Introductory Address to the Session of 1912-13.

Henry Leffmann, M.D.

It is almost exactly twenty-four years since I first stood at this desk to deliver the Introductory to the course of 1888-89. With the present session, therefore, I accomplish my twenty-fifth term of service as a professor in this Faculty. Under such circumstances it is practically impossible for one to avoid being reminiscent, and although reminiscenses are not always entertaining to young persons, yet I take the liberty to present a few comparisons between the methods of medical education in 1888 and 1912. It must, however, be noted that in 1888 very considerable reform had been accomplished. At that time many schools had a compulsory three years course and extended laboratory teaching.

When I entered Jefferson College in 1865, the course of instruction at all American medical schools was two years of five months each, no entrance requirements, no examinations, except those for graduation and these were brief and oral. My examination in Practice took eight minutes, in Materia Medica and Therapeutics three minutes.

It was a long and discouraging struggle that was begun shortly after the close of the war between the States with a view of advancing the standard of medical education. The peculiar conditions under which the medical schools had arisen, the great profit that occurred to the professors in a successful school, the unfortunate division of qualified physicians into two and in some localities three, actively hostile systems, and the in-

difference of the general public, all these rendered very difficult the securing of legislation for improvement.

Under our system of government it is generally necessary to begin legislation of this character with State enactments and in some States, such as Pennsylvania and New York, the popularity of the medical schools was such that many persons regarded restrictive measures as detrimental to big business.

In New York the early efforts of raising the standard of medical education were bitterly antagonized by the leading New York City colleges and the curious spectacle was presented of joint action by representatives of both great systems of medical science—regular and homeopathic—which led the New York Medical Record to observe that while the faculties and graduates of the colleges could condemn each other's methods of practice, yet in defending their vested interests against a beneficial public policy, they could meet upon a common ground.

It would be tedious to give even the more salient features of the struggle which had culminated in legislation in many States, establishing minimum standards of college teaching and formal examination by an official board of all applicants for permission to practice.

The degree of advancement will be fairly indicated when I say that in 1884 I read a paper before the Philadelphia County Medical Society in which I advocated legislation to compel all medical schools to adopt entrance requirements, graded courses and laboratory teaching; to establish State Boards of Medical Examiners and to make educational qualifications
the essential basis of ethical recognition. All these issues are now "dead" because the principles involved in them have been generally adopted.

Among the first efforts, if not actually the first, to secure State regulation of medical practice in Pennsylvania was a bill prepared by the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia, an organization in the formation of which I had a large share. Indeed, of some phases of the advance of medical education, I may with some modification quote Aeneas' phrase, much of which I saw and a small part of which I was.

Notwithstanding what has been accomplished by twenty-five years of active agitation, we are, in this country, far from the true system of control of medical education. One of the most important steps yet to be taken is the nationalization of the control. The cumbersome system of State boards with discordant methods, and reciprocity in some cases and not in others, should be eliminated. Persons who intend to practice in any part of the United States, or as the Constitution adds, places "subject to their jurisdiction," should undergo examinations by a national board; all such examinations being uniform throughout the entire territory, and the certificate so issued should follow the flag.

Nationalization will accomplish much, but the objections to medical schools will not be wholly met until the competitive element is eliminated. Revolutionary as the notions may seem, I believe the day is not very distant when, so far as medical education in this country is concerned, one examination only will be required for qualification to practice anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United States, and the public and private endowment of the schools will be sufficient to render the instructors indifferent to the number of students, because salaries will not be affected, directly or indirectly, by the size of the class.

From this reminiscence of changes in medical education, I turn to another feature that in some respects may be more interesting to you. When I delivered the address in 1888 I was able to congratulate my audience upon the fact that at last a graduate of this college had been admitted to membership in the Philadelphia County Medical Society, then notorious through the country as the last ditch of the stand-patters on that phase of the woman question. On this question I can repeat the Trojan chief's sentence with no change; I can truly say of the struggle to secure Philadelphia women physicians right of membership that it was one "all of which I saw and a large part of which I was." I was secretary of the society when the first proposition, that of Dr. Anna E. Broomall, was presented and I had the honor of reading it. The reading was received without a ripple, but a fierce dispute broke out a few weeks later. The society, a number of years previously, had adopted a resolution forbidding its members to consult with women physicians or even with those who were engaged in teaching them, for as might be expected in the early history of this college, men teachers were almost the only ones available.

