Council on Medical Education.

The Eighth Annual Conference of the Council on Medical Education was held in Chicago, February 26 and 27, 1912. Following is a summary of the opening address made by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, the presiding officer:

The modern medical school must be developed as the medical department of the University. Its function will be to turn out well qualified practitioners and to add to the definite knowledge of medical matters. The requirements are (a) Well qualified students; (b) Expert teachers; (c) Well equipped laboratories; and (d) Ample chemical material.

I. MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Medical students should have, in addition to their preliminary education, one or two years devoted to higher physics, chemistry and biology; should complete four years of medical study and take an internship in a good hospital. This would enable the student to graduate at about 25 or 26 years of age, while at the present time with the more extreme entrance requirement of a few medical colleges, the age of graduation is delayed to 28 or 29 years. Thirty years of age is altogether too late for the average medical student to complete his course and adapt himself to practice. Not more than two years of University Science should be required and this should be accepted with the understanding that an attempt should be made in the near future to save a year somewhere in our preliminary or secondary school courses.

The intern year in a hospital should be made a requirement throughout the country by state medical licensing boards within the next two or three years. It would be a reasonable requirement for graduation, for there are now in this country at least 2,500 hospitals having twenty-five or more beds each, or a total of at least 200,000 beds. There is no doubt that internships in the better portion of these hospitals could be provided for every one of the 4,000 senior students of the medical colleges of this country.

II. TRAINED TEACHERS.

There is a need for specially trained teachers and research workers in anatomy, physiology, pharmacology and pathology. It is difficult to secure such teachers because medical schools do not have the money to pay reasonable salaries. The effort must be to provide better salaries; and to provide pensions through such agencies as the Carnegie Foundation.

In some schools the sciences are taught by non-medical teachers, who, though well trained, lack the medical viewpoint. Since there is so much to learn in a very limited space of time, the subjects of the medical course should be selected and taught by those who have received the complete medical training and who are thereby in a position to correlate these subjects with the other branches of the medical course.

CLINICAL TEACHERS.

We should, therefore, advise the trustees of our universities that in the organization of the Medical Department they must pay larger salaries and make provision for proper pensions in order to secure high class men as teachers in the laboratory sciences. And these should be the best paid men
in the medical fraternity; that in the clinical side the scheme of the German universities is the best model to follow—full university professors at the heads of departments, on fair salaries: with the understanding that their university work has first claim on their time; with the full understanding, also, that the university should secure for these chairs the leaders in the various specialties; and that, as the best method to attract and hold such men, and to keep the university in touch with the profession and the people, a reasonable liberty to do private clinical work should not only be allowed, but recognized as desirable.

The reorganization of medical education in this country must be made by the men who are most familiar with the facts and needs of the situation—the medical men themselves.

III. THE TEACHING PLANT.

This comprises (a) the laboratories with the necessary equipment and material; (b) the hospital and dispensary with the essential equipment and material, and (c) sufficient endowment to carry on the laboratory and clinical work.

1. The Laboratories. Four are necessary: one for anatomy, embryology and histology; one for physiology and physiological chemistry; one for pathology and bacteriology, and one for pharmacology. Extensive equipment is desirable, but the most important factor is the man in charge of the department. A strong man with inexpensive building and equipment will accomplish more than a mediocre man with the most elaborate equipment.

2. Clinical Work. The essentials for this are (a) A modern hospital having for each clinical department a continuous service under the immediate charge of the heads of departments; (b) A dispensary similarly controlled, and (c) For each clinical department, clinical and research laboratories, class rooms and operating rooms.

It would doubtless be best for all parties concerned if our great municipal hospitals could be conducted as scientific institutions in charge of the teachers and instructors connected with our strong university medical schools. This would not only enable those hospitals to fulfill a greater function in the development of thoroughly qualified physicians, but it would also be best for the patients, since they would have the benefit of the best treatment under experts. This could be done with a full recognition of the hospital's first and most important function—that of giving the patient the best medical attention—by providing that no patient should be used for teaching without his or her consent.

In this combination between hospital and medical school the hospital should provide the means for conducting the hospital proper. The medical school should pay the salaries of the attending medical men, and provide the necessary facilities for teaching and research. There should be that sort of division of labor, that sort of team work which will make the combination of natural benefit and will result in both parties to the contract regarding each other with mutual admiration and respect.

THE TASK OF THE FUTURE.

In the reorganization of medical education the profession must accomplish three great tasks.

1. It must urge state licensing boards to require that amount of medical education which is necessary before the medical student can safely begin independent practice, and this requirement should be put into effect within the next few years.

2. The second task is to secure sufficient funds to place the medical school on a full university basis, and at the same time reorganize our medical departments on the basis indicated above.

3. The third task is to secure proper affiliation between our great charity hospitals and our medical schools.
In these tasks we must secure the active co-operation and support of three different classes of men. The state boards, the university authorities and the governing bodies of hospitals. The initiative in these great movements must come from the medical profession itself. We can accomplish these results by an active, aggressive campaign of education.

[Material for this article was obtained by Amy A. Metcalf (1912), from The Journal of the American Medical Association, March 2, 1912.]

