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Henry Avenue and Abbottsford Road
The College and Hospital Building of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
Henry Avenue and Abbottsford Road, East Falls, Philadelphia
View from the South
EDITORIAL

In all ages, in all phases of developing civilization and in all that is thereby implied in the rise of education, science and culture, buildings have to a large extent appeared as the outward and visible sign of a people's spirit and aspirations. We have only to call to mind the social, racial and historic significance of the great buildings of ancient and modern days in this and other countries. A long catalogue of these structures would really serve as a record of varying eras. Without dissipating our thought in diffuse descriptions we may perceive in the background of our memories the serene beauty of Grecian art expressed in the Parthenon, the imperial might of Rome in her triumphal arches, the witchery of the Middle Ages in Gothic cathedrals, the grace of France and Italy in the Renaissance and the sheer lines of American modernity.

These reflections which have carried us far afield and down the vanishing avenues of time, are prompted by the new building of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and all that it pictures of triumphs over early difficulties, of self-sacrificing students, alumnae and faculty and of the realized dreams of all friends and workers for the institution. When the pictures of the first college on Arch Street and of the later structure on North College Avenue are placed beside the new picture, there is a temptation to think of Gibbons who in his "History of the Rise and Decline of the Roman Empire" told of the Emperor Augustus who found Rome of brick and left it in marble. It is true that in suggesting this comparison, there is a pardonable indulgence in poetic license.

Certainly the first sight of our new College building and the thoughts of other buildings to come suggest how far along the road of progress we have travelled since the College was founded in 1850. Alumnae and those following after them may well feel proud that their faith in women in medicine has been translated into this symbol of success. To look upon the new building situated on the heights of Falls of Schuylkill is
to visualize the whole heroic drama of women in medicine and to foresee the achievements of an even more brilliant future. As the new building epitomizes the past so it more than suggests the days to come. In a very real sense the new building is a monument erected in honor of women in medicine—a cheering light to all those who with humanity and science are striving to solve the problems of medicine and surgery as ever present aids to human welfare.

What would they think who founded the College in the little building on Arch Street if they could now see the great structure at the Falls of Schuylkill with its distinguished faculty, its large student body and its College and Hospital equipped with all that modern science has prescribed? They would be struck by the wonderful advance that has been made—they could only think that their loyalty at a time when loyalty demanded courage had not been in vain, that it had almost surpassed their expectations.

The new building is fronted by a large lawn, the beginning of a campus. A sweeping driveway rolls to the broad front entrance. Through the colonial white pillared doorway the lobby is seen. Snow white, spacious, with its mahogany blue trimmed furniture, the lobby has the luxurious appeal of a home where ease and dignity reign supreme. Fitting entrance to a temple of study and care! The lobby in itself is a memorial in honor of Dr. Maud Conyers Exley of Harrisburg who was graduated in the Class of 1910, and is the gift of Dr. Exley’s family. Directly back of the lobby with entrances on either side one finds an auditorium seating 400. At the left of the lobby are the College administrative offices, lecture rooms and laboratories, and at the right the Hospital offices, out-patient department, wards and private rooms. On the second floor above the auditorium the museum is located and on the third floor the library. Thus these rooms are conveniently accessible both to students and to the Hospital staff. College and Hospital departments are connected by corridors on every floor.

The College laboratories have capacity for fifty students to a class, and lecture and conference rooms, staff laboratories and offices are provided. Dispensary suites are so planned that services will dovetail with each other and no suite be idle whole days or half days. In this way more space is available for each service.

The X-ray department on the first floor is convenient for hospital cases as well as for dispensary cases. The operating suite on the fourth floor is self-contained. The two major and one minor rooms are finished in tile. The two operating rooms can be thrown into one so as to form a large operating room for special operations or clinics. The gallery around this room accommodates 100 visiting physicians or students. When used separately each operating room has a gallery seating fifty.

The walls of the Hospital rooms are finished in beautiful pastel shades, soothing in their appeal and effect. Pleasing color schemes are also carried out in the furniture, draperies and rugs.

In addition to a large solarium in the children’s ward there are sun parlors available to all patients. Many rooms are partitioned with glass
to allow the entrance of sunlight. The building faces north and is so planned that all private rooms and wards in the Hospital have sunlight at some time during the day.

The interior walls of the College section are light colored brick with plumbing exposed. This new plan gives individuality and easy access to all mechanical wires and pipes. This is especially valuable in the many laboratories.

The new College building is a herald of other modern structures; of the Greater Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania! Buildings do not make students and physicians. Our building was made by students and the reputations won by graduates, faculty and Corporators.
Pilgrim’s Progress

There have been three momentous days connected with the transfer of our College and Hospital activities to East Falls, Philadelphia.

The first was in June, 1929, when on the day before Commencement, we broke ground for the new building.

On this occasion, surrounded by friends of the College, Mrs. Starr made the interesting brief remarks we are printing here, and from which we borrow the above title.

The second day we record was June 11, 1930, when, on our first Commencement Day in the new building, then unfinished, Dr. Kate C. Mead, of the Class of 1888, delivered her address on “Women in Medicine.”

The third occasion we commemorate was September 24, 1930, the day upon which the College opened for its first regular session in the spacious lecture rooms and laboratories, that constitute such a contrast to the historic little edifice on Arch Street where the College’s first session was held.

Dr. Donald Guthrie was our speaker on this last occasion and his address we present with great appreciation.

Thus 1930 adds its contribution to the institution’s history.

ADDRESS

Address Delivered on Occasion of Breaking Ground for the New College and Hospital Building, at Henry Avenue and Abbotsford Road, East Falls, on June 12, 1929

By MRS. JAMES STARR

President of the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania

The first time I addressed the alumnae and students of the Woman’s Medical College, eight years ago, I likened the College to “Pilgrim’s Progress” and today the similarity of the experiences of the two is so marked that I feel impelled to again compare them.

The College, to reach its place in the sun, must, like Christian, break away from its old life and go boldly forward. Like Christian, the College is saddled with such a heavy burden of daily routine and financial cares, that the thought of adding to it additional responsibility almost prevents it from making a start.

The Heaven for the College is a new and modern plant in more spacious surrounding, and to reach it the Gate of Opportunity must be
entered. You remember that Christian had to cross the Valley of Despair, the Slough of Despond and climb the Hill Difficulty, and at every step was accosted by those seeking to deter him.