You will see in the Dean's office a lithograph of the first President of this college and the members of its Faculty, a lithograph which I accidentally discovered in a collection of old prints some years ago in the Wagner Free Institute of Science. After several years of struggle marked by some good-humored expressions, but by many bitter ones, during which one candidate after another who offered herself as a sacrifice was rejected, success was attained. With this the opposition rapidly declined and although even to-day those who know something of the feelings of the profession at large know that women doctors are tolerated rather than welcomed, yet all women applicants for membership in the society are judged fairly upon their ethical and profes-
sional standing. Among the few amusing incidents of the campaign was the remark of a friend of mine who was against the admission of women, although not very actively. The remark has interest only because the view expressed was so entirely wrong and yet the subsequent events seem to justify it. My friend said, speaking especially of three of the active supporters of the women’s cause (I was one of the three): “These men are seeking professorships in the Woman’s College.” Now, I happened to know that this was not the case. I am sure that one of the others and myself were aiming at Jefferson College, and if the third was thinking of a teaching position at all, it was not the Woman’s College. Yet, in a few years all three were members of the Faculty of this college. My friend was fully confirmed in his diagnosis and yet I know that it was merely a chance hit.

To one who observes the perfunctory manner in which the woman physician is now admitted to membership in the Philadelphia County Medical Society, it is difficult to realize the bitterness and bigotry of the struggle to secure such rights, and if some of the members who about half a century ago supported the drastic resolution above noted could have returned lately to see two members of the Faculty of this college elected in succession to the Presidency of the society, they would believe that the ruin of the profession is at hand. I need not discuss further this question, for, as regards the important details, are they not written in the chronicles that the Dean has written?

Now, let us get into the second decade of the twentieth century. Medical education to-day is a very complex system. Many of you know this; some of you will find it out in a week or so. Wonderful advances have been made in all departments of knowledge, and while some of the most serious problems of medical practice as yet defy solution we have, from what has been accomplished in the past, a promise of what may be accomplished. We would, I think, be rash to assume that we have reached even within moderate distance of solutions of the great problems of vitality. Within the past few weeks we have heard much of an address delivered by a very distinguished scientist before one of the most learned bodies in the world, that of Prof. Schaeffer before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. From some of the newspaper notices one might be led to suppose that physiology is now a completed science, the essential nature of life having been discovered, but a reading of Prof. Schaeffer’s address will show that a few points at least remain to be elucidated. The true scientific spirit sets little store by great names, long established belief or the practical value of the discovery. The object of science is the discovery of truth and it is of no moment whether such discovery makes or mars existing views. I say here that I regard Prof. Schaeffer’s address as of little real value in the solution of the great problems of biology, just as Arrhenius’ theory that life reached this planet by a germ resting on a speck of meteoric dust is really darkening counsel by words without knowledge notwithstanding the eminence of the scientist. Too often in the writings and speeches of really learned men and women, we have occasion to note the truth of the Spanish proverb, “A fool unless he know Latin cannot be a great fool.”

To those of you who are entering upon the study of medicine I want to make a special appeal. You will soon find that you have entered upon several difficult studies. They will have their interesting points, but it may take some time to appreciate these. With regard to one especially, Chemistry, you will, I fear, sometimes feel sympathy for the little boy who, studying the alphabet, got as far as “b” and gave up, saying, “It was not worth while to go through so much to learn
so little.” Chemistry is the only complete science you have in the course. All other of the so-called theoretical departments, Anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, bacteriology, embryology, are departments of biology. Chemistry is a fundamental science and has not only an immense accumulation of facts, but it has a special spoken language, its nomenclature, and a written language, its notation, both of which must be studied. Modern chemistry is also dominated by certain somewhat abstruse theories which must be fairly understood before the knowledge of its nomenclature, notation and facts can bear good fruit. My appeal is that you approach all the so-called theoretical studies with full belief that your teachers are right when they tell you that such studies are necessary, even though you do not see the practical applications. It is undoubtedly true that many men and women are now eminent in medicine who cannot answer simple questions in anatomy, physiology and chemistry, but the important point is that at the period of their studies in which these questions were opportune they could answer them: they met the emergencies as they arose. I have given much attention to the study of the life of George Washington, one of the ablest men in all history. An essay of mine on Washington as an engineer received high praise for its originality and value from the professor of American History in Cornell University, no small honor. I allude to the essay here. In my studies of the man I observed that he was particularly gifted with power to meet the immediate emergency and overcome the immediate obstacles. A story was told the other day of a college professor who was observed by his wife to be rather sad at the breakfast table. After several questionings as to what was troubling him, to which he replied, “Oh, nothing,” he finally said, “I had a bad dream last night; I dreamed that the Board of Corporators had ordered all the members of the Faculty to take the entrance examination.” He could not pass it, of course, but that is no argument. I beg of you therefore, to undertake your earlier studies with determination to do all you can with them. To get the facts and understand the theories as far as it is in your power. Do not in the first year worry about the problems of medical practice. When these come before you in later years you will find them so interesting that you will need no advice to study them, and your industry in the earlier studies will be rewarded by the fact that the later studies will be made easier, more attractive and more profitable.

