in that half column demonstrated that in the Undergraduate Body of the present day there survived some of the true descendants of the women who were the pioneers in medicine.

Do you believe in the right of women to study medicine? From the registration of the present year, I am persuaded that several score young women believe in and claim that right, and from the fact that these young women, and many of previous generations, are permitted by the public to pursue their studies and to practice their art undisturbed by persecution of any sort, I am also persuaded that the public has conceded that right.

Sixty and more years ago the women who have made it possible for you to undertake the study of medicine without fear, even of ridicule, were facing opposition, persecution, social ostracism, and even physical violence, as they contended for their right to
study and to practice medicine, a right denied to them by the vast majority of the all-wise Public.

To the Public, the very wish to study medicine was "unwomanly;" they said, "These women are trying to make men of themselves;" "their place is in the home;" "they haven't brains enough for the study;" "they will be exposed to much that is unpleasant and degrading;" "very few women want to do it (study medicine) anyway, so why should they be allowed?"

How familiar and how very modern all these objections sound! They are as true today as objections to suffrage for women as they were sixty years ago as objections to women in medicine!

If any group of women ought to stand solidly for "Votes for Women," those of the medical profession should constitute that body, since the inheritance into which they have come has been through the heart-break and sacrifice of their predecessors, who stood for the right of woman to individual expression and to individual service to the Public in any way open to any human being, which principle is practically the platform upon which the movement for equal suffrage is based.

Editorial comment brought to my attention an article in the Outlook of November 4th on the subject of The Larger Charity. In that article one reads: "Before the brotherhood of man can be recognized the sisterhood of women must be established. Band-ed together we can be a dynamo that will generate power to right great wrongs."

A dynamo may generate power, but unless that power is harnessed to an efficient working mechanism, nothing is accomplished, and the dynamic force of an organized womanhood can accomplish its largest purpose, under existing social conditions, only when it becomes a part of the moving force of the body politic.

**An Important Book.**

It is not generally known that several years ago a sketch of the history of our college was prepared by Dr. Marshall and issued in the form of a very attractive book. About fifty copies are now obtainable, upon application to Miss Neufburger, and the price of one dollar is small when one considers the importance of the publication and the beauty of the press work.

No one of our students should be unfamiliar with the names and experiences of the brave, earnest women who blazed the trail along which hundreds of students and practitioners have since walked in security and peace. It is a thrilling recital, that story of struggle against prejudices which to the early women physicians were serious obstacles, but which long ago faded into obscurity before the white light of success. What would have happened if the first women physicians had been faint-hearted and unsuccessful? Their quiet persistence, their loyalty and their good medical work broke down all barriers and made easy the path of younger women in the profession. Dr. Preston, Dr. Bodley, Dr. Cleveland,—how many of our present students know and reverence these names? How many can tell what positions these three eminent women held in our college and hospital? How many can construct in imagination a picture of each one of these gentle, forceful women who laid the broad foundation upon which the superstructure of woman's efficiency in medicine has been built.

To acknowledge indebtedness to others is not only a duty but a pleasure. To learn of our pioneers, to let them live again in our grateful memory and to accord to them the affectionate re-gard which acquaintance with their lives must surely arouse is indeed both a duty and a privilege. No student or alumna can read even the unembel-lished account of the beginning of our
college without a swelling of the heart and a stirring of that *esprit de corps* which is the bond of unity among graduates of whatsoever institution.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Marshall may be induced to write a more detailed history of the college, for she is the repository of much material in the form of personal reminiscence which should become the common property of all persons interested in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

A demand for her "Historical Outline" might stimulate her to undertake the larger work. The few volumes now at the college office are the property of the Corporators, and the price merely covers the actual cost of publication. The volume contains a list of the books and articles issued by our alumnae, and this list has excited much comment on the part of many people who thus became aware that women have produced a large mass of worthy medical literature.

Gertrude A. Walker, M. D.