Obstinate and Pliable, Mr. Wordly Wise Man, Doubt, Indecision, Mistrust and Discouragement; who shall say that we have not trod these paths and met all those foes? The Evangelist who inspired Christian to make his journey, is, to my mind, the spirit that entered into the College to make the effort and take the forward step; but for the appearance of Good Will, who in our case were the Guarantors, the College, like Christian, could not have started. Our heartfelt thanks are due to them.

The Interpreter appears to Christian, at the behest of Good Will, advising Christian how to proceed. Our Campaign Managers play this part for us, choosing—like Christian—Patience, Prudence, Hard Work, Activity and Persistence as our companions; advising us against Sloth, Hypocrisy and Presumption, and with the aid of Faith and Hope carry us far on our journey.

Christian meets Courage at the outset of his journey, who in our case was James Collins Jones. Without his vision and confidence, our first step could not have been taken. Had he been spared to continue with us, our burdens would have been greatly lightened. I like to think of Mr. Jones as one of the three Angels appearing to and encouraging Christian. Dr. Eleanor C. Jones, as Wise Counsel, and Dr. Gertrude Walker as Complete Trust, are the others.

The members of our Corporation and Faculty bring to mind many of Christian's associates; the Law Giver, Loving Thought, Gentle Word, Daring Adventure, Conscientious Worker, Deep Thinker, Sage Teacher, Greatheart, Charity, Kindness, Wit and Sagacity, are readily identified.

Knowledge Seeker to me is our student body, while Mercy is represented by the Florence Nightingale characteristic of our Nurses, and Path Builders are the Executive personnel who keep the wheels moving.

The College has in its progress met Mr. Nogood, Mr. Malice, Mr. Liar, Mr. Implacable, Mr. Muckracker and the rest of their tribe. These, however, have been completely overpowered by the “Friends of the College” headed by Princely Generosity, Broad Vision and a host of others.

Today we stand on the summit of the Hill Difficulty, knocking at the once distant Gate, brought here by Helpful, represented by you, our new neighbors, and as we find ourselves about to loosen this first spade of earth, we look back thankful for difficulties overcome and hopeful for the future. We, like Christian, have made our journey thus far in safety and have been given the opportunity to erect our College in new and healthful surroundings where better service to our fellow man may be rendered and as we look about this height, gained by such effort, though tired, we are happy and like Christian, exclaim as we plant our banner, “Excelsior.”
THE SEVEN IMPORTANT PERIODS IN THE
EVOLUTION OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE

Address Delivered on Commencement Day, June 12, 1929
By Dr. Kate C. Mead

Can it possibly be true that this is the eightieth year since the
"intrepid" Ann Preston witnessed the founding of the Female Medical
College of Pennsylvania? How many words have vibrated through the
air during all these years in welcoming its graduates into the ranks of
the professional women of the United States! It is my duty and pleas-
ure today to add one more congratulation to the trustees of the College
that another class of women has won its diplomas, and to bring to the
class a greeting from the alumnae with all the best of wishes for a useful
and happy life. We hope that from this class will come many a path-
finder who may discover the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, and
use it for the glory of the College and her own highest ideals.

Though in one sense of the word women have always been considered
the natural healers it is only since the early days of Greece and Egypt
that we have known anything definite about individuals, either men or
women, who were physicians. Religion and medicine were so inter-
related in prehistoric times that priests and priestesses, diviners and herb
gatherers, regardless of sex, cured their patients when possible, and left
the rest to the gods. History gives us the names of a few remarkable
men and women before the fifth century, B.C., as all readers of Homer
and Herodotus know. But evidently medical practice, like weaving
and cooking, was not considered as important to the historian as fighting
and athletic contests. At any rate between personal references to medical,
literary, or scientific individuals long periods elapsed even after the days
of Hippocrates. Between Sappho and Aspasia, for example, there were
almost two hundred years, and intervals like that between outstanding
women are common all through the ages.

It was the old Egyptian physician, Ptah Hotep, five thousand years
ago, who said, "The boatman reacheth the landing partly by pulling,
partly by letting go."

History confirms this metaphor especially as regards medical women;
they pulled and let go, but they always did what work there was in pro-
portion to their ability.

It startles us to think that medical women so seldom achieved recogni-
tion from the men doctors who acquired the great historic reputations
in medicine. We, therefore, ask ourselves anxiously, Are we now on a
professional equality with the best medical men so that our followers
will ever continue to progress? Or is there likely to occur another subsi-
dence of women, as in the past, and again a superabundance of the
obnoxious feminine inferiority complex?

It is generally supposed that man's superiority, fostered undoubtedly
by his female relatives, was due to his physical, not mental, superiority
which brought about the complementary inferiority of woman. But,
fortunately, seven times in history women threw off their dependence and from among them a certain number rose into prominence. This independence was shown first in the Golden Age of Greece when Aspasia ruled even Pericles himself, and the country under him, but evidently Pericles was somewhat disturbed by women's activities, organizations, and power, for in his great funeral oration he said to them, "Great will be your glory in not falling short of your natural character; and greatest will be hers who is least talked of among men whether for good or bad." This quotation, in effect at least, was used over and over, before each of the seven long and silent intervals between the high periods in the work of medical women. And yet, as the intervals in music are as important as the notes, so, even when not "talked of" we can say with authority that women were doing as good medical work as men, although, from force of circumstances and particular education, certain great men at times rose far above the common level.

If, however, we search for particularly noted medical women we shall find them in each of our seven periods. In our first period, during the Golden Age of Greece, between the fourth and fifth centuries B.C., women studied what and where they pleased, with men like Plato, and women like Aspasia. Medicine was then as much women's vocation as embroidery and weaving, and they supported each other in their independent work. This fact is well shown by the story of Agnodice, a pupil of the great anatomist, Herophilus, who was brought before the judges in Athens on the charge of practicing medicine under false pretenses. The women in a body rushed to the court in her defense, and she was promptly released and allowed to wear men's garments if she chose, and to continue her practice. This story is vouched for by Hyginus, the librarian of the Great Augustus. During this period, Socrates announced with pride that his mother was a learned midwife, meaning thereby a superior medical practitioner in distinction from priests, quacks, or poisoners, for in those days there was a good deal of hocus pocus and faith cure among sick people. Historians assure us that there were many other important women doctors, nurses and midwives in those days, though their identity is lost, but after this period for three hundred years we find no outstanding names except on tombstones. Then, in 146 B.C., Rome conquered Greece and carried home not only wonderful treasures in art, but also medical men and women, who, as slaves, were sold for the highest prices, for the Greeks far excelled the Romans in medicine.