It remains now only for me to wish all the students success in their studies and to extend thanks to all of you for your attention to my remarks.

---

Massage.

HANNA KINDBOM, M.D.

(Continued.)

Contra-indications for Massage.

Several diseases and abnormal conditions of the body limit or prohibit the use of massage.

The treatment requires a normal skin and should therefore not be given in cases of wounds, erysipelas, syphilitic skin affections in their varied forms, herpes, pemphigus, acne, furuncles, carbuncles, phlegmon and gangrene.

Sometimes widespread scars may be gently manipulated with the finger tips to soften the cicatrical tissues and gradually break adhesions present.

Stronger manipulations may be given in cases of edema, erythema and in pure abnormal secretions.

Certain diseases and changes in the circulation absolutely contra-indicate massage, in other cases great caution should be used in the manipulations.

An aneurysm could easily burst if
force were used and give rise to formation of embolism.

In cases of atheroma massage is not given as it might promote injury to the arterial walls.

Phleboliths should not be massaged, but in phlebitis and peri-phlebitis massage is of great value, unless the inflamed vein is of large size or situated close to a large artery.

Severe hemorrhage may be the result if massage is given in hemophilia, scurbutus, purpura and leukemia.

Sometimes we find in old people such sensitiveness to mechanical actions on the blood vessels that the manipulations must be given very gently.

Purulent processes of any kind contra-indicate massage and exercises, as they promote the distribution of pus to surrounding tissues, thus increasing the diseased area and may cause metastatic abscesses.

In cases of pernicious tumors the manipulations increase metastasis.

In tubercular and other infectious conditions, massage promotes the spreading of infection. This is also the case in local poisoning, as after snake and insect bites, etc.

Foreign bodies naturally prohibit the use of massage on or around the parts involved.

Osteomyelitis and all cases of infectious periostitis contra-indicate massage.

In serious general and local diseases, especially where rest is required as in fever, massage should not be administered, except light effleurage with alcohol to refresh the patient and prevent bedsores.

In certain cases of neurosis and in many forms of psychosis, massage is not given on account of the patient's irritability and lack of self-control.

In severe cases of neurasthenia and in many cases of debility, massage should either be given very gently or not at all.

All abdominal massage is contra-indicated in pregnancy, but may be administered very gently to the back and lower extremities to comfort and rest the woman.

In pelvic or abdominal tumors, in general peritonitis, visceroptosis, etc., all massage should be omitted.

Stones present in the kidneys, the ureters, urethra and bladder, prevent the use of abdominal massage.

Gall stones demand very careful manipulations, when the massage is given in the region of the gall-bladder and jaundice is not present.

In acute catarrhal conditions, ulcerations, etc., of the digestive tract massage is not given, as it is irritating and therefore may interfere with the healing process and possibly cause hemorrhage.

In strangulated hernia massage would be useless and dangerous: any ordinary hernia can be reduced by gentle manipulations.

In cases of recent hemorrhages from the brain, lungs, stomach and intestines or in cases of aneurysm all massage is contra-indicated.

Massage should not be given immediately after a fracture, but when the swelling has disappeared, gentle manipulations prevent the formation of adhesions and give necessary exercise to the muscles of the injured parts.

In sprains massage and exercises should be given at once, but not after dislocations, the same precautions being taken as after fractures.

**Massage to the Back.**

**Muscles to be considered:**

**Trapezius:**
- **Origin:** Superior curved line occiput, spinous processes, last cervical and all dorsal vertebrae.
- **Insertion:** Clavicle, acromion process and spine of scapula.
- **Nerve:** Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.
- **Action:** Draws head back.
- **Concerned in:** Massage of back, "wry neck," tonsilitis and injuries to shoulder.

**Latissimus Dorsi:**
- **Origin:** Spinous process six
lower dorsal, all lumbar and sacral vertebrae through aponeurosis, crest of ilium and 3-4 lower ribs.

**Insertion:** Bicipital groove of humerus.

**Nerve:** Subscapular.

**Action:** Draws arm back and down.

*Concerned* in massage of back, especially in lumbago and certain injuries to the hip-joint and upper arm.

**Indications for Massage to Back.**
1. Muscular rheumatism.
2. Nervous disorders.
3. Insomnia.
4. Headache of all kinds.
5. Tonsilitis.
6. Indigestion and constipation.
7. Reflex pains from uterus, ovaries and intestines (colic).
8. Paralysis.
9. Disorders of liver.
10. Intercostal neuralgia.
11. Weakness of muscles.
12. Curvature of spine.
13. Obesity, etc.

**Manipulations:**

**General:**
1. *Effleurage* over entire back.
2. *Friction* from spine toward sides.
3. *Kneading* in the same direction.
4. *Sawing* in the same direction.
5. *Pinching* over the entire back.
6. *Ironing* from hips to shoulder on each side.
7. *Tapotement*, as hacking and slapping over entire back, beating (only to sacrum).