(Through the kindness of Dr. Marshall we quote the following from the *Otago University Review*, a students' publication of New Zealand.—Ed.)

"Rochester, Minn., is the surgeons' 'Mecca,' and every day the hospital, laboratories and offices of the famous Mayo Brothers are thronged with surgical pilgrims from far and near. Patients come, and come in crowds, from all parts of America. Emerson's words have been aptly quoted in regard to the extraordinary surgical success of these two brothers: 'If a man build a better mousetrap or preach a better sermon than his neighbor, even though he build his house in the woods, the world will find him out and wear a beaten path to his door.'

It would not be seemly to say anything more about it in a lay paper; but I shall just permit myself to mention that this Mayo Clinic constitutes the main industry of this town of 10,000 inhabitants, and the surgical atmosphere is so pronounced that in the leading hotel it has been necessary to affix a notice to the dining-room door: 'Guests are requested not to discuss operations at meal times.'

"I was naturally much interested in the campaign that has been initiated against sham medical schools in the United States. Mr. Carnegie has established a foundation for the advancement of education, and liberal provision has been made for the cause of medical teaching. Every medical school in the United States and Canada has been visited by a commission of experts, and the results of their investigations are published with the utmost candor in the famous Bulletin No. 4. This publication, while eulogizing the well known good medical schools, shows up in pitiless fashion the shocking deficiencies of the large majority of the medical degree-granting corporations. It urges a reduction in the number of schools from 155 to 31, and indicates the minimum requirements of a sound curriculum. In America at present, as a result of the multiplication of medical schools and the frankly commercial aspect of a majority of them, the general standard of medical education is at a low ebb. Homeopathists, osteopathists, chiropractists, metaphysicians, *et hoc genus omne* are able to compete on almost even terms with duly qualified medical practitioners. This deplorable state of things the better class of Americans will tolerate no longer. They know, as we all know, that many of their schools are unexcelled anywhere in equipment and curriculum. They know that their leading practitioners in surgery and medicine have justly earned world-wide celebrity, and they resent the preponderance of the ill-educated doctor amongst them. They have a long row to hoe; but they are in earnest, and I think we shall all live to see their harvest of enlightened reform and the eradication of their choking weeds of fraud and corruption."
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EDITORIAL.

The proposed Constitution of the Students' Association has recently come to our notice. The committee has produced a commendable piece of work, even though it did seem to be long forthcoming. The article is clear cut, logical and comprehensive. It is a matter for regret that the completed Constitution cannot be published in this issue of The Iatrian, but we hope to print it entire in the March number, so that each student may have a copy. If all transactions of the Students' Association showed the care and business-like ability which this work shows, that organization would receive the co-operation and support of the students of W. M. C., which it deserves as their official body, instead of derision, which it too frequently gets.

Public Opinion.

Undoubtedly there are students who like to be prompted when they cannot answer quickly in a quiz. But there are also those who like the privilege of being allowed to think for themselves, even though their capacity for thought be more limited than that of their classmates. For the sake of those who do not think quickly, would it not be better for each student, however perfect her knowledge of the subject, to refrain from answering, in a stage whisper, all questions propounded in class, excepting those especially addressed to her? It may be hard to break the habit, but do try. You are not the only one who knows, and the person questioned may like to do her own answering.

It is with regret that we speak again of thoughtlessness and "uncommon indecency" in regard to the use of the Library. Have we no regard for the rights of others? Are we absolutely unwilling to take that little care necessary to make possible for all the right to study there in uninterrupted quiet?

SUFFRAGE NOTES.

On February 27th and 28th the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia County is to hold a Bazaar at Horticultural Hall. With the County Society, will co-operate the Equal Franchise Society, the College Equal Suffrage League and the Limited Franchise Society of Pennsylvania. It is hoped that all those who are interested in the suffrage question will unite in the effort to make this a success.