Educating the Mountain Whites.

By MARY T. MARTIN-SLOOP, M.D.

(Continued from March issue.)

Maybe someone would like to know just what it costs to send a boy or girl to school for a year. In the boy’s case, especially, that varies considerably, depending upon the boy, upon whether or not he can get any help from home, or can work for himself during the summer, and what sort of a job he gets; and upon what course he wishes to take. Forty-five dollars is the largest sum I am counting on for any boy this year (save one little chap) and some will not need over $20. A girl is less able to help herself, for they can find almost nothing to do in this country to make money, and there are very few parents who value a daughter’s education enough to pay even a part of it. But some do make big sacrifices to pay a part of it, and I think it best that they should whenever they will. Most of my girls go to Banner Elk, our Presbyterian school in this county, but sometimes I find some whose parents are unwilling to have them attend a denominational school. These girls have a denominational school. They do not attend a denominational school. These go to Berea where the Christian influence is very strong, and while more expensive, opportunity is afforded them to work their way in part, so some can reduce their expenses to even less than they are at Banner Elk. By wonderful management, the necessary expenses of a girl at Banner Elk are kept within sixty dollars for the eight months. In some cases I pay only half of this, so my girls may be said to cost me from thirty to sixty dollars apiece. And if you could see the improvement, mental, moral and physical, in these girls, you would think it well worth even the sixty dollars. It is this evident improvement which is winning so many friends in this country to the cause of education—real education, not the pretense they have been accustomed to. There is an old man, almost ten miles from here, who resembles Jacob in the number of his descendants; and he and his family and followers have been the bitterest enemies to the Presbyterians in all this section. Two weeks ago this old man himself wrote me a most courteous note, asking me if I would help one of his granddaughters to go to Banner Elk to school. As one of our Elders said, “For one of that name to consent to go to a Presbyterian school was wonderful, but for the old man to ask it is a miracle.” He had seen the effect of the school upon some girls who had gone there, and had been won over by that. The granddaughter walked ten miles and back to bring that note, and she was mightily in earnest about going. There is no special glamour about it for her. She lives only ten miles from the school, and will probably have to walk there and help to carry her clothes. But she wants an education. She is a pretty little girl, sixteen, small of stature, but plump and rosy, very bright eyes and happy expression, and says she can “do a sight of work.” She lives in a terribly wicked mining settlement, and has a “sickly” mother and a worthless father. Unless I help her she has little chance, so I sent her out today to take the place of the homesick girl who deserted last week. I never saw her but once, so I know I am running a risk, but the circumstances seemed to justify it, and
"Nettie" did so want to go. I believe I will not regret it.

But our work isn't all with boys and girls. Doctor does all the general practice in his territory, and spends most of his time in the saddle, the rest in the office, so I tell him. Miss Harlan, our trained nurse, is a very valuable assistant, and often goes with him when he needs help. Most of the surgery we do here in our operating room and keep the patient in a tent, but sometimes this cannot be accomplished and the operating has to be done at the patient's home. Not long ago a man was shot in a fight way up on the Tennessee side of Grassy Ridge Bald. They brought him four miles to his lonely hut, and waited twenty-four hours to see if he was "bad hurt" before they sent for Doctor. The bullet had cut the intestine, it seemed, for there was already considerable peritonitis, and apparently lodged in the kidney. The man was in a bad shape, but it was not possible to operate then, for it was nearly dark, a lantern was the only available light, and Doctor had been called in as he was treating a neighbor (several miles away) and had not the necessary equipment. But early next morning Doctor and Miss Harlan started out with all they could carry on horseback, and another doctor met them there. They had to use "nature's operating room," as Doctor calls it, for there was neither room nor light in the filthy little hut. A fire was built and the water boiled in a washpot, and it took a lot of it, even to get the tables clean. Miss Harlan was very indignant, because whenever water was called for, it was a woman who brought it, though the men predominated in the crowd of a half hundred who had gathered around to watch the operation. They say it was a beautiful place on a hilltop under the shadow of that huge mountain, and no human habitation in sight. The white draped tables and the white gowned and capped doctors and nurse made a novel sight in that country. No wonder the neighbors walked ten miles to see it. A resident cattle dealer offered to give the chloroform, and was so pleased with the importance of his position that he promised to buy the patient's yoke of oxen (a measly looking pair) to "pay the doctors," and they were grateful for the promise of so small a sum, for they knew there was no chance to better it. The doctor who assisted in the operation said afterwards that he "wouldn't give five cents for that man's life," but the next morning a messenger came to say that "Jerry says if you don't let him have more water to drink he is going to the spring and get it for himself, and if you don't loosen that bandage around him, he 'lows to get a knife and cut it." So Doctor sent them word to hide the knives but give him all the water he wanted. A few weeks later he walked down here and back (about fifteen miles in all) and said he was "just that hungry to see Doctor and Miss Harlan that he couldn't stay away no longer." Jerry is certainly the hero of Roaring Creek now, and I fear he will think he has an excuse for loafing for many days.