This, then, ushers in our second period, that of the Greco-Roman women doctors of the pre-Christian times.

Pliny, in his "Natural History," gives us a short account of medicine, and he mentions the names of many of these noted Greco-Roman medical women whose writings, alas, are missing. Galen, Aëtius, Suidas, and Priscianus all give us data about famous women gynaecologists and dermatologists. One of these was a certain Cleopatra (not the Egyptian Queen), whose work has come down to us through Moschion, printed in the sixteenth century along with the text of Trotula. There was also
a famous woman doctor named Aspasia (not the wife of Pericles), and a Metrodora whose work in manuscript is in the Laurentian library in Florence.

After this period, however, again we hear nothing important about medical women by name for nearly two hundred years though Galen mentioned the fact that they were appointed to public health offices by at least two Emperors, and doubtless those in private practice were fully occupied with patients who were sick with all sorts of infectious diseases or who suffered from the effects of the dissolute life of those decadent days. Faith in the old gods of healing had grown weak, while the new religion of the Christians had been steadily gaining ground in spite of persecutions of the members of that sect. Christian women held as high places in the offices of the Church as men during those early years, and many of them were well educated and systematically organized for effective medical service. They conducted religious meetings, baptized converts, healed the sick, fed the hungry, and tried to obey Christ's social teachings to the letter. They, therefore, bring in our next or the third period of women's outstanding medical work.

It was in the third century, A.D., when persecutions of Christians were at their height, that Fabiola and Paula, rich and influential patricians, escaped the fate of many of their comrades. They studied medicine at the great school on the Esquiline Hill, built several hospitals where they—personally—tended the patients, and went back and forth between Rome, Ostia, and Jerusalem, in their business of giving medical aid to the needy. Saint Jerome praised them very highly, for he and other Fathers of the Church were so busy making creeds that they had no time for other studies than mathematics, astronomy, and theology, by means of which to explain the Book of Genesis, and to compute how many angels could stand on the point of a needle. For some reason, as in the time of Pericles, their prejudices convinced them that women should be humbly subservient to men and hereafter should keep out of public and religious affairs. The result was that women allowed themselves actually to be held in subjection to the Church for six hundred years, a period called the darkest part of the Middle Ages, when wars and pestilences seldom ceased. Education was then considered only a furbelow, chiefly for rich women, but not for healthy men who must be fitted for war and therefore needed only physical strength. Saint Augustine wrote that educated women should take care of the sick and wounded at home, attend women in confinement, bleed or cauterize all who requested it, and gather herbs for their medicines. They had four textbooks but not in the least new ones; the gynaeology of Cleopatra, the anatomy of Galen, Dioscorides' materia medica, and the Aphorisms of Hippocrates which they learned by heart. Such, then, was the state of medicine for six hundred years before the eleventh century when the great school at Salerno springs into prominence, and brings in our fourth period.

It is not strange that these dark ages should have caused a reaction and made way for another brilliant medical era. The metaphysical
formulas of the Greeks and Christians had only muddled science; few
new books were written, and the monks in their cold cells had copied the
Bible over and over in order to "stab the devil," when hordes of bar-
barians continually descending through Italy sent monks and scientists
hurriedly away from their monasteries. Many of the monks of Monte
Cassino fled to Salerno, on the coast near Naples, which had long been
noted for its delightful climate and its healing springs. Whether the
monks had originally had a medical school there or whether its organiza-
tion in the eleventh century was due to a concerted movement of learned
lay men and women is not known. The city was fortified and protected
by a great castle, and to its harbor came shiploads of pilgrims and crus-
daders from the west, and traders from the east. Medical practice natu-
really assumed considerable importance in such a cosmopolitan crowd,
and the medical school became popular because of its remarkable teachers,
women as well as men, of whom Platearius and his wife, Trotula, were
among the most noted. Of his identity there has never been a doubt—
nor of hers for five hundred years, when some stupid typesetter blun-
dered and Trotula's printed name became Eros Julia, i.e., Eros was a
pre-Christian writer, the freed man of Julia, who was the daughter of
Augustus! Then for centuries Trotula was sometimes herself but most
often Eros, while the other "ladies of Salerno," of her period, were fre-
cently quoted though not by name, for the Salerno school rapidly deteri-
orated under Arab teachers. It was the time of Arabian medicine and
Arabic translations from the old classics which were thereby saved from
fire and plunder.

In our fifth period, a century later, the scene changes from Italy
to Germany. Monasticism was rapidly gaining ground and medical
women were again prominent. It was indeed a woman's age. Noted
Abbesses ruled large institutions of men and women who had with-
drawn from the world of wars and famine and pestilences, and, as the
Church had forbidden monks to let blood or to leave their cells for any
public affairs, and ruled that medical men must be celibate, it was nec-
essary for the women to do much of the surgery and most of the visiting
of the sick except what was done by laymen or quacks. The Abbesses,
therefore, were obliged to know all there was to be known of medicine
and surgery, and to teach these subjects to their pupils. Abelard had
drilled Héloïse in medicine until he considered her superior to any man
doctor. She taught her nuns while Abelard was busy convincing the
authorities of the Church that all the universities should be henceforth
closed to women, as was finally done in the following centuries. These
Abbesses not only taught the seven liberal arts and medicine but they
manipulated vast sums of money. Many of their rich subordinates
became very well educated and quite superior in practical medical work
to men of the universities, although, as Shakespeare says, they had not
"ate paper nor drunk ink." With few exceptions, however, they were
merely continual plodders, taking authority from other's books. Saint
Hildegarde, of Bingen on the Rhine, on the other hand, was an out-
standing medical Abbess of the twelfth century. She was exceptionally
brilliant as the forerunner of Dante because of her visions, and she was also author of the best books on medicine of her time. Her *Causae et Curae*, and her treatise on the drugs which she used in her large practice were the textbooks for generations, widely copied and admired at a time when there was nothing new in medicine but dabblings in alchemy and astrology; therefore the curtain falls again for four hundred years on all original medical work by outstanding women.