**Special Massage to Spine.**
1. *Effleurage* with two fingers one on each side of the spinous processes, from foramen magnum to coccyx.
2. *Friction*: In the same or opposite directions, given with thumbs in the same place as above.
3. *Kneading*: From neck down, pressing between each vertebra.
5. *Tapping* with tip of fingers on each side of spinous processes.

(Footnotes and other information will follow.)

---

**Fountain Pens.**

A fountain pen is a mechanical misdeemor which acts like a fountain when it is carried in the vest pocket and like the Sahara desert when its owner is four miles and 789 yards from an ink bottle.

The fountain pen was invented by a man who has since changed his name and escaped. It consists of a hard rubber barrel of ink and a gold pen with soft, flexible points which braid up when writing. It also has a cover which comes off automatically when the pen is in the pocket and can be removed by a pair of automobile pinchers when the pen is needed.

When it is feeling well, a fountain pen will write on paper, on the floor, on the clothes of its owner and also on his fingers and thumbs. A man can write twice as much with a fountain pen as he can with an ordinary pen, but the other half is not useful.

In order to avert damage suits we will now state that there are also perfect fountain pens which will not only suck up ink out of a bottle, but will hold it for years and will not let a drop escape. It is a common sight to see a big, brutal man shaking a small fountain pen as a terrier does a rat and addressing it in terms which no gentleman would use even to a dumb animal in an effort to make the faithful thing give up some of its precious ink and write.

When the fountain pen was invented the recording angel put in three adding machines and four clerks and they got so far behind in the profanity department that he had to give up two summer vacations.

There are also fountain pens which will not only hold their ink when it is not needed, but will place it on paper carefully and even when asked to. But these pens are always lost. It was undoubtedly a fountain pen instead of the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon spent his life in hunting.

The fountain pen is a great convenience when a man hasn't one and
this is why so many are sold. A good fountain pen, like a good wife, is one of Nature’s grandest works and can be admired to an unlimited extent, but a pen which insists on weeping on its owner’s bosom does not win his affection and sooner or later he gives it away to an enemy with a grin of evil glee.

GEORGE FITCH.

Chemico-Metrical Madrigal.

DEFINITIONS AND POSTULATES.

I know a maiden, charming and true,
With beautiful eyes like the cobalt blue
Of the borax bead, and I guess she'll do,
If she hasn't another reaction.

Her form is no bundle of toilet shams,
Her beauty no boon of arsenical balms,
And she weighs just sixty-two kilograms
To a deci-decimal fraction.

And when she speakes, from parlor or stump,
The words which gracefully gambol and jump
Sound sweet like the water in Sprengel’s pump
In magnesic phosphate ablution.

One day I said, “I will leave you for years,”
To try her love by rousing her fears;
She shed a deciliter of tears,
Turning brown the turmeric yellow.

To dry her tears, I gave her, you know,
A hectogram of candy; also,
To both her red eyes, H2O;
She said, “You're a naughty fellow.”

I have bought me a lot, about a hectare,
And have built me a house ten meters square,
And soon, I think, I shall take her there,
My tart little acid radicle.

Perhaps little sailors on life’s deep sea
Will be the salts of this chemistry,
And the lisp of the infantile A, B, C,
Be the refrain of this madrigal.

H. W. WILEY, M. D.
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Medical Club.

The Medical Club of the Woman’s Medical College has adopted the following Constitution:

Name:—The name of this club shall be The Medical Club of the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Object:—The object of the club is to stimulate in its members an interest in medical research and ability to present scientific observations before an audience.

Membership:—Any student of the three upper classes of the Woman’s Medical College is eligible to membership, provided she has attained in her studies of the past year a general average of 87 per cent. or over, according to the official records of the college, and provided she shall apply for membership in writing, signifying her intention to take an active part in the proceedings of the club.

Members may be admitted to the club in September and January only, the applications to be received on dates designated by the Council.

Any member who shall become delinquent in her college work, shall, at the discretion of the Council, be reported to the club, and on a two-thirds vote of the members her withdrawal from the club shall be required.

The standard required for eligibility to club membership may be raised at the end of any college year on recommendation of the Council, by a two-thirds vote of the club members.

On recommendation of the Council and by a two-thirds vote of the members an invitation to membership may be extended to any member of the teaching staff.

Officers:—The management of the club, including arrangement of program for the year, apportionment of dues, and such other matters as may arise, shall be in the hands of a Council consisting of five members, as follows: One representative from each of the three college classes, one student member at large, and one member from the teaching staff.

Medical Club.

