

whose doors were open to women, and it reluctantly so. One professor advised her at the close of the first term not to return as the work would undermine her constitution. She went home, consulted with her father and became for the summer a "farmerette," and returned to her studies physically fit. She offered her services, to the Church as a medical missionary to India. She began work in 1884 at Indore, treating patients through an interpreter at first. In 1886, she was joined by her fellow-student, Dr. Marion Oliver of Avonbank, Ont. Their first hospital consisted of three small rooms with two dispensaries and those presenting themselves for treatment increased in numbers daily, until 1,500 a month was the average. Dr. Beatty served but one term owing to the climate being unsuitable to her constitution. Dr. Oliver continued for twenty-seven years, endearing herself to the natives and to her fellow-missionaries by her long, loving service. She returned on furlough in 1912, and was called home, May 22nd, 1913. In the meantime, a fine hospital was built, and later on, improved, and enlarged to contain forty-five beds.

During 1890-2, four medical women were sent to India, Drs. Margaret MacKellar, M. G. Fraser, Margaret O'Hara and Agnes Turnbull. In 1903, two more joined the force, Drs. B. Chone Oliver and Elizabeth McMaster, and no other was forthcoming until 1914, when Dr. Laura Moodie went out. In the interval, Dr. Fraser married and Dr. Turnbull died—a martyr to service for India's plague-stricken people.