From the fifth period, therefore, we rapidly pass over those four centuries when medical women were quietly practicing, perhaps illegally because of the stringent laws of Church and State against the public practice of medicine by any but university graduates. These were years of religious wars, of fanaticism, of crusaders and of troubadours, when, between their persecutions as witches and the flattery of minstrels, women were continually plunged into a pit or mounted on a pedestal. The life of Saint Elizabeth, of Hungary, and of Saint Catherine, of Siena, show us, however, that even then, despite laws to the contrary, women were obliged by circumstances to do all of the midwifery and most of the daily medical or nursing work. No prospective mother would tolerate a so-called man-midwife, and few men would unbend their dignity to act in this capacity; but men with no practical experience, did write books for midwives, in German or French or English, translated from the old Latin authors and illustrated crudely from their own imagination with drawings of the foetus in utero in various impossible acrobatic positions.

In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, though most women were grubbing along in unsanitary conditions, many of the richer women were playing chess and doing fine embroidery, learning Latin and poetry, while a few stand out as really great midwives, and, in France, the salons of the "blue stockings" were famous. Louyse Bourgeois, a pupil and friend of Ambroise Paré, was the first of the noted midwives whose care of queens and noble ladies brought them into prominence. She wrote a compendium on obstetrics early in the seventeenth century, dedicated to her daughter, and she tried to elevate her profession in every way, but the majority of the midwives were content to plod along in the old ruts, refusing to take any interest in the new obstetric instruments, or make any change in their old technique. A little later the Chamberlens, the great Harvey, and the noble Hunters in vain tried to induce the English government to undertake the education of these women; the midwives themselves were only half-hearted in the matter, and not in the least organized for their own interests. Nothing, therefore, came of this attempt at improvement in the education of women in medicine until the late eighteenth century when several famous midwives in France and Germany attracted large classes of pupils, wrote important and original books on obstetrics, and were conspicuously successful with the most difficult cases of labor. Such were Madame Boivin and Madame La Chapelle, in France, Frau Siegemundin in Germany, Vrouw Cramer, in Holland, and others in England. Hunter Robb has said that these women were remarkable for their skill, and quite superior to the average obstetrician today. Their
mottoes were: *By act, not by force, and Be careful to do no harm*. They were as well trained in general medicine as the men of their times, although they may not have known much Latin or Greek or mathematics. Abraham Flexner, our modern educational censor, has said that a good mind, a knowledge of how to use it, and a basis of facts makes a good doctor, and these qualities were indeed part of the equipment of many of the privately trained men and women doctors of the period which led up to the great stirring of women for education and organization in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Our seventh period is ushered in by this revival of learning and the desire of Elizabeth Blackwell to study medicine and take a degree at a man's college. After many rebuffs in different cities she was admitted to the college at Geneva, N. Y., now Hobart College, and there, in 1849, she received her diploma. In the following year loyal friends of Ann Preston and other ambitious women of her generation succeeded in founding the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. It was again an age of women. Mary Lyon and Emma Willard had opened two schools for the higher education of women, Mt. Holyoke "Seminary" was then in its ninth year and Oberlin as a co-educational college, was in its seventh, when Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Blackwell's sister-in-law, presided at the first suffrage convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. In 1854, Emily Blackwell graduated in medicine at the Western Reserve College in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1857 the first woman's hospital in the modern world was opened by the Blackwells in New York City. In the meantime these pioneers had stirred others to study medicine in England, France and Scotland; Marie Zakrzewska had already begun her work which was to revolutionize the practice of obstetrics in Boston. In 1860, Florence Nightingale started the first training school for nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, and woman doctors were henceforth to be separated forever from nurses and ordinary midwives. In 1864 Switzerland opened its medical schools to women. In 1865 the N. Y. Infirmary and Medical School for Women was opened, and in 1867, France followed Switzerland. London capitulated to Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Sophia Jex Blake, Elizabeth Blackwell and others in 1877, and we can say with justified pride that most of the medical schools in the world are now open to women on the same terms as to men. Few of them, once open, have ever been closed except for financial reasons.

When one can point to such remarkable women as Alice Hamilton in industrial diseases, Florence Sabin in anatomical research, Gladys Dick in immunology, Louise Pearce and Marie Krogh in bacterial diseases, Dean Martha Tracy in public health and institutional management, Anna Broomall and Rachelle Yarros in obstetrics, Clara Swain in missionary hospital work, Maude Abbott in the pathology of heart disease and the management of medical museums, Ida Mann and others in ophthalmology, Alice Bryant in work for the deaf, Louisa Martindale in radiology, Bertha Van Hoosen and the women of the American College of Surgeons in their speciality and equally famous women in every
country of Europe, we realize that the world had need of women doctors, and we pity the ignorance of those cynics who ask what women have done to justify their education and the money spent on it. That we have not as yet a Pasteur, Lister, Osler, or Welch, or Gorgas, among women doctors is not surprising in consideration of the short eighty years in which they have had to get up momentum and adjust their machinery to the business of practicing medicine. We must remember that the path of glory leads but to the grave, and women have been so busy with the making of paths as to leave little time in which to push each other up to the peaks of fame. The path of glory made by the pioneers of this College has already been trod by one thousand six hundred and sixty graduates, each of whom has, with more or less success, "drawn the Thing as she saw It for the God of Things as They are."

Did time permit it would be interesting to visit the different countries of Europe, beginning with Greece and Italy, and to study in more detail the causes of the rise and fall of medical women through the ages. This would provide material for an interesting course in the history of medicine at the College, and be a stimulus to the student, but from what we have seen in this hurried résumé it can be inferred that we must blame only the women doctors themselves for their indifference and inertia as to higher education and organizations by which to combat the old insinuators as to their intellectual inferiority. Public opinion is easily influenced by numbers and noise, but, as Saint Paul said, "if the trumpet give an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself to the battle?" It was this uncertain sound, perhaps, which prevented women from coming into their own long before the days of Elizabeth Blackwell or Anna Howard Shaw.