During the month of March a hearing is to be given to the friends and foes of suffrage by a committee of the State Legislature. The hearing promises to be of unusual interest.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, in her address at the National Convention in Louisville, said in substance: "So much attention has been given to the growth and development of the cause of woman's suffrage that the effect of suffrage work on the women themselves has been lost sight of, or has been little considered. But today it is becoming clear that the cause of suffrage is more valuable to the individual woman than she is to
the cause. The reason is that this movement has the great though silent force of evolution behind it, being impelled slowly forward, whereas the individual is largely dependent for her development on her powers of perception and sympathy, and especially on those expressions of life with which she brings herself into contact. Now, the woman suffrage movement offers the broadest field for contact with life. It offers, first and foremost, cooperation of the most effective kind with others; it offers responsibility in the life of the community and the nation; it offers opportunity for the most varied and far-reaching service.

To come into contact with the suffrage movement means, to some individuals, to come into a larger world of thought and action than they had known before. To others it means approaching the same world in a more real and effective way. To all it gives a wider horizon in the recognition of one fact—that the broadest human aims and the highest human ideals are an integral part of the lives of women.”

Of General Interest.

The proceeds from the Candy Table and the “Student's Dream,” features of the recent bazaar, which were in charge of the Class of 1915, will form the nucleus for a fund to furnish a private room in the College Hospital. The amount, $56.17, is a trifle over one-third of the sum required to fully furnish a private room. Let us hope that this enterprising class will be able to round out the $150 before graduation.

Dr. W. Taylor Cummins left his New York position in October and will be pathologist in a San Francisco hospital, with a salary of three thousand dollars per year. Besides this his traveling expenses are paid, and he receives remuneration for a large amount of private work.

Director Neff, of the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia, is ready to receive applications from women physicians for the position of Medical Inspector. No woman has occupied this position for several years, the last to our knowledge having been Dr. Frances G. Van Gasken.

Those who attend the German Hospital Surgical Clinic had the privilege recently of witnessing an operation for ectopic pregnancy. The abdomen, when opened, was found full of partly clotted blood. When this was cleared away it was found that the left tube was ruptured. The placenta still adhered to the tube but the foetus was in the abdominal cavity. Its age was estimated as three months, and though alive at the time of delivery, it died in a few minutes.

Alumnae News.

Friends of the late Dr. Mary V. Mitchell-Green, whose death has been recently noted in these pages, have raised the sum of $158.00 to be used in furnishing a private room in the College Hospital, in her memory.

As we go to press there comes the provisional announcement of the appointment of Medical Inspectors by Dr. Neff. Of the fifty-five appointed, ten are women. Their districts are as follows:

1st District—Dr. Ruth A. Miller, '09.
2nd District—Dr. Edyth A. Eayre, '08.
3rd District—Dr. Mercedes A. Roberts, '04.
4th District—Dr. Nellie C. Craig, '07.
5th District—Dr. Julia P. Harton, '04.
6th District—Dr. Helen J. Cowie, '06.
7th District—Dr. Mary Wenzel, '07.
8th District—Dr. Dorothy Donnelly, '08.
9th District—Dr. H. Marian Hun-sicker, '02.
10th District—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, '03.
Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck, '85, is one of the five physicians who constitute the examining board for Medical Inspectors.

Dr. Olive Pippy, 1911, recently returned to Philadelphia and is doing clinical work in this city. She reports a very pleasant summer trip abroad.

Dr. Berta M. Meine, 1911, has been recommended to the Alumnae Association by the Fellowship Committee, to be recipient of the next Fellowship.

Dr. Helen Proctor, 1905, has been appointed Chief Obstetrician at the Northwestern General Hospital of Philadelphia. She is the first woman to hold a position on this staff.

Dr. Rose Sheridan, 1905, is at the German Hospital recovering from an operation for cholelithiasis.