The Medical Club of the Woman’s Medical College has adopted the following Constitution:

Name:—The name of this club shall be The Medical Club of the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Object:—The object of the club is to stimulate in its members an interest in medical research and ability to present scientific observations before an audience.

Membership:—Any student of the three upper classes of the Woman’s Medical College is eligible to membership, provided she has attained in her studies of the past year a general average of 87 per cent. or over, according to the official records of the college, and provided she shall apply for membership in writing, signifying her intention to take an active part in the proceedings of the club.

Members may be admitted to the club in September and January only, the applications to be received on dates designated by the Council.

Any member who shall become delinquent in her college work, shall, at the discretion of the Council, be reported to the club, and on a two-thirds vote of the members her withdrawal from the club shall be required.

The standard required for eligibility to club membership may be raised at the end of any college year on recommendation of the Council, by a two-thirds vote of the club members.

On recommendation of the Council and by a two-thirds vote of the members an invitation to membership may be extended to any member of the teaching staff.

Officers:—The management of the club, including arrangement of program for the year, apportionment of dues, and such other matters as may arise, shall be in the hands of a Council consisting of five members, as follows: One representative from each of the three college classes, one student member at large, and one member from the teaching staff.
The Council shall elect from among its members a secretary and a treasurer, whose duties shall be those usually belonging to these offices.

Elections:—At the April meeting of the club the Council members from the teaching staff and from the then second and third year classes, shall be elected to serve for one year, and shall assume their duties after the May meeting.

At a meeting called for the purpose in September the Council member from the incoming second year class, and the student member at large, shall be elected to serve for one year, and assume their duties at once.

All members of the Council shall be elected by a majority vote of the club members.

Meetings:—The club shall hold monthly meetings for scientific reports and discussions according to the program outlined by the Council.

Every member of the club shall take an active part in the scientific program at least once during the college year.

The invitation of guests to club meetings shall be entirely at the discretion of the Council, who will, however, receive suggestions from members in regard to such invitations.

Amendments:—This constitution may be amended at any monthly meeting by a two-thirds vote of the club members.

Thy Task.

Wouldst make thy life go fair and square,
Thou must not for the past feel care;
Whatever thy loss, thou must not mourn;
Must ever act as if new born.
What each day wants of thee, that ask;
What each day tells thee, that make thy task;
With pride thine own performance viewing,
With heart to admire another's doing;
Above all, hate no human being,
And the future leave to the all-seeing.
—Goethe.

Boarding House Geometry.

All boarding houses are the same boarding house.

Boarders in the same boarding house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.

The landlady of a boarding house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong angular figure, which cannot be described, but which is equal to anything.

A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to each other that meet together but are not on the same flat.

All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

A pie may be produced any number of times.

The landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

A bee line may be made from any boarding house to any other boarding house.

The clothes of a boarding house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will not meet.

Any two meals at a boarding house are together less than two square meals.

If from the opposite ends of a boarding house a line be drawn, passing through all the rooms in turn, then the stovepipe which warms the boarders will lie within that line.

On the same bill and on the same side of it there should be two charges for the same thing.

If there be two boarders on the same floor and the room of one be equal to the room of the other and the wrangle between the landlady and one boarder be equal to that between the landlady and the other boarder, shall the bills of the two boarders be also equal each to each? For, if not, then one bill will be less than it might be, which is absurd.—Q. E. D.
The Question.

The question is this: Should representation, controlling affairs of the home and nation, be limited solely to cloth bifurcation, face hirsute? Was the part of humanity by the good God predestined to helpless inanity?

We clothe in envelopes and ruffle in vanity.

Of questions pertaining to human society, exclusively masculine? Or might not true piety, with home love, and mother love, make analytical?

A woman’s acumen in matters political, and her voice and vote under crises less critical?

Does history prove that one class in a nation, can keep its self-love in such perfect negation, as to formulate equal and wise legislation for a class on its justice and mercy dependent?

In our land, o’er the wide world for freedom resplendent, has it always been true that the right is ascendant, in lawgivers’ minds, so our class can surrender its interests safely, and need no defender? Is the party in power always just, wise and tender?

So long as the law holds in equal subject,

Men and women, for taxes and penal correction, ought those laws to be framed by one dominant section?

If all men were wise, just, kind, true and tender, like the leader La Follette and some others we know, to their hands all our rights we might safely surrender, our just claim for franchise, unheeding, forego.

But, till then, some excellent reason must show why woman, the citizen, mother and wife, should not vote for the land she loves better than life.

MABEL L. NOYES.

In the Literature course:

Professor: “The next lecture will be on Keats.”

Miss X: “That will be fine; what are keats?”

Good Advice.

As a part of the social organism, it is a man’s duty to keep himself in the highest possible state of working efficiency.