Sometimes the patients are brought on a stretcher. One woman came that way last month from over in Tennessee. She had to cross the steepest and highest ridge in all the chain of the Yellows, but she had heard of Jerry's case and could not be persuaded to go elsewhere. So eight stalwart men bore her across the ridge to the head of Horse Creek, where she had to rest for a couple of weeks, for she was a very ill woman. Then she came in the same way to the mouth of the creek, and a week later on down here. It was a desperate case, but she pulled through and went away looking ten years younger and smiling and happy.

The present occupant of the tent came on a stretcher too, and three of his sons were among his bearers. His feeble old father (a great grandfather) followed on his mule, crying like a
baby. He evidently thought the funeral would be the next procession, but it looks like his son is going to walk home before long. We want to keep him as long as possible, to see if we can't build him up, for he has been sick a long time, and he comes from such a wretched home and is so poor. He didn't want to get in the bed, he said, because it looked so clean and he would get it dirty. They say his wife is terribly mean to him and he lives in such a wild isolated spot. A native, unlicensed doctor has been treating him a long time and eating up his substance. His only treatment was to encase the painful side in a corn meal poultice. As the patient put it, “I had to pay that man four dollars a visit and furnish the corn meal dough.” No wonder he didn't improve.

But the time is coming when such imposters can't thrive in our mountains, and educating the children, body, mind and soul, is the shortest and surest way to hasten that good day.

Our Laboratories.

By Elizabeth C. Wells, (1912),

Last month we went on a little excursion to the laboratories of Physiology, Bacteriology and Pathology. This month we will visit the laboratories of Embryology, Histology and Pharmacy.

In the laboratory devoted to Histology and Embryology, we, as Freshmen, learned that the normal tissues are composed of countless bits of protoplasm called cells, and how an organism develops from a single cell.

Since we were working there, Histology has been advanced by a more complete knowledge of the ductless glands, and now students learn about the pineal and pituitary bodies, which were but mentioned to us, and of which we have but the most indefinite memories. To the Histology course also has been added demonstrations of normal blood, and the histology of the placenta.

The Embryology course has not changed much, so far as the students are concerned, but such men as McClure, Huntington and Silvester, and besides these, Florence Sabin, have been working on the development of the blood and lymph systems, especially the latter.

Silvester has been working on the taps by which the lymph system communicates with the venous system.

We go on to the next laboratory—that of Pharmacy. Here there are no remarkable changes, except a few in the work itself, rather than in the subject-matter. Six extra lessons on prescription-writing are added to the course—don't you wish you had the benefit of that much more time on prescription-writing? You realize now, when you rack your brains, vainly trying to remember whether or no this and that drug can be put together in the one prescription, how you need every scrap of information that you could get in that course, and that course is now more specifically directed to the metric system in prescriptions themselves than to the actual manufacture of pharmacological products. What does a gram weight mean to you, unless translated into grains? Yet the metric system is the system that will some day replace the intricate apothecary's measure which we now use, and with which we are not as familiar as we should like to be.

And this brings us back to the fact that so far from being useless, our laboratories are so valuable that we, who have passed beyond that stage of over-education, look back with regret for any wasted minutes there, and realize the necessity for imbibing, as student, each smallest detail of laboratory work.

A Medical Romance.

Rose Acea is the daughter of Papa Vera, and they live on the Pharm
Acology. Hy Droisis and Billy Rubin are their servants, and Billy is very fond of Adam’s Apples. They have wonderful crops of hay fever each year. Little Rose goes diving each afternoon in a stage of pneumonia drawn by hoarseness. It is on one of these trips that she meets Cyan Osis, the son of Lord Osis, those spirited high livers of Alco Hol. It is really tragic, as Cyan Osis is thrown from the colt in his head. The hero appears very stunning with the Murphy buttons on his muscular coat. Of course it is love at first sight, and he decides to give up the ballet dancer, Violet Ray, and settle down and marry so he can spend his old days quietly smoking under the Chemis Tree.

Cardinal Symptoms officiated at the wedding; Sur Gery was best man; while Cere Brum and Cere Bellum, those parasites, were the brides’ maids.

Some of the wedding presents were: a most beautiful atheromatous plate; a rachitic rosary; a tym panum; benzene rings set with beautiful gall stones. The groom gave the bride a lovely rubeola.

For the banquet Adi Pose prepared the loveliest Zucker Gussi. Agtie cakes, Oliv arybody, Cauliflower excrescences, Thoracic duct, etc.

The bride and groom drove away in the car Buncle, over the path Ology. Later they took passage on one of the vessels going up Hunter’s Canal.

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A Case of Unilateral Hypertrophy.

By Lottie G. Bigler (1912).

Someone has said that in the neighborhood of 4th and Washington Avenue one can find any pathological condition imaginable. While caring for an obstetrical case my attention was attracted to a four-year-old girl of the family whose entire right side was hypertrophied. This over-development was first noticed when she was seven months old. Previous to this she had been fed on modified cow’s milk, which had not agreed with her and she had become extremely marasmic. Her food was changed when she was six months old and she began to gain rapidly. The condition probably existed from birth but was not noticed on account of the extreme wasting. The family history, so far as could be obtained, was negative.