Dr. Annie H. Thomas, 1905, has recently gone to Vienna to study. Her clinics and quiz-class are in the able hands of Dr. Mary P. Rupert, 1904.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

College Hospital.

Among the interesting cases of the past month was one of typhoid fever in a six-year-old child, with complication of cancrum oris of the left cheek. Owing to the prompt treatment given, the disease was checked before perforation. The patient has recovered and been discharged from the hospital.

The patient who was admitted to the hospital on December 12th with advanced infection of the left hand and arm, proving to be streptococci, has made rapid progress and now has some use of his arm.

There have been two breast amputations this month; one for large spindle cell sarcoma, and the other for carcinoma. Both patients are recovering.

The first operation of the new year was performed on January 2d, by Dr. Musson, for mastoiditis.

Miss Rea entertained the nurses during the holiday season.

Woman's Hospital.

Doctors McFall, Hockaday, Clark and Lewis were away on short vacations at Christmas time, their places being filled by members of the Senior class, who did excellent work and developed a very professional manner in the course of a week.

The holiday celebration at the hospital began with the usual Christmas tree in the nurses' parlor. By Saturday night the hanging of “merie garlan- dnes greene” was complete, the trees were decorated and lighted, and as the funds of the hospital had been particularly generous, the effect was most festive. On Christmas morning the carols began at 6:30, and by a superhuman effort most of the remaining internes managed to be present in time to join in the chorus. As a consequence, nobody was late to breakfast, which was regarded as not the least remarkable of the day’s events. In the children’s wards blissful confusion reigned, as the long black stockings which dangled at the foot of each bed were being emptied, and the tree unloaded of its burden of doll babies, wooly dogs and other articles dear to the infant mind.

When the day was over, not a soul had had time for homesick memories. Anyone who doesn’t believe that Christmas in a hospital can be a really happy occasion had better come next year and see.
Senior-Freshman Basket Ball.

13-4 in favor of the Seniors was the score in a basket ball game to which they were challenged by the Freshmen, on the evening of January 11th. It was a very interesting game, especially inasmuch as the Senior team have not practiced any this year, and the Freshmen have been organized but about two months. The older team are to be congratulated on their swift, accurate playing and excellent guarding.

The line-up was as follows:
Senior Freshmen
Huse ........forward .... Larimore
Clark .........forward ........ Bacon
Wells ..........center ........ Ward
Metcalf .......guard ........ Taylor
Bigler ..........guard ........ Telleysch

Miss Polk and Miss Rea acted as referee and umpire.

Why Not Marry a Suffragette?

By J. LTED.

It is not recommendable
To marry a suffragette.
Her tongue is not dependable;
She's quite too self-defendable;
It is not recommendable,
And yet—and yet—

A woman should be teachable,
The tender, clinging vine;
With gentle eyes beseechable,
Red lips not too unreachable;
A woman should be teachable,
But mine—but mine—
Marriage, you now,—be sensible—
Joins two in one.
Woman is reprehensible
To think her sphere extensible,
A notion indefensible,
For man's the one.

Of course it's undeniable
That woman is divine,
To sweet delusions liable,
Timid and meek and pliable;
But mine—but mine—

If I should go Republican,
And she go Democrat,
Our home would be a bubbly can
Of fizz and fret that doubly can
Confuse a poor Republican
On where he's at.

Oh, it is manifestible
To marry a suffragette
Would mean a din detestable
At meals quite indigestible;
All that is manifestible,
And yet—and yet—

Who wants his wife a notable
To call out claps
By lofty logic quotable?
Were but her coffee potable,
Her husband might be notable,
Perhaps—perhaps.
Besides, she's not attainable,
My little suffragette;
Although it's not explainable,
My love is unrestrainable,
But she is not attainable,
Not yet, not yet.

My darling is adorable,
My heart's one shrine.
Her doctrine is deplorable;
By doctrines I am borable;
Yet oh, she is adorable—
And won't be mine.