How to do this Prof. Fisher indicates in two words: “Avoid poisons”—poisoned air, poisoned water, poisoned food, poisonous thoughts, poisonous emotions, and just plain poisons like alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Breathe deeply of pure air, eat abstemiously of foods demanded by appetite. Exercise for the delight of physical expression, not to win a game or because you think you ought to, and exercise the intellect and the emotions as well as the muscles.

Wear as few clothes as possible, and these of porous materials, so disposed as not to weigh heavily upon, constrict, or destroy the balance of the body. Bathe frequently enough to keep the skin in condition for performing its eliminative function.

Keep cheerful.

Don’t worry. —Anonymous.

The Day’s Work.

The day’s work counts—It isn’t what you mean to do a week ahead;

It isn’t what you know you’ll gain when all annoyances have fled;

It isn’t what you’ve dreamed and planned.

Such hopes are but a phantom hand—

The day’s work counts.

The day’s work counts—

The foot you gained since yonder sun dispelled the dark,

Next week, next month, next year are vain—

Unravel the present summons hark:

How have you fared ahead since morn in garnering life’s oil and corn?

The day’s work counts.

The day’s work counts—It isn’t much

The gain of those few painful hours; but be content if there is shown

Some product of those sacred powers which guide each mind, uphold each hand.

Strive with the best at your command;

The day’s work counts.

From the Denver Republican.
Those students who have had time to look over the present Roster and realize what is there found, will acknowledge the great increase in clinical facilities, and if they stop to consider, they will realize what a valuable addition this means to the curriculum. Of course, it is hard always to keep in mind the ultimate effect of attendance on clinics where attendance is not compulsory, and, one might add, also of those where it is compulsory. But it will not be very long for many of us before our clinical knowledge will be sorely tried. We can refresh ourselves on book knowledge, but the refreshing of clinical knowledge in the early years of practice takes much and valuable time, and clinic hours in major subjects at the various hospitals seem always those which a practicing physician would prefer for office hours. In this connection especial attention is called to the new clinics in pediatrics at Blockley, the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital in ophthalmology, and the dental clinics at our own College Hospital.

In order that the various extra-mural clinics may remain open to our college, it is necessary for us to show our appreciation not only by attendance but also by strict and interested attention.

Medical Club Programs.

At the first meeting of the Club on Saturday evening, October 26th, the following papers were read:

"The Pioneers in Scientific Preventive Medicine," Miss Sapiro.

"Agencies at Work To-day in Preventive Medicine," Miss Ingersoll.

"Some Triumphs of Preventive Medicine," Miss Smith.

"Medical Women in Relation to Preventive Medicine," Dr. Potter.

This schedule has been arranged for the regular monthly meetings:

October, "Preventive Medicine," Dr. Potter, Miss Smith, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Sapiro.

November, "New Discoveries in Physiological Chemistry," Dr. Tracy, Miss Rabinoff, Miss Larimore, Miss Greenburger.

December, "Anaesthesia," Dr. Tallant, Miss LeMaistre, Miss Starkey, Miss Dragonetti.

January, "Immunity," Miss Cook, Miss Dyer, Miss Skinner, Miss Austin.

February, "Malignant Tumors," Dr. Tracy, Miss Croasdale, Miss Rose, Miss Ryan.

March, "Internal Secretions," Dr. Potter, Mrs. Drinker, Mrs. Jones, Miss Freese.

April, "Toxaemias of Pregnancy," Dr. Tallant, Miss Sassen, Miss Zabarke, Miss Coughlan, Miss Ward.

Women in Higher Education.

The United States census reports combine the figures for Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools, hence no data can be obtained in regard to the institutions of each class. In 1870 these institutions had scarcely any women students; in 1880, 19.3 per cent. were women; in 1890, 27 per cent.; in 1910, 30.1 per cent. In 1910, 1777 women were enrolled in United States institutions for higher education. Of 602 institutions, 142 were for men; 108 for women and 352 were co-educational.
Women took 41.1 per cent. of the A. B. degree granted in 1910.—*The Teacher from Atlantic Monthly.*

### Around the College.

As in previous years, the Faculty and Upper Classmen met the Freshmen and their friends at the formal opening on the afternoon of September 21, 1912. After the address given by Dr. Leffmann, a friendly cup of tea was served in the Gymnasium.

The ladies of the Faculty and the Upper Classmen became acquainted with the new students at the Y. W. C. A. reception, which was held at Brinton Hall, Saturday evening, October 5th, 1912. Dr. Marshall and the receiving committee welcomed the students and everyone spent a pleasant evening.

The Y. W. C. A. is giving a series of teas on Friday afternoons, 5 until 6, which we hope all the students will attend and enjoy.

The present Freshman class surely is fortunate, for on Saturday evening, October 12th, they were most enjoyably entertained by Dr. Tracy and Dr. Potter, at their home in Germantown. A few of the Upper Classmen were also invited to be present. After some jolly good songs, Dr. Potter gave a very interesting talk to the girls—and some of her delicious coffee and sandwiches. It is surmised that Dr. Tracy donated the ice cream.

The first of a series of teas to be given for the Freshman class was held on October 2nd, at the Alpha Epsilon Iota Fraternity House. Miss Cook received and Mrs. Jones poured tea. Those present were the Misses Harriet Couch, Marguerite Brown, Sophia Herman, Annie Flanders, Rachel Flaum and Mrs. Carradine.

### Alumnae Notes.

Dr. Mary Lewis, '11, has opened an office in Swarthmore, Pa., where she has accepted the position of attending physician to the girls of Swarthmore College.

Dr. Von Poswik, '11, has quite recovered from her attack of typhoid fever and is now on her way to her home in Germany, where she will rest a few weeks before taking up some studies in the German universities.

Dr. Agnes Hockaday, '11, has opened her office at 4028 Chestnut street.

Dr. Carolyn A. Clark is head of the Woman's Department in the Southwestern State Institution for the Insane, Marion, Va.

Dr. Alice M. Pickett, '09, is now at the State Normal School and Industrial College, Columbus, Mississippi.

Dr. Elizabeth Allison, '09, White-water, Wis., has been appointed medical director in the State Normal Schools of Wisconsin.

On October 14th, 1912, Alice Lilli-bridge, M.D., '00, died in Scranton, Pa.

Dr. Freeman H. Newline and Miss Gladys Wright announce their marriage on Wednesday, May the 31st, nineteen hundred and eleven. Wilmington, Delaware.

Born, at Cuba, Illinois, May 18th, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Scott Ewan, a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. Mrs. Ewan is Kate E. Armstrong, ’06.

Born, at Mussoori, India, July 3rd, 1912, to Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Elliot Calverley, of Kuweit, Arabia, a daughter, Grace Taylor. Mrs. Calverley is Eleanor J. Taylor, ’08.

Dr. Elizabeth C. Smith, Woman’s Medical College, ’11, and Dr. A. F. Smith, Jefferson Medical College, ’11, announce the birth of a daughter on October 3rd, 1912.

Dr. Lydia Woerner, ’09, of Rajahmundry, India, is in this country on furlough, convalescing from a prolonged attack of septicaemia, due to an infected arm.

Dr. Catherine N. Munro, ’09, is spending a year in the South, and for the winter is acting as resident physician at the Church Home Orphanage, Yorkville, South Carolina, where she finds her work most unique and interesting.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his work; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who never lacked appreciation of earth’s beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction.—A. J. Stanley.

Life all past is like the sky when the sun sets in it, clearest when farthest off.—Rossetti.

College Hospital Notes.

Mrs. Banning, a former patient at the hospital, is giving a musical and dance in Newman’s Hall, North Broad Street, the proceeds of which are to go towards furnishing a ward in the new building.

Dr. Elsie Longacre, a former graduate of the College, has recently visited the hospital, having brought some patients to Dr. Deaver for operation.

Since the opening of College this fall we have felt the great need for our new building, the demand for beds being greater than we could supply.

Miss Elsie Robinson, who was head nurse of the ward, has accepted a position in the Blue Ridge Sanitarium. The nurses gave her a farewell surprise party a few evenings before she left.

A surprise party was given to Miss F. Rea in the College gymnasium, in honor of her birthday.

Dr. Ann Schuler, ’04, of Davenport, IA., visited Dr. Louisa Blair at the College Hospital during the past week.

During the month of September, which covered 403 bed days, there were 60 patients admitted to the house. There were 33 patients operated upon.

Dispensary services for the month:
Patients registered .................. 202
Visits for the month ................. 926
Patients registered at Barton ..... 245
Visits made on Barton out-practice .................. 70
Patients admitted to Maternity 22
Births .................. 9
Out-practice births .................. 39

He who steps on stones is glad to feel
The smallest spray of moss beneath his feet.

Anna Katherine Green.
Woman's Hospital Notes.

A very interesting exhibit was recently placed in Children's Clinic to show the relative values of various foods. Each article of diet occupies a separate jar, and each jar contains an amount equal in food value to a given number of calories. On one shelf are jars containing a hundred calories each in food value; on another, those valued at fifty calories, and so on. It is interesting to note that the largest jars have the least caloric value, for the green vegetables are big in bulk but give relatively little nutriment, while the grains, eggs and meats occupy small jars, but yield a greater number of calories per grain. One of the beauties of the exhibit is the perfect condition of the specimens which are preserved in their natural first colors, so that the fruits, vegetables and meats retain their individual tints. Mr. Robert Glenk, of the Louisiana State Museum, took charge of the work, completing it while Dr. Glenk was a patient in the hospital.

Dr. Jones is now conducting a series of conferences for mothers every Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Talks are given on the care of the baby, including details as to bath, diet, dress, sleeping arrangements, etc., with especial emphasis on the care of the mouth and eyes, regulation of the bowels, and home treatment of minor ailments. A nurse is in attendance, and demonstrates the giving of baths, enemas, and colon lavage, and the best ways of making and applying mustard pastes, spice poultices, compresses, etc. Home made refrigerators are also shown, with the best methods of keeping baby's food cool and clean. Questions are answered, and an effort made to get into close touch with those who are bearing and training our coming generation.

"Tommy," whom many will remember as the boy on whom Dr. Norton spent many hours, has entirely recovered from neurosis of the jaw, and recently appeared at the hospital to celebrate the cutting of three brand new teeth.

The regular monthly meeting of the Medical Society of the Woman's Hospital took place Tuesday evening, October 22, at 8 o'clock, in Clinic Hall. The program was as follows:

Dr. Catherine Macfarlane: "Report of Gynecological Cases, With demonstration of Specimens and Lantern Slides."

Dr. Frances Sprague: "Personal Experience of the Plague."

Dr. Berta Meine and Dr. Mary Roberts: "Bacterial Vaccines in Gonorrhoea, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Uses."

Among some very interesting cases on the medical service recently may be mentioned: A typical case of phantom tumor; urticaria pigmentosa; purpura hemorrhagica complicating carcinoma of breast; pneumonia, typhoid fever and several interesting heart cases.

My Creed.

I would be true,
   For there are those who trust me;
I would be pure,
   For there are those who care;
I would be strong,
   For there is much to suffer;
I would be brave,
   For there is much to dare;
I would be friend,
   Of all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be giving,
   And forget the gift:
I would be humble,
   For I know my weakness;
I would look up,
   And laugh, and love, and lift.

It is circumstances, difficulties, that show what men are. Therefore when a difficulty falls upon you, remember that God, like a trainer of wrestlers, has matched you with a rough young man. For what purpose, you may say. Why, that you may become an Olympic conqueror.—Epictetus.
Curious Bits of History.

The first daily paper is said to have been published in Frankfort, Germany, in 1615. The first daily in Paris was established in 1777. The first one in England appeared March 11, 1702, and was called "The Daily Courant." The publisher was "E. Mallet," and it is very interesting to know that the "E" stood for Elizabeth, and that therefore the publisher of the first daily paper in the English language was a woman. The paper consisted of a single page of two columns, and it contained very little except the foreign news. There was no editorial department, the publisher announcing that she "supposed other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." The daily soon passed into the hands of one Samuel Buckley, who appears to have been something of a literary man, and who afterward published the "Spectator." The first daily published in America was "The American Daily Advertiser," published at Philadelphia in 1784.—Evening Bulletin.

\[\text{N}_2\text{O.}\]

Mrs. Doherty—"I hear your brother-in-law, Pat Moran, is pretty bad off."

Mrs. Casey—"Sure, but he's good for a year yet."

Mrs. Doherty—As long as that?"

Mrs. Casey—"Yis, he's had four different doctors and each one gave him three months to live."

"I don't see any sense in referring to the wisdom of Solomon," said the smart man, "he had a thousand wives!"

"Yes," answered the tart woman, "that's where he got his wisdom!"

"It's a heartless world, pard," said Gritty Pikes. "What do you think a woman done when I ast her to gimme something to keep body and soul together?"

"Can't imagine:" said Muddy Lanes.

"She gimme a safety-pin!"

"The payments on the books I bought ain't hard."

"What terms?"

"A dollar down and a dollar whenever the collector ketches me!"

"It is said, doctor, that you treated a patient for appendicitis, and he died of liver trouble."

"Infamous slander! When I treat a patient for appendicitis, he dies from that."

"My daughter," said the haughty millionaire, "is receiving attention from one of my bookkeepers."

"You are doubtless much perturbed by it?"

"Yes: I hate to have my $5000 bulldog bite a $500 clerk."

Placard at the "movies":

"Young children must have parents."

Sign before a tailor shop:

"We dye for others, why not let us dye for you?"

A man walking down a business thoroughfare saw a sign in a clothing store window reading: "This pair of trousers $7.00; this size for $5.00."

"So do I," said he.

Another man passing a hardware shop read "Cast iron sinks" on a placard over the respective articles.

"Any fool would know that," he remarked.

Pat—(on meeting his friend Mike, whom he has not seen for some time)

—"Good marnin', Mike. and faith pfwat be you doin' this fine day?"

Mike—"Sure, me friend Pat, I do be bill-postin'—bill-postin' for Elsie Janis."

Pat—"Now ain't that comical for sure, an I'm bill-postin' for her feth-ther, Hunyadi Janos."