I took some measurements which may give some idea of the difference in the two sides. The left arm measured 6 1/4 inches around the biceps; the forearm 5 3/4 inches in circumference, and the length of the arm was 13 1/2 inches. The measurements of the right arm were 7 1/2 inches, 7 1/4 inches, and 15 inches respectively. The left leg around the thigh was 9 1/4 inches, around the calf 8 3/4 inches, and 16 1/2 inches in length. The right leg was 10 inches, 9 inches and 19 inches respectively. Needless to say, she walks with a slight limp.

One especially interesting point is that the right side of her tongue is more than twice the thickness of the left side; the right cheek is also thicker.

So far as I can determine, this hypertrophy is chiefly muscular. She is very robust looking and there is nothing in her appearance that would suggest atrophy of the left side.

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Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested—that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.

—Francis Bacon.
Constitution of the Students' Association of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
Adopted March, 1912.

**ARTICLE I.**

**Name.**
The name of this organization shall be, The Students' Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

**ARTICLE II.**

**Object.**
The object of this Association shall be to enable the members to discuss and decide questions relating to the welfare of the Student Body; and to represent the Student Body before the Faculty and Corporation of the College.

**ARTICLE III.**

**Members.**
Any person duly matriculated in the College shall be a member of this Association during active connection with the College as a Student, providing that she has first carefully read this Constitution and signified her intentions of abiding by it by signing the same.

**ARTICLE IV.**

**Legislative Department.**
The supreme legislative power shall be vested in the Association as a whole.

**ARTICLE V.**

**Executive Department.**
The general executive power shall be vested in the officers of the Association, who shall be the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and in an Executive Committee.

**ARTICLE VI.**

**Judicial Department.**
The judicial power shall be vested in the Association as a whole.

**ARTICLE VII.**

**Section I—Quorum.**
One-sixth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum at the regular monthly business meetings. One-third of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the election of officers.

**Sec. 2.**
Any seconded motion may be carried by a vote (either by ballot or by raising of hands) of the majority of the members present.

The vote by ballot shall be used for the election of officers and whenever the President or the Members of the Association shall require it.

**Sec. 3.**
There shall be a regular monthly business meeting of the Association and in addition the President shall be empowered to call a meeting whenever she deems it necessary or whenever five (5) of the students shall ask it.

Notice of all meetings shall be posted two (2) days in advance by the Secretary of the Association.

**ARTICLE VIII.**

**Amendments.**
The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of any meeting held for that purpose, at which meeting a quorum of one-third of the members of the Association must be present.

The proposed amendment may be requested by any number of students, and must be posted for two (2) weeks before the meeting.

**BY-LAWS.**

**ARTICLE I.**

Robert's Rules of Order shall be authority for deciding all points not provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws.

**ARTICLE II.**

**Section 1.**
Election of Officers shall be by ballot, at a meeting held during the month of March each year.
Sec. 2.
Nomination for all officers of the Association shall be by ballot. The names submitted shall be voted upon and the two names for each office receiving the highest number of votes shall be posted for one (1) week and voted upon at the end of that time. Election shall be by a majority of a quorum.

Article III.

Section 1—Duties of Officers.

The President shall call and preside at all meetings of the Association; shall act as Student Chairman of the Joint Committee; as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and shall perform all duties pertaining to the President of the Association.

Sec. 2.
The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in the absence or at the request of the President.

Sec. 3.
The Secretary shall record the proceeding of all meetings of the Student Association, of the Joint Committee, and of the Executive Committee. She shall keep a list of the name and address of each member of the Association. She shall attend to all correspondence of the Association and shall perform all duties pertaining to the Secretary of the Association.

Sec. 4.
The Treasurer shall have charge of the collection and care of all the funds of the Association and shall make an annual report at the last business meeting before the annual meeting for the election of officers.

Article IV.

In the event of a vacancy in any office, there shall be an election to fill such vacancy at the next succeeding monthly meeting, the vacancy meanwhile to be filled temporarily by appointment of the President.

Article V.

A petition signed by ten (10) persons for the recall of any officer may be presented directly to the Association and must be acted upon by the Association. A vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the Association shall be necessary to pass such a petition and recall the officer.

Article VI.

Section 1—Committees.

There shall be an Executive Committee; a Joint Committee; a House Committee; an Athletic Committee; a Medical Society Committee, and a Hospital Appointment Committee.

Sec. 2.
All Committees shall make at least one report annually to the Association.

Sec. 3.
The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Association and in addition one member from the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes severally, each to be elected by her class at the time of election of officers in March, except the member from the Freshman Class, who shall be elected by that class in the fall before the second monthly meeting.

The Committee shall meet and discuss the business to be brought before the Association, before each monthly meeting and shall cause to be posted the items to be discussed two days before the meeting. All expenditures shall be referred to the Executive Committee for discussion before recommendation to the Association. They shall make all appointments as indicated in other parts of the By-Laws.

Sec. 4.
The Joint Committee shall consist of three members of the Executive Committee of the Association to be chosen by that Committee. They shall discuss with the Faculty members of the Committee all questions submit-
Sec 5.

The House Committee shall consist of one member from each class, appointed by the Executive Committee in the Freshman year to hold office during the four years of the college term. The member from the Senior Class shall be chairman.

The House Committee shall be responsible for noting anything that may concern the rest, comfort or convenience of the Student Body, in the college building, and for acting on such a matter if it be not already within the jurisdiction of the Faculty or other Committee of the Students’ Association. In the latter case the House Committee shall bring the matter to the attention of the people concerned.

Sec 6.

The Medical Society Committee shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be a member from the Senior Class, and three other members, one from each of the other college classes. The members of the committee to be appointed by the Executive Committee at the opening of the fall term.

They shall be empowered to arrange for monthly meetings of the Student Body, at which lectures on Medical subjects may be given by prominent physicians or papers by the students may be read and discussed.

They shall make two reports before the Association during the college year; one just before Christmas, and one at the last business meeting of the college year.

Sec 7.

The Athletic Committee shall consist of one member from each class to be appointed by the Executive Committee at the beginning of the Fall term. They shall elect their own chairman.

They shall organize and oversee the athletic activities of the college. They shall make an annual report at the last business meeting of the college year.

Sec 8.

The Hospital Appointment Committee shall consist of one member from each of the college classes appointed in their Freshman year by the Executive Committee and holding office during their entire college career. The Senior member shall act as chairman.

They shall endeavor to ascertain all hospital or other medical institutions which will admit women as interns and shall strive to secure the admission of women in other medical institutions which have not heretofore admitted women.

They shall make quarterly reports to the Students’ Association.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1.

The official organ of the Students’ Association shall be a publication edited and managed by the students. The name of this publication shall be “The Iatrian.”

Sec. 2.—Election of Iatrian Staff.

The Editor-in-Chief, the Business Manager and the Assistant Business Manager shall be elected annually by ballot of the Students’ Association from names presented by a nominating committee consisting of the then Editor-in-Chief of The Iatrian, the President of the Students’ Association, and the President of the four classes with one additional member elected by the Junior Class. They shall present not more than three, nor less than two names for each office, and these names shall be posted one week previous to election, which is by ballot.

Sec. 3.

The candidates for office of Editor and Business Manager shall be upper classmen, and the Assistant Business Manager may be from any class.

Sec. 4.

A simple majority shall be necessary for the election of any officer. This election shall take place at the monthly meeting in February of each year, the new officers to begin their duties on March first.
Sec. 5.
Class editors shall be elected by their respective classes at the end of each school year, and shall begin their duties when school opens in September.

Sec. 6.
The Exchange Editor shall be elected every three years from the members of the Sophomore Class by vote of The Iatrian staff, and shall hold office for three years. In case of vacancy the office may be filled by the Staff from the members of the Sophomore Class.

Sec. 7—Duties of the Staff.
1. The duty of The Iatrian staff shall be to issue a monthly publication in the interests of the student, college, alumnae, etc., ad infinitum.

2. The Business Manager shall make an annual report to the Students’ Association.

Article VIII.
Section 1—Funds.
There shall be an annual tax of one dollar ($1) from each member of the Association to be collected in the early Fall before the second monthly business meeting.

Sec. 2.
A special tax shall be levied only if voted for by a majority of a quorum meeting.

Sec. 3.
All expenditures shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Article IX.
The President of the Association shall present the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association to each Freshman Class and shall require each member of the class to read and sign it, as already provided for in the Constitution.

Article X.
No visitors shall be allowed to attend the regular monthly business meeting.

Article XI.
In case of a tie vote, the vote shall be repeated and in case of a repetition of the tie, the question at issue shall be decided by lot.

With this issue begins the third year of the college journal’s life. Many of us have watched it from birth, have seen its early struggles to make a place for itself and have seen it grow stronger month by month. Now, having attained the age of three years, it should, like most three-year-olds, begin to show interesting characteristics, for during its first two years it has given signs of great promise. A normal child of three has come to the observing and questioning age and proves either a source of delight and hope to its friends, or one of annoyance and despair. Let us hope our child of three may prove the former! Again, a three-year-old colt is at the age when it is considered most fitted for the race course, and when it carries off the greatest number of medals and cups at horse shows. Let us endeavor to make our three-year-old colt a “blue ribbon” bearer!

This “three-year-old” has many advantages over most young individuals—it has the benefit in its education and growth of the opinions of not one or two, but many learned minds! It is not the child of two parents, but the adopted of more than a hundred. There is, of course, that old and overworked adage “too many cooks spoil the broth” but it is entirely overshadowed in brilliancy by another— “Many hands make light work.”
It is our desire to have every student, every faculty member, every alumna, feel that this journal is partly hers and that she therefore should have a personal interest in its welfare, and we would ask that if at any time there are criticisms which should be made of it, either as to its contents, appearance or form, that its many sponsors will individually feel it their duty to acquaint its present management with their opinions on the subject.

We would be very glad if we could fully impress on the undergraduate body that this journal is not run for the edification and joy of the staff, but for the pleasure and help of the student body, and that therefore the staff will gladly receive from the individual members which go to make up the student body, any contributions which they desire to submit, and will take pleasure in printing all those which are considered worthy.

A persistent rumor has been heard about the college halls to the effect that certain members of the "near Faculty" are contemplating the organization of a medical club, the membership to be limited to the upper classes.

The aim of the organization is said to be the development of a wider interest in medical literature,—historical, research and clinical; the personal operation of interesting phenomena in the laboratory, and at the bedside; the cultivation of that habit of mind which shall make it possible for the members to successfully present the results of their reading and observation to their fellow club members.

Rumor says that all members of the three upper classes may present themselves as candidates for membership, eligibility, however, to depend upon the character of the undergraduate work already done, and on the evident willingness and ability to maintain a high order of scholarship.

Membership in such an organization ought to be at a premium, as it is in the other scientific schools, and we hope that such an organization will be successfully launched.

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To the Anti-Suffragette.

It is remarkable that a woman medical student of the twentieth century should not have more advanced ideas than a mediaeval rustic.

The woman of today fears that suffrage will alienate woman from her true sphere, the home.

A beautiful illusion—but what of those women who have no home worth mentioning?

The anti-suffragette does not realize that the home is frequently forfeited from necessity, that in a sense, home is a luxury, and that even the fortunate few do not devote all their time to the homes which are theirs. The society woman considers home tasks servile, or prefers to amuse herself, and leaves the care of her home to a hireling.

Working women are compelled to leave their homes for mills or factories. Are they "the unprincipled ones, who are not even capable of bringing up their own children justly and sensibly?" They fail—but it is because they are exhausting their energies in the factory—or if at home at all, that home is too often a sweat shop.

The woman of the middle class, secure and protected, ought not to be forgetful of the hunger and poverty and injustice borne by her sisters. Her influence ought to be on the side of those fired by an ideal, those who strive for the liberty to which all humanity has a right. Do we find her interested? Do we find her appreciative? No. We find her playing bridge.

What about those women who have no homes and must be self-supporting? They have to compete with men in every line of industry and in many professions. They are compelled to do
the same work for a lower wage, and so eke out a bare living, or they must sell their honor in the street to keep from starving.

Many find a lawful, but little more desirable solution—for is not a mercenary marriage, prostitution by another name? We deplore immorality, but are not we responsible for the economic and political basis which compels much that we call immorality? Only by improving the economic conditions of all women will you be able to raise “the unprincipled ones,” mentally, morally and socially.

To you who are opposed to suffrage, I would say that we have depended too long on the magnanimity of men and on our benevolent infatuation over them! We must be awake to our responsibilities. If we are to compete with men in the economic field it is necessary that we be equally equipped for the struggle.

R. V. Zabarkes.

Through the kindness of Dr. Peckham, a pigeon-hole in the magazine rack of the library has been given over to IATRIAN exchanges. We hope you will find a spare moment to glance through these and see what other Colleges are doing.

—CAROLINE CROASDALE.

Complacency.

I am not hard at all to please,
My wants are simple as can be,
I ask of others only that
They shall not interfere with me,
I limit no one’s words or acts,
I care not what folks do or say,
Or even how selfish they may be,
If I can only have my way.
I hate the grasping egotists
Who disregard all others’ claims
To anything and only strive
To gratify their selfish aims,
I ask for nothing but my rights,
From hour to hour, from day to day,
And I am always quite content,
If I can only have my way.

—Somerville Journal.

Around the College.

“Greenland.”

In these days when another pole is being discovered every two or three years it is well to remember the first true discoverer of poles and some of the factors he had to deal with in his remarkable, though arduous and perilous adventures. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Le Bouthillier, who was a member of one of the Peary Relief Expeditions, for a most interesting and instructive illustrated lecture which he gave us Saturday evening, February 24, in the amphitheatre of the Woman’s Hospital.

Greenland, its people, and their customs were the subjects he specially discussed, showing us many beautiful pictures taken during his trips. Those of the ice bergs were unusually fine. The points he made in regard to the different characteristics between the dwellers of the northern and southern parts of that snowy land were well brought out. We were disabused of the idea that Eskimos live in snow houses, as Dr. Le Bouthillier showed us the more substantial ones built in the rocks or earth banks and assured us that the snow ones are used merely temporarily while traveling.

Besides the pictures, he had many objects to show us: articles used by the people, bones of some of the animals that thrive in those regions, skulls showing the high cheek bones of the inhabitants, and so on.

By far the most interesting object was a real live woman in her attractive fur suit, with peaked cap and high seal skin leggings. She made us feel that there are some advantages in being an Eskimo.

To Dr. Seabrook and the managers of the Woman’s Hospital we are sincerely thankful for the use of the amphitheatre and the disposal of many tickets, helping so much in making the affair a real success.

L. I.
Our Dance.

The Students' Association held its annual ball in the college gymnasium Friday evening, February 16.

Dean Marshall, Dr. Everitt, Dr. Tallant, Dr. Lathrop and Dr. Le Boutillier were on the receiving line. About seventy-five couples were on the floor. Many ladies not connected with the College or Hospital were present. Among the other guests, that interesting, alluring, contradictory dame, Human Nature, was very much in evidence.

The members of the orchestra arrived and announced that they had mislaid the pianist, and no amount of telephoning served to locate him. The cup-bearer of the feast, Miss Heath, was constrained to leave the punch bowl and labor at the piano for the next three (?) hours. At half past eleven the orchestra leader's son—a lad about four feet high and ten years old—was secured to play for the rest of the ball. He had evidently been snatched from his cradle for this purpose!

The receiving line disintegrated at the earliest possible moment, the ladies finding comfortable chairs, while Dr. Le Boutillier took the floor for every number—to the delight of the students, who enjoy his splendid dancing.

The irrepressible Freshmen were present, pretty in face and gown, and happy in the temporary, if precarious, possession of an "Algernon" or "Reginald." The other students, chastened by life in the Sophomore laboratories and upper class clinics, took their joys a thought more sedately: many of them danced while others were glad to sit down and visit with each other.

Dr. Noble and her sons were a familiar and a welcome sight, and were surrounded by the older classes in warm greeting.

The costumes were of the many colored, abbreviated variety in vogue at balls. Several were a bit ultramodern and new and curious to the eyes of hard-working students.

The Decoration Committee had hung the hall with palpitating bright red pasteboard hearts of the aortic regurgitant type. These made an artistic background for the dark coats and gay evening dresses of the guests.

One slave of the lemon squeezer declares that a barrel of composite lemonade was consumed. This is a figment of the imagination, due undoubtedly to the student having been separated a whole evening from her books and note books.

Our Faculty seems to be able to do pretty much everything, and to do it well. Among other things they really can chaperone.

Their chaperonage is unique, in that it is not only as tactful and graceful as any in the world, but is as inescapable and as effective as a natural law. All the girls and younger women that any of us know would be improved and benefited by a few years under the training of these iron-handed masters. We who are leaving know that we "shall not look upon their like again."

The ball came to a close about two o'clock. Alfred woke up and tumbled out of his tilted-back arm chair. As he turned off the lights one by one the last of the happy, tired guests departed. None were left to mourn but the Finance Committee, who have to meet the bills. Everybody knows that these unfortunate beings—in their official capacity—are appointed to grief and struggle; and we all cheerfully leave them to their destiny.

Meanwhile for most of us there is next year's ball, to which we may look forward; to some of us there is memory—fragrant and enduring.

F. P. M., (1912).

Dean Marshall attended the Eighth Annual Conference of the American Medical Association on Medical Education, Medical Legislation and Public Health called by the Council on Medical Education and Council on Health and Public Instruction, held in
Chicago, February 26 and 27, 1912, and represented our college at the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges held in the same city on February 28, 1912.

Dr. Marshall is assured that if $95,000 of unrestricted endowment for the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania be raised within two (2) years, from March 1, 1912, a friend of the College will subscribe $5000, and will further subscribe $5000 for every $50,000 raised within that period; such subscriptions not to exceed five in number, or $25,000.

On March 5th Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., addressed an audience of nearly nine hundred young women at Calvary Presbyterian Church.

All the college and preparatory schools in and about Philadelphia were represented, there being a delegation of twenty-one students from our own body.

The theme of the address was, "Vision Plus Decision Equals Power." A strong appeal was made to the educated young women of the land to respond to the call of the world's need.

Hospital Appointments.

Internes for College Hospital from the Class of 1912.

Miss Blair, Mrs. Bolcom, Miss Knowles, Miss Schectman, Dr. Slattery.

Y. W. C. A. News.

On the afternoon of March 2, Brinton Hall was the scene of a tea party given in honor of Miss Anna Brown, a Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement who was with us for a few days. Besides the members of our own Association, we had as a guest Miss Josephine Brown, of Bryn Mawr. It was a pleasure to have this chance of meeting students from other institutions, and women with interests different from our own. It would be advantageous if we might have more such diversions.

At the meeting on February 28, the following officers were elected to serve during 1912-1913:

President—Augusta A. Sassen.
Vice-President—Mary H. Swan.
Treasurer—Edith T. Morehouse.
Corresponding Secretary—M. Regina Downie.
Recording Secretary—Louise Ingersoll.

Student Volunteer Notes.

At the last meeting in March, Miss Hinkhouse was chosen leader of the Student Volunteer Band for the coming year. Miss Sassen was elected Treasurer, and Miss Austin, Secretary.

The First Day at School.

Dear mother, may I go to school
With brother Charles to-day?
Oh, yes, my little Maud, if Doctor Evans says you may!

Your arm must show a perfect scar
(What trouble that avoids!)
Your tongue be clean, your little throat Be free from adenoids.

Here in your dinner-pail I've placed
Some thymol iodide, With H₂O₂ HCl,
And some formaldehyde.

When mamma was a little girl She learned her A, B, C,
But you must learn to swab your throat With KClO₃.

Here are your disinfected books, And fumigated clothes;
Now whether you should go or not The goodness only knows.

—Chicago Record-Herald.
ALUMNAE.

Dr. Louise Harvey-Clarke was elected secretary-treasurer of the Riverside County (Cal.) Medical Society at the annual meeting held December 11th.

Dr. Hildegarde H. Longsdorf, 1891, of Carlisle, Pa., was married to John L. Ayer, of Chester, Pa., at Media, Pa., January 27, 1912.

Dr. Edith Conser, 1905, was married to Captain Lloyd Lewellyn Smith, U. S. Army, at Johnstown, Pa., January 24, 1912.

Dr. Elizabeth L. Hall, 1892, was married February 7, 1912, to Dr. Cassius M. Ketcham, both of Carthage, Mo.

Dr. Jacobina S. Reddie, 1905, has been seriously ill with an infected hand. She is now pronounced out of danger and we trust will soon be at her post again.

Dr. Berta M. Meine, 1911, has been appointed as assistant in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Mulford Company’s Vaccine Laboratories, Glenolden, Pa. She assumes her duties April 1.

In the annual report (1912) of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, we counted eleven of our Alumnae on the staff of that hospital.

From the Secretary’s report in the same journal referred to above, we quote:

“As in all human lives, so in the lives of institutions, there come times of testing, when suddenly methods and work, which have run along smoothly and without question, are challenged. Such an experience came to our hospital during the past year. A graduate of the Woman’s Medical College, in Philadelphia, having African blood in her veins, came asking us for the practical hospital experience that she might be more fully equipped to aid her people of the South. Unexpectedly, a number of those who must be her associates protested, saying, ‘If she stays, we go.’ What stand should the hospital take? Our patients could not be left without proper care. We could not immediately fill the places of the rebellious members. There was an easy, expedient, smooth way—tell the girl she could not remain.

But heart-searchings and questionings began. Upon what foundations did the hospital rest? What principles governed it? It was founded by women, partly to secure to the woman physician the practical hospital experience then refused by her brother physicians. Then a physician was denied because she was a woman; today, because of the color of her skin. We knew that down through the years women, regardless of race, creed or color, had entered this hospital as patients, doctors, nurses. We remembered the vital interests of its founders and many of its benefactors in all forms of oppression, especially in the condition of the colored race. Could we today refuse an applicant, amply fitted for service, to whom all other doors were closed, because she was a colored girl? The true spirit of the hospital was roused. Let there be equal opportunity for all, regardless of race or creed. By an almost unanimous vote it was decided that the candidate should remain and be given the work promised her; that, whatever the difficulties they must be met and overcome, certain that in the end right and justice, not expediency, must prevail.

This physician remained with us, to the satisfaction of all, for the full term agreed upon, was afterwards given special opportunities for clinical experience in other of our large institu-
tions, and has now returned home well prepared for her life work at the South."

There have been 120 of the graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania who have filled the prescribed term of Intern Service in the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

Deaths.

On March 15, 1912, at the home of her daughter, in Syracuse, N. Y., Hannah T. Croasdale, M.D., '70; Emeritus Professor of Gynaecology in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

A biographical sketch of Dr. Croasdale will appear in an early issue.

Dr. Minnie Clifton Archer, '94, a prominent specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, died at her home in Houston, Texas, on February 8, 1912.

Dr. Sarah Fitzwater Tyson, '89, died at her home in Norristown, Pa., on March 2, 1912, from heart disease, aged 50 years.

Dr. Elizabeth H. Comly Howell, '91, died on March 15, 1912, at West Chester, Pa., aged 69 years.

It is said the Persians believe that ten measures of talk were sent down from heaven and that the ladies took nine. If this be true, the subject of voice in its relation to speech should be of vital interest to all women.

Hours in Embryology remind us
We may make our lives sublime,
And by asking silly questions
Take up the Quizz Master's time.

In the true marriage relation the independence of the husband and the wife is equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations reciprocal.

—Lucretia Mott.

A line by W. J. Locke runs: "He talked incessantly all the time." Oh, Willyum!

Wrote Arnold Bennett: "She won 15,000 francs in as many minutes." Pretty long session that!

Another novelist says: "Her eyes filled with silent tears." Generally they boom like billows, you know.

According to another, the hero "brushed her hair with his lips." Scarcely an improvement on the old method, we think.

Another writer remarks: "Charlotte Von Stern was, when Goethe first met her, several years older than himself." But later, of course, 'twas otherwise.

"He rested his feet on the back of a chair and blew smoke rings with half-closed eyes." We've seen it done with the mouth.

"Marjorie would often take her eyes from the deck and cast them far out to sea." As a caster old Ike Walton had nothing on Margie, believe us!

"Speechless with horror and loathing, I tottered a helpless jelly against the jamb." We believe that the mess was cleaned up in the next chapter.—Boston Transcript.

Do not despise the little things.
A germ's a tiny cuss,
But he can cause more trouble than
A hippopotamus.

Did you see Effie?
Effie?
Yes, \( \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \).
She was here last week but has not since \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \).

Willie (complainingly)—"Oh, ma, my head seems to be going round and round like it had wheels!"
Mother—"What truck have you been eating?"