It is strange that it took the English women twenty-seven long years after Ann Preston's adventure in medical education before they rallied sufficiently to the trump of Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and founded the London School of Medicine for Women. But it took the Germans twenty-three years longer still before they too, in 1898-1900, opened their universities and medical schools to women, although Franziska Tiburtius, with a degree from Zurich, had opened her office and dispensary in Berlin in 1877, the same year as the opening of the London school. At that time, in the United States, we already had five flourishing hospitals, managed by and for women, and several medical schools and many coeducational institutions where women studied.

There is still one barrier to be removed before women stand upon a perfect equality with men in the eyes of the world. This is the barrier of the army and navy, for though in France in 1818, four women were granted the rank of Aide Major of the second class, with its insignia, and though in all the warring nations women did as good surgical and medical work as men, it is only in Russia that women are even yet eligible for army and navy medical posts, or for the insignia and commissions given to nurses. Since we have the same standardized medical training as men all we lack is their training in military tactics, and there-
fore, there should be no longer inferior positions assigned to us. When it is possible for women like Louisa Garrett Anderson and Flora Murray to manage a military hospital of one thousand beds, or for Elsie Inglis to take two war units to Serbia, and with the Serbians evacuate their country, marching, hungry, cold, and thirsty for days, like men, or for Olga Stasny, with a small Greek force of two hundred men, on a desert island in mid-winter, to receive a thousand sick refugees daily from Turkey and treat their diseases, feed them, and keep order, or for Rosalie Slaughter-Morton to win ten military emblems, it would seem as if the barriers had been verily taken down; but unfortunately, they have been rebuilt since the war, and it remains for the women doctors themselves to unite in so putting their case as to receive justice from the army and navy.

That it has taken eighty years to accomplish the leap from the little house in Arch St., where the first College classes were held to this magnificent structure is not surprising, but it is with a great sense of gratification that we can say with Kipling:

One stone the more swings into place
In that dread Temple of Thy worth.
It is enough that, through Thy Grace,
I saw naught common on Thy Earth.
Take not that vision from my ken—
Oh, what soe'er may spoil or speed.
Help me to need no aid from men
That I may help such men as need!

Since we are the only medical college in the country for women in which women have an equal opportunity with men for positions on the staff, and since a college depends not upon a building but upon its teachers and pupils, let us unite more energetically to make of it such a medical center as was Salerno in its high period. From the days of the mother of Socrates to those of Anna Broomall the practice of obstetrics progressed very little, but since the discovery of anesthetics, antisepsis, the newer surgery, the bacteriology of fevers—in fact the period of Dr. Broomall—great advances have been made. Why it took the ups and downs of seven thousand generations to accomplish these things and put them to practical use is a mystery. At any rate it is fortunate that in gynecology and obstetrics in particular, as well as in every other subject in general our professors have not only been up to the times but ahead of them. If they had written textbooks as they taught their students they would have become as famous as Trotula of Salerno, though Sir William Osler said he sold his soul to the devil when he promised to write such a book. But a name and fame have, as we have seen, a certain historic value, and they help to bring renown to the College as well as students, but we know that:

“* * * it is provided in the essence of things
That from any fruition of success—no matter what,
Shall come forth something to make a greater struggle necessary.”

—Whitman.
It is evident that its successes have stimulated our College to greater and greater struggles. Eighty years is a short time in which to accomplish what women doctors have accomplished since the days of Ann Preston. Our graduates and those of other colleges have practiced in almost every land from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. They have taught hygiene and managed hospitals in all the backward countries of the globe. They have hunted germs in tropic jungles, have braved the icy fjords of Norway at midnight, have lived on the dreary steppes of Russia in penal settlements, have been captured by Chinese bandits, have been forced to flee from besieged cities, have done twenty-four hours' work for twenty days at a stretch in their professions, and—what is more—they have been glad of every opportunity to save life or relieve pain at no matter what cost to themselves.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has not only graduated one thousand six hundred and sixty students in these eighty years but among these were many women from Europe and the Orient who came here to study, and from here the first and many later missionary doctors have gone to foreign lands to teach or treat those who could not themselves travel from their homes. In China, there are now three medical colleges for women, in Japan one, in India five, and in other countries under British or French or Dutch flags there are native women studying medicine at coeducational schools with marked success. We have ten stars on our teacher's war service flag, and twenty-five for the alumnae, two of whom won officer's stripes, and two the Croix de Guerre—but it is the French uniform they wear, not that of the United States of America.

If, then, the advance of women in medicine depends upon their education and organization we feel that we may look forward with optimism to a future of steady progress, for we have the trained experts, the educational institutions and teachers and the national, regional and international medical women's organizations already functioning. But one more question still confronts us; Who are now medical women? They once were midwives in the best sense of the word, but now besides being M.D.'s, they are bacteriologists, like Pasteur, or radiologists, like Marie Curie, or cancer investigators like Maude Slye, or hygienists, or bio-chemists, like Katherine Blunt, none of whom has a medical degree. Should they not be honorary members of our medical societies? This puzzles a historian who is bound to conform to the constitution of the American Medical Association to which we all belong. The discussion of this question must, however, be left to the future.

In conclusion, we may repeat the words of two of the great men and women who have addressed graduating classes of our College in its early days. One is Isaac Barton, a great friend and benefactor of all institutions of learning, who said with pride, "Women doctors are superior to many, inferior to none." He lived to see our alumnae take their places as the first interns in hospitals for the insane, the first residents in a county hospital, the first medical missionaries, and the first in many great medical undertakings. The other is our revered and
indomitable Ann Preston, who, in the characteristic phraseology of her time, said, "Medical women are responsible human beings who find the practice of medicine adapted to their mental, moral, and physical conditions, and, sustained by the sentiment of the community, they are now taking their places in the broad field of medicine which appropriately belongs to women." To these words of confidence in women doctors Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, true to her ideals, added a word of criticism, "Nothing has more retarded the progress of medicine from becoming really scientific than its separation from general learning, i. e., a good foundation of culture."

Therefore, let me add, that it is not a substitution of women for men that will bring about a new impetus to medical efficiency, but a closer union of women themselves, together with truer comradeship between men and women doctors, and a wider and deeper education in cultural subjects as well as in medical sciences which will result in an ever increasing service to humanity.

Then we may say with Whitman in one of his inspired utterances (from "Blades of Grass"):
This day before dawn I ascended a hill and looked at the crowded heaven,
And I said to my spirit,
When we become enfolders of those orbs and the pleasure and knowledge of everything in them, shall we be filled and satisfied then?
And my spirit said, No, we but level that lift to pass and continue beyond.

THE MODERN PHYSICIAN—AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH
Address Delivered at Introductory Exercises, Eighty-first College Session, June 11, 1930
By Dr. Donald Guthrie

Dr. Tracy, Members of the Faculty, Members of the Undergraduate Classes, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate very deeply the honor in being asked to address you, for while not a teacher on the active faculty of any medical school, I have been interested in medical education for many years, and have watched with interest and some little apprehension the radical changes which have taken place in the past decade.

Young ladies, I want to congratulate you upon your choice of this noble profession of ours which offers one the best opportunity of serving mankind and upon your selection of this time-honored institution in which to study. The long history of the Woman's Medical College is filled with thrilling romance and the stories of the noble work in the Orient of its pioneer medical missionaries—Swain, Griscom, Coombs,
Fulton and Hall—grip the imagination and hold one spellbound. What brave immortal souls they were and what monumental work they accomplished! I am told that more than 150 graduates of this school have served as medical missionaries in twenty-two foreign countries. This school has filled a great need at home and the work of many of its graduates has been outstanding. The work of your present faculty has attracted the attention of the thoughtful medical world and many of its members are nationally known. Your medical training is very safe in their keeping.

I also wish to congratulate you most heartily upon this beautiful new College and Hospital which is one of the best of its kind in the country. This recent great development has been made possible by the earnest efforts of the faculty, the loyalty of the alumnae and the generosity of the friends of the College, which is proof positive of the important and vital need the College has filled in the hearts and minds of the people; but without the directive force of Mrs. Starr and her coworkers on the Board of Corporators, this dream could not have been realized. The excellence of the work performed in the old inadequate quarters proves that the soul and the spirit of the institution have been the best, for this fine work has been accomplished amid great handicaps.

The function of every medical school should be primarily to train a student to become a doctor not a specialist.

Research and investigation have done much to change medicine from an art to a science—there has been so rapid an advance in our knowledge that one cannot even hope to know all there is to be known about his own chosen field. Specialists have been the result and the public has come to demand the work and the opinions of specialists. The medical student of today has almost decided at the end of the second term what specialty is to be followed.

The danger of a specialty is, of course, that without a general broad comprehensive training, such as you are receiving here, and five or more years of active general work, the vision of the young specialist is contracted and warped. Can we afford to remove all the art from medicine and consider it only as a science? Of course we cannot, for we are not dealing with broken machines. The sick man may have a lesion or a morbid process, but his soul is racked with emotions and reactions of all sorts, and unhappy is the lot of the young doctor who views the sick man from the scientific standpoint alone. Cold calculating inhumane efforts will surely help swell the ranks of the converts of the cults.

A few years ago the physician drove up to the private house, he got out of a rather indifferent automobile, he entered the sick room; he carried a stethoscope, a thermometer and an empty bottle for the specimen; he had his five senses, plus a professional intuition, and a sixty horsepower brain. Today, another type of physician drives up; this time it is a limousine, with a chauffeur, perhaps a footman; there emerges from this limousine the doctor, the nurse, his pathologist. The trinity of talent enters the sick room; the doctor has his five senses, less clinical intuition, the stethoscope perhaps; the nurse has the thermometer; the
pathologist surely the empty bottle; the picture is approximately the same, even the sixty horsepower is present, but it is in the limousine.

If we are to cope with that ever-increasing casualty list which is the result of merely trying to exist in this modern complex world, we must be artists in approach to the sick man; we must be practical psychologists of the highest order and we must be the confidant and friend of our patient if we are to have any success whatever in treating those who are functionally ill.

One must never obstruct the on-march of science or discourage research and investigation in the development of modern science. The young doctor of today is better fortified to understand, diagnose and cope with disease than ever before; but I believe the student should profit by and not be engaged in research, for if the various branches of surgery and medicine are taught by full-time professors and the specialities over-emphasized by specialists who teach them, the student cannot be blamed for becoming enamoured and fascinated by the abstruse problems of medical science and forget that the main object of the medical school should be to train the student to become a doctor.

About a year ago the Surgical Research Society was entertained by your faculty. We had a most intriguing day, filled with interest and delight. Most practical demonstrations were given of surgical problems, but we were shown problems of research, the solutions of which will add much to our knowledge and be of great and lasting benefit. At the end of the visit the consensus of opinion of the members was that the faculty of the Woman's Medical College is teaching the basic medical sciences in a clear practical way and with great emphasis—but, at the same time the alert and keen attention of the faculty is focused upon problems which should bear investigation. It is refreshing to observe such a combination of effort, and how discouraging it is to visit a school, the attention of whose faculty is focused upon investigation at the expense and the neglect of the fundamentals in which the student must be drilled and taught.

With such preparation you will soon become true ambassadors of health, for you will be good doctors; you will have that close association with your patients which encourages confidence, trust and affection; you will become educators in your communities, in preventive medicine, in social welfare, in hygiene and sanitation, in preventing infant and maternal mortality and in the prophylaxis of cancer. As diagnosticians you will be skilled in the early detection of disease and will educate your people to the benefits of hospitalization and surgical operations when needed. In other words, you will render that fine service, eighty percent. of which the hospital interne, the clinic worker or the busy surgeon knows nothing about, unless he has been a general practitioner himself or one who has many general practitioners as his loyal and devoted friends. You will apply many of the modern tests which aid in diagnosis; you will encourage consultation in the obscure case, or insist upon examinations being made in hospitals or clinics, which cannot be made satisfactorily in office work, and you will at last acquire
the confidence of the public—that priceless thing which cannot be willed from parent to offspring, that thing which you cannot buy or borrow from others, but which you will rightfully earn for yourself by good, hard, unselfish effort. There is nothing so precious, nothing which gives such comfort or satisfaction to the doctor, as to be conscious of his patient’s confidence.

Young ladies, the medical profession welcomes you warmly to its ranks—there is great work to be accomplished by you as ambassadors of health. Some of you no doubt will follow the work of medical missionaries, and in what better way can you serve than to follow that great Physician who knew so well how to heal the wounded spirit as well as the broken body; some of you, no doubt, will fit yourselves by additional work, to follow one of the specialties; many of you will go into general practice and help fill the fast depleting ranks of those most essential and much needed physicians, whose wide field of usefulness is becoming wider instead of contracting; some will go to big cities; some, I hope, to small towns and to the country. May I say a word about the work of the doctor in the small town or the country, for I know it well. Here a useful healthy life awaits any young doctor who is not afraid of hard work. It is a life of independence, filled with joy and satisfaction which comes from the appreciation, the understanding and loyalty which these splendid people have for their doctor. I am safe, I believe, in saying that the majority of our present day giants—business and professional men—were country boys before they came to the cities, and the relatives of these big men of today still live in our rural districts and are the backbone of the nation. Should they not have the best medical protection it is possible to give them?

Wherever you go—whatever work you perform, I am sure that great success will crown your efforts, if you will keep before you the memory of your splendid faculty and the ideals of the Woman’s Medical College with its history, its traditions and its ideals.

To give what none can measure, none can weigh
Simply to go where Duty points the way.
Faith, Honor, Duty—Duty calmly done,
Which shouts no self-praise o’er a victory won;
One bugle note our battle call,
One single watchword, DUTY—that is all.
COLLEGE NEWS

On September 27th a reception to first year students was held in the new auditorium. The Students' Association and the Young Women's Christian Association were hostesses.

The Inn on our College property has blossomed out of the old barn which has for a hundred years or more been a part of the Abbott estate on this site. The picturesque adaptation of the old stalls and hayloft to the purposes of an attractive tea house has delighted everyone. Now faculty, students and friends may enjoy lunching and dining together in cozy and unique surroundings.

On November 1st the Sophomore Class entertained the College at a colorful Hallowe'en Party held at the Inn.

Dr. MacFarlane gave a most interesting talk in the auditorium on November 21st, recounting, with many fine lantern slides, her summer's trip to the medical centers of Europe.

A group of students, all members of the Zeta Phi Sorority, have rented a large dwelling house at 35th Street and Midvale Avenue; and are conducting successfully a lodging and clubhouse for the members. Fourteen students have residence there on a co-operative management basis.

Mrs. Starr, our enthusiastic and untiring president, sailed with her husband and daughter, on December 2d for a trip around the world. We are glad that she is having a much needed respite from the College responsibilities, but we shall miss her very much.

During the first six weeks of occupancy of the new Hospital the patient census increased steadily and reached over ninety patients in the house at a given time. There were twenty more general surgical operations, and twenty-five more gynaecological operations than in the equivalent period of 1929 at the old hospital.

The following new members of the College Faculty have entered upon their duties this fall:

Dr. Edw. A. Parker, Clinical Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Robert L. Gilman, Assistant Clinical Professor of Dermatology.
Dr. Roberta Hafkesbring, Associate in Physiology.
Miss Alice O. Curwen, Instructor in Histology and Embryology.
Dr. Albert A. Lucine, Assistant in Surgery.
Dr. Yetta Deitch, Assistant in Clinical Obstetrics.
ALUMNÆ NOTES

Alumnae to the fore!

At last we are sufficiently settled in our new College home to appreciate the improved opportunities for study and research which the College now offers. And so we wish once more to bring to your attention the fact that the people best fitted to help enroll students who will make use of these opportunities are the Alumnæ of the College.

You are the group who realize that academic achievement alone is far from enough to guarantee success in a medical career. We wish, therefore, to call your attention to the fact that there have been recent changes in the entrance requirements with which we cannot expect you to be familiar. Urge students who are interested in the study of medicine to get in touch with the Dean’s office, if possible before they have completed their college preparatory work, so that we may assure them that they are planning to enroll in an approved college and that they are choosing courses which have full value as pre-medical credits. Science courses taken in teachers’ training departments cannot be credited for admission here. Often we are forced to refuse a candidate admirably fitted physically and emotionally for a medical career because the Physics course that she has taken totals six and not eight semester hours of credit, or because we cannot regard the content of her course in Chemistry as adequate preparation for her medical work even though she has completed the requisite number of semester hours. Even if the young women in whom you are interested decide later to enroll in coeducational schools we are glad to serve them by giving information on these exceedingly important details.

Under the energetic leadership of Dr. Ella N. Ritter, Class of 1893, of Williamsport, Pa., the Lycoming County Medical Society sponsored a play given by the Women’s Club, the Business and Professional Women’s Club, the Civic Club and the College Club of that city, for the benefit of the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The enterprise was organized to raise $1000 for the purpose of placing the names of Dr. Jean Saylor-Brown, Class of 1874, and Dr. Rita B. Church, Class of 1874, on the list of Alumnæ who have contributed to the College Building Fund.

Dr. Brown and Dr. Church were pioneer women physicians in Williamsport and took an active part in the founding of the Williamsport Hospital.

Dr. Margaret P. Kuyk, Class of 1891, of Richmond, recently sent to the Board of Corporators of the College the following letter which with considerable gratification we include here.

“September 21, 1930.

My dear Dr. Tracy:

Your letter of September 2d was awaiting me when I returned from Philadelphia on the 17th. I want to thank you for its cordiality and for that of my first day in Philadelphia.
The picture of the magnificent, classical, dignified College building still dominates my impressions during my visit. It is a monument to the courage and prescience of the determined women who have recognized a world need and have stood to minister adequately to that need. The inspired and inspiring leader, Mrs. Starr, and her loyal aides will have a need of rejoicing, I feel, so long as memories remain with them.

The perfect and completeness of the project, both in its setting and in its construction will invite satisfaction in extending support and endowment, while every woman and man in professorial relation therewith should feel the spur to brilliant, devoted work and ideals in furtherance of the traditions of this honorable institution.

I pray the same generous co-operation may guide the spirit of those actively or passively serving there as it has in the past. The response of women the world over ought to be that of a vast, happy sorority in recognition of the beneficence to men, women and children that this College still stands ready to extend.

My utmost accord and my utmost assistance belong with this splendid reincarnation of my beloved old Alma Mater.

MARGARET PACKER FORCEE-KUYK, (M.D.)
Professor Emerita in Physiology, and Fellow of Phi Beta Kappa, University of Richmond, Va.

Dr. Kuyk last year made a generous contribution of $1000 to the work of the Department of Preventive Medicine of the College. This gift was incorrectly reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association and we are sure that our Alumnae will be glad to know of Dr. Kuyk's living interest in the program for health maintenance to which this Department of the College is committed.

Dr. Mildred Rogers, Class of 1922, of Newcastle, Pa., is President for a second term of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

On July 16, 1930, a daughter, Danita Hilda, was born to Dr. Rita Knopf-Bravin, Class of 1922.

On July 8, 1930, a daughter, Martha Dunbar, was born to Dr. Margaret Soars-Sedam, Class of 1926.

Dr. Lena M. English, Class of 1924, wrote interestingly to us in February, 1930, of her work at Nellore, South India.

With her hospital work, the medical examination of 700 school children, as required by the British Government, and the teaching of midwifery in the Telegu language to a class of native nurses, we think Dr. English is keeping busy.
Dr. Kate W. Baldwin, Class of 1892, and Dr. Margaret A. Warlow, Class of 1902, took part last spring in a course of lectures on “Outwitting Your Nerves and Old Age,” under the auspices of the New Century Guild of Philadelphia.

Dr. Lucia Wheeler and Dr. Mary Thompson-Schaffer, both of the Class of 1898, visited the College last winter and have been taking a trip around the world. They planned to reach India March 8, 1930, where they expected to stay until spring in Jhelum, with Dr. Phandora Simpson, Class of 1898.

Dr. Agnes Flack, Class of 1926, is a member of the Obstetrics Staff of the Nesbitt Memorial Hospital at Kingston, Pa.

Dr. Marjorie Reed, Class of 1923, is a member of Pediatrics Staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. Elsie M. Morris, Class of 1926, has been appointed an Assistant Physician at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

On November 15, 1930, at East Gate, Seoul, Korea, interested friends of Dr. Rosetta Sherwood-Hall, Class of 1889, met to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Hall’s medical service in Korea. This was a very unusual occasion which we record with our congratulations to Dr. Hall.

Dr. Emma Katharine Baylis, Class of 1926, was married April 22, 1930, to Charles Pattison MacInnis of Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. Helen Hathaway Fraser, Class of 1929, was married August 21, 1930, at Ben Avon, Pennsylvania, to Reverend Donald Kirkland West, and in September accompanied her husband to Peking, China.

Dr. Eula Eno, Class of 1920, writes in July, 1930, from the Woman’s Christian Medical College, Shanghai, China, “I am in charge of an Obstetrical Department in which there are about thirteen hundred deliveries a year, all in-patients, and twenty per cent. operative.”

A report for 1928 of the Presbyterian Mission, Miraj, Southern Maratha Country, India, reports upon a meeting of fifteen hundred
women during a citizens' conference at Nipani. "Never in the history of Nipani had there been a meeting like that. The meeting was addressed by two notable examples of feminine emancipation, Mrs. Gurubai Karmarkar, M.D., of Belgaum, and Dr. Krishnabai Kelavakar, K. I. H., of Kolhapur." Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1892.

Dr. Ellen Holmes-Sutton, Class of 1921, with her husband and family, now increased by a third child, Willard Holmes Sutton, born January 12, 1930, has returned to Foochow, China.

Dr. Mabel C. Sammons-Hayes, Class of 1923, has been home on furlough and spent four months of this period on the Staff of the University of California Medical School. She returned in October to Allahabad, India.

Dr. Grace L. Moyer, Class of 1927, now at Guntur, India, has been chosen as the special missionary of The Light Brigade, the children's missionary organization of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Marian Bottomley-Hall, Class of 1924, and her husband, Dr. Sherwood Hall, are at present in this country on furlough. Dr. Hall writes that her young son is the only white baby in Haiju and continues to arouse great interest among the Korean mothers who have learned many a lesson from the baby and his mother.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Haiju, of which Dr. Marian Hall's husband, Dr. Sherwood Hall, is Superintendent, has been recently honored by a gift from the Governor-General, a grant of money from the Imperial Household and a Certificate of Merit.

Dr. Butler received this year an interesting letter from Dr. Li Bi Cu, Class of 1905, telling of her work at the new Woolston Memorial Dispensary opened at Lungtien, Futsing County, China, and the Lucie F. Harrison Hospital at Fusing, the County seat.

Dr. Li sent the beautiful amber beads which Dr. Butler sold for the benefit of our Alumnae Building Fund.
We record with sorrow the deaths of the following Alumnae in the year 1930:

Class of 1874—Dr. Laura Gustin-Mackie-Conibear, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, died November 3, 1930.

Class of 1876—Dr. Adella I. Brindle-Woods, of Erie, Pennsylvania, died in 1930.

Class of 1879—Dr. Anna S. Kugler, of Guntur, India, died July 26, 1930.

Class of 1881—Dr. Martha M. Waldron, of Hampton, Virginia, died January 3, 1930.

Class of 1885—Dr. Mary V. O'Callaghan, of Worcester, Massachusetts, died October 28, 1930, from injuries received when she was struck by an automobile a few days before.

Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck died September 29, 1930, at her Philadelphia home following an illness of several months.


Class of 1890—Dr. Henrietta Dougherty-Trexler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died in July, 1930. She remembered her Alma Mater with a bequest of $5000.

Dr. Mary A. Eckstein, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died February 16, 1930.

Class of 1891—Dr. Mary H. Sherman, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, died April 15, 1930.

Class of 1894—Dr. Mary A. Charteris, of Worcester, Massachusetts, died in 1930.

Class of 1895—Dr. Julia H. Slack, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, died February 14, 1930.

Class of 1898—Dr. Sarah T. Mayo, of New Orleans, Louisiana, died March 7, 1930.

Class of 1899—Dr. Lydia Woerner, of Interlachen, Florida, died July 3, 1930.

Class of 1902—Dr. Lucy A. Bannister, of New York City, died August 25, 1930.

Class of 1911—Dr. Mary E. Brydon-MacKay, of Richmond, Virginia, died in April, 1930.

Class of 1925—Dr. Sarah E. Maule-Holland, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, died August 29, 1930.