

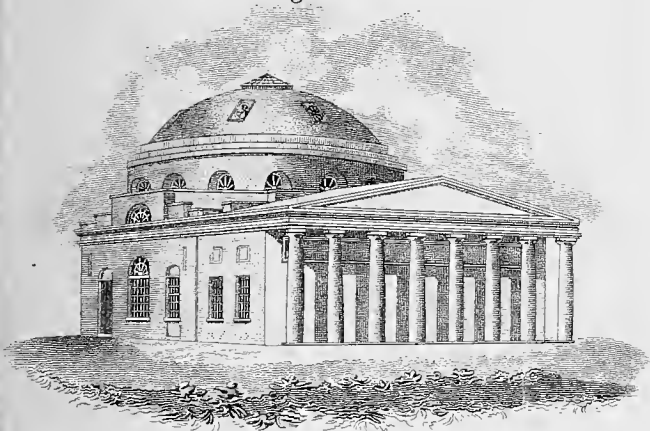
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For account of organization of Gen Alumna Assoc,
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OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. I. No. 1.

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No arguments surely are required to show the need and advantage of a publication devoted to the interests of the University of Maryland. As a stimulus and inspiration to all its members and activities, and as a bond of union not only between its various departments, but between its alumni, scattered far and wide, and itself, it should prove an instrument of inestimable value.

To the want of an organ to give expression to our needs, our hopes, our possibilities, more than anything else, is due that apathy which has hung like a pall so long over this old institution.

It is our earnest hope that these pages may fill such a rôle; that the matter which they shall contain may be of such a character as to set us to thinking; that thought may resolve itself into action and action may result in unexpected and great good to our beloved Alma Mater. In this venture we ask and claim the support and co-operation of all who cherish this great institution. Do not judge us too severely by this our first essay. Neither in size nor character of contents do we expect to realize our ideal at once. Give us a fair chance and we will do everything to correct our defects and to improve our paper.

"Help us and we will grow."

Much of the varied life of the University should be reflected in these pages. The societies, the hospital, the laboratories, the libraries, athletics, the doings of the students and alumni,

ought to afford a large amount of material for publication. It will be our aim to secure and publish as much of this as possible. As will be seen, we have secured the co-operation of representatives of the various departments, and, therefore, nothing of importance should escape our notice. We ask also for items of interest outside University circles.

We hope the name will commend itself. The institution has been known for a long time here as the "Old Maryland University"—a title which betokens reverence and affection. We consider it a happy thought which led us to retain, in the first two of these terms, a title which is so appropriate and expressive.

With these few words, and with a hearty greeting to all our friends and alumni, we launch our frail bark upon the stormy and untried sea of journalism!

THE UNIVERSITY IDEA.

By B. HOWARD HAMAN, LL. B., President of the General Alumni Association.

Two of the oldest universities of which we have knowledge grew out of professional schools. The more ancient of these was the medical school of Salerno. The law school of Bologna was the foundation of another renowned seat of learning. It seems, therefore, appropriate, and quite in accordance with precedent, that we, the Alumni, respectively, of the Law School, the Medical School and the Dental Department of the institution known as the University of Maryland, should be called together to discuss the question whether these already associated faculties should be united by closer ties than have heretofore existed between them. A still larger question is proposed for our consideration. Dr. Steiner, in his most instructive "History of Education in Maryland," states it thus: "The idea of a union of all the higher institutions of the State into one university has been the dream of able men since

the beginning of higher education in Maryland." We are here to consider whether this dream may in time become a reality.

The friend who suggested my name for the presidency of this Alumni Association must have had in mind that in my dear native county of Kent the foundation was laid for the first university of Maryland. Probably many of us are not aware that there have been three Universities of Maryland. The first corner stone of this foundation is Washington College, at Chestertown, and the second is St. John's College, at Annapolis. Both of these schools are still highly honored in their graduates. The history of the three Universities of Maryland may be read in Dr. Steiner's learned paper, as well as in the modestly named "Historical Sketch of the University of Maryland," by Dr. Eugene F. Cordell, the scholarly author of that monumental work, "Annals of the Medical Profession of Maryland."

I have been asked to say a few words upon the university idea, a topic upon which it is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge in this presence.

The university man has been likened to a traveler in a strange city, who gets a map of the town, and then ascends a high tower, from which he studies the streets, lanes and by-ways of the place. The merely "practical man" stumbles about along this street and in that alley, with no clear notion of his whereabouts. The observations of the man in the tower result in a comprehensive view and an enlargement of vision which are denied to the un instructed wanderer in the streets.

The Greeks placed the home of the Muses upon a high place. It has been well said that "the grottoes and caverns of Parnassus hold no mines of gold or precious stones, but it is a goodly abode and has a pleasant air." The true eminences of the world have ever been its seats of learning. From such an eminence the scholar, if he has profited by his training, perceives the essential unity of all human knowledge. The innumerable relations between the various subjects which occupy the mind of man are understood. He notes the endless bearings by which each science is connected with its sister sciences. The domain of thought is explored. The wide world of intellectual activity is mapped out and divided into its component parts. To each of these parts is allotted its proper place, and its relative importance is shown in the universal system.

The necessary result of such work as this is

not only to enlarge and broaden the external view of the man who undertakes it. The mind of the investigator becomes enlarged and strengthened. This resultant intellectual proficiency or excellence is a great gain. Newman has called it the principal aim, the final end of all true University work. The man who has such a trained and healthy intellect is called in Spanish "hombre ilustrado," an "illuminated man." He gets light from all sides. He walks upon the mountain ranges of thought. He beholds wide landscapes, which appear only in transient glimpses to those below.

The utility of a University training is finally established. The sinewy body of an athletic boy, schooled in manly sports, will not be more useful to him in the struggles of life in after years than a healthy and proficient intellect. The tough fibres of a virile intellect work together with stout hearts and stringy muscles. One needs "wrestling thews," both physical and intellectual, if one would "throw the world." We have only to look about us, in civic, professional and industrial life, to see the beneficent work of a great University, which has been with us but a little more than twenty-five years.

It has been observed that one of the most valuable results of university training is to produce the ability to express sensible thoughts on general topics in good English. To this, let me add "graceful English." This homespun virtue is, however, more honored amongst us through the breach than in the observance. Men who examine medical papers, law papers and doubtless, dental papers, are often struck by the fact there has been no proper foundation laid by the applicant for professional honors.

The results of a half-culture of the intellect, and especially of a neglect of the rudiments of intellectual training, are but too evident. We have had enough of the medical monstrosity, who is brilliant at the operating table, but whose presence desolates a dinner party; of the "legal luminary," who shines in the court-room, and casts a gloom over the drawing-room; of the learned judge, who is a power on the bench, but a terror in a common library chair.

A cultivated Baltimore woman has written a book, called "The Catholic Man." The true University man is one of this kind. He is scholarly, but practical, learned and wise; lofty in his aims, but humble as to his own acquirements; severe in self-scrutiny, but gentle to others. He is a good citizen; is fit for any society; fit for

any duty. He does his work as well as he can, especially the work which lies near his hand.

If this fragmentary talk has been to any purpose, it is clear that our associated schools are a University only in name. It is for you to decide whether we shall move on to a broader life, or remain as three rather isolated, special faculties. If the former, shall we endeavor to attract one or more of the ancient, existing colleges of Maryland, or would you rather seek to build up an academic department of your own making! The financial problem looms large before us. How shall this be solved, if it is to be solved at all? Is the University market overstocked in Maryland, or, to use a commercial phrase, is there still a demand exceeding the supply of this commodity? I might ask many more questions equally difficult to answer at once, but I am asking myself how it is I have detained you so long, and why you have been so good as to listen with great courtesy to such an inconsiderate person. I am very grateful for this, as well as for the kindness you have shown me in electing me to the position of President of this Alumni Association.

✓ MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

By JOHN C. HEMMETER, M. D., Ph. D., etc., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore.

At no time in the history of the University of Maryland has there been a special department for the teaching of music as a part of educational discipline. From time to time, however, the students organized musical clubs, under the names of Glee Club, Mandolin or Banjo Club, which, however, had only an ephemeral existence. No fixed organization nor any experienced master of the art of music to teach the musical students. In 1903, however, the writer organized "THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION," which in October of that year had sixty active singers, an orchestra of eighteen instruments, and a mandolin and banjo club. The vitality of this society, as manifested by the talent and industry of its members, and the able instruction of Professor Theodore Hemberger, was evident in a public concert which was given at Lehmann's Hall in the Spring of 1904, in which the chorus produced some of the most difficult classical choral compositions. The manner in which these choruses were sung met with the highest commendations from the ablest musical critics of the city of Baltimore. Dr. B.

Merrill Hopkinson, recognized as the finest baritone soloist in the city, and an alumnus of our University, sang the solo in Grieg's "Laudsighting," together with the Musical Association.

This association has a very promising future before it, as it is under the direction of one of the ablest masters of music in Baltimore.

Music is everywhere regarded in civilized countries as an exponent of general culture. As a general rule, it can be said that the student who devotes one evening a week to a musical association is a man of refinement, and aspires to higher culture. The success of the Musical Association of the University of Maryland depends entirely upon the students themselves. If they will not attend the rehearsals regularly, nor feel it their duty to contribute to the reputation of their alma mater by enhancing the cultivation of an art which has purely esthetic objects in view, then the society cannot exist. And if it fails to succeed, the students have no one but themselves to blame. The beginning years of every organization are the most difficult in its existence. There is every prospect as the society gets older that it will become more self-supporting, and may by its concerts be able to contribute not only to the academic functions and entertainments, but also by public concerts to contribute to the general endowment fund. All those who have once become members, therefore, *should unswervingly and loyally adhere to the Musical Association during their entire course at the University.* For those who have voices and are musical it should be a pleasure and a duty to belong to an organization which contributes so much to refinement and esthetic improvement.

Unfortunately, there are quite a number of students who, although they have good voices and are musical, do not join the association simply because they do not believe they can advance in their medical examination by the culture of music. Well, if a man could sing or play himself through anatomy, physiology and pathology, the Musical Association would soon have the entire student body on its waiting list. But music, really, can help the student through his examination by refreshing his mind, in directing other brain centres into activity, whilst those transiently exhausted through study will thereby become rested.

"The man who hath no music in his soul,
Nor is moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

—SHAKESPEARE.

✓ GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

We would call the attention of all the alumni of the University to this organization, which has for its objects "the promotion of closer relations between the alumni of the various departments and the advancement of the interests of the University." Its aspirations are indicated by its motto: "*Toti non partibus.*" Meetings are held in October, January and April, at which there are addresses and a smoker. Under its energetic president, B. Howard Haman, LL. B., it is growing both in numbers and influence. The next meeting, which will be the annual meeting, will be held at 847 North Eutaw street, on January 18th, 1905. The address will be by President Thomas Fell, of St. John's College, who will have for his subject "Higher Education." A University button will be decided on and the Mandolin Club has promised to provide music. The dues are \$1.00 per annum, and senior students are eligible to membership. The following have delivered addresses at previous meetings: Messrs. B. Howard Haman, J. P. Poe, A. S. J. Owens and George Whitelock; Drs. F. J. S. Gorgas, A. K. Hadel, E. F. Cordell and T. A. Ashby. As an evidence of what may be expected from this Association, we need only point to the Endowment Fund. Through its instrumentality a "University Fund" and a "Charles Frick Research Fund" have been set on foot, and the Medical School Fund has been largely increased. Every alumnus should feel it his duty to join this Association and thus aid those who are trying to advance our Alma Mater to the rank of *one of the great Universities of America.*

✓ LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On December 20th there was founded in Chemical Hall a University Society bearing the above name. There were several hundred students and members of the Faculties of the various departments and guests present, and much enthusiasm was exhibited.

Dr. Cordell opened the meeting with the following remarks: "The object of our meeting is known to you all. It is to found a Society to be known as 'The Library and Historical Society of the University of Maryland.' This title indicates at once its scope—embracing all departments of the University, and its functions—the investigation and elucidation of questions of literary, scientific and historical character. It will

also draw increased attention to and foster those necessary appendages of every university—our libraries.

We have here gathered together, within the precincts of this University, nearly 1,000 students. We have our societies of law, medicine, etc., and it is not our purpose to encroach upon them. But as educated men and students, there are many subjects besides those that strictly pertain to the professions that should interest us. It is this borderland of professional study that we will seek to cultivate. *Humani nihil a me alienum puto*, and we shall hope as our work develops, that it will be found that the papers and discussions brought before this body of scholars will have a deep interest for all of us, whether we be students of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy or of literature generally. According to our present plan, meetings will be held about once in two months during the session, and it will be our object to bring before you only speakers of reputation and standing or, at least, of high promise. The next meeting will be held about the middle of February, and already several papers are in prospect.

With these few preliminary remarks, it only remains to complete our organization by the election of a president and secretary, to serve till next October."

Dr. Cordell was then elected President and Dr. José L. Hirsh, Secretary. Dr. William T. Howard was elected Honorary President.

In accepting the Presidency, Dr. Cordell said that while he should prefer that some one else should fill the office, he realized that a peculiar responsibility rested upon him in the inception of this new society. He, therefore, had no hesitation in taking up the burden which had been imposed on him, and while thanking the assemblage for the honor done him, he promised to endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to their satisfaction.

The programme embraced the following addresses: 1. John D. Godman, M. D.; Anatomist, Naturalist and Literateur, by Dr. Wm. Osler; 2. Michael Servetus, an Episode in the History of Theology and Medicine, by Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, LL. D.; 3. Translation of the Introduction of Th. Puschmann's "Geschichte der Medizin," by Dr. E. F. Cordell.

Dr. Osler then rose, amid the cheers of the audience, and gave a sketch of Dr. Godman, reading from time to time extracts from the four-

teen books (and these not all) of this versatile author which lay before him. Godman's principal works were his Addresses, 1829; his Anatomical Investigations, 1824; his Natural History, in three volumes, 1828-31, and his Rambles of a Naturalist, 1830. Dr. Osler spoke beautifully and impressively of his subject, in whom he declared he had always felt a peculiar interest. In his death by consumption at so early an age, the world was deprived of the fruits of a mind that was capable of the greatest achievements in science and literature.

Prof. Shepherd spoke without notes and with that wonderful command of language and of knowledge for which he is distinguished. He exhibited a picture of the monument erected on the spot where Servetus was burned in Geneva, which he visited last summer. Dr. Osler exhibited the book for which Servetus was condemned and also that written by Calvin in defense of the act.

An interesting display was made in the library of the rare old volumes which once belonged to John Crawford. Prof. J. Holmes Smith, also at Dr. Osler's request, gave a demonstration of the Allen Burns' collection of specimens in the museum. The building was lit up throughout by the new electric plant, which showed off well its grand and imposing features.

The meeting was in every way a great success, and will doubtless be long remembered by those present, especially the students.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

By H. E. JENKINS (Med.), President of the University Athletic Association.

It must be a gratifying sight to the men who have labored incessantly year after year to create an interest in athletics to see the awakening which of late has taken place. The amount of work that has been done by these men assumes such stupendous proportions that it will ever remain as a monument to them. At last children are not forbidden to become interested in athletics, but they are rather encouraged by their parents to take part in them. The interest of the general public has of late been aroused from its state of lethargy to the necessity of indoor and outdoor sports. In fact, the athletic question is of such vital importance that in all of the universities and colleges it occupies a prominent place. It is with pleasure that in our own University we note the change from the old erroneous ideas in regard to athletics, and we are glad

to see that the members of the Faculty are viewing this important question in a broad sense, realizing that the future of the school depends in part upon its athletics.

The question has been often asked, why do not our teams rank with the best? It is not that the number of students in the University is small, for we have as many, if not more, than any other southern college. Neither is it that we have not the material, for it is conceded that we have a superfluous amount. After a thorough study of the situation we are prepared to answer that it is due to the lack of proper facilities, namely, a gymnasium and athletic field. Last season our candidates for the teams did not exceed three per cent. of the matriculates, while in the average college they range from twenty-five to thirty per cent. The baseball and football teams representing the University have always been handicapped by not having any available nearby grounds for practice. At the present they have to journey about a mile to reach the grounds, which consumes a great amount of time. If the above athletic requisites were at hand it would, in the first place, considerably increase the candidates for the teams, bringing out representative men, who are at present induced with the greatest difficulty to come out, and in many instances they will not do so. This increase in quality and quantity would necessarily mean better athletics. Again, there would be more enthusiasm and college spirit among the student body, and better college teams could be brought to the city. In short, the key to the situation lies in a gymnasium and athletic field, and not until we have these can we expect to gain any prominence in athletics.

What we advocate is that every student be compelled by the Faculty to become members of the Athletic Association, and that a certain sum be placed aside every year for a gymnasium and athletic field. In the course of a few years we would be able to cope with the best teams. Under these circumstances, and with a hearty co-operation of Faculty and students, there is no reason why Maryland could not take the position to which she is entitled.

The Y. M. C. A. will give three entertainments in Calvary Hall, viz: January 27, Musical Concert; February 24, Elocutionary and Musical; March 24, Lime Light Exhibition, "Scenes and Life in China." Ticket to series, admitting lady and gentleman, 50 cts.

SHALL WE HAVE AN ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT?

When we contemplate our University, we find in it certain deficiencies which mar most seriously its growth and development. Four of these wants which are apparent at a glance are : 1. A Department of Arts and Sciences ; 2. An active President or Provost ; 3. A separate Board of Trustees or Regents, and 4. An Endowment. These wants are so absolutely necessary to our life—I might almost say existence—it will come to that before long if we let them continue—that it is hard to understand how our authorities have been so absolutely indifferent to their existence. Certainly this is strictly true so far as any visible efforts to supply them are concerned. We propose here to speak briefly of the first.

It was a sad, a humiliating day for us when we allowed our Department of Arts and Sciences to languish and die. That has not been so many years ago. It is within the memory of very many of us. Although it was the only institution of the sort of importance in this community, and, therefore, had the field, we may say, all to itself, it never prospered. Was the fault in itself, in its management, its head, its *charter*, or was it due to the community, to lack of civic pride, to lack of generous support and encouragement? There is good ground to believe that Marylanders have not done their duty in the past towards their institutions of learning ; but I think that we may readily allow that there were other elements concerned in this particular case.

It is useless, however, to grieve over the past, or to waste our time upon it, save so far as we profit by its lessons for our present and future guidance. What we need now to do is to gird our loins for the duties of the hour and to consider the question : *Shall* we have a Department of Arts and Sciences? If so, how shall we secure it? I suppose we may dismiss the former query in so far as it relates to the desirability of such an establishment. For it is *inconceivable* that our Board of Regents could be hostile to it, or oppose it, if the opportunity offered itself for its execution. Therefore, granting that we *all* desire it, how shall we secure it? There are only two ways : 1. By starting it *de novo* ; 2. By the absorption of some already existing institution. The former method is involved in difficulty. Indeed, the obstacles to its execution

seem, under the circumstances, well nigh insuperable. A large sum of money would have to be raised and a generous benefactor or benefactors found. We, therefore, naturally turn to the other alternative. There are excellent schools and colleges within or near the city which might be available for our use. It is well worth while to consider, therefore, whether there does not already exist some foundation with which we could unite. Will not our authorities take up the matter from this point of view and make an effort to solve it? Their civic pride, their self-interest, their duty to the University and its alumni all summon them to action !

UNIVERSITY ODE.

Alma Parens, jam annorum
Honoribus coronata !
Caput charum candidumque
Dii large benedicant.

Tibi quæ dedisti nobis
Dona verbis permajora,
Sicut die longe acta
Rursus fidem obligamus.

Diem bene recordamur
Qua stetimus trepidantes
In theatro constipato
Ut honores accepturi.

Quamvis tempus tractaverit,
Aulas tuas post relictas,
Nos omnino male—semper
Aspectu tui recreamur.

Quid non tibi faceremus,
Mater? fama est eadem,
Conglomeremus bona, vitam
Produceremus aurea victu.

Sis præclara ! sis perpetua !
Inopinatæ gloriæ surgas !
Surgant turresque ad astra,
Radiisque sol collustret !

CHARACTER OF JOHN D. GODMAN

(Med. 1818).

“He seemed to love truth for truth’s sake ; and while he was ever ready and willing to impart it to others, he did not attempt to make a display of it for the purpose of applause, but preferred rather to pass for a student ever among those whom he essayed to teach.

As a lecturer he was unusually gifted. His

style was easy and natural; his diction simple, but choice and graceful; his powers of illustration remarkably quick and accurate; and the fervor with which he always delivered his prelections was sure to win the attention of his auditors, whatever the subject in hand might be. Added to these qualities he possessed a countenance full of interest, and capable of strong and varied expression, and a voice of wonderful melody and flexibility. In lecturing upon his favorite branch—human anatomy—he seemed to comprehend precisely what were the wants of those who were just beginning the study, and he was the first and only man in this country who has ever been able successfully to carry on his dissections in the presence of his class, without interruption to the continuance and integrity of his lecture."—*Richardson*, quoted by Dr. Osler.

GOVERNOR WARFIELD AND THE UNIVERSITY.

It is gratifying to know that the genial and public-spirited Governor of Maryland takes a deep interest in our University. He has so expressed himself on more than one occasion. We shall not soon forget his tribute at the last annual commencement, when he said that the University of Maryland had done more for this community than any other institution. The same kindly feeling has prompted him to promise a contribution to our endowment fund and also to send us a handsome portrait of his distinguished revolutionary relative, Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, who was also an early President of the University. Governor Warfield is a type of the upright and watchful statesman, who seeks only the good of his country and people. He is an ornament to our State.

PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

For four score years the University of Virginia presented the anomaly of being without a head. If it be true that the great commoner who founded it was led to omit so essential a feature of all great seats of learning by his devotion to democratic principles, certainly it was an error of judgment which cost the institution dear. How absurd to suppose that a chieftain can fill this great rôle, which requires all the time, energy and authority attached to a President to discharge efficiently. Yet it is a fact that there are still those who claim to believe that a President is not a necessity to a University. To

us it seems about as rational to undertake to conduct a military campaign without a general, to send a ship to sea without a captain, to govern a nation without an executive. Our sister University is, therefore, to be congratulated on having secured for its first President a man so peculiarly fitted by native dignity and the highest gifts of head and heart to meet the requirements of the office. As the head of the University of North Carolina and later of Tulane University, he showed that he possessed the greatest executive ability and force of character. The event, therefore, constitutes an era in the history of the Virginia institution, and it is a harbinger of glorious days ahead. All who heard his eloquent and pathetic address on the Old and the New South, in this city in 1903, will realize also that he is an orator of the first rank, and that he is just the man to guide the destinies of a great University, to sway men's minds in its behalf, to stand as its personal representative and embodiment. It was the dream of the writer's young life to enter the halls of this noble foundation, but Providence ordained otherwise. Still, as a native of the State, it thrills him with delight to contemplate in the election of Dr. Alderman evidence of her wisdom and foresight in thus rousing herself to the full measure of her stature and capabilities and ridding herself of effete methods which have so long impeded her growth.

We cannot forbear from quoting a sentence from a letter just received from Dr. Alderman. "You may be sure," he writes, "that I desire most cordial interest and sympathy between the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland, and shall one day hope to give myself the pleasure of knowing you and the University."

THE MARYLAND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Was established in 1889 for the purpose of giving practical and theoretical instruction in its various departments to those entering into the profession; that they might become more proficient in their calling and render more intelligent and satisfactory service to mankind.

The full course covers a period of three years, and consists of lectures, demonstrations and practical instruction in bedside nursing, management of medical, surgical and obstetrical cases; the administration of medicines, the preparation of diets; the giving of various baths, massage

and electricity, and methods of dealing with emergencies. A special course is given in connection with the training at "The Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children," covering a period of four months. Examinations are held at stated periods. On the completion of the prescribed course the nurses are at liberty to choose their own field of labor. After having passed satisfactorily the necessary examinations they receive diplomas.

NETTIE FLANAGAN,
Superintendent of Nurses.

THE DENTAL MUSEUM.

According to Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas (*Univ. Orist*, Sept.) this collection was begun in 1882, at the time the Dental Department was organized. It occupies a large, well-lighted apartment on the first floor of the new Dental Building. Many of the specimens, for want of space, could not be exhibited before. Among objects of interest are an Egyptian mummy's head, showing the teeth of both jaws. The Maynard collection of Russian maxillae, obtained from the battlefields of the Crimean War, showing the massive jaws of that race, the varied forms of antral cavities, etc.; a collection of skulls of all ages, also skulls showing development of teeth; models of jaws, cleft palates, harelips, etc.; skulls of animals and fishes; a large exhibit of minerals; many hundred specimens of teeth, single and in sets, and of various composition; crown and bridge work, porcelain work, etc.; Japanese work, with anatomical plaster moldings, made in the college; a pathological collection of human teeth, occupying four large glass cases; a comparative anatomy collection, showing teeth of the mastodon and other animals; natural duplicates of abnormal teeth, including reprinted fractured teeth; portraits of distinguished dentists, graduating classes, etc. A relic of great interest is the license to practice dentistry issued in 1810 to Dr. Horace H. Hayden, who also held the honorary M. D. of the University, 1840. Dr. Gorgas naturally feels great pride in this valuable collection, which is due to his own personal zeal and industry. It is the second which he has made, the first being that of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, with which he was connected for many years prior to his connection with our University. The Dental Alumni have contributed very liberally to the formation of this collection, part of which was also secured

by purchase. This museum is now one of the attractions of our institution, and the alumni of all departments will find a visit to it both entertaining and profitable, and Dr. Gorgas takes great pride and pleasure in exhibiting it.

CLUB LATINO-AMERICANO (University).

Officers: President, Mannel Dueno; Vice-President, Alejandro Ruiz Soler; Secretary, Jorge del Toro; Treasurer, José M. Infante; Historian, Salvador Giuliani.

Members: Manuel Dueno, Alejandro Ruiz Soler, José M. Infante, Jorge del Toro, Salvador Giuliani, Carlos L. Massanet, Joaquin S. Miranda, Ramon L. Rodriguez.

UNIVERSITY BUTTON.

The need of a *University* Button has been felt by some of our alumni for some time. There is a prospect now of having one. That which will be recommended by the committee of the General Alumni Association is square, and intended to be worn in the lapel of the coat. It is divided diagonally, one-half being maroon, the other half black. In the maroon is the letter "U" in gold and in the black the letter "M." This button, adapted from the Law Alumni by substituting the letters U. M. for L., commends itself by its great simplicity. It has the University colors and initials. What more is needed? It will cost about \$1.

December 19th, 1904.

MR. B. HOWARD HAMAN,

1511 Park Avenue, City:

MY DEAR MR. HAMAN:

First of all, let me thank you for calling my attention once more to that scholarly article by Oliver Wendell Holmes on the contagiousness of puerperal fever. When I first read this article it did not occur to me that in it was represented the justification for an American claim of priority concerning a new and correct understanding of a hitherto obscure disease, nor does Holmes in his genial modesty mean to impress us with any claims of priority, for on page 134 you will observe that he credits Dr. Gordon, of Aberdeen, with giving expression to similar views in 1795. But most of the writers on this subject, which Holmes has the honesty and manliness to save from oblivion, did not exert any marked influence on the etiologic thought. They are not real links in the chain which lead from ignor-

ance to correct knowledge. But Holmes sets a shining example for future inquirers. His article is a patient examination of pathologic facts and a critical judgment of accumulated clinical data. He first published it in 1843, in the *New England Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. Semmelweiss did not become inspired with the thought that puerperal fever was an infectious disease until the death of the anatomist Kolletschka suggested the idea to him. Kolletschka died of poisoning acquired at an autopsy, and the pathologic findings in his body agreed with those found in women dead of child-bed fever. This occurred in 1847 (see *Geschichte der Medizin*, from Julius Pagel, p. 490), but Semmelweiss did not publish his article until much later. A monument was erected to Semmelweiss in 1894, in Budapesth. He was called the second Jenner, because through his efforts nearly as many lives had been saved as through vaccination; and he is also called the precursor of Lord Lister, the first apostle of modern antiseptis.

There is a mathematical certainty that Oliver Wendell Holmes ante-dated Semmelweiss, and in this forceful and logical article, based on succinct and convincing argument, which really is a classic, he has merited all the credit that should accrue to a genuine pioneer of American medical thought.

There is only one thing to do in order to impress the Germans with the justness of the statements set forth in the preceding. That entire article ought to be translated into German verbatim and republished in the German Archives for Obstetrics. I would do the translation personally, but I am so overworked that I must frequently deny myself to patients to secure necessary rest. Perhaps you would like to practice yourself a little in German translation, and I will be pleased to aid and supplement you to the best of my ability; otherwise, I will take up this duty to Holmes next summer.

Hoping you are well, and with kindest regards,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. HEMMETER.

Will you kindly save me another letter by sending this one to Dr. Eugene F. Cordell, or a copy of it.

The Junior Class (Med.) will hold a theatre party at Ford's, followed by a banquet at the Entaw House, January 23.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS, Etc.

UNIVERSITY.—Board of Regents, annually and at call of Secretary. General Alumni Association, Annual Meeting, January 18, 8.30 P. M., 847 N. Entaw street. B. Howard Haman, L.L. B., president. Library and Historical Society, February 9, 8 P. M., Chemical Hall, Eugene F. Cordell, M. D., president. Athletic Association, January 30, 8 P. M., Law Building, Mr. H. E. Jenkins, president. Musical Association, Wednesdays, 8 P. M., Law Building, Mr. N. Hall, president. Mandolin and Banjo Club, Law Building, Mr. C. L. Ziegler, director. Y. M. C. A., first Saturdays, 7 P. M., Calvary Hall, Mr. B. F. Tefft, Jr., president.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Faculty, at call of secretary. Moot Court, Fridays, 8 P. M., Prof. W. Calvin Chesnut, director. Taney Debating Society, Tuesdays, 8 P. M., Mr. Wm. B. Settle, president. Examinations January 21-28 inclusive.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.—Faculty, semi-annually and at call of dean. Alumni Association, annually, Dr. C. J. Grieves, president.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Faculty, first Tuesdays, 8 P. M. Alumni Association, annually, Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, president. University Medical Association, second Tuesdays, 8 P. M., Dr. J. C. Hemmeter, president. Rush Medical Club, secret quiz society. Society of Adjunct Faculty, quarterly, Dr. J. Mason Hundley, president.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.—Faculty, monthly, at call of dean. Pharmaceutical Society, third Thursdays, 8 P. M., Chas. E. Dohme, Ph. G., president. Alumni Association, annually, John A. Davis, Ph. G., president. Semi-Annual Examinations begin Jan. 20.

ITEMS.

The following are the Class Presidents for the year: *Medical*, Senior, R. L. Mitchell; Junior, R. L. Carlton; Sophomore, H. V. Wrighton; Freshman, Wm. Coleman. *Law*, Senior, John E. Semmes, Jr.; Intermediate, W. F. Bevan. *Dental*, Senior, J. Clarence Allen; Junior, Clifford B. Gifford; Freshman, E. Gordon Lee. *Pharmacy*, Senior, C. M. Hornbrook; Junior, W. T. Boddeford.

The Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity met in Baltimore the week ending December 31. They were

the guests of Alpha Zeta Chapter of our Law School. The festivities embraced a reception at the Chapter House on McCulloh street, and banquets at the Rennert and the Country Club. The abolition of jeweled fraternity emblems and the passage of measures to better regulate the admission of new chapters to the fraternity were the leading items of business transacted.

The attendance of students in the various departments this winter is as follows: Law, 200; Medicine, 350; Dentistry, 165; Pharmacy, 72; Nurses' Training School, 55. Total, 842.

GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES.—Phi Sigma Kappa, Eta Chapter; Kappa Psi, Delta Chapter; Alpha Omega Delta, Epsilon Chapter; Xi Psi Phi, Eta Chapter; Psi Omega, Phi Chapter; Kappa Sigma, Alpha-Alpha Chapter; Phi Kappa Sigma, Alpha-Zeta Chapter; Theta Nu Epsilon, Sigma Tau Chapter; Chi Zeta Chi, L. McLane Tiffany Chapter; Nu Sigma Nu, Beta Alpha.

Gifts of \$560 to the Physiologic Laboratory were presented to the Faculty of Physic through Prof. Hemmeter last spring. From \$300 to \$400 will be given to the same object next spring.

A silver-tea service has been presented to Dr. J. S. Fulton (1881), the efficient Secretary of the State Board of Health, by his admirers, medical and other, in recognition of his services in the cause of public health.

Dr. J. C. Hemmeter has been elected a foreign member of the German Society for Internal Medicine.

The Alumni Permanent Endowment Fund now amounts to about \$5400.

The colors in use at the University for some years—maroon and black—have been formally adopted by the Regents, on the request of the General Alumni Association.

Our Law Library, founded in 1874, now has 1500 volumes, many forming valuable sets and encyclopaedias. It is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Mr. D. W. Burronghs, senior student, is Librarian.

A society of the Adjunct Medical Faculty has been founded for the purpose of co-operating

with the Faculty in perfecting the clinical service at the hospital. A more accurate, complete record of cases and more frequent publication of the important ones is highly desirable. Quarterly meetings are proposed, at which simple refreshments will be served as promoters of sociability. A reception committee will look after visiting alumni and see that they are informed of the hours of clinics, etc. Dr. J. Mason Hundley is President.

Our University, strange to say, has *no* motto, and we would respectfully suggest to the Regents that at the head of our Journal. It embodies an admirable principle—that of deserving as we grow, and is full of inspiration. Classical scholars will recognize it as suggested by Vergil's "Sui memores alios fecere merendo," when speaking of those who inhabit the "seats of the blest" in the future world. May our University leave behind it such glorious memories!

H. P. Hill, Jr. (Med.), fell on the ice and broke his right wrist recently.

Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

WILLIAM SIMON, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES CASPARI, JR., Ph. G., Professor of Theoretical and Applied Pharmacy, Dean of the Faculty.
DAVID M. R. CULBRETH, A. M., Ph. G., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Botany and Pharmacognosy.
DANIEL BASE, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Vegetable Histology.
HENRY P. HYNSON, Ph. G., Professor of Dispensing and Commercial Pharmacy.

ADJUNCT FACULTY.

CHARLES SCHMIDT, Ph. G., Associate Professor of Pharmacy.
JOHN P. PIQUETT, Ph. G., Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.
H. A. B. DUNNING, Ph. G., Associate Professor of Chemistry.
HENRY L. TROXEL, Ph. G., Demonstrator of Chemistry.
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- JOSE L. HIRSH, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.
- JOHN S. FULTON, M. D., Professor of State Medicine.
- B. B. LANIER, M. D., Associate Professor of Principles of Surgery.
- R. TUNSTALL TAYLOR, M. D., Associate Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery.
- L. M. ALLEN, M. D., Associate Professor of Obstetrics.
- JOSEPH W. HOLLAND, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
- JOHN R. WINSLOW, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.
- S. B. BOND, M. D., Associate Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.
- HARRY ADLER, M. D., Associate Professor of Diseases of the Stomach.
- M. R. WALTER, M. D., Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology.
- DANIEL BASE, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Chemistry.

THE NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 1, 1905.

FOR CATALOGUE AND OTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO R. DORSEY COALE, Ph. D., DEAN.

OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. I. No. 2.

BALTIMORE, MD., FEBRUARY, 1905.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

Address Given by Dr. Thomas Fell Before the General Alumni Association of the University,
Wednesday Evening, January 18th, 1905.

Those of us who have visited Oxford, England, | may remember the Bodleian Library.

There are few places on earth where one can meet so much of thrilling interest in conjunction with so much that is precious to learning.

Here in Duke Humphrey's Hall, where the silence is broken only by whispers and the occasional rustle of a leaf, repose the million or more of volumes which contain the story of the world's intellectual life.

Charles Lamb used to say he never dreamed of disturbing that repose—to do so would be sacrilege; he preferred to inhale learning walking the dim alcoves amid the odor of the moth-eaten volumes.

Here and there between the stacks and the walls are treasures of a different sort: memories of men and women who have lived; things of no literary value, but full of human

interest, portraits, letters, autographs. Here are to be seen the exercise books of the young scholars, Edward VI and Elizabeth; also, the Shelley relics. And, as we move around, we



DR. THOMAS FELL.

come upon one of peculiar interest. Within a case covered with glass there lies, partially unrolled, a fragment of papyrus upon which is written in Uncial letters a portion of the Iliad. It was taken from the tomb of an Egyptian lady in the Fayoum. And there, upon the page of Homer, lies a braid of hair,—black, glossy, thick as your wrist, but crumbling now,—a braid of her who read the pages centuries ago.

In this interesting combination of the profoundly intellectual and the purely human, is there not symbolized the faith that life and learning are intimately connected, and are to be everywhere brought together; that books are nothing, neither have they title to interest, nor a place, apart from men; that a school exists not to preserve documents and hand down the husk of letters, but rather to inspire and stir great souls to lead the living present, and to point to a grander future; that a seat of learning is, and must be, not less than an intellectual centre—a social force.

I believe there is, to-day, a special and pressing need to cry out for a movement which shall grasp the remarkable intellectual discoveries of recent years, and, demanding their application to the life of men, shall "throw open the gates of life."

Do we not see around us undoubted evidence of great changes and upheavals in the traditional mode of thought? As in the scientific, so in the theological and philosophical domain, fields of knowledge and enterprise have broadened enormously. We need not wonder that upon men everywhere is the sense of some vast impending event, toward which creation has long been making its way. The world is tumultuous with undefined hopes, and we of the schools are responsible for this. We can not stop here, we must interpret the Truth to the utmost, and this brings me to the point of more particular interest to us all who are gathered here tonight. You and I are representatives of schools, each distinct in its character, yet alike in its aim to furnish a rounded culture, a disciplined mind, and a trained discernment.

It has been felt that in our separation we are not achieving the results which could be obtained if our aim became identified by union.

Dr. Gilman says, in one of his addresses, "The Schools in which Modern Sciences are studied may, indeed, grow up far apart from the fostering care of Universities, and there is some advantage, doubtless, while they are in their early years, in being free from Academic tradition, but schools of science are legitimate branches of a modern University, and are generally assuming their proper relation." This also may be regarded as true of all professional schools.

While it is admitted that true mental development is best carried on without direct reference to the future occupation in life, and that success in after life depends not so much on our knowledge of facts, as on the ability to select the right ones already known, and to use them, yet it should be borne in mind that if a general or liberal education is advantageous, and, to some extent, necessary for all who aim at culture, it is especially so for those who enter professional and technical schools.

A University, therefore, taken as a whole, and in its widest relation, must afford the fullest opportunity for the development of particular tendencies and tastes, and also to enable the student to master the special lines of study to which he has addressed himself.

The idea of developing St. John's College into

the University of the State had previously been discussed in a somewhat informal manner at the Convention of the Maryland Teachers' Association, held last July at Ocean City. The project was favorably entertained by a number of influential men of the State, as it was well known that Governor Warfield was an advocate of the plan to make Annapolis the educational centre of the State. When, therefore, a formal proposition was made by the Faculty of the Medical School of Baltimore to consider whether it were advisable and practicable to bring St. John's College into closer alliance with the professional schools in Baltimore, known as the Maryland University, the suggestion seemed in harmony with the original idea, if it could be carried out advantageously.

Maryland began her educational history by paying a tobacco tax for the support of William and Mary College, and in addition she had her classical school, King William's, founded in 1696 at Annapolis, Maryland. This school was the progenitor of St. John's College, which took shape and form in 1784.

It was urged by the citizens of Annapolis that King William's School, although a classical institution, was inadequate to meet the educational demands of the age, so the Charter now possessed by St. John's was framed. The Legislature gave St. John's four acres of land for college grounds and building sites, and an annual appropriation of £1750 current money.

The next step was the federation of Washington College and St. John's College into the University of Maryland, to be presided over at Annapolis, on Commencement Day, by the Governor of the State, who was, ex-officio, Chancellor of the University.

The first University of Maryland ceased to exist, as such, by the Act of 1825, which withheld appropriations from St. John's College, though its claims to the title and function of a University were not annulled, and continue to this day.

In the year 1812 a new University of Maryland was instituted by the State in the City of Baltimore. The Corporation was to have a full equipment of four Faculties, representing the Arts, Law, Medicine and Theology. Of these, two schools, viz., Law and Medicine, still exist.

It would seem, therefore, to be a natural conclusion that a union of St. John's College with the Schools of Law and Medicine in Baltimore should be brought about, and thus give life to

the University of Maryland, originally intended by the progenitors of our educational system.

It is very interesting to note that among those who were specially active in establishing the Medical School here, Dr. John Beale Davidge, Dr. Upton Scott, Dr. John Shaw, Dr. William Donaldson and Dr. John Owen were graduates of St. John's College, showing the close connection of these schools in their formative period.

But the question naturally arises, how and in what manner shall this union be effected, and, if adopted, will it prove of mutual advantage?

Let us take up these questions in the order in which they are propounded.

First. How shall this union be effected?

1. It might be brought about in response to a sentiment, that is to say, inasmuch as by our charters both the College in Annapolis and the Professional Schools in Baltimore have each a claim to the title of the University of Maryland, we can let them be so termed, and let it be announced in our annual catalogues that St. John's College constitutes the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, to which are allied the Faculties of Medicine and Law in Baltimore. The government and direction of each to remain exactly as it is, without any change. This union would, therefore, be one in name only, and not in actual fact.

To my mind, no possible advantage could accrue to either party by such an arrangement, with this one exception, that the Medical School in Baltimore could then justly claim that the provisions of its charter have been carried out, and that by the possession of the three Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Law, and Medicine, it can answer the objections which have been urged against its claim to be a University when seeking an endowment under this title. Without an endowment no University can expect to succeed.

2. The next suggestion would be that we should endeavor to find some wealthy, philanthropic man who would establish the University of Maryland upon a secure foundation, with the understanding that these various schools already exist as the groundwork for the benefaction.

There are many Marylanders who have made large fortunes in Baltimore and other cities, who might be disposed to complete the work of the Fathers of the State, and who would thus add lustre to their native State and honor to their own names by stimulating into greater activity and usefulness the potential forces now existent in these segregated schools. Such a work has

been done by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in the city of Chicago, and in a somewhat similar way by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in Scotland.

In the United States large sums have been given to educational institutions during the past year. Our Universities, Colleges and Schools have received \$18,188,783.00.

Again, its founder has placed the Carnegie Institute (Pittsburg) at the head of a list by a munificent donation of \$5,000,000.00. Next to it comes the Reed Institute of Oregon, which through Mrs. Amanda Reed, of Pasadena, received \$2,000,000.00.

Then follow the

Catholic Institute, Washington	\$ 926,000.00
Tulane University	750,000.00
Harvard University	725,000.00
Boston University	600,000.00
Cornell University	599,000.00
Conservatory of Music, New York	500,000.00
Clark Institute, Worcester	425,000.00
Columbia University, New York	400,000.00
Tuskegee Institute	362,000.00
Syracuse University	350,000.00
Yale University	328,000.00
Wittenborg College	300,000.00
	\$13,265,500.00

and many others of lesser amounts.

Amidst so much generous liberality may we not hope to find a son of Maryland willing to consolidate and endow the University of Maryland?

3. But there remains still another proposition: that the State should fulfil the duty she originally set out to perform, and crown the system of education in Maryland by the establishment of a State University.

Maryland spent for higher education during the fiscal year 1903-1904 the large sum of \$142,829.29, which amount is divided among a number of institutions, sectarian as well as non-sectarian. This represents on the basis of taxation about 2 cents on the hundred dollars. During the same period North Carolina granted \$———; Michigan, \$394,500; Illinois, \$1,267,125.03.

In making this proposition there is no suggestion to deprive any of the existing schools and colleges which receive State aid of the amounts that they have been annually receiving, but the establishment of a State University, so long foreshadowed by Acts of Legislature, would complete the system of public education without detriment to them.

Possibly the Faculty of Medicine, as well as the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's

College, would hesitate to resign the privileges which they enjoy under the existing charters, but, if the education of the people is to be thereby improved and fostered, a mutual feeling of forbearance and a disposition to yield personal desires for the sake of the general good might remove all difficulties.

Moreover, it might be possible to produce a blanket charter which would cover the new project and yet leave intact the original charters with all the privileges each school may now possess.

It would be sufficient for the new Act to declare that the University of Maryland consists of St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., and the Law School, the Medical School, and the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy, located in the city of Baltimore, and to provide for a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor; for a President of the University, who would be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees; a University Council or Senate, consisting of representatives of the different Faculties under the presidency of the President of the University; a Dean for each of the Schools, and a Faculty for each of the Schools; giving to the Trustees authority to determine the functions and powers of the Faculties and Council, or Senate, respectively.

If thought desirable the Maryland Agricultural College, which is already largely owned and administered by the State, might be included, as the School of Agriculture and Technology, in the same scheme, and, if so included, would occupy a similar position to the Maryland University that the Sheffield Scientific School holds to Yale University.

The fact that the various Schools are situated in different parts of the State would not affect the general proposition of union to any greater degree than the bringing in of a number of manufacturing concerns under the control of one Trust Administration.

There would undoubtedly arise much saving of an economic character by each school confining its attention to the particular work for which it was peculiarly adapted, and discarding to the others that for which it had not efficient equipment.

The immense advantages of such a union should be apparent to all unprejudiced persons. Concentration is the order of the day in higher institutions of learning, and it is imperative.

The future is to be a time of strain and peril for isolated colleges. Just as in business circles

the great Trusts are crowding out or overwhelming the merchant or dealer who is not within their sphere of influence, so is it evident that the great Universities with their immense endowments and tremendous influence must eventually occupy and control the business of Education.

It may be said that State Universities are uncertain as to the continuance of their income. This view is not sustained by the facts. There is not any important State University which within the past twenty years has had a permanent set-back or large reduction of income.

On the contrary, during this period the incomes from the State to nearly all of the important State Universities have been increased in amount. It may therefore be maintained that in the future the State Universities will be in a much stronger position with reference to advanced instruction and research than at present.

With the formation of such a union as I have described many advantages might accrue, especially an adjustment of the vexed question regarding the relation of the College to the professional schools; as to whether we shall encourage students who are already in college to begin their professional studies before completing their college course, or whether we shall require these students to pursue a four years' course in order to get into a University Professional School.

Considering that until recently all our Professional Schools were open to High School graduates, and that the majority are still open to such graduates, it does not seem desirable that a college degree based on a four years' course should be required for admission to all professional schools.

It is contended that the college and professional course for a professional degree should not be less than six years, and it is frequently urged that not more than six years in all should be required.

Where both college and professional school are parts of the same University the situation becomes simplified. The coordination of college study with professional study in the University is sure to come, and it seems to be expedient not only to grant the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but also the professional degree, upon the completion of such a combined course.

The School of Arts and Sciences can teach some of the semi-professional subjects as well as they are taught anywhere, and when in alliance with the professional schools can expand its list of electives almost indefinitely by the simple process of making professional school courses college education. Inasmuch as the trend of our college

courses is to make the work of the Junior and Senior years entirely elective these studies might be referred to the care of the professional schools and be in line with the student's future work.

The result would be an increase of students in all the schools. The mere possibility of completing the college and the professional course in six years would probably draw into the college a number of students who go directly from the High School to the professional school, and would also attract a larger number to the professional schools by this route.

It need not, however, follow that all students would adopt this course. Many who are able to postpone their entrance into active life would probably remain the full four years in academic studies of general culture.

In conclusion, a few words regarding the present status of St. John's College may be of interest.

Some years ago the College was burdened with a heavy mortgage debt of thirty thousand dollars, the heritage of the civil war, a condition which greatly impeded its progress and advancement. Through the generosity of friends in New York and Maryland this debt has been paid off and the mortgage cancelled. An Endowment Fund has also been started, and the fact that yearly additions are being made to it is full of promise for the future.

The College is now, with the aid it receives from the State, in a very sound position financially, and there are, this year, more than two hundred students enrolled in the various classes.

A new Dining Hall and a Scientific Laboratory

have been added recently to the buildings on the campus. The prospect for the future is very encouraging. It would be folly, therefore, to enter into any entangling alliance unless it could be done under conditions such as have been indicated, whereby mutual advantages would result to all comprised within the scheme of union.

But I must no further abuse your patience. As I stated at the outset, I have been impelled to say what I have said with the desire of fostering the course of education in Maryland, and under the deep conviction that in our educational schemes the strong tendencies of a too exclusively scientific study toward an atheistic materialism, or to a form of pantheism, and a general decline of faith in what lies beyond the physical senses should be resisted by a careful culture of those elements in man's nature upon which a vital and well assured religious belief is based and sustained.

Counteracting forces which every true educator should endeavor to strengthen are secretly at work.

The great inundation of materialistic philosophy which is sweeping over us, and which has, to a lamentable extent, swamped the spiritual and a faith in spiritual things, must, and will recede when it is recognized that the prevailing characteristic of this day is that it is well informed, keen, devoted to education, subtle in analysis and speculation, and not correspondingly serious in living; and that its intellectual vigor, not guided by serious purpose, is disposing men to discredit all new truth and go back to the remote past.

✓ CALVIN AND SERVETUS.

An Episode in the History of Medicine and Theology: Outline of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Henry E. Shepherd to the Library and Historical Society, University of Maryland, December 20th, 1904.

The present paper is merely an imperfect synopsis of the lecture as actually delivered. It was spoken without notes or references and can be reproduced only in part, as not a word of it was committed to paper. The tragical fate of Servetus retains, after the lapse of centuries, its morbid fascination for the student of scientific development, as well as the "researcher" in the generic and complex sphere of history as related to the gradual expansion of the human intellect in its most catholic and comprehensive sense. In the life and death of Servetus the issue of resistance to the advance of freedom of thought was clearly defined and fought to the last result. He may be ranged with his peers

among the martyrs to the spirit of unrestricted and untrammelled opinion, and his death at the hands of Calvin, October 27th, 1553, marks a definite point attained in the long process of evolution by which the right to speak the thought at will was won for the contemporary world. From the blood of the martyrs sprung the seed of modern scientific achievement: the medical pioneers of our own age have risen on stepping-stones of their dead selves to the incomparable results that crown our advances in all the pure ranges of medical or scientific expansion. The specific difference which brought to its head the controversy between Servetus and the great champion of the Reformation was the attitude of

Servetus in regard to the doctrine of the Trinity—in all ages of theological history a fruitful cause of speculation and an unceasing source or germ of alleged or imputed heresy as contemplated from the viewpoint of the orthodox or conservative party. It is almost impossible to define the attitude of Servetus in reference to this subtle and transcendental theme; his language is vague and even mystical, but he probably inclined toward the views of Arius and his followers. The majority of modern Christians, of whatever school, would not for a moment accept his conclusions; but the issue involved is not that of assent or concurrence—it is the right of the individual to hold and maintain such interpretations of the Scripture as may commend themselves to his own judgment or approve themselves to his conscience, without fear of the stake or the gibbet if he deflect from the pale of rigid orthodoxy. Servetus is in the foremost files of those who have yielded their lives as a sacrifice to the sanctity and the invincibility of the right of private judgment. . . . From the standpoint of the historian of medicine, Servetus is an attractive and even fascinating personality. He was associated in those dawning days of his science with the school of progress, and in the sphere of results ascertained by actual research, he ranged far above the prevailing standards of his own century. As the discoverer or one of the discoverers of the smaller circulation of the blood, he may be justly ranked among the precursors of Harvey and the master-spirits of medical development in the ages that followed. The mere fact that his successors were not acquainted with his works, for whose interdiction and suppression all the agencies of the church and the terrors of the law had been invoked, does not preclude that

unity of aim and harmony of inspiration which overleaps geographical circumscriptions and transcends the barriers of chronology. It is the "one touch of nature" that makes the whole world of consecrated research "kin." . . . The lecture described in closing the monument of expiation erected to the memory of Servetus upon the spot of his execution at Geneva, in the wood of Champel, October 27th, 1553. It is wrought from Swiss granite, is simple, but chaste and impressive. The monument was dedicated with solemn and stately ceremonies, November 1st, 1903—

three hundred and fifty years subsequent to the occurrence of the gruesome tragedy. The origin of the work is due to the combined efforts of the Reformed Churches of France and Switzerland, the theological descendants and successors of Calvin, who was principally instrumental in bringing Servetus to the stake. The inscription is marked by extreme tact and delicacy of language, and, while acknowledging the error in frank and manful terms, attributes it rather to the intolerant spirit of the age than to the proscriptive genius of Calvin. A strange and unique interest centres around the stone, for it is the sole recorded example in which a great and powerful

religious communion has made public atonement for the wrong committed by its official head and dedicated a monument of expiation to the fame and memory of his victim. The instances of Bruno and of Savonarola do not encroach upon the accuracy of this comprehensive statement, for the memorials reared to them in Rome and in Florence were not wrought by the successors or representatives of those who pursued them unto the death. A member of the medical profession alone may claim the phenomenal honor of a noble monument marking the scene of his



SERVETUS' MONUMENT.

last agony, deploring the unhappy spirit which rendered it possible, and all this the voluntary atonement of those who inherit the traditions and in some measure conserve the teachings of the autocratic reformer that brought him to the stake on the plain of Champel.

TITUS JEREMIAH.

[I asked his mother where she got that name:
She pointed to the Bible by her].

Fain would I immortalize thy name,
If muse will but inspire,
And spread the knowledge of thy fame,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Thy age appears to be but one,
Don't think that I'm a pryer,
And thy experience just begun,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Thou art not scarcely two feet high,
And yet thou wilt grow higher;
Then drink this cup of comfort dry,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Thy mother now doth keep thee home,
And thou art ever by her,
But doubtless thou wilt some day roam,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

If thou should'st happily escape
Measles, whooping cough and fire,
And things that threaten thy young nape,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Convulsions, croup, pneumonia,
And other such evils dire,
Bronchitis, fights, falls by the score,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Thou'lt grow to be a man some day,
As tall as is thy sire,
At least, quite probably, I'd say,
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Henceforth let goodness be thy aim,
Thy constant object and desire,
Thou canst not else make good thy claim
To Titus Jeremiah!

And when at last thou'lt close thine eyes,
And mount to constellations nigher,
To place where go the good and wise—
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

The land which some call paradise,
And be numbered with heavenly choir,
May pleasant recollections rise—
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

Sometimes like incense to the skies
Of days once spent on earthly mire,
When thou wast but a mite in size—
Thou Titus Jeremiah!

BASKET BALL.

The increased interest manifested in athletics during this present scholastic year is well evidenced by the fact that we are in no wise behind-hand in a branch of sport almost new among Southern colleges, viz., basket ball. For many years there existed a gap between football and basket ball. Dr. James Naismith in 1891 suggested a game which would well fill up this gap, and basket ball at once sprang into favor. It is a game that requires more endurance than football and certainly more agility. Perhaps no other game trains a man to think quickly more than this sport. The proposition to put out a basket ball team by our school was enthusiastically received and good material was available. Our lack of a gymnasium, one of the crying needs of our Alma Mater, was overcome by joining one of the local gymnastic associations, and though little has yet been accomplished, there is no doubt that our team will not lower our laurels in the end. The first game was played on January 21st with Johns Hopkins at their cage. This was the first of a series to be played for the intercollegiate championship of the State, and, although we were defeated, we are not disheartened. We were greatly handicapped by being compelled to play the game on a strange floor. The score—20 to 8—does not tell the story of the game. It was closely contested, while the majority of spectators concurred in the opinion that Maryland displayed better team work. The team journeyed to Swarthmore on January 25th to play the representatives of that college. One of our best players lost himself in Philadelphia before the game, and we were naturally not surprised to be defeated. The final score was 40 to 20. After the game we found ourselves snowbound and compelled to stay in Swarthmore another day, and when offered another game by Swarthmore the opportunity was eagerly grasped. The lost man had turned up and we faced the collegians with our regular team and retrieved our fortunes. [49 to 29. E.D.].

We are making our first efforts to broaden the athletic aspect at our Alma Mater. After all, athletics do more to advertise a school than any amount of printer's ink. An earnest plea is put forth through these pages to every man at our University to support athletics; if not actively, at least by attending the games.

Besides entering into an agreement with Hopkins to play for the intercollegiate championship, the team has joined the Amateur Basket Ball



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D., *Editor.*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Medicine: R. L. MITCHELL;

Law: D. W. BURROUGHS;

Dentistry: J. CLARENCE ALLEN;

Pharmacy: C. W. HORNBROOK.

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League of Maryland, and will play a series of games for the A. A. U. championship of the State. During the next month or so the following teams will be met, mostly in Baltimore:

Baltimore Athletic Club, Defender B. B. T., Belvidere B. B. T., Mt. St. Joseph's College, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Johns Hopkins (Feb. 22), Gallaudet, Gettysburg, Swarthmore and Dickinson.

A game with the University of Pennsylvania is to be arranged and proceeds are to go to the Endowment Fund of our school.

The candidates who have been trying for the varsity are: Carnal ('05, Med.), manager; Blank ('06, Med.), Thompson ('07, Dent.), Righton ('06, Med.), Barton ('05, Dent.), Bare ('05, Med.), Innslee ('08, Med.). Mr. Kistler ('08, Med.), who has charge of the Johns Hopkins Gymnasium work, has kindly offered to coach the team during his spare moments. Further accounts of the team's work will be given in subsequent publications of this paper.

W. W. HALA,

Capt. M. U. B. B. T.

[The team defeated the B. A. C. team February 1st; score 27 to 26. ED.].

The Taney Debating Society is designed, "to promote legal, historical, social and political research, to foster and develop proficiency in public speaking and to advance the knowledge of parliamentary rules and etiquette." Mr. Wm. Booth Settle is President.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

We must not lose sight of the fact that this great event in our history is approaching. It should be celebrated with the ceremonies and formalities due to so important an occasion. As marking the beginning of this institution, it is a *University* event and concerns all its departments. It should not be regarded as of less importance or significance because our University began as a College of Medicine than if it began in the usual way as a College of Arts and Sciences. Therefore, we hope to see a ready co-operation in the event by our schools of Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy.

There is a vast deal of preparation to be made. The appointment of committees, the securing of speakers, the raising of funds, etc., should have early attention. Above all, it is important to provide a large sum of money to meet the multitudinous expenses sure to be met with. It will tax to the utmost all our available resources to provide adequately for the financial needs of the occasion. The departments will doubtless do their duty, but they should be assisted. All the social organizations connected with the University should feel it incumbent to contribute to the Fund, and our Alumni should be asked for their aid also. We have no doubt that many Alumni would be glad to assist in rendering honor to their Alma Mater. Let us have a strong finance committee, then, with as little delay as possible, and let them commence at once to make arrangements for the finances.

✓ CONDITION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The subscriptions to date, paid and unpaid, amount to \$5745.00. This does not include interest, beginning in 1898. The principal, by the terms of the charter, cannot be touched. Every dollar so far received has been handed *intact* to General Riggs, the Treasurer. The expenses connected with the collection of the Fund—printing, stationary, postage, charter, etc.—have been met by appropriations of \$50 from the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine and of \$25 from the interest of the Endowment Fund made by the Board of Trustees, and from the Treasury of the General Alumni Association. In addition to the above \$25, the interest of the Medical and Charles Frick Funds for the year ending May 8, 1904, amounting to \$165, was appropriated by the Board to original research.

The amount of the total interest is unknown to the writer, but must have been several hundred dollars at least, making the gross amount of the Fund over \$6000. The Treasurer of the Board reports only the cash turned over to him. His report, dated January 17, 1905, shows the following: University Fund, \$533.65; Charles Frick Research Fund, \$466.38; Medical School Fund, \$3356.28; total, \$4356.31. Of this, \$3500 are in five per cent. first mortgage University bonds, and the remainder in the Commonwealth Savings Bank, at three and a-half per cent. Late contributions—made since the last "List" was published—are: Charles Caspari, \$250.00; Reverdy Johnson (ad.), \$230.00; B. Howard Haman, \$50.00; E. F. Cordell (ad.), \$50.00; through J. M. Craighill, \$25.92; Charles E. Sadtler, \$25.00; S. Thomas Day, \$10.00; N. Winslow, A. L. Wilkinson, W. Q. Skilling, R. C. Carnall, William Hala, J. Clarence Allen, N. G. Hall, each \$5.00. The above statement is published for the information of the readers of this journal, and is commended to the careful consideration of our Alumni. I beg them to consider whether they cannot and ought not to contribute something to this Fund. Surely there is some pride about this matter and our Alumni will not consent to our University lagging behind in the race. If any one is unable or thinks he is unable to give, himself, can he not induce some one else—some wealthy patient or citizen—to do so?

EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D.,
Chairman Committee on Endowment.

THE MUSEUM OF THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The value of a museum for the instruction of students is recognized as an essential factor in every department of science. With properly arranged and well-selected material, it offers abundant opportunity for observation and study.

In the teaching of pathology, it would be highly desirable to demonstrate fresh material, but even with a large post-mortem facility it would be impossible within a period of a few years to obtain all or even the most important pathological lesions.

By means of the recent methods of preserving specimens, we may keep them with comparatively little changes in their gross aspect.

The museum of the pathological department is small in comparison to that of many institutions, but the large majority of the specimens are typical of the condition they represent.

Some three years ago the writer, with the assistance of Mr. Stoner, a second year medical student, weeded out all the less typical specimens, the accumulation of some years, and preserved only those which are characteristic. During the past three years many specimens have been added; many of these were obtained from autopsies held at the University Hospital and at Bay View Hospital, and a large number of beautiful and rare specimens were contributed from the surgical wards by Profs. Winslow, Ashby and Martin.

The museum at present contains 250 specimens. The larger portion are preserved in formalin, a few in Kaiserling's fluid and a few in alcohol. The Kaiserling specimens have retained in a beautiful manner their normal coloration.

All are labeled with the name of the specimen, their source and the shelf number. They are arranged in sections according to a definite system, as follows: The cardio-vascular system, the digestive system, the respiratory system, the nervous system, the genito-urinary system, tumors, monstrosities and miscellaneous. The collection of monsters was largely obtained through the kindness of Prof. Neale.

In every case where the appearance of the specimen would not be injured, microscopic sections have been made and preserved, so that the gross and microscopic appearance may be studied by the student.

We desire to call the attention of our students and Alumni to the fact that we have accumulated a nucleus of what we hope to establish into a more or less complete working museum, and that we will appreciate any contributions made to this collection.

J. L. H.

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CLASS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The action of the graduating class of 1903, of the School of Medicine, in contributing \$255.36 to the Endowment Fund, confers honor upon it for all time to come. Its members may well be proud of such a memorial. It stamps them as true and loyal sons of their Alma Mater. The thought strikes us : why should not other classes imitate this fine example? Why should their pulses not be stirred to emulation when they contemplate this noble initiative of their predecessors? As students, they cannot help feeling an interest in all that pertains to the welfare of their University. And this does not apply to the medical department alone. The handsome Fund—now over \$4000—which has been raised by the medical alumni for the School of Medicine should prove an incentive to the other departments to do likewise.

With the view of testing the sentiment of the various classes upon this point, the Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee has addressed a circular to the class presidents, with the request to each to bring it before his class. If such a thing be decided on, an early start is desirable. Suppose, for example, that the class of 1908 votes to contribute; by starting now, it has four sessions in which to augment its fund. In securing contributions, it is not necessary to limit itself to its own members; fathers, relatives, friends, public-spirited citizens may often be appealed to with success. There are two points to be impressed upon the students' minds in this connection. The one is that this Endowment is *permanent*; it is a trust fund protected by a State charter, and the principal of it is inalienable *forever*. Another point is that the *names* of donors will continue upon the published lists, so far as we now know, *for all time*. Need we say more? Does not our blood tingle at the thought of being able to help this good work? [We learn that the Senior class has taken up this matter and is determined to make a contribution.]

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION SMOKER.

The musical season was inaugurated in the Law Hall on the 25th ulto. under the presidency of Mr. N. G. Hall. About sixty were present. Addresses were made by Drs. Hemmeter, Fulton and Cordell. Dr. J. E. Gichner presented a scholarly paper on "Music in Medicine." Piano solos were rendered by Dr. Hemmeter and Mr.

Manuel Dueno. Dr. Gichner and Mr. Leonce J. Kosminsky sang baritone solos. Recitations were given by Mr. Jerome C. Fleischman. The triumph of last session was recalled. The evening closed with some stirring choruses, to which the punch, beer and cigars lent a zest. Regular rehearsals will be held hereafter on Wednesday evenings. The director, Professor Hemburger, is setting the University ode to music.

When the soul is weary
With the cares of life,
And turns from prospect dreary—full of strife;
When sunshine comes but seldom,
And friends whom we thought true
Have vanished one by one from view;
When the spirit sinketh
On some thorny path,
And thinketh that it drinketh heaven's wrath;
Thy solace then we welcome
O, music! heaven-blest!
Thy harmonies bring to us rest.

Evaline.

There is a heart that beats with mine,
There is a soul—but more divine;
A lip that speaks e'en when unseen,
A heavenly eye—my Evaline!

There is a breast whose throbs I feel,
There is a face where smiles do steal
About a mouth so sweet—I mean—
I mean—the mouth of Evaline!

There is a form of peerless grace—
There is an arm not out of place—
Around a waist—and none I ween
Has such a waist as Evaline!

And now she's standing by my side,
I place a ring upon a bride—
A bride—a wife of seventeen—
It is my lovely Evaline!

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SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

The first publication of OLD MARYLAND was received in our department with much satisfaction by the student body. Realizing as we do the necessity of just such an organ to bring together, more closely, the social relations of the various departments, we feel that too much credit cannot be given the editor with whom the idea was first put into practical execution. And so with a desire to see the Old U. of M. all that is ideal, we, as students, will put our shoulders to the wheel and do as much as possible for the success of this little paper, remembering always that success now strengthens the future. And when we have left our seats in the old halls, and gone forth into the world, our thoughts will travel backward, and at times, perhaps, we shall wish ourselves back again, but that can never be. But with OLD MARYLAND close at hand, we can feel the same old enthusiasm for our Alma Mater as we did in our student days, and with that inspiration it may be the turning of a dark day into a bright one.

ENGAGED—H. A. Cherry, of the Dental Department, to Miss Bessie Milliman, of Baltimore; marriage to take place June 4th, 1905.

The Empire State Club sat for its picture at Mr. Ellerbrock's for the purpose of having it placed in the 1905 annual. The officers are: President, H. P. Hill, Jr. (Med.); vice-president, J. C. Allen (Dent.); secretary, R. C. Carnal (Med.); treasurer, C. B. Gifford (Dent.).
J. C. A.

OPINIONS OF "OLD MARYLAND."

"I wish to congratulate you on the very creditable appearance of the initial number of OLD MARYLAND. I have taken much pleasure in reading every page, including that of advertisements, and look forward to each subsequent issue bringing me considerable entertainment. I wish you every success in the adventure."—*Prof. David M. R. Culbreth.*

His Excellency the Governor sends his thanks for the copy sent him, together with his subscription. If he can find the time he will be very glad to prepare an article on Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield for publication in one of the spring issues.

Dr. Wilmer Brinton, President of the General Alumni Association, "read the number through from beginning to end, including the advertisements."

"My gratification is boundless. It is the ful-

fillment of a long-felt need and seemingly the first great link in the chain that must ultimately bind the efforts of the University into a movement of progress and accord."—*Wm. Booth Settle.*

Dr. W. Q. Skilling, of Lonaconing, Md., sends his sub., "wishing you every success in the advancement of the old University."

Dr. A. W. Valentine, of Washington, D. C., writes: "It ought to be eagerly subscribed for; it thrills one and carries him back to happy student days."

"Long live OLD MARYLAND, and may it grow, as I believe it will, to be a powerful factor in our University life!"—*Prof. Jose L. Hirsh.*

A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A work of great importance to the friends of the University is a history of it in two large quarto volumes, profusely illustrated, contemplated by the Lewis Publishing Company of New York city. The matter has gone so far that a legal contract has been signed by the Editor of this journal by which he binds himself to complete the said work within twelve months. It only remains for the company to assure itself of sufficient patronage on the part of the Alumni to justify it going ahead. The prospectus is now being prepared. The work will be altogether similar to the great histories of Harvard, Columbia, Virginia and other leading Universities, already published by the same firm, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves on this opportunity to secure a complete and worthy record of our Alma Mater. We hope that the Alumni will patronize it generally.

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NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.

- The Urine, Holland, 1904. Dr. Coale.
 Physiol. and Clin. Chemistry, Bartley, 1904. Dr. Coale.
 Cont'ns. to Wm. Pepper Lab'y., 1902, 1903. W. P. Lab'y.
 Physical Diagnosis, Cabot, 1903. Dr. Mitchell.
 Practical Therapeutics, Hare, 1902. Dr. Mitchell.
 Monographs, 4th Ser., Osler, 1904. Dr. Osler.
 Monographs, Hemmeter, 1902. Dr. Hemmeter.
 Physiology, Guenther, 1903. Dr. Hemmeter.
 Electrotherapie Gynecologique, Apostoli, 1902. Dr. Hemmeter.
 Chirurgie des Centres Nerveux, Jaboulay, 2 vols., 1902. Dr. Hemmeter.
 Illustrated Dictionary, Gould, 1902. Dr. Hemmeter.
 Med. Annals of Md., Cordell, 1903. Dr. Cordell.
 Trans. Cong. Am. Physns. and Surgns., 1903. Cong. Am. P. & S.
 Index-Catalogue Surg. Gen'l's Liby., 9 vols. Surg. Gen. U. S. A.
 Rep't. Com'r. of Education, 1902. Bur. of Ed. Physiology, Kirkes, 1902. Dr. Miles.
 Fractures, Locke, 1902. Dr. Winslow.

TRANSLATION OF THE MEDICAL DIPLOMA.

The following translation was made by the editor at the request of the Baltimore Sun and published in that paper:

"University of Maryland. To all to whom this letter shall come, Greeting! A. B., a man adorned and provided with the highest gifts of mind, having devoted himself in full measure to the study of the art of medicine, and having applied to us for academic honors and having shown himself prepared to make trial of himself in matters medical, we have examined him in general medicine. As he has shown himself in this examination abundantly skilled in the sciences and in the art of healing, we have decided that the said A. B. shall be created and declared a doctor of medicine, and we have so created and declared him, and by this letter so appoint him, and it is our wish that he be so held and designated among all men, and we grant to him the fullest authority to teach and consult in all matters relating to medicine—in a word, to exercise the functions of both theoretical and practical medicine everywhere, and at the same time we confer upon him all the honors,

rights and privileges which are granted to the doctor of medicine in any part of the world. In testimony of which we have subscribed our names to this letter and have affixed to it the common seal of the university. Given in the city of Baltimore, on the — day of —, in the year of our Lord —."

The West Virginia Club (Univ.) sat for its picture at Bendann's studio on the 25th ult. Those present were: D. W. Snuffer (Med.), president; W. H. Sperow (Dent.), vice-president; E. P. Skaggs (Dent.), secretary; E. D. Swope (Dent.), treasurer; W. B. Skaggs (Dent.), C. H. Skaggs (Dent.), J. L. McClung (Dent.), C. S. Coffman (Dent.), W. C. Vanmeter (Dent.), C. E. Phipps (Phar.), K. M. Jarrell (Med.), C. C. Chidester (Phar.), E. B. Le Fevre (Med.), C. H. Steinheck (Dent.), E. H. Brannon (Med.), and, by invitation, Dr. E. F. Cordell (Med.).

LOVE-LORN.

There's a sweet maiden—seek not to know
 Her name and the home that she blesseth so,
 But she lives where the vine
 A cot doth entwine
 And rich odors enshrine
 This maiden divine
 With cheek like the rose and eye of the doe.

There's a pale youth who often doth sigh—
 Pray tell me is it so hard to guess why?—
 For he sees everywhere
 That form debonair,
 And that innocence rare,
 That wealth of brown hair,
 Those dimples, those eyes—and that youth
 am I.

COURSE ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

The University of Maryland has the unique distinction of having the only "Professorship" of the History of Medicine in the country. The enlightened policy which led the Faculty of Physic to create this chair is only in line with that which has led to so many innovations in our career. A list of these is given in the annual catalogue. When we consider the importance of the study of general history, teaching us as it does so many valuable lessons for our guidance and safe-conduct, and when we consider that medical history is but a branch of general history, is it not astonishing that it is so much

neglected? No subject is considered of more importance in the literary courses, but it would appear that there are scarcely six medical schools in the country that have anything like full courses in the history of medicine. The English appear to be still more neglectful than ourselves, for, according to the London *Lancet*, there is not a single course delivered in that country.

The course in our University consists of a weekly lecture, delivered on Saturdays at 9 A. M. The schedule provides for attendance only by fourth-year men, but the course is not compulsory and there is no examination. Consequently the attendance is small. Yet the genuine interest of those who do attend is most encouraging. This course should hereafter be made compulsory, as it is at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Nebraska.

The following is a summary of the advantages of such instruction :

It teaches what and how to investigate.

It is the best antidote against egotism, error and despondency.

It increases knowledge, gratifies natural and laudable curiosity, broadens the view and strengthens the judgment.

It is a rich mine from which may be brought to light many neglected or overlooked discoveries of value.

It furnishes the stimulus of high ideals which we need to keep ever before us, teaches our students to venerate what is good and to cherish our best traditions, and strengthens the common bond of the profession.

Finally, it is the fulfillment of a duty—that of cherishing the memories, the virtues, the achievements of a class which has benefited the world as no other has.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

A. G. Kenney has gone to Virginia to do ten days' relief work.—S. M. Goldman has been to Philadelphia on business.—The boys of the Senior Class are beginning to look forward to commencement day, and each wondering whether he will occupy a seat on the stage or in the "pit."—W. G. Harper is making some pen sketches to be inserted in the annual which reflect great credit on himself and class.—We hope that every member of this department will subscribe for OLD MARYLAND, for it is certainly a "good thing." We want the hearty cooperation of every member in keeping up college spirit.—The mingled look of anxiety and relief on the faces of the students

in this department tells the tale of the examinations just passed, ending with the Senior theoretical pharmacy Friday, January 27th, which closes the first semester. Second semester began January 30th. The results of the examinations will be given out in the near future, and we hope that each member may have a look of satisfaction.—The Junior course in practical chemistry, under Dr. Base, began Tuesday, January 24th.—Senior dispensing pharmacy, under Professor Hynson, began January 30th. The Seniors all welcome Professor Hynson in his good work.—"Baldy" Kemp made a flying trip to Waverly; object not stated, but we think we know.

C. W. H.

Dr. William T. Councilman, Professor of Pathology in Harvard University, writes: "The purpose of the Endowment Committee of the University of Maryland has my most hearty sympathy. I am delighted that such a committee has been formed and that it has already been so successful. At present it is impossible for a medical school to have full efficiency without an endowment, and I have no doubt that you will be finally successful.

"I have always felt that at the University of Maryland I received the first stimulus to my work in the teaching of two men. I allude particularly to the admirable demonstrations in pathological anatomy which were given by Dr. Tiffany from Bay View. His explanations and demonstrations were models of clearness and simplicity. The other teacher whom I especially remember was Dr. Miles, on anatomy. I have always been most grateful to these two men.

Whatever I can do to advance the work of the committee I will do with the greatest of pleasure."

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The examinations in the Law School for the first term are now over (the last having taken place on Saturday, January 28), and the second term will begin on Monday, January 30th. It is now hoped that the students will again settle down to work and faithfully carry on the new work which has been assigned to them and prescribed in their course. We trust that the same zeal and interest which characterized their work last term will be more than equally manifested in the obligations which they have assumed for the present term.—Judge Charles E. Phelps, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, has been

much indisposed recently for more than a month, suffering with an attack of pneumonia. We have been informed and are glad to learn that his condition at present is much improved and favorable to recovery. It is hoped he will be out in a short time. Judge Phelps is one of the lecturers in the Law School.—The Taney Debating Society and the Moot Court have not held their usual meetings recently, by reason of past examinations.

D. W. B.

There assembled in this city week before last a remarkable and significant body known as the Association of American Universities. The membership in this society is not by individuals, but by institutions, and the following are represented in it: California, Catholic, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Jr., Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Virginia, Wisconsin and Yale Universities. A most interesting discussion was held on *State Universities*, and papers strongly advocating them were read by Professors Page, of the University of Virginia, and President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin. The former said: "I confidently predict that within a few lustrums there will be in each of the larger southern states a strong State University, repaying a thousandfold the liberal policy of the state."

The report of the fifth annual conference, through the kindness of the Johns Hopkins University lies before us. One paper therein particularly attracts notice. It is a discussion on the place of Greek in present university education by Prof. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago.

The signs of the times point in no uncertain way to a monopoly of higher education by the great Universities, and the sooner our University gets into such company the better for it.

The General Alumni Association met January 18th. Dr. Wilmer Brinton was elected President; Dr. E. F. Cordell, Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of the Endowment Committee, and Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Chairman of the Executive Committee. A University button was adopted "to be worn only by members." [Those desiring a button, will please address Dr. Cordell. If we can secure 100 names, the cost will be 75 cents, otherwise, it will be \$1.00.] An address on "Higher Education" was delivered by Dr. Thomas Fell, of St. John's College. The Com-

mittee on revival of the School of Arts and Sciences was increased to five. The following members of the Board of Regents, not being Alumni, and, therefore, not being eligible to active membership, were elected honorary members: Bernard Carter, LL. D., Provost; Hon. John P. Poe, LL. D.; Richard M. Venable, James H. Harris, M. D., D. D. S., Hon. Charles E. Phelps, J. Holmes Smith, M. D., D. M. R. Culbreth, M. D., Ph. G., R. Dorsey Coale, Ph. D., and Daniel Base, Ph. D.

A New England Club (Univ.) was organized January 12th with the following officers and members: Governor, W. R. McIntire; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Hotchkiss; Treasurer, J. J. Carroll; Secretary, George H. Hiney. Senators: G. E. Hill, O. J. Ellis, Arthur J. Nugent, B. F. Tefft, Jr., Wm. Coleman, W. S. Garland. Representatives: L. M. Stevens, G. W. Frank, A. W. McVane, E. L. Casey, P. H. Flood, H. R. Allen, W. H. Riley, H. E. Miner, J. W. Scholland, E. M. Sullivan, P. Garneau, E. D. St. John, J. H. Dunne, C. F. Hayes, H. A. Cherry, S. DeBlois, H. B. Breyer, N. G. Hall, M. Archambault, J. Levin, H. J. Lamontagne, B. C. Burgess, J. M. King, J. P. O'Keefe, J. P. Jusley, W. M. Degnan, M. M. Culliney, J. J. Ahern, J. H. Findon, J. W. Findon, P. H. Lockwood.

Cyrus McCormick, M. D. (1868), died at Berryville, Va., January 12th, aged 59. He attended his first course at the University of Virginia. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, being a member of the Clarke Co. Cavalry, and was one of the two leading physicians in the town where he lived. During the session of 1887-8 he was a room-mate of the Editor. He leaves a widow, a son and daughter.

At the annual election held January 14th, the following were chosen as officers of the University Y. M. C. A. for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Roberts (M.); Vice-President, D. W. Burroughs (L.); Financial Secretary, J. A. Kolmer (M.); Corresponding Secretary, G. E. Truitt (D.); Treasurer, H. B. Breyer (M.).

Mr. H. C. Irwin, of the Senior Medical Class, fell upon the ice several days ago and sustained a "T" fracture of the tibia. We are glad to hear he is getting along nicely.

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By the resignation of Hon. Henry D. Harlan and Dr. C. G. W. Macgill, two vacancies occurred in the Board of Trustees of the University Endowment Fund. These have been filled by the election of Hon. Henry Stockbridge and Dr. Joshua W. Hering, the latter of Westminster, Md., and Judge Stockbridge was further elected President of the Board.

The death of Mr. Wm. F. Frick, of Baltimore, on the 26th ult., in his 88th year, removes one whose name is ever memorable in the annals of this University. As the founder of the Charles Frick Research Fund he deserves to be enrolled among its benefactors and by the endowment of the Charles Frick Library, he became the benefactor of the profession.

Attention is called to the Sunday afternoon meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association at Ford's Theatre. All students are invited. Attractive music and the best speakers obtainable, 3.30 o'clock.

Robert Pinkney Lake, M. D. (1849), died at Locust Dale, Va., recently, aged 83.

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THE NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 1, 1905.

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OLD MARYLAND

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PRICE, 10 CENTS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DANCING MANIA OF EUROPE AND OF EPIDEMIC CONVULSIONS IN KENTUCKY.

By THOMAS B. FUTCHER, M. B. (Tor.),
Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University.

I.—THE DANCING MANIA.

One of the earliest and most widespread psychological disturbances of which we have authentic records was the so-called "Dancing Mania," which made its appearance towards the latter end of the fourteenth century. It was even international in extent. This was a remarkable convulsive malady, which excited the astonishment of contemporaries for more than two centuries. While it has since been popularly known as the "Dancing Mania," it was at the time called St. John's or St. Vitus' dance on account of the Bacchantic leaps by which it was characterized, and it gave to those affected, whilst performing their wild dance, screaming and foaming with fury, all the appearance of persons possessed. It did not remain confined to particular localities, but was propagated by the sight of the sufferers over the whole of Germany and the neighboring countries to the northwest, whose people were all prepared for its reception by the nervous apprehension which had been excited by the "Black Death," the effects of which had not yet completely subsided. Most of my information in regard to this remarkable malady was secured from Hecker's very interesting work on the "Epidemics of the Middle Ages."

As early as the year 1374, gatherings of men and women, who had come from Germany, were seen at Aix-la-Chapelle, who, united by one common delusion, exhibited to the public both in the streets and in the churches the following remarkable spectacle: They formed circles, hand in hand, and appearing to have lost control over their senses, continued dancing regardless of the bystanders, for hours together, in wild delirium, until at length they fell to the ground in a state of exhaustion. They then complained of extreme oppression and groaned as if in the agonies of death until they were swathed in

cloths bound tightly around their waists, upon which they again recovered and remained free from complaint until the next attack. This practice of swathing was resorted to on account of the abdominal distension, which followed these spasmodic attacks, but the bystanders frequently relieved patients by more vigorous measures—such as thumping and trampling upon the individuals' abdomens. While dancing, the victims never saw or heard, being insensible to external impressions through the senses. They were haunted by visions and their imaginations conjured up spirits whose names they shrieked out. Others during the paroxysm saw the heavens open and the Saviour enthroned with the Virgin Mary.

When the disease was firmly established the individual attacks commenced with epileptiform convulsions. Those affected fell to the ground senseless, panting and laboring for breath. They foamed at the mouth, and, suddenly springing up, began their dance amidst strange contortions.

It was only a few months before this demoniacal disease had spread from Aix-la-Chapelle, where it appeared in July, over the neighboring Netherlands. In Liege, Utrecht, Tongres and many other towns of Belgium the dancers appeared with garlands in their hair and their waists girt with cloths that they might, as soon as the paroxysm was over, receive immediate relief on the development of the abdominal tympany or distension. This bandage was, by the insertion of a stick, easily twisted tight. Many, however, obtained more relief from kicks and blows on the abdomen, which they found numbers of persons ready to administer, for whenever the dancers appeared the people assembled in crowds to gratify their curiosity with the remarkable performance. Eventually the increasing number of those affected excited no less anxiety

than the attention that was paid to them. In towns and villages they took possession of the religious houses. Processions were everywhere instituted on their account, and masses were said and hymns were sung; while the disease itself, of the demoniacal origin of which no one entertained the least doubt, excited everywhere astonishment and horror. In Liege the priests had recourse to exorcisms, and endeavored by every means in their power to allay the evil, which threatened so much danger to themselves; for those possessed, assembling in multitudes, frequently poured forth imprecations against them and menaced their destruction. The clergy became daily more and more confirmed in their belief that those affected were sectarians, and on this account they hastened their exorcisms as much as possible, in order that the evil might not spread among the higher classes, for hitherto scarcely any but the poor had been attacked, and the few people of responsibility among the laity and clergy who were found among them were persons whose natural frivolity was unable to withstand the excitement of novelty, even though it proceeded from demoniacal influence. The exertions of the priests were more or less effective, for exorcism was a powerful remedy in the fourteenth century. At all events, in the course of ten or eleven months, the St. John's dancers were no longer to be found in any of the cities of Belgium.

A few months after the "Dancing Mania" made its appearance at Aix-la-Chapelle, it broke out at Cologne, where the number of those affected reached more than five hundred, and about the same time at Metz, the streets of which place have been said to have been filled with eleven hundred dancers. Peasants left their ploughs, mechanics their workshops, housewives their domestic duties to join the wild revels, and Metz became the scene of the most ruinous disorder. Immoral desires were excited and too often found opportunities for wild enjoyment. The numerous beggars, stimulated by vice and misery, availed themselves of this new complaint to gain a temporary livelihood. Girls and boys left their parents, and servants their masters, to amuse themselves at the dances of those possessed, and frequently themselves became victims. About one hundred unmarried women were seen raving about in consecrated and unconsecrated places, and the consequences can easily be imagined. Gangs of beggars, who understood how to imitate accurately the gestures and convulsions

of those really affected, moved about from place to place seeking maintenance and adventures, and thus did much towards spreading the disease over a wider territory, because in epidemics of this kind the susceptible are affected as easily by the appearance as by the reality. The unaffected citizens found it necessary eventually to expel these impostors, although it took several months for the Rhenish cities to do so.

Strassburg was visited by the "Dancing Mania" in 1418, forty-four years after its outbreak at Aix-la-Chapelle. The same infatuation excited many of the same people there as in the towns of Belgium and the lower Rhine. Many were seized at the sight of those affected, aroused at first by their confused and absurd behaviour, and then by their constantly following the swarms of dancers. The latter were seen day and night dancing through the streets accompanied by musicians playing on bagpipes and by innumerable spectators attracted by curiosity. To it were added anxious parents and relatives, who came to look after those among the misguided multitude who belonged to their respective families. Imposture played its part in this city, but the morbid delusion seems to have predominated. The civic authorities took the matter in hand and divided the affected individuals into separate parties, to which they appointed responsible superintendents to protect them from harm, and also to restrain their turbulence. They were consequently conducted on foot and in carriages to the chapels of St. Vitus near Zabern and Rotestein, where the priests were in attendance to work upon their misguided minds by masses and other religious ceremonies. After the service was completed they were led in procession to the altar, where they made small offerings of alms, and where it is probable that many were, through the influence of devotion and the religious surroundings, cured of this mental aberration. It is worthy of note, at all events, that the "Dancing Mania" did not recommence at the altars of St. Vitus, and that from him alone assistance was implored, and through his miraculous interposition a cure was effected, which was beyond the reach of human skill.

The personal history of St. Vitus may be of interest in this connection. He was a Sicilian youth, who, together with others, suffered martyrdom at the time of the persecution of the Christians, under Diocletian, in the year 303. The legends regarding him are obscure, and he would probably have been passed over without

notice among the innumerable martyrs of the first centuries had not the transfer of his body to St. Denys and thence, in the year 836, to Corvey, raised him to a higher rank. From this time on it may be supposed that many miracles were effected at his new sepulchre, and St. Vitus was soon ranked among the fourteen saintly helpers. His altars were multiplied and became widespread, and the people had recourse to him in all sorts of distresses and worshipped him as a powerful intercessor. As the worship of these saints was, however, at this time stripped of all historical connections, a legend was invented at the beginning of the fifteenth century, or perhaps even so early as the fourteenth, that St. Vitus had prayed to God that he might protect from the Dancing Mania all those who should solemnize the day of his commemoration and fast upon its eve, and that thereupon a voice from heaven was heard saying, "Vitus, thy prayer is accepted." Thus St. Vitus became the patron saint of those afflicted with the "Dancing Mania."

It may be well to mention here that the name of St. Vitus' dance is now applied to an entirely different affection from the Dancing Mania. Sydenham, the famous English physician of the sixteenth century, rather unfortunately applied this name to a nervous affection prevailing mostly in young children, and now known under the more technical name of "chorea." This is not the only instance in medicine in which we know a disease by a name, the original significance of which has been lost.

As already stated the St. Vitus' dance continued to manifest itself from time to time during a period lasting fully two centuries. While at times it would seem to be waning it would spring up with renewed vigor at intervals. It attacked people of all stations, especially those who led a sedentary life, such as shoemakers and tailors; but even the most robust peasants abandoned their labors in the fields as if they were possessed by evil spirits. They would gather together at certain appointed places, and, unless prevented by the lookers on, continue to dance without intermission until they were completely exhausted and out of breath. In many instances they were deprived of their senses, and often dashed their brains out against the walls and corners of buildings, or rushed precipitately into rivers where they found watery graves. Their actions were so violent that bystanders could only succeed in restraining them by placing benches and chairs in their way, so, by the high leaps they were

thus forced to take, their strength became the more readily exhausted. As soon as this occurred they fell apparently lifeless to the ground, and by very slow degrees again recovered their strength.

A cure effected by these stormy attacks was in many cases so perfect that some patients returned to the factory or plough as if nothing had occurred. Others, on the contrary, suffered from more or less serious and permanent injury to their health. Physicians were astonished to observe that women, in advanced stages of pregnancy, were capable of going through an attack of the disease without the slightest injury to their offspring, which they protected merely by a bandage passed around the abdomen. It is a remarkable fact that the affected individuals were strikingly influenced by music. For this reason the magistrates hired musicians for the purpose of carrying the St. Vitus' dancers more quickly through the attacks, and even directed that athletic men should be sent among them in order to complete the exhaustion, a procedure which had often been observed to produce a good effect. The wearing of red garments was prohibited because at the sight of this color those affected became so furious that they flew at the persons who wore it and were so bent upon doing them an injury that they could with difficulty be restrained. They frequently tore their own clothes whilst in the paroxysm, and were guilty of other improprieties, so that the more opulent employed attendants to accompany them to take care that they did no hurt to themselves or others.

Causes of the Condition.—It will be remembered that the Dancing Mania was sometimes called St. John's dance. According to the authority of Hecker, John the Baptist, or St. John, was originally far from being a protecting saint to those who were attacked, or one who would be likely to give them relief from a malady considered to be the work of the devil. On the other hand, the manner in which he was worshipped afforded an important and very evident cause for its development. From an early period, certainly as far back as the fourth century, St. John's day was solemnized with all sorts of strange and rude customs, of which the original mystical meaning was variously transformed among different nations by superadded relics of heathenism. Bacchanalian dances were the constant accompaniment of this half-heathen, half-Christian festival. At the period with which we are concerned the Germans were not the only

people who lost their mental equilibrium in keeping the festival of St. John the Baptist. It is worthy of note that in Abyssinia, a country entirely separated from Europe, where Christianity has maintained itself in its primeval simplicity against Mohammedanism, St. John is even today worshipped as a protecting saint by those who are attacked with the dancing malady.

When in July, 1374, the first evidences of the Dancing Mania made their appearance in Aix-la-Chappelle, the name of St. John is supposed to have been in the mouths of all the inhabitants, and Hecker is inclined to the view that the wild revels of St. John's day, A. D. 1374, gave rise to this mental plague. A contributory factor no doubt arose from the fact that there had been great distress among the inhabitants of the villages of the Rhine and Maine for some months previous to St. John's day. Throughout the whole of June prior to the festival of St. John, individuals were said to have felt a disquietude and restlessness, which they were unable to overcome. They were dejected, timid and anxious. They wandered about in an unsettled state, being tormented with twitching pains, which seized them constantly in various parts of the body, and they eagerly looked forward to the eve of St. John's day in confident hope that by dancing at the altars of this saint, or at that of St. Vitus (for in Breisgau aid was equally sought from them) they would be freed from all their sufferings. In this hope they were not disappointed, and they remained for the rest of the year free from any further attack, after having by dancing and raving about for three hours satisfied an irresistible demand of nature.

It was not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that the Dancing Mania was made the subject of medical research and stripped of its unhallowed character as the work of demons. This was accomplished by Paracelsus, who, born near Zurich in 1493, aimed to withdraw diseases from the pale of miraculous interpositions and saintly influences, and explain their causes upon principles deduced from his knowledge of the human frame. He wrote as follows: "We will not, however, admit that the saints have power to inflict diseases, and that these ought to be named after them, although many there are, who in their theology lay great stress on this supposition, ascribing them rather to God than to nature, which is but idle talk. We dislike such occasional nonsensical gossip as is not supported by symptoms, but only by faith, a thing which

is not human, whereon the Gods themselves set no value."

These words he addressed to his contemporaries who were as yet incapable of appreciating doctrine of this sort, for the belief in enchantment still remained everywhere unshaken. Paracelsus divided the St. Vitus' dance into three kinds:

(1.) That which arises from the imagination, which was the original cause of the dancing plague. (*Chorea imaginativa.*)

(2.) That which arises from sensual desires, depending on the will. (*Chorea lasciva.*)

(3.) That which arises from corporal causes. (*Chorea naturalis.*)

No great praise can be bestowed on Paracelsus' treatment of the disease, but it was in conformity with the notions of the age in which he lived. Hecker says: "For the first kind, which often originated in passionate excitement, he had a mental remedy, the efficacy of which is not to be despised, if we estimate its value in connection with the prevalent opinions of those times. The patient was to make an image of himself in wax or resin and by an effort of thought to concentrate all his blasphemies and sins in it. 'Without the intervention of any other person, to set his whole mind and thoughts concerning these oaths in the image'; and when he had succeeded in this, he was to burn the image so that not a particle of it should remain. In all this there was no mention made of St. Vitus or any of the other mediatory saints, which is accounted for by the circumstance, that, at this time, an open rebellion against the Romish Church had begun, and the worship of saints was by many rejected as idolatrous. For the second kind of St. Vitus' dance—that arising from sensual irritation, with which women were far more frequently affected than men, Paracelsus recommended harsh treatment and strict fasting. He directed that the patients should be deprived of their liberty; placed in solitary confinement, and made to sit in an uncomfortable place, until their misery brought them to their senses, and to return to their accustomed habits. Severe corporal chastisement was not omitted; but, on the other hand, angry resistance on the part of the patient was to be sedulously avoided, on the ground that it might increase his malady, or even destroy him; moreover, where it seemed proper, Paracelsus allayed the excitement of the nerves by immersion in cold water. On the treatment of the third kind we shall not here enlarge. It was

to be effected by all sorts of wonderful remedies, composed of the quintessences; and it would require, to render it intelligible, a more extended exposition of peculiar principles than suits our present purpose."

Dancing Mania in Italy.—A peculiar dancing affection to which the name Tarantism was given broke out in Italy between 1400 and 1500. The name Tarantism was given to the malady owing to the prevailing belief that it was caused by the bite of the tarantula, a ground-spider very common in Apulia. The fear of this insect was so general, that its bite was in all probability much oftener imagined, or the sting of some kind of insect mistaken for it, than actually received.

The symptoms of Tarantism, which Perotti, a contemporary writer, enumerates as consequent upon the bite, or supposed bite, of the tarantula, were practically as follows: Those who were bitten generally fell into a state of melancholy, and appeared to be stupefied and not in possession of their senses. This condition was in many cases united with so great a sensibility of music that at the very first tones of their favorite melodies they sprang up, shouting for joy, and danced on without intermission until they sank to the ground exhausted and almost lifeless. In other persons the disease did not take this cheerful form. The patients wept constantly and spent their days in great misery and anxiety. Others in morbid fits of love cast their longing eyes on women, and instances of death are recorded, which are said to have occurred under a paroxym of either laughing or weeping.

Although Tarantism at first was confined to the provinces of Apulia, it later spread to other Italian provinces. A rather curious feature of the condition was that, unlike in the Dancing Mania of Germany, those suffering from Tarantism did not abhor red colors, but were rather soothed by them. Certain colors, however, did have a certain effect upon them. About the only thing that gave any relief, and had any soothing effect upon the disease was music in various forms. In fact, this was practically the only remedy, which seemed to have any tendency to put a cessation to the individual's propensity to dance.

Tarantism prevailed more or less extensively throughout the whole of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The fear of the bite itself was expected from the wound, which these insects inflicted. If those, who were bitten, escaped with their lives they were said to be seen pining

away in a spirit of melancholy. It was no doubt the fear of the bite of these insects rather than the actual bite, which wrought upon the nervous system of these people, and gave rise to the remarkable symptoms which have been described. What the factors were that led to such an unstable psychical condition, which would permit the minds of the people to be disturbed in this way, has not been satisfactorily explained. We know that the bite of the tarantula does not have the effects here described, and the symptoms were undoubtedly manifestations of extremely unstable nervous systems on the part of the native Italians.

Dancing Mania in Abyssinia.—A form of the Dancing Mania called Tigretier, on account of its occurring most frequently in the Tigre country of Abyssinia, prevailed in the early years of the nineteenth century from 1800 on. This condition resembled in many features the forms of Dancing Mania already described, but was not apparently so widespread as either the original Dancing Mania or Tarantism. It is rather curious that the malady should have extended down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and also that in the case of Tigretier music seems to have been the remedy which gave most relief.

II.—EPIDEMIC CONVULSIONS.

We now come a little nearer home, and will describe a remarkable convulsive malady which affected large numbers of persons in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia about the year 1800. As is often the case, religious fervor seemed to be the exciting factor in bringing about this curious epidemic. It has been well described by Dr. David Yandell (*Brain: A Journal of Neurology*. Vol. IV, 1881-1882, p. 339) under the heading of "Epidemic Convulsions." He secured his information in regard to the disease from notes left by his father, who was a practitioner in Louisville during the time that the epidemic prevailed.

The extraordinary religious excitement, in which these nervous disorders arose, commenced in Logan County, Kentucky, under the preaching of Rev. James McGready, described as a man of "hideous visage and thunder tones," with a highly impassioned style of eloquence. The excitement soon abated, but was renewed in a more intense form three years later, and continued to grow until it reached its height about the year 1800. Families came in wagons forty, fifty and one hundred miles to attend the meet-

ings, and it became necessary to establish camps for their accommodation. These camp meetings generally continued for four days, from Friday to Tuesday morning, but sometimes they lasted a week. They succeeded each other at frequent intervals, and thus the fervor of religious feeling was kept up. The woods and paths, leading to the camp grounds, seemed alive with people. The concourse became immense. At one of the gatherings the attendance was computed to be 20,000 persons. A spectacle presented was described by Dr. Davidson, a contemporary, in the following words: "The glare of the camp-fires falling on a dense assemblage of heads simultaneously bowed in prayer, and reflected back from long ranges of tents upon every side; hundreds of candles and lamps suspended among the trees, together with numerous torches flashing to and fro, throwing an uncertain light upon the tremulous foliage; the solemn chanting of hymns, swelling and falling on the night winds; the impassioned exhortations, the earnest prayers, the sounds, shrieks or shouts bursting from persons under intense agitation of mind; the sudden spasms, which seized upon scores and unexpectedly dashed them to the ground—all conspired not only to invest the scene with terrific interest, but to work up the feelings to the highest pitch of excitement." It is said that the meetings were protracted to a late hour of the night, keeping the feelings long upon the stretch. The preaching was fervid and impassioned, many of the preachers, unable to control their emotions during the ceremony, going about in "a singing ecstasy," shouting and shaking hands with others as much excited as themselves. In this way everything was done to "heap fuel on the fire," and it was at such meetings that thousands fell in convulsive seizures to the ground. The spectacle of persons falling down in paroxysms of feeling was first exhibited at Gasper River Church, in one of McGready's congregations, in the summer of 1779. The movement proved highly contagious and spread in all directions. After rousing appeals to the feelings of the listeners, and especially during spirited singing, one and another of the audience would fall to the ground and swoon. Not only nervous women, but robust young men were overpowered. Some fell suddenly as if struck by lightning, while others were seized with a general tremor before they fell, shrieking aloud. A few shrieks never failed to start the epidemic going, and to cause men and women to fall to the ground. A sense of

"pins and needles" was complained of by many of the subjects, and others felt a numbness of the body and lost all control of their muscles. It soon grew into a habit, and those who had once fallen were ready to fall again under conditions by no means exciting. Women, who had suffered repeated attacks, sometimes fell from their horses on the way to or from the meeting houses.

The condition in some of the cases was cataleptic, lasting generally from a few minutes to two or three hours, but in some instances lasting many days. Others were violently convulsed as in epilepsy. The majority were speechless, but some were capable of conversing throughout the paroxysm. The sensibilities were numbed. Many, who fell hard to the ground, or, in running madly about, encountered stumps of trees, felt no pain from the violence. So many fell at Cabin Creek camp meeting, it is stated, that to prevent their being trodden upon, "they were laid out in order on two squares of the meeting house, covering the floor like so many corpses." At one camp meeting two hundred were attacked; at another three hundred, while at a third the number who fell were believed to have reached three thousand.

One of the features of this remarkable condition was popularly known as the "jerks." These "jerks" first appeared at a sacramental meeting in East Tennessee, where several hundred people of both sexes were seized with this convulsive movement. The Rev. B. W. Stone has left a vivid description of it. Sometimes, he says, the subject was affected in a single member of his body, but in others the spasm was universal. When the head alone was affected it would be jerked from side to side so quickly that the features of the face could not be distinguished. When the whole system was affected, he continues, "I have seen the person stand in one place and jerk backward and forward in quick succession, the head nearly touching the floor behind and before. All classes, saints and sinners, the strong as well as the weak, were thus affected. I have seen some wicked persons thus affected, and all the time cursing the jerks while they were thrown to the earth with violence." The first form in which these spasmodic movements made their appearance was that of a simple jerking of the arms from the elbow down. When they involved the entire body they were described as being most distressing to watch. The head was thrown backward and forward with a rapidity that alarmed the spectators, causing the hair, if

it were long, to crack and snap like the lash of a whip. The Rev. Richard McNemar gives the following account of a case of jerks as being a characteristic type of the malady as it prevailed: "A young man of a pious family, the son of a tanner, feigned sickness one Sunday morning to avoid going that day to the camp meeting. He kept his bed until he was assured that all the family, except a few negro children, had left the premises, and was much pleased at the success of his stratagem. As he lay quietly in his bed his thoughts naturally turned to the camp meeting in progress. The assembled multitude, excited, agitated, convulsed, rose up vividly before his mind. All at once, while occupied with the scene, he felt himself most violently jerked out of bed and dashed around the walls in a manner utterly beyond his control. Prayer, he remembered, was efficacious in such circumstances, and he fell upon his knees in the hope that it would prove a sedative in his case. It turned out as he hoped, and he returned to bed happy at finding the spirit exorcised, but the enemy soon returned; the jerks were as bad as ever, but were again allayed by prayer. Dressing, he now went to the tanyard and set about currying a hide to occupy his mind. He rolled up his sleeves, and grasping his knife was about to commence the operation, when suddenly the knife was flung out of his hand, and he was jerked violently backwards over logs and against fences as before. Gaining relief by resorting once more to prayer, he ventured to resume his occupation, but was again seized with convulsions, and at last forsook the tanyard and betook himself to strong cries for mercy, at which he was found engaged by the family on their return from the meeting in the evening."

The nervous disorder sometimes assumed other grotesque forms besides those that have been described. The subjects often rolled over and over on the ground or ran violently until worn out with the exercise. Hysterical laughter was another modification. Laughter was only occasional at first, but it grew until in 1803 the "holy laugh" was introduced systematically as a part of religious worship. Sometimes half the congregation, apparently in a devout spirit, would be heard laughing aloud in the midst of a lively sermon. As the excitement grew, infatuated subjects took to dancing and at last barking like dogs. McNemar says they actually assumed the posture of dogs, "moving about on all fours, growling, snapping the teeth and barking with

such exactness of imitation as to deceive anyone whose eyes were not directed to the spot." Not only the poorer classes were thus affected, but even persons of the highest rank in society.

It is rather remarkable that notwithstanding the intensity and duration of this nervous disorder, no cases were recorded from which permanent insanity resulted. As to the nature of the affection, it was undoubtedly in the majority of cases due to the overwrought nervous systems resulting from prolonged religious excitement. The convulsions once started in the congregation spread quickly throughout it until all the fit subjects were convulsed. Repetition greatly increased the proneness to the disorder, which was encouraged by the masses on the supposition that it was a true religious exercise. As already stated, the epidemic was rather widespread in its range. It continued to reappear for several years, and involved a district of country extending from Ohio to the mountains of Tennessee, and even into the old settlements of the Carolinas. Lorenzo Dow relates that at a religious meeting in the courthouse at Knoxville, when the Governor of Tennessee was present, he saw 150 people jerking at one time, but at other places the frenzy reached a greater height, and it is recorded that at a religious meeting in Kentucky not less than 3,000 persons fell to the ground in convulsions. These so-called "epidemic convulsions" eventually died out in a few years.

It will be seen that in all the epidemics thus far cited religious enthusiasm seemed to be a large determining factor. In this connection I might quote a few lines from an excellent article on "Fanaticism in the United States," by James M. Buckley, LL. D., the author of "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena," which appeared in the *Century Magazine* for December, 1903.

Under the heading of "Determining Causes of Fanaticism" he says, "the determining causes of fanaticism are as numerous as objects of thought or action. Granted a predisposition, if there be no sufficient counteracting influence, any topic may develop it. But that which would excite it in one person might not affect another, and what might affect a man at one period might have little or no effect on him at a later time. In purely personal, social relations there is no more fanaticism than elsewhere; but usually it does not become epidemic except in cases of large families or races. At the stage which human nature has reached the social relations

furnish more exciting objects of desire than others. Love and infatuation may react in the wildest fanaticism, and frequently it may be distinguished from simple hatred, envy or jealousy. In certain parts of Kentucky the fatal feuds, which from time to time shock the nation, are a compound of fanaticism and other elements. Everywhere only exceptional persons are free from the possibility of being unreasonably agitated at the mention of some name or act. Hence those, who arrange a banquet or reception, have always to consider what subjects must be tabooed, and what guests placed near one another.

"The crop of religious fanatics is perennial, and unless a perpetual miracle should interrupt the operation of common causes, may be expected to appear so long as human nature remains what it is. Next in frequency and for similar causes government and its machinery—civil, military and naval—form centres of fanaticism. In religion and politics it is always liable to become epidemic.

"A hobby is often, if not always, a cause of fanaticism. It may be merely a relief avocation."

⁴ FRATERNITIES.

By JOSIAH S. BOWEN, M. D.,

G. A. of Kappa Psi Fraternity, Mt. Washington, Md.

Fraternities (Lat. *fraternitas*, brotherhood, from *fraternus*, brotherly, from *frater*, brother; connected with Gk. *phrater*, clansman), American College Societies of students found in nearly all the colleges and universities of the United States. In general they are secret in character; but this secrecy is largely nominal, consisting chiefly of extreme care in protecting their constitutions and mottos from outside knowledge, and in holding secret meetings. Aside from this they do not cultivate mystery in their methods or work. The fraternities are composed of branches called "chapters," situated in various colleges. But no fraternity has more than one chapter in any one college. Usually all students of all collegiate departments are eligible to membership, though the academic department has furnished the largest part of fraternity membership. Fraternities are variously termed by outsiders "Greek Letter Fraternities" and "College Secret Societies," but among themselves the term "Fraternities" is universally used.

The Greek alphabet is usually employed to name both the fraternity and chapter. Usually a Greek letter is assigned to a chapter according to the order of its establishment; but in

some fraternities the name of the state may be added, and infrequently the chapter takes its name from the town or state in which it is situated. An extremely rare instance is known where the chapter was named after an individual. When the fraternity chapters have used all the letters of the alphabet, it is customary to start anew and add the word *deuteron* to the letter, thus signifying second. The badges of the fraternity are of three types. One is a plate of gold, which displays the fraternity names and one or more symbols of special significance; a second form is a monogram of the letters of the fraternity, while the third is a symbol, as a key, a skull, or a scroll.

The first Greek-letter society, Phi Beta Kappa, was organized at the College of William and Mary, in 1776. "The promotion of literature and of friendly intercourse among scholars" was its *raison d'être*. Its origin is legendary. Three stories of its birth have been handed down by tradition. One gives Thomas Jefferson the honor of founder, one asserts that it sprang from a lodge of Free Masons, the third claims that it was brought from Europe. The first meeting was held in the rooms of the old Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, Va., a spot made famous by the historic speech of Patrick Henry. In December, 1779, branches were authorized at Yale and Harvard, and in 1780 the meetings of the parent chapter ended amid vicissitudes of the Revolution, then raging in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg. The Yale Chapter was established in 1780 and that at Harvard in 1782. In 1787 these two chapters united to form a chapter at Dartmouth College. In 1831 the Harvard chapter gave up its individual secrets, and in that year its Motto, "Philosophy, the Guide of Life," became public. Since 1831 a purely honorary status has existed, and membership is gained by high scholarship, and given to honor men usually of graduating classes. In Yale, in 1821, a literary society was founded, called the Chi Delta Theta. Many other literary societies existed at about the same time in which might be mastered the art of debate, and in which oratory could be indulged in before audiences of college mates. These literary societies served no mean part in college life, and they had faculty approbation and encouragement; but their literary contests and election rivalries destroyed any deep fraternal interest in them. The fraternity system, as it exists to-day, originated at Union College in 1825, when the Kappa Alpha, the first men's

general fraternities, was established. Externally it imitated Phi Beta Kappa in its secrecy, in its Greek title, and in its membership limitation to upper-class men. The start of the fraternity system was very simple, but its novelty was so marked that it at once raised opposition in the faculty. That attitude has now entirely changed. Antagonistic legislation has been greatly changed or abandoned. Faculty and students dwell in amity, and, through the medium of their chapter houses, the latter meet and entertain their instructors socially. Ex-President White, of Cornell, President Andrews, of Nebraska University, and other leading educators of the West, East and South, have given public expression of their belief in the fraternity system. In 1827 we find the Sigma Phi placed the first chapter at Hamilton College, and this move probably led to the foundation of Alpha Delta Phi at Hamilton in 1832. Alpha Delta Phi started a chapter at Miami University in 1835. Prior to this time fraternities were confined to two states—New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges—Union, Hamilton and Williams. At Miami, in 1839, another fraternity was started—Beta Theta Phi. Before 1839 Union College saw one more fraternity established, the Psi Upsilon, in 1833. At Williams was founded Delta Upsilon in 1824.

The year 1840, thirteen years after the establishment of Kappa Alpha, marks the time when the system may be called national. Since that period the system has spread, the establishment of fraternities and chapters becoming more frequent until, in 1898, the last year in which a statistical canvas was made, there were approximately 800 chapters in existence. One society, the Delta Upsilon, was, in its foundation at least, anti-secret. The advent of the fraternity system hurt the prestige of the literary societies through competition and in other ways, and on that account four literary societies met in convention in 1847, and formed the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858 a fraternity was effected out of this confederation, changing its status and adopting the monogram badge of Delta Upsilon. In time Delta Upsilon became only nominally secret, to-day ranking practically with other secret societies. It is believed that no other non-secret society could now be successfully started.

Fraternity members are styled "active" while in college, and "alumni" afterwards. Should they be elected when not undergraduates, they are known as honorary members. To bestow honorary membership at present is generally dis-

countenanced. For a member to belong to two fraternities at the same college at the same time or to a fraternity at another college at different times is reprehensible, forbidden and punishable. Most fraternities publish song books, catalogues and magazines. Each fraternity deems a catalogue a necessity. In early days there was just merely a list of members, but now they contain addresses, the rolls of chapters, tables of varied statistics, and the geographical distribution of chapters and members. Histories have been issued by several fraternities.

Periodicals are now published by Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Chi Rho, Beta Theta Phi, Chi Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Theta Delta Chi, and Kappa Psi, which was organized as a literary fraternity in 1879 and afterwards became a Medical and Pharmaceutical Fraternity, and which was incorporated in 1903 under the Laws of Delaware.

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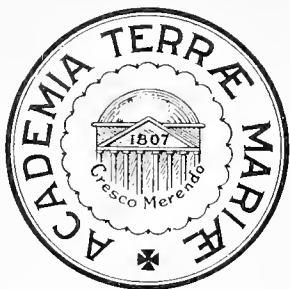
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PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS' CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

The second annual conference of leaders of Christian work in eastern professional schools was held in Murray-Dodge Hall, Princeton University, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 17th to 19th, inclusive. Twenty professional schools of the East were represented by thirty-nine delegates. Eleven secretaries and speakers were in attendance. The delegates were entertained by the Princeton University Christian Association, whose hospitality was, in every respect, most excellent. The purpose of the conference was to bring together the results of actual experience in dealing with some fundamental and difficult problems in work among professional students; to strengthen the sense of co-operation and friendship among the men who are leading in this work, and to deepen and energize their lives that more effective methods may be used in its prosecution. The Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Maryland was represented by its president, who feels greatly indebted to the members, one and all.

C. W. ROBERTS ('06 Med.),
President Y. M. C. A., U. of Md.

The Johns Hopkins University ninth annual indoor track and field meet, February 11th, was a great success. It was held in the cage before one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a set of games here. The events were run off quickly and in good order. The relay races were

a great feature and in most cases were closely contested. Twelve laps were covered by the runners. In one of these Maryland defeated St. John's College. For the first two heats St. John's led, but Stone made up the distance and Chaney had a comparatively easy job to win for Maryland by several yards. The winning relay team consisted of Lester D. Norris (Med.), Clarence L. Stone (Law), Morris Mathews (Law), T. Morris Chaney, Jr., (Med.). Time, 2.40 flat.

At the Georgetown University games held in Washington on Saturday, February 25th, a second relay race was run between the same institutions, which was declared in favor of St. John's by a foul.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the French Government presented a bust of Lafayette to the University of Virginia through M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington. As an interesting fact in connection with the great Frenchman, the Editor called M. Jusserand's attention to an episode in his career, in which our University played a part. It was the conferring of the degree of LL. D. upon him by this University, on his visit to Baltimore in 1824. In a polite note M. Jusserand returns his thanks for our "very interesting account and for the friendly feelings expressed," and hopes to be able to send us a portrait of our distinguished Doctor of Laws, the Marquis Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier de La Fayette.

Mr. David Ash, one of our Law Alumni, makes a good suggestion. It is that our Law Alumni bear in mind the legal title of our Board, viz: "*The Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the University of Maryland*," so that should an opportunity present itself in the drawing up of wills and disposition of estates to secure bequests for their Alma Mater—as he assures us is sometimes the case, they may be prepared to avail themselves of it. Physicians may also at times speak a good word to wealthy and generous patients, as widows and widowers, without children, bachelors, etc. In fact, a word "fitly spoken" will not be amiss in any alumnus, and may result in unexpected good to the Alma.

The General Alumni Association of the University, founded January 21, 1903, was incorporated on February 4th by Judge Henry Stockbridge, R. W. Beach, J. L. V. Murphy, Thomas A. Ashby and Eugene F. Cordell. The

purpose of the Association is the formation of closer relations between the various departments and the advancement of the interests of the University. Besides the incorporators, the directors for the first years are N. Winslow Williams, William Whitridge, I. Edmondson Atkinson, George L. Deichman, Charles E. Sadtler, Wilmer Brinton and Henry P. Hynson.

We have received a communication from Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, editor History Series, Library of Congress, Washington, in which he says: "Our collection of material for the history of Maryland libraries, made under the direction of Dr. Steiner, contains no accounts of the libraries of the University of Maryland. We should be very glad to secure a detailed and accurate account of the development of these libraries and their relations to the other libraries of Baltimore." In accordance with this request, sketches of our libraries have been sent and a note just received says they were perfectly satisfactory and that "this material will form an interesting chapter in the history of medical institutions."

Alumni of the Maryland College of Pharmacy (now the School of Pharmacy) should remember that they are now alumni of the University of Maryland. As such they are eligible to all the rights and privileges of the graduates in other departments, such as membership in the General Alumni Association. Should they not also share the responsibilities connected with the possession of these privileges and join with us heartily in our efforts to build up the old University?

The February meeting of the Library and Historical Society was held in Chemical Hall the 9th ulto. Dr. T. B. Futcher, of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, read a paper on "National Hysteria" showing much research, and Rev. Harris E. Kirk gave a charming and (as Dr. Wilkinson observed) a truly Ruskinesque address on "Literature." Mr. D. W. Burroughs and Dr. E. F. Cordell read sketches of the Law and Medical Libraries, respectively, which had been prepared for publication at the request of the U. S. authorities in Washington. The attendance was disappointing, and we hope the students and alumni will form better resolutions for the April meeting.

For Sale: A complete set of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, 6 vols. qto. Price \$30. Address Editor of OLD MARYLAND.

STORM-CALMED.

[I awoke with "Theodene" ringing through the chambers of my fancy, and this is what I had dreamt:]

I.

The stormwind is blowing with blast cold and keen,
It sweepeth the depths of the dark Theodene;
It scattereth branches and leaves everywhere,
In monotonous chanting its soul-soothing air,
To one that despaireth of sympathy there.

II.

"O stormwind, that blowest and chantest unseen,
Through the depths of the far-stretching Theodene,
How grateful thy breath, oh! how soothing thy psalm,
To the grief-stricken soul that thirsteth for balm,
To the soul passion-tossed that longeth for calm!"

III.

"I take thee, O stormwind close to my soul—e'en
Though thou bruise and marrest so fair Theodene,
Thou marrest and bruises, yet fear I no harm,
The keener and colder thy blasts they but warm,
And sweet to my ear is the roar of the storm."

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Everything in this department is flourishing. Lectures and laboratories are well attended, and all have begun to "grind" for the final examinations, which take place the latter part of April and first of May.—Returns from the intermediate examinations were received about the middle of February, and all the boys seemed very well satisfied with their grades.—Junior laboratory work under Dr. Base is progressing nicely, and incidentally some wonderful discoveries have been made.—Mr. C. B. Disque, ex-Vice-President of the Class of '05, and who is now managing a large store in Sistersville, W. Va., paid the members of his class a very pleasant visit February 28th. Among other things Disque was noted for his "emphatic remarks," especially in the chemical laboratory, and his ability to win the hearts of the fair sex.—Mr. W. H. Clarke, ex-President of Senior Class, while "rubbering" at a chorus girl a few days ago, fell and badly wrenched his arm. He was compelled to stay in bed for a few days, but is now much improved.—Mr. R. C. Todd is laid up with la grippe. We miss Todd very much, as he is a very active member of the Senior Class.—The subscription list of OLD MARYLAND is growing rapidly. Among the recent subscribers was Prof. Naylor. *That's* the "spirit." OLD MARYLAND is "a good thing; push it along." We hope that every member of this department will subscribe.—Quite a number from this department went to Washington to attend the inauguration.—The members of the Senior Class expect to give a theatre party in the near future.—"Poor little Willie. We'll see his face no more. Instead of taking H₂O, he took H₂SO₄." C. M. H.

OPINIONS OF "OLD MARYLAND."

(Continued).

"I hope OLD MARYLAND will meet with success and prosperity."—Judge Henry D. Harlan, LL. B.

Prof. Clarence J. Grieves, D. D. S., President of the Alumni Association of the School of Dentistry, sends his congratulations and says: "We cannot have too much of this sort of good thing and I sincerely trust the dental boys will do their part."

"I have looked over the two copies of OLD MARYLAND which you have so kindly sent me, and it seems to me that it is calculated to do much good, especially in this: that it may be

the means by which the interest of the alumni of the various departments may keep in touch with their own schools, and at the same time serve, what I feel to be important, to establish a closer relationship and comradeship between the several departments."—Judge Henry Stockbridge, LL. B.

"It recalled recollections of my student days, and memories of friends in the classes of 1866 to 1869. I enclose subscription and wish it success."—John J. Liggett, M. D., Ladiesburg, Md.

"Very positive that the publication is calculated to advance the interests of the University."—I. Edmondson Atkinson, M. D.

B. Merrill Hopkinson, M. D., President of the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine, writes: "I congratulate you and your colleagues upon the excellence of such a youthful publication and I assure you I read the paper from cover to cover. I hail each addition to my dear old alma mater with delight, and it seems to me that she is at this time enjoying a true renaissance. Dr. Fell's paper thrilled me and I earnestly trust his suggestions may bear abundant fruit. OLD MARYLAND fully meets expectations and must needs advance the interests of the University and I cannot think of any line of activity more likely so to do."



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On Wednesday night, February 22d, at the Hopkins cage, the University basketball team defeated the J. H. U. team by the score of 28 to 21. The game was one of the most exciting and hard fought of the season, and, though the score was rather close, the team work of the Maryland boys greatly surpassed that of Hopkins in every respect. As it now stands, each side has won one game. The third will be played some time in March. Let us get out and "root" for our boys. The line-up:

U. OF M.		J. H. U.
Blank.....	L. F.	Boyd
Swope.....	R. F.	McClure
Smith.....	C.	Holmes
Hala.....	L. D.	Strobhar
Thompson.....	R. D.	Houghton

Manager Carnall announces the following schedule for the remainder of the season: March 1, Belvederes, at Cross St. Hall; March 3, Mt. St. Joseph's College, at same; March 10, Newark, at Catonsville; March 13, Newark, at Cross St. Hall; March 25, Swarthmore, at same; March 27, Baltimore Dental College, at same; March 28, Defenders, at Catonsville; April 1, University of Pennsylvania at Cross St. Hall. [March 3, Hopkins beaten 31 to 11. Maryland wins college championship of State. Congratulations of OLD MARYLAND, Capt. Hala!]

The first of a series of three entertainments, given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of the University, was held on Friday night, February 10th, at Calvary Hall. Among those participating in the most pleasing programme were Prof. John C. Hemmeter, pianist; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, baritone; Mrs. Dicky, contralto; Mr. Sultzman, violinist, and the University Musical Association Quartette. About \$85 were taken in. The object of these entertainments is to raise money with which to buy a piano and other furniture for the association rooms. Our association, though growing rapidly, needs the co-operation of every student.

The Beta Alpha Chapter of the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity is very seriously contemplating the opening of a chapter house.—The 3rd year medical class held a theatre party at the Academy of Music, on January 23rd., to see "The Office Boy." The boxes were tastefully decorated with the University and class colors. The colors were also worn by the chorus girls. After the performance the class partook of a

banquet at the Eutaw House.—The publication of the University Hospital Bulletin will be resumed by a stock company of which Dr. Thomas A. Ashby is president. The first number will probably be out by the time this issue of OLD MARYLAND reaches its readers.—The Endowment Fund of Yale University now amounts to \$7,344,948. During the year \$445,678 were added to it.—There are the following sectional clubs in the University: N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va., N. Y., N. E., Latino-Americano, Penna. (Dental).—The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund to superintend research work in the Pathological Laboratory consists of Drs. S. C. Chew, E. F. Cordell and José L. Hirsh.—Through the efforts of its new President, Dr. Alderman, the University of Virginia has received \$500,000 from Mr. Carnegie.—The Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity will shortly move from its present Fraternity House, 729 W. Lexington Street, to one on Cathedral Street. A banquet will then be held in its new home.—The Sigma Tau Chapter of the Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternity gave a box party at Ford's to see Babes in Toyland, on the 21st of February. Fraternity pennants were in evidence along with other decorations. The party was followed by a "smoker" at Schneider's Café. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. H. E. Jenkins ('05 Med.), E. L. Scott ('06 Med.), and H. P. Hill, Jr., ('06 Med.).

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In all this crowded city
Who can with thee compare
Thou pretty, pouting Kitty
So winsome and so fair?

O romping, blue-ey'd Kitty,
I see thee now that day,
Thou sang'st some am'rous ditty
To steal my heart away.

That heart although rickety,
And batter'd sore by fate,
Is stung to the quick, Kitty,
By frown of heartless Kate.

Thou merry, bright-ey'd Kitty,
O'erflowing with thy wit—
Would that thou wert less witty,
Or had more soul in it.

Why art so cruel Kitty?
Why hast thou me undone?
Is Kitty without pity?
For me hope is there none?

But—pleasing, teasing Kitty,
Just keep that heart of mine,
And if of thine there bit be,
Grant me that bit divine.

THE KAPPA PSI BANQUET.

On the 7th day of February, 1905, at Hotel Stafford, the Delta Chapter of the Greek-letter fraternity of Kappa Psi of the University of Maryland held its annual banquet. It is needless to say that the menu was an excellent one, and much enjoyed by all. To Arthur B. Clarke is due all the credit and praise for the success of the banquet; as toastmaster and chairman of the banquet committee he worked with indefatigable zeal. F. A. Blackwell responded to the toast "Welcome to Passive Members"; the "welcome" was well given. Dr. Josiah S. Bowen, Grand Alpha of the Kappa Psi fraternity, spoke to us on "Fraternities." He made us see the gaps which exist among our fraternities, and helped us to realize the importance of a closer inter-relationship. Will D. Campbell, our Alpha, spoke to us on "Delta Chapter." He has promised us a peaceful and prosperous reign. The writer tried to tell the boys something about "Ladies." "Athletics in Fraternities" was discussed by William Hala. He recalled to our minds Vergil's "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" Dr. J. Dawson Reeder, an ex-Grand Secretary and Treasurer, spoke about our "Grand Chapter. Later in the evening he spoke to us on "Our Alma Mater." If there ever has existed within us, prior to this, a feeling of indifference towards our beloved University, the doctor suc-

ceeded by means of his inspiring words in permanently erasing such a feeling, and in creating, instead, a feeling of unbroken love and undying loyalty. We regret that the rest of our fellow-students missed this opportunity of hearing Dr. Reeder. Roscoe C. Carnal spoke on "Graduating Members." His words were well placed and we hope ever to remember them. Later in the evening, while vibrating waves of air were conveying music to our ears, and the boys were converting tobacco into smoke, Dr. Bowen, he who wears the indelible smile that won't come off, arose and spoke to us on "Our Duties to Our University." Here again, it behooves us to say we regret that the doctor's audience was so limited, for his well-meant words fell deep into our hearts. Oft in the distant future we hope to think of them again, and bring such tokens of respect to the feet of our alma mater as will help to efface from the foreheads of her sons the brand of "Ingratitude." Dr. C. A. Overman, H. Philip Hill, Jr., William Coleman, Edgar B. LeFevre, Ross S. McElwee and C. C. Chidester were also among those who entertained.

The following is a list of all those "fraters" who were present: Dr. Josiah S. Bowen, G. A.; Dr. J. Dawson Reeder, Dr. C. A. Overman, F. A. Blackwell, E. L. Bowlus, W. D. Campbell, R. C. Carnal, I. D. Chaney, A. B. Clarke, W. Coleman, A. B. Collins, C. C. Chidester, E. Griffith, W. W. Riha, R. H. Rowe, J. A. Stone, W. W. Hala, J. P. Harrell, J. F. Hawkins, R. B. Hayes, H. P. Hill, Jr., N. W. Hershner, J. H. Hope, E. B. LeFevre, A. D. Little, C. Moody, R. S. McElwee. WILLIAM W. RIHA, '05.

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- 1, Old and New Testament; 2, Shakspeare;
- 3, Montaigne (The Temple Classics, J. M. Dent

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✓ **DEATHS.**

JOHN BAGBY, M. D., 1867, at Lake Village, Ark., Jan. 29; æt. 61.—JAMES McELDERRY MULLIKIN, M. D., 1842, at Collington, Prince George's county, Md., Feb. 1; æt. 85.—WM. W. WILSON, M. D., 1866, at Glenarm, Md., Feb. 2; æt. 78.—MILTON ELMER HAMMER, M. D., 1890, at Baltimore, Feb. 24; æt. 39.—EDWARD A. HERING, M. D., 1855, at Harrisonburg, Va., Feb. 25; æt. 78.

✓ Judge Charles E. Phelps, who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia has sailed for Jamaica for the benefit of his health.—Duke Bond, LL. B., Democrat, is running for re-election to the First Branch City Council from the 11th Ward. Mr. Bond's career in the council has been one highly creditable to him and OLD MARYLAND wishes him all success.—We have received the "Twenty-first Annual Report of the Kensington Hospital for Women," Phila. 1903-4, Chas. P. Noble, M. D., (1884), Surgeon-in-Chief, and the "Ninth Annual Report of the Springfield State Hospital for the Insane," Sykesville, Md., 1903-4, J. Clement Clark, M. D. (1880), Superintendent.—St. John's College alumni in Baltimore held their annual meeting and banquet February 22. There was much enthusiasm and the State University idea was the leading topic.—The Maryland Masons will erect a monument at Cumberland to the memory of Past Grand Master Charles H. Ohr (M. D., 1834) who died March 3, 1903, aged 92.—W. R. Stokes (M. D. 1901) has been re-elected Bacteriologist, and Marshall L. Price (M. D. 1902) Medical Assistant to the Maryland State Board of Health for 1905.—Dr. Hubert Richardson's work on "The Thyroid and Para-Thyroid Glands" is out and does him great credit.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S PRAYER BEFORE THE STUDY OF LAW, 1765: Almighty God, the giver of wisdom, without whose help resolutions are vain, without whose blessing study is ineffectual, enable me if it be thy will, to attain such knowledge as may qualify me to direct the doubtful and instruct the ignorant, to prevent wrongs and terminate contentions; and grant that I may use that knowledge which I shall obtain to thy glory and my own salvation, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.—*Bones, Molars and Briefs.*

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- DANIEL BASE, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Chemistry.

THE NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 1, 1905.

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Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

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BALTIMORE, MD., APRIL, 1905.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

TRANSLATION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF PUSCHMANN'S GESCHICHTE DER MEDIZIN.

BY THE EDITOR.

[Read before Library and Historical Society, Dec. 20, 1904.]

All human history is but a history of yesterday.

How small is the interval since the first men arose from the bestial state to a knowledge of themselves, to a consciousness of their higher spiritual powers! Countless thousands of years preceded this epoch, which were passed in intellectual darkness and obscurity, men being content if they procured their daily food and satisfied the pressing needs of existence.

Like the beasts of the forest, they lived in wild independence; without fixed dwellings, they settled wherever the soil offered its fruits to them. A prey to the vicissitudes of the weather, and not seldom visited by famine, they were exposed to many hurtful influences which weakened their bodies and produced disease. To these were added the dangers which threatened them through natural phenomena and through hostile animals and men.

If under such conditions, catarrhs, inflammations of internal organs and lingering illness developed, in the presence of these, they stood confounded and helpless.

Perhaps here and there, that curative instinct showed itself, which drives the animal to quench the heat of fever in cold water, to warm its stiff limbs in the sun, to moisten wounds of the skin with its spittle and in disordered stomach to eat grass in order to excite vomiting. The organism reacts in a reflex manner against the pains and sufferings with which it is afflicted and chooses the means of relief which are nearest at hand. The regulating and compensating arrangements present in the body, which we call the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, lead often to the quieting of the disturbances present and to arrest of the disease processes. From this point of view nature appears as the first teacher of medicine.

With the awakening of intelligence, men began to observe events in their progress and to inquire into their causes. Individuals may indeed even have subjected to investigation the practices in vogue, by which it was hoped to restore health in cases of sickness and wounds. If in doing this they sought out the indications of nature and followed them, they must soon have arrived at personal experience, which confirmed the nature-medicine, directed it in many points and placed it upon a safer footing.

As relics of that period, we possess few documents relating to medicine, but those which we have give us a more distinct representation of pathological processes than any words could do; they consist of the traces which diseases and injuries have left upon prehistoric bones. We see here fractures, whose union was probably brought about by rest and continuous fixation of broken limbs, inflammations of joints with thickenings and growths of bone substance, bendings of bones produced by rickets, and abnormal changes pointing to lues.

Folklore and legends, which have been handed down from immemorial times, tell us of pestilences which raged among men, the origin of which appeared unaccountable to them. Their malignancy and spread filled them with dread, for they were uninfluenced by the measures employed with more or less success in other cases. In this extremity recourse was had to the supernatural power of the Gods, sometimes sought under the form of sun, moon or elements, sometimes regarded as powers removed from or incomprehensible to the human senses. Thus they hoped to secure help and safety from sickness and death.

The priests announced that the pestilences were sent by the Gods, incensed at the sins of

men, in order to admonish them to repentance. Through prayers and sacrifices, it was taught that they could secure the pardon of the Gods and move their pity. Definite usages, which were designed and framed for this purpose, won the confidence of the faithful, who demanded strict compliance therewith. Wise lawgivers added at times rules and regulations which looked to cleanliness, moderation and an orderly way of living, and contributed thereby, although unconsciously, to the limitation and suppression of epidemics. If the latter died out after the entire population had been visited by the infection, or had obtained greater power of resistance to it, this success was attributed to the Gods and to the measures adopted by the wise priests. On the other hand, if prayer and sacrifices proved ineffectual, the priests remained free from reproach, because they shifted the blame upon the overpowering will of the offended divinity. Thus the priests succeeded by degrees in taking possession of the healing art, and when they had succeeded in this, they strove in every way to retain and strengthen their hold upon it.

Accordingly, they considered what divinities appeared to hear the petitions of men for relief. To these an especial religious cult was devoted, because it was supposed that they had been entrusted by the other divinities with the duty of relieving the pains and sufferings of the body. Frequently it was the same divinities who at other times showed themselves as the enemies of men and visited them with calamity and pestilence. It must be easy (so they argued) for these powers to remove the evil which they themselves had caused. It also happened that men who during life had excited admiration as famous physicians were honored after death as Gods of Medicine. Such was Asklepios. In this custom proof was furnished that the Gods are creatures of men, mere projected images of their own mental activity.

The priests of the divinities of healing, together with their religious duties, applied themselves especially to the treatment of the sick. This bore a mystical character, pervaded by the traditions of empirical medicine. According to the ideas which men formed to themselves of disease, it took various, indeed sometimes very strange forms. If they regarded the disease as a strange being, as a bad spirit, demon or devil, which had taken possession of the body, the thing to do was to drive it out. To effect this, they first tried praying and incantations; if these

failed, force was employed or they had recourse to cunning. Even today we find in the medicine of many peoples remains of this primitive mystical-theurgic therapy. The Chinese, for instance, when diphtheria breaks out, write on the doors of their houses that their children are not at home, thereby seeking to prevent the spirit of the disease from getting entrance among them.

Many primitive peoples believe that they succeed in frightening away the demon of disease by means of offensive odors and fumigations, or by deafening noise; others seek to inspire him with fear and dread and hold before him hideous figures which, as they suppose, represent his likeness. Among some, it is customary to shake or beat the invalid, in order to render residence within his body unpleasant to the demon.

Not less cruel were the attempts to win over the Gods by sacrifices. When we find men imagining to themselves that the Gods were filled with longing for the life of the sick man but would be appeased by the sacrifice of an animal or slave, we see how low was their estimate of their Gods; pitiless, bloodthirsty creatures they were, like the men who trembled before them.

When manners grew milder, the sacrifices lost their bestial features and resulted finally in symbolical rites, which in part have maintained themselves in social customs until today. That neither the supposed ejection of the demon, nor the propitiatory sacrifice exercised any favorable effect upon the invalid, or in general had any hygienic significance, is easy to be understood.

The priest-physicians of the Greeks adopted an ideal conception. They endeavored to bring the sick man into spiritual relation with the God of Healing. To effect this, they made him sleep and dream in the temples. According to their opinion the divinity spoke through the dreams, and the art of the priests consisted in interpreting the words and events of these and in evolving a method of cure which corresponded with the counsels of the God. If the longed-for dream did not occur on the first night, the sufferer was fed with hopes of the following night, and so on until his desires were gratified. Weakened by prayer, fasting and mortification, continually occupied with the thought of his suffering, full of confidence in the power and goodness of the God, which was still further strengthened by the accounts of his successes, the seeker of dreams reached by degrees a state of high spiritual ex-

citement which conjured up before him during sleep forms in which his sufferings and pains, his fears and hopes were mirrored. However, it not infrequently happened that all attempts of the sick to procure dreams were in vain. In such cases the priests themselves undertook in their place the duty of sleeping and dreaming. Thus the doors were opened to deception and there developed a class of professional dreamers who made a considerable business and profit out of the intercourse with celestial beings, just as the spiritualistic media of our day do. These people did not hesitate at coarse deception, for which Aristophanes lashed them unmercifully in his comedies.

The mystical-theurgic character dominated the medicine of all peoples during the period of their earliest social development. When their representatives, the priests and conjurers, joined to it later the contributions of empirical medicine and in this way returned to the firm basis of facts, a possibility was afforded for increasing and subjecting to system the acquisitions of medical knowledge.

In the temples, the priest-physicians began to write down and compare their observations. The result of this activity was fixed rules for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, which served as guide and law of medical practice to following generations. These were the first manuals of medicine, the commencement of medical literature.

(*To be continued.*)

A CAGE.

Among the wants of our University—so numerous that one scarcely knows where to begin their enumeration—none calls for more urgent attention than provision for athletics. Somewhere and somehow we must secure the means to erect a cage. So far personal appeals to our alumni and to rich citizens have been in vain. This should only lead us to be more urgent and to redouble our efforts. There is a justice—a sense of fitness in *some* men's minds—that *can* be successfully appealed to. An old University like ours, bearing so cherished a name, interwoven with the social, educational and professional life of this community, cannot be without its influences. What medical alumnus of the sixth and seventh decades of the last century does not feel a thrill when the great "Emperor's" name is mentioned? What law alumnus does not experience a mental stir at the mention of the beloved Dobbin?

What dental alumnus does not cherish the names of Hayden and Harris, that *par nobile fratrum*? What pharmacy graduate does not warm up at the thought of Stewart, Grahau, Andrews, Thompson and Jennings? It cannot be possible that such men will not feel an interest in *any* movement for the advancement of their Alma Mater? Let us then dismiss the idea of failure in any worthy project such as this.

Whatever is done, it seems to us should be *voluntary* and in connection with the Board of Trustees. We cannot ask the Faculties to impose an athletic fee at present—as is done at other universities—because as yet we have nothing to offer in return. Suggestions, however, have come from the students to contribute to this object, and their offer does them great credit. Our good friend—as true and loyal a scion of this University, we believe, as exists—Judge Henry Stockbridge—suggests that we go about the matter in a practical way; that we first look around and ascertain the probable cost of ground and building. We may quote further from his letter in reply to one asking his advice: "My feeling is this: That the initial move which is made ought to be something on a modest scale, and which shall not be made as the result of gifts by any of our wealthy citizens, but rather by a large number of contributions on the part of those of us who are not able to give large amounts. If this is done, as it seems to me, it will put us in a better position to approach those of larger means and say to them—we of this University are interested and disposed to do whatever we can and have given this earnest of our feelings and now we want your help. It seems to me that we would be more likely to get it if we show an evidence of doing something to help ourselves. There is an additional reason why I suggest this and that is, that the larger the number of alumni we can interest sufficiently to give something, even though the actual amount be small, the larger will be the number whom we shall have interested in the movement of trying to interest others who can contribute larger amounts."

Then we must work for permanence and the *university idea* in this, as in all our future efforts. Whatever we secure should be as *permanent* as our other endowment fund, even though it defer the realization of our wishes. Nor should we make the error of erecting a structure that a few years hence may go to decay or be sold for want of proper support. Let us insure the stability of the project by placing it

where all such projects should be—in the hands of our Central Board of Trustees. That Board is wise and prudent and loyal to the interests of the University and its management will inspire confidence and respect.

SOMETHING ABOUT ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's College is the most important institution of its class in the State. Through the famous King William's School, chartered in 1696 and opened in 1701—the first public free school on the continent—it claims over two centuries of continuous life and collegiate work. Though a college had been proposed several times before, it was not until 1782 that Washington College, at Chestertown, was chartered. Two years later a college was established on the Western Shore by the name of St. John's, "having no religious test," and officered by a principal, professors, masters, tutors, etc., all to be chosen irrespective of their religious professions or beliefs. It was designed to form of these two colleges—one on the Eastern, the other on the Western Shore—a "University of Maryland." An act of 1785 conveyed the property, funds, masters and students of King William's School to St. John's. The formal opening of the College thus formed took place November 11, 1789, with imposing ceremonies. The union into a University, as contemplated by the Act of 1784, was never consummated, and hence it is an error to speak of this as the "first University of Maryland." How can a thing be spoken of as having been "first" which never existed at all? The lack of facilities for travel, the mutual jealousy of the colleges and a want of interest in the university plan, have been assigned as the causes of the failure of the project. So with the so-called "Third University of Maryland" contemplated by Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, which had a more shadowy existence, if possible, than the other. It is incomprehensible why our writers and historians speak of these mere projects as Universities. Our own University is the first and only "University of Maryland" that has ever existed in fact, and we do not propose to let anyone question our claims to this distinction.

Like our own institution and like all earlier Maryland institutions of learning, St. John's for a long time had a very checkered career. In 1806 the Legislature withdrew the annual appropriation of \$8,750 which it had pledged for the support of the college in 1785 "annually forever." This led to the temporary suspension of the

institution. Thus "while in the sixteenth year of its active usefulness and when promised increased advantages for the future, this action so crippled the institution that it did not for years recover from the blow, if, indeed, its whole development was not modified for all time." In 1821 an annual donation of \$1,000 was voted, and in 1832 this amount was increased to \$3,000. From 1861 to 1866 the College was closed, being occupied by the Government as a military hospital. In the latter year the Legislature paid the amount which had accrued within the previous five years, and since that annual appropriations of from \$12,000 to \$50,000 have been made.

The present buildings of St. John's consist of McDowell Hall (the oldest, 1789), a recitation building; Humphrey's Hall (1835), a dormitory building; Pinkney Hall (1855), also a dormitory; Henry Williams Woodward Hall (1900), the science building; a president's and vice-president's house, and a professors' block of houses. Military drill is a distinct feature, the students being divided into a battalion of two companies, which is under the direction of an officer of the U. S. A. There is a library of 8,000 volumes and 27 current journals. Much attention is paid to athletics, there being an athletic association, football and baseball teams, a track and field team, a new gymnasium thoroughly equipped, and a new boathouse. The State pays for scholarships for board and tuition from each senatorial district and 26 scholarships additionally for tuition only. There are a preparatory department and a collegiate department, the total number of students being the present session 202. There is a college band. Dr. Thomas Fell has been president since 1886, and to his zeal, intelligence and executive ability is due the late marked development of the institution and its present prosperous condition.

According to the *University Orist* the exercises connected with the close of the session of the School of Dentistry will be held May 6th and 8th. From 9 to 12 o'clock on the former, there will be competition for the Gorgas, Harris and Davis medals and other prizes, and in the afternoon there will be special clinics by prominent dentists. Immediately following this will be the annual meeting of the Alumni Association. The banquet will be held the same evening. The Commencement will take place on Monday 8th. There will be a display of dental instruments, etc., on both days.

SPRING REVERJE.

Thou violet
 With glist'ning dew bewet !
 I near had crush'd thee 'neath my feet—
 And yet
 Thou still
 Dost fill
 The air around with perfume sweet.

Come tell me whence thou art !
 Hast bloomed where—
 In what sweet-scented air?
 Pluck'd by what fair—
 To deck her breast or hair?
 Come now thy life impart !
 What pleasure, pain or passion deep
 Hast seen—
 My modest flower queen?
 I'd glean
 Whose secrets thou dost keep,
 Thy purple lips between !

Couldst thou declare
 To one inquiring where
 Thou rearest first thy modest head—
 Thou'dst name, I wot—
 Thou floweret !
 Some favor'd spot
 Not far away

Where humming bird doth love to play,
 And honey-bee doth linger day by day ;
 Where mignonette
 And hyacinth, heartsease, rose white and red,
 And lil-
 y of the valley odors rich as thine distill !

I wonder much if thou hast press'd
 With many sisters bound some fair one's breast,
 With jewels rare beset—
 Thou violet !

Where wast thou yestereve?
 What lover's sighs didst hear, the throbbing of what heart?
 Whose ruby lips didst touch, what lover's tears see start,
 Whose bosom heave?
 That thou hast seen and heard such things, I do believe!

Or say :
 The night hast spent
 'Mid dancers gay,
 Where slipper'd feet have sped the circling way,
 While music's soft delicious sway,
 With love-looks blent,
 Hath bound the soul 'till break of day?

Or by some bed
 Of sufferer, fever-tost,
 Whence hope hath fled,
 Where grieving friends have wept,
 And all was given up for lost—
 Hast vigil kept?

Or witness mute, hast been thy lot
 The ominous scowl and flashing eye to see—
 The mantling rage of mad'ning jealousy—
 The quarrel, blow and answ'ring pistol-shot—
 The bullet's mark—the crimson current issuing from the
 spot—

The alarm—a fair one's piercing scream !
 Too late she waketh from her dream—
 Too late her love revealeth—
 That is—that is—the gasp of death—
 The dying breath—
 Is't not?

No more
 Let me forget—
 That even floweret,
 However humble and obscure,
 Doth play a part
 In many a human heart,
 And blessing often hath in store !
 Tho' short thy life hath not been vain ;
 Thou gav'st some pleasure in a world of pain,
 And therefore owe we thee a debt !
 What would earth be
 To me,
 If without thee and like of thee,
 Thou violet !

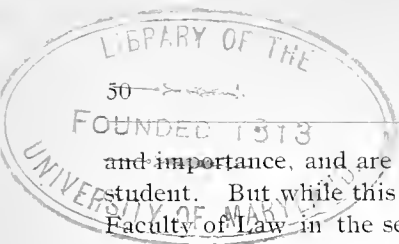
OUR LAW LIBRARY.

By Mr. D. W. Burroughs, Senior Student, School of
 Law and Librarian.

[Read before the Library and Historical Society.]

The Library of the School of Law of the University of Maryland was founded by the Faculty of Law in 1874. It was recognized by members of that Faculty that the establishment of a library for the purpose of aiding students in the study of their profession and the promotion of legal research in conjunction with the daily instruction which they received from individual instructors, was a matter of growing necessity. It began with a small number of volumes and has been augmented from year to year by purchase, until at the present time it contains many of the best works upon legal subjects, which are indispensable to the young law student. Some important works, however, are still greatly needed.

It will be of interest, perhaps, to note in a few words, the manner in which the library is managed and its work carried on. It is adjacent to the Lecture Hall, which is just to the left of the medical building, and is conveniently situated for the use of the students in attending their daily lectures. It is for the exclusive use of the law students, conditional upon the payment of a small annual fee of \$4 by each student. These fees constitute a fund for the purchase of new volumes from year to year. There are two librarians, who are appointed by the Faculty each year from the Senior Class, and who are entitled to free tuition as compensation for their services. One of these has charge during the day and the other in the evening. The library is open from 10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M. All of the books are of value



and importance, and are as a rule used by every student. But while this care on the part of the Faculty of Law in the selection of the best law books deserves high commendation, the library is not yet without its defects. It is not my purpose to speculate upon the plan or method by which these defects shall be remedied. Yet it is of interest and importance to the members of this society that they should fully understand in every detail the present condition and needs of the library in order that they may the better accomplish the supreme object for which this society is organized—namely, to build up the libraries of the University of Maryland and for the promotion of educational research. The chief and vital defect arises from the fact that the miscellaneous text books—approximately 300 in number—are not the latest publications. There is indeed scarcely one of these text books which was issued later than 1890,—that is fifteen years ago. It must be borne in mind, however, that these works, although not of the latest publication, are extremely valuable and important, containing, as they do, a clear and complete explanation of the legal principles from the time of the early stages of the law down to the time of their issue. But why should we not have modern and up-to-date text books? Is it because they will prove unsuitable or useless to the student? Certainly this is not the case. The young law student of today finds that modern and up-to-date text books upon legal subjects are to him a matter of most vital concern. He needs the law of today to fit him for the exigencies of existing circumstances. As there have been marvelous changes and developments in the world's commercial, industrial and social systems, so the law has kept pace with progress and has harmonized with the universal evolution. We cannot hope to see this plan of placing new and up-to-date volumes in the libraries of our University succeed unless we arouse interest and enthusiasm in the minds of the members of our organization, and thus stimulate the efforts of those who are deeply interested in making an enlarged and modern library the object of their benefaction. When this result has been achieved our library will be maintained upon a sure and sound basis, and will lead the ambitious, industrious and aspiring student to mount to the loftiest heights of his chosen profession.

List of law books now contained in the Law Library :

United States Digests, 48 vols.; English Com-

mon Law Reports, 119 vols.; United States Revised Statutes, 1 vol. (1878); United States Supreme Court Reports, 194 vols.; Early Decisions of Maryland Court of Appeals, 27 vols.; Maryland Reports, 96 vols.; Acts of Maryland Assembly, 10 vols.; Baltimore City Code, 2 vols.; Maryland Code (3 Sets), 6 vols.; English Ruling Cases, 26 vols.; Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure, 13 vols.; American State Reports, 87 vols.; United States Appeals Cases, 56 vols.; Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 64 vols.; American and English Encyclopedia of Law (2d edition), 26 vols.; New York State Reports, 91 vols.; American and English Encyclopedia of Law (1st edition), 30 vols.; Miscellaneous Text Books and legal authorities, 306 vols.; Biography of American Statesmen and English Jurists, 36 vols.; American, English and Roman Histories, 84 vols.; Senate Journals, House Journals, Congressional Proceedings, 53 vols.; Century Dictionary and other dictionaries, 10 vols.; Narrative and Critical History of America, 8 vols.; Reports of Commissioner of Education, 30 vols.

Approximate number of volumes, 1450.

Estimated in value to be worth \$6,000.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

By William Osler, M. D., F. R. S., Etc.

[The Ingersol Lecture, October, 1904.]

In this charming 54-page 16 mo. Dr. Osler approaches the question of man's immortality professedly as the representative of science. His tone is naturally apologetic and he confesses frankly that he can furnish no proofs dependent solely upon reason and observation. Yet "in the presence of so many mysteries which have been unveiled, in the presence of so many yet unsolved, the scientific student cannot be dogmatic and deny the possibility of a future state." Dr. Osler acknowledges that his own faith corresponds with that of Cicero, "who had rather be mistaken with Plato than be in the right with those who deny altogether the life after death." "On the question of immortality the only enduring enlightenment is through faith." It is the heart which controls not only the actions of men but their beliefs. Examples—a good life—are more powerful than words, and when reason calls in vain and arguments fall on deaf ears the still small voice of an unconscious holiness may compel an unwilling assent of the mind.

President Edwin A. Alderman will be inaugurated at the University of Virginia April 13th.

AN ENTENTE CORDIALE WITH THE HOPKINS.

There are but two institutions of university rank within the borders of Maryland, both located in Baltimore City. Both have had highly honorable careers—both are warmly cherished by this community. It may be of interest to inquire what are the relations subsisting between them. Are they what they should be? Are their feelings toward each other those of mutual cordiality, helpfulness and co-operation? Do their representatives come together in a social way as much as they should? Are frank acknowledgment and credit accorded by each for good work done by the other? Do they rejoice when any good fortune comes to their neighbor?

It seems to us that something is to be desired in these respects and that a better understanding might be cultivated by both. We fear there has been some friction at times; a little jealousy—perhaps even bitterness. Let us hope that if such feelings exist, they will cease; that we will henceforth only rejoice at each other's prosperity; that if there be envy, it will give place to emulation in good works; that we shall be rivals only in trying to do the best of which each is capable. There are broad-minded men in both, men capable of influencing the sentiments of their colleagues. Let such men take the matter up in a frank, generous spirit and good is sure to come from their examples and efforts.

It is a mistake to imagine that Maryland cannot afford two Universities, as some aver. It is one of the oldest and most distinguished states, and has within its borders one of the greatest commercial cities of the world. Its fast-growing metropolis will soon have a million or two inhabitants. Its citizens are accumulating fortunes and they are noted far and wide for their generous, benevolent and loyal sentiments. Is there any need to dispense with either of us? We both have claims upon this community which we should lose no occasion to impress upon it. The state is not doing for either what it should. When we look around us and see what other states are doing for their Universities and other institutions of learning, we have just cause to reproach our own authorities with their grievous and unwonted neglect of ours.

To the friends of this old University, we would say: let us not be cast down or idle, but let us unite our influence and efforts to secure both public and private aid. It is money—endow-

ment—that we need; money gives standing and respectability and power; that alone will enable us to hold up our head as the equal of the best here or elsewhere.

✓ SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The Iota Chapter of the Phi Chi Fraternity was established in this department and held its first banquet at the Hotel Belvedere, Friday, March 24th. Messrs. Palmer of Georgia, McNess of Ohio, Van Antwerp of Alabama, Eckhart of California, Beam of West Virginia, and Weiteman and Powell of Pennsylvania, members of the Epsilon Chapter at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, came over to establish the chapter, Palmer and McNess being appointed by the Grand Council which met at Boston last month. The following are the charter members: From Class of '05, J. R. Power, R. C. Todd, W. H. Clarke, J. Carlton Wolfe, A. E. Kemp and C. M. Hornbrook; from '06, B. D. Benfer, W. T. Bodiford, S. M. Goldman and W. M. Harper. Immediately after the above were installed, Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., was voted an honorary member. The workings of the Fraternity were then discussed in detail, and at 10.30 P. M. all repaired to the banquet hall where the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent listening to the interesting remarks of Prof. Caspari and others. The following morning the P. C. P. boys were invited to inspect the various laboratories and lecture halls of the Department of Pharmacy of the University, and also to make a visit to the establishment of Sharp & Dohme. An establishment of this kind is always interesting to students of Pharmacy, and we are indebted to Drs. Schmidt and Kelly for their explanations of the processes of the many complicated and interesting pieces of machinery. Dr. Schmidt extended to us an invitation to dine with him, and a very pleasant dinner hour was spent at one of the fashionable restaurants of the city. Our Dean made a very favorable impression, as usual, with the boys, and the Philadelphia students have won the hearts of the Maryland boys by the manner in which they expressed themselves regarding him. Now that the Iota Chapter of the Phi Chi is organized we sincerely trust that it will always stand for that which is good and noble, and that it may be established upon such a firm foundation that in years to come we may find it still doing its good work as only an order of its kind should do.—Staylor, of the Junior Class while working in the pharmaceutical

laboratory a few days ago, took suddenly and seriously ill, and as yet has not been able to attend college.—Prof. Hynson delivered a lecture to a pharmaceutical society at Philadelphia Tuesday, March 24th.—Question: How many tickets did Power and Bodiford sell for the Y. M. C. A.?—The following is a note received by one of the Senior boys working in an "up-town" store:

Mr. Koldeway: Please give this boy a powder or something for him to get rid of worms; he is a black and tan puppie, three months old.

Signed _____.

Who takes the powder? _____ C. M. H.

LIBRARY OF M. & C. FACULTY.

An idea of the resources and expenditures of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland can be formed from a slip issued on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Book and Journal Club. Last year the Faculty appropriated the sum of \$1200 for the use of its library. Of this amount \$825 were expended in salaries, \$288 in subscriptions to journals, \$300 in binding, and \$75 for supplies, making the total expenditures for this appropriation \$1588. Besides this the Book and Journal Club gave \$410, representing 82 members. This sum was used for the purchase of books and for the purchase and binding of journals. The total amount contributed by the club since its organization in 1896 was \$4305. Then there is the Frick Fund, not given here but set down in the Trans. of 1903 as \$1250, a gift of \$100 from the State Board of Medical Examiners, sale of duplicates \$75.20, sale of paper \$14.14, fines \$67.96, contributions from three medical schools \$75, and possibly some section and individual gifts. These figures would seem to mean that something over \$3192.30 were at the disposal of the Library the past year. We would not incur the odium of giving the resources of our own library by the side of these; but we can say with absolute truth that the growth of our medical library has been remarkable and we need be ashamed of neither that nor its present condition.

KAPPA SIGMA.

The members of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Alpha Alpha Chapter, held their eighth annual banquet at the Belvedere Hotel on March 23d. Dr. Charles H. Medders was toastmaster. The following gentlemen responded to the toasts: Wm. M. Maloy, J. Ernest Downin, Councilman Harry W. Nice, Charles A. Hook, Jr., State

Representative John L. V. Murphy, Garnet Y. Clark, Wm. Armstrong and Garner Denmead. In addition to the above members the following were present: W. W. Lingenfelder, G. Allnut Manning, Fred W. New, T. Howard Embert, Spencer Clark, Brown Allen, E. Wilson Murry, Vernon L. Foxwell, Vance Rice, J. F. Shafer, H. H. Thomas, Elmo Lawler, Allan Waltham, Edward Sappington, Douglas Cassard, Joseph Judge, N. E. Byrd, E. L. Davis, G. P. Morison, C. A. Diffenderffer, Stuart F. Hamill, C. C. Buck and Wm. F. Fullings.

The Chapter gave a box party at the Academy of Music on February 27th to see Woodland, and a smoker was largely attended at the Chapter House on March 11th. The University of Pennsylvania basket-ball team was entertained on February 10th at the Chapter House, 1312 Linden avenue. This home was recently purchased and handsomely furnished by the Chapter. A dance will be given at the Belvedere during Easter week.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

We are glad to see Dr. R. D. Mullens back with us again, he having just returned from his home, Broken Bow, Nebraska, where he journeyed to bury his wife, who died while in this city. Dr. Mullens is a physician, but a member of the Class of '05, Dental Department. He has the sympathy of his entire class in this his great misfortune.—Major H. D. Snyder, surgeon in the U. S. Army, stationed at San Antonio, Texas, while on an official visit to New York and Washington, stayed over night in this city to see his brother, George A. Snyder, Class '05, Dental. Major Snyder is a graduate of the Medical Department, Class '90.—Much interest is being taken in the coming "Alumni Day," especially in the Senior Class, for on this day the proficient ones receive the prizes offered by the Faculty. The clinics are also being looked forward to with much enthusiasm, for it is expected that many of our alumni from different parts will give us the results of years of research.—Everybody is down to real hard work getting in shape for the last round. We all look for a "clean break" and no "knock outs."—There is a good chance for some enterprising hardware store to do some business in the Senior Class, especially in brush hooks, hedge trimmers, etc.—Moving seems to be a popular pastime with several of the Seniors; for details of this amusement ask the dealer in ladies hosiery.

J. C. A.

✓ OUR PROFESSORS EMERITUS.

I.

William Travis Howard, M. D., was born in Cumberland county, Va., January 12, 1821, being the son of a noted architect. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney and Randolph-Macon Colleges in Virginia, and began the study of his profession under the great surgeon John Peter Mettauer. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1842, and graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. in March, 1844. Between the sessions he was a resident student at the Baltimore Almshouse, where he received the instructions of those excellent clinicians, Drs. Wm. Power and Thomas H. Buckler. He settled in Warren county, North Carolina, May 1, 1844, being then in poor health from an attack of the grippe which permanently impaired his constitution, leaving him with a cough from which he has never been since exempt. During his stay in North Carolina Dr. Howard became involved in a discussion on malarial pneumonia, and wrote several interesting and critical essays which drew the attention of the profession to him as one of the leaders of medical thought and practice. After the Civil War he removed to Baltimore and at once became Adjunct to the Chair of Physiology in this University, giving clinical instruction in the hospital during the session. Recognizing the value of his influence and services, in 1867 the Faculty created for him the Chair of Diseases of Women and Children, the first distinct one of its kind in any medical school in America. In 1897, after an active and continuous service of thirty years, he resigned this Chair and was made Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Howard's services to this University were great and well recognized. His influence and activity bore no small share in the prosperity and high standing of the School of Medicine. His presence attracted many students from North Carolina. His professorial position he filled with conscientious devotion and untiring energy, teaching with that clearness of language, that strong personality and that array of past experience so familiar to his hearers. He was particularly rich in practical suggestions, many of which were original with him. Coming to Baltimore in the maturity of his powers, he took at once the high position in the Maryland profession to which his abilities entitled him, and in the rapidly advancing department to which he applied his remarkable powers of application, observation and analysis, he acquired a national reputation.

He has held many offices of honor, among which may be mentioned the presidency of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was a founder, and the presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, consulting surgeon to the Johns Hopkins and Hebrew Hospitals, etc. He was one of the founders of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland. He has invented a number of instruments, including a bivalve speculum, and a modification of Tarnier's forceps. He is the author of many papers, reports, etc., to be found especially in the Transactions of the American Gynecological Society and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. At the age of 84, Dr. Howard is still an indefatigable student, retaining intact his mental faculties, his clear vision, his steady hand and phenomenal memory.

✓ A NEW MARYLAND CODE.

There has just appeared a new codification of the laws of Maryland by Professor John P. Poe, the Dean of our School of Law. It is in two volumes of about 1200 pages each. Local laws modifying the general laws are carefully indexed. A complete code was published in 1888 and another in 1903, but the latter was destroyed by the great fire, making the present reprint necessary. Mr. Poe began this great work in June, 1904, and it was completed, except index, by October 1, showing great industry and application. Says the *Sun*: "No man in Maryland, perhaps, is as familiar with the statute law of the State as Mr. Poe. Its compilation and study have been his work for many years, and he has with his own hands prepared many of the most important laws now in force. The work of codifying could not therefore have been committed to more competent hands." It is printed by King Bros. of Baltimore. The index is voluminous, taking up 450 pages.

All Western European poetry has its source in Homer, all history in Herodotus and Thucydides, all philosophy in Plato, all drama in Aeschylus, all oratory and rhetoric in the Attic ten, all scientific classification and terminology in Aristotle. But the originators have remained the unapproachable models, and a revival of Hellenism has been almost a condition precedent to every notable florescence of the human spirit—of the Augustan age of Rome, of the civilization of the Arabs, of the Renaissance, of the new Germanic poetry and philosophy of the nineteenth century.—*Prof. Shorcy, Univ. of Chicago.*



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UNIVERSITY SPIRIT.

The growth of a true university spirit must be apparent to all who mingle much, as the writer does, with the students and alumni of the University. It can be no longer said—as was said a few years ago by a high official—that there are no university life and aspiration. Not a meeting is held of any sort at which the subject is not broached by loyal tongues. We are undoubtedly undergoing a revolution or renaissance, as Dr. Hopkinson well says. For much of this we are indebted to the quick impulse and enthusiasm of youth, and especially to the department of athletics. Our young men are astir; who will dare to rebuke them or cast them down. It was Charles Alexander Warfield, an impetuous youth, who led the Peggy Stewart rioters, heedless of the threatening British gibbet. Let us elders in this community try to catch inspiration from our juniors and make some satisfactory response to their yearning and aspiration! Great opportunities are before us. Shall we lift no hand to catch them?

A COMMON COMMENCEMENT.

Is it not an anomaly that in an institution calling itself a "University," and holding a charter as such from the state, each "school" or department should hold a *separate commencement*; that there should not be such a sense of community of purpose and interest and such *esprit-de-corps* as to lead our authorities to see how unnatural, how unwise this is? Apart from the sentiment of the

matter—the true loyalty, pride and aspiration of the friends of the University, how much more significance, importance and respectability it gives to have one great ceremonial graduation occasion than several isolated and small ones! Would not distinguished speakers much more readily be gotten if they knew that such an occasion represented a great institution with nine hundred students than a small part of it with one, two or three hundred only? Would not the President of the United States, for example, be far more likely to be impressed by such an event than by a mere law school commencement? The question really seems to need no argument—every motive speaks in favor of it—even that of economy. As for the difficulties in the way, we know of none that cannot be readily overcome or ignored. Even the fact of irregularity of session need not stand in the way, for the addition or subtraction of one or two weeks would give us a uniform period for all.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BULLETIN

The first number of this important publication—the fourth counting the students' annual Year Book—issued from the University—made its appearance on March 15. It is issued monthly and is owned by the "Hospital Bulletin Company of the University of Maryland," an incorporated body, with a capital of \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. The contents of this first number embrace original articles (two of the five being illustrated), editorials, abstracts and extracts, book reviews, notes and items. The number is the same size as OLD MARYLAND and is handsomely gotten up. Every medical alumnus should be a subscriber to this journal. \$1.00 per annum.

UNIVERSITY BUTTON.

Are there not *one hundred* alumni who wish to wear the University button adopted by the General Alumni Association? It can be gotten for 75 cents, provided that number are willing to subscribe for it. Send in your subscriptions then at once to the Editor or the Secretary-Treasurer of the General Alumni Association, 855 North Eutaw street.

The Society of the Adjunct Faculty (Med.) held its quarterly meeting, reception and smoker in the hall of the School of Law March 16th. Addresses were made by Professors Winslow, Neale and Coale and Dr. Shipley.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Athletic Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Brent ('06, Med.); Vice-President, Wm. F. Fullings ('06, Med.); Secretary, C. B. Gifford ('06, Dent.); Treasurer, O. O. Howard ('06, Med.). Executive Committee: A. B. Clark, chairman, (Med.); G. W. Carlton (Dent.), and H. A. Stone (Law). The Faculty representatives on this committee are: Prof. J. Holmes Smith, M. D., Medical Alumni, and John Prentiss Poe, LL. D., Law Alumni. Much encouragement was felt by the attitude of the Faculty toward the association by the announcement of their willingness to become members. Through this movement it is expected that the University will soon have a gymnasium. This is a need which has been felt for many years. The University has just purchased the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church South, southeast corner of Greene and Lombard streets, and every effort will be made by the association and students to secure this for a gymnasium, as the University has no immediate use for it. With the union of the Faculty and association an attempt will be made to deem it compulsory that every student of the University be a member of the association also. Another feature is that all the teams at the University will be recognized this year. The basket-ball team heretofore had never been recognized, but owing to the fact that it is now intercollegiate champion of Maryland, and that next year an intercollegiate basket-ball league of Maryland will be formed, composed of the teams from the University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, Georgetown University, St. John's College and Western Maryland College, with the U. of M. having a fair chance of repeating its performance of this season, this branch will be recognized. James P. Harrell ('06, Med.) was elected manager, with Harry L. Thomson ('07, Dent.) captain of the team. Owing to its good work, the relay team was also recognized. I. D. Chaney was elected manager, and Morris Chaney captain. This team defeated St. John's twice, but in the Georgetown games recently the St. John's boys claimed a foul and were awarded the race. As it stands now, both teams claim superiority, and to settle it conclusively a dual meet will be arranged between the two schools to take place at Maryland oval some time in April. H. P. Hill, Jr., ('07, Med.) was elected manager of next year's football team, with H. Blanck ('07, Med.) captain. The base-

ball team, which made such an excellent record last year, being defeated only twice, was, after much discussion, recognized. The chief objection was that the Faculty violently opposed the supporting of the team, due to the debts incurred by bringing large colleges to this city. Another reason was that the examinations are so close at hand that there will be no time found to practice. This was overruled under certain conditions. The material being there, they were bound to have a team. Henry F. Woodward was elected manager. A committee composed of all the managers of the recognized teams and the president of the association was elected to award the official "M's," the conditions being: Those who have participated in three games of baseball or football, in five games of basket-ball, those who have secured ten points in an open track and field meet, and those who have been in a winning relay team. It was also decided to award "M's" to last year's baseball, football and the present basket-ball teams.

J. C. A.

FRESHMEN BASE BALL (Med.).

At a meeting of the Class '08 on Saturday, March 18, '05, in the Histological Laboratory, it was decided to support a base ball team, which was accordingly organized and the following officers elected: Manager, Robert W. Pilson; Captain, G. Hampton Richards; Treasurer, J. T. Taylor. A subscription was begun at once among the men by the treasurer, Mr. Taylor, and before the afternoon was over enough money had been secured to start the team. Too much cannot be said of the efforts of Mr. Taylor. Enough money having been obtained, the next thing to do was to arrange a schedule. This is now being looked after by the manager, Robert Pilson. Games have thus far been scheduled with the Class '07, Medical; the Dental Freshmen and the Pharmacy team. A call for candidates was issued and the first practice was held March 22, at Carroll Park. Enough men put in an appearance to give an idea of just what the team would be. Capt. Richards expressed himself as being very well pleased at the showing made in practice. Those who reported and the positions for which they tried are as follows: Wright, p.; Rosenberg, c.; Benson, 1b.; Richard, 2b. and captain; Taylor, s. s.; Pilson, 3b.; Price, l. f.; Willard, c. f., and West, r. f. Other men who have promised to try for the team are: J. P. Inslee, L. Scheurich, L. LaBarre, Bay, Lockwood.

R. W. P.

BASKET-BALL.

The third and deciding game with Johns Hopkins for the college championship of the state on March 2d resulted as has been announced in a decisive victory for the Marylands by 31 to 11. The attendance was the largest at any basket-ball game held in the cage this season. The game was one-sided from the beginning. The Marylands were in fine form, the quick and certain passing of Blanck, Swope and Smith exciting the admiration of the spectators. Their goal throwing also showed greatly increased skill. Hala and Thompson played an unusually strong defensive game. Blanck and Strobhar also put up a consistent and strong defensive game for the other side. Line-up:

<i>Hopkins.</i>		<i>Maryland.</i>
Boyd.....	Right Forward	Blanck
McClure.....	Left Forward	Swope
Holmes.....	Center	Smith
Strobhar.....	Right Defense	Held
Blanck.....	Left Defense	Thompson

A hard-fought game was played at the Central Gymnasium between the Marylands and Central Y. M. C. A. March 17th, in which the former went down by a score of 25 to 13. Only 2 goals were made from the field by the former, while 12 were made by the other side. Blanck of the Marylands made 9 goals from foul.

NEW BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY.

Surg. Treatment of Bright's Disease, Edebohls, 1904, Dr. Edebohls.

Studies on Variola and Vaccinia, Councilman et als., 1904, Dr. Councilman.

Informe Biannual San. y. Demog. de Cuba, Finley, 1904, Republic of Cuba.

Rontgen Ray in Spanish War, 1900, War Dept., U. S. A.

Anemia in Porto Rico, Ashford et als., 1904, Governor of Porto Rico.

Report on Typhoid Fever during Spanish War, with maps, 2 vols., Walter Reed et als., 1904, War Dept., U. S. A.

Index Catalogue Lib. S. G. O., U. S. A., 16 vols., Billings, 1880-95, Dr. Chew.

Die Geschichte der Medizin, Puschmann et als., 2 vols., 1902-3, Dr. Osler.

The Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands, Richardson, 1905, Dr. Richardson.

Diseases of the Horse, Pearson et als., 1903, Mr. Kosminsky.

Light as a Therapeutic Agent, Hirshberg, 1904, M. and C. F. Library.

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

The figures of the examination held by the Board of Medical Examiners of Maryland Dec. 14-17, 1904, show that of the 43 applicants there were 14 who participated in the examinations for the first time, of whom 8 were successful. There were 2 University of Maryland men in this group, of whom 1 failed with a mark of 60%; the other passed with 79. There were 29 applying for re-examination in branches in which they had previously failed, of whom 4 were successful in working off all branches. Seven of the 29 were University of Maryland men, of whom 3 were successful.

The West Virginia examinations for 1904 show that graduates of the University passed with the following marks: *April*: (1900) 87.—*July*: (1901) 80, (1903) 90, (1904) four reached 86.—*November*: (1902) 94, (1904) 91. These were among the highest grades reached.

OBITUARY.

Dr. George F. Corse, a graduate of the School of Medicine of this University of 1864, died at Gardenville, Baltimore county, Md., on the 23d ult., aged 65. He was a student in the office of Prof. N. R. Smith, and was born and practiced at Gardenville. After graduating he held a position for a time in the medical department of the U. S. A.

News of the death of Dr. J. A. Noel, Class of '62 (Med.), has been received. Dr. Noel served in the Federal army as a surgeon during the Civil War, and afterwards located in Bonneauville, Pa. He enjoyed for many years a large practice, and up to the time of his death attended office patients. He died at the matured age of 77 years. J. C. A.

The next meeting of the University Library and Historical Society will be held in Dental Hall, Thursday, April 13, at 8.30 P. M. Rev. Oliver Huckel will read a paper on "Student Life in Old Oxford," and Professor W. W. Willoughby one on "Civil Service Reform in Maryland."

Harry Tull, M. D. (1900), has removed from Nanticoke City to Salisbury, Md., where he will in future devote his attention largely to surgery.—*Hospital Bulletin of the University of Maryland.*

Dr. Charles P. Noble (1884) has been elected consulting surgeon on the staff of the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia.

A CASE OF TRAUMATIC ASPHYXIA.


Under this title Professor Raudolph Winslow has described the case of a man who was caught between the ceiling and an elevator while stooping down. On being brought to the University Hospital, the fourth, fifth and sixth left ribs were found to be fractured, but the most noteworthy feature was a bluish discoloration and considerable swelling of the head, face and neck, stopping short at the collar line. The discoloration gradually disappeared and he was able to leave the hospital in twelve days. Microscopic examination of the skin showed that the discoloration was not due to extravasation of blood, but to dilated capillaries. Such cases resulting from forcible compression of the chest are very rare in medical literature.

We would call attention again to the provision of the Rules of the Medical Library creating a class of active members, by which any medical alumnus can enjoy all the advantages of the library upon the payment of the small sum of *two dollars* annually. The collection has grown about 50 per cent. in the last eighteen months and a great many new books have been added to it. There is a fine card catalogue and about fifty journals are spread upon the tables. By the help of OLD MARYLAND an assistant librarian has been engaged and the rooms are now open daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock. The rooms are well lighted and quiet and are provided with comfortable seats and conveniences for writing. The membership fees are devoted to the purchase of new books. Here, then, is a place for the gathering together of the medical alumni in the city and for the promotion of an important element of the work of the alma mater. From a selfish point of view even, one may here get the full value of his small fee.

We learn from the *Hospital Bulletin* that a bureau of information has been opened at the Hospital under charge of a committee of the staff. This committee will look out for alumni and physicians visiting the city and extend them the hospitalities of the institution. Cards will be sent them showing the hours of clinics and operations in the various departments.

Dr. Thomas Chew Worthington (1876) has been elected surgeon in the throat department of the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.

Drs. I. R. Trimble (1884) and L. M. Allen (1896) have been elected respectively consulting surgeon and obstetrician to the Cambridge (Md.) Hospital.



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Alpha Zeta Chapter, of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, connected with our School of Law, held an entertainment and "moot court" at its Chapter House, 1408 McCulloh street, February 28. The plot of the case tried was taken from "A Wilful Murder," by Hornung, in the "Amateur Cracksmen." Sherlock Holmes appeared as the chief witness for the prosecution. Prof. Jos. C. France was judge. A number of guests were present of both sexes.

A new portico is under process of erection in connection with the Greene-street wing of the Hospital. It is constructed of iron and will have a length of 100 feet and width of 14 feet with three floors. An accident room and sun parlors will be connected with each floor. The cost of construction will be \$3500, which will be borne by the Woman's Auxiliary Board.—*Hospital Bulletin of the University of Maryland.*

The committee of the Alumni Association of St. John's College on State University met March 15th and discussed the union of St. John's, the University of Maryland, Agricultural College, etc. The members are: Walter I. Dawkins, chairman, Dr. Thomas Fell, Robert Crain, Dr. J. D. Iglehart, James M. Monroe and W. C. Devecmon.

The game of basket-ball which was to have been played April 1 with Pennsylvania has been abandoned, the Pennsylvania club demanding \$55 in advance. This is the game the proceeds of which were to be given to the University Endowment Fund.

Dr. William H. Noble (1883) was chosen by the trustees physician in charge of the Western Maryland Hospital, at Cumberland, March 9. Dr. Noble practiced first at Port Deposit, Md., and more recently at Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles E. Dolme, Ph. G., (1863), president of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, is traveling in the orient with his wife. He was lately in Greece and sends a picture of the Olympian games at Athens, which he attended.

The Kappa Sigma Fraternity now has 71 active and 28 alumni chapters—more chapters than any other college fraternity, in more states of the Union, and at more state universities and other institutions.

The Johns Hopkins basket-ball team disbanded for the season after the last severe drubbing it got from Maryland.

The course of lectures on the History of Medicine closed March 25th, having lasted six months.

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The Governor has commissioned Oregon M. Dennis, LL. B., of Baltimore, as Assistant Game Warden, Joshua W. Hering, M. D., of Westminster, as member of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland Home for the Feeble-minded, and H. C. Conley, M. D., of Frederick county, as delegate to the convention of the Anti-Tuberculosis League which meets at Atlanta, Ga., April 17-19.

The General Alumni Association will hold its Spring quarterly meeting at 847 North Eutaw street, April 20, 8.30 P. M. The address will be upon "Ethics" and will be delivered by Hon. Olin Bryan. All alumni of the University are eligible and can secure membership by mailing \$1 to the Secretary-Treasurer, 855 North Eutaw street.

Calvary M. E. Church South was closed for religious purposes March 19th, and will henceforth be devoted to the uses of the Faculty of Physic of this University. The main auditorium will become a general lecture hall, while the basement will be used by the library and Y. M. C. A.

Copies of the *University Hospital Bulletin* for sale, also subscriptions taken for same at Medical Library, main University building.

Dr. Samuel L. Frank (1862) was elected president of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association of Baltimore for 1905.

Lewis Dohme, Ph. G., (1856) has been abroad for a year. When last heard from he was in Luxor and Cairo, Egypt.

Dr. Daniel St. Thomas R. Jenifer (1904), of Long Island, near Towson, Md., has settled for practice at Atlantic City.

Dr. Edward E. Mackenzie (1884) was elected attending physician of the Baltimore General Dispensary January 12.

Norman M. Heggie (1902) has removed from Baltimore to Orolando, Fla., where he will practice hereafter.

Hutzler Bros. and Hochschild, Kohn & Co. have contributed each \$25 to University Endowment Fund.

Dr. Wirt A. Duvall (1888) has been appointed Asst. Surgeon to the 4th Regt. Inf., Md. Nat. Guard.



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THE NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 1, 1905.

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"In the course of my life among you I may sometimes have shot an arrow over the housetop, and it may have hit my brother. If so, I am sorry for it. If I have ever offended any of you, I now ask your pardon, and tell you it was not intentional. To part from the medical profession of this country and this old faculty is a great wrench. But England is so near, it seems that I am going to labor in another part of the same vineyard. To you, my brothers, who do the great work in the country towns and small places, and to you more favored ones in the cities, and to you, professors and teachers, I leave one word as my parting word. It is charity."

TRANSLATION OF THE INTRODUCTION
OF PUSCHMANN'S GESCHICHTE
DER MEDIZIN.

BY THE EDITOR.

[Read before the Library and Historical Society December 20, 1904.]
(Concluded.)

The priests, the inventors of the art of writing, the guardians of all human and divine knowledge, applied themselves to the task of investigating all departments of intellectual acquisition and deduced not merely the elements of medicine, but also of jurisprudence, mathematics, astronomy and other sciences. In the course of centuries these works gained more and more respect, and were regarded as sacred. The Egyptians derived their origin from God, the Chinese from wise rulers of antiquity. A union of these books into a whole did not take effect until the priests founded colleges, whose members although differing from each other in individual professional activity, seemed to outsiders as a close corporation, as in Egypt. The Greek priests of Asklepios separated themselves early from the other priests. They had no sacred literature embracing the entire knowledge of that time. Moreover, they took particular care that their trade secrets remained closed to all who did not belong to the narrow circle of their membership. It was only when medicine had emancipated itself from religious cult, and passed into the hands of physicians who were not priests, that it was possible for the scientific acquisitions of medical investigation to find a more general extension. That was the merit of some physicians of the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., among whom Hippocrates is best known.

The Greek physicians called themselves Asklepiadae, descendants of Asklepios, in order thus to create the belief that they had received their medical knowledge as family tradition from their mythical ancestor. They united in a common honor of him in the temples of Asklepios, and maintained close relations with these sanctified places to which they owed a great part of their medical knowledge. They also separated afterwards into various sects or schools, which although diverging in their theories and hypotheses, agreed yet in this, that experience forms the chief, perhaps the only, source of medical knowledge.

The Greek medicine arose out of the temple medicine, but it maintained itself especially in the facts ascertained by observation at the bedside. There cognizance was taken of all the

circumstances connected with the patient, for instance, the influence which climate, weather, temperature and diet exercised upon him. It marked out for itself an individualizing course and sought to treat not the disease but the subject of disease. This object has been kept in view by the greatest physicians of all times and to it the Greek physicians owed the success which they obtained with their remedies.

The scientific founding of medicine was next attempted. In connection with natural philosophy which ventured on the most difficult problems of cosmical life they proceeded to the explanation of the physiological and pathological phenomena of the human body. Although, owing to the want of necessary preliminary knowledge, the results to which they attained were unfortunately purely speculative, yet the fact deserves recognition that they strove to obtain general points of view for understanding the human organism and investigating the causes of vital processes. The theories of the elements, of the primitive qualities, and of the humors, offered the material for this. The doctrine that the humors of the body cause health if they contain a normal mixture of the elements, but disease if these mingle abnormally, obtained the widest acceptance. Men supposed that the humors (especially the blood, which flows to all parts of the body) supply force and life and in sickness spread the germ of disease everywhere. This form of humoral pathology found acceptance among the Indians and other oriental peoples, was received by the Romans and maintained itself in manifold modifications through the middle ages and modern times until the nineteenth century. To be sure, the insufficiency of this view led even in antiquity to a realization of the significance of the solid parts of the body in health and disease. The genial Asklepiades, on the basis of solid pathology, devised a system in which the rôle which in the humoral pathology was played by the vessels, was assigned to the spaces and pores of the body. Later the place of the pores was taken by the nerves, which it was thought determined the general action of the body.

Neither the one theory nor the other was able to answer all questions. Thinking physicians, therefore, embraced a reasonable eclecticism which sought to unite the leading ideas of the various systems and adhered in practice especially to experience.

More valuable than the forcible adaptation of

the incompletely known and frequently falsely interpreted facts to an artificially moulded "school," was the increase of the amount of knowledge to which many physicians now devoted themselves. Above all else, it was observation at the bedside that antiquity brought to great perfection. No change in the condition of the diseased body remained unobserved. The individual phenomena were so exactly described that to the various pictures of disease scarcely anything could be added by later writers. They watched attentively the operations of nature, and, even when most active, would do nothing further than stand by her side rendering her aid. The medicine of the ancients was compelled to be satisfied to limit itself to the external phenomena of diseases. The investigation of their nature remained closed to it, for pathological anatomy had not yet been born. Their diagnoses were, therefore, only symptomatic and their ideas of disease did not correspond with ours. They distinguished as individual diseases what we term symptoms of disease, as cough, vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., and included diseases of various sorts under like names if they offered an exterior resemblance through a common symptom, as in phrenitis, etc.

The contributions of antiquity to the domain of surgery are remarkable, and so much the more because a necessary preliminary, namely, an exact knowledge of the anatomical construction of the body, was wanting. Although provided with very indifferent technical aids, they did not hesitate to undertake great surgical operations, such as trepanning, amputation, resection, whose successful execution even today offers many difficulties. They had learned in the school of experience that cleanliness of wounds, good air, rest and time are the best remedies in surgical therapy. In the application of bandages and the reduction of dislocated and fractured limbs, many opportunities were afforded through the accidents in the contests of the arena and repeated practice gave the necessary skill.

Even in ophthalmology and obstetrics the physicians of antiquity achieved remarkable results. They understood how to operate upon cataract and thus to restore lost sight, although they neither knew in what the affection consisted nor what effects they produced by their interference. This is one of the clearest proofs that the art of medicine precedes its science. The conditions in obstetrics were easier to investigate. On parturient animals as well as through

inspection of the female pelvis, they were able to study the relation of the infant's body to the uterus. In this way came the knowledge that difficult birth could be rendered easier by the correction of the position of the child. Turning and the Cæsarean section were operations in which the genetic relation between the artificial aid and the effect aimed at must have been evident to all. The investigation of the theoretical principles of medicine remained behind its practical exercise. The art of curing diseases was understood before it was known how the body looks and functions in the healthy state and how it is changed in disease. This fact contradicts the ex-cathedra wisdom of our schools, according to which anatomy, physiology and pathology form the indispensable preliminaries of a rational therapy. Moreover, we employ still today methods and means of cure whose effect upon the organism is unknown, simply because we know from experience that they are capable of relieving or removing disease.

The anatomical knowledge of the Greeks was limited in effect to osteology and the more important organs of the cavities of the body; of the muscles, vessels and nerves they had only obscure and defective conceptions. This subject found a more diligent culture first in Alexandria, where it was permitted to physicians to extend their knowledge to human bodies. To this period we owe the first works upon the nervous system.

From Alexandria Greek medicine crossed over to Rome. Physicians from the Orient, who from the second century before Christ, emigrated to the capital of the newly-risen empire of the world, excited by their surgical skill the astonishment of the peasantry of Latium and showed what physicians who deserve the name can do. The medicine which had arisen on Italian soil was limited to a knowledge of a few domestic remedies and commonplace surgical procedures. It was inferior to Greek medicine. To this inferiority was due the fact that Roman physicians attended Greek schools and accepted their doctrines. Moreover, being frequently practiced by slaves, medicine did not constitute one of those great arts which awakened the ambition of the Romans thirsting for political and military successes. Therein surely lies one of the reasons why medicine experienced at their hands almost no enrichment at all. Their scientific culture remained even in Rome in the hands of the Greeks. All valuable medical works were com-

posed by Greek physicians and written in the Greek language. Galen, the greatest theorist of antiquity, the pharmacologist Dioscorides, the gynecologist Soranus, were Greeks. In the Latin language, only a single medical book of importance was composed, and this emanated not from a physician, but from a layman—the accomplished A. Cornelius Celsus. The Romans manifested interest especially for surgery and pharmacy. Advances were therefore possible only in these departments. Their surgical operative skill achieved great triumphs and the supply of remedies received valuable contributions. The literary activity of their physicians occupied itself especially with the preparation of extracts from encyclopædic works, collections of formulæ and compounds designed for practical need. A similar character was also exhibited by the productions of the late Latin period. The deterioration which is distinctly evident in this was only the necessary consequence of the ruin against which all culture incessantly struggled at the close of antiquity.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The question of the creation of a State University, introduced into our circles by Dr. Thomas Fell, the President of St. John's College, at Annapolis, should not be dismissed by any of us hastily, upon grounds based upon its supposed lack of merit or feasibility. The lesson of a century appeals to us with urgent and irresistible force. Cast, as our University has been, upon a sea of apathy where an unbroken calm seems to have held our ship in bondage for many decades, we should welcome any breeze that offers to fill our sails and set us forward on our career. The informal and desultory discussions among us as to what we can or should do, have resulted in little or no advancement. Now comes a proposal that we seek official affiliation and organic union with the State, that we become indeed, as we are in name, the representative of the highest educational forces in Maryland, the capstone of its public educational system. This was the dream of our legislators, of our most public spirited citizens, for more than a half century, so that we have for it the sanction that comes from a wide-spread sentiment upon the subject. That that sentiment still exists we have ample evidence. Indeed we are assured that the highest executive officer of the State ardently favors it. Who can doubt for a moment that our University would enter at once upon a new and great career

if this plan could be carried out? The question of our very existence *now* as a University, except in name, has been denied, even by our own highest authorities; it could no longer *then* be questioned. We would then secure the cooperation and the absorption into our body of other departments necessary to our full organization and efficiency. We would obtain the help of the State's influence and above all its financial backing. Will the opponents of this plan point out any other prospect of betterment for us that seems at all to meet our just hopes and expectations? How, for instance, can we revive our philosophical department? How can we provide for the maintenance of a Board of Trustees and a President, both so essential to our growth and prosperity? How else can we secure those large funds for maintenance which every great institution, with the modern demands upon it, must have if it is to thrive and grow? For eight years we have striven to accumulate a fund for endowment, and with all our efforts we have so far been able to collect only about \$6,000, of which less than \$1,000 is for the *University Fund*? It is unpleasant to have to make such a confession—to use such an argument; but we need to know the facts, to consider the matter in all its bearings. It is not wise to conceal the truth, however unpalatable it may be. The question of our future as a University is one too vital to permit of concealment, subterfuge or evasion. We must agitate, we must bestir ourselves, we must realize the duties of the present and prepare to meet the responsibilities of the future. Every moment of delay and neglect is fraught with danger, with loss of prestige and influence. Opportunities are slipping through our hands never to return. Other Universities are outdistancing us and we are falling back in the race. Are we satisfied to occupy a second place, a third, a fourth position? How can we meet the scorn, the contempt with which we are sure to be treated if we go on as we are now doing? Therefore we appeal to our alumni to push this matter of a State University with all their influence as the only solution of our life and welfare as a University in sight. We appeal to our Faculties and Regents to arouse themselves from their indifference and come to the rescue of their own University. A meeting of delegates has been asked for by St. John's and will be held at the Governor's office in the Fidelity Building in this city sometime about the last of May. Committees have been appointed to attend this con-

ference by the General Alumni Association and the Faculty of Physic of the University and by the Alumni Association and the Trustees of St. John's. The Deans of our Schools of Law, Pharmacy and Dentistry have been notified of the proposed meeting and requested to see that similar delegates are appointed from their departments. It will be in the highest degree unwise and impolitic to ignore this movement and this important meeting.

UTOPIAN?

It is well known that in the last few years some of the friends of this University, dissatisfied with its past career and feeling that it has within it possibilities, if rightly improved, of higher development and greatness, have set in motion movements designed to promote its growth and strengthening along university and financial lines. Humble though our efforts have been, they have served to show that a sentiment exists among our alumni and others, favorable to such action, and while no great results have yet been achieved, a beginning has been made and a step forward taken. As in all such cases, there are those who predict failure and pronounce our efforts and aspirations "utopian." Are we really deluding ourselves in thinking that we can do something for the Alma Mater, in imagining that the future has something in store for us, in entertaining the idea that we can rouse our authorities from the lethean slumber in which they have so long been reposing? Must we allow ourselves to be intimidated by the difficulties which we know to exist? Was ever anything worth having secured without overcoming obstacles? Have we not a good cause? Are we not conscious of our own honesty of purpose, our sincerity, our unselfishness, our determination to persevere? Are we not impelled by a feeling, that, rightly or wrongly, we have interpreted as a most sacred duty? Does not experience teach us what enthusiasm backing a good cause can accomplish? Is it unreasonable to suppose that the loyalty of Marylanders can be invoked in behalf of an old and venerable institution of learning, which has been so closely interwoven with the social and academic life of their city and state? Can their sense of justice not be aroused when they are told of the unnatural and unparalleled neglect of this community to this deserving institution all these years? Will it move them nothing to behold the oldest of the only two Universities to which they have

ever been able to lay claim struggling to maintain itself against the financial strain, the direct consequence of their own lack of public spirit? On the other hand, will our appeals to our own regents necessarily be met by disdain and indifference? Can we not make them see, as we see, that some change is necessary, that action has been delayed long enough, that a better and more modern organization, business methods and concentration are essential to progress and prosperity? That an active and efficient head is called for such as all other similar institutions have? We will not believe these expectations "utopian," until they have been proven so, for they are based upon justice, reasonableness and common sense, and we cannot induce ourselves to think that these qualities are wanting either in our citizens or our regents. We have great confidence in the powers of enthusiasm, backed by a good cause, by determination and perseverance. That is the leaven that can put the lump in action. Whatever can be accomplished by such qualities will be effected and we have the strongest conviction that the ball that has already been set in motion will not cease rolling, but gain momentum as it moves. Things would not appear so "utopian" if these gentlemen who see them in that light would take a hand themselves at the wheel. Why shouldn't they? Are they not as much in duty bound to do so as we, who are bearing the burden? And if we could unite *all* our forces in this work, what grand results we could achieve? Is there any doubt that what these gentlemen profess to see only as *chateaux d'espagne* in the clouds would descend to earth, and become to their astonished vision the fairest and most solid structures that earth could furnish?

CHANGE OF QUARTERS SUGGESTED FOR THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Some years ago a suggestion was made by a prominent member of the legal profession for the erection of a building to serve as a permanent home for the Bar Association of Maryland. Although a committee was appointed by that body to consider the matter, nothing was accomplished. At a meeting of the Association held on the 4th ult. the project was revived by the present president, Major Richard M. Venable. Major Venable is known to be a man of action and of strong will, and if anyone can accomplish so great an undertaking he should be the man. Indeed, so great are his influence, his self-reli-

ance and powers of initiative, that he has been termed the "Atlas" of the Law Faculty, a name readily suggested by his broad shoulders and massive frame. So that with his patronage and backing, the matter assumes a much more hopeful aspect.

The Major proposes that the Law Faculty of this University, the Bar Association and the Law Library Association shall unite in erecting a building for their joint occupation. Club features are to be introduced. For the purchase of ground and erection of building, it is proposed to issue bonds, secured by mortgage. The members of the Bar Association are to be asked to take second mortgage bonds, while first mortgage bonds are to be held out as inducements for investment by outsiders. As sources of revenue for maintenance are named the dues of members, library fees, rent from the Faculty of Law, profits of the restaurant and the rent of certain offices on the first floor. The matter has been placed in the hands of a committee of seven, composed of Messrs. Venable, John P. Poe, Joseph C. France, Frank Gosnell, J. W. Bowers and two others, for investigation and report.

This great project—for it certainly is great when we consider its scope and probable cost for ground, building and maintenance—possesses many attractive features. The idea of bringing together so completely all the members and interests of a great profession, as this would do, is grand and elevating. It cannot fail to promote immensely the power, prestige and esprit-de-corps of the legal profession of this State. It cannot fail to increase greatly the membership of the two associations, and it will provide elegant quarters for the accommodation of the Faculty of Law, with surroundings eminently calculated to impress the minds of the students with the dignity and importance of their calling, and to excite their zeal, ambition and enthusiasm. Moreover, it will give the latter access to a great and valuable library, said to comprise 20,000 volumes. There is little doubt that of the several hundred lawyers here, many would take the bonds, while doubtless wealthy citizens could be induced also to subscribe by the preference offered them.

But there are difficulties to be met, and it is questionable whether they will not prove insurmountable. The cost of ground, building and maintenance will be immense. The dues of membership will be large, prohibitive to many. The library dues will have to be much increased.

The rent of the Law Faculty will be heavy. The chief difficulty will be met in connection with the Law Library. This now occupies *free* the elegant apartments specially provided for it in the construction of the new courthouse. Here it is readily accessible to the courts—a most necessary arrangement allowing quick reference to authorities—a thing so essential to the trial of cases. A removal from present quarters will impose increased membership dues, and the expense of janitor, light, fuel, etc. A change in the charter will, it is said, be necessitated.

Whether these things will prove insurmountable obstacles, as some seem to think, we cannot say; also, whether the plan can be carried out without the co-operation of the Library Association. It is just possible that the membership of the three bodies is so largely identical that their interests and desires would coincide, and the general good to be secured would prove the leading consideration and overbalance all objections. We should prefer that our Law Faculty should remain in as close relations of locality to the other departments of our University as possible, and therefore we shall be personally gratified to see it retaining its present quarters on the University grounds, adding another story to its building, as suggested by a member of the Faculty, to provide for a much-needed second lecture hall.

NULLA VITA SINE LITERIS.

The last meeting for the season of the Library and Historical Society of the University was held in Dental Hall on the evening of April 13. Professor W. W. Willoughby, of the Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on "Civil Service Reform in Maryland," which was discussed by Drs. Hiram Woods, H. C. Hyde and others. Rev. W. W. Shaw, of the Presbyterian Church at Govanstown, delivered a highly interesting address on "Manchuria," where he spent about eight years as missionary. The Manchus conquered the country from the Chinese in the seventeenth century. It is but thinly settled. Mr. Shaw spoke highly of the amiability and hospitality of the people, who have been much misrepresented. Their chief article of food is millet. Dr. Cordell gave "Recollections of Slave Days," sketching the life of the negroes on the Virginia farms, and incidentally giving a thrilling episode of the "Brown Raid." A pencil portrait of John Brown, made while he was undergoing trial, and never published, was

shown. The following letter was read by the Secretary: "Jan. 12, 1905. Dr. José L. Hirsh: My dear Dr. Hirsh—This is my 84th birthday! I celebrate it by gladly accepting the high honor of Honorary President of the Library and Historical Society of the University of Maryland, of which you kindly inform me I was unanimously elected at its first meeting. My warm affections still cling to the old University, like the clasping tendrils of a vine whose leaves are ever green. Faithfully and fondly yours, William Travis Howard."—The next meeting will be held in October.

TRANSLATION OF THE DENTAL DIPLOMA.

University of Maryland—To all to whom these writings may come, greeting: Since this man, -----, endowed and adorned with great gifts of mind, after he has applied himself to a full course of the Art of Dental Surgery, has sought from us the University Honors, and shown himself prepared to make a trial in medical things, we have examined him. In which trial, since he has proved himself abundantly skilled, we deem it proper to create and declare said ----- Doctor of Dental Surgery. And we do create and declare him Doctor, and by these letters we confirm him as Doctor, and wish him to be so held and called by all men. And at the same time we grant him all honors, rights and privileges which are granted anywhere to a Doctor of Dental Surgery. In testimony of which we subscribe our names to these letters, strengthened by the common seal of the University. Dated at the City of Baltimore -----.

Among measures that are calculated to promote the much-needed University spirit and life among us may be mentioned a common catalogue. How much more impressive such a publication would be than the present ones. It would lend dignity and impressiveness to the announcements, and would call attention of each one who happened to see it to all departments, thus securing an additional, and, of course, much-desired advertisement. The writer has been gratified to hear the idea spoken of favorably by several of the regents, and it is worthy of careful and generous consideration.

Another suggestion that has been made is that we have a union of our libraries in one place and under one management. Both economy and efficiency would be promoted thereby. Even to

be able to say we had a "University Library" would be inspiring, and would help us to secure gifts and bequests for it. Better rules and regulations could be enforced, with more comforts and conveniences for readers. Encouragement could thus be given in this direction to weaker departments—dental and pharmaceutical. The occupation of the large basement of Calvary Hall offers an opportunity to carry out this suggestion. Now that our four departments are all located on the same ground, the proposed site, just across the street, is convenient and readily accessible to all, both students and teachers. This would leave the present law library room as an additional lecture room for that department, which is much needed by it. We commend the suggestion for consideration by the several Faculties.

THE USES OF LEISURE.

One of the most essential things to a successful life is the systematic use of one's time. Even to those who are most occupied, as professional men, a considerable control of one's time is possible. Indeed, owing to the peculiar conditions surrounding them, it is more important in them than in others. The man who treads the mill day in and day out without break or rest is indeed to be pitied. Life becomes to him a servitude, a prison, a desert without an oasis. But it is rarely that this is unavoidable. It is more often due to excessive ambition for gain, success or promotion, than to actual necessity. The excessive burdens that men carry are often of their own gathering.

How to employ one's leisure, be it much or little, is a matter of the utmost practical importance. It is always well to remember that rest does not necessarily consist in idleness. We get rest when we obtain relief from the pressure of our daily duties, and this is best secured by change from one employment to another, as far as possible its opposite. The man of sedentary pursuits finds relaxation in physical exercise; he who leads a life of activity, in mental diversion. One's tastes must be consulted. Some will prefer literature, others art, others science, others exercise, others sport, etc. No matter what, it is astonishing what can be accomplished by utilizing the moments. What seem to us the insignificant atoms of life, thus lengthen out into days and months. It is perseverance that counts. The present moment alone is ours, let us use it as though it were our last. "Carpediem," says

wise Horace; "Keep movin', ef yer do go slow," echoes the homely phrase. A language, an art, a realm of literature, a game, a sport, have been mastered during the scant intervals of a busy career. The late Dr. Murdoch turned to botany, the actor Jefferson to painting, Ex-President Cleveland to fishing, our President to hunting, the Maryland physician Gustavus Brown, to the cultivation of foreign plants and flowers, the surgeon Billroth to music, and many of us to the acquisition of languages. It was most impressive and stimulating to read in the "Recollections of a Past Life" how Sir Henry Holland managed to retain his knowledge of classics and languages by a little reading done between consultations, and to keep up with the advance of science by attending the societies and witnessing the experiments of Davy and Faraday. We cannot do a greater service to our young professional men than to impress upon them this truth. Commence at once if you have not already done so, while the mind is plastic and habits readily formed, and the future will reveal to you a retrospect of a multitude of profitable moments snatched from a useful and busy life and of gains that will be no less wonderful than pleasant to contemplate.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Final examinations began April 28th and will close May 8th. The graduating exercises will be held, jointly with the School of Medicine, at the Lyceum Theatre, Saturday evening, May 13th.—The Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy (Maryland College of Pharmacy) will hold its annual meeting and banquet Friday evening, May 12th, at the Eutaw House, at 8 o'clock. The prizes won by the graduates in pharmacy will be delivered on this occasion and addresses are promised by his Honor the Mayor, Mr. George R. Gaither and Mr. George Stewart Brown.—Our graduates never forget old M.C.P., no matter where they roam, as shown by the following letter from a member of the class of '92:

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 21, 1905.

Mr. Westcott, Treas. Alumni Asso. Md. College of Pharmacy:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find \$3.00 in payment for three years' dues. Please acknowledge receipt and oblige. Yours sincerely,

CHARLES W. VOGEL,

Passed Asst. Surgeon U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

P. S.—Regards to Profs. Simon, Caspari, Culbreth and Hynson.

C. M. H.

CAP AND GOWN.

[Written in 1896 and Dedicated to the Students of the Woman's College of Baltimore.]

Some years ago—some three or more,
I started out in search of lore;
A spry collegian I would be,
I would be, I would be!
I left the cobwebs all at home
When first I thus began to roam,
And when I set sail for this town,
My eye was fixed on cap and gown.

I decked myself with "mortar board,"
And *toga virilis* adored,
Did nippers to my nose adjust,
Nose adjust, nose adjust!
And wondrous wise I tried to look,
As flaunting thro' the streets I took
My numerous journeys to and fro,
Observed of all as I felt sure.

It proved at first no easy trick,
To make the awkward "mortar" stick,
Especially when the wind would blow,
Wind would blow, wind would blow!
Those days I had full many a race
To catch my headgear on third base,
And often to complete the fun,
I had to make it a home run!

The boys wer'n't slow their chance to see,
As I pursued they followed me,
My black sails set, my hair undone,
Hair undone, hair undone!
They liked to see me scoot, I think,
Thro' street and alley. Many a wink
I saw exchanged by urchin brown
At the expense of cap and gown.

'Twas no uncommon thing to hear
From 'cross the street some voice ring clear:
"Hello! I say; what d'ye call that?
D'ye call that, d'ye call that?"
"D'ye rent that flat?" Another fellow:
"Is that some new kind of umbrella?"
Or else insult came from some "bleacher":
"Have all the girls in town turned preacher?"

But persevere I did and see!
I wear my gown quite gracefully;
And cap doth set as if 'twas made,
If 'twas made, if 'twas made!
A part of human head and not
For ornament alone was got.
I wont stop to argue with you,
Whether "ornamental" be true.

Well, *tempus fugit*—here we are!
And I shall soon see pa and ma,
And here's the sheepskin I have won,
I have won, I have won!
And now we're having lots of fun.
But whether he who reads may run
Or runs may read, I'll write it down—
Hurrah! hurrah! for cap and gown!



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The last quarter of the century has witnessed the organization of the American University and the partial realization of its final form. The next quarter of a century will see some universities with the income of empires and a power upon which cities and States will lean heavily for guidance. This new educational form will comprise:

(1.) The College of Liberal Arts—the academic heart—which has assimilated scientific studies and thereby put itself in touch with the meaning of the age.

(2.) The Graduate School—the academic brain—charged with the functions of training nature and liberally educated men to investigation and scientific productiveness.

(3.) The Professional Schools—the heart and brain at work on life—as varied in number and scope as society is complex, seeking to provide the world with the best skill needful for its growth, and so justly related to the whole, that we shall escape the peril of the illiberal and uneducated specialist.—*President E. A. Alderman*.

While medicine is to be your vocation or calling, see to it that you have also an avocation—some intellectual pastime which may serve to keep you in touch with the world of art, of science or of letters. Begin at once the cultivation of some interest other than the purely professional. The difficulty is in a selection and the choice will be different according to your taste and training. No matter what it is—but

have an outside hobby. For the hard-working medical student it is perhaps easiest to keep up an interest in literature. Let each subject in your year's work have a corresponding outside author. When tired of anatomy, refresh your mind with Oliver Wendell Holmes; after a worrying subject in physiology, turn to the great idealists, to Shelly, or Keats, for consolation; when chemistry distresses your soul, seek peace in the great pacifier Shakspeare; and when the complications of pharmacology are unbearable, ten minutes with Montaigne will lighten the burden. To the writings of one old physician I can urge your closest attention. There have been and happily there are still in our ranks notable illustrations of the intimate relations between medicine and literature. But in the group of literary physicians Sir Thomas Browne stands preeminent. The *Religio Medici*, one of the great English classics, should be in the hands—in the hearts too—of every medical student. As I am on the confessional today, I may as well tell you that no book has had so enduring an influence on my life.—“After Twenty-five Years,” *Oster*.

Dr. Charles Bagly, Jr., has an interesting article in the *Hospital Bulletin* for April on “Typhoid Fever in the University Hospital” during the last nine months. There were 70 cases with 11 deaths, a proportion of 15.7 p. c. Perforation caused 5 deaths, cardiac asthenia 3, hemorrhage 1, liver abscess 1, peritonitis without perforation 1. Over one-half of the cases were between the ages of 15 and 30 years, the youngest being 4, the oldest 61; singularly, both of these died of cardiac asthenia. History of a previous attack was obtained in 4 cases (5.7 p. c.). This did not influence the disease. Usually of gradual onset, in 6 the onset was sudden and severe, with marked chill, and 2 of the 6 died. Chills were observed early in about one-third; in 3 they occurred late without apparent cause. The spleen was palpable in 57.1 p. c. There was febrile albuminuria in 28.2 p. c. In 5 there was retention of urine, in 1 polyuria. There were no bedsores. In 1 case there was aphonia, due to ulcer of the larynx. There was relapse in 10 p. c., occurring from the second to the sixth week. All these recovered. There was recrudescence in 2 cases. There was hemorrhage in 5, occurring from the second to the sixth week, and in 1 proving fatal. Marked fall of temperature characterized only 1 case. Perforation was en-

countered in 7.1 p. c.; only 2 occurred in hospital, 2 being brought in with peritonitis and collapse. In one case of perforation the diagnosis of appendicitis had been made. The Widal reaction was absent throughout in 7 cases. Blood cultures were taken from the majority of patients, and by this means the bacilli grown from the circulation, rendering it possible to make the diagnosis 7 to 10 days before the Widal was manifest. Malaria (tertian fever) was found associated in one case, and tuberculosis in two cases. One fatal case was accompanied by multiple liver abscess; there were no intestinal lesions, but bacilli in pure culture were found in the abscesses. There was one case of phlebitis, commencing on the twenty-second day, and involving the right internal saphenous vein; the case recovered. One orderly contracted the disease. There was malaise in 71.5 p. c.; headache in 91 p. c.; chill in 35 p. c.; bronchitis in 30 p. c.; appetite and tongue affected in 96 p. c.; abdominal tenderness in a large p. c.; constipation in 51 p. c.; diarrhoea in 37 p. c.; epistaxis in 21.4 p. c.; delirium in 38.5 p. c.; acute nephritis in 8.5 p. c.; skin abscess in 4.2 p. c.; hemorrhage in 8.5 p. c.; pneumonia in 1.4 p. c. It is not wise to be too much influenced by the leucocyte count alone in diagnosing perforation.

In 1898, however, a considerable measure of civil service reform was introduced into the administration of Baltimore city by the adoption of the new charter. This charter was drafted by an expert and non-partisan commission, and, besides providing a variety of safeguards against abuses formerly prevalent in the administration of the government of the city, freed the management of the public schools from political control. Nine commissioners, appointed for six years by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the second (upper) branch of the city's legislature, were provided for, into whose hands the control of the schools was placed. Previously to this the baleful effects of the spoils system were so evident in the city's schools that Dr. J. M. Rice, an expert in pedagogy, after making a careful study of educational conditions in the larger cities of this country, published to the world the fact that Baltimore had one of the worst systems that he had found. The appointees of Mayor Hayes to the newly-provided school board were excellent, including among their number the then president of the Johns Hopkins University, two prominent lawyers well known for their public spirit, an

ex-Mayor of the city, an eminent clergyman, the editor of one of Baltimore's newspapers, two business men of high standing, and a woman known for her ability and interest in all matters of social and intellectual improvement. Within the three years of its existence this board, by the rigid application of reform principles, has been able not only to free the schools of this city from almost all of the evils formerly so prevalent, and enormously to increase their pedagogic efficiency, but to do so with a smaller expenditure of money. At the end of its first fiscal year the board returned to the city's sinking fund nearly \$40,000 of the sum that had been appropriated for its use, and since then has continued to demonstrate the fact that economy, efficiency and honesty are the natural results of an expert, non-partisan administration of the public schools. * * *

In conclusion, looking back upon the history of civil service reform in Maryland, one may say that, though it is one that by no means justifies satisfaction upon the part of those who desire and have striven for better and more honest State and municipal government, it is yet after all a history that shows improvement both in the measures that have been put upon the statute books and in the actual results that have been reached. The sentiment in favor of the application of the merit system to all branches of the public service is surely gaining ground in the city of Baltimore and throughout the State. Civil service reformers in Maryland may therefore properly be optimistic of the future. At the same time, it is not to be concealed that, unfortunately, it is by no means certain that in the legislature, which is soon to meet, an attempt will not be made to undo some of the good work that has already been accomplished. In 1901 a determined effort was made to return the public schools to partisan control, and that attempt may be repeated. The present time is, therefore, by no means one for a relaxation either of effort or of watchfulness on the part of those who desire an efficient, economical, honest administration of the affairs of their State and city.

PROF. W. W. WILLOUGHBY.

THE SAMUEL D. GROSS PRIZE.

From the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* we learn that this prize of \$1200 has been awarded to Dr. James Homer Wright (Univ. Md. 1892), of Boston, for an essay on "The Biology of the Micro-organism of Actinomycosis." The conditions annexed by the testator are that the prize

"shall be awarded every five years to the writer of the best original essay, not exceeding 150 printed pages, octavo, illustrative of some subject in surgical pathology or surgical practice, founded upon original investigation, the candidates for the prize to be American citizens." It is expressly stipulated that the successful competitor shall publish his essay in book form and that he shall deposit one copy of the work in the Samuel D. Gross Library of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, and that on the title page it shall be stated that to the essay was awarded the Samuel D. Gross Prize of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

JOHN RIDGELY CARTER, LL.B., PROMOTED.

Mr. John Ridgely Carter, the third son of Bernard Carter, LL.D., Provost, and an alumnus of our School of Law, has just been made First Secretary of the American Embassy at London. Mr. Carter was born in this city forty-two years ago and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1883. He then went abroad, spending sixteen months in Europe. Returning, he took the course in Law in this University, and after graduation attended a special course in international law at Harvard University. After some years of practice with his father and brothers, he again went abroad and was made private secretary of the London Legation by Minister Bayard. Promotion soon followed, and during the past several years he has served continuously as second secretary of the Legation. Upon the recent appointment of Mr. Henry White—likewise a Baltimorean—to the Italian Embassy, he succeeded to the post of first secretary. Mr. Carter inherits the distinguished bearing and great legal abilities of his father and is already to be reckoned a statesman of mark.

duty of \$14.50. Dr. Councilman, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, represents the manifest injustice of this charge, and asks that it be omitted. The repairs, he adds, would not be possible in this country. A reply from the Assistant Secretary says no relief can be afforded and the lens can be delivered only on the payment of the duty. "Under the law and regulations of the Department, dutiable merchandise, imported and afterwards exported, although it may have paid duty on the first importation, is liable to duty on every subsequent importation into the United States." Dr. C. well says, that it seems almost incredible that every physician in the United States should have to pay a tax to the few makers of microscopes in this country, and should be debarred from the very much better instruments manufactured abroad.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1905.

DEAR DR. CORDELL—I congratulate you most heartily upon your success in building up the University Fund for the glory of the old school. I still think you ought to work for support from the State as the representative teaching institution. Could you not do this by giving free tuition to persons born and residing in the State who were of the proper age and possessed the proper qualifications—putting the standard high?

I have just returned from a trip to Galveston, Texas, where I was invited to give a lecture on yellow fever under the auspices of the University of Texas, of which the medical department is located at Galveston. I enjoyed the trip immensely, though I am a little out of pocket for necessaries that could not properly be charged as regular expenses. I learned while there that tuition is free; they have an excellent teaching force and a first-rate building and equipment. The institution is supported by the State and their diplomas are given only to those who attain a high standard. They can do this because the professors are not dependent upon fees for their compensation. Would not such a system strengthen your University and establish it upon a solid and permanent foundation? Of course there are competitors, but priority and the name should count for something. * * *

With best wishes for the success of your grand undertaking,
Sincerely yours,

JAMES CARROLL.

In a letter to the *Baltimore News* of April 17, Dr. William T. Councilman, of Harvard University Medical School, calls attention to the injustice of our tariff laws, as exemplified in the case of a Zeiss microscope, imported into this country in 1902, and on which full duty was then paid. After two years use of it in the Harvard Medical School, and later in Manila, one of the lenses became damaged and was sent to Jena for repairs. The probable value of the lens was about one hundred marks (\$24). After being repaired at the Zeiss laboratory it was returned to Boston, where it is now held in the Custom-house for a

My first appearance before the class filled me with a tremulous uneasiness and an overwhelming sense of embarrassment. I had never lectured and the only paper I had read before a society was with all the possible vaso-motor accompaniments. With a nice consideration my colleagues did not add to my distress by their presence, and once inside the lecture-room, the friendly greeting of the boys calmed my fluttering heart and, as so often happens, the ordeal was most severe in anticipation. One permanent impression of the session abides—the awful task of the preparation of about one hundred lectures. After the ten or twelve with which I started were exhausted, I was on the tread-mill for the remainder of the season. False pride forbade the reading of the excellent lectures of my predecessor, Dr. Drake, which, with his wonted goodness of heart, he had offered. I reached January in an exhausted condition, but relief was at hand. One day the post brought a brand new work on physiology by a well-known German professor, and it was remarkable with what rapidity my labors of the last half of the session were lightened. An extraordinary improvement in the lectures was noticed; the students benefited and I gained rapidly in the facility with which I could translate the German. "After Twenty-five Years," *Ostler*.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The commencement will be held at the Lyceum Theatre jointly with the School of Pharmacy on May 13, at 8 p. m. The address will be given by Rev. Dr. DeWitt M. Beuham, of the Central Presbyterian Church. The annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association will be held at the Eutaw House, on May 11, at 7.30 p. m. The orator will be Dr. Howard E. Ames (1874), Surgeon U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, who will speak of "Some Experiences of Thirty Years of Navy Life." Free tickets to the banquet can be obtained from Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill, treasurer, 1103 Madison avenue, before May 7, by mailing \$1.00 membership fee. No tickets given out on the night of the meeting. Commencement details in June number.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

Dr. Herbert Kulmen (1904), formerly of Berlin, Germany, has settled for practice in Munich, Bavaria. He was married to a Berlin lady in December last and spent his honeymoon in Paris (*Orist*).—Dr. R. O. Dorman (1904) has

located at Canton, Pa. (*Orist*).—The exercises connected with the close of the session of 1904-5 began with the prize contests May 6, from 9 to 12 a. m. From 2 to 4 p. m. there were clinics by Dr. E. E. Cruzen, on "Porcelain Bridge Construction;" by Dr. S. Leslie LeCron, on "Wrapping Rubber Teeth for Bridge Work;" by Dr. W. B. Fahrney, on "The Restoration of an Incisal Angle with Gold;" by Dr. C. J. Myers, of Troy, N. Y., on "Demonstration of X-ray Manipulation in Dentistry"; by Dr. D. E. Duff, on "High Fusing Porcelain Contour;" by Dr. Ferd. Groshans, on "Bromide of Ethyl Anæsthesia;" by Dr. J. H. Marchant, and others. (*Orist*).—The following are the graduates of the Class of 1905: John Clarence Allen, N. Y.; Marius Archambault, R. I.; William James F. Barton, N. Y.; Harry G. Blatt, Md.; A. Stanley Brown, Md.; Lewis Rogan Brown, Ariz.; Samuel Blessing Brown, Md.; Walter G. Bush, N. Y.; Henry A. Cherry, Mass.; Oran LaVerne Cochrane, Cal.; Richard Speight Cutchin, N. C.; Ernest Lee Davis, Md.; Horace M. Davis, Md.; G. Fletcher Dean, W. Va.; George Edward Dennis, N. C.; Richard Tozer Dial, N. C.; Wilford Eugene Dimock, Nova Scotia; Arthur M. Dula, S. C.; Joseph Henry Dunne, Mass.; F. P. Edgell, W. Va.; Bates Etchison, Md.; John William Findon, Conn.; Joseph Hewitt Findon, Conn.; Ethan W. Foster, S. C.; Athol Lee Frew, N. Y.; Frederick Roy Graham, Can.; Nathan Greene Hall, R. I.; George Henry Hague, N. J.; William Luther Hand, N. C.; Peter Thomas Healey, N. Y.; Leon Wesley Helms, N. Y.; Gould O. Hildebrand, Va.; George Edward Hill, Me.; R. Fulton Holliday, N. C.; J. Stephenson Hopkins, Md.; S. Robert Horton, N. C.; J. William Hotchkiss, Conn.; E. Jerome Jenkins, Md.; J. V. Jenkins, Va.; James Joseph Kenney, N. J.; John Pugh Lamb, N. C.; Bliss Allen Lester, Can.; David A. Levy, Md.; Oscar Mauritz Lind, Md.; Bert Reade Long, N. C.; John P. McCann, Can.; Joseph L. McClung, Va.; Frank Wilson McCluer, Va.; M. Jordan McFadden, S. C.; Walter Roberts McIntire, Conn.; H. Howard McLaughlin, Md.; Arthur Wellington MacVane, Me.; E. Whit Miller, Va.; John E. C. Miller, Pa.; Samuel Ferrell Moffett, Tex.; Ellis Frederick Moyse, Can.; Reuben B. Mullins, M. D., Neb.; Otto Nase, Can.; Wilbert Price, Md.; Wilbert Thomas Pyles, Md.; William Henry Riley, Vt.; Joseph Ross, N. J.; I. Ruffin Self, S. C.; Calvin H. Skaggs, W. Va.; Charles L. Snively, Md.; George A. Snyder, Pa.; W. Harry Sperow, W. Va.;

Christian Henry Steinbeck, W. Va.; James E. Waltman, Md., Guernsey George Wareheim, Pa.; Andrew Jackson Whisnant, S. C.; Charles Joseph Wells, Md.; John Edward Welsh, S. C.; Henry Fletcher Wood, Va.; Henry F. Woodward, W. Va.; Rev. V. K. Yacoubyan, Egypt.—University gold medal for highest grade at final examinations, James Stephenson Hopkins; honorable mention for second highest grade, Bert Reade Long.—The commencement will be held May 8, at 8 p. m., at the Lyceum Theatre, North Charles street. The orator will be the Rev. Wilbur F. Sheridan, of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church. Rev. W. S. McIntire, D. D., of New London, Conn., will take part in the ceremonies. Further details in June number.

Judge Charles E. Phelps, Professor of Juridical Equity and Legal Ethics, who spent some weeks in Jamaica, recruiting from a severe attack of pneumonia, describes the climate there as one perpetual summer. The fruits are luscious and appetizing. They include the cocoanut, lime, lemon, orange and others not seen here, being too delicate for shipment. The temperature varies between 75 and 85 degrees, and the nights are unusually pleasant from the alternation of trade winds and mountain breezes. The hotels are excellent, the houses in the towns commodious and of wood. Fine roads and bridges exist everywhere. In scenery it is probably without a peer, experienced travelers declaring it the most beautiful island in the world. The picturesque natives and their costumes afford amusement to visitors. There are 600,000 blacks and but 15,000 whites. The former are polite and civil, but indolent as is usual in warm climates. The hard work is done by the women, while the men loll about in idleness. It is interesting to see the seemingly endless processions of women coming to the market with heavy burdens on their heads. It is said they travel thus twenty miles without fatigue. They carry the lightest as well as heaviest objects and it almost seemed as though they had lost the use of their hands. Many bore nothing but shoes, as if the object was to save leather. Mr. John E. Phelps, the Judge's son, lectured in his place, during his absence.

Universities that have a clear tradition are rare and fortunate. * * * The building of a National University of modern type in the South is the great opportunity to benefit the republic

now offered to the wisdom of States and the imagination of far-seeing men. * * * The faith that the scholar should be a patriot and the patriot a scholar, and that scholarly patriotism, exalting country above self, rich in social knowledge and sympathy, unafraid of difficulty and unashamed of sentiment, is the noblest offering universities can make toward the integrity and majesty of republican citizenship.—*President E. A. Alderman.*

✓ **OBITUARY.**

Dr. Charles Wright Filler (1876) at Washington, D. C., March 22, aged 52.

Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel (1889) at Baltimore, April 4, of apoplexy, aged 48. He was the son of Dr. John Frederick Charles Hadel, who came to America from Hamburg, Germany, in 1845, and was later Health Commissioner of the city. He was a graduate of Calvert Hall, Baltimore. He devoted himself to diseases of the throat and lungs. He was connected with the Maryland Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812, and at the time of his death was President of the last-named. Dr. Hadel was a graceful, ready and forceful speaker and writer, and contributed some valuable historical papers on Maryland. At the time of his death he was engaged upon one on the British Invasion of Maryland in 1814. He was a member of the General Alumni Association of the University and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Surviving him is a widow, who was Miss Florence May Hough.

✓ **ITEMS.**

The following alumni of the University were elected officers of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, on April 26, for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Jr. (1870); Vice-Presidents, Drs. Charles O'Donovan (1881), Thomas Morris Chaney (1866), Joseph B. Seth, Jr. (1899).—Dr. José L. Hirsh has been appointed pathologist to the Hospital of the Women of Maryland.—The following subscriptions have been added to the Endowment Fund since our last issue: Wm. Knabe & Co., \$25; George A. Horner, \$5; Dr. T. D. Burgess, Matewan, W. Va., \$10.—We learn the degree of LL.D., *causa honoris*, will be conferred upon Professor John C. Hemmeter, M.D., Ph.D., of this University, by St. John's College, Annapolis, and that he has been selected to deliver

the address at that institution at the approaching commencement.—The Washington Alumni Association held its annual meeting and banquet May 2. Dr. I. S. Stone read a sketch of Professor Geo. W. Miltenberger, which will appear later in OLD MARYLAND. This is the only alumni association known to us outside of Baltimore, and it reflects credit upon the esprit de corps of our Washington colleagues. It should receive all encouragement and support from us.—Dr. James H. Miles (1845), of St. Inigoes, St. Mary's county, Md., though in his 83d year, is still hale and hearty, often dances a jig and attends all the meetings of the county school board, of which he is a member. He recently rode twenty-five miles in less than three hours (*Ex*).—Nearly \$100 were realized by the University Young Men's Christian Association by the recent entertainment. With this a stove, bookcases, tables, chairs, etc., have been purchased, and about \$25 have been laid aside for a piano. Much help was given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hospital, who returned about \$30 for tickets sent them.—Dr. George L. Wilkins (1870), of Baltimore, was married to Miss Annie Beatin, of Philadelphia, March 28.—Dr. J. Clement Clark (1880), Superintendent of Springfield Asylum for the Insane, Sykesville, Md., sailed for Europe on March 29. He will remain abroad until the end of May, and will visit hospitals for the insane in England, Scotland and Germany.—Dr. William H. Baltzell (1889) spent the Easter holidays in Jerusalem.—Dr. Russell Murdoch died in Baltimore, March 19, of apoplexy, aged 66 years. He held the clinical lectureship of eye and ear diseases in this University during the session of 1868-69, being the first to teach these branches as a specialty here.—Dr. Compton Riely (1897), one of the staff of the Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore, read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, which met in Columbia University, New York, April 17. The subject was "The Etiology, Prophylaxis and Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine."—Dr. John Williamson Palmer (1846), the distinguished poet, celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth, amid a multitude of congratulations, at 1104 McCulloh street, Baltimore, on April 4. His most famous poem is "Stonewall Jackson's Way."—Oregon Milton Dennis, LL.B., was elected to the City Council, May 2, from the 17th Ward, defeating the unscrupulous negro who has long misrepresented that ward.

The Municipal League says of Mr. Dennis: "A lawyer of good reputation and ability. Has not been a partisan. Has always upheld clean methods in politics. Would make an intelligent and honest councilman."—We are glad also to announce the re-election of Duke Bond, LL.B., "a consistent, capable and honest man."—Three works are about to be issued by Medical Alumni of our University. Professor Samuel Theobald (1867) of the Johns Hopkins Faculty, has one on the commoner diseases of the eye, and Professors W. A. B. Sellman (1872) and Theodore Cook, Jr. (1891), both of the Baltimore University Faculty, are writing practical manuals on gynecology and eye diseases, respectively.—Dr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (1904), of Loch Raven, has been appointed Resident Physician at the Atlantic City Hospital.—Dr. George L. Wilkins has returned after a five weeks honeymoon spent in Europe.—Dr. Charles A. Wells (1862) has been elected Mayor of Hyattsville for the fourth successive term.—Dr. J. B. R. Purnell (1850) of Snow Hill, Md., was married recently in Florida.—At the Washington Alumni meeting, mentioned above, the following were elected officers: President, Dr. Thos. A. R. Keech; Vice-Presidents, Drs. C. H. Howland and Francis B. Bishop; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. P. Malone; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. M. Simpkins; Executive Committee, Drs. I. S. Stone, J. Ford Thompson, R. A. Bates, W. N. Souther and E. Oliver Belt.—The examinations in the School of Law will begin May 20 and end May 27th. The Commencement will take place Monday, June 5 at Ford's Opera House. The graduates will appear in caps and gowns, which is an acceptable innovation. The Senior Class will hold its banquet the same evening at the Belvedere. Then home!

Insensibly in the fifth and sixth decades there begins to creep over most of us a change, noted physically among other ways in the silvering of the hair and that lessening of elasticity, which impels a man to open rather than to vault a five-barred gate. It comes to all sooner or later; to some only too painfully evident, to others unconsciously, with no pace perceived. And with most of us this physical change has its mental equivalent, not necessarily accompanied by loss of the powers of application, or of judgment; on the contrary, often the mind grows clearer and the memory more retentive, but the change is seen in a weakened receptivity and in an inability

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to adapt oneself to an altered intellectual environment. It is this loss of mental elasticity which makes men over forty so slow to receive new truths. Harvey complained in his day that few men above this critical age seemed able to accept the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and in our time it is interesting to note how the theory of the bacterial origin of certain diseases has had, as other truths, to grow to acceptance with the generation in which it was announced. The only safeguard in the teacher against this lamentable condition is to live in and with the third decade, in company with the younger, more receptive and progressive minds.—“Teacher and Student,” *Osler*.

“OSLERISMS.”

There is in press and will be early published a collection of medical aphorisms gathered from the bedside teaching of Dr. Osler, while Professor of Medicine in Baltimore, by two of his pupils. Dr. Osler's eminence is very largely due to his individuality, and this will be unveiled as nowhere else in literature in this work, to which he will himself contribute an introductory note.

The *Maryland Medical Journal* has become the official organ of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and will hereafter publish its transactions. It is to furnish each member with a copy, for which it is to receive 50 cents per annum.

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VOL. I. No. 6.

BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE, 1905.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER.

CHARLES CASPARI, JR., PHAR. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, and Dean of the Faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, is a native of the city of Baltimore, born May 31, 1850, son of Charles Caspari and Louise S. Kleyenstaeuber, both born in Germany, the former in Hanover and the latter in Bremen. Charles Caspari was graduated in pharmacy in Germany, and came to America in 1841, settling



CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

in Baltimore, Maryland, where he afterward was an apothecary in active business until his death, in 1870. He was at one time a member of the Board of Examiners, and also a trustee of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Charles Caspari, Junior, was educated in private schools in Baltimore, and also was a student in the academic department of the University of Maryland, but was not graduated. Afterward, for more than six years, he was a clerk in the drug store of Sharp & Dohme, and while there took a course of study in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1869. In 1871 he became proprietor of a drug business in Baltimore, and so continued until 1891. He became a member of the faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1879, incumbent of the chair of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, which he still holds, and in which capacity his national reputation as instructor and authority on all the subjects pertaining to his chair has been chiefly acquired. Since 1894 he has served continuously as general secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and as such is editor of the principal publication of that body, the "Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association." Since 1893 he has been pharmaceutical editor of "The National Dispensary;" but his best work, which has passed through three editions, and has gained for him wide renown, is his "Treatise on Pharmacy," a recognized authority on the subjects of which it treats, in use as a text book in many of the leading colleges in which pharmacy is taught, and with the profession in general throughout America.

Dr. Caspari was chiefly instrumental in effecting a union of the Maryland College of Pharmacy with the University of Maryland, in 1904, and since 1898, in addition to the regular duties of the chair, has held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy.

At the recent commencement the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, a well-deserved tribute to his high standing and ability.

Dr. Charles Caspari married, June 4, 1874, Leslie V. Heinichen, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and whose parents were of Ger-

man birth. Six children have been born to this marriage, all of whom are living. Charles Edward Caspari, the eldest, is a graduate of Baltimore City College, and of Johns Hopkins University, A. B., 1896, and Ph. D., 1900. He is now Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry in St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Missouri.

—o—

**ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASSES
OF THE SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE AND
PHARMACY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MARYLAND.**

BY REV. DE WITT M. BENHAM, OF THE CENTRAL
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BALTIMORE. DELIV-
ERED MAY 13, 1905.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN: You have my hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of your course of study at this historic institution, which today places your diploma within your hands. By your faithful work you have honored your Alma Mater, and with this seal of approval your Alma Mater honors you. It is no meaningless bit of parchment that you receive today, but the well-merited reward of years of painstaking service. It certifies to your industry, perseverance, courage, and scholarship. It certifies to the many manly qualities which have made it possible for you to achieve this success.

And it bears the names of men whom you will always revere; men whose ability you admire, and whose affection you cherish. "Why do you write no books?" said one of the disciples of Socrates to the great sage. "Because," replied the philosopher, "I would rather write upon the hearts of living men than upon the skins of dead sheep." These professors have been writing upon the hearts of living men, and what they have written you are neither willing nor able to erase. Their names may grow dim upon your diploma, but they will not grow dim upon the tablet of your memory.

They send you forth from this University well equipped for the pursuit of your calling. They have done all within their power to make your life a success. They have given you the very latest results of study and research; they have placed you abreast of the times in which you live; they have stimulated within you a deeper love for your profession, and they have stamped upon your souls the magnetism of their personality.

To succeed in your chosen calling will be the

first purpose of your life. This is the serious work for which all the preceding years have been but preparation. A scholar's profession is not his diversion; it is his duty. He enters it because he believes himself to be a public servant, and because he loves the public service. His profession will be a joy to him; but for that very reason it will be the center around which the movements of his life circle.

He may pursue other lines of work as pastime; he may achieve renown by brilliancy in other directions; but it is his profession which calls for the earnest and sincere effort of his life; it is his profession which should be preeminent. Such men as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell may win an enviable place among those whose beauty of thought and gracefulness of expression have added to the treasures of our English speech, but the devout mission of their lives has been scientific success rather than literary achievement. Carry your enthusiasm into your calling. Let the altar of your devotion burn with holy fire for that which you have chosen as the ministry of your life. As though it were a wife to you, cherish it; love, honor, and keep it, in sickness and in health; love, honor, and keep it until death you twain shall part; and then lie down to take your last sleep with the laurels of your profession resting upon your brow.

There will be many temptations to engage in business outside of your chosen calling; there will be money-making schemes of all kinds. Beware of them. "The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment." Take what comes to you. Make yourself financially independent if you can. But do not allow your attention to be diverted from the supreme endeavor of your life by the excitement of speculation or the allurements of trade.

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You cannot have divided interests, and do your best work. You need the whole attention of your mind upon your calling. Your motto may well be, "One thing I do."

I remember a physician, whom I knew years ago, who combined several occupations very significantly, but, alas, not very appropriately. He practiced medicine, he established a drug-store, he went into the undertaking business, and he became president of the Board of Directors of the local cemetery. Even in these days of trusts we object to control quite so radical as this; which claims the man dead or alive, draws revenue from living body or lifeless corpse, and, kill or cure, smiles a sweet smile over the result.

Be not too anxious, like Shylock, to get the last pound of flesh, even when you have your patient on the operating table.

Every professional man must make up his mind to do a great deal of work which he is never paid for. He is not a day laborer, trying to secure an easy job, with short hours and light work. He is a public servant assuming responsibility for the health, happiness and good morals of the community in which he lives. His motives should be altruistic. His ability should be held as a sacred trust. He is a getter in order that he may be a giver.

"Give! as the morning that flows out of heaven;
Give! as the waves when their channel is riven;
Give! as the free air and sunshine are given;
Lavishly, utterly, joyfully give.
Not the waste drops of thy cup overflowing;
Not the faint sparks of thy hearth ever glowing;
Not a pale bud from the June roses blowing;
Give as He gave thee, who gave thee to live.

Pour out thy love, like the rush of a river,
Wasting its waters forever and ever,
Through the burnt sands that reward not the giver;

Silent or songful, thou nearest the sea.
Scatter thy life, as the summer's showers pouring,
What if no bird through the pearl drops is soaring?

What if no blossom looks upward adoring?
Look to the life that was lavished for thee!"

Youth is the season for enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Cultivate the ideal; care for the ideal; keep the ideal. As age advances, the ardor of emotion cools, there is a temptation to become selfish, sordid and cold-hearted. Fight against this tendency as for your life. Because you see an old practitioner easy, comfortable, self-satisfied, do not imagine that this is the supreme re-

ward for service. The health and morals of the community improved, the ravages of disease and vice checked, suffering alleviated, poverty provided for, happiness promoted: these are the better rewards of faithful service. Idealize your profession. Put sentiment into your profession. You cannot too highly exalt it. The Son of God Himself condescended to soothe the suffering; and He who was greatest became for us a servant.

I remember seeing in the Louvre at Paris a painting in which angels were represented as engaged in household work. While the monks devoutly prayed, the angels swept the floors, and washed the basins, and cooked the food within the monastery walls. They turned the humblest drudgery into the holiest ministry. They took up the simple daily task, and idealized it. And we may do the same.

Determine to be a master in your calling. The Germans have a proverb that "The good is a terrible enemy to the best." Never rest satisfied until your work is of the best. Nothing is "Good enough" until it has reached perfection, and can be made no better. Have the latest appliances, the most modern equipment, and use them as skillfully as brain can think, and hand can work.

You will be a student always. You have had the wisdom to select a calling in which investigation can be conducted to the end of time without exhausting the knowledge which it is possible to acquire. The mystery of disease, the wonder of the human form, the peculiarity of each individual case, will afford you constant field for research, and reward your efforts with the constant pleasure of attainment. You are in a position to do original work; and in your practice you will prove the value of the instruction which you have here received.

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Once when I was stopping at the home of a physician and surgeon he invited me to accompany him on his morning rounds. I sat in the carriage, and read a magazine, while he looked after his patients, until we drove up to a little house where he had performed an operation a short time before. Then he said to me, "I amputated a man's leg here a few weeks ago, and the wound has healed so rapidly and so beautifully that I would like you to see it. I'll call you 'doctor,' and he'll think you are a consulting physician." So I went in, and the patient sat on the edge of the bed, and the surgeon undid his bandages, and showed me the stump of that leg with the same pride and pleasure that an architect would have felt in exhibiting the plan of a handsome building. My friend carried his enthusiasm into his profession. He loved his work.

You belong to the class of thinkers. You are preeminently a brain-worker. You have a trained intellect. You read, you study, you deal with books; and perhaps you will write books. Be patient toward the man who has not enjoyed your advantages. Lay aside all appearance of "snob-bishness;" and become an instructor to the community. Much of human suffering is caused by ignorance. The majority of people pay but little regard to the rules of health. They defy the laws of Nature until she punishes them for their presumption; and then they talk piously about "affliction," and "strange providence." They forget that the same God who wrote the Decalogue upon tables of stone, has written his laws also upon earth, and sea, and air; and that obedience to these laws is as imperative as obedience to the Ten Commandments. And the decree, "The soul that sinneth it shall die," is universal in its application. Ignorance may extenuate moral guilt, but it does not relieve the criminal from suffering the consequences of his misfortune. It is within your province to enlighten the individual and the community as to the claims of natural law, the causes of disease, and the most effective methods of securing and retaining physical health.

A few years since, when the cholera was threatening our shores, and rigid quarantine alone was keeping it out of New York, the authorities of the city where I was then living, becoming frightened at the proximity of the dreadful scourge, flushed out all the sewers, and washed down all the alleys, and the city was never so clean before, and has never been so clean since. One of the local physicians afterward told me that there had never

been, to his knowledge, so little typhoid fever and diphtheria in the city, as there was after this cleansing. And said, moreover, that if the sewers were flushed out, and the alleys washed down in that way twice every year, the result would be that typhoid fever and diphtheria would be almost obliterated. In other words those city fathers had it in their power to protect the citizens against two dreadful forms of disease, to prevent suffering and to save life, to economize the results of toil by preserving the life and health of the toiler, to add immensely to the comfort, happiness and prosperity of the city, by a comparatively small outlay of money. But this outlay they were unwilling to make until frightened into doing so by a still greater terror. Surely the two most important interests of a city are good morals and good health.

And, young men, you are in a position to enlighten your fellow citizens upon these subjects. See that sanitary ordinances are framed, passed, and enforced. See that the health of the community is studied and promoted. See that the individual is being taught how to take care of himself.

You can be most effective teachers of morals. How much disease is traced directly back to sin. Call it "folly," call it "indiscretion," call it what you please; we mean the same thing; and I prefer to call it sin. That is a shorter word, a simpler word, a word more easily understood. You hold a position occupied by no other for sounding a warning and suggesting a remedy. You can use plain language to people, and they will take it from you as scientific truth. You can reach the immoral and the irreligious as no other set of men can. The physician and the pharmacist touch men at very close quarters along some of the pet lines of vicious indulgence.

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Be a philanthropist. Every man ought to be a philanthropist. He may not control the millions of a Peabody, Pratt, Hopkins, Carnegie, but he can be a philanthropist in his smaller way, and he can be a *great* philanthropist too. His skillful brain, his cunning hand, his silver coin, will do its work in purifying the social atmosphere, and elevating the social life of the community and the country in which he lives. Be always a public-spirited citizen.

And think well of the world:

"The miraculous gem
In the seal-ring that burns
On the hand of the Master."

Be an optimist. See the beauty of the world. Feel the power of the world. Rejoice in life; and all that it means to you, and all that it brings to you. Behold the good in men; seek for it, find it, and encourage it.

"Ah, sturdy world, old patient world!
Thou hast seen many times and men;
Heard jibes and curses at thee hurled
From cynic lip and peevish pen.
But give the mother once her due;
Were women wise, and men all true—
And one thing more that may not be,
Old earth were fair enough for me."

Godspeed you tonight. Your prospects are bright. You go forth tonight to win honor and renown—to win it honestly, upon the fair field of fray. You go forth to well-merited success. And may the future yield up to you, all that she holds in store of rich reward for every faithful servant of God and of humanity. You have received the best, and we shall expect the best from you in return.

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THE BLUE-JACKET

PART OF THE ADDRESS OF DR. HOWARD E. AMES,
MEDICAL INSPECTOR U. S. NAVY, AT THE AN-
NUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIA-
TION, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MAY
11, 1905.

Mr. President and Fellow Alumni:

You cannot conceive how surprised and flattered I was when the honor of addressing you was offered me by your committee, and I fear I accepted without giving the matter sufficient

consideration; and, pondering upon the situation, have wondered what could be made of it in a limited time. A variety of interesting talks could be given by an abler mind; but I feel like the boy at his first attendance of a three-ringed circus, in doubt upon which ring to concentrate his attention. My modesty is great, you may believe me; still, I cannot plead that thirty years experience in a particular line of work is so sterile as not to furnish material for a few minutes talk; but the art of making that talk interesting—and not tiring—to you is what bothers me. Looking back over the thirty years that I have been a member of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy, I find the experiences are so varied and in such numerous places that I am at a loss what to take up at this social gathering, where we are seeking relaxation and pleasure. Rather than confine myself to any particular line, I shall give you some few experiences that will interest and give you food for thought, I hope.

Among my professional brothers in civil life, there exists a prevailing idea that the Naval Surgeon's experiences and knowledge of disease are rather confined; that his medical knowledge and practice are limited to a few lines of ailments that (?). This is an error—except in diseases of women and children. We are not specialists—I think we have a greater variety of diseases to treat than the civil practitioner; because, we come in contact with all diseases met with in our own country, in addition to those in the tropics, and local troubles found all over the world. Perhaps, this belief is based upon the little understood character of the sailors—or men of the sea. And here, let me sketch the Blue-jacket—not the officer, whom you know, but the Blue-jacket who is unknown to most people. I shall quote a fragment from a former pen picture of him that I wrote long ago, as it holds good now in many particulars; namely, the social treatment he receives today from the large majority; and so I plead with you, that you will view him hereafter in a more liberal light.

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I venture to say there is no class of men less understood than the American Man-of-war's men, and towards whom less forbearance or charity is shown by the landsman. This is readily accounted for as he is seldom seen at his best, except by those who follow the sea. The common remark "a drunken brawling sailor," is alas, an epithetical title that is unwittingly earned by poor Jack, and although unmerited, is awarded him from the fact that he is so often seen in that condition, and his identity and calling are so easily distinguished by anyone, that it makes a deep impression. His bronzed and prematurely wrinkled face, his peculiar rolling walk, his fearless but friendly look, so often mistaken for impudence, his confiding nature and generous hand, all mark him a prey for the suave approaches of the depraved, and he falls an easy victim to the wharf pimp and land shark. His footsteps, from the moment he leaves the boundaries of the ship, or navy-yard, are trailed by the beat, the rumseller, the brothel-keeper and thief; even the minions of the law bristle into activity, and dog his steps, ready to pounce upon him; for he is at once classed as a dangerous individual. Seldom is it that he succeeds in passing the narrow girdle that bounds the water front of our seaports; and if he does succeed, and appear in the more fashionable parts of the town, he is regarded with suspicion, and is as a rule shunned by men, women and children. They know him from knowledge gained from some newspaper article, in which he is recorded in double-lead type, as a violator of the peace, or breaker of the law, and they expect to see him suddenly break into some outrageous action. He may be cold sober (it is rarely one sees him in a respectable neighborhood unless he is sober), still he is shunned. Should he be arrested and dragged into court, on charges he is innocent of, he receives little consideration. He stands ashamed and penitent; in vain he tries to recall some incident of his spree, but his drugged and besotted brain can recall nothing; his memory is a blank; none but unsympathetic faces and unfriendly eyes meet his. Stripped of his clothes, robbed of his money, he begs pardon of the judge and promises to rid the city of his presence, if he be allowed to go. Bruised, besotted, bedraggled with the dirt of the street, poor wretched Jack drags his trembling body back to the ship; back to the guard; back to his friends, his shipmates, his home. He has no other place to go. What is his treatment there, is he turned away? No,

never. Some officer or shipmate knows him, and helps him up. They see no saint, no devil, only an unfortunate victim of the vicious. They remember him and see in him his worth; midst danger and storm, on deck or engine room, unflinching, untiring, uncomplaining, alert to the dangers about him, obedient to his officers, proud of his country, his flag and his ship. His purse is always open to charity, the biggest coin sought for, and no questions asked is the rule. His heart is big, tender and sympathetic; his horny hands as gentle as a woman's when sickness or distress befalls a shipmate. When death overtakes him in a foreign country his grave is marked by a lasting monument erected by his shipmates.

The sailor has been the inspiration of the poet from the time of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" to Kipling of today. Sculptured in hieroglyphics on the ruins of ancient Egypt, down through the ages of Phoenicia, we trace his wanderings through their commercial cities. In Greece, from the mythical legends of Jason and the Argonauts, we find the symbol of commercialism with the wealth which we are now realizing. And so through the poetry and sculpture of Greece and Rome down to the Science of today, we find the men of the sea depicted. To the men of the sea, we owe our geographical knowledge of this earth. What a galaxy of names: Vasco da Gama, Columbus, Magellan. Their unmatched daring in venturing into the unknown limits of the ocean has given to the world the countless riches of this great continent, and opened the way to the oriental wealth beyond. The fair-haired Norseman, in his open boats, challenges our admiration; Vesputius, Hudson, Cabot, Raleigh, Gilbert, Cavendish, those early explorers, all men of the sea.

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The commencement was held jointly with the School of Pharmacy, at the Lyceum Theatre, North Charles street, May 13th, at 8 P. M. The Provost, Bernard Carter, LL.D., presided with that dignity and grace that always characterize him on such occasions. There was a large audience filling all parts of the theatre. After invocation by Rev. Henry Nice, of the M. E. Church, the degree of M.D. was conferred upon 83 candidates, viz: Elmer Hall Adkins, N. C.; Julian Warrington Ashby, Va.; Samuel Luther Bare, Md.; Robert Parke Bay, Md.; Chandos M. Benner, Md.; Jas. Snow Billingslea, Md.; Alvah Parrish Bohannon, Va.; Vance W. Brabham, S. C.; Baird U. Brooks, N. C.; Frank Burden, W. Va.; Ira Burns, Md.; Roscoe C. Carnal, N. Y.; John Jos. Carroll, Mass.; Edward Lawrence Casey, N. H.; Fred. DeSales Chappelier, Md.; Sydenham Rush Clarke, Md.; Edward V. Copeland, Va.; Arthur Bascom Croom, N. C.; Charles Callery Croushore, Pa.; Seth DeBlois, R. I.; David A. DeVanny, N. Y.; Alpheus Wood Disosway, N. C.; Manuel Dueno, Porto Rico; James Eugene Dwyer, Pa.; John Martin Elderdice, Md.; Oliver Justin Ellis, Vt.; Harry Moore Felton, Pa.; Edwin Ferebee Fenner, N. C.; William

Henry Fisher, Md.; John Shaw Gibson, N. C.; Milton R. Gibson, N. C.; Leo J. Goldbach, Md.; Archibald Wright Graham, N. C.; William W. Hala, N. Y.; Samuel William Hammond, W. Va.; George Blight Harrison, Va.; Henry Hiram Hodgkin, N. C.; Henry C. Houck, Md.; Hamner C. Irwin, Jr., N. C.; Brooke I. Jamison, Jr., Md.; Frank White Janney, Md.; Harry Equilla Jenkins, Va.; Oswald Ottmar Kafer, N. C.; Nagib Kenawy, Egypt; Eugene Kerr, Md.; Herbert L. Kneisley, Md.; William A. Knell, Md.; Kalil Magid Koury, Syria; Edgar Brown Le Fevre, W. Va.; Julius Levin, Conn.; George William Mahle, Md.; James P. Matheson, N. C.; James G. Matthews, Md.; George Skinner McCarty, Ga.; Harry Downman McCarty, Md.; John P. McGuire, Pa.; William Cuthbert McGuire, Pa.; Roscoe Conkling Metzler, Md.; Harold Edson Miner, Mass.; Robert Levis Mitchell, Md.; William Morris Mitchell, N. Y.; J. Albert Nice, Md.; Oscar S. Owens, Va.; John W. Parker, Jr., N. C.; W. Arlett Parvis, Md.; John William Pierson, Md.; Daniel E. Remsberg, Md.; Samuel T. R. Revell, Md.; Willard James Riddick, N. C.; William Wordsworth Riha, N. Y.; John L. Riley, Md.; John Edgar Rooks, Tenn.; Anton G. Rytina, Md.; Edward McQueen Sally, S. C.; Albert Leigh Sanders, Md.; Stuart Baskin Sherard, S. C.; John Holmes Smith, Jr., Md.; W. Henry Smithson, Jr., Md.; James Albert Stone, N. C.; Benjamin Franklin Tefft, Jr., R. I.; William E. Elliott Tyson, Md.; Fredreick J. Waas, Fla.; William Benjamin Warthen, Ga.

The gold medal was then conferred upon Dr. Roscoe Conklin Metzler, of Md., for highest excellence in the class, and certificates of honor were awarded to Drs. Henry C. Houck, Harry Downman McCarty, Robert Parke Bay, Anton G. Rytina, John L. Riley and Sydenham Rush Clarke. The address to the graduates was made by Rev. DeWitt M. Benham, of the Central Presbyterian Church. The speaker's magnificent physique and carriage, the force and eloquence of his language and his splendid voice and delivery made his address memorable for all who heard it.

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The Alumni Association held its annual reunion at the Eutaw House on the evening of May 11, the president, B. Merrill Hopkinson, M. D.; being in the chair. Thirteen new members were added. The committee on Necrology reported 46 deaths. The committee on Endowment reported total cash in hand \$4,985.06. The University button was adopted without change, as the button of the Association. Dr. A. D. McConachie was added to the "Centennial Committee," which consists besides of Drs. G. Lane Taneyhill, Eugene F. Cordell, B. M. Hopkinson, Wilmer Brinton, John T. King, C. E. Sadtler, James H. Jarrett, J. I. Pennington and W. F. Skillman. Dr. Howard E. Ames (1874), surgeon U. S. Navy, then delivered the annual oration on "Some Experiences of Thirty Years' Navy Life." Dr. Ames began with a eulogy of the common sailor, and gave a most interesting and thrilling description of the Greely Relief Expedition in which he took part. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Howard E. Ames; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Charles O'Donovan, William H. Pearce and C. R. Winterson; Recording Secretary, Dr. Charles E. Sadtler; Assistant Recording Secretary, Dr. J. A. Zepp; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. George H. Hocking; Treasurer, Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill; Executive Committee, Drs. Wilmer Brinton, John I. Pennington, Joseph T. Smith, S. B. Bond and T. O. Heatwole.

One hundred and six members participated in the banquet which followed, besides the members of the graduating class. The toasts were: Our Alma Mater, Dr. S. B. Bond; The Association, Dr. Wm. H. Pearce; The Faculty of Physic, Dr. J. W. Hundley; The Faculty of Law, W. Calvin Chesnut, LL.B.; The Faculty of Dentistry, Dr. T. O. Heatwole; The Faculty of Pharmacy, Henry P. Hynson, Ph.G.; The Class of 1905, Dr. Robert Levis Mitchell, President of the class. The meeting broke up between one and two A. M., being one of the most enjoyable in which the members have participated.

The following hospital appointments have been made: *University Hospital*—Reappointed, Assistant Resident Surgeons, Drs. F. G. Wright, Charles Bagley; Resident Pathologist, Dr. E. B. Quillen. New appointments, Assistant Resident Physicians, Drs. R. C. Metzler, R. P. Bay, J. H. Smith, Jr.; Assistant Resident Surgeons, Drs. J. W. Pierson, J. G. Matthews; Assistant Resident Gynecologists, Drs. H. E. Jenkins and

R. L. Mitchell. *Maternity Hospital*—Reappointed, Dr. H. D. Purdum. New appointments, Drs. W. W. Brabham, W. B. Warthen. *Bayview Asylum*—Assistant Resident Physicians, Drs. S. L. Bare, W. H. Smithson, W. J. Riddick, George W. Mahle.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

The commencement was held at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of May 8th. Prayer was offered by Rev. Walter S. McIntire, of Connecticut. After the reading of the mandamus by the Dean, Professor Gorgas, the Provost of the University conferred the degree of D. D. S., upon 76 candidates. [Names given in May number of OLD MARYLAND]. The prizes were delivered by Prof. R. Dorsey Coale. (See names below). The address to the graduates was made by Rev. Wilbur Fletcher Sheridan, D.D., of Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church. [We regret not to be able to give this address which, scintillated with humor and was brimful of bright thoughts. It depicted life as one of constant conflict. The struggle runs all through nature. Selfishness is counteracted by generosity, and the good will ultimately triumph. He urged his young hearers to be on the side of the good]. The following is the roll of honor, i. e. of students of the Senior Class grading to a possible 700: J. Stephenson Hopkins, Bert Reade Long, Wilbert Price, Samuel Ferrule Moffett, Walter Roberts McIntire, Oscar Mauritz Lind, C. Henry Steinbeck, S. Robert Horton, R. Fulton Holliday, Ellis Frederick Moyse, Wilford Eugene Dimmock, Bliss Allen Lester, Lewis Rogan Brown, Oran LaVerne Cochrane, Frank Wilson McCluer, James Joseph Kenney, V. K. Yacoubyan, George Edward Dennis.



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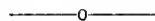
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The exhibition and demonstrations were held in the Infirmary on May 6. Following these was the annual meeting of the Alumni Association. The Dean announced the names of medalists and of those winning in the prize contest of the forenoon, viz.: University gold medal—James Stephenson Hopkins; honorable mention, Bert Reade Long. James H. Harris gold medal—Horace M. Davis; honorable mention, W. Harry Sperow, J. L. McClung. F. J. S. Gorgas gold medal—Athol Lee Frew; honorable mention, Bliss Allen Lester, George Henry Hague, Otto Nase. Isaac H. Davis gold medal—J. V. Jenkins; honorable mention, John J. McCann, George Edward Dennis. C. J. Grieves gold medal 1—Frank Wilson McCluer; honorable mention, Samuel Ferrell Moffett, M. Jordan McFadden, Athol Lee Frew. C. J. Grieves gold medal 2—Oscar Mauritz Lind; honorable mention, Wilfred Eugene Dimmock, Athol Lee Frew, Frank Wilson McCluer, George Henry Hague. Senior Class gold medal—Gould O. Hildebrand; honorable mention, James Stephenson Hopkins, Ellis Frederick Moyses. John C. Uhler gold medal—Henry Strasser; honorable mention, Clifton L. Coffman, Walter D. Myers. Charles R. Deely gold medal—Henry Strasser; honorable mention, Walter D. Myers. Luther D. Benton gold medal—Winfield S. Garland; honorable mention, E. Julius Heronemus, Saydoshi Teraki. Freshman Class gold medal—E. Julius Heronemus; honorable mention, Troy A. Apple, Winfield S. Garland. The secretary, Dr. T. O. Heatwole, presented a report showing 175 active, 6 honorary and 64 associate members. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: Pres., C. J. Grieves; Vice-Pres., W. E. Diffenderfer, George L. Wilcox and S. Claude Sykes; Sec. and Treas., L. W. Farinholt. Dr. Heatwole declined a reelection to the secretaryship, preferring to devote himself exclusively to the editorship of the *University Orist*. Short speeches were then made by Drs. Geo. L. Wilcox, of New York, Wm. E. Diffenderfer, of Washington, D. C., A. Lee Penuel, of Va., and the Editor of OLD MARYLAND. The banquet took place at night, when toasts were responded to by Drs. Grieves, F. J. S. Gorgas, I. H. Davis, C. G. Myers, Wilcox, W. A. Mills, Coale, Hemmeter, Heuisler, J. C. Allen and Yacoubyan.

J. H. Findon, Hildebrand, Hopkins, E. J. Jenkins, Levy, Price, Pyles, Sperow, Waltman, Wareheim, Wells.



SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Maryland College of Pharmacy was held at the Eutaw House, May 12th. The business meeting preceding the banquet was called to order by President J. A. Davis. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After a short address by Mr. Davis, Mr. Westcott presented his report as Treasurer, which showed the finances of the Association to be in good condition. Mr. Millard read the report of the Executive Committee in which the following officers were nominated for the ensuing year: Mr. Franz Naylor, '00, Pres.; Mr. Ephraim Bacon, '98, 1st V.-Pres.; Mr. C. M. Hornbrook, '05, 2nd V.-Pres.; Mr. H. L. Troxell, '99, Sec.; Mr. J. W. Westcott, '89, Treas.

The committee also recommended the following as members of the Executive Committee: Mr. W. J. Lowry, '96, Chairman; Mr. J. J. Barnett, '99; Mr. F. C. McCartney, '03; Mr. J. C. Wolf, '05. Upon motion of Dr. Culbreth the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Association for these gentlemen as nominated. No reports were made by other standing committees.

Under the head of new business Mr. Hynson suggested that the Publication Committee consist of the Executive Committee plus two members appointed by the President. That in place of publishing a News Letter, the Association, through the Publication Committee, affiliate with OLD MARYLAND, and that the Publication Committee be empowered to make arrangements with the management of OLD MARYLAND for necessary space, etc. Mr. Hynson later embodied these suggestions in a motion which was carried.

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The following dental graduates passed the Maryland State Board Examinations, May 15-16. H. M. Davis, Dennis, Etchison, J. W. Findon,

As new members, the Class of '05 was proposed by Mr. Barnett, Mr. Haman by Mr. Westcott, and Messrs. Michael T. Wolf and Gustave Woltereck by Mr. Schmidt. These gentlemen were unanimously elected. There being no further business a vote of thanks was tendered the President and the meeting adjourned to the banquet hall.

After the repast had been enjoyed and cigars lighted, Mr. Davis introduced Mr. J. E. Bond, who acted as toastmaster. It might be noted that Mr. Bond, upon good behavior, is toastmaster for life. Mr. Bond introduced as the first speaker of the evening *our* Dr. Simon, who, after receiving the ovation always given him by the boys, presented the Caspari testimonial, a full account of which will be found in another column. The members were further entertained by speeches from the following: Mr. Geo. R. Gaither, Mr. Geo. S. Brown, Dr. R. Dorsey Coale, Mr. Leroy Oldham, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Dr. Chas. E. Caspari, Dr. McGlannan, Dr. H. P. Hynson, Dr. C. M. Hornbrook. The Association was honored in having as its guests for the evening, Drs. H. M. Whelpley and Chas. E. Caspari, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The large attendance at the banquet was very gratifying especially as this was the first banquet since the coalition of the M. C. P. with the University of Maryland, and it is to be hoped that the interest in the banquet can be increased each year.

The commencement was held at the Lyceum Theatre, jointly with the School of Medicine, May 13th. Hitherto the Maryland College of Pharmacy has conferred upon its graduates the degree of Ph.G.—Graduate in Pharmacy, but on this occasion, the first of affiliation with the University, the new degree of Phar.D.—Doctor of Pharmacy—was given. The provost granted diplomas to 19 graduates, viz: Frank Oliver Barrett, Md.; James Aitken Black, Md.; J. Howard Cassell, Md.; Clay Carlisle Chidester, W. Va.; Wm. H. Clarke, Md.; Frank Paul Firey, Md.; Ichel Folick, Russia; Stephen C. Hess, Md.; Charles Maitland Hornbrook, W. Va.; Rafael Janer, Porto Rico; Wm. Everett Jordan, S. C.; Robert Franklin Moody, N. C.; Alfred Eccleston Kemp, Md.; Harry Lewisson, Russia; Charles Edgar Phipps, W. Va.; John Rayford Power, S. C.; Robert Cecil Todd, S. C.; Herbert Edwin Waterman, Texas; James Carleton Wolf, Md.; The prize-men were: 1st General Prize and Special Practical Pharmacy Prize, Charles Mait-

land Hornbrook; 2nd General Prize and Special Alumni Prize in Plant Histology, James Carlton Wolf; 3rd General Prize and Special Simon Prize in Practical Chemistry, Frank Paul Firey. Honorable mention was made of Robert Cecil Todd, J. Rayford Power, Wm. H. Clarke, A. Eccleston Kemp and Rafael Janer. The Provost then rose and said: "It is not the custom of the University of Maryland to confer degrees *honoris causa*, but owing to the eminence which Dr. Caspari has achieved in his profession, the regents have deemed it wise to confer upon him, *honoris causa*, the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy." The diploma conveying this honor was then handed to the Dean amidst the applause and hearty congratulations of all his colleagues. The occasion marked the completion of the 25th year of his professorship.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROF. CHAS. CASPARI, JR.

When we reflect upon the life-work of a man, there at times become evident achievements for the welfare of his fellow-men that fill the hearts of those who have been benefited thereby with admiration, love and gratitude; and when the life and work of such a man have been marked with a spirit of unselfishness and simplicity and with untiring devotion in behalf of the higher ideals in a profession, the appreciation of the man on the part of the members of that profession grows all the stronger. And it is quite proper therefore, that there shall be times when those who have watched such a life and who have partaken of and been strengthened by its fruits shall proclaim their gratitude to the individual.

It was this spirit that prompted the alumni and members of the Maryland College of Pharmacy to give expression to their gratitude toward and esteem for Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., on May 12th, 1905, in commemoration of his completion of twenty-five years of faithful and eminent services as Professor of Pharmacy at the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

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At the suggestion of a member of the Alumni Association, President John A. Davis appointed the following committee to lay before the members of the Association and of the College the desirability of presenting to Professor Caspari a testimonial in honor of the above event: Chas. Schmidt, '80; John A. Davis, '84; J. W. Westcott, '87. The committee decided at first that this testimonial should be in the form of some modest design in silver, to be presented to Professor Caspari at the annual banquet of the Association, and that the affair should be made a total surprise to the Professor. In order to carry out this decision the committee issued an invitation to all Alumni, members and friends of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, to become subscribers to a testimonial fund.

We are pleased to record that the responses to this invitation were prompt, numerous and generous in the extreme and the committee found itself able to decide upon a far more elaborate gift than was originally intended, and finally selected a nine-piece solid silver service of beautiful design by the Hennegen, Bates Co., of Baltimore. The accompanying photo-engraving has

The committee decided upon Prof. William Simon, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, as the proper person to make the presentation address. Prof. Simon had been associated with Prof. Caspari as a member of the faculty of the College for over twenty years and was therefore well fitted to perform this pleasant service. The presentation took place at the banquet immediately after the close of the dinner. After an introduction by Mr. J. Emory Bond, who acted as toastmaster, Prof. Simon, addressing Prof. Caspari and those present, spoke as follows:

"In 1870, a German steamer dumped a lot of passengers on the pier at Locust Point. I happened to be one of them. Immigration laws in those days did not contain a clause prohibiting importation of contract labor; otherwise I might never have been permitted to land on the shores of this great country.

But while I had a job waiting for me I did not know a soul of that half a million people among whom I was to pitch my tent. Nor did I fully control the language of the country, at least not "as she is spoke." New conditions, new problems, new life surrounded me on every side.



been made so that all contributors might have an opportunity to see the gift at least by picture. While the gift itself is a beautiful and eminently deserved tribute to the man who was thus honored, the heartiness and generosity displayed in its bestowal reflects the highest credit upon the intelligence, gratitude and loyalty of the Alumni and members of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Surely, I was much in need of the helping hand and this was kindly extended to me from different quarters.

At my boarding house the girls took hold of the young German Doctor and selecting a quiet corner gave me delightful lessons in the English language; the politicians grasped me by the hand, took me to other corners, generally decorated with mysterious looking flasks, and labored hard

to make me a good citizen and incidentally, a useful voter on election day. Others tried to teach me American business methods, Yankee shrewdness and many other good things.

But I was looking for some congenial companion; for some man with whom, in consequence of his intellectual attainments and professional education, I might enter into closer relationship for exchange of thought and for discussion of problems.

It was my good fortune to soon find this man in the person of *Chas. Caspari, Jr.* Intentionally I did not say Prof. Caspari because this was long before the time when he entered the field which he was to cultivate later on with such eminent success.

But when in 1879 the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in which I myself had already been teaching for many years—was looking for a Professor of Pharmacy, there was no doubt in my mind that there was but one man who could and should fill the position. And it required simply the mentioning of the name to Mr. Louis Dohme—who for many years was moving spirit in the College—to have Chas. Caspari elected a member of our faculty.

Thus it came about that for nearly a quarter of a century we were co-laborers; and the almost daily contact during these many years gave me the opportunity to follow with interest and delight the highly successful career of my colleague.

Gifted with exceptionally strong mental powers, possessed by an insatiable desire to acquire knowledge and to penetrate to the very depth of nature's mysteries; aided by the capacity for accomplishing an immense amount of work, our friend soon stepped to the very front of American Pharmacy.

But aside from his professional and scientific attainments it was the *character* of the man that commanded my utmost respect. *For absolute integrity, for honorable dealing, for fearless expression of conditions no man stands higher than Chas. Caspari.*

How could it have been possible for me to be associated with a man of that type without being drawn close to him in personal friendship. But of this I must not speak here; it is private matter between man and man.

Not always have we been of the same opinion; we have had our differences in regard to the best means and methods to accomplish the results at which we were both aiming. But we always

were of one mind in the leading thought, which was to labor faithfully and strenuously for the education and welfare of our students; for the success of our College and for the elevation of the profession of pharmacy.

And thus we worked side by side from the time we were young men, imbued with energy and enthusiasm, to the time when the hair had turned gray and the marks of passing years were inscribed on the forehead.

Indeed when my time came that the age of Oslerism was near at hand, I was reluctantly compelled to retire from the active duties in the College. But I need not emphasize the fact that I shall never forget the overwhelming kindness shown me in so many ways by the friends of the College, nor shall I ever cease to take a deep interest in the welfare of the dear old Maryland College of Pharmacy, its faculty, alumni and students. I also should say that I hailed with delight the incorporation of the College with one of the oldest universities of the country. May this union bring lasting benefits to all concerned.

Now I take it that the long existing bonds of friendship between Prof. Caspari and myself have inspired those assembled here tonight to select me as their spokesman. I deeply feel the honor, but also the responsibility to express to you my dear old friend, the thoughts and feelings which tonight fill the minds of those assembled at this festive board.

Your friends of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, of its Alumni Association, and of its faculty desire to show you on this occasion how fully they appreciate your labors of the past 25 years.

When the word was given that you should be specially honored this evening, there came an outburst of approval, a tidal wave of responses, such as I never before have witnessed on any similar occasion.

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We all recognize the fact that among American Pharmacists, now living, there is none who has labored more faithfully for the advancement and elevation of pharmacy than you have done. As a painstaking and conscientious teacher you have no superior; as an author you have created a book which is a model of its kind; through your personal influence, your right-mindedness, your strict adherence to what you believe to be right and proper, you have accomplished a great deal of good in the American Pharmaceutical Association, and through this society for American Pharmacy. Through the goodness of your heart you have endeared those whom you permitted an occasional glimpse into the bottom of your soul.

Last—not least—you have done your duty as an American citizen by raising with the aid and full support of your good wife a family—girls and boys—of whom you justly can feel proud.

And now it is my privilege to present to you on behalf of your admiring friends this handsome silver service as a token of their deep appreciation of what you have accomplished in life, and for what you have done for them individually.

May you enjoy the use of this gift in full health and happiness for many, many years to come; may it bring to your heart that great satisfaction which one derives from the conviction that the labors of a lifetime have not been in vain; may it pass as a highly cherished family heirloom to your descendants and remind them that they may look back proudly to their ancestor, Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr."

Toward the close of the address the silver service, which had until then been hidden from view, was uncovered by the chairman of the committee. The conclusion of Prof. Simon's remarks was followed by hearty and prolonged applause on the part of the ninety or one hundred banqueters, showing that those present were in hearty sympathy with the sentiments uttered by the speaker. When finally the applause had quieted, Professor Caspari, who had been taken completely by surprise arose to make reply. This was another signal for even greater applause and enthusiasm. The entire audience rose to its feet to do honor to the man of the hour.

Prof. Caspari was overcome by this spontaneous tribute on the part of his former students and his present associates and his emotion was plainly visible. He found it difficult to find words in which to express his appreciation. His re-

marks were short but full of feeling and gratitude to those who had bestowed upon him this unexpected honor. At the conclusion of Prof. Caspari's remarks the chairman of the committee read several communications that had been received from well known members of the pharmaceutical profession throughout the country and presented to Prof. Caspari many additional letters and telegrams from every section of the country which could not be read for want of time. All of these communications extended to Prof. Caspari the heartiest congratulations of the senders and expressed their appreciation of the work which the Professor had done in the field of pharmacy. The committee had secretly invited the son of Prof. Caspari, Dr. Charles E. Caspari, Professor of Chemistry at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, to be present at the banquet and father and son did not meet until they faced each other at the banquet table, and their meeting was cordial in the extreme. It was not until then that Prof. Caspari began to wonder what was going on. Prof. H. M. Whelpley, Dean of the Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, who happened to be in Baltimore, was also invited to the banquet and both he and Dr. Charles E. Caspari were called upon for addresses during the evening. The committee also presented to Mrs. Caspari a beautiful bouquet of roses at her residence on Harlem avenue.

The Caspari Testimonial will cause the Banquet of the Alumni Association of 1905 to stand forth as one of the most notable events in the history of the Association.

The following is an alphabetical list of the contributors to the testimonial fund, the individual contributions being recorded in the minutes of the Alumni Association.

Dr. John Ayd, E. E. Adams, Joel J. Barnett, J. Boone, W. E. Brown, R. F. Boggan, Dr. C. E. Brack, Dr. H. G. Beck, J. G. Ballow, J. Emory Bond, Mercer Brown, Prof. Daniel Base, A. J. Corning, T. W. Chelf, Geo. D. Campbell, W. D. Campbell, Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth, H. A. B. Dunning, Jno. S. Donnett, Jno. A. Davis, Wm. F. Dunn, Louis Dohme, Chas. E. Dohme, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Henry A. Elliott, Columbus V. Emich, Geo. W. Fifer, W. St. J. Freeman, J. Fuller

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—o—

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The Commencement was held at Ford's Opera House, June 5th, at 8 P. M. After prayer by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's P. E. Church, and the reading of the mandamus by the Dean, Hon. John P. Poe, the degrees and prizes were conferred with appropriate remarks by the Provost, Mr. Bernard Carter. The graduates receiving the LL.B. were: Philip Stuart Ball, Harry Standish Barry, George Arthur Bayles, William Graham Bowdoin, Jr., Jesse Nicholas Bowen, Jr., Israel Benjamin Brodie, James Wallace Bryan, Harry Clark Burgan, Daniel Webster Burroughs, Harry Kaganowsky Cohen, Barry John Colding, Robert Alexander Bayly Cook, William Charles Cook, Frederick Worman Cramer, Thomas Spencer Crane, Andrew Bernard Davies, George Martin Diedeman, Ross Miles Diggs, Charles Arthur Eby, Walter Marie Farber, Vernon Le Roy Foxwell, Philip August Grill, Richard Henry Halley, Stephen Paul Harwood, Alfred Cummins Hatch, Ernest Cummins Hatch, Elmer James Jones, Rodgers Octavius Knight, Maxcy Gregg Latimer, William Webster Lingensfelder, William Henry Lucas, Luther Eugene Mackall, Edwin Hammond Manning, Jerome Dudley Mason, Lawrence Joseph McCormick, Robert Laurie Mitch-

ell, Emory Wilson Murray, Jacob Stoll New, Gustavus Ober, Jr., Lucien Thomas Odend'hal, Frederick William Plaenker, Edward Burr Powell, Dudley George Roe, Joshua Wilson Scott, John Edward Semmes, Jr., William Booth Settle, John Henry Skeen, Robert Kemp Slaughter, Elmer Carleton Smith, Emory Lee Stinchcomb, Howard McJilton Towles, James Harry Tregoe, John Herbert Waite, Alfred Vernon Wall, Edwin Webster Wells, Victor Wilson, Marcus Wilton Wolf, Jr., Joseph Purdon Wright.

The \$100 prize for best standing in examinations was won by Emory Lee Stinchcomb, 97.68, with honorable mention of Luther Eugene Mackall, 95.56; Edwin Webster Wells, 95.54; James Wallace Bryan, 95, and Israel Benjamin Brodie, 95. The "Thesis prize," "Alumni annual prize," was won by Israel Benjamin Brodie, the subject of the thesis being, "The Extent of Equitable Jurisdiction in Strikes and Lockouts." The thesis of Luther Eugene Mackall received honorable mention. Other theses considered meritorious were those of James Wallace Bryan, Geo. M. Diedeman, Ross M. Diggs, Jacob S. New, John E. Semmes, Jr. and John Herbert Waite. The committee for the examination of the theses consisted of Messrs. J. J. Donaldson, D. K. Este Fisher and Edwin G. Baetjer, of the Baltimore bar. The results of their examination were not known until announced on the stage. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. George White-lock (1875) of the Baltimore bar. [Will appear in our next issue.] The graduates on this occasion for the first time wore caps and gowns, which gave as it always does a very pretty effect to the stage and ceremonies.

The banquet followed at the Stafford Hotel. Mr. J. Harry Tregoe was toastmaster and the following were the toasts and speakers: "Class of 1905," John E. Semmes, Jr.; "Our Future," R. K. Slaughter; "The Legal Profession," E. L. Stinchcomb; "Law and Politics," J. N. Bowen, Jr.; "Temperance," R. M. Diggs; "Domestic Relations," H. S. Barry; "Legal Ethics and Women," W. M. Farber.

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OBITUARY.

Clayland Mullikin, LL.B., at Easton, May 3, 1905. He was State's Attorney of Talbot County and much respected there. All the banks, stores and other places of business in the town were closed out of respect to his memory during his funeral.

B. Ashbourn Capehart, M.D. (1886), at New York City, December 20, 1904, aged 37, of heart disease. He was a resident of Washington, D. C.

John W. Bayne, M.D. (1868), at Washington, D. C., May 17, 1905, suddenly, of disease of the throat, aged 59. He was chief surgeon of Providence Hospital and Professor of Clinical Surgery in Georgetown University.

Albert H. Dickinson (1856), a retired physician of Trappe, Talbot County, Md., was found dead upon the floor of his room in Baltimore, May 23. He was 74 years old.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Washington Association of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, held May 2nd, 1905.

WHEREAS: Dr. B. Ashbourn Capehart, a member of this Association, was in the wisdom of God removed from amongst us, December 21st, 1904. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That this Association hereby expresses its deep regret at the loss it has sustained in the death of one of its most highly esteemed members.

Resolved: That the sympathy of this Association is hereby extended to his family.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this Association, and that a copy of them be sent to his widow, and to the parent Alumni Association.

E. OLIVER BELT,
W. N. SOUTER,
MONTE GRIFFITH,

Committee.

WHEREAS: In the wisdom of God, Dr. John W. Bayne, one of our most useful and honored members, has been taken suddenly from our midst, be it

Resolved: By the Washington Branch of the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland, that we deplore the premature death of our beloved and distinguished associate; and be it further

Resolved: That in his death the City of Washington has lost a most useful citizen, the medical profession, a skilled physician and surgeon, and the University of Maryland an active and enthusiastic alumnus.

Resolved: That the sympathies of this Association be extended to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Association, and a copy of the same be sent to the parent Alumni Association in Baltimore.

MONTE GRIFFITH,
G. WYTHE COOK,
I. S. STONE,

Committee.

ITEMS.

Dr. James Homer Wright (1892), of Boston, writes: "I thank you very much for your kind letter to me concerning the Gross Prize. I am very proud to know that the Alumni of the University of Maryland are interested in my success with the Prize, and that they consider that I have reflected credit upon my Alma Mater."—The summer session in the School of Dentistry commences on May 10th, and will continue until October 1st.—The "Master Hand" of N. Winslow Williams, LL.B., has gone through four editions within less than two years. It is noticed with high favor by Dr. Guy Carleton Lee, of the *Sun*.—Dr. Charles F. Bevan (1871), has been elected Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, vice Dr. Thomas Opie, resigned.—A monument erected to the memory

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Department of Dentistry

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School of Law

36th Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1905. Faculty of 11. For catalogue containing full information address the *Secretary*. 1063 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN PRENTISS POE, LL.D., Dean.
HENRY D. HARLAN, LL.D., Secretary.

Department of Pharmacy

(Formerly Maryland College of Pharmacy). 62d Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1905. 10 Instructors. New Laboratories. Address

CHARLES CASPARI, Jr., Phar. D., Dean,
Baltimore, Md.

of Dr. Charles H. Ohr (1834), who died in 1903, at the age of 92, being at the time the oldest Past Grand Master in the world, was unveiled by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland at Cumberland, May 16th. "An illustrious Mason, a skillful and learned physician, a faithful and loyal public servant, and honest, patriotic and dutiful citizen."—At the recent meeting of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, held at Washington, D. C., Dr. Richard H. Lewis (1871), of Raleigh, N. C., was elected President and Dr. John S. Fulton (1881), of Baltimore, Secretary.—Hon. John P. Poe, Dean of our Law School delivered an eloquent address at the unveiling of the memorial window in the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., May 13.—At the spring meeting of the General Alumni Association held May 25th, a Committee on Centennial was created "to provide for an appropriate participation by the Association in the Centennial Celebration of the University in 1907, and with that purpose in view to co-operate with any similar committee from other associations or departments of the University."—The following University men have been appointed on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore: Drs. J. M. Lynch (1904), Sydenham Rush Clarke (1905), Elmer H. Adkins (1905), H. C. Irwin (1905),

H. E. Ashbury (1903), E. L. Crutchfield (1887), Francis E. Brown (1893), and M. J. Cromwell (1894).—Dr. A. D. McConachie (1890) has been appointed Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Church Home and Infirmary, vice Dr. Russell Murdoch, deceased.—Dr. Thomas C. Baldwin (1894) who practiced for several years at Whitehill, Baltimore County, but now practices at York, Pa., has been made Health Commissioner of that city and also of West York and Spring Garden Township.—The Board of Medical Examiners of Maryland will hold the regular spring examinations at Lehmann's Hall, in Baltimore, June 21-24. No applications will be received after June 14th.—The State Board of Law Examiners will conduct the examination of applicants for admission to the bar in the Hall of the School of Law of this University, June 15th and 16th, at 10 A. M. Applications must be made by June 5th.—Mr. H. P. Hill, Manager, announces the programme of games of football for next season—October and November. There will be a northern trip and some of the foremost college teams will be encountered. Home games will be played at Bartlett, Hayward & Co.'s new field. W. Blank is Captain.—Edgar H. Gans, LL.B., left for Europe, May 27. He will spend the summer mostly in Austria.

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OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. I. No. 7.

BALTIMORE, MD., JULY, 1905.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE WHITELOCK, ESQ.,
To the graduating class of the Law School of the University of Maryland.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

In this presence I span in imagination a period of thirty years since Severn Teackle Wallis, then Provost of the University of Maryland, presented to me a diploma conferring the degree which you have just received, and I extend to you, my younger brethren in the law, the warm hand of fellowship. My belief in the immortality of youth has been rudely shattered, for my contemporaries are occupants of seats on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, the successful advisers of immense corporations, distinguished advocates at the Bar of Maryland, officials of high station, trustees of noble institutions of learning, and leaders of thought in this great community, which itself, like the Supreme Bench, has nearly doubled in numbers from the day on which we were called to the Bar.

A whole generation has, indeed, passed away since we sat upon the stage where you now sit. Only two practitioners still appear before the courts of your city who were fifty years of age on commencement day of our class. No single Maryland judge is upon the Bench who was there in the years of my apprenticeship. The voices of Johnson and Steele, of Wallis and Marshall are hushed forever. First Bartol, then Alvey, and last of all Robinson, have vacated the chief seat in the Maryland Court of Appeals. One-half of my own class have relinquished the law, or have already sought the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. The Dean of your Faculty is the sole active professor who in 1875 lectured in this institution. I say active, for I have not forgotten the course of lectures on jurisprudence given early in this year by that incarnation of learning, military, mathematical, theological and legal, whom the boys of two generations have known and loved as the "Major," and who taught many distinguished sons of Maryland to live in the numbers of the law of real property until the numbers came. Must Venable, indeed, become an emeritus?

[Here follow some words of greeting to the "young barristers." Various opinions which have been expressed of lawyers are then given. After speaking of the academic method of training for the bar and the changes which have taken place in it in the last twenty-five years, the speaker proceeds:]

In the same quarter of a century, the legal bibliography of Maryland has greatly expanded, and the professors and alumni of this University have contributed their full share to the mass of literature of the law. Phelps' Juridical Equity, Venable's Syllabus of the Law of Real Property, Gans' Digest of Criminal Law, Brantly's Law of Contracts, Miller's Equity Procedure, Harlan's Domestic Relations, Brantly's and Perkins' Editions of the Maryland Reports, France's Elements of Corporation Law, may be mentioned as noteworthy examples. As I read the titles of these books I am reminded of the great and lasting indebtedness which I, in common with all Maryland lawyers, owe to the erudition and self-sacrificing industry of the authors. To attempt to discriminate would be invidious where all is so meritorious, and I can only tender to each of them this acknowledgment of my profound appreciation. But I have not overlooked Mr. John Prentiss Poe, whose marvelous fecundity has found expression continually from 1880 to 1905 in books of Pleading and of Practice, and in codifications and recodifications of our statutes, entitling him to the gratitude of the profession and to the signal honor of having probably contributed more to the development of the law of the State than any other man now living. He has suffered no other claims to diminish his ceaseless activity in this field of research and authorship and even the Baltimore conflagration, which consumed a whole new edition of the Code, served only to enlist his courage in fresh efforts speedily productive of a new edition superior to the edition destroyed.

[Next the changes in legal phenomena and practice and in business methods characterizing the last thirty years are adverted to. An intellectual ideal is upheld—anti-commercialism—anti-

materialism. The goal of professional attainment must be followed with undeviating determination. The orator continues with some wise advice to the graduates:]

For it is now as in the time of Chief Justice Fortesque, the strenuous days, the long vigils, the lucubrations of twenty years which build up capacity. Preserve, then, your thirst for knowledge, and remember that power ceases in the instant of repose. Recreation and physical exercise are, of course, as essential as work. *Sana mens in corpore sano*, is still the principle of life. Every one of you needs outside of his daily routine what the Germans call a *liebhabererei*, and Americans less elegantly designate as a "hobby."

In a field of endless versatility all collateral knowledge will be of value, but you can have but one life ambition. To the goal of professional attainment you must direct your course with undeviating determination. Concentrate, then, on your chosen profession, and as the Veda says, let one-pointedness of mind be the watchword. Study persistently, study according to the scientific method and in the spirit of advanced research which you have already acquired. Digest the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals and of the United States Supreme Court as the advance sheets appear, and digest them so that you grasp the controlling principles. In these early days when time is yours, and the shadows still fall to the westward, read treatises of the law, learn the Code of your State and prepare articles for the legal journals. Determine to devote to these enterprises two particular nights a week at the Bar Library, and you will never regret the resolution. If you are contemplating matrimony, get the law Library into the contract. Make thoroughness and completeness the rule of your conduct, and as you labor, do so with the receptivity which welcomes the new truth. It is the mediaeval attitude of work and prayer—*Laboremus et oremus*.

Said the stately Wallis to your predecessors:

"Next to self-possession and self-control, the working quality which will stand you most in stead, is clearness of mind and speech. Whether the stream be deep or shallow, it matters little what golden sands lie in the bed, if men cannot be made to see them. Clearness of statement can hardly be without clearness and directness of thought. This last, perhaps, is commonly a gift of nature, but there are few good minds in which discipline and use will not breed a habit of it. It is

not given, as we know, to all men, to be eloquent, or great, or very wise, but he whose mind goes straight to its own purpose and conclusions, and can light the minds of other men along its processes as with the light of perfect day, has, as an advocate, as little reason as the best to rail at fortune."

And here another word of caution. Do not, regardless of intrinsic merit and for the mere sake of appearing in court, take every case that is offered to you, for there will be many which clients know that older lawyers would not accept, but master the facts and law of every suit in which you are actually engaged as counsel, whether for the plaintiff or defendant, and above all, try your own cases, and, if necessary, without reward, the cases of any honorable lawyer who will permit you. Self-reliance is the keynote to your success, and, as Thackeray observes, in every great crisis of life we must necessarily stand alone. Adopt the maxim of Moltke: "First reflect, then dare"—and while you should not invite defeat, do not fear it, for defeat is the surest means of instruction, and with honor maintained, your very opponents will say *gloria victis*.

Strengthen memory by fixing in your minds both dates and references to authorities, and learn to think, and to think independently, and refrain from consulting your seniors as to what the law is until you have first thoroughly investigated for yourselves. One legal fact gleaned by the attrition of independent research is worth as a contribution to your development, a dozen which another man casually tells you. Perform promptly and vigorously the duty which is obvious and immediate, and clients and success will assuredly come, but do not take short

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or narrow views of life, and, for the sake of present advantage, sacrifice a greater future. Do not confound the ephemeral with that which is eternal, the local with that which is universal, the fortuitous with that which is necessary and immutable. And do not permit yourselves to regard the purely provincial and archaic as invariably good because it is yours. In short, be not like Sordello, who from his breezy parapet might look toward Mantua, but could not perceive the broader life across the near horizon:

"Beyond the glades

On the fir forest's border and the rim
Of the low range of mountains was for him
No other world."

It has been solemnly adjudicated that your first duty is to the administration of justice, and you are undoubtedly priests of the temple, but your obligation to the court will permit you to serve your own clients with devotion. You must be a part, too, of the sentient, practical life of the community, in touch with its pulsation and progress, for with all your activity, you will need friends within and without the professional circle, and to gain friends, be friendly. You will according to the legal maxim be known by your associates. If Schiller, noblest of German poets, is to be believed, industry and friendship are the only ideals which will assuredly stand by you until the Blind Fury with the abhorred shears shall slit the thin-spun life.

Since I received my degree, the Bar Associations have become potent factors in promoting an esprit-de-corps among us, and I advise you, as you become eligible, to join those of your city, State and country, for there you will draw inspiration from men who already honor the profession, and who have traveled the road which you must inevitably follow. The truth that atmosphere is conducive to development, can be established by the testimony of friends in this audience, who cherish with me the memory of London's munificent hospitality at the International Banquet of Lawyers in the historic Middle Temple.

It is the mission of the law to preserve society. Cultivate, then, the amenities. Acquire the civic graces exemplified in Horace himself, the son of an emancipated slave, but the veriest gentleman among the Latin poets. To these graces, ancient Romans applied collectively, the noun "Urbanity," while modern Gauls esteem them peculiarly "Parisian." Maintain the respect for the courts which is essential to the administra-

tion of justice—venerate the sages. If you are tempted to adopt from a high medical authority the creed of early retirement from practice, remember that Marshall, the great chief justice, died in office at eighty; that Taney, his successor, was eighty-seven when his judicial labors closed; that John Quincy Adams was eighty-one at his death in the National House of Representatives; that Reverdy Johnson at a like age was in attendance on the Court of Appeals at Annapolis when he answered "adsum" to the last summons; that William Pinkney White, the Nestor of our Bar, has counted the frosts of four score years, but is still performing the duties of an arduous avocation with vigor of mind and youth of heart which defy the cynic time and verify the words of the poet, that:

"Nothing is too late

Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

In this era of specialization, whether you will it or not, each of you will obey the law of his being, and will come to devote himself to that particular field of activity to which he is adapted. I reiterate to you the words of the accomplished Wallis, addressed to the class of 1872:

"History," he said, "has no record of an advocate whose genius and culture were above his office. Your profession calls upon you for no sacrifice of your best gift and powers. There is room for all of them within it, unless pedantry has the making of its pale. There is scope in it for fancy and her nobler sister imagination. There is room for all literature, all science and every liberal art. There is field for wit and humor, for taste and grace—for all that is splendid in the mastery of eloquence—all that can influence the human mind and penetrate and control the human heart."

And I point you severally to the maxim of Bishop Blougram: "Best be yourself, imperial,

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plain and true." Every one of you who has taken this stringent course in law has some "triumphant superiority" sufficient for a marked success, and none of you could, even if he chose, be anyone but himself. You must learn, then, the great principle of the distribution of faculty, and you will learn, too, your own limitations. Your classmates already know them, and everyone else will soon be acquainted with them. You will necessarily find yourselves concentrating. Hear upon this proposition the words of the seer of Concord: "There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through the toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till."

Now, my young brethren, you may select the sequestered field of office practice, or the authorship of professional books or of contributions to legal periodicals, the promoting of industrial enterprises, or in the forum, whether before judge or jury, you may, in appeal to intellect or to emotion, acquire the balmy breath of eloquence which almost persuades justice to break her sword. But in whatever part of the vineyard you labor, there need be no fear of the fate of Aristides, that you will be banished because people tire of hearing you called "the just," as you may see from the printed memorial of that great lawyer James C. Carter, of the New York Bar, of which I now present to each of you a printed copy inscribed with your names.

There are many problems of reform to which I might direct your attention, and to the solution of which you would gladly dedicate yourselves with an enthusiasm greater than that which you would feel later. There are, for instance, the revision of our corporation and tax laws, the rule of unanimity of the jury, the law's loss of power at many points. But for the moment let us leave the inauguration of reform to older and wiser heads.

Ah! There again is the eternal dilemma—"if youth but knew—if age but could:" "si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait," say the French. And your present attitude is wisely that of patience and of acceptance and gratitude for every contribution to your knowledge, no matter how rude the rebuff by which the knowledge comes. The man who is growing and developing will always

be grateful, says Goethe, and he states it without the paraphrase of translation: "Ein Werdener wird immer dankbar sein."

Justice is said to be blind. Be this as it may, she is tenacious (*justitia tenax*), and too frequently halt, and law's delay, a crying abuse even before Runnymede, and sufficient cause for suicide in Hamlet's distraught brain, is often insufferable here and now. In a short time you will, of course, undertake the abolition of this grievance. And when you do—peace to your ashes! But meanwhile, and in spite of it, justice remains, as Webster magnificently asserted, the great interest of mankind on earth, and the distinguished jurists, have throughout the ages, shared only with the military chieftains, the supreme adoration of the people. The very tyrants from Solon to Napoleon, have aspired to be law-givers. Justinian's mighty reign was resplendent with martial glory; he patronized manufactures, agriculture and commerce; he adorned Constantinople and the whole Eastern Empire with stately buildings; he reconstructed in his capital the magnificent Cathedral of St. Sophia, which the first Christian Emperor had dedicated to the Divine Wisdom.

His ambition unsatisfied, Justinian codified and digested the laws, and his imperishable fame rests today, not on achievements in war or architecture, but on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. His long life's work accomplished, the imperial codifier found his last rest by the Church of the Holy Apostles on the shores of the Golden Horn. No human eye had then foreseen the fiery crescent of Mahomet above the cross of Constantine. No human ear had then foreheard the call of the muzzin invoking the Moslem to pray in the Mosque of Mahmoud, built on the law-giver's tomb. No

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human voice had then foretold the fate of the emperor's code or digest.

But when Justinian had slumbered six hundred years, and the light of learning scarce flickered on the earth, the predatory Pisans discovered at Amalfi, and carried back to Tuscany, a manuscript of the precious Pandects, replete with the principles of that universal law which is "laid up in the bosom of God." Declared by the ancient jurists, their ten thousand precepts had formed the substructure of Roman Society.

And the resumption of the study of that marvelous legal compendium was the precursor of the renaissance three centuries later and the civilization of modern Europe rests on its eternal and immutable doctrines today.

Napoleon, with keen insight, recognizing a profound historic truth, predicted that he, too, would be remembered by a code when the names of Austerlitz and Friedland, of Marengo and Jena should be effaced from the Arch of Triumph, and all his victories be obliterated from human memory.

The Psalmist sang a thousand years before the Christian Era: "Justice and judgment are the habitation of Thy Throne." The Græco-Roman myth portrayed Astraia or Justitia, of pure Olympian lineage, dwelling on earth in the Golden Age and now shining as a Virgin Deity in the heavens, whence she has fled from the crimes of the world below.

Christ proclaimed the Golden Rule. And Tribonian and his collaborators on the institutes, transmuting a sublime theological dogma into an exalted legal definition, affirmed in the very first line of their treatise that justice is the constant and perpetual desire to render to every one his own. (*Justitia est constans est perpetua voluntas jus suum cuique tribuens.*) Hamilton said that justice is the end of Government; Chateaubriand called it the bread of the nation, for which, he said, it is always hungry, and Webster, addressing the Bench and Bar of Boston, as the bells tolled Storey's requiem, having, as already stated, declared that justice is the great interest of mankind on earth, further remarked:

"It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is the foundation for social security, general happiness and improvement and the progress of our race, and whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its

foundations, strengthens its pillars, and adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, connects himself in name and fame and character with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

To this work, young gentlemen, you have committed yourselves. As you seek to perform it, remember the motto of our Alma Mater, "Cresco Merendo," which is true, for it is only by deserv- ing that you can grow.

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✓ **NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.**

The Commencement took place in the Nurses' Hall on the second floor of the Hospital, May 10. The room was decorated with flowers and greenery, and was crowded with physicians, nurses and friends. The twelve nurses who received diplomas were dressed in pure white and each wore a bouquet of flowers of the same color. Their names were: Nellie Rives Ferrell, Va.; Nellie Harrison Hilliard, N. C.; Ruth Rozalia Kuhn, Md.; Dora Iola Brosenne, Md.; Carlotta Lee Schaefer, Md.; Leila Griffith Owings, Md.; Eleanor Virginia Gildea, Va.; Lila Holmes Trenholm, Md.; Letty Terry Jones, Va.; Elizabeth Richards Bayley, Pa.; Millicent Geare, Md.; Margerett Brand Cowling, Mass. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, S.T.D., of St. Paul's P. E. Church. A poem was read by Mrs. Sidney Turner. The diplomas were delivered by Prof. R. Dorsey Coale, Dean of the School of Medicine. The address to the graduates was made by Isaac Lobe Strauss, LL.B., of the Baltimore bar. After speaking of the honor of being connected with an institution of the glorious traditions and history of the University of Maryland, Mr. Strauss in his fine style spoke of the art of nursing as follows:

With progress in medicine and surgery, a corresponding advance has inevitably ensued in the methods and necessities of nursing the sick. It would not be correct to say that a radical change has thus been made in the art of nursing, be-

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cause until relatively recent times there was no such art. The art of the graduated and registered nurse is of recent origin. It has been newly born, the offspring, mainly, of the advanced conceptions, methods and needs which now obtain in the practice and the profession of treating and healing the sick.

Until recently certain moral and physical qualities, a kind and sympathetic disposition, patience and fidelity, bodily endurance and strength were regarded as the chief qualifications of a good nurse, and she was usually found in the patient's family or in the person of a kind neighbor or friend. Today intelligent and humane mankind hails the epoch when the art of nursing takes its place among the learned and scientific professions as a formal auxiliary to the doctor and surgeon in his delicate and responsible tasks. It is gratifying to note that the last General Assembly of Maryland placed among the statutes of the State an ample recognition of this fact and threw around the profession which it thus acknowledged the panoply of legal authority and protection. * * * * *

I think I hazard little, even in the presence of this learned auditory, when I venture the assertion that the very nature of the advance of medical science, its present state, its present point of view, its present agencies and weapons, both offensive and defensive, in dealing with disease, have rendered the technically educated woman, devoting herself to nursing as a profession, an indispensable factor in its triumphs and successes.

There is still another class of qualities which I think it is important for you to cultivate in your profession, but which do not belong altogether to either of the classes already referred to. They are rather personal accomplishments than part of the essentially intellectual and moral character. It is important, I think, for the nurse to develop a certain versatility in her tastes and interests.

Called into households and families of every class and kind, to be at her best she must be adjustable. I won't say that like the chameleon she must take her hue from the air she breathes, but she should free herself from narrowness and provincialism and prepare for adaptation to the varying environments she successively enters. She must be ready to meet with imperturbability the coarse person, who, when asked about resting or sleeping arrangements, replies with arms akimbo: "Rest! Sleep! Why I thought you were a trained nurse!"

And this leads me to another matter, and I hardly think I overstate the case when I call it a *sine qua non* to the successful employment of your training and science. I mean the use of tact in the sickroom. Significant in every avocation of life its efficacy is multiplied a thousand-fold in the presence of the weak and the despondent. And the more intelligent your patient the more important the use of tact becomes.

Every intelligent physician and nurse must feel that when he or she is treating the sick the imagination is being dealt with as much as the affected physical parts. A word, a look, the slightest gesture convey messages fraught with deep moment to this most quick and sensitive faculty of the mind. And those messages may be potent in their effects.

I may be going too far, but I think a bright happy, unclouded demeanor in the sickroom is worth more, in the vast majority of cases, to the patient than all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia. There is a world of truth in the old saying that the arrival of a "Merry Andrew" in a town is more beneficial to the health of the inhabitants than 20 mules loaded with medicine.

OUR PROFESSORS EMERITUS.

II.

By I. S. Stone, M.D. Read before the Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., May 2d, 1905. Abstract.

DR. GEORGE WARNER MILTENBERGER was born in Baltimore, March 17, 1819, of parents who had descended from former generations of Baltimore and Philadelphia ancestors. He was educated in Boisseau Academy, a celebrated school under the charge of Dr. Stephen Rosgell and his brother, where he graduated with the highest honors, and then completed his literary education

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at the University of Virginia, where he studied in 1835 and 6. He obtained his degree of M.D. at the University of Maryland in 1840. That he was a good student and had attracted the attention of the Faculty is beyond doubt for he was unexpectedly elected demonstrator of anatomy, a mark of distinct merit, especially as he had expressed no desire to obtain such a distinction. His attention to his duties and his early manifestation of a desire to improve his own mind and to assist in scientific teaching, soon resulted in additional honor and responsibility, and he was appointed lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in 1847. During these years and for some time longer he had a large quiz class and also a surgical service in the hospital. It would seem that the Faculty reserved our friend for any emergency, for when a vacancy occurred in these his younger days, Miltenberger was made to fill the breach, and thus he taught almost everything, and filled with equal ability almost every position in the Faculty, "laying," as Dr. Wm. T. Howard says, "broad and deep, the foundations of solid attainments in the branches of medicine as then taught."

[Dr. Stone here describes a recent visit to Dr. M. at his home in Baltimore. His nephew assisted him down the stairway and it was sad to see his once stalwart form bent by time and long suffering. But as he brightened up one could easily recall the old familiar tones and gestures. He spoke of early professional days and of a severe attack of septicæmia which nearly cost him his life. His reference to his associates was invariably kindly and couched in terms of praise. He made lovable mention of Power, of Chew, of the Bucklers, of N. R. Smith and of the brilliant Frick. Asked if Smith was not autocratic he replied that he was too big a man to nurse malice against any one. He described interestingly an epidemic of typhus fever that occurred while he was an interne in the hospital; also the part that he took in the contest between the trustees and regents, when he seized the janitor's building and locked that official out.]

In 1849, he was appointed attending physician to the Balto. City and County Almshouse, and in 1852 he succeeded Dr. Samuel Chew in the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics still retaining pathological anatomy however in his title. In 1855 he was made Dean of the Faculty and Treasurer of the Infirmary. Finally in 1858 he was called to fill the Chair of Obstetrics, succeeding Prof. Thomas. Here he became pre-

eminent as a teacher and busy practitioner, and entered with such earnestness upon his career as to impress every one, both laity and the professional world with his honesty, sincerity, and ability. Without the aid of foreign education he soon established himself in the minds of his professional associates as the peer of any as a successful practitioner. While thoroughly acquainted with the literature of his profession and especially that of his own branch, he soon became so earnestly engaged in his various duties that he was unwilling and unable to leave the work committed to his charge in order to go abroad either for study or recreation. His close application to his professional work was well known to all, and it has been a matter of speculation how mortal man could bear such responsibilities and unceasing toil, and not either ruin his physical health or shorten his days. It is well known by all of his friends that he did the greater part of his reading in his carriage, and that he had but few consecutive hours of rest during the night. He had a large stable and kept many horses, it is said as many as 18 at one time, and generally devoted at least 18 hours to his practice and other professional work. Dr. Miltenberger's close application to business was the cause of general comment, and the city papers occasionally caricatured him in humorous style, and represented him as living on a biscuit or a cracker a day. His duties kept him from attending church service and he rarely found time to go to the theatre or any place of diversion although his friends succeeded in inducing him to witness a performance by Sir Henry Irving a few years since.

Of Dr. Miltenberger's lectures much may be said, and yet not do the subject justice. His earnest, convincing manner left no doubt as to

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his honest conviction and that what he said was the best information upon the subject. No one questioned his statements, and each one felt sure that his knowledge was exact and that his vast practical experience entitled him to speak with authority. For one, the writer thought the science of Obstetrics a finished and completed art; his only ambition being a desire to approach as nearly as possible to his teacher's success in difficult emergencies, and he saw no reason to think that the future would bring proof of other and possibly as useful or as practical methods. My recollection was clearly to the effect that he preferred "Version," to "high forceps" when the head did not engage, and I am now in possession of a paper sent me by Prof. Neale in which Prof. Miltenberger has clearly stated his conviction in proof of his contention. The paper was read before the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, Nov. 10, 1886. His teaching was that once a foot or the feet seized and brought down, the delivery of the child was "completely under the control of the obstetrician."

Professor Miltenberger taught nearly every branch of medicine while connected with the University either by virtue of appointment as Professor, or as substitute, or else in the quiz class. In this important method of private instruction he was associated with the lamented Frick, and it is said that the number of applicants often was greater than could be accommodated. They would practically review the whole field of medicine as then taught in the schools, and our versatile master himself says that "with the exception of chemistry he taught everything in the curriculum." It may not be generally known that he was the first to urge the use of the ophthalmoscope by the ophthalmologists in Baltimore. It is also said that the well known "Aloin, Belladonna, and Strychnia" pill was made by Sharp and Dohme at his suggestion.* He taught Obstetrics for thirty-two consecutive years and first offered his resignation in 1889. It was refused at first but finally he was released from active duty and made "Emeritus" Prof. and Honorary President of the Faculty in 1891, after fifty years of active duty in the medical school. He was president of the Obstetrical Society of Maryland in 1885-86, President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1886-87. He was appointed consult-

ing physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1886. He was the author of the motto of the University, "Filius sim dignus ista digna parente," and all will agree that no man fulfilled the motto better than he; a worthy son of worthy parents.

He was married May 2, 1850 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Williams of Mobile, Ala. Mrs. Miltenberger was known as a most lovable woman with a sweet disposition, kind and charitable and generous to a fault. She was a devoted wife and was constantly on the alert to add to the happiness of those around her. She had the art of making friends with all classes of people and had hosts of acquaintances all over the United States, many of whom she entertained at her hospitable home. She was conspicuously active in affording relief to the soldiers of the "Confederacy" in the days of the Civil War. She lost two brothers in battle. It is said that the doctor and his wife were always most sympathetic and companionable in their associations and that their forty-eight years of married life were unmarred by a single word or act of unkindness.

I well remember the earnest manner so typical of Dr. Miltenberger as he proceeded to ask me certain questions preparatory to my graduation. The hour was ill-calculated to inspire hope or courage in the mind of an ambitious and somewhat nervous youth; in fact it was somewhere between midnight and the dawn of day, and it seemed to me that a man with such numerous engagements and so overworked must be in a hurry, and that but few questions would be given, and if they were not answered promptly and satisfactorily the result would be a vote against the applicant for a diploma. I little realized then that he "never asked a 'catch question,' never tried to spring a surprise upon a nervous student." He says now that this is literally true.

Other men have become successful as physicians and surgeons both in practice and in teaching, but taking it all in all Prof. Miltenberger has won the greatest fame in his own special field. No man in this section has taught the

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obstetric art to as many students, and no master could be more impressive than he. It would be impossible for a man to hear two or more courses of lectures by him and not carry with him through life the recollection of the vital principles he learned from him. So we may say of him that we, his former students, are all his children, we drank in his best thoughts and absorbed the fruition of his ripe experience which has been again and again handed forth at the bedside of legions of sick and expectant women.

[The speaker then gives the address of Professor Samuel C. Chew on the occasion of the presentation of a portrait of Professor Miltenberger to the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, April 30, 1896, and the reply of Dr. M. The latter is as follows:]

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—What can I say to you? Having reached the age of which Holmes says "I have known some old men who welcomed the gradual infirmities of age as a signal of the coming rest," and recognizing and appreciating the inevitable, I have yet flattered myself that I would retain to the end, at least partially, the power of expression. But this, too, fails; you have deprived me of it. Your kindness and courtesy have paralyzed the tongue which, recreant to its trust, fails to obey the will. Like the needy knife grinder, "Story, God bless you, I have none to tell!" For 55 years I have lived and labored in my profession. Whatever I have been, whatever I am, I owe to my profession, to its institutions, to its noble brotherhood from whom I have never received aught but kindness and consideration beyond my deserts. If unwittingly I have ever brought the slightest reproach upon the dignity and honor of the profession, I now and here repent me in sackcloth and ashes. If unconsciously I have ever wronged any, even the youngest member of the profession in thought, word or deed, I beg him to accept my acknowledgment and to extend to me his forgiveness. For the kind hands extended to me; for the loving words offered to me, all the more grateful that his father's son (Dr. Chew) uttered them; for the loyal hearts today opened to me; for this crowning triumph of my life; for this great and abounding solace of my old age; for the pure and unselfish light which gilds and illuminates the last few years, it may be the last few days, leading to the Hereafter; God knows, from my heart I thank you.

[Dr. Stone's Address was interspersed with

copious extracts from and comments upon the writings of Dr. M. The following are his chief published articles:]

Report of Section on Surgery, *Trans. Med. and Chir. Fac. of Md.*, 1855.

Oration before the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, 1856, Pmpht.

Version or High Forceps, *Md. Med. Jl.*, Dec. 5, 1885.

Puerperal Eclampsia, *Trans. Med. and Chir. Fac. of Md.*, 1886.

Ante-Partum Hour-Glass Contraction of the Uterus, *Md. Med. Jl.*, Jan. 12, 1889.

Etiology of Puerperal Fever. Pmpht. 1889.

Superfetation, *Md. Med. Jl.*, July 18, 1891.

And unpublished cases, etc., before Med. and Surgical Soc. of Balto. 1855-6, see Quinan Med. Annals of Balto.

—o—
 ✓ A conference on the question of a State University was held at the Governor's office in the Fidelity Building in Baltimore on June 5th at 2 P. M. His Excellency occupied the chair and Dr. Cordell was made Secretary. There were fifteen persons present, representing the Trustees, Regents and Alumni Associations of this University, St. John's and the Maryland Agricultural College. There was a free discussion of the subject, a strong sentiment being plainly entertained for a State University. Finally a motion was adopted to appoint a committee of ten, three from each of the Colleges and four from the University, "to consider the feasibility of a plan for a State University and to ascertain the sentiment of the governing bodies of the three institutions thereon." The Chair appointed the following as the Committee: St. John's: Messrs. Fell, Randall and Morse; Agricultural College: Messrs. Silvester, Hill and Goldsborough; University of Maryland: Messrs. Coale, Winslow, Poe and Brantley. The next meeting will be held early in August.

—o—
 The question of a State University is now fairly and squarely before us and upon our decision will depend the future of this institution. The meeting which was held at the Governor's

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office on June 5, although informal, elicited a considerable degree of interest on the part of the gentlemen present, representing the University, St. John's and the Maryland Agricultural College. In the course of the discussion indulged in, it was elicited that a strong sentiment, especially in the counties, could be counted on in its favor. It was pointed out that the Johns Hopkins University as a private corporation could never become a part of the State Educational machinery, and hence could never fill the rôle contemplated. In fact the original design of the authorities of the Johns Hopkins University as publicly announced at the time, was the creation of a post-graduate school, and only as an afterthought did it seek to enter into competition with the colleges already established in this State. However that may be, the sentiment of this community in favor of a State institution for higher education, embracing the excellent schools already in operation (all founded prior to the advent of the Hopkins), is deserving of respect and consideration. Shall it go upon record that the opposition to this great movement—so necessary to our progress and life, so promising in its prospects of enhanced influence, of perfected organization, of financial betterment, emanated from *ourselves* who need it most?

That the standing of this institution would be very greatly promoted by its assuming the status of a State University, must be apparent to all. Look at its present condition, read Mr. Haman's address in the first number of OLD MARYLAND, listen to the admissions of our own authorities, note that we have no recognition as a University in the official publications of the Government and of the State. In fact, whatever we have done to build up professional schools of high rank, we have done nothing as yet to build up a University. We are now practically where we were when we received our charter ninety-two years ago. The very statement of such an unnatural condition of things ought to be sufficient to rouse us to action! The world is astir all around us, yet we seem to be oblivious of it. Example, necessity, the lowering future count for naught with us. Let anyone point to any sign of effort made since the days of the *Trustees* to build upon this foundation a true *University*!

A *State University* is not a thing unknown among us. We would not enter a new and untried field. *The most brilliant period in the history of this institution was that from 1826 to 1837, when it was under the control of the State and of trustees appointed by the State.* Presided over

by Maryland's greatest jurist, Roger Brooke Taney, we find upon the Board of that time such eminent names as Judges Stevenson Archer, Thomas B. Dorsey, Ezekiel F. Chambers of the Court of Appeals, Gen. John Eager Howard, Reverdy Johnson, Robert Gilmore, Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Isaac McKim, and William Frick. Their government was characterized by firmness, wisdom and economy. To them we owe the successful organization of the School of Arts and Sciences in 1830. During their incumbency the name and fame of the institution were spread far and wide, so that its chairs were sought by the most eminent teachers in the country—a thing unknown before or since; such men as Nathan R. Smith, Caspar Morris, Bache, Webster, Harlan and Ellis of Philadelphia, Dunlison and Patterson of the University of Virginia, the great Geddings of South Carolina. To them we are indebted for the greatest name in all our annals, for fifty years—the chief ornament and glory of this institution, the eminent surgeon, Nathan R. Smith. On the restitution of the institution to the Regents in 1839 a considerable amount of stock and money was turned over to the latter. We are tempted to ask if so much could be accomplished under such adverse circumstances as the continual and implacable hostility of a portion of the Faculty and the doubt of their legal standing ever hanging over them like a pall, what could not a similar body *now* accomplish backed by the hearty co-operation of all the faculties, by the sympathy, approval and financial support of alumni and citizens and by the sense of security and permanence which an unquestioned charter would confer?

While it is true that the change in our charter converting the corporation from a private into a public one will involve a loss of authority on the part of the members of the faculties, in view of the facts that it offers us the only reasonable hope of University life and development and that it will be for the unquestionable ultimate benefit of the institution, they ought to be willing to make the sacrifice if it be a sacrifice. That they will suffer any detriment from the adoption of a form of government by trustees—one which prevails in all the other Universities in the country—we do not believe. As far as salary is concerned

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that may confidently be expected to be larger and far more certain than it is at present. There was no complaint on this score during the régime of the trustees above referred to. As for the valuable franchise which we possess in our present charter in exemption from all taxation—upon which so much stress is laid in some quarters—it may be remarked that we would no longer need such a franchise since the property of the State is not subject to taxation.

The following letter from Dr. Edward B. Angell relates to a distinguished graduate of our University, Dr. Louis A. Weigel (1875), who suffered serious injury, and it was reported had incurred malignant disease from his enthusiastic devotion to X-ray work:—Dr. Louis Weigel is a near neighbor of mine, and I am glad to report to you that he is in very good health again. I saw him last evening and gave him your message, when he appreciated very much. He has suffered intensely the past eighteen months, or, rather, up to the time when his right hand was amputated at the wrist and all of the left except the thumb and little finger. About the last of January he went to Jamaica and has only returned home within the past month. He looks hale and hearty, is in most excellent spirits, is again engaging in practice and promises to do work of importance still. The surgeons believe the disease quite eradicated, and that his chance of recovery is practically certain.

It is gratifying to learn from the agent of The Lewis Publishing Company of New York that our alumni are subscribing in such large number to the Centennial History of the University which this firm has undertaken to publish. He tells us that he is perfectly satisfied with his success and that it quite equals that at Harvard, Princeton and the other great Universities whose histories the firm has already brought out. The University is to be congratulated on having its history published in such fine style and without any pecuniary responsibility on its part. It is well known to our readers that such a work could not, at present at least, be issued by the University itself. It must be done, if done at all, by private enterprise, and therefore the institution could not by any possibility share in its profits. It is true that the expense of the work to subscribers is considerable, but we must consider also what it will be to the publishers, who must pay not only for printing, editing and correspondence, but also for agents to travel over the country in search of alumni. We

must remember that the circulation of all such works is limited and uncertain. When we consider all the circumstances, then, and the usual cost of books of this class, we must feel pleased at the prospect of having the annals of our old Alma Mater transmitted in a form that will do so much honor and credit to her, a form identical with that of so many great Universities.

The Annual Report of the Library of the School of Medicine, dated June 1, 1905, shows an increase during the year: of volumes 700, pamphlets 300, pictures 12. The largest gifts were from Mrs. Alfred H. Powell (217 vols.), Dr. N. R. Gorter, Dr. F. M. Chisolm and Miss Noyes, the Librarian of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. With the Powell collection came a valuable lot of surgical instruments, bones, pictures and some shelving. In the Chisolm collection there was a Harvey, "On Generation," 1653, and a Celsus, 1756. Dr. S. C. Chew gave the entire first issue of the Index Catalogue (16 vols.), and the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., the 9 volumes of the second issue, making the work complete to date. Other donors were Drs. Hemmeter, Caspari, Mitchell, Coale, Winslow, Ashby, Richardson, Osler, Councilman, Edebohls and Cordell, and the Governments of the U. S., Cuba and Porto Rico. Total number of volumes now in Library, 5,200; pamphlets, 4,000; 38 journals are regularly received. Membership (registered) 86; 102 books were borrowed by 35 readers and many hundreds used in the rooms. There has been a great improvement in the condition of affairs since the rooms were devoted exclusively to Library uses. Visitors will now find quiet, comfortable seats, materials for writing and all possible help. The Library hours during the session (*thanks to the help of OLD MARYLAND*) were from 9 to 5 o'clock daily. During the summer they are 12 to 2. Receipts, \$61.10; balance on hand, \$11.83. Active membership—open to all physicians—with privilege of borrowing books, \$2; honorary membership, \$5 per annum.

Dr. James Homer Wright (1892), who recently was awarded the Gross prize of \$1,200 for an essay on "The Biology of the Micro-Organism of Actinomyces," was given the honorary degree of

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"Bachelor of Science" at the recent commencement of Harvard University. The following is his record as announced by President Elliott: "James Homer Wright, pathologist, both teacher and investigator, strong contributor to the advance of that biological science which holds out to mankind good promise of deliverance from mysterious evils long endured." Dr. Wright is a native of Pittsburg and is thirty-five years old. He married last Christmas Miss Lunde the singer. He is director of the pathological laboratory of the Massachusetts General Hospital and instructor in the Harvard Medical School. He is also "Thomas A. Scott Fellow" of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Wright has also within the past year won another distinction in the identification of the parasite of the disease prevalent in tropical countries and known as "the aleppo boil." (Dr. Wright's Gross Prize Essay is in the University Library.)

With our June number OLD MARYLAND completed the first half year of its existence. Sufficient time has therefore elapsed to enable our readers to judge of its character and the principles upon which it is conducted. Founded for the purpose of promoting *University* life and growth as expressed by the motto of our General Alumni Association—*toti non partibus*—a phase of our existence altogether neglected, notwithstanding frequent expressions of "devotion to the University"—it has kept this purpose steadily in view. Of course there may be differences of opinion as to how the interests of the University can best be subserved, and the Editor, while he is conscious of his loyalty to the school and his earnest, his eager desire to see it fully developed and prosperous, is far from being infallible. Yet he feels that he has had good opportunities for knowing the sentiments and aspirations of those whom he cannot but regard as its best friends, and he takes full cognizance of these sentiments and aspirations in all that he writes. In this connection he desires to impress upon all the fact that his errors are always open to correction in the pages of OLD MARYLAND. A free discussion by the friends of this University, animated as they presumably are by the same glorious ambition, cannot but be conducive to the best interests of our common Alma Mater. That there is need of agitation and of action in the premises, no unprejudiced person can question. We have delayed already too long. Others are advancing while we

are standing still. Golden opportunities have slipped from our grasp. Hope deferred is making the heart of many sick. There are those who talk with singular inconsistency about "undue haste," forgetting the dreary, monotonous decades through which we have passed. Others talk seriously about the impossibility of doing anything. But have we tried all expedients? Are all our hopes and aspirations of University life really "utopian?" We will not believe it, and animated by this belief we shall persevere in our efforts for betterment, guiding, if we may, but always ready to follow in any good word and work. For all those who have befriended us by their sympathy and approval we return our sincere thanks and hope to prove still more deserving of them in the future.

The function of the medical school should not be limited merely to the imparting of existing knowledge. No school is worthy of the name that does not provide for greater or less research work by which substantial additions to our knowledge may be made and the facilities and results of the healing art made more efficient for the welfare of mankind. Twenty-five years ago there were practically few young men who were fitted for research work, especially laboratory work. Now every well-equipped school has attached to it in one way or another a score or more of young men who are eager for work, longing for the opportunity of usefulness and distinction if they can only obtain a bare living.

Why do medical schools not get endowments? The cause, I think, has been chiefly the vicious method in which all our practically joint-stock companies organized medical schools for the benefit of the faculties. As Professor Bowditch said, we might as well expect the public to endow a cotton mill as such a school. The day of these private enterprises is now, happily, nearly past. The respectable schools of medicine are now conducted by trustees, a body of men wholly apart from the faculties, who manage the affairs of the medical school just as they would those of a university—taking control of the income and expenditures of the school, placing the professors

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and other teachers upon salaries and conducting the affairs of the institution on broad lines of educational progress.—*Keen on Endowments.*

It is an unwritten, but well understood, duty of every individual to contribute, according to his opportunity and ability, to the welfare of his country. It may be said to be especially incumbent upon the professional man to do this, because by virtue of his superior education and acquirements he possesses advantages which the individual at large does not possess. We perhaps do not appreciate this aspect of our lives as we should. As good citizens, we should take a lively interest in local and national affairs, we should seek to promote good government and secure good and efficient public officers, we should uphold the hands of those who direct public affairs and in every way encourage public honesty and morality. Apart from a direct participation in public affairs, we may do a great deal to mould and elevate the public mind. In every community professional men are looked up to as leaders. They are not only authorities upon the subjects pertaining to their official avocations, but they are supposed to possess a great stock of information of a general nature. They should, therefore, be reading men and students. They should seek to add to their knowledge of science, literature, art, etc., in every possible way. Each one should feel that he has the honor and dignity of his profession to support and should see to it that it incurs no odium at his hands. This idea of general culture is not impressed upon the professional student as it should be. Unfortunately, too, his preliminary training is seldom what is required. Still, even in spite of an imperfect preliminary training and education, much may be done to fill up the gaps. The conscientious man, the man of system, the man who properly utilizes his opportunities will find a way to make up for lost time, and the results will well repay him. It is a well-known truism that we appreciate what we possess in proportion to the labor and sacrifice with which we secure it. Let us then endeavor to measure up fully to the expectations men form of us, to the opportunities that lie before us, to the duties that as good and faithful citizens are incumbent upon us.

FRONTIER LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

In the *Maryland Medical Journal*, Vol. XLI, pp. 227 and 243, the writer gave some of the ex-

periences of a great Maryland surgeon upon the Ohio and at Wheeling, at the beginning of his medical career. This was about the close of the eighteenth century. Something in the same line forms the theme of the Presidential Address of Dr. N. P. Dandridge, of Cincinnati, delivered before the American Surgical Association at its last meeting (*Trans.*, Vol. XXII). An abstract we think will be of interest. ✓

In introduction of Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain, it is only necessary to say that he was born in Paris in 1763, and that he received a thorough scientific education, especially in chemistry, mineralogy and physics. On March 19, 1788, he embarked at Pittsburg with three others for a trip down the Ohio River. Their voyage was uneventful until the afternoon of the 24th, when they perceived a flat boat on the shore near which they were.

As they were pushing out into the current the Indians called to them and at the same time fired upon them, killing the Doctor's mare. The poor creature in struggling pushed against another, which gave the Doctor a kick in the belly, throwing him flat, and with another kick just grazed his forehead. Some twenty shots were fired from the shore, but no further damage was done except the grazing of the head of one of the other voyageurs. They now all took to the oars to get out of range of the bullets. The Indians at the same time entered the flatboat prepared to follow. They had erected on this some planking with holes in it for their guns so that they might fire in safety. The voyageurs had three guns and two pistols. The Indians continued to advance, and as they did not fire a proposal was made to raise a white handkerchief, it being deemed better to be a prisoner than to be killed. They got nearer, and even made signs of friendship. One of them was just about to step into the boat, when seeing that he held a knife in his hand, the Doctor fired two balls into his stomach from a pistol. The Indians immediately threw themselves flat and began firing. The Doctor and one of his com-

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panions returned the fire, but unluckily in doing so the latter exposed his arm, when it was broken by a shot from the Indians, and in the same way the Doctor had a finger of his left hand broken. At the first shots one of the voyageurs—an American—jumped out and swam to land. This encouraged the Indians—who otherwise might have retreated, to continue their attack. The fourth member of the party, a French philosopher, who was fully imbued with the ideas of Rousseau, then in vogue, as to “the primitive innocence and goodness of the children of the forest,” did not fire, but followed the example of the American. The Doctor fired but once after receiving his wound. The two voyageurs who remained in the boat now threw themselves into the water, when he with the broken arm, not knowing how to swim, was drowned; possibly he contributed voluntarily to this result, as he had declared he would rather be drowned than be scalped.

As the Doctor approached the shore he saw the philosopher and two Indians awaiting him, and he had no sooner reached it than they bound his hands behind him with their blanket girths. They had no sooner done this than one of them went up to his companion, threw him to the ground and having opened his coat and shirt, stabbed him four times on each side. He then scalped him and put the scalp in a pocketbook which was in the victim’s pocket. The poor Doctor was terrified at the spectacle, expecting a like fate. But instead of killing him they made him run to overtake the boat which had drifted nearly a quarter of a mile before they could come up with it. When they got opposite it one of the two Indians attempted to seize him by the hair to drag him into the water after it, as it was prevented by the trees from reaching the shore. At this moment “such cruel fear” seized him, anticipating that they would burn him as soon as they had crossed the river, that he made a violent effort which broke the straps, and throwing himself into the water, swam out with all his might. The Indian was afraid to follow, and well perhaps was this for him, as the Doctor had determined if they did so to seize one of them and drown with him. The other Indians, who had jumped from their boat and swam towards the shore, now got into the captured boat and began to cross the river. The Doctor, supporting himself with his arms about a tree, was wounded in the neck by a shot from the boat. When the Indians had reached the middle of the stream he regained the

shore, where he found the American concealed in a ravine. They recovered from the philosopher’s body his watch, a knife and two dollars, which the Indians had overlooked. Mr. Pierce cut off a piece of his coat to cover his feet, and the Doctor regretted not doing the same, as it was very cold, and he had on nothing but a shirt and a pair of large breeches, having lost his shoes in the river. They now left the river in order to avoid being seen by the Indians, who were on the other side. Having walked about four or five miles night began to come on and they lay down to sleep. Saugrain was very tired and much weakened by loss of blood from the wound in his neck. There was much dead grass there and his companion had the kindness to pull it up and cover them with it. Having slept nearly three hours, his companion awoke him and proposed to make a raft and attempted to fasten some pieces of timber together with vines. He desisted from this when he found that his vines broke and that the Doctor was unable to assist him on account of his wounds. They resumed their walk therefore and continued it until 4 A. M., when they lay down under a fallen tree. While they slept it rained and snowed, and as his feet were not covered by the tree when Saugrain awoke he found them frozen. He rubbed them a long time with snow. They gave him no pain and they made a good day’s march along the river bank, hoping to see some boat that would take them down to the falls. They crossed several creeks and encountered a quantity of deer, pheasants and turkeys, and four or five troops of buffalo. Night came on and they lay down. It was still raining a little and Saugrain’s feet caused him much pain. The next day he could hardly walk and his companion became impatient and often left him far behind. His feet were black as coal and he walked with great difficulty, requiring his friend’s help. He chewed a sort of agaric and put it on his neck, as it was “extraordinarily swollen.” Mr. Pierce killed a skunk with a stick and the Doctor cut some bits and swallowed them raw, being afraid to make a fire because of the smoke. The rest of the animal he put in his shirt. At 5 P. M. they reached an

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abandoned house, 15 miles from where they were attacked. Having rested, they again attempted to make a raft, using the doors of the house, fencing, etc., for that purpose, and making cords from Pierce's buckskin jacket. Saugrain also cut out the seat of his "big breeches" to make himself some socks. They finished their raft and were about to embark when they were fired upon by Indians from the other side. As the distance was great this did not alarm them much, but they were thrown into terror when they heard Indians near by replying to the cries of those on the other side. The Doctor took to his heels and no longer minded his feet, but his companion soon outdistanced him and disappeared. Unfortunately he ran a piece of stick into his foot and was obliged to stop. His companion now rejoined him and, under protection of the darkness, they lay down. But he could not sleep, his fancy being filled with images of Indians. The march next day was still worse, for every tree protected a redskin, every bit of wood was a gun and the deer kept them in continual agitation. Hunger again made him resort to the polecat. Before sunrise they were again on the march, the Doctor dragging himself along on hands and feet. They came to a large creek which Pierce wished to ascend, but the Doctor boldly entered and swam across, when his companion followed him. They now stripped themselves and dried their clothes; they felt re-

(To be continued.)

Deaths—Matthew Watson Donavin (1866) at Baltimore, June 4, aged 67. He was a pharmacist and had filled the offices of coroner, of member of the city council and legislature and police magistrate.—Thomas B. Steele, M.D., (1841), at Cambridge, Md., June 22, aged 83. He entered the U. S. N. as assistant surgeon in 1846, resigning in 1861. He was with Commodore Perry in Japan in 1853 and 54.—Joseph C. Fowler, Jr., LL.B., (1904), at Chicago, of typhoid fever, April 24, aged 24. His funeral took place at Memorial P. E. Church, Baltimore, June 14.

Married—Dr. J. Dawson Reeder (1903), of Baltimore, to Miss Albina Cooke, of Green Spring Valley, Md., June 28.—Dr. Compton Riely (1897), of Baltimore, to Miss Estelle Randolph Hughes, of Lynchburg, Va., at Cambridge, Md., June 6.—Dr. Francis J. Kirby (1892), of Baltimore, to Mrs. Teresa J. Werts, of Washington, June 27.

ITEMS.

George Walker, M.D. (1888), has been made associate in surgery in the Johns Hopkins Medical School.—Dr. J. Rawson Pennington (1887), of Chicago, presided over the American Proctologic Society, which met at Pittsburg, May 5-6. His presidential address dealt with the importance of the aims of the society.—"I have read the copy of OLD MARYLAND, recently received, with a great deal of pleasure and wish to add my name to your list of subscribers. I feel that it is a step in the right direction and wish it every success." *W. W. Goldsborough, M. D.*, Greensboro, Md.—*Mr. George Whitelock, LL.B.* (1875), writes: "I thought the number of OLD MARYLAND which you sent me very interesting and in good form."—*J. C. Lemmon, M.D.* (1885), Oil City, Pa., "notes with pleasure the publication of OLD MARYLAND."—The following new subscriptions have been added to the Endowment Fund: *Jos. Friedenwald*, \$100.00; *Douglass H. Gordon*, \$50.00; *Charles E. Sadtler*, \$25.00; *Michael Jenkins*, \$50.00; *Jenkins Bros.*, \$10.00; *Andrew D. Jones*, \$5.00; *Joel Gutman & Co.*, \$10.00; *Mrs. M. B. Billingslea*, \$5.00; *Jas. A. Gary & Son*, \$25.00; *Stewart & Co.*, \$25.00; *R. Winslow*, \$30.00; *W. T. Highberger*, \$5.00; *John K. Shaw*, \$10.00.—The students' Annual heretofore known as "Bones, Molars and Briefs," is out under a new name, *Terra Mariae*. It is some hundred pages

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Baltimore, Md.

larger than last year and in point of merit surpasses any previous volume. It is dedicated to Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., "as an expression of our appreciation of his fidelity to the interests of the University of Maryland."—Dr. Henry M. Thomas (1885) has been elected Vice-President of the American Neurological Association.—Drs. Hugh W. Brent and E. Hansen, late of the Hospital Staff, are spending the summer in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.—Drs. W. A. Scott (1904) and A. B. Lennan (1904), late on the Hospital Staff, have entered upon practice in Baltimore.—Dr. A. M. Shipley has been re-elected Medical Superintendent of the University Hospital for 1905-6.—Herbert T. Tiffany, LL.B., Eugene O'Dunne, LL.B., and J. Pembroke Thom, LL.B., graduates of this University, have been added to the Faculty of Baltimore University School of Law.—Drs. John S. Fulton and W. Royall Stokes, after four years research have discovered a typhoid fever serum in the hog, which is believed to be curative. They used it in twenty-three cases with good results, two only dying.—Dr. Albert L. Wilkinson (1903) has been elected Resident Physician and Dr. Joshua Rosett (1903) Dispensary Physician to the Hebrew Hospital.—Dr. Charles L. Mattfeldt (1886) of Catonsville, has been elect-

ed President of the Board of Sanitary Officers of Baltimore County.—Albert C. Tolson, LL.B., delivered the commencement address before the graduating class of the Maryland Medical College, May 5.—The *Journal of the American Medical Association* of May 13 contains a description of an operating room basin devised by Dr. F. D. Gavin (1874), superintendent of the Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, which has been in satisfactory use in that institution for eight years.—Dr. Charles W. McElfresh has gone on a two months' trip to Rochester, Chicago and St. Paul.—Mr. Henry A. Elliott, First Vice-President of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage June 21.—"It is good to be young and to remain young always. Youth is not so much years as it is temperament and heart. To one who looks forward life is full of beauty. Looking back is ever perspective; life is young as long as one grows. In the new chivalry there is no vain search for the Holy Grail—that cup is ever near in life and service." Dr. Josiah Strong, at Woman's College.—Dr. Hubert Richardson has been appointed "Clinical Lecturer on Neurology and Psychiatry and Lecturer on Physiological Chemistry" in the School of Medicine.

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OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. I. Nos. 8 and 9. BALTIMORE, MD., SEPTEMBER, 1905. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

LETTERS FROM A BALTIMORE STUDENT IN LONDON, 1786—1789.

Andrew Wiesenthal, the only son of Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesenthal, of Baltimore, aged 24, took passage in a sailing vessel for Bordeaux, France, towards the end of July, 1786. They got out of the capes at the mouth of the Chesapeake, on July 23, and landed at Bordeaux August 27. "We were happy to meet with no Algerine and my joy was extreme when I found myself once safe on Terra Firma." Of Bordeaux he says: "Everything here wears the aspect of the most pleasing novelty. The river Garonne, on which Bordeaux is built, affords a most charming prospect of alternate hills and valleys, the one crowned with villages and seats, the other decked in all the pride of vintage. The eye ranges delighted over the various prospect and seems to catch new life after a voyage. As you advance" [after entering the mouth of the Garonne] "the prospect opens and displays a scene of luxuriance and abundance greatly gratifying to the sight. The shore is all the way bordered by beautiful seats and edged entirely with willows cut short. We enjoy, without satiety, the contemplation of this beautiful landscape. The want of sufficient streams of water obliges the people here to use windmills, of which there are an incredible number. I think I counted twenty-four within a circumference of six miles, and there is the same proportion all the way up the river. Near the city the shore is bounded by a range of rocks which supplies it with stone for building: all the houses here are of stone. In these rocks the quarriers have formed apartments where they live with their families, and compose several little villages. In one place I suppose there are about two hundred of these subterranean houses. The stone which they use for building is at first very soft and easily worked, much more so indeed than wood, but by age acquires a very great degree of hard-

ness. The ease with which it is cut admits of much beauty in the work at a very small expense, and there is scarcely a house but what has many decorations. The city, properly so called, was formerly walled around, and part of the wall is still standing. This, however, they are now demolishing, to make way for thirteen new streets, which, I am told, are to be named after the thirteen United States. The houses of the city are in general of a very disagreeable appearance — exhibiting more the look of so many prisons than the habitations of gentlemen, the walls being black and the windows strongly framed with iron bars. The streets contribute much to this gloomy appearance, being all very narrow and crooked; they scarcely admit of two carriages passing each other. The new part of the town, however, is very different. The houses are extremely elegant and the streets wide. Their white color and the external ornaments with which they are beautifully loaded give them a very gay and pleasing look. The theatre is said to be the most elegant in the world. As to this I cannot answer, but I am sure it is beyond comparison the finest building of any kind which I have ever seen, and far surpasses anything I had ever conceived of the kind."

Descriptions follow of the churches, the archiepiscopal palace, the ruins of an ancient Roman building, the country house of a wealthy Jew. He comments upon the artificiality of the grounds of the latter ("nature is tortured into a thousand fantastic shapes") and remarks: "One would think that the same slavery which subjects the people holds the very vegetable creation in chains." The demi-monde came in for the following: "This town abounds in courtesans who possess every charm. The respect which I have for your advice will, I hope, be sufficient to save me from the mischiefs of such connections. This class of women are held in greater respect in France than perhaps in any other country. They have a seat allotted to them in the most

conspicuous part of the theatre. Gentlemen of the first rank attend them and converse freely with them without any apparent offense to the delicacy of the more amiable part of their sex." He complains of the expense to which he is subjected, and is sure that he has had to pay fifty per cent. more for everything because of being an American. A "Mr. Miani," whom he has met, had declared great friendship for him and never leaves him for a moment. His passage to London will cost six guineas, besides three shillings sterling per day for eating and drinking. He asks for a further supply of funds. This letter goes by a ship bound for Philadelphia.

Next day, fearing his first letter may have miscarried, he writes again. He finds the customs in France very different from those in America. The breakfast is light, more a refreshment than a meal, and each takes it at his pleasure. The dinner is in courses: first, soup; then boiled, then roast, dish by dish. The table is not covered with a whole course of meats, but a single one serves for a course. "They do not eat so much flesh as we do, but infinitely more bread. Vegetables, except bread, seldom make part of the dinner. Their meats are extremely good. I have never seen pastry of any kind. The dessert consists of fruits, nuts, etc. Wine is the universal drink. It is much cheaper than cider in America, and the poorest laborer is enabled to crown the toil of the day with a bottle of claret." He gives an account of a most agreeable visit to the country-seat of his landlady: "All form was laid aside and each of the company (which consisted of several ladies and gentlemen) strove to make the rest happy. The country is inexpressibly charming."

Of the ladies: "The ladies here are in general handsome, but not beautiful; I have not met with one face equal to many in Baltimore. The only very handsome one which I saw was an English lady. But they have accomplishments which make very ample amends for any deficiency in personal beauty: a manner so entirely captivating that we willingly acknowledge ourselves their captives. If the same manners were joined to American beauty, they would be irresistible."

Of the French "petit maitre," he says it is absolutely necessary to assume that charac-

ter to be properly received into the polite circle.

"The use of powder here is universal, among all ages, sexes and conditions. I have seen many in all the wretchedness of ragged poverty, yet with head dressed for any company. You would smile to see a son of Vulcan, with his face and dress the color of his coat, and his hair frizzed and powdered and curled in the very pinnacle of the mode."

He finds modesty at a discount among the French: "That modesty which in other countries is esteemed the greatest charm of a person's character, is held at no price here. It is made the first part of a gentleman's education to divest himself of so disagreeable an encumbrance." Silence which may elsewhere sometimes pass for a mark of wisdom, is considered a sure mark of a weak understanding. Our young friend commiserates himself for the indifferant figure he is making and is trying to assume the gaiety of the natives. His ignorance of the language furnishes some excuse for his shortcomings.

He goes almost every night to the comedy with his good friend, whose delicate sensibility he cannot too much admire. He describes how deeply the latter is moved at the sight of ideal distress on the stage: he goes into an ecstasy over a generous action, and is ready to fly on the stage to rescue distressed virtue. Surely one cannot be deceived in him. He has such an air of sincerity and takes so much trouble to serve and gratify one, he must be a man of real virtue.

Young Wiesenthal gives an interesting description of the country—Guienne—a land of vineyards, and discusses the climate, situation, soil, etc., in a very interesting way, and so as to show that he was highly intelligent and a

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close observer. This letter is endorsed: "Received 22 Dec.;" it required, therefore, more than three months to reach its destination.

After a sad parting with his friends, and especially his dear good friend M., who seemed to take so much pleasure in serving him, he embarked on September 8, on board the brig Elizabeth for London. His ship was detained with twenty-two others at the mouth of the river, and he has meanwhile a lonesome time in the cabin, with the beastly captain lying all day drunk in bed, and the sailors continually cursing and swearing. At last after waiting twelve days, they got away, and with a favorable wind, reached Land's End. Here the vessel was nearly shipwrecked by the ignorance and incompetence of the fellow to whom the drunken captain had entrusted its management. A brisk gale was blowing, and they found themselves unexpectedly near the shore, here lined with huge rocks, upon which they would certainly have been cast if the fog had not fortunately cleared away, allowing time to veer the ship around. In a few days they anchored off Deal, when "the wind being ahead and extremely violent," our student determined not to await the arrival of the vessel at London, but to proceed thither by coach. He rode all night, reaching the metropolis September 30th.

Writing thence on October 4th (through the opportunity presented by a ship bound for Patuxent), he declares his first impressions of London to be disappointing. He is "happily lodged" with his father's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalcho. His expenses are worrying him; already his "clothing, etc." had cost over twenty-two guineas, so that he had but twenty-eight remaining. He will not be enabled to enter on any other than the anatomical course until he receives a sufficiency. The hospitals demand fifty guineas a year. As to pocket money he says nothing of that. His

father had ever allowed him freely everything he wished; therefore please send the needful. He suggests that letters from Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase (of Annapolis, the signer and later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.), and Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, would be helpful to him. He weighs the relative advantages of London and Edinburgh, and thinks the former offers the greater advantages in the pursuit of anatomy and surgery, while the expenses are less in the latter. It is quite evident that the social advantages and attractions of the English Capital had great weight in his decision. He speaks of many civilities received from a Mr. Charpenter, a jeweler, who knew his father in London, and in return for this kindness he begs his sister, Mrs. Messonier, to send over, as a present, a pair of red birds, a mocking bird, a robin, a blue bird, a ground and a flying squirrel.

In a letter, dated October 24, 1786, he says: "An American ship has been lost on the same rock on which I had liked to have suffered."

November 27th he complains of the inconvenience he has suffered for want of a room, which has prevented him from having a single hour as yet for reading. He expects this, however, soon to be removed, as he is soon to have two rooms, now in the tenure of a lady. As the rent is of no small consequence to his aunt, who is a widow, he consents only on condition that he be allowed to pay for them the same rent previously paid, viz: £12 per annum. He has contracted a severe cold and also suffers from "his old complaint, the tumor," for which he has placed himself under the care of a surgeon. He has begun his anatomical course under "Mr. John Sheldon, F. R. S., Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy of Arts, and of Anatomy and Surgery," who had an anatomical theatre in Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. "Mr. Sheldon possesses all the requisites of a teacher of this science. His knowledge is great and his manner of conveying it very pleasing. He is learned and ambitious of excelling and endeavors to infuse the same ambition in his pupils. He is by no means a niggard of his experience, but freely communicates what he knows and his ingenuousness will not allow him to teach what is not a truth or suffer prejudice to contort facts to

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answer its notions. His collection of preparations is very extensive and valuable, and his pupils have always the privilege of seeing them to illustrate any subject." [In a subsequent letter, of May 12, 1787, he writes: "Mr. Sheldon, who I told you had gone to Greenland to dissect whales, is returned mad!"] His finances have not permitted him to enter a hospital yet.

He refers to a recent publication of the celebrated John Hunter on the Natural History of the Animal Economy and also to an unfinished work on the Lymphatick System, by Mr. Sheldon. He means to procure both, although books are excessively dear.

The following allusion to the Astronomer Herschel occurs: "Mr. Herschel, the most celebrated philosopher of the present age, is constructing a telescope of enormous magnitude. You may form some conception of it from the weight of the lens, which is fifteen hundred pounds. Notwithstanding the size and weight of it, it will be so centered as to be moved by the smallest degree of force. In an age of heathenism, such an undertaking would have given a claim to deification, and certainly is a proof of genius sufficient to rescue the present century from oblivion, had it no other title to be remembered." He describes a visit to the Royal Society: "I have had the honor of being present at a meeting of the Royal Society, through Mr. Magellan. Sir Joseph Banks is President of it. I am sorry that this evening afforded nothing the communication of which would afford you any pleasure. Several papers were read which comprised the whole business. One of these was on muscular motion. I hoped to hear something which might throw a new light upon so interesting a subject, but was greatly mortified to find it consist of a set of inconclusive experiments, which have not even novelty to rescue them from the contemptuous imputation of unimportance. These experiments consisted in the application of certain chymical and mechanical stimuli to the muscular parts of some animals which had been previously killed."

(To be continued.)

FRONTIER LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from July number, p. 105.)

They now stripped themselves and dried their clothes. They felt refreshed from their bath. Resuming their march they soon reached another creek four miles further on. As they were about to swim over it they saw two boats coming down the river. They called, but the boats kept away, thinking them Indians. Seeing their white shirts and breeches, however, the voyageurs determined to come to them. Putting all their men into one boat, except one, whom they left in the other with the women, they approached the shore as near as the trees permitted. Meanwhile they had drifted some distance, compelling the adventurers to cross several creeks and to swim out to reach them.

They were received by the people in the boat with carbines in their hands to guard against a possible surprise. They were very kind, undressing the Doctor and rubbing his body with warm whisky, which did him much good. They also dressed his neck, which was much swollen, and gave him some whiskey and bread. His feet were in a bad condition, and they talked of amputating his finger. They had spent three days wandering in the woods. Two days' sailing brought them to the falls of the Ohio, where the Doctor passed the night of the 29th. Next day he crossed the river and visited Fort Steuben, opposite Louisville, where he was most cordially received, being introduced by Colonel Blaine, whom he had met at Fort Pitt. He remained at the fort under the care of the surgeon there for six weeks. For three weeks he could not move, and the foot putrified, requiring that portion of it should be removed. He describes Louisville as quite small and unhealthy, the

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grounds being occupied by marshes, which exhaled the most dreadful stench. The ruins of Fort Nelson were still to be seen there.

The Doctor at once made himself useful at the Fort, examining mines and analyzing specimens of metals. He made a furnace and supplied the doctors with alkalis, and amused them with electric experiments. He picked up some stones encrusted with shells, from which he concluded that that section had once been covered by the sea or a great lake. He discovered flint stones, good for arrowheads and gunflints everywhere, and found Quintucké (Kentucky) covered with a cane which furnished a good food for cattle. Turkeys, geese, turtles, ducks, quails and plovers were found around the fort, but the deer had retreated into the woods. He procured some chalybeate water and, mixing with it an infusion of oak bark, made a very good ink. He obtained a resin from the sweet gum tree, to which the people in the Fort therefore gave the name—Saugrain's tree. From April 21 to May 3 he counted 34 boats going down the river. May 7 a boat with 14 rowers and 9 passengers arrived from Vincennes which had lost two of the party in an attack of the Indians. This boat was going up to Pittsburg, and the Doctor was about to embark in it when he decided to take a horseback ride through Kentucky with Colonel Blaine. Accordingly he set out with this single companion, after expressing his great regret at leaving the fort where he had experienced so much kindness. He comments on the fertility of the soil, the small size of the trees, the bad roads and the fact that the plantations were mostly in barley. At Danville they were joined by two Philadelphia ladies and the Colonel's son. Here they encountered a party of 50 armed men and two fugitives of a party of seven who had been attacked by the Indians, one killed and the rest scattered. He visited Lexington, Blue Lick, where he saw salt made by evaporating the water, and Limestone, where he embarked for Pittsburg. There were 68 armed and 49 unarmed men in boats laden with goods from the Indians. At the Big Kanawha two white men and four Indians had recently been killed. He arrived in Fort Pitt June 17 and soon left for Philadelphia, having been supplied with money

by direction of Benjamin Franklin. He traveled on horseback and his foot gave him trouble, and required lancing. On the way they met many large wagons carrying people and goods to Fort Pitt. After a seven days' journey he reached Philadelphia, and was invited to dinner by Dr. Franklin, although not very presentable in his traveling clothes. In 1790 the Doctor was again in Paris, whence he soon set out with a party of 500 French settlers bound for the banks of the Scioto, in Ohio. He was engaged because of his knowledge of the country. He was to serve three years, to have two hundred acres and a house and support for himself and three servants. He was to give the settlers his medical advice free. The party reached Gallipolis October 20, 1790, and found 80 cabins, a council and ball room, already erected for them. Woods were cleared, gardens planted and time passed agreeably between labor and pleasure. But this did not continue long; the company supplies stopped and the title to the land was found to be defective. During this period Saugrain kept an inn, where in a little back room surrounded by his chemical apparatus and batteries he manufactured for sale thermometers, barometers and phosphorus matches. He had acquired a reputation for inoculating for smallpox, and crowds sought his services. Emigrants were flocking at that time to occupy the country. So fertile was the soil that they worked scarcely two hours a day, spending nearly the whole time in sleeping, hunting and drinking. The women wore linen and woolen cloth. There was no silver and whiskey was bought with wheat and pork and mutton. The doctor married at Gallipolis and soon left for Lexington, where he was employed in the manufacture of bar iron. He soon became popular. After a stay of six years at Lexington he accepted an invitation of the French governor of St. Louis to move thither in 1800. The trip was made in a flatboat down the Ohio and it took many days to ascend the Mississippi. In 1806 he was appointed surgeon in the army and was stationed at Fort Bellefontaine, on the Missouri river. In May, 1809, he received the first vaccine matter brought to St. Louis, and offered to vaccinate the poor gratuitously. He continued to practice in St. Louis until 1820, when he died, leaving to his wife and six children a large landed estate. His scientific work still lives in tradition, and has gained for him the title of the "First Scientist of the Mississippi Valley."

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BERNARD CARTER, A.M., LL.D.

The distinguished Provost of the University, who is generally regarded as the leader of the Maryland bar, sailed from New York on July 29 for Europe, where he is seeking that rest which his incessant activity calls for. He is accompanied by his son, Bernard M. Carter, and is spending most of his time at Carlsbad and in the Austrian Tyrol. Few men lead a busier life than Mr. Carter. Although 71 years of age, he seems both physically and mentally to be as active and alert as ever he was. He has the same bright eye, springy and active step, and cool and mature judgment that have always distinguished him. Mr. Carter is a man of very simple tastes, caring not for club life, but preferring the companionship of his family, his friends and his books. Surrounded by these he passes his leisure in his beautiful home on Eutaw Place. He is a man of elegant presence, being erect in carriage and over six feet in height, and is noted for his courtly and beautiful manners. He is a devoted Episcopalian and a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church; he often takes a leading part in the discussions of the church conventions and convocations. He has six sons (several of whom have graduated in our Law School) and three daughters; he is himself a graduate of the Harvard Law School. This is not his first visit to Europe; he has crossed the ocean several times before. He is a native of Maryland and held a chair in the School of Law for several years before being made Provost. He succeeded the late Severn Teackle Wallis in the office of Provost in 1894. He will return to Baltimore about October 1.

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↓ **ITINERARY TO PORTLAND AND ALASKA.**

Notes En Route from Correspondence of Professor Randolph Winslow.

July 5.—Leave Baltimore. Pleasant trip to Pittsburg. Scenery beautiful. Drs. M. L. Price (1902) and J. S. Billingslea (1905) aboard. July 6.—At Chicago. Lovely bright morning. Spend day walking over old Exposition grounds, now a most beautiful park. A few of the buildings still remain. Have dif-

ficulty in getting berth on N. P. R. R., owing to crowd. July 7—Reach St. Paul at 7.30 A. M. Thence west over North Dakota. Magnificent train of ten Pullmans, with electric illumination, library, barber shop, bath, observation car, etc. Have passed through the lake country of Minnesota and am now on the prairies of Dakota, with practically no woods and an unobstructed view for many miles. July 8—In Montana, 1,300 miles from Portland. Have passed through the "bad lands" of Dakota and am now following the Yellowstone for 350 miles. Near Custer Battlefield, in a country rich in historical incidents of Indian warfare. Scarcely any trees to be seen, but prairie-dog villages, sage bushes, and cottonwood trees along streams. Poor looking country; some good houses, but mostly shacks. Superb weather. July 9—In Idaho, having crossed the Rockies. Am stopped 672 miles from Portland by a freight wreck. At Spokane find Matthews away, but meet there Mr. Rutter, President of (his) St. Luke's Hospital. July 10, 6 P. M.—Have just arrived at Portland, having had delightful trip. Am not tired. Get a fine room in private house. Many physicians here. Meet Matthews (1900), Morris Robins (1894) and a U. of M. man (1882), who is a professor here, and takes me riding. Also meet Stansbury (1873), my U. of M. classmate, now a successful practitioner in California. Meet two men who were with me in Vienna. The medical meeting a greater success than expected. About a dozen doctors from Md., all except one from Baltimore. Meet Mayo, the new President of the Am. Med. Asso., who is very cordial. Lunch with McRae, of Atlanta, and Bryant, of New York. July 12—Read my paper on "Gunshot Wounds of Abdomen," before the Section on Surgery. Have taken passage for Alaska and will be gone nine days. Portland a very pretty city, with fine location.

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July 14—Go on all-day excursion up Columbia River. July 15—Visit the Fair. Do not think much of it; it is a small affair. July 16—Leave Portland for Tacoma, 145 miles distant. Tacoma a handsome and picturesquely situated place on high hills overlooking the lower end of Puget Sound. U. S. ship Boston lying off city. Am traveling alone and it seems a long time since I left home. N. P. R. R. almost always behind time and does not make the speed of the Eastern roads. The West a great country, but am quite satisfied to live in Maryland. Outside the cities, the country is wild and sparsely populated. July 17—Take steamer up the sound to Seattle, a city on steep hills, making cables necessary to pull the cars up. The situation fine, with Puget Sound in front, Lake Washington behind and other lakes within city limits. Snow-capped mountains in the distance. July 18—Steamer from Alaska arrives. Visit Navy Yard across the Sound. Do not find the Pacific cities different from those in the East; people dress and look the same. Coin is used almost exclusively in Seattle. Japs in abundance. See a canoe come in with a dozen Indians in it; they are dressed in ordinary clothes and have baskets, etc., for sale. July 19—On S. S. City of Topeka, in British Straits between Vancouver Island and mainland. Left Seattle last night bound for Alaska. Boat full of people, many of them doctors. All kinds of freight aboard, including a large quantity of beer. Am perched in top berth of a little closet, two others below me. The berths in a sleeping car are capacious compared with my present quarters. Mountain peaks covered with snow constantly in sight. July 21—Nearing the coast of Alaska.

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Boat is slow and have had several delays. Have had a beautiful trip through the gulf and straits of Georgia between Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Last night we were in the Pacific, which caused the vessel to rock. The weather has been fine since leaving home until yesterday evening, when we ran into a storm. We have passed through grand scenery, islands innumerable, towering mountains, a wild country, smooth water, sometimes as narrow as a small river and again widening to a large sheet. Pass two U. S. cruisers and a torpedo boat. See lots of wild ducks, some whales, a few villages inhabited chiefly by Indians, occasionally a canoe. Boat packed with passengers. At 9.30 P. M. just getting dusk. The young people have a dance on board. July 22—At Wrangel. First stop in Alaska at Ketchikan; now 90 miles north of that, but making slow progress. Wrangel on a beautiful bay; the young people go ashore to dance. July 23—Approaching Juneau. Anchor in a narrow place on account of fog. Although snow mountains, glaciers and ice floes are always in sight, weather mild and overcoat not needed. Make two stops—at Tonka and Petersburg — both salmon canneries. Indian squaws and children sit on wharves and at doorways selling curios; the young girls and women rather attractive; the elder, hideous. Stop at Douglas Island, where the Treadwell mines are situated, probably the most productive in the world. A gentleman on board who has done much traveling says the scenery is the most beautiful in the world. Although only 18 days it seems an age since I left home. We expect to reach Skagway, the end of our route, tomorrow, and will then turn south. [The 1,000-mile voyage occupied six days. Dr. M. went into the interior on the White Pass R. R. as far as the international boundary line. He did not go up the Yukon. He visited the Treadwell mine, going down about 900 feet and being greatly impressed with its magnitude. He brought back specimens of its ore. He was favorably impressed with the people of Alaska and saw none of the rough element. The climate was very temperate, and at no time was he uncomfortably cold. During the day the temperature ranged about 65°; about 10 P. M. it began to grow dark and the air became colder. They passed an excursion boat

with band aboard, which played "Dixie" and "Maryland, My Maryland."] July 30—Reach Seattle on return and leave for Portland, where get mail from home. July 31—Leave for San Francisco and pass through an attractive country. August 2—Arrive at S. F. Not a single day of bad weather since leaving home. Want to play cricket. On the whole trip have met people whom I knew or knew of; the world seems small in these days of rapid transit. View the city. [Returns via Salt Lake City, arriving in Baltimore August 9, after a trip lasting five weeks.]

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NED BRADDOCK, 1755.

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By John Williamson Palmer, M.D. (1846).

Said the Sword to the Ax, 'twixt the whacks
and the hacks,
"Who's your bold Berserker, cleaving of
tracks?
Hewing a highway through greenwood and
glen,
Foot-free for cattle and heart-free for men?"
—"Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim,
Carving a cross on the wilderness rim;
In his own doom building large for the Lord,
Steeple and State!" said the Ax to the Sword.

Said the Blade to the Ax, "And shall none say
him Nay?
Never a broadsword to bar him the way?
Never a bush where a Huron may hide,
Or the shot of a Shawnee spit red on his side?"
—Down the long trail, from the Fort to the
ford,
Naked and streaked, plunged a moccasin'd
horde;
Huron and Wyandot, hot for the bout;
Shawnee and Ottawa, barring him out!

Red'ning the ridge, 'twixt a gorge and a gorge,
Bold to the sky, loom the ranks of St. George;
Braddock of Fontenoy, belted and horsed,
For a foe to be struck and a pass to be forced.
—"Twixt the pit and the crest, 'twixt the rocks
and the grass,
Where the bush hides the foe and the foe holds
the pass,
Beaujeu and Pontiac, striving amain;
Huron and Wyandot, jeering the slain!

Beaujeu, bon camarade! Beaujeu the Gay!
Beaujeu and Death cast their blades in the
fray.

Never a rifle that spared when they spoke,
Never a scalp-knife that balked in its stroke.
Till the red hillocks marked where the stand-
ards had danced,
And the Grenadiers gasped where their sabers
had glanced.
—But Braddock raged fierce in that storm by
the ford,
And railed at his "curs" with the flat of his
sword!

Said the Sword to the Ax, "Where's your Ber-
serker now?
Lo! his bones mark a path for a country-
man's cow.
And Beaujeu the Gay? Give him place, right
or wrong,
In your tale of a camp, or your stave of a
song."
—"But Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and
grim,
Who but he carved a cross on the wilderness
rim?
In his own doom building large for the Lord,
Steeple and State!" said the Ax to the Sword.

—o—

The Clinical Assistants of the University
Hospital spent a very pleasant evening on Fri-
day, July 14th. This was the evening selected
for their annual banquet, and, as usual, quite
a number of their friends were in attendance
and helped to make the event a success.

The grounds to the rear of their building
were put in order, and everything prepared for
an out-of-door celebration. Tables were
placed and loaded down with edibles and re-
freshments; Japanese lanterns, college and

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fraternity flags and bunting hung from every nook. Eight o'clock was the hour set for the beginning of festivities. Very much to the disappointment of all, a heavy and continuous rainfall commenced about half past seven o'clock, and other arrangements had to be made. Not to be foiled by the rain, the banquet was then adjourned to room No. 5, which although small for so large a crowd, served the purpose well, and the banqueters assembled there, where plenty to excite and also to satisfy the appetite awaited them. Until the early morning hours a happy throng filled this room, eating and drinking and making merry. A string band rendered appropriate music, which added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Superintendent and residents of the University Hospital and the University representatives at the other hospitals in the city were invited guests and added much to the enjoyment and success of the evening.

Good cheer and the best of feeling prevailed throughout the evening; not even the very inclement weather being able to dampen the ardor of the assemblage. The "house men" believe that such occasions as this add much to the pleasures of college life, and serve more than anything else to cement the ties of friendship existing between classmates, and hope to repeat the occasion during the present year.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHARLES SCHMIDT, Ph.G.

Mr. Charles Schmidt, Associate Professor of Pharmacy in the School of Pharmacy of this University, and Superintendent of the pharmaceutical laboratories of Messrs. Sharp & Dohme, died in Baltimore August 14, after a short illness of typhoid fever. He was in his 46th year. He left a widow, who was Miss Theresa Baker, two daughters—Misses Helen and Marguerite Schmidt, and a son, Roland,

who is a student at the Johns Hopkins University. He was President of the Northwestern Improvement Association and an active member of the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church. The funeral services, which were strictly private, were conducted at his home, 2906 Parkwood avenue, by Rev. W. H. Woods, interment being in Druid Ridge Cemetery. The following were the pall-bearers: Professors Charles Caspari, Jr., and Henry P. Hynson, and Messrs. Allen G. Pinkerton, Henry B. Coulson, E. Frank Kelly and Richard H. Keating.

Professor Charles Caspari says of his deceased colleague:

"Professor Schmidt was an accomplished pharmacist and held a position of great responsibility and trust. He was graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy with the class of 1880 and became a member of its adjunct faculty just ten years ago. Previously he had been a member of the Board of Trustees, holding the position of Chairman of the Board of Examiners. He had been President of the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater and had held many important positions in connection with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to the proceedings of which he contributed many valuable papers, and was a member of its Executive Committee when he died. Professor Schmidt's success and prominence were won entirely by his personal efforts. He was what is known as a self-made man, and by his strict integrity, sound judgment and kind and gentle manners won the admiration and friendship of all with whom he came in contact."

✓ The following, taken from the Catalogue of the Department of Pharmacy, has the true ring, and shows that our new colleagues are not behind in their zeal for the welfare of the University:

"The betterment that it was hoped would follow the transformation of the Maryland College of Pharmacy—1841-1904—into a department of the revered and venerable University of Maryland, and the wholesome advantages expected from the resulting association, have been so fully realized as to bring no small degree of satisfaction to the Faculty, upon which the greater responsibility and bur-

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den of the change necessarily fell. The true and constant friends of the school, especially its Alumni—old and young—will be pleased to know that the session just closed has unmistakably proved the wisdom of the affiliation that leaves all concerned sensible of most congenial and advantageous relationship.

“Those who have lent the school so much aid and support in the past will no doubt feel constrained to continue and increase their usual efforts in its behalf when they learn that the Faculty is much better situated and has improved facilities for instruction, and when they know that the environments and associations of the students are much more stimulating and conducive to the attainment of true professional knowledge. The real college spirit pervades every department, and the recognition of our Faculty and our students by the other departments has been most cordial, sympathetic and encouraging. The students especially are made to feel at home in the Athletic Association, Y. M. C. A., Glee Club and fraternities.

“The opportunity to procure an insight into those branches of medicine to which pharmacy is so closely allied would seem to appeal to students who wish to fully equip themselves for higher pharmaceutical work. As far as can be discovered nothing has been lost and much has been gained by the change—by the formation of the Department of Pharmacy.

“It must be a source of pride and pleasure to all the Alumni of the M. C. P., to know that while they will continue as such, they have become active Alumni of the University of Maryland, entitled to membership in the General Alumni Association.”

In behalf of the Association just named, and as Secretary-Treasurer of the same, the writer desires to most cordially invite the graduates of this department, not only of last session, but during its entire existence, to unite themselves to its membership. We also desire most warmly to thank the Alumni Association for its helpful and kindly notice of OLD MARYLAND in the same publication.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Daniel Base, Ph.D., Professor of Analytical Chemistry; Arthur M. Shipley, M.D., Associ-

ate Professor of Surgery; S. B. Bond, M.D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases; J. M. Craighill, M.D., J. E. Gichner, M.D., and A. Duvall Atkinson, M.D., Clinical Professors of Medicine; Gordon Wilson, M.D., Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine; R. H. Johnston, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of Nose and Throat; Page Edmunds, M.D., Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases; I. J. Spear, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry.—*Hospital Bulletin*, July.

LICENSED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE.

The following graduates of this University were successful at the June examinations and obtained licenses to practice: Samuel L. Bare, Robert P. Bay, Chandos M. Benner, Jas. S. Billingslea, Ira Burns, Sydenham R. Clarke, John M. Elderdice, Leo J. Goldbach, Samuel W. Hammond, Henry C. Houck, Brooke I. Jamison, Jr., Francis W. Janney, Eugene Kerr, Vernon F. Kelly, William A. Knell, Geo. W. Mahle, Harry D. McCarty, John D. Moritz, Roscoe C. Metzel, Robert L. Mitchell, John W. Pierson, Daniel E. Remsberg, Samuel T. R. Revell, John L. Riley, Anton G. Rytina, Albert L. Sanders, J. Holmes Smith, Jr., W. Henry Smithson, Jr.

Dr. Louis A. Weigel, of Rochester, N. Y., writes under date August 24:

The last copy of OLD MARYLAND sent me was a reminder of my tardiness in not replying to your very kind letter. The many kind words received from all parts of the world were a great comfort to me in the hour of my misfortune, and helped greatly indeed to lighten the burden of my affliction. I have now recovered my health and am able to resume my life's work with as much ambition and energy as my limitations permit. Please convey my sincere thanks to all Alumni, who have shown

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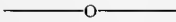
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so much interest in my welfare. Some of these days I will have an opportunity of visiting old Baltimore, when it will give me great pleasure to meet the friends of the days of long ago.



Owing to the absence from the city of the representatives of the University of Maryland, the meeting upon State University announced for August 3d had to be postponed. It will be held upon September 13th at 2 P. M., at the Governor's office in the Fidelity Building in this city, and we have the assurance of the presence and deep interest in it of the representatives of St. John's and the Maryland Agricultural Colleges. We wish now once more to emphasize in the most forcible manner possible the importance of this meeting. It stands for a movement that has in it possibilities of the utmost importance to the welfare and the future of this institution: a movement that offers the only prospect we can see for the supply of our most pressing needs: needs connected with organization, government, endowment; needs that have dwarfed our growth for a century; needs that must be supplied if we are to fill any important or worthy place hereafter among American universities. For example, how can we secure the advantages of an academic department without seeking affiliation with some already existing college or colleges? We have no means to provide buildings, to pay the salaries of a Faculty, to meet the expenses until students come and it is self-supporting. And so with endowment for laboratories, research, chairs, scholarships, prizes, and the like. With union, with consolidation, with State patronage, our needs would be supplied, and we could look forward with some satisfaction to the future.

These are the days of State universities. Every Southern State now has one except Maryland. The great State universities of the Northwest and West have forged ahead at a tremendous pace in the last dozen years and are close upon the heels of the old endowed universities of the East. In 1903-04 they had

permanent continuing incomes equivalent to endowments of from \$6,000,000 to \$20,000,000. We are told that the incomes of the Universities of California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin doubled during the five years from 1898-99 to 1903-04. "Before a decade shall have gone by," says Professor Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, "it is certain that each of several State universities will have an annual income of more than a million dollars."* Facts also show that they are vigorously doing their full share of research work and are not simply schools of instruction. "One of the most instructive phenomena in recent educational history," says Professor James Morris Page, of the University of Virginia, "has been the astounding growth of the Western State university, combining, as it does, the best traits of the English and German universities, with a number of new ones peculiar to itself."† Nor do the facts sustain the statement that State universities are uncertain as to the continuance of their incomes. "I do not know of any important State university," says Professor Van Hise, "which within the past score of years has had a permanent setback or a large reduction of its income. On the contrary, the incomes to nearly all have been increased in amount annually or biennially. The State universities have an official hold upon their respective States, and the States have a pride in them as their institutions." It is no mere figure of speech, therefore, when Professor G. Stanley Hall talks of "the day when the proud Eastern endowed college is going to pale before the glory of these great State universities," already being forced back into narrower and narrower limits.‡

Why should we not have a State University in Maryland? Why should not higher education be brought within the reach of the masses here as well as primary education? We are assured that there is a strong sentiment in the State in favor of this idea, and the public who are taxed for the support of the State govern-

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*Asso. of Am. Universities, 6th Annual Conference, 1905.

†Idem.

‡Idem.

ment are entitled to be considered in this matter. We have pointed out that the Johns Hopkins University cannot fill this rôle. It is and must always be a private and to a large extent a post-graduate institution. But here we have a number of excellent schools ready to be welded into a public corporation which can meet every want. Why should we be so entirely dominated in educational matters by the Johns Hopkins? Some, even within our own ranks, go so far as to say we must not antagonize it—there is not room here for two universities! Must we then commit hari-kari for its benefit? The writer happens to know that the authorities of the Johns Hopkins do not take this view. They are men of too broad minds to expect that an old institution preceding them by sixty-nine years should be asked to “get out” because a newcomer settles among us. Their contributions to our endowment fund show their warm and sympathetic interest in our welfare. To them it is doubtless incomprehensible that we are so indifferent to our own welfare—that we have not more devotion and fealty to our own University. Let us then deliberate well over this matter. Let us not reject this great opportunity. Our Alumni are unanimous in its favor and are watching us eagerly and critically. There are obstacles in the way yet, but was anything worth achieving ever done without meeting them? There is necessity for mutual concessions: let us show our magnanimity by being ready to meet all reasonable demands.

The Deans of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Baltimore Medical College, all members of the Association of American Medical Colleges, have recently called the attention of the chairman of the Judicial Council of that Association to the fact that a large proportion of the students contemplating entrance into these colleges this fall are deterred from doing so by the inability to meet the requirements as to education which are now being inaugurated by the Association. As there are other colleges in this city which are not members of the Association, such students are naturally being drawn to them, to the injury of the correspondents who are endeavoring in good faith to promote the cause

of higher education and to the frustration of the chief aim of the Association. They call attention to the action of the Maryland State Board of Examiners “reserving the right to make such further investigation of preliminary education as it may deem necessary,” which they take to mean that the State Boards generally will require an advance in this direction, and they therefore suggest that the chairman request all Boards to take the same stand and to announce that they will accept without question as in good standing for examination students presenting blanks from schools that are members of the Association. They suggest further that a statement be made to this effect in the Journal of the American Medical Association for the information of the profession and of contemplating students. They claim that this proposal is proper and just in view of the position hitherto taken by the American Medical Association in support of the Association of Medical Colleges. Dr. Means assures the writers that the officers of the Association will take the matter under advisement, with a view of securing favorable recognition from State Boards of Examination and Registration. He thinks that the applicants are entitled to protection against the colleges of lower grade, both in and out of the State. Such action has been taken in many of the States and has been an important factor in elevating the standard. It is to be hoped that the wishes of the writers can be carried out, for they are both reasonable and just and called for in the interest of further advance. The Maryland law specifies “a competent common school education” as the condition of entrance upon medical study in this State.

DR. OSLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

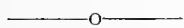
“Unity, Peace and Concord” is the title chosen for his address by Dr. Osler (*Journal A. M. A.*, August 5). The medical profession is the only one, he says, that everywhere throughout the world has the same methods, ambitions and aims—it is the only world-wide

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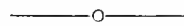
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profession. In a little more than a century a united profession working in every land has done more for the race than any other body of men. Any great discovery in any part of the world is common property at once. In referring to the things needed to bring about perfect unity in the profession in this country, he laid special emphasis on the need of reciprocity in the medical practice laws in the various States and Territories, and the need for consolidation of medical schools and for the recognition of those homeopathic physicians who are ready to accept the facts of scientific medicine. Osler believes that mutual concessions only are needed, such as the abandonment of special designation, and the intelligent toleration of therapeutic vagaries that have always beset the profession, but are at worst only flies on the wheels of progress. He advocates peace, but by this he does not mean cessation of our professional conflict with ignorance, apathy and vice. This must be steadily carried on. There is, however, at times, he says, a lack of the professional harmony that should exist, and this is to be lamented. He thinks that there are three chief causes of the quarrels of physicians. The first is lack of proper friendly intercourse, the second is uncharitableness, and the third is the wagging tongue of individuals, who are too often ready to make trouble between physicians. He says that a physician should never listen to a patient who tells tales derogatory of other physicians, and should not believe them, even if he thinks they may be true.



Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, in his Presidential Address before the American Bar Association, at Narragansett Pier, August 23d, made some stirring and inspiring remarks regarding his profession. He believes that it is more potential for good than any other except the ministry, and in some respects more powerful for good than even that. Its power for evil is no less great. The lawyer is the school-master of the people, the powerful teacher of

right and wrong. Success at any price meets with favor among many, but he who fights his battles in the open, with no weapons save those taken from the arsenal of eternal truth and right, who scorns the temptation to advance a principle for his client or his cause as his own which cannot be defended in the forum of conscience, will leave a lasting impress of good upon those who hear him. Mr. Tucker goes even further and claims that the character of citizenship in any community is largely determined by the character of its bar. Recognizing the temptation in the way of remuneration, knowing the delicate distinctions in the law which create doubt as to procedure among even the most scrupulous, and give opportunity for the evil disposed to cover his tracks in the accomplishment of his wicked ends, he concludes that learning is as nothing to genuine honesty, and that the real need of America today in the transaction of private business and in the moulding of a lofty public sentiment is the high-toned, honorable, conscientious lawyer. No more difficult question is presented than that of purging the unworthy member who brings dishonor upon the whole profession, but if the latter is to receive the honor which is its just due and is to accomplish the high aim for which it is destined, this must be undertaken and carried out fearlessly and thoroughly. If these lofty views could be generally disseminated and acted on, the profession of law would soon lose that sinister aspect which it wears in the eyes of so many, and acquire the esteem and confidence of all men. Is it possible to realize such a consummation? The ideal is worth striving for even if it be beyond full attainment.



✓The following case came under the care of that philanthropic and learned physician, the late Doctor (John) Crawford, of Baltimore, who, in everything amiable and good, was not unlike his intimate friend, Doctor (Henry) Stevenson. A certain hypochondriac, who for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. C. to make a journey to the State of Ohio. After an excursion of three months he returned home, apparently in good health. But upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother,

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who had actually died of a scirrhus liver, he immediately took the staggers, and falling down, roared out that he was dead, and had, as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. C., being sent for, immediately attended and asked the hypochondriac how he could be dead, seeing he could talk. But still he would have it that he was actually dead; whereupon the sagacious Doctor exclaimed: "Oh! yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place." And thereupon, getting a carving knife and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he stepped up and began to open his waistcoat, when the hypochondriac, horribly frightened, leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and, crying out "Murder! Murder! Murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him. After running a considerable distance until he was almost exhausted, he halted, and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed. From that period this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver, nor had he for better than twenty years afterward any symptom of this disease.—*The Medical Companion*, by James Ewell, Philadelphia, 1817.

Married—Hamilton K. Derr, M. D. (1881), of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Louisa McCoy, at Washington, D. C., August 3.—James S. Billingslea, M. D. (1905), to Miss Katherine E. Bell, of Baltimore, June 26.—Edward Hall Richardson, M. D. (1891), of Farmville, Va., to Miss Emily Gould, at Mt. Washington, Md., June 27.—William Nicholas Gassaway, M. D. (1904), to Miss Emma Brown, of Ellicott City, a former nurse in the University Hospital.

Deaths—John Sohl, Ph. G. (1862), at Charlestown, W. Va., August 4, formerly a retail druggist of Baltimore.—Henry S. Reay, Ph. G. (1863), at the University Hospital, Baltimore, August 7, after an operation for appendicitis, aged 65. He was a native of England, coming to America when a child. Until about a year ago, he kept a retail drug store at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and York road, Baltimore.—M. Star Weil, LL.B. (1873), at Baltimore, August 23, from apoplexy, aged

59.—J. Harry Willms, LL.B. (1899), at Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 21, aged 27. He took a post-graduate course at Yale, and was much interested in amateur athletics.—James B. Amos, M. D. (1854), at Muddy Creek Forks, York county, Pa., August 20.—William James McDowell, M. D. (1874), at Baltimore, August 3, of Bright's Disease, aged 51.—James Francis McShane, M. D. (1870), former Health Commissioner, at Baltimore, August 1, of progressive paralysis, aged 53.—William Kennedy Carroll, M. D. (1873), of Queenstown, Queen Anne county, Md., at Arrow, Colo., July 18, aged 53.—George H. R. Moran, M. D. (1865), at Salisbury, N. C., after a surgical operation, June 23, aged 65.—Charles A. Carroll, M. D. (1864), at Baltimore, July 14, of heart disease, aged 62.—Lewis James Sutton, M. D. (1854), at Hyattsville, Md., June 11, aged 73.—William M. Hammond, M. D. (1845), at Rosedale, Kans., April 27, aged 89.—William B. Beach, M. D. (1875), at Long Branch, N. J., April 19, from cerebral hemorrhage, aged 54.—William Hammond, M. D. (1847), at San Francisco, May 4, aged 80.—Charles Thomas Harris, M. D. (1904), of typhoid fever, at Roxboro, N. C., July 6.—William A. Moale, M. D. (1879), at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, after an operation for appendicitis, July 12, aged 56. Dr. M. gave up medicine many years ago, after writing jointly with the late Prof. H. Newell Martin a work on dissection.

ITEMS.

W. A. Conway, Ph. G. (1886), writes: "I find OLD MARYLAND a very interesting paper of the doings of the old University, and the Editor-in-Chief and his assistants deserve

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great praise for getting it out."—A "member of the Class of '08" writes: "Allow me to express my admiration for the work you are doing, and the hope that the one-hundredth anniversary will find us well on the road to becoming a true State University."—Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, an Hon. LL.D., of this University, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on August 9th. Sobriety and hard work are the watchwords of success, according to this "Grand Old Man of Maryland." He never tasted liquor, never used tobacco, and never was in a club or saloon.—The U. M. figured largely in the recent National Regatta here; R. E. Lee Williamson (Ph. G.) being Commodore of the Patapsco Navy, Robert W. Beach (LL.B.) Vice-Commodore, and William F. Pirscher (LL.B.) Secretary.—Of Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus (LL.B.), who is a candidate for the State Senate, Mr. Haman says: He is "an exceptionally able, vigorous and satisfactory representative of the best interests of Baltimore and the State at large."—St. John's has been selected by the War Department as one of the six military colleges of the U. S. entitled to designate a student for examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army.—Dr. Nagib Kenawy (1905) writes from Alexandria, Egypt: "I arrived at home after a fine trip through Europe. I miss my American friends, but hope to see

them again in 1907. Remember me to them." He promises to send some reports of Egyptian diseases, "which are rare in America."—Dr. John S. Howkins (1897) is business editor of the Georgia Practician, of Savannah, Ga.—Dr. H. Clinton McSherry has lately returned to Baltimore, after a prolonged absence in Switzerland and Southern France. He recently had an eye operated on abroad for acute glaucoma, with successful result.—W. B. S. Levy, M. D. (1904), has been elected Resident Pathologist to the University Hospital, vice E. B. Quillen (1904), resigned.—E. B. Quillen, M. D. (1904), has resigned the position of Resident Pathologist at the University Hospital, and has accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon in charge of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Hospital, at Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Nurses' Annual, Vol. 1, for 1905, has lately been issued. It bears the name "Therapeia," and contains about 150 pages. It is bound in the same style with the Students' University Annual.—Dr. Lewis W. Armstrong (1900) has settled in Breckenridge, Minn.; Dr. J. L. Berthold (1886) at Perham, Minn.; Dr. M. S. Pearre (1900) at Harney, Carroll county, Md.; Dr. Ashby C. Byers (1901) at Lacey Springs, Rockingham county, Va.; Dr. J. P. McGuire (1905) at Clarksburg, W. Va.—Dr. L. Wardlaw Miles (1897), who took the Ph. D. at the Johns Hopkins University, and has given up medicine for a literary career, has been appointed Instructor in English at Princeton University.—N. Winslow Williams, LL.B., author of "The Master Hand," was operated on for appendicitis at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, July 18, and is now well.—William Turner Wooten, M. D. (1899), has been appointed a member of the Federal Medical Board, at Hot Springs, Ark., to succeed Capt. Saml. L. Steer, U. S. A., transferred. Dr. Wooten is a native of Maryland, and is 32 years old. A year ago he was married to Miss Emma Whittington, of Hot Springs.—Wm. Hewson Baltzell, M. D. (1889), was received in audience by His Holiness, Pope Pius X, at the Vatican, in Rome, July 9. Dr. B. spent last winter in Egypt, and visited Switzerland in August.—Dr. Wm. Winder Goldsborough (1901), of Greensborough, Md., has been nominated by the Democrats as State Senator in Caroline county.—Mr. B. Howard Haman is summer-

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CHARLES CASPARI, Jr., Phar. D., Dean,
Baltimore, Md.

ing at Chester, Nova Scotia.—Dr. Herbert E. Zepp (1904) has formed a partnership in practice with Dr. A. B. Glascock (1888), of St. Michaels, Talbot county, Md.—John A. Davis, Ph. G. (1884), has been appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, vice David R. Millard, Ph. G. (1891), resigned.—Dr. J. B. Brawner (1872), of Emmitsburg, writes: "I think the State University plan a fine thing, and it ought to be encouraged and pushed along for all that is in it."—John L. V. Murphy, LL. B., and William Milnes Malloy, LL. B., both alumni of this University, are candidates for the Legislature from the Thirteenth and Eleventh wards, respectively. Both first-class men, and should receive the support of our alumni.—Prof. Henry P. Hynson is spending a fortnight at Atlantic City.—At the International Congress of Anatomists, held recently in Geneva, a wreath was placed at the foot of the monument erected, at Champel, to the memory of Michael Servetus, the discoverer of the pulmonary circulation. Another wreath was placed by the British delegates. A picture of this monument was given in the number of OLD MARYLAND for last February.—Dr. A. M. Shipley, Superintendent of University Hospital, is at Atlantic City on his vacation.—H. Lionel Meredith, Ph. G., has relinquished the duties of Acting Secretary of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy on account of private engagements.

Dr. Charles E. Caspari, Professor of Chemistry and Physics, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, says: "With regard to chemical nomenclature, it is observed that the committee has adhered to the old form of spelling and has not adopted the reformed spelling. Thus we have sulphate, not sulfate. If we use sulfate, we must also use sulfur and fosforus for sulphur and phosphorus, which would be lafable. It is noted also with pleasure that quite a number of 'synthetics' have been made official under their chemical names. Why should they not be official if the method of their manufacture is known, if tests for their purity can be applied, and if they are prescribed by practically every physician in the country? Many physicians assume a very false attitude toward those preparations in that they prescribe them, but do not wish it to be known. The writer was recently requested to write an article for a medical journal, and at the same time was requested to abstain from using the name of any modern 'synthetic' and even the word alkaloid. It is refreshing to note that the terms carbolic acid and salol have been relegated to the background and in their stead we observe phenol and phenyl salicylate. Along the same line we see arsenic trioxide and chromic acids. Certainly great advances have been made through changes in nomenclature and titles." *Meyer Bros. Druggist*, August, 1905.

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BALTIMORE, MD., OCTOBER, 1905.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

LETTERS FROM A BALTIMORE STUDENT IN LONDON, 1786--1789.

[Continued from page 112.]

The last number concluded with an account of some experiments witnessed at the Royal Society, in which movements were produced in the muscles of dead animals by chemical and mechanical stimuli. No details are given but the observation is interesting as Galvani's famous experiment with the frog which resulted in the discovery of the galvanic battery was not made until 1790.

Young Wiesenthal next describes amusingly a dinner at the company of Grocers: "I have had an honor of another kind lately—an invitation to dine with the Worshipful Company of Grocers, at their hall, on my Lord Mayor's day. My friend Mr. Whittel, to whose polite attention I am indebted for many civilities, procured me a ticket. I must give you some account of our entertainment. Could you receive but half the pleasure from the relation that they did who partook of the feast, you would have no reason to complain of the trouble of reading the description of it. We were received in a large hall or kind of ante-chamber; here we found a large company, agitated with all the restlessness of expectation. You may naturally suppose that on such an occasion and in such an assembly the topics of conversation were a good deal confined, but, indeed, so totally were the thoughts of all present engaged in the contemplation of what was to come and the words 'turtle,' 'venison,' etc., filled the atmosphere so completely, that not another solitary idea could find a vacancy in the whole place. The conversation seemed to add new vigor to the appetite and exclamations of approbation were reiterated, as each felt himself affected by the mention of his favorite dish. At last the long-desired moment arrived when the master of ceremonies announced the happy signal for entering the dining-room. Onward all rushed with irresistible rapidity. It re-

mind me of what I had often seen in the country—a wench calling a flock of hungry geese; all obedient to the joyful summons, fly to their welcome food. All were seated; but here a mortifying interval occurred before dinner was served up. Some endeavored to fill the void by adjusting themselves and making the necessary preparations. One gentleman, particularly, was very nice in determining the exact distance which he might sit from the table so as to allow for the protrusion of his stomach. Most were incapable of containing their uneasiness. It was amusing to observe the various modifications of impatience which were expressed in every feature. As my friend and myself had not been provident in the artificial stimulants of appetite, we were more at leisure to look around us and I assure you we had the advantage of a double feast. In an instant every countenance brightened from the sullen frown of impatience and prolonged expectation to the joy of approaching gratification. The anxious epicure snuffed up with greedy nostrils the delicious exhalations. Grace being said, which, by the way, is considered as the signal for demolishing the labours of the cook, at it they fell, with such clashing of knives and plates as could only be compared to the clang of swords and shields on a field of battle, and—to preserve the simile—never did warriors acquit themselves more dexterously, or destroy more of their opponents. Many a hardy chanticleer, which had long reigned the hero of the dunghill, many a gentle pullet, the pride of the walk and envy of her mates, many a modest goose, whose inoffensive simplicity never annoyed anyone, and many a sprightly woodcock that had often wandered in the expanse of freedom, fell hapless victims to the destruction of this day. The obstinate rigidity of age, the yielding tenderness of infancy, were equally incapable of resisting the dreadful carnage which was exercised with unflinching fury. How shall I describe the horrid havoc among the mince pies! In what

language depict the shocking slaughter of tarts and custards! Even the sturdy plum-pudding, the boast and glory of Englishmen, was compelled to yield to the voracious rage of unsatiated appetite. At last, panting and breathless under the fatigue of devouring, they resigned themselves to the softer influence of the God of wine, and closed the day with the rude harmony of Bacchanalian choruses. We were next led up stairs into a handsome room, where the company was served with coffee. By this time I began to grow weary and took my leave."

Among the papers is an invitation to another dinner: Anniversary Dinner of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, Wednesday, March 25, 1789. "Dinner on table at four o'clock precisely and no collection to be made." One of the names of the stewards is "Sir George Staunton, Baronet."

Here is another adventure: "A few nights ago I went to hear a nocturnal preacher—an Anabaptist. Speaking of the Roman Catholics, he called them the dark lanthorns which were leading men astray, while 'we,' said he, 'are the new-invented patent lamps that will light you to everlasting happiness.'"

And here a third: "I had the curiosity to see the new mode of execution of criminals and went in company with a gentleman, a good fellow-student in Philadelphia. We approached the machine to have a nearer view of it. The crowd increased to such a degree that we found ourselves in danger of being crushed to death. Our limbs were so immovably wedged that it was impossible to alter their position. At last, with the utmost difficulty, and exerting ourselves in conjunction with the crowd, who were equally oppressed, we had the good fortune to squeeze ourselves out. But we paid rather dear for our curiosity. I came out hatless, and to my great mortification, found my pockets emptied of all their contents—among the rest four guineas and some few shillings, which I had neglected to remove. My poor friend was still more unlucky, losing not only his buckles which were cut out of his shoes but a bank note of forty pounds. This is the first crowd I have been in and trust me I shall be careful of the next. Let me hope that I may be made easy by the next packet after you receive this."

He pines for home food and asks that some hominy, Indian meal and dried peaches be sent him; he prefers the first to anything he has met.

This letter came over by the New York Packet. The postage was 38 pence!

In the spring of 1787 he makes a distinguished acquaintance: "I am this moment returned, from a visit to Sir George Staunton's. His servant told me he was out. I left my card and was on my return home, when the servant came running after me and acquainted me that Sir George would be glad to see me." He owed this acquaintance to a Mr. McCragh, whom he had met in America and who had married an American lady. It was a very welcome one and the source of some of his most agreeable experiences while in London. He was frequently an invited guest at Sir George's hospitable table, he played music of his own composition for Lady Staunton, who pronounced it charming, he accompanied her to the theatre and to the fashionable resort—Ranelagh Gardens, he gave lessons in botany to young George. Indeed it may be suspected that with such attractions and diversions Andrew slighted somewhat his more serious occupations, yet who could blame him? June 3, 1787, he writes: "Tonight I go for the first time to Ranelagh Garden, in company with my Lady Staunton."

The following is his description of this visit: "The Rotunda, or room where the people assemble at Ranelagh, is extremely superb. Its form is perfectly circular, or rather hemispherical. The decorations are in the most elegant style. But its most charming ornaments were the ladies. Never in my life did I see such a collection of beauties; the town is crowded with them. The company are entertained with music and served with tea and coffee; this with walking round the room or chatting in private parties makes up the evening amusement. This is the most fashionable garden; company of the

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first quality resort here to spend an innocent hour. They meet about 11 o'clock at night and retire about 2 and 3."

The beautiful actress Mary Robinson, famous as Perdita in Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale," describes her first visit to this resort in similar enthusiastic terms: "As soon as I entered the Rotunda, I never shall forget the impression which my mind received; the splendor of the scene, the dome illuminated with variegated lamps, the music and the beauty of the women seemed to present a circle of enchantment." She became a frequent visitor there, for she says again: "I was frequently obliged to quit Ranelagh owing to the crowd which, staring with curiosity, had assembled around my box."

The writer found an allusion to this Lady Staunton and her son, young George, Andrew's pupil in botany, in Sir Benjamin Brodie's Autobiography (his works by Charles Hawkins, London, 1865, Vol. I, page 32). He says that Lady S. was his cousin and that she had shown him much kindness and sympathy on the death of his father. Young George—born in 1780—inherited his father's title, sat in Parliament from 1818 to 1852 and died without children in 1859. Sir Benjamin calls him his "intimate friend."

Andrew added to the accomplishments of music and drawing that of being a botanist and he made excursions in the region around London for the purpose of gathering plants. He says: "I generally in the afternoon—the only part of the day which allows me any liberty—take a long walk into the fields with my tin box and collect plants. This is at once amusing to the mind and salutary to the body; I feel its effect on both. Sunday is an idle day with me, so far as relates to my course of studies, and if the weather permits, I generally take my young cousin with me and walk a considerable distance into the country, visit the neighboring towns and observe the face of the country. The country about London is one continued garden; there could not be a state of more im-

proved and elegant cultivation. The eye has incessant employment and pleasure in contemplating the beauties of the landscape."

Early in the spring of 1787 he entered as a pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here, among others, he enjoyed the instruction of the great surgeon, Percival Pott. A certificate of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's, dated April 20, 1789, declares that he had attended the hospital with very exemplary assiduity for two years and upwards and that they considered him qualified to undertake the practice of medicine with honor. Besides Sheldon already mentioned, he also had anatomical courses under Cruikshank and John Marshall, all these being eminent teachers in this department. He also had instruction in botany and midwifery. He realizes that he is only laying the foundation and that he will not return home the accomplished physician his father seems to expect. It is only by long attention, experience and observation that he can hope to become that. "It is my intention," he declares, "when I return, to give a regular course of lectures on anatomy and to open a room for dissecting, in order that Baltimore may become better worth the while for students to come there, and to habituate myself to lecturing against some future period when proper arrangements and establishments may take place in the profession."

His health was not strong and once, on account of an obstinate cough, under the advice of one of his masters, he gave up dissecting, apparently for a period of several months.

He was disappointed in his reception by the surgeon, John Hunter, to whom he bore a letter of introduction from his former teacher, Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia. "But most great men have their peculiarities, and possibly to something of this kind I am to attribute his reserve. He told me he would be glad to receive me and there his civilities terminated. In conversing about the disposal of my time, he advised me by all means to spend a winter in Edinburgh."

His wish to hear the Messiah, "that amazing combination of sounds which has excited the astonishment and admiration of all the world," was gratified. The chorus and singers numbered over 800. He was deeply affected. "I sometimes almost forgot I was on earth. * * *

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The solemn aspect of the place, the awfulness of the subject, the disposition of the performers, the arrangement of the instruments and the company, all added something to increase the admiration."

(To be continued.)

—o—

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARY- LAND.

v By Professor Daniel Base.

Before describing the scope of the work in the laboratory courses of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Departments, it might be well to say a few words of a general nature as to the bearing of chemistry on medicine and pharmacy. Very little need be said of the importance of chemical knowledge in pharmacy. Pharmacists know that it is indispensable. Many of the pharmaceutical operations are purely chemical processes, for example, the preparation of syrup of ferrousiodide, spirit of nitrous ether, elixir of pepsin, bismuth and strychnine, and many others. The preparation of tinctures, extracts, aromatic waters, involves a knowledge of chemical substances and manipulations and the compounding of prescriptions likewise. Lastly the pharmacist, if he wants to test the identity and purity of his drugs, has need of considerable chemistry. If anyone has any doubt as to the intimate connection between pharmacy and chemistry, let him glance over the U. S. Pharmacopœia, especially the Eighth Revision which went into effect September 1, and his doubt will soon be dispelled.

The physician does not require as extensive a knowledge of chemistry as the pharmacist, but that he has no need of chemistry at all, as some seem to think, especially the students in the freshman class, is an erroneous idea. The following are some of the reasons, in the writer's opinion, why a student of medicine should have a knowledge of the principles of chemistry and a reasonable fund of chemical facts:

(1.) Chemical knowledge is necessary for an *intelligent* understanding of the materials used in medicine, i. e., of *Materia Medica*. It is not seldom only too true that the young physician's knowledge of *materia medica* consists for the most part of names in cold type—that he has

learned from his book, and can such knowledge be considered intelligent? To make my point clear, let us take one illustration. The student may have read in his book about the drug hydriodic acid and its salts, sodium and potassium iodide. If he has not had a course in chemistry, what do these names mean to him? What does he know about the large class of substances called acids as to their exact chemical nature and what they will do? What does he know about hydrogen and iodine from the practical side if he has never worked with them? And if he reads that potassium iodide may be obtained by neutralization of the acid with the alkali potassium hydroxide, he may as well read so much Greek. He knows not what neutralization consists in from the chemical standpoint nor the chemical nature of an alkali. Many other illustrations might be given, but enough has been said to make it plain that a study of the general principles of chemistry and laboratory practice is a desideratum in the study of medicine.

Without a knowledge of general chemistry, the physician is apt to prescribe chemical incompatibles, unless indeed, as is too frequently done, he depends upon prescriptions furnished so abundantly in circulars, etc., of manufacturers, and in medical journals. In so doing, he shines by reflected light.

(2.) A knowledge of chemistry is necessary for an intelligent understanding of physiological functions, of the nature of articles of food, and in the examination of the fluids of the body. For example, without chemistry how else than in a purely empirical manner could the physician make a determination of glucose or urea in urine? What would he understand of the nature of the chemical change that takes

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place when the glucose acts on the copper sulphate of Fehling's solution, or when hypochlorite or hypobromite decomposes urea to give nitrogen gas, and of the calculation involved to obtain the per cent. of glucose or urea? Some may say, that it is not necessary to understand the changes involved in the cases cited, since empirical rules are laid down in books. One may just as well argue that he does not need to know anything about the muscles, etc., of the limbs, because he intends to practice internal medicine, or make a specialty of eye and ear diseases. Would not such a physician be rather lop-sided in his knowledge?

(3.) The physician's work requires that he have his power of observation and logical reasoning developed to the fullest extent. To attain this, nothing is better suited than a science course, and since chemistry is a useful asset in his calling, it is but natural that he should study it for this two-fold purpose.

(4.) The physician is considered a man of general education and information, hence, lest he prove a disappointment to this general belief, he should know something about the materials of which the objects about him on the earth are made, that is, he should know some chemistry.

(5.) State Boards of Medical Examiners require chemistry. This is evidence that they consider chemistry a necessary part of a medical course.

The chemical laboratory underwent a thorough overhauling last year and a large stock of apparatus and chemicals was provided. The rooms and tables were thoroughly cleaned and reagent bottles put in proper order. Each student in the medical department is furnished with the following apparatus: 1 platinum wire, 18 test-tubes and rack, 1 test-tube, clamp and brush, 1 blow-pipe, cut filters, 2 funnels, 1 mortar and pestle, wire gauze and triangle,

Bunsen burner and tubing, glass tubing, 2 Erlenmeyer flasks, 1 Florence flask, rubber stoppers, 4 beakers, 2 porcelain dishes and 1 crucible, agate cup, bottles for holding gases, litmus paper, file, iron stand and rings. Each work-table has gas and water and a set of reagents.

During the coming session, the work in the laboratory will consist in numerous general experiments designed to illustrate general principles as brought out in the lectures, as well as to familiarize the student with the manipulation of apparatus and with chemical substances, the characteristic behavior of the acids and metals, in other words elementary qualitative analysis will also be studied, and special stress will be laid upon those chemicals which are used medicinally. The practical work will be frequently supplemented by talks from the instructor, bearing on the work in hand, and each student will keep a note book containing a brief account of the experiments performed and such comments as may be necessary to a full understanding of them. These books will be examined at intervals.

While there is no laboratory course provided in the medical curriculum for work in organic chemistry, yet the student has opportunity to become familiar with the appearance of the common organic compounds and the mode of experimenting by observing the numerous experiments performed in the lectures on organic chemistry in the second year.

The work in physiological chemistry is done in a separate laboratory under the guidance of Dr. Richardson.

In the Department of Pharmacy, there are two laboratory courses, the Junior and the Senior. In the Junior course, the work will be in the main much like that of the Medical laboratory, with more stress laid on qualitative analysis. In the Senior course, the students are drilled in the principles and use of volumetric solutions which are employed in determining the strength of chemicals. They prepare these in the laboratory, and apply them according to the directions in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. They also continue the qualitative work of the Junior course in that they are required to determine the identity of chemicals given them by the instructor, after which they find the percentage strength. All work is written in the form of a report which is examined

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and corrected if necessary. The substances given to the students are also tested for impurities as directed in the U. S. P. Toward the end of the course several weeks are devoted to urinalysis, both qualitative and quantitative. Many problems involving chemical arithmetic are also given to the students. In the Junior course, students buy their own apparatus, which is practically the same in kind as that used in the medical laboratory, while in the Senior course they are furnished with burettes, pipettes, measuring flasks, cylinders, balances, etc. In the pharmacy laboratory, Senior students make assays of the most important drugs and their tinctures and extracts for their content of alkaloids, for example, cinchona, opium, belladonna, nux vomica, etc.

DENTISTRY IN ANTIQUITY:

Cicero "*De Natura Deorum*," ascribes the invention of tooth-drawing to Æsculapius Third. The first mention of dentistry is found in Hippocrates, who has much to say about toothache. Long before Greek civilization, dentistry seems to have reached a high degree of perfection. From the Phoenicians the art found its way to the Etruscans. At the International Medical Congress in Rome, in 1900, Guerini exhibited specimens showing that something very akin to bridge work was practiced in ancient Italy so efficiently that it has lasted thirty centuries. Artificial crowns have also been found in Etruscan tombs. Artificial dentures go back to remote antiquity. Deneffe says there is in the museum of the University of Ghent a set of artificial teeth found in a tomb at Orvieto with jewels and Etruscan vases dating from 5000-6000 B. C. Lambros has an artificial denture found in a tomb at Tangara near Thebes, believed to belong to the third or fourth century B. C. Teeth stopped with gold have been found in Greek tombs. In the temple of Apollo at Delphi there was, 354 B. C., a leaden instrument for the extraction of loose teeth. In the Laws of the Twelve Tables, 450 B. C., it was forbidden to bury or burn gold with dead bodies except when used for wiring the teeth. In making false teeth the ancients used bone and horn, sometimes human teeth. Benzoni found in mummies artificial teeth made of sycamore. False teeth were common

among the Romans in the first century A. D. Martial mentions a fashionable dentist:

"Eximit aut reficit dentem Crescentius aegrum." He twits a lady for taking out her teeth on retiring, and says of two others:

"Thais habet nigros, niveos Licania dentes;
Quae ratio est? Emptor haec habet, illa suos."

In the Middle Ages dentistry decayed, and St. Louis, in 1270, although only 55, had but one tooth in the upper jaw. French surgeons, notably Paré, took a leading part in the revival of dentistry. Louis XIV.'s dentist employed for him gold instruments. From Paré onwards higher dentistry was in the hands of the surgeons, the barbers and quacks doing the extracting. Artificial dentures, A. D. 1500-1700, seem intended rather for show than use. Mdlle. de Gournay took out her teeth to eat, replacing them to talk. Toothbrushes did not come into use till towards the end of the 18th century.—Signor Erneste Mancini, *Nuova Antologia*, July 16, and *Brit. Med. J.*, Aug. 19.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

By C. W. Roberts, President.

The annual reception tendered by the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Maryland to new and old students of the University was given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, south-east corner Lombard and Greene streets, Monday evening, October 9.

It had been the desire of the Committee of Arrangements to make this reception the best in the history of the Association. We feel that we can say without fear of contradiction that our hopes were fully realized. There were about 150 men from the various departments of the University present and four Faculty representatives—Professors Chew, Winslow and Smith from the Faculty of Physic, and Prof. Hynson from the Department of Pharmacy.

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An excellent program was rendered, consisting of addresses by Faculty men, instrumental music by Mr. F. S. Ford, of the Baltimore Medical College, and elocutionary renditions by Mr. Leo Karlinsky of the Medical class of '06. Prof. Chew gave the address of welcome, an earnest appeal, in his usual pleasant manner. Refreshments were served later in the evening. The Association is quartered this year in the Sunday School room of Calvary M. E. Church, having the use of the entire lower floor. This is made possible by the generosity of the Faculty and members of Calvary Church, to which we are indebted for so many favors. The room has been renovated, and will be kept open during the winter from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. A reading and social room will be conducted, the latest magazines and various games supplied—all of which is open to every member of any department of the University. Bible classes will be conducted on the group plan, and devotional services held from time to time.

We would gladly welcome any who desire to become members of the Association.

Let us join hands in bringing about an elevation of thought and a purer atmosphere of thinking in medical schools.

NOTES ON THE 53d ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT ATLANTIC CITY, SEPTEMBER 4-9.

The meetings and exhibit were held at the Hotel Islesworth. Professor Henry P. Hynson was one of the three who made replies to the addresses of welcome. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$12,702.17, with a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$4,095.18. The total profit from the *National Formulary* since its first issue in 1888 was \$5,547.52. Two hundred and three members had been added during the year, making the present total 1,776, the maximum of membership in the history of the Association. In accordance with the recommendations

of the retiring president, it was decided to publish a monthly bulletin, a copy to be sent free to each member; also to establish a branch of the Association in Canada. Papers were read by the following Baltimoreans: J. F. Hancock, 1, "A Directory of Baltimore Druggists in 1833," 2, "A Biographical Sketch of George Wansy Andrews, of Baltimore"; Charles E. Caspari, of St. Louis, "A Biographical Sketch of Charles Caspari, Sr.,"; Henry P. Hynson, "Why the Degree of Doctor should be Conferred in Pharmacy." Mr. Hynson also read a paper in the Commercial Section, and Mr. H. A. B. Dunning gave testimony as to the high quality of drugs furnished by retail druggists. Joseph L. Lemburger, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1854, of Lebanon, Pa., was elected president, and Charles Caspari, Jr., was re-elected secretary. Among others chosen to official positions were John F. Hancock, chairman of Historical Section; Charles Caspari, Jr., chairman, and Daniel Base, secretary of the Scientific Section; H. P. Hynson, chairman of the Commercial Section; H. A. B. Dunning, secretary of Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. John F. Hancock and W. C. Powell were on the Nominating Committee from Maryland. At the close of the meeting two handsome articles of jewelry were presented to Mr. Henry P. Hynson, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, by the exhibitors. The next meeting will be held in Indianapolis, at which time there will also be a joint meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the Association of State Boards of Pharmacy.

MARRIAGES.

William Wordsworth Riha, M.D. (1905), of New York City, to Miss Emily L. Yursik, at Baltimore, September 30.—Halstead Slicer Hedges, M.D. (1883), of Charlottesville, Va., to Miss Pernette Spencer, at Keysville, Va., July 26.

DEATHS.

John T. Keats, M.D. (1858), at Baltimore, June 19, of heart disease, aged 70.—John Harrison Hunter, M.D. (1855), at Berkley Springs, W. Va., aged 76. He was a surgeon C. S. A.

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Professor Richard M. Venable has resigned the chair of General Jurisprudence which he has held in the School of Law for some years. His connection with the University began in the fall of 1872 when his associates were Judge Inglis and Mr. John P. Poe. He first lectured upon real property and constitutional law, but some years ago he was compelled by the pressure of business to give these up. The following letter was sent to him on the acceptance of his resignation:

"Dear Professor: At our faculty meeting this afternoon Judge Harlan laid before us your letter of final resignation.

There being no alternative left to us, we were constrained to accept it. We did this with the deepest and sincerest regret, and I am sure you would have been pleased if you could have heard the expressions of our profound reluctance to let you go, after so long and delightful an association.

You leave us, taking with you our most affectionate wishes for your health and happiness. Faithfully your friend, John Prentiss Poe, Dean."

Major Venable's successor has not been chosen and for the present his duties will be distributed among the other chairs. His abilities and accomplishments are universally recognized by the members of the Baltimore Bar and in his professional career he has worthily

maintained that high standard which has placed our School of Law in the very front rank of such institutions in America.

The Committee of Ten, from the University, St. John's and the Agricultural College, met on September 15 at the office of the Governor in Baltimore. There was a full attendance and several others were present, representing the various institutions, showing the interest the matter has aroused.

Dr. Thomas Fell occupied the chair and there was a general discussion. The following resolutions, prepared by Mr. J. Wirt Randall, were then offered and adopted:

Resolved. That in the opinion of those present, it is desirable to organize the various schools at present constituting the University of Maryland, St. John's College, Annapolis, and the Maryland Agricultural College, at College Station, Maryland, into a university, of which they shall at the same time become and be constituent parts *without sacrificing their present individual charters and identity.*

Resolved. That a sub-committee be appointed by the chair, consisting of one representative from each of the schools and institutions interested, who shall formulate a plan for the organization of such a university; which plan shall be submitted to this full committee at as early date as possible, for its consideration; thereafter, if approved, or as modified and approved, to be submitted to the corporations interested."

The following were then appointed. St. John's College, Mr. J. Wirt Randall; Maryland Agricultural College, Mr. Charles H. Evans; University of Maryland, School of Law, Mr. Wm. T. Brantley; University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Dr. Randolph Winslow.

Dr. Fell's idea is to have a "blanket charter," as he calls it, which will provide that organic union and supervision which are essential to any joint existence and growth. It seems to us an inauspicious circumstance that all of the institutions should insist so absolutely upon the inviolability of their charters. *Is there*

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anything to be cited from the past, or to be conjured up from the future, that makes these instruments of such transcendent importance that it can be compared to the immeasurably greater advantages to be secured by a State charter, or that can not be included and preserved in this latter? We doubt very much whether the "blanket charter" idea is feasible, and if feasible, whether it would be effective. It does not go far enough; it does not reach the immense advantages placed almost within our grasp by this project. The question must be approached with a broader and more plastic frame of mind than has yet been evinced if we are to realize its possibilities. We would urge the members of the sub-committee to go carefully over the charters before submitting their report, and we shall take occasion to consider our own charter, at least, in future numbers of OLD MARYLAND, in justification of the statement we have made that it is "radically defective."

The elections have brought many alumni of the University to the front as candidates for the Legislature on one side or the other. In Baltimore we recognize, for example, Dr. T. O. Heatwole, C. W. Linthicum, J. L. V. Murphy, C. J. Bouchet, Martin Leymeyer, A. E. Mullikin, S. B. Bransky, and in Caroline county, Dr. W. W. Goldsborough, all men of mark. Doubtless there are others. Judge Henry Harlan has been renominated for the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city and the Republicans have made no nomination against him, although Mr. Thomas Ireland Elliott opposes him as an independent candidate. Says Mr. George W. Whitelock, (LL.B. 1875), himself a Republican: "Whenever a judge has been honest, industrious and efficient, and is at the expiration of his first term of office in good physical and mental health, this policy (long tenure of judicial office) dictates his re-election."

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Judge Harlan satisfies all of these conditions. He is thoroughly capable and impartial and is still a relatively young man, in full vigor of health, possessed of excellent faculty and mature judgment. He is, however, naturally judicial. The feeling of the bar is indoubtably favorable to his retention in office." This estimate of the abilities and services of our Professor of Constitutional Law and Domestic Relations is not overdrawn and we hope that all our alumni will support him with their votes.

It is not generally known and appreciated that our University is one of the *very oldest* in the United States. True the list given in the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Education appears to show otherwise, but if we examine that list more closely, we note, that in the case of each of the thirteen Universities that antedate ours, the date of foundation is not that of the University but of the College or even high school from which it sprang. The writer knows certainly of but one University that outdates ours and that is the University of Pennsylvania, which was founded in 1779 as the "University of the State of Pennsylvania," and only in 1791 received a charter under the present title. In fact the "University" is a comparatively recent acquisition in this country and some of our leading Universities have not yet been formally chartered as such. "Harvard College," for example, is still only a college before the law, and while it has University proportions, and is fully entitled to rank as such, its authorities cannot say exactly when it achieved such rank. On the other hand, we know and should feel some pride in the fact, that *our* University was chartered by the Legislature during the session of 1812-1813, that on January 6, 1813, the Faculty of Physic "with the advice and recommendation of learned men of the several professions, appointed and annexed to itself" the three other Faculties, and that on April 22, 1813, the Board of Regents thus constituted was formally organized. Hereafter we shall investigate the exact facts with regard to those thirteen Universities to which reference has been made.

A recent visit to the various laboratories of the University shows them to be in a very satisfactory and efficient condition. They are

cleanly and are provided with the apparatus necessary for the courses of instruction contemplated in the curriculum. We have now chemical, clinical, pathological, physiologico-chemical, pharmaceutical and dental laboratories, under the charge of Drs. Base, Adler, Hirsh, Richardson, Caspari and Uhler. Our University is thus seen to be fully equipped in its scientific departments, which it is to be feared, do not everywhere receive the attention to which the exigencies of modern training entitle them. We may add that they are in charge of conscientious and experienced teachers, who will doubtless unite in friendly rivalry to show each in his department the highest excellence attainable.

From the report of the examinations of 1904, given in the *Bulletin of the Am. Acad. of Medicine*, August, 1905, we extract the following: Maryland licensed 67.6 per cent. of candidates, standing sixth in the list of forty-three states. The average for all States was 81.6. The Maryland colleges stood thus: Woman's Medical college, 100 per cent. (two candidates); Johns Hopkins, 98.3 per cent.; Southern Homeopathic College, 87.5 per cent.; University of Maryland, 78.9 per cent.; College Phys. and Surg., 74.7 per cent.; Baltimore Medical College, 72 per cent.; Maryland Medical College, 55.4 per cent.; Baltimore University, 34.6 per cent.

LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The following is the programme for the second session, 1905-06, so far as determined upon:

Oct. 26, Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, *The Ordering of Life*; Rev. Oliver Huckel, *Student Life at Old Oxford*.

Nov. 23, Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, *Timrod and His Poems*; Dr. José L. Hirsh, *Pasteur and His Work*.

Dec. 14, Dr. Charles Caspari, *History of Pharmacy*; Dr. Eugene F. Cordell, *Joseph Roby, the Anatomist*.

Jan. 25, Dr. Charles W. Mitchell, *Trousseau's Diphtheria*; Dr. Randolph Winslow, *Ancient North American Civilizations*.

The Senior Class (Law) has elected the following officers for 1905-06: President, A. Taylor Smith; Vice-President, Wm. P. Constable; Sec-

retary, S. S. Beck; Treasurer, John F. Oyeman; Poet, P. F. Lee; Historian, W. S. Symington; Prophet, T. I. Schilling; Orator, George W. Lilly.—The Kappa Sigma Fraternity has entered Harvard and the University of Idaho.—The University Medical Society elected its officers for the year on October 17, viz.: President, Dr. Harry Adler; Vice-President, Dr. Fairfax Wright; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Mayhew; Executive Committee, Drs. José L. Hirsh, R. L. Mitchell and C. W. McElfresh.—Benjamin D. Benfer, of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the Senior Class (Pharm.).—The music of the University Ode, by Professor Theodor Hemberger, is for sale at Krantz's Music Store, 7 West Fayette street, price 30 cents a copy.—The Training School for Nurses opened October 9 with a large attendance, already about eight more than last year. Miss Lettie T. Jones, a graduate of 1905, has left the hospital for Roanoke, where she will enter upon the duties of her profession.—Dr. I. R. Spear advertises for two assistants in the Nervous Department of the University Dispensary.—At Urbana, on October 14, the steamer "Dr. Wm. J. Newbill," named in honor of our fellow alumnus (1868), was launched for service on the lower Rappahannock. Miss Ethel Newbill of Essex county was the sponsor.

✓ The following is the membership of the General Alumni Association:

Medical—Eugene F. Cordell, Thos. A. Ashby, William Whitridge, Randolph Winslow, A. A. Matthews, Geo. A. Fleming, Edward M. Wise, Nathan Winslow, J. D. Fiske, N. L. Dashiell, José L. Hirsh, J. Mason Hundley, Harry Adler, E. J. Bernstein, S. R. Waters, I. E. Atkinson, Charles Getz, J. Clement Clark, P. G. Dausch, J. W. Humrichouse, John W. Palmer, W. Q. Skilling, Wilmer Brinton, T. P. McCormick, I. S. Stone, J. R. Abercrombie, B. Merrill Hopkinson, Charles E. Sadtler, Charles W. Mitchell,

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Law—Henry Stockbridge, Lawrason Riggs, Edwin G. Baetjer, N. Winslow Williams, B. Howard Haman, C. Morris Howard, Roger T. Gill, C. McHenry Howard, R. W. Beach, Geo. Weems Williams, Henry Shirk, C. T. Bond, E. T. Dickerson, J. K. Bartlett, J. B. A. Whettle, J. Maulsby Smith, W. T. Brantley, L. B. K. Clagett, David Ash, Duke Bond, Wm. B. Leyy, C. F. Stein, Peter J. Campbell, Clifton D. Benson, D. L. Brinton, O. M. Dennis, J. E. Carr, Jr., Wm. B. Settle, A. D. Bernard, Eugene Oudesluys, J. R. Buckingham, W. D. Owens, C. J. Bouchet, J. L. V. Murphy, T. B. Marshall, Jr., Jacob Myer, J. Leiper Winslow, Wm. F. Perscher, J. P. Gorter, Wm. Penrose, Olin Bryan, J. H. Wyman, J. F. Conrad, Jr., E. H. Sappington, A. H. Wehr, J. H. Skeen, J. Harry Tregoe.

Dental—C. J. Grieves, G. L. Deichman, F. W. Schloendorn, S. Halpern, C. W. Himmler, F. J. S. Gorgas, Herbert F. Gorgas.

Pharmacutical—H. P. Hynson, Charles Caspari, Jr., J. A. Davis, H. L. Troxell, J. Edwin Hengst, J. F. Hancock, W. A. Conway.

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✓ ————o————
The following new books have been added to the Medical Library:

Biographic Clinics, III, 1905, Gould. Dr. Geo. M. Gould; Report of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, J, 1904, Exchange; Index Catalogue Surg. Gen'l's Office, X, 1905, Surg. Gen'l U. S. A.; Report of Commissioner of Education, I and II, 1903, Dr. C. Caspari, Jr.; Trans. Ophthalmol. Soc. of United Kingdom, XXIV, 1904, M. & C. F. of Md.; Trans. Amer. Röntgen Ray Soc., V., 1905, Do.; Dis's of Eye, May, 1901, Do. Med. Directory of N. Y., N. J. and Conn., 1903, Dr. F. M. Chisolm; Diseases of Women, Ashby, 1903, Dr. T. A. Ashby; Trans. Amer. Otolog. Soc'y, IX-1, 1905, Exchange.

At the Law Library a screened enclosure has been erected for the better preservation of the books and large additions are to be made to the collection.

—————o————
Randolph Winslow, Baltimore (*Journal A. M. A.*, October 7), discusses abdominal wounds and gives a lengthy summary of cases of penetrating wounds of the abdomen treated at the University Hospital, Baltimore. He remarks on the occasional indefiniteness of the symptoms and insists on the importance of early laparotomy, in a well-equipped hospital if possible. The apparent exception afforded by military experience as to the propriety of prompt operation and in the prognosis of these injuries is noted and accounted for by the special character of the modern military projectile causing a lesser mortality among patients not operated on, and the greater danger of increasing the risks of infection in operation. These conditions do not exist in civil practice, and there the earlier the operation the better. Shock, being usually due to hemorrhage, is not a contraindication; laparotomy should be done at once and the bleeding vessels secured. He insists on the importance of a thorough search in all parts of the intestinal tube, as perforations are liable to be overlooked. Wounds of the stomach and of the solid organs and their special characteristics are noted. Among the cases reported one is of interest on account of the fact that the aorta was pierced by a 32-

caliber bullet, making a slit in its anterior surface and an everted counter opening behind, the bullet then lodging in the third lumbar vertebra. These were the conditions found on autopsy, the patient having lived 122 hours after the injury.

It has taken thousands of years to elaborate the methods of clinical examination which are here demonstrated; what strikes one forcibly is the very large proportion of them which have been worked out in the recent past, the direct consequence of the application of the experimental method to clinical science. The results which have been achieved will surely give us increased confidence in man's powers in medicine. As the precepts which can be gained concerning patients grow ever more numerous and complex, and our intellectual grasp of physiological function and pathological disturbance becomes continually greater, who will dare to place a limit to the physician's capacity to understand and to master phenomena? I, for one, am unwilling to set one; on the contrary, the history of medicine, especially in the decades just behind us, gives us every reason for assurance, that problems of life and mind, of health and disease, of diagnosis and cure, now so dark and so intricate that in many they awaken only despair, will ultimately be solved by scientific physicians. If the past is, as we think it, an index to the future, we need not hesitate to assert with regard to medicine, that, in time, through the further application of the scientific method, *we shall know, we shall be able to predict, we shall gain the power to control.*—DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER, before Mass. Med. Society.

Little Tommy has a very perverse disposition—a fact which the doctor, who was called to prescribe a course of treatment for him recently seems to have taken fully into account. When the doctor called two weeks after he had told Tommy what to do in order to get well, he found the boy plainly very much better. Well, how are you, Tommy?" the doctor asked. "Oh, I'm all cured now said Tommy with a grin. "That's very good, I'm sure." "Yes, but I didn't do a single one of the things you told me to, doctor!" "Of course you didn't! I knew you wouldn't, and that's the reason I told you to do them," said the doctor.—*Boston Record.*

J. Hirschberg, Berlin (*Journal A. M. A.*, October 14), gives an interesting account of the Arabian literature on the specialty of ophthalmology. He shows that while the Greeks, their predecessors in this line, produced in the thousand years from Hippocrates to Paulos, only five works on ophthalmology, none of them by a specialist, the Arabians, in the shorter period of 500 years from 800 A. D., brought out over thirty text-books, the majority by specialists, and fourteen of which exist today. There were among the Arabs special divisions in general hospitals for the ocular diseases and special eye clinics—institutions not to be found in Europe before the end of the eighteenth century. We are indebted to the Arabs for our descriptions and nomenclature of the anatomy of the eye, for the first attempts at solving the comparative anatomy and physiology of the organ of vision, for the first recognition of refraction and for still other matters in which they were in advance of Western Europe by hundreds of years. The opinion of August Hirsch that the Arabs did not contribute to the progress of ophthalmology is incorrect; their contributions are remarkable and should not be ignored. They were the only masters of the specialty in medieval times.

Oh, A was an Artery fill'd with injection,
And B was a Brick, never caught at dissection;
C was some Chemicals—lithium and borax,
And D was a Diaphragm, flooring the thorax;
E was an Embryo in a glass case,
And F a Foramen piercing the skull's base;
G was a Grinder who sharpen'd the fools,
And H means the Half-and-half drunk at the schools;

I was some Iodine made of sea-weed,
J was a Jolly cock, not used to read,
K was some Kreosote much over-rated,
And L was the Lies which about it were stated;
M was a muscle—cold, flabby and red,
And N was a Nerve, like a bit of white thread;
O was some opium a fool chose to take,
And P was the Pins used to keep him awake;
Q was the Quacks who can stammer and squint,
R was a Raw from a burn wrapped in lint;

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S was a Scalpel to eat bread and cheese,
 And T was a Tourniquet vessels to squeeze;
 U was the Unciform bone of the wrist.
 V was the Vein a blunt lancet miss'd;
 W was wax from a syringe that flow'd,
 X was the Xaminers who may be blow'd!
 Y stands for You all with best wishes sincere,
 And Z for the Zanies who never touch beer.
 So we've got to the end, not forgetting a letter,
 And those who don't like it may grind up a better.
 —London Medical Student, *Punch*, 1844.

In reviewing the characteristics in the four physicians in the novels of Dr. Holmes, we find that they do not represent four distinct types. There is not a single feature by which they can be distinguished one from another, except their names. They are all leading physicians in their respective communities, they are honest, hard-working, and endowed with a great deal of common sense. We recognize in Dr. Kittredge all the traits of Dr. Butts and the old Hurlbut and *vice versa*. They are lovable characters, no doubt, and one wishes that in time of sickness he may have the good fortune to be treated by one of these elderly physicians. But they lack the stuff that produces heroic personalities like those in the "Country Doctor," of Balzac, "Dr. Pascal," of Emile Zola, or even the unpretentious doctor of the old school of MacLaren. Granted that the physicians in Holmes' novels were never intended to be heroes, they are secondary personages, and were merely introduced to give the novels a scientific coloring; yet the fact remains that all those secondary characters are almost identical, even to the propensity of holding lengthy theological discourses with ministers—which from an artistic standpoint is rather monotonous.—Dr. C. D. Spivak on "Physicians as Seen by Oliver Wendell Holmes," *Med. Record*, Sept. 30, 1905.

The following was related to me by my noble-hearted old friend, the late Dr. (Henry) Stevenson, of Baltimore, whose very name always sounds in my ears as the summary of every manly

virtue. A patient of his, after ringing the change in every mad conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it at last that he was dead, actually dead. Dr. S., having been sent for one morning in great haste by the wife of his patient, hastened to his bedside, where he found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his great toes in contact, his eyes and mouth closely shut and his looks cadaverous. "Well sir, how do you do? How do you do this morning?" asked Dr. S. in his blustering, jocular way, approaching his bed. "How do I do?" replied the hypochondriac faintly; "a pretty question to ask a dead man." "Dead?" replied the Doctor. "Yes Sir, dead, quite dead. I died last night about twelve o'clock." Quick as lightning Dr. S. caught his cue, which was to strike him on the string of his character, on which the Doctor happily recollected he was very tender. Having gently put his hand on the forehead of the hypochondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also having felt his pulse, he exclaimed in a doleful note: "Yes, the poor man is dead enough; its all over with him, and now the sooner he can be buried the better." Then, stepping up to his wife and whispering to her not to be frightened at the measures he was about to take, he called to the servant: "My boy, your poor master is dead, and the sooner he can be put in the ground the better. Run to Mr. C., for I know he always keeps New England coffins by him ready made, and do you hear? bring a coffin of the largest size, for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night and the weather being warm he will soon begin to smell." Away went the servant and soon returned with a proper coffin. The wife and family having got their lesson from the Doctor, gathered around him and howled no little, while they were putting the body in the coffin. Presently the pallbearers, who were quickly provided and let into the secret, started with the hypochondriac for the churchyard. They had not gone far before they were met by one of the townspeople, who, having been properly drilled by the facetious Stevenson, cried out: "Ah! Doctor, what poor soul have you got there?" "Poor Mr. B.," sighed the Doctor; "left us last night." "Great pity he had not left us twenty years ago," replied the other, "for he was a bad man." Presently another of the townsmen met them with the same question: "And what poor soul have you got there, Doctor?"

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"Poor Mr. B.," answered the Doctor, again, "is dead." "Ah! indeed," said the other. "And so the devil has got his own at last." "Oh! villain," exclaimed the man in the coffin, "if I was not *dead*, how I would pay you for that." Soon after this, while the pall-bearers were resting themselves near the churchyard, another one stepped up with the old question again: "What poor soul have you got there, Doctor?" "Poor Mr. B.," he replied, "is gone." "Yes and to h—," said the other, "for if he is not gone there, I see not what use there is for such a place." Here the dead man, bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leapt out, exclaiming: "Oh! you villain! I am gone to h—, am I? Well, I have come back again to pay such ungrateful rascals as you are." A race was immediately commenced between the dead man and the living, to the petrifying consternation of many of the spectators, at sight of a corpse bursting from the coffin and in all the horrors of the winding sheet, racing through the streets. After having exercised himself in a copious perspiration by this fantastic chase, the hypochondriac was brought home by Dr. S., freed of all his complaints, when, by strengthening food, generous wine, cheerful company and moderate exercise, he was soon restored to perfect health.—*The Medical Companion*, by James Ewell, Phila., 1817.

The ninth stated meeting of the General Alumni Association was held October 19th, the President, Wilmer Brinton (Med.), in the chair. Addresses were made by Randolph Winslow (Med.), on "A Trip to Alaska," by Henry P. Hynson (Pharm.), on "The Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association," and by Charles Caspari, Jr. (Pharm.), on "The New Pharmacopœia." The Committee on Endowment reported over \$1,800 in the "University Fund," with total fund of between \$7,000 and \$8,000. A general canvas for subscriptions is being made among business houses and citizens, with highly encouraging results. Resolutions were passed adopting OLD MARYLAND as the official organ of the Association, and subscribing for a copy to be sent free to each member. Mr. Theodor Hemberger, Director of the Germania Maennerchor, and Dr. Gordon Wilson, of the Medical Faculty, were elected Honorary Members. The meeting concluded, as usual, with an hour of social enjoyment, to which light refreshments contributed.

The third impression of Osler's *Aequanimitas* is now ready, the first two having been quickly disposed of.—Mr. Alexander Ruiz Soler has been

elected President of the University Cuban Society for 1905-06.—Dr. Henry D. Fry (1876) of Washington, D. C., gave a reception to Professor Carl Von Noorden, of Frankfurt, A.M., on October 23rd.—Dr. Samuel Peachy Latané (1897) will be married to Miss Elizabeth Faulkner Love, daughter of Dr. Wm. S. Love, of Winchester, Va., November 8, 1905.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY.

BY JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER, M.D. (1846).

Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails;
Stir up the camp-fire bright!
No growling if the canteen fails;
We'll make a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong,
To swell the Brigade's rousing song
Of Stonewall Jackson's way.

We see him now—the queer slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew,
The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat.
So calm, so blunt, so true.
The "Blue-light Elder" knows 'em well,
Says he: "That's Banks; he's fond of shell,
Lord save his soul, we'll give him—well,
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Silence! Ground arms! Kneel all! Caps off!
Old master's going to pray.
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff.
Attention! it's his way.
Appealing from his native sod,
In *forma pauperis* to God,
"Lay bare Thine arm! Stretch forth Thy rod!
Amen!" That's Stonewall's way.

He's in the saddle now. Fall in!
Steady! the whole brigade.
Bill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
Quick step! We're with him before morn.
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning, and, by George!
Here's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge.
Pope and his Dutchmen! Whipped before,
"Bay'nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar,
Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby's score,
In Stonewall Jackson's way.

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Ah, maiden, wait and watch and yearn,
 For news of Stonewall's band,
 Ah, widow, read with eyes that burn
 That ring upon thy hand.
 Ah, wife, sew on, pray on, hope on,
 Thy life shall not be all forlorn.
 The foe had better ne'er been born
 That gets in Stonewall's way.

—○—
ITEMS.
 —

Dr. Henry A. Cotton (1899), is Superintendent of the Danvers Insane Hospital, Hathorne, Mass.—The Department of Dentistry has 150 matriculants, the Freshman Class being double that of last year. The matriculation is closed except for sickness, which entitles a student to enter up to the 22d of October.—Professor Theodore Hemberger, the leader of the Germania Mænnerchor, has set the University Ode to music, which will be sung with orchestral accompaniment during the winter. It is intended to be sung either in unison or as four-part male chorus and contains a beautiful baritone solo.—Dr. Edward J. Bernstein (1887), has removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he will practice his specialty, eye, ear and throat diseases. Dr. Milton R. Walter (1893), will remove to Chicago about January 1st. Both have been hitherto connected with the University.—Mr. Bernard Carter, Provost of the University, returned from Europe October 2d, greatly improved in health. Edgar H. Gans, LL.B., also returned September 25th.—Professor W. Calvin Chesnut, LL.B., of the Faculty of Law, has consented to act as the Honorary Editor of the projected History of the University, representing the School of Law.—The course of Lectures on the History of Medicine, began October 8th and will continue every Saturday at 9 A. M.—Dr. Thomas Rowe Price (1891), of Glyndon, Baltimore County, Md., has gone to visit the Portland Exposition.—Dr. Eugene F. Cordell resigned the editorship of the *University Hospital Bulletin* with the July number.—Professor Daniel Base has declined a position in the Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which was offered him recently.—Professor Isaac H. Davis, D.D.S. (1884), and M.D., writes: "OLD MARYLAND must be of interest to all those who have any relation to the old University and must be very advan-

tageous in the line of advance."—The Association of American Medical Colleges, has issued a neat Bulletin of which Vol. I. No. 1, appeared in August, under the editorship of Dr. F. C. Zapffe, secretary-treasurer of the Association, of Chicago.—Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., is engaged upon the Third Edition of his "Text-Book on Pharmacy" which will be out shortly. The Fourth Edition of Professor David M. R. Culbreth's "Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacology" is also in press. The Eighth Edition of Professor William Simon's "Manual of Chemistry" will be out in a few days.—A meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutica! Association has been called by the Legislative Committee to consider what amendments to the State pharmacy law are necessary to overcome its deficiencies and render it more effective. The Legislature will meet on January 8.—Archibald W. Graham, M.D. (1905), has been appointed Assistant Resident Physician of Bayview Hospital, vice W. W. Riha, M.D. (1905), appointed Assistant Physician to Danvers Insane Asylum, Hathorne, N. Y. Dr. Graham, who has played during the recent season with the N. Y. National League Base Ball Club (now the world's champions), has renewed his contract with it for next season.—The fall meeting and smoker of the General Alumni Association was held October 19. Informal addresses were made by Dr. R. Winslow, and Mr. H. P. Hynson.—In the suit for \$10,000 damages, brought against Dr. J. William Funck (1888), for alleged unskilful treatment of a fractured wrist, a verdict for the defendant was rendered on the 27th ult.—The proposed new medical practice act will be considered at a special meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.—Dr. Jos. C. Wunder (1889), of Baltimore, sustained a fracture of the lower jaw September 1.—Dr. Benj. F. Tefft, Jr., (1905), is practicing at Warwick, R. I., a place of 25,000 inhabitants, in partnership with an old practitioner who is the Health Officer of the place and who will soon retire from active life. He says: "I receive and scan with pleasure the columns of O. M. It is just what we need to keep us alive with the news of our University and alumni."—B. F. Behrman, of Maryland, has been elected President of the Junior Class in the School of Pharmacy.—University Button now for sale to alumni. 75 cents. Apply to editor of OLD MARYLAND.—

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The Endowment Fund continues to grow, as the following subscriptions testify: Armstrong, Cator & Co., \$50.00; Summerfield Baldwin, \$50.00; M. S. Levy & Sons, \$25.00; Baltimore Bargain House (Mr. Jacob Epstein), \$25.00; Wm. J. H. Watters, \$20.00; Joel Gutman & Co. (an.), \$10.00; A. A. Brager (an.), \$10.00; J. Harry Tregoe, \$10.00; Walter B. Brooks, \$10.00; Strouse Bros., \$10.00; Henry Sonneborn & Co., \$10.00; J. G. Harvey, \$5.00; H. P. Chandlee, Sons & Co., \$5.00.—Dr. Harry L. Whittle (1903), who is taking a post-graduate course at the J. H. Hospital, has charge of the Dramatic Club, an adjunct of the Johns Hopkins Musical Clubs, this season.—There have been 127 subscribers to the Endowment Fund.—The vacancy caused by the death of Professor Charles Schmidt will be filled during the present session by Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., who will assume charge of this chair in addition to his own. E. Frank Kelly, Phar.D., has succeeded to the position held by Mr. Schmidt, as Director of the Laboratories of Sharp & Dohme.—Dr. Calvin Todd Young (1903), of Plant City, Fla., has been taking a post-graduate course at the University.—Eta Chapter, Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, held its opening smoker at its new home October 12.—Dr. William Hewson Baltzell (1889), is spending the winter in India.—Dr. Benj. Rush Ridgely (1847), of Warren, Baltimore county, Md., celebrated his 50th marriage anniversary September 20.—Dr. Thos. H. Buckler (1888) is in Paris.—Dr. Josiah T. Payne (1862) has removed from Corbet to Sunnybrook, Baltimore County, Md.—Dr. Hugh Warren Brent (1903),

who went to Denmark last summer, has settled in Baltimore.—Dr. Wm. T. Watson (1891) has recovered from his appendicitis operation.—Dr. H. Burton Stevenson (1892), of Sherwood, Baltimore county, Md., sustained a fracture of the left ankle recently.—Dr. José L. Romero (1879), of Jacksonville, Fla., was in the city recently, attending the funeral of his wife. In the name of OLD MARYLAND and his fellow alumni we extend our deepest sympathy to Dr. Romero in his bereavement.—That the Deans of the three medical schools referred to in our last issue are justified in their representation of the position of the Medical Examining Boards upon the preliminary requirements is made evident from the action of the American Confederation of Reciprocating, Licensing and Examining Medical Boards, held April 26, 1905. On that occasion the Committee on Uniform Entrance and Graduation Requirements recommended "that after July 1, 1905, the Confederation shall only recognize such schools and colleges as require for admission, as a minimum, the diploma of a high school or its equivalent in credits, the same to be such number and character of credits as may be recognized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or by some legally established State examining board of the State in which said college may be situated." (Bulletin of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Vol. I, No. 1, Aug., 1905.) The State of Maryland is a member of this confederation, and is, therefore, bound by this action.—H. W. Morgan and H. E. Beachley have been appointed Librarians of the Library of the School of Law.

OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

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BALTIMORE, MD., NOVEMBER, 1905.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

LETTERS FROM A BALTIMORE STUDENT IN LONDON, 1786-1789.

[Continued from page 128.]

He gives an account of a dinner which he attended in June, 1788, at which Thomas Payne was a guest: "Sir George Staunton shows me still the utmost politeness and attention. I am extremely intimate in his family. I dined there a fortnight ago with the famed Thomas Payne. This is the first time I ever was in his company. His manners are extremely simple and his conversation very plain, but sensible and pertinent. He has come over to lay the plan of an iron bridge before the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. This bridge is designed for the Schuylkill and is to consist of one arch only. The invention is Mr. Payne's and is approved. I have lately read over his pieces signed 'Common Sense,' and conceive a very high idea of their author. He certainly is a man of great abilities and did so much in bringing about the Revolution as entitles him to great respect. It was a good observation of his the other day at Sir George's table, in speaking of the King's birthday: he observed that it was the custom in England to keep the day on which the King was *born* as the festival, and that the anniversary of his *coronation* was not thought of; as if the King was better pleased at deriving his title from his *birth* than from the choice of his people; or rather as if the King would have it thought that his title was in no way dependent on the consent of the people but on a birthright."

He becomes a member of a medical club which meets every Saturday evening at the house of a medical gentleman. The membership is limited to twelve or fourteen and the time is taken in the familiar discussion of medical subjects. His anatomical teacher is connected with this club, with whose "ease, politeness and attention" he is much pleased.

He sends his father for trial some "tapioca," a substance much prized in London as a re-

storative and nutrient, hoping that it will recruit his health and strength; also some specimens of the ingenuity of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, "perhaps the first that have ever made their way to Baltimore."

Again he sends some "oleum asphalti" and asks that he would carefully observe its effects upon the functions of some patient; also a cylinder for his electric machine, garden seeds and other seeds procured from Germany, etc. He refers to *cicutula* as having been used with success in London in acute rheumatism and phthisis, and adds: "It is not an easy matter to procure a genuine article although it grows here in great abundance. But as I have often met with it in my botanizing excursions, I know it and can gather it and make the extract myself."

He asks for preserved cranberries and specimens of agricultural grasses, especially timothy, for his botanical lecturer, and acknowledges the receipt of the box with hominy, etc.

Dr. Wiesenthal sends his son reports of many interesting cases and some of them are preserved in the correspondence. They show that he was an observant, careful and experienced physician and a skilful surgeon, being consulted in emergencies by the French surgeons, who encamped here at the close of the Revolution. Andrew prepared these reports and presented them to his society.

In one letter he asks that "Davy" (probably a negro servant) be sent over—evidently proposing to branch out with a valet; but further reflection convinces him of the impropriety of this and he confesses himself "quite ashamed" of this request.

In the fall of 1787, his widowed aunt, with whom he lived at 43 Great Saint Andrew Street, his father's favorite sister, finds herself in reduced circumstances. This resulted from the Doctor having sent for her oldest son Frederick to come to Baltimore and study under his direction. As F. was so far advanced as to be nearly capable of taking the sole man-

agement of her business, his absence had embarrassed her greatly, and the foreman had taken advantage of it to injure her and promote his own interests; so that whereas, when she had Frederick, she had a good prospect of spending the latter part of her life in ease and comfort and providing well for her children, she found herself now dependent on her foreman, whom she had been compelled to take into partnership and upon whom she was more and more dependent. He tells his father she now needs his assistance. "I am sure you have enough room for her," he says. "What if she could be fixed snugly in the garden house?" He had mentioned it to her and she only hesitated for fear of causing trouble. He urges his father to write and she and her son will take the first spring ship for Baltimore.

As showing the elder Wiesenthal's scientific bent, Andrew writes August, 1788: "I have enquired at every place where I was likely to meet with Priestley's machine, without being able to procure it." Priestley was the discoverer of oxygen and the Doctor had evidently written for the "machine."

The madness of George III is referred to in the following extract: "The King still continues mad. Those who have been much about him can trace such irregularity of conduct which marks a deranged understanding much beyond the time that notice was given of his situation by his Physician. His actions have for many years been frequently extraordinary, and the people at first only considered him extravagant *according to his way*. But his present state and the many unaccountable things which he has done long before, give occasion to believe that his disease is of long standing and has been gradually growing on him. This gives much less hope for cure, and indeed it is the general opinion that he will never recover his senses and the general wish that he may not long exist in a state which may give occasion to much national trouble."

In a fragment of a letter without date, is this note evidently referring to John Brown, the famous author of the Brunonian theory: " * * * brandy and opium, he died suddenly, having swallowed down about a thousand drops of laudanum at a dose. It composed him effectually, and he is only remembered as a learned madman. Such he truly was. He left a wife and several children to-

tally destitute; rich only in the compassion of all who knew their situation; which kind of wealth is very nearly allied to poverty. The humanity of the gentlemen of the Faculty stepped in to their relief and by the donations of others they are supported. There is something extremely affecting in such a termination of a career, begun with brilliancy and which had nearly affected the foundation of the favorite system of spasm."

[According to the elder Wiesenthal, Dr. John Brown had been an inmate of the debtors' prison.]

Speaking of improvements in Surgery, he says: "Every part of the Chirurgical art has been reformed, and though, no doubt, in many respects still very deficient, it is, nevertheless, perfect, when compared to its ancient state. Everything which can give unnecessary pain is discarded, while many contrivances have been invented by ingenious men to render its operations less terrible. We reprobate hot irons and all the terrific catalogue of unnecessary instruments of chirurgic torture. Everything is as simplified as possible. The method of treating fractures and dislocations is another part of surgery, in which great improvements have been made. Much of this has been done, by the superior genius of Mr. Pott. I believe you have his work on this subject. There is one disease, for the ascertaining the true nature and successful method of treating which, the world is entirely indebted to this great man. It is a kind of paralysis, as it was called before him, of the lower extremities, which he discovered to be owing to disease of the spine" (the reference is to "Pott's Disease," humpback, tuberculosis of the vertebrae or bones of the spinal column).

There was a case of puerperal fever in which he did himself "some credit." The situation and surroundings, although in a hospital, were exceedingly unfavorable to recovery and the ward Physician pronounced her sickness mor-

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tal. "From the first he committed her to my care solely and all that was done for her was done by me, without the advice of any one. By the utmost care, to the amazement of the Doctor, she recovered."

Again, he showed his intelligence in the management of a girl of thirteen with epilepsy. She had been affected since the age of two, had one or more fits daily and had been treated without benefit at Edinburgh. The hospital physician gave remedies for worms on the theory that they might be the source of the irritation. But Andrew reasoned that it was impossible for any irritation, capable of producing such violent effects, to have subsisted so long without destroying the patient. He viewed the case, therefore, without reference to the original cause, as the effect of habit, and thought if the habit could be broken, the cure might result. His suggestion, therefore, to administer opium was made and accepted and a grain of this drug was given every four hours with the result that five days had elapsed without a fit. The sequel does not appear, but the case is made the occasion of some comments upon the superiority of the London Hospitals over Edinburgh. In the former, he says, the students practiced and made experiments ad libitum; they were treated by the physicians as companions, their opinions were asked and their suggestions pursued. Hence, one who had studied at London was infinitely better prepared than the Edinburgh student who, after attending the courses there for three or four years, was still unfitted for *practice*.

[To be Continued.]

A SUMMER TRIP TO ALASKA.

BY RANDOLPH WINSLOW, A. M., M. D.

[Read before the General Alumni Association, Oct. 19.]

From Baltimore to Alaska is a long step, and but few make the journey. We, in the East, are accustomed to think of Alaska as a remote, inaccessible and inhospitable portion of the globe,

inhabited by Esquimos and a few rough characters, seeking gold. The country itself is supposed to be barren and of frigid temperature, and the conditions of life exceedingly hard. I had long entertained a desire to visit this part of our territory, with but faint expectation of realizing it. The comparative proximity of Portland, Oregon, to Alaska, however, offered me an opportunity of making the trip and I could not resist the temptation to do so. The steamship Jefferson had been specially chartered for a doctors' excursion, but every berth was taken long before the meeting of the American Medical Association, and all the other boats sailing about the same time were also packed. I secured tickets for the steamship City of Topeka, sailing from Seattle on July 18th.

Leaving Portland on the 16th, I retraced my steps to Tacoma, situated at the lower end of Puget Sound. This is one of the rapidly growing Western cities, full of bustle and activity, placed on high hills overlooking the water, with handsome homes, fine hotels and large business establishments. I spent the night here, and the next morning took the steamer Flyer and had a most enjoyable trip up the sound to Seattle. The American lines to Alaska take their departure from Seattle, but there are also ships sailing from Vancouver in British Columbia.

Seattle is one of the most attractive and prosperous cities in the far West. The citizens estimate its population at 175,000, and it certainly covers a vast area. It fronts on Puget Sound and extends four and one-half miles back, over lofty hills, to Lake Washington, a beautiful body of water, which affords excellent opportunities for boating, bathing and fishing, whilst parks and pleasure resorts line its shores, and in the distance, when the weather is clear, Mounts Rainer and Baker are seen to rear their hoary heads into the cerulean sky. Green lake and Union lake are large bodies of water within the city limits and are most picturesque, surrounded by hills on which residences and villas are situated. The houses are not closely built, as with us, but are separate from each other, and with lawns and gardens surrounding them and flowers in profusion, a charming scene is presented. On the sound an extensive commerce is brought to the gates of the city. It is said the foreign commerce of Seattle is already equal to that of San Francisco and is constantly increasing. The

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land-locked harbor and shorter route to the Orient give Seattle great advantages in its bid for trade. The huge Pacific liners of Jas. J. Hill and the Great Northern railroad, upon one of which Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, came to this country, sail from Seattle to the Orient, and are the equal in size and equipment of those on the Atlantic coast.

Seattle has a bustle and activity in its business portions suggesting Chicago, with handsome hotels and numerous street car lines, many of which are drawn by cables, owing to the steep hills over which they pass. The streets are wide and paved with bricks, wooden blocks, planks, asphalt or simply macadam. There are several excellent private hospitals, but the most remarkable institution for the care of the sick I have ever seen is the City hospital. This is an old worn out steamboat, drawn up on shore, where it is supported by props. The machinery has been removed, the front part of the boat cut off, and the decks and saloon made into wards, whilst the pilot house was a private room for a female patient at the time of my visit. The wards were overcrowded, and I was told the capacity of the boat was forty patients. One of the paddle-wheel houses had been converted into an operating room, which was quite small, as might be supposed.

In the interval of waiting for my steamer, I took a trip across the sound to the United States navy yard at Bremerton, which is situated up a narrow stream, well hidden and protected, and then broadening into a bay affords ample space for a large fleet to assemble. Here and at Tacoma and Portland, I found many of the ships made famous by their participation in the battle of Manilla Bay.

Our ship was advertised to sail on July 18th at 9 p. m., but owing to the large amount of freight taken on, we did not get off until 1 o'clock in the morning. From the large number of beer kegs taken aboard, it is evident that the Alaskans are thirsty souls. When we awoke in the morning we were at Port Townsend at the upper end of Puget Sound, which is the port of entry for all boats entering and leaving these American waters. Here the custom inspectors and quarantine officials examine the ships. The statement is made, with what accuracy I do not know, that more vessels clear from Port Townsend to foreign parts than from any other port in the United

States. Separating the state of Washington from Vancouver Island is the strait of Juan de Fuca, about thirty miles wide, through which all ocean bound vessels must pass. The trip up the sound and across this strait is charming, the beautiful water, sparkling in the sunshine like millions of sapphires, the green-clad hills and emerald islands and the snow-capped mountain ranges on both sides, constitute a panorama not to be soon forgotten. Vancouver Island is nearly three hundred miles in length and about fifty in width. At its lower end is situated Victoria, an attractive city of 30,000 inhabitants, the capital of British Columbia. Between the island and mainland is the Gulf of Georgia, a wide body of water, which gradually narrows into Johnstone Strait, and then expands into Queen Charlotte Sound. At one place called Seymour Narrows, the rocky cliffs approach each other so closely that the stream runs like a mill race and it is with difficulty that ships make a safe passage.

The city of Vancouver, situated on the mainland in British Columbia, is a typical English town of 45,000 inhabitants. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has a large commerce and is rapidly increasing in population and importance.

The voyage from Seattle to Skaguay, a distance of 1,000 miles, is almost entirely in land-locked waters, except for short distances at the upper end of Vancouver Island and across Dixon entrance, where the Pacific ocean has an unobstructed sweep, and many passengers get a taste of seasickness. The scenery is grand; the placid waters, the mountains on each side, clad with evergreen and sloping to the water's edge, and in the distance the loftier ranges, eternally snow-topped, with here and there, as we go north,

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glaciers discharging their cargoes of icebergs into the sea, or the tumultuous streams fed by the melting snow and rushing down the mountain sides, leaping at times hundreds of feet over precipices, all constitute a picture that can scarcely be duplicated in any other part of the world.

At the mouth of the Frazier river we passed at least 2,000 boats, largely manned by Siwash Indians, fishing for salmon, but as we proceed northward the evidences of human habitation are but few. Here and there a solitary hut or a group of huts are seen, with weirs and nets in the nearby stream, or a canning factory or quarry or mine, whilst at night the beam of light from some friendly lighthouse, evidences the watchful care of the government for the protection of its wards; but the country is desolate. In these lonely parts it was a comfort one evening to find two of Uncle Sam's white cruisers and a torpedo boat anchored in a safe harbor; it was like meeting a friend in a strange city. Our ship's company was quite cosmopolitan; there were a number of physicians and their wives, but also laymen, prospectors and business men on board. The ship was crowded and in stateroom No. 18 were two other physicians and myself. One of these doctors had been a student at the University of Maryland in the '80's when I was demonstrator of anatomy, and had been under my instruction, and the other was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. Two young ladies whose acquaintance I made were nurses, trained at Dr. Barnard's sanitarium on Charles street.

The weather continued fine, warm enough to wear light summer clothing without an overcoat in the day time, but getting cooler in the evening, when the sun set. At 9 p. m. there would still be bright daylight and darkness came on after 10 o'clock. Northward we go for three days, and on awaking on July 22d we are in American waters again and are no longer foreigners.

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Southeastern Alaska is a narrow strip of mainland, with outlying islands, reaching far down between British Columbia and the Pacific ocean and extending inland only to the tops of the mountains. It is a very rugged country, rich in mineral wealth, but unsuited for agriculture. The hills and mountains are covered with spruce and fir trees and there is a considerable lumber industry. Mining, milling and canning are the chief productive occupations of this part of the country, whilst farther north in the Aleutian islands the seal fisheries are of immense value. On the southern coast the extremes of weather are not marked; in summer the temperature is usually moderate, about sixty-five to seventy degrees, whilst in winter it is not excessively cold. The long days of summer are favorable for work, but the short winter daylight is inconvenient and depressing. Flowers were growing in profusion in the yards and on the mountain sides and many vegetables as peas, beans, tomatoes, cabbages and potatoes seemed to thrive well. I saw some wheat at the fair in Portland raised in Alaska, but it is not likely that cereals will flourish in such a climate, as the warm weather does not continue long enough for the grain to mature properly.

The international boundary line between American and British territory is crossed at Dixon entrance, and sailing in smooth waters between innumerable islands we soon reach the town of Ketchikan, with a population of about 1,500 people. This place is the center of the mining industries at the southern end of Alaska and is quite a busymart. It is a picturesquely situated town, the houses being built on piles on the water front or perched on the steep hillside. Some of the cottages are quite pretentious, but most of them are small and dilapidated looking. There are no horses in Ketchikan and the streets are narrow and paved with boards. There are ore mills, salmon canneries and lumber mills located here, and I was surprised at the large and well stocked stores. Many small craft were moored at the wharves, and three large steamboats were present at the time of my visit. The people were well dressed and orderly and did not look unlike any similar number that one would see on the Eastern shore of Maryland. I saw the signs of four doctors, one dentist and one lawyer, which would indicate that professional interests were well looked after. The houses were surrounded

by yards and gardens in which flowers, vegetables and some berries grew luxuriently. All these little Alaskan cities are lighted with electricity and shine out brilliantly at night from the dark background of the mountains.

A small precipitous mountain stream comes tumbling down the rocks at Ketchikan and at the time of our visit salmon by the thousands were jumping up these falls, striving to reach the more placid water above. Some of these salmon would dash themselves against the rocks and be killed, but many of them succeeded in surmounting the cataracts and reached the pond above, where they were seen in incredible numbers, as well as in the shallow rivulets farther on. Some of the passengers caught several of these fishes, two feet in length, in their hands, and could have caught more if they had been so inclined. The Indians spear them with pronged instruments and many fishes are seen with horrible wounds or scars.

[To be Continued.]

THE ORDERING OF LIFE

BY DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER.

[Abstract.]

[Read before Library and Historical Society, Oct. 26.]

After referring to some of the more important books which have been written upon the subject, the particular interest of the physician in the philosophy of life was discussed. A proper idea of life can be gained only through an understanding of the natural mode of evolution of character. In the period of adolescence, especially, marked changes occur in our mental experiences and a readjustment has to be made.

The fruitlessness of worrying too much as to what life is may well be emphasized, especially as we progress rather by observing systematically the phenomena presented by living creatures and by experimenting in order to see how these phenomena may be affected by alterations of the conditions under which they are manifested. There should be no impatience that

knowledge makes so slowly concerning life; the organic processes are infinitely more complex than anything we know of in the inorganic kingdom, and of the latter we are only beginning to gain some understanding. That in the near future there will be an enormous extension of knowledge in the domain of life may be confidently predicted.

An interesting conception of a living being is that which recognizes it as a stationary structure, that is to say, as one constantly undergoing change, though the changes are of such a nature that gain and loss nearly counterbalance one another. But unlike the stationary structures with which physics and chemistry ordinarily deal, for example, a lamp or a gasoline motor, a living organism possesses the property of assimilation and reproduction; or, in other words, the power of self-maintenance. It is as a constant stream of energy through a self-maintaining, self-regulating, nearly stationary structure, that life may best be pictured, and it is with the analysis of this stream of energy, and of the physical and chemical processes underlying it, that biology and medicine have largely to deal. An understanding of the laws which here hold may not itself explain all vital functions, but certainly vital functions cannot be explained without a knowledge of these laws. All of the functions of living organisms may be subsumed under the heading of self-preservation, if the word be used in its widest sense. As the "circle of self" is widened so as to include the family, the race and humanity, it will be recognized that what we speak of as ethical acts and social activities may in reality be regarded as activities directed toward the preservation of the wider self. The problem of the management of life resolves itself essentially, therefore, into the maintenance and free utilization of the energy stream constantly flowing through our bodies so as to promote best the welfare of our bodies and minds and the welfare

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of others. There need be no fear that the steady advance of science in investigation along these lines will rob us of those emotions and finer sensations which we prize so highly, of those feelings which we experience in relation to things which are beautiful, good, mysterious, infinite, eternal. On the contrary, art, morals and religion will, many of us feel sure, be strengthened and purified; our reverence for them will become greater, our sensations of them more vivid as they become—what science will gradually make them—more truthful.

Though we have great expectations regarding control of life and of vital processes in the future, our own problem is with the present. It ought to be our aim to achieve the highest possible results with the most economical expenditure of energy, for the truth of Ostwald's statement grows upon one as he considers the subject, that perhaps the most heinous sin is the wasting of energy. It might be well if someone would undertake the writing of a personal hygiene for each of the circles of self, one for the immediate self, another for the family self, another for the national self, another for the racial self, and finally, say, one for the humanitarian self.

In the future, writing prescriptions for drugs and performing operations may represent a diminishing proportion of the medical practitioner's activity. A large part of the work of the doctor of the future will consist in aiding people to learn how to live. Educating the masses as regards eating and drinking, life in the open air and sunshine, exercise and holiday-taking, will be one of his most important functions. Especially in this country will it be his duty to fight the development of the neuropathic tendency. The needs of existence have enormously increased. New desires have been manufactured and new appetites have been created. Many of these are praiseworthy, but there is far too much struggling for the superfluous. Men are too ambitious; they crave privileges; they become slaves

of inclination and vassals of luxury. The neuroses of our times are contributed to notably by a perverse art and literature. It is the duty of the physician through his educative influence to try to improve the conditions of the family, of the school and of society. Especially can the medical man illustrate by his example and teach by his precept the neural advantages of systematic, steady work, particularly of work which is suited to the individual.

Of the many who have written upon the special topic of the pleasures of life, perhaps none has compressed into narrow compass more sound sense than did President Eliot in his memorable address entitled "The Happy Life." In it will be found a list of opportunities for winning happiness which opens up a sufficiently large range of possibilities. Above all other things, perhaps, that make for individual happiness are to be reckoned a healthy, optimistic bent, a charitable inclination and a cheerful disposition.

JOHN SZLUPAS, M.D.

The career of Dr. Szlupas, who is an alumnus of our School of Medicine of the year 1891, reads more like fiction than reality. It shows what pluck and high resolve will accomplish.

Descended from ancestors who were well to do in the fourteenth century, but who became peasants in the sixteenth century and at last bondsmen, he was born in the village of Rakandzei, Lithuania, March 6, 1861, two days after the emancipation of his parents from serfdom. Of recent years the family seem to have struggled upward from their obscure estate as one of his uncles is a Catholic priest, a brother is a farmer, another brother a physician of repute and wounded in the late Russo-Japanese war, and a distant relative acquired fame as an educator.

Dr. Szlupas was educated at the German Classical Gymnasium at Mitau, in Courland, passing the abiturium in 1880 so successfully that he received the rank of "chinovnik" (College Registrar). He studied law from 1880 to 1882 at the University of Moscow, and in 1882 natural philosophy at St. Petersburg; but in December of the latter year he was interned at his parents' home by the Russian Govern-

(Continued on page 150.)

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EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D. *Editor.*

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The election of so many University men to offices must be very gratifying to our friends. Judge Harlan has been retained on the bench by a majority of over 15,000. Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole, of our Dental Faculty, goes to the House; so J. L. V. Murphy, C. J. Bouchet, Martin Lehmeyer, Carville D. Benson, of the Law Alumni, are also elected Delegates, while J. Charles Linthicum (LL.B.), of Baltimore, and W. W. Goldsborough (M.D.), of Caroline County, go to the Senate. Doubtless there are others that we do not know of. Thus our University men will exercise a powerful influence in the forthcoming Legislature, and we hope for the public good. The times seem to be favorable for State University legislation.

An oil portrait of Professor John C. Hemmeter, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., was presented to him by his colleagues and former pupils at his residence in Baltimore, on November 15, 1905. There were ninety-five subscribers and Supervising Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, was their spokesman. The committee were: Drs. Warner Holt, of Washington; J. C. McAfee, of Macon, Ga., and Carl Nelson Brandt, of Hot Springs, Va. The occasion marked the twentieth anniversary of the doctorate of the recipient, who made a fitting response. There was a large attendance of physicians and others from Baltimore and

other cities. The artist was Mr. Louis Dietrich, of Baltimore.

The University Hospital Training School for Nurses is having a very successful session. There are fifty-five pupils, including probationers. There are five head nurses and the teaching staff consists of twelve lecturers. The course lasts three years. There are one hundred and eighty-four patients now at the University Hospital and fifty-three at the Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, in both of which the nurses are required to have experience. Miss Nettie Flanagan is superintendent.

William B. Burns, D.D.S. (1903), is practicing dentistry in Vancouver, Columbia. He was captain of the football team 1901 and manager 1902, and also pitched on the baseball team.—J. Harry Tregoe, LL.B. (1905), president of the Travelers and Merchants' Association, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University Endowment Fund and secretary-treasurer, vice General Lawrason Riggs, resigned.—Dr. John Mace (1887), of Cambridge, Md., has been appointed lieutenant of the Maryland Naval Reserves, and is detailed to act as surgeon to the Cambridge division.—Professor James Carroll, of George Washington University, the Army Medical School and Museum, has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association in January.—Dr. George Blight Harrison (1905), of Fredericksburg, Va., has been appointed Resident Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Wash.—Professor Randolph Winslow (1873) has been elected chairman of the section in Clinical Medicine and Surgery, M. and C. F.; also Consulting Surgeon to the Hebrew Hospital.—Dr. Floyd W. Rogers (1902) has settled at Newport, R. I.—Dr. Robert Lee Hall (1901) has been elected secretary of the Worcester County (Md.) Medical Society.—Dr. John T. O'Mara (1903) has resigned the position of Resident Physician to St. Agnes Sanitarium, Baltimore.—Dr. Taylor E. Darby

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(1904) is in the Panama Canal service, being an interne in the Ancon Hospital.—The following additional contributions to the Endowment Fund have been received since our last issue: Gen. John Gill, \$25; L. Greif & Bro. (an.), \$10; D. Levy Sons & Co., \$25; Furst Bros. & Co., \$5; Addison Clarke, \$10; L. H. Wieman, \$5.—Prof. Eugene F. Cordell has been invited to deliver the principal address before the Historical Section of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on November 29. His Philadelphia friends will give him a complimentary dinner.—Dr. Nagib Kenawy writes from Alexandria, Egypt, asking information about the new anæsthetic scopolamin, showing that he is alert to new discoveries in medicine. Can anyone give him information? His address is 15, Rue de la Gare du Caire.—The following tribute to Dr. James Homer Wright (1892) was made by President Elliot, of Harvard University, on the occasion of the conferring of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science at the last commencement of Harvard: "James Homer Wright, pathologist, both teacher and investigator, strong contributor to the advance of that biological science which holds out to mankind good promise of deliverance from mysterious evils long endured."—For Sale: Medical and Surgical History of War of Rebellion, six volumes, \$30.—

With the November issue, the *University Orist* has been enlarged to sixteen pages and has increased its circulation, indications, we take it, of a corresponding growth of the Alumni Association of the Department of Dentistry, of which it is the exponent, and a widening interest on the part of the dental alumni in all that pertains to their Alma Mater. The number opens with a stimulating introductory lecture by the Dean, Professor Gorgas, from which we shall take the liberty of making some extracts. In addition to Dr. T. O. Heatwole,

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who continues as Editor-in-chief, Drs. W. A. Rea and C. V. Matthews have been added as Assistant Editors. No dental alumnus should be without the *Orist*.

“The time has come when the narrow and critical spirit which has hedged in the University of Maryland should yield to larger and more generous views of her future possibilities. If her present government by a Board of Regents is not as alert and progressive as might be desired, there is every reason to hope that a large endowment will bring about methods of administration that will be highly favorable to the progress of the University and enlarge her scope of usefulness to the people of the State.”—*Hospital Bulletin*. The University is hedged in by the spirit of apathy which dominates its own circles. The new life must begin within the wall! the destiny of the University lies *there*. They who approach from the outside are without authority to act, and are looked upon as intermeddlers. It is not a critical spirit that checks growth and improvement. Criticism is a stimulus to individuals and institutions alike. It is an evidence of life and interest; its absence betokens death. Nothing human is so perfect that it can thrive without it, and we should, therefore, welcome it and seek to profit by it. The very suggestion of “alertness and progression” in the present administration of the *University* seems like a travesty upon words. The *University*, as such, has practically no government; the Regents do not attempt to direct its affairs—they are without funds, or treasurer, and have not even the power to appoint professors. Affairs are in the hands of the Faculties. Even a large endowment, therefore, helpful though it certainly would be, cannot supply what is wanting. A remodeling must take place, the parts must be drawn and welded together, and the control must be vested in an independent body with far larger powers than are possessed by the present Board of Regents, if our “*University*” is to realize her “future possibilities.”

The Committees on Centennial have all now been appointed, and are as follows:

Faculty of Law—Professors John P. Poe, W. Calvin Chesnut.

Faculty of Medicine—Professors R. Dorsey Coale, John C. Hemmeter, C. W. Mitchell.

Faculty of Dentistry—Professor Isaac H. Davis, Dr. T. O. Heatwole, Dr. L. W. Farinholt, C. V. Matthews.

Faculty of Pharmacy — Professors H. P. Hynson, Daniel Base.

General Alumni Association—E. F. Cordell, G. A. Fleming, Henry Stockbridge, George L. Deichman, J. E. Hengst.

Medical Alumni Association—G. L. Taneyhill, E. F. Cordell, B. M. Hopkinson, Wilmer Brinton, J. T. King, C. E. Sadtler, Jas. H. Jarrett, J. I. Pennington, W. F. Skillman.

Dental Alumni Association—Professor I. H. Davis, Drs. T. O. Heatwole, J. G. Heuisler.

Pharmaceutical Alumni Association—J. A. Davis, E. Frank Kelly, W. P. Barnett.

The members of these various committees will meet for organization in Chemical Hall, Lombard and Greene Sts., on Monday, December 4, 1905, 8 P. M. sharp.

INDIAN SUMMER IN DRUID HILL PARK.

A glorious day! The sun, shorn of his fierce
Midsummer's heat, sends forth his grateful rays
And moderates the frosty air. The eye
Upturn'd sees everywhere from horizon
To horizon the empyrean blue
Unfleck'd by cloud. 'Tis near the noon-tide hour
And many are abroad to breathe the air
Or revel in November's genial smile.
The foliage wears the variegated tints
Of autumn—green and yellow, russet, gold—
In all their gorgeous contrast. The bare limbs
Stand out against the sky, their scanty leaves
Faint flutt'ring in the breeze, and falling one
By one, encarpeting the hills and vales
As far as eye can reach with mantle brown.
Let us ascend this eminence and pause
Awhile beneath that grand old sovereign oak,
That spreads its gnarled and knotted arms athwart
The heav'n, like giant antlers as tho' it would
The monarchy of sky as of the forest claim.
The eye takes in the scene—wood, sky and lake.
There, dark-blue, lies the lake, fit setting for
The gorgeous imagery; beyond the spires
And city's domes; here on the grassy sward
The sheep are browsing; on the winding paths
And roads we here and there see roving forms,
While all about us stretch the native woods.
Now and anon there upward floats the sound
Of children's voices, or the whistle shrill
Of distant engine. Silent is the hum
Of insect and the twittering of birds.
All nature wrapped in slumber seems to lie
Save that from lofty perch in yonder grove

The hoarse crow signals to his distant mate.
Fain would I linger 'mid such scenes and sounds,
But other charms await my senses keen,
And contemplative mood, down in the deep
Remote recesses of the silent wood.
The slope descending, enter I a path
Where first I meet a happy lover pair;
They see not, reckon not of the passers by,
But hand in hand move up the vale;
Their little world has joy enough for them.
Here comes a clerk, pale from his dingy desk,
With outing wisely filling in the week.
A lot of ragged children next appears,
And then upon the road a pony cart
With load of happy prattling children full.
Now leaving path and road I plunge a-down
The hill and follow where the sinuous course
Of murmur'ing brooklet in its narrow bed,
Glides smoothly on or leaps with crystal jets
In tiny waterfalls, while the dank leaves
Along its sides exhale that odor fine
That marks the melancholy days of fall.
From tree to tree the sportive squirrels chase
Each other, or with tail erect sit squat,
The luscious acorn in their forepaws pois'd.
A herd of deer upon the neighbor'ing hill
Gaze unaffrighted with their big brown eyes
As though they would inquire wherefore and whence
I hither came. My further progress bars
A prostrate ash—prey to some storm-wind fierce,
Uprooted from the soil and headlong cast.
Great brother! transient habitant of earth,
Who soon must mingle with thy dust my own,
I'll seat myself upon thy sturdy trunk
And seek to read the lesson of thy fall.
November 8, 1903.

JOHN SZLUPAS, M.D.

(Continued from page 147.)

ment for having taken part in a students' political demonstration. In the summer of 1883 he was permitted by the authorities to become a private teacher in Count Zubov's family. As the Government prohibited him from entering again any university in Russia, in September, 1883, he emigrated to Switzerland, in the hope of entering upon the study of medicine at Geneva. Poverty, however, drove him away,

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and he became editor of the first Lithuanian patriotic and liberal monthly, "Auszra," in Tilsit. This attracted the attention of the German and Russian Governments, in consequence of which the former commanded him to leave the country. Incognito, he visited his birthplace and had to hide from the Russian police and gendarmerie. In May, 1884, in a fisher-boat in the Baltic Sea, he safely arrived again in Eastern Prussia, eluded the Prussian police, and, embarking at Hamburg, landed in New York with a deep feeling of relief at having thus safely escaped the clutches of two governments.

In New York he soon established the first Lithuanian newspaper, the "Union," and later the "Lithuanian Voice" (1885-89), and also published several pamphlets.

In 1889 he came to Baltimore and under the guidance of Professor Michael entered upon the study of medicine in this university, graduating M.D. in 1891.

He first practiced in Shenandoah, Pa., at the same time lecturing weekly to the Lithuanian workmen and taking part in the publication of the "Educational Review" and later of the "New Era." After a tedious law-suit, lasting three weeks at Pottsville, for criminal libel, ending with a verdict of "not guilty," in 1894 he settled for practice at Scranton. There entangled in religious controversy, he suffered persecution at the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, who tried to stamp him as an anarchist, although he claims to have been only an advocate of socialism and free thought. Since 1902 he has resided in Philadelphia.

Dr. Szlupas has led a life of incessant industry and activity. He has written some larger works in his native language: "History of Lithuanian Literature," "The Salvation of the Poor," "The Lithuanian Ancestors in Asia

Minor," "The History of the Letts," "Professor L. Büchner's Force and Matter," "Religion and Science," "The Lithuanians in Past and Present Times," "The History of the Lithuanians" (three volumes), etc. He has also contributed occasional articles to the American press.

His work is well appreciated by his countrymen. He was the promoter of the idea of free Lithuania. He defended the rights of his nation against the Poles, Russians and Germans. He helped to create a Lithuanian literature, was a promoter of the Lithuanian Free Thought Association, and stirred up the dreaming youth to action. He is, therefore, thoroughly identified with the movement for liberty and education that has arisen among his people. Besides professional and literary work he has visited his countrymen in different parts of the country from time to time, and has delivered not less than one thousand public addresses upon political, social, religious and scientific subjects. The following words show that his aims in life have been pure and lofty. "I hope," he writes, "I have not lived in vain; I have tried to do good according to my best knowledge and ability."

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✓ SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Mr. Fred. B. Smith, of New York, spoke to the third year class November 3, on "Students' Morals."—The following class officers have been elected for the year: Senior Class—President, Victor C. Carroll, of Md.; vice-president, Manney M. Rice, of S. C.; secretary, Walter F. Sowers, of Md.; treasurer, Fitz R. Randolph, of Md.; editor, William F. Fullings, of N. J.; historian, John S. Geatty, of Md.; prophet, John Knox, of N. C.; poet, Jorge Del Torro, of Porto Rico; chairman of executive committee, Arthur B. Clarke, of Canada; valedictorian, Leo Karlinsky, of Md.; sergeant-at-arms, W. W. Stonestreet, of Md. Junior Class—President, O. Paul Argabrite, of W. Va.; vice-president, R. C. Franklin, of N. C.; secretary, Frederick Jamison, of Md.; treasurer, Edward Benson, of Md.; sergeant-at-arms, George Mackeroy, of Fla.; historian, John Mitchell, of Md.; editor, A. L. Carrol, of Md.; executive committee, Frank Lynn, Harry Latimer and Edward Delcher. Sophomore

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Class—President, J. L. Anderson, S. C.; vice-president, J. E. Ziegler, Md.; secretary, C. B. Collins, Fla.; treasurer, J. H. Hodges, W. Va.; sergeant-at-arms, W. C. Davis, Va.; annual editor, H. U. Todd, Md.—There are 331 matriculates in the School of Medicine.—Henry J. Lamontagne, '06, who recently had his left leg amputated at the University Hospital for osteoscoma, will leave shortly for his Connecticut home.—Mr. Edward Mullen, '06, of Charlotte, N. C., had his leg so badly broken in a runaway accident that he is not able to return this session and will probably be crippled for life.—At the meeting of the University Medical Association, November 21, Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., of the School of Pharmacy, delivered an address on the Pharmacopoeia, while Dr. Charles W. Mitchell spoke on its therapeutic aspects.

V. C. C.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

An examination for license to practice will be held by the State Board of Law Examiners in the Law Building of the University, on November 27 and 28, at 9 A. M.—There are 200 matriculants in the School of Law; the number will be about 220 when all the students have matriculated for the session.—The Executive Committee of the Senior Class, appointed by the President, consists of Messrs. C. M. Clark, J. S. Donahue, T. W. Hall, J. P. W. McNeal, T. A. Pool, T. S. Frail, W. B. Welsh, Alexander Yearley and J. T. Morris, Jr.—At a recent meeting of the Intermediate Class the following officers were elected: President, Clarence Leith; vice-president, James Clark; secretary, Howard P. Wilcox; treasurer, John C. Hayden; prophet, Charles Prince; historian, Lee Thompson; poet, Austin J. Lilly. The president appointed the following as the executive committee: Louis Eppler (chairman), Thomas Dryden, Howard Hamilton, P. C. McClurg, Carson D. Fowler, Richard C. Rose and Mark O. Shriver, Jr.—The Junior Class has elected as its officers: President, W. W. Webster; vice-president, H. D. Anthony; secretary, C. Albert Haugh; treasurer, A. D. Bartlett.—A meeting of the Junior Class was held November 6 "to provide for the social function."—The carpenters have just completed a much-needed

change in the library. The northeast corner of the room has been separated from the rest by a high iron grating, and now all books, except a few of the older reports, are collected within the book-room thus formed by the grating and can be more easily kept under the supervision of the librarian. This book-room is kept locked and books can be had by the students only upon application to the librarian during his hours on duty. Among the most valuable books added lately are Mr. J. P. Poe's "Code of 1904" and "Wigmore on Evidence" in five volumes.—A new door has been put on the northern end of the lecture hall in order to avoid the confusion caused by the conflict of the class coming in with those going out at the end of each lecture. The classes now are instructed to enter by the south door and leave at the conclusion of their lecture by the north door.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

The Senior Class meeting was held in the Dental Building on October 23, when the following officers were elected: President, George Walter Frank, Mass.; vice-president, Louis H. Rothenberg, N. Y.; secretary, William C. Van Meter, W. Va.; treasurer, Daniel C. Colvin, Penna.; orator, Henry Strasser, Md.; artist, George Alvin Burton, Del.; sergeant-at-arms, Peter A. Garneau, Mass. Later the following officers were appointed: Historian, E. Clare Neckerman, Penna.; poet, Arthur A. Dill, N. S., Can.; prophet, J. Milton King, Conn.; critic, A. Rothman, Md.; executive committee, George Howard Hiney (chairman), Conn.; B. Cecil Burgess, Conn.; J. Lewis Sanders, N. C.; Daniel W. Parrott, N. C.; Arthur B. Wheeler, Md.; Warren S. P. Combs, Del.; Erastus Peck Skaggs, W. Va.; H. Roy Allen, Vt.; board of editors, Chester B. Gifford, James K. Gilder, Jr., Ernest B. Hutchens.—The students of the Dental Department were sorry to learn of the resignation of Miss Daisy Butler, Cashier and Secretary. She has accepted the position of cashier and general manager for Frank W. McClure, of Fairfield, Va.—

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The members of the graduating class of '05 have located as follows: J. C. Allen, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Barton, Saratoga, N. Y.; W. G. Bush, Chateaugay, N. Y.; L. R. Brown, Bisbee, Ariz.; H. A. Cherry, Ellicott City, Md.; O. L. V. Cochrane, Sullivan, Mo.; R. S. Cutchins, Whitakers, N. C.; E. L. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; H. M. Davis, St. Michaels, Md.; G. F. Dean, Hinton, W. Va.; G. E. Dennis, Pinnacle, N. C.; R. T. Dial, Columbia, S. C.; W. E. Dimmock, Windsor, N. S.; A. McK. Dula, Morganton, N. C.; B. Etchison, Monrovia, Md.; E. W. Foster, Union, S. C.; A. L. Frew, Dallas, Tex.; F. R. Graham, Sussex, N. B.; N. G. Hall, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Hand, Borgaw, N. C.; P. T. Healy, Baltimore, Md.; L. W. Helms, Pt. Henry, N. Y.; G. E. Hill, Portland, Me.; G. O. Hildebrand, Baltimore, Md.; J. S. Hopkins, Belair, Md.; J. W. Hotchkiss, Thomastown, Conn.; E. J. Jenkins, Norfolk, Va.; J. V. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Kenny, Camden, N. J.; B. A. Lester, Norfolk, Va.; D. A. Levy, Baltimore, Md.; B. R. Long, Rorboro, N. C.; F. W. McCluer, Fairfield, Va.; M. T. McFadden, Fort Lawn, S. C.; W. R. McIntire, Providence, R. I.; A. W. McVane, Portland, Me.; S. F. Moffett, Morales, Tex.; E. W. Mullens, Broken Bow, Neb.; O. Nase, St. Johns, N. B., Can.; C. T. Pyles, Hancock, Md.; W. Price, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Riley, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Skaggs, Hinton, W. Va.; J. R. Self, Lincolnton, N. C.; C. L. Snively, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Walthman, Frederick, Md.; G. G. Weirheim, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Whisnant, Rotherford, N. C.; H. T. Wood, Baltimore, Md.; H. F. Woodward, Charleston, W. Va.; C. H. Steinbeck, Troy, W. Va.; J. E. Welsh, Baltimore, Md.

Reward.—Our generous-hearted Dean (?) will offer a handsome reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the abduction of a young lady of the Dental Department, name, Miss Daisy Lee Butler. She is of handsome appearance, about 5 ft. 2 in. in height, wgt. 120 lbs., dark hair, beautiful dark eyes. Was last seen

on October 9, '05, in company with a young man, believed to be a Doctor of Dentistry, on their way to Washington, D. C. Address all information to Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, Dental Department, U. of M., Baltimore, Md. (See marriages).
G. W. F.

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SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The Department has begun work in earnest, the classes being kept busy with studies, especially the seniors. In both chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories the boys have no time for loafing. Hard, earnest work is needed from each student if he wishes to meet requirements. The Senior Class has elected the following officers: President, B. D. Benfer, Pa.; vice-president, Wm. Parramore, Ga.; secretary, F. F. A. Stevens, Md.; treasurer, S. B. Downs, Md.; historian, F. C. Balmert, Ohio; prophet, A. S. Williams, Md.; sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Kenney, Cal.; ex-com'e, T. W. Alexander (chairman), Ga.; Miss Anna Clancey, W. G. Harper, J. J. Peeler, S. A. Pentz. The Junior Class numbers about fifty members. They have promised to show us some fine sport during the year. The Junior Class officers are: Chairman, H. C. Weaver, Md.; president, Bernard Behrman, Md.; vice-president, C. O. Laney, Tex.; secretary, L. W. Canatella, Italy; treasurer, T. Jones, Tenn.; sergeant-at-arms, G. Kenyon, Mass. Gandelock, '06, is the expert mathematician. He buys five apples for 10 cents, at rate of 2-4-5 cents.—Poor Downs! he was lucky—or unlucky—which? He and a friend were taken for a newly-married couple on board the steamer Queen Anne.—John A. Davis, Ph.G. (1884), had the misfortune to fall and break his leg a few days ago.—OLD MARYLAND is gladly received in the Far East by Charles C. Thome, Pharm. (1901), Med. (1904), now on U. S. S. Cincinnati, stationed at Yokohama, Japan.—There are eighty-two matriculants now in this department, a considerable increase over last year.—Among the successful candidates who passed the examination under the Maryland Board of Pharmacy on October 5, we note the following graduates of this school of the class of 1905: Drs. James Aitken Black, J. Howard Cassell, Clay Carlisle Chidester, William H. Clarke and James Carlton Wolf, pharmacists, and Dr. Harry Lewisson, assistant. B. D. B.

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ATHLETICS.

The success met by the University Basketball Team last season and the recognition of this game by the Athletic Association of the University have facilitated very greatly the plans for 1905-06. Manager Harrell announces that his team will play its first game with the Gettysburg College on December 15. Later it will meet Western Maryland, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Maryland Agricultural and Johns Hopkins, and on January 15 will begin its northern trip, on which games have been arranged with Swarthmore, York and Lehigh. It is also expected to close dates with Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, New York University and Manhattan College. All the old players except Carnall are on hand, and practice has been begun and uniforms purchased. It is contemplated to form an Intercollegiate League between the Maryland and nearby Pennsylvania teams.

Much hope has been entertained of success in football this winter, as strong players have been available and Coach Devlin has done his best to get the boys into good shape. The games so far played have been as follows: October 19, Baltimore Medical College beat us, 11 to 0; October 28, George Washington, tie game, 0 to 0; November 4, Western Maryland beat us, 11 to 0; November 8, Fordham University, N. Y., beat us, 16 to 0. Thus we have no victories to report, but "through defeat comes victory," and we expect better things. The boys are determined that they will win. Our team embraces such excellent material as Captain Blank, Brent, Stonestreet, I. D. Chaney, Wright, Fahey, Garneau, Brooke, Hala, Thompson, Rosenfeld, Mudd, Henderson, Snyder, Winslow, Crothers, Fowler, Hayden, Sheridan, Casey (the old Georgetown star), and Manager Hill.

The Relay Team will be revived with good men. Among the old men back are Matthews, T. M. and I. D. Chaney, Norris and Stone. King, in the Dental, and Bayless, in the Law Department, are good runners. No schedule has been arranged yet, but the team expects to enter all the local meets, including Georgetown. It may go to Virginia and Pennsylvania in the spring. T. M. Chaney is captain and I. D. Chaney, manager.

Interest at present centers about the Thanksgiving game with Hopkins, which has developed unusual strength this season and has so far downed all competitors.

MARRIAGES.

Frank Wilson McClure, D.D.S. (1905), of Lexington, Va., to Miss Daisy Lee Butler, of Baltimore, at Washington, D. C., October 9, 1905.—Eugene Hagan Mullan, M.D. (1903), of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and stationed at Ellis Island, N. Y., to Miss Eleanor V. Gildea, at Baltimore, November 4, 1905. Dr. M. is the son of Commander Mullan, U. S. N., and has just returned from New Orleans. — Samuel Peachy Latané, M.D. (1897), son of the late Bishop James A. Latané, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Faulkner Love, the daughter of Dr. William S. Love, of Winchester, Va., November 8.—John Charles Macgill, M.D. (1891), of Catonsville, son of Dr. C. G. W. Macgill (1856), and grandson of Dr. Charles Macgill (1828), to Miss Annie Campbell Gordon Thomas, at Baltimore, November 8.—Herbert Lee Kneisley, M. D. (1905), of Westminster, Md., to Miss Daisy Sophia Bester, at Hagerstown, Md., November 9, 1905.—Thomas B. Marshall, LL.B. (1903), of the law firm of Benson, Marshall & Welsh, to Miss Blanche S. Van Daniker, at Baltimore, October 25. — Norman Ellis Sartorius, M.D. (1904), of Tangier, Va., to Miss Ella Frances Schoolfield, at Pocomoke City, Md., November 15.—Thomas Mears Green, M.D. (1904), of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss Emma Perrin West. November 16.—Isaac Tubman Parks, Jr., LL.B. (1899), of Baltimore, to Miss Grace Osgood Smith, at Baltimore, October 24.—Elisha Lewis Sencindiver, M.D. (1891), to Miss Mary Flick Stewart, at Martinsburg, W. Va., November 15, 1905.—W. E. Dimmock, D.D.S. (1905), to Miss Lillian Dakin, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, September 14.—R. E. L. Stickler, D.D.S. (1903), at North Fork, W. Va., to Miss Nora Roller Andes.

DEATHS.

Walter N. Smith, Ph.G. (1881), of the firm of Roe & Smith, suddenly of apoplexy, at Baltimore, November 13, aged 48.—Charles Fred-

erick Vogel, Ph.G. (1898), at Baltimore, October 20, aged 28.—Joseph Veazey Wallace, M.D. (1853), of Chesapeake City, Md., at Lewes, Del., November 16, aged 75. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Wallace, surgeon, U. S. A., and was born at Cincinnati.—Moses Sonnehill, LL.B. (1882), at Baltimore, November 10, aged 46. He retired from practice about two years ago because of failing health.—Christopher Fawcett, M.D. (1864), at Baltimore, November 11, 1905, aged 81. He was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, and came to America in 1850. He located first in Philadelphia, coming to Baltimore in 1854. He was Resident Physician of the Union Protestant Infirmary from 1864 to 1891. In 1864-65 he served as assistant surgeon of the U. S. A.—Dr. William F. Forien, Ph.G. (1888), at Baltimore, November 7, aged 35. He was also a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College.—Charles Carroll Shippen, M.D. (1879), an A.B. of Harvard University (1877), died at Baltimore, November 6, aged 49. He was unmarried. He was much interested in charity and was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Charity Organization Society.—George William Larrick, M.D. (1878), at Middletown, Frederick County, Va., November 6, aged 53, after an illness of two years.—Harry Blackburn Smith, M.D. (1901), at the Bermudas, from a fall.—Stanley Price Tucker, LL.B. (1904), of Statesville, N. C., at Ardmore, Ind. Ter., on November 17, aged 23. He had practiced his profession at Ardmore since graduating.

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**THE CLINICAL LABORATORY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.**

BY PROFESSOR HARRY ADLER.

In describing the work carried on in our Clinical Laboratory, a brief review of its history is a duty and a pleasure. Ten years ago we had no laboratory devoted especially to the systematic teaching of clinical pathology. Shortly after Dr. Hemmeter's association with the University he instituted measures for the establishment of such a laboratory. The faculty placed at his disposal a large room in the basement of the hospital. Through his solicitation funds were donated by members of the Faculty and other friends of the University, and an almost equal sum was con-

tributed by Dr. Hemmeter. The laboratory was thereby furnished with all necessary apparatus, including apparatus imported from Germany for carrying on work in physiological chemistry, and was presented to the University. Sections of the graduating class of sixteen men each were given daily instruction over a period of four to five weeks. The first few lectures were given by Dr. Hemmeter, after which the work was turned over to me. Since that time we have made great improvement in our facilities for practical instruction. Last year we moved into much more commodious and cheerful quarters and are now able to accommodate the entire graduating class in three sections, each section working daily over a period of about two and a half months. The laboratory is admirably appointed and leaves but little to be desired.

The work consists in the analysis of urine, including quantitative estimation of albumin, sugar and urea; the study of the blood, including the estimation of the hæmoglobin percentage and the counting of the red and white cells; the analysis of the stomach contents, examination of normal and abnormal feces and an introduction into the study of metabolism. Our aim is to give the students a *working* knowledge of the subjects. Little lecturing is done and theories are neglected. But endeavor is made to impart a true valuation of the methods taught in their application to the study of diseased conditions. Especial attention is devoted to grounding the men in the every-day tests and methods of examination, so that they can be used with confidence in the correctness of the results obtained and with intelligence as to their significance in the diagnosis of disease.

○

The Eskimos of Smith's Sound, North Greenland, are the original unadulterated stock. To their exclusively carnivorous diet is probably due their freedom from scurvy, enlarged tonsils and glands and goitre, and their splendid teeth and strong lower jaws. The large percentage of oils acts as a laxative. In spite of uncleanly habits, they are free from skin diseases. Tuberculosis is unknown and venereal diseases are mild. There is no insanity, but anaemia develops in the long winters, and with it sometimes hysteria. In summer there is plethora and epistaxis is common. Degenerative diseases are notably absent.

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Department of Pharmacy

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Baltimore, Md.

Coughs and colds are unknown except after visiting ships. Epidemic disorders when introduced have played havoc, as, e. g., a dysentery starting from Finland. La grippe has helped to decimate them. They appear to have no native medicine and no ideas of surgery. Suppurating wounds are rare, tumors unknown, tapeworm rare. Childbirth is easy and children are nursed to two or more years. *SENN, J., A.M.A.*

A performance will be given at Ford's Opera House on December 18th, 1905, for the benefit of the "1905 STUDENTS' ANNUAL FUND." The play will be "The Gallopers," with Raymond Hitchcock as the star. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the offices of the various Deans and at University Hospital. This is a most commendable object and should enlist the support of all our faculties, friends and students. A considerable deficit remains in the expenses of the volume—an unusually excellent one, by the way—which *must* be made up for the credit of the University.

Osler began his career at Oxford by having the sixty medical students presented. The ancient University guards her portals of admission and few candidates are able to satisfy her. The M.B. degree cannot be gotten in less than six and most students take seven years. Two or three more years are required for the M.D. The Radcliffe Infirmary has one hun-

dred and fifty beds and the late Regius Professor did not attempt clinical teaching, being a physiologist. Osler will breathe life into this "lost medical school." He is in great demand at all sorts of medical gatherings and, of course, has not refrained from perorating on the author of the *Religio Medici*, the tercentenary of whose birth was celebrated at Norwich on October 19. After many years of slow collecting—objection being urged on account of his views on witchcraft—a statue has been erected, at whose dedication Osler was one of the speakers. It represents Browne contemplating a fragment of a burial urn.—*London Letter.*

The first lady student in the School of Dentistry has been matriculated this season; she is Miss Lucinda Bankard, of Md., a freshman.—The Freshman Class of the Dental Department has elected the following officers: Pres., A. G. Phifer, N. C.; Vice-Pres., C. E. Lasselle, Mass.; Sect'y, Lucinda Bankard, Md.; Treas., W. F. Blakeslee, N. Y.—H. F. Wood, D.D.S. (1905), is recovering from an operation done by Professor R. Winslow, in the University Hospital, for necrosis of the frontal sinus.—W. R. McIntire, D.D.S. (1905), has settled for practice at 398-402 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.—The University Musical Association has elected officers for 1905-06, as follows: President, P. A. Garneau; Vice-Pres., C. L. Ziegler; Sect'y, M. M. Culliney; Treas., Wm. Coleman.

OLD MARYLAND

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PRICE, 10 CENTS.

A SUMMER TRIP TO ALASKA.

BY RANDOLPH WINSLOW, A.M., M.D.

(Read before the General Alumni Association
Oct. 19.)
(Concluded.)

At Ketchikan is a small hospital in connection with an Episcopal church, St. John's, I think. The hospital appeared to be devoid of patients at the time of my visit, but was clean and comfortable looking as viewed through a window. On the door of the church was posted an invitation to, "walk in, rest and pray."

Leaving Ketchikan, we proceed up Clarence Strait to Wrangel, situated at the mouth of the Stickine river, which leads into the interior of British Columbia. Wrangel was an old Russian military post, and the somewhat extensive log buildings are still in existence, and are used as government offices at this time. The town is beautifully situated, has perhaps 1,000 inhabitants, with some good buildings and residences, is lighted with electricity, and has churches, schools, and fair hotels. Amongst other evidences of civilization is a brewery, by means of which the thirst of these far northern fellow citizens may be quenched. There is quite a settlement of Indians here, some of whom live in good houses, but most of them occupy huts. The Indians, to my mind, resemble the Japanese; the young women and girls are quite comely, but the old squaws are hideous and filthy. The men work in the mills and canneries or are occupied fishing, whilst the women and girls squat on the wharves or streets, selling curios. It was noticeable that the natives wore American shoes or went barefooted, but sold moccasins to tourists. Wrangel is a good place to get skins and furs but one has to be on the alert or he will get the small end of the bargain. The health of the town appeared to be entrusted to two rival practitioners, one a homeopathic physician, and the other an apothecary. Neither of these gentlemen thought much of the professional qualifica-

tions of the other. One of them supplemented his medical work, by doing a little mining on Sundays. A government surveying boat was in port, and one of our crew and a sailor from the other boat had a lively set-to on the wharf, with bad results to the U. S. man and 20 days in jail for our champion. We saw here many of the curious totem poles which are so characteristic of this part of Alaska. These totems are not idols to be worshipped, but are coats of arms or insignia of clans by means of which a person is able to recognize those of his own clan and to obtain refreshment and assistance in case of need. The tide has ebb and flow in these waters, and when it passes through narrow stretches navigation is dangerous, and wrecks occur. We had, therefore, at several places to wait for the tide to change in order to pass safely through these difficult straits. In one place, where it was too deep to anchor, and the night too dark to permit the shores to be seen, it was necessary to blow the ship's whistle frequently, in order to judge the position of the boat by the echo. Passing Wrangel narrows, we come to several settlements, where large canneries or mills are established, and soon we are in the region of the glaciers. Some glaciers move down the mountains and discharge into the sea, and these are known as live glaciers, whilst others stop short in the clefts of the hills, and are called dead glaciers. We saw examples, the Taku glacier being a large moving body of ice, from which icebergs are being constantly let loose. From Wrangel to Juneau is quite a stretch through waters dotted with small icebergs, even in the middle of summer, and adding somewhat to the danger of the passage. When in the neighborhood of the glaciers and bergs, there is a decided lowering of the temperature and overcoats become useful. Juneau is quite a nice city of possibly 2,500 inhabitants, situated on Gastineau Channel, which separates it from Douglass City and Treadwell on Douglass Island. The court house at Juneau is a fine structure, and there are several churches, including a Greek church, two hospitals, one St.

Ann's, a Roman Catholic institution with a capacity of 50 to 60 patients, very fairly equipped and doing a beneficent work for twenty years, and the other, the private sanatorium of an ambitious physician. We saw several cases of appendicitis, as well as typhoid fever, convalescing in these hospitals. There had been quite a number of cases of typhoid at Juneau, the origin of which was obscure as the water supply comes from the top of snow clad mountains, and apparently free from the possibility of contamination. My traveling companion, Dr. Boucher of Hartford, Conn., and I were most hospitably entertained by Dr. L. O. Sloane, of Juneau, a young physician of exceptional merit. The Mineowners and Operators' Club in Juneau will compare favorably with those of many much larger cities. Across the channel from Juneau is Douglass City, a smaller town but with considerable population, and in immediate proximity to Treadwell, where the extensive gold mines are situated. At the Palm Garden restaurant in Douglass City, I was surprised at the excellent accommodations, and enjoyed most heartily as good a dinner as I wish to sit down to. The Treadwell mines and works are very extensive, and in 1904 the chief mine distributed \$900,000 to its stockholders. This is a gold quartz of low grade, but of such enormous quantities that it is very profitable. Shafts are sunk in the rock 1,350 feet, and the ore is blasted out and conveyed to the surface to the stamp mills, where it is crushed and the gold extracted. Through the courtesy of Mr. Kinzie, superintendent, and Mr. Stowe, assistant superintendent, we were taken down into the bowels of the earth 900 feet and permitted to see the process of mining, and were then conducted through the enormous mills, where the din is so great that conversation is impossible. Eight hundred men are employed at these works and mines. There is a hospital for the employes, and a surgeon who receives \$1 per man monthly. The works are run continuously day and night, the only holidays being Christmas, Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July. We reached these parts on Sunday, and were enlivened by the arrival of a large local steamboat, filled with excursionists, who had spent the day on the

water or at some resort. A very fair band discoursed music, amongst which Dixie and Maryland, My Maryland, were rendered. It certainly turned my thoughts several thousand miles in another direction. On July 24th, we were sailing up the beautiful Lynn canal, making stops at Eagle River, and Fort Wm. H. Seward. The latter is a fine U. S. military post, where the headquarters and three companies of the 3rd Infantry are stationed, and which looked to be a very comfortable place to spend a term of service, if not too long. Skaguay is situated at the head of Lynn canal, and is the northern terminus of our trip. This is a straggling town, on level ground between lofty mountains. It has four long wharves, up which rattling busses are driven, bearing the familiar name of Fifth Avenue Hotel, and others equally pretentious. The hotels are fairly good, and the town was a place of much importance before the completion of the railroad over the White Pass, but it is now very much sidetracked, as passengers for the interior are at once conveyed over the mountains, and do not have to outfit at this place. There were some nice houses and stores at Skaguay, many small cottages and cabins and some log cabins, but the general appearance of the place was that of decadence. In many yards flowers were growing in profusion, and vegetables were also thriving in the gardens. The weather was hot, the temperature standing at 84° F. I saw some very typical sights here, amongst them a two-seated carriage drawn by four dogs, and conveying a portly man and a woman and child at a lively gait. We made the trip to the summit of the White Pass, a distance of 22½ miles to the international boundary line, on the White Pass and Yukon River railroad. This is one of the steepest ascents in the world, an elevation of 3,000 feet being attained in 22 miles. The scenery is most picturesque, as the road goes up the mountain side; in some places the road bed is hewn out of the solid rock, and is placed on the edge of a canyon a thousand feet deep. The boundary line between Alaska and British America traverses the tops of the mountains, and at the summit the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fly side by side. Here the customs inspectors are located, the

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American official and his young wife living in a neat little cottage up in the clouds. A considerable traffic is carried on over this route, as all those going into or leaving the Yukon or the interior of Alaska pass over this railroad to White Horse, and then by steamer down the Yukon river as far as St. Michael, a distance of about 2,000 miles. On the return trip from Alaska, the ship's company was considerably changed, as many of the passengers had stopped at the various towns or passed into the interior, but there were many accessions of individuals and families who were leaving these parts, either temporarily or permanently. Of those who seek fortunes in the North, a few succeed, and many fail. On our ship two Scotchmen were returning, carefully guarding a bag of gold, said to contain \$150,000 in dust and nuggets, whilst a number of others were returning in poverty. To those contemplating going to Alaska, to make a fortune, I would say, "If you have money enough to go to Alaska, you had better stay at home, and if you haven't enough money to see you through don't think of going." One old man with a family, mortgaged his property in Ohio and went to seek his fortune in the Yukon. In six months he had lost everything and his wife and daughters were obliged to do washing for the miners to keep the family from starving. Strange to say the wife was prospering in her business, and hoped to pay off the lien on the farm in Ohio, and to return home in two or three years. The homeward voyage was not quite as enjoyable as the outward trip, as the weather was not so bright and warm, and mountain fires, which were beautiful at night, caused so much smoke as to obscure the view during the day. During a considerable portion of the return trip, the revenue cutter Manning, with a high treasury official and his family on board, kept us company and used our ship as a pilot through dangerous straits. Schools of whales were passed, sometimes at close range, and at times a combat between a thrasher shark and a whale would be witnessed, and it was said by the ship's officers that the whale was usually killed by the shark.

Aquatic birds in great numbers were seen, wild ducks being especially abundant. Here and there deserted Indian settlements would be passed. Old Metla-Kahtla, in the upper part of British Columbia, was once a flourishing native town of 1,000 people, under the direction of Wm. Duncan,

a Scotch missionary, the Indians being taught trades as well as religion, and all white people being excluded. Owing to civil and ecclesiastical injustice, the natives abandoned their town and with their pastor moved to Annette Island, in American territory, where they have built New Metla-Kahtla, and are again prosperous and happy. For nearly 30 years Mr. Duncan has devoted his life to this work, and though now an old man, is still earnest in his efforts for the temporal as well as spiritual upbuilding of the natives. We reached Vancouver on July 29th, where a number of our party left the ship and returned eastward by the scenic Canadian Pacific railroad, whilst the rest continued the trip to Seattle, reaching there the next day, after a most delightful and instructive voyage of eleven days.

LETTERS FROM A BALTIMORE STUDENT IN LONDON, 1786-1789.

(*Concluded.*)

He quotes Horace, showing a ready familiarity with the classics.

His last season in London has arrived and in September, 1788, we find him busily engaged in his studies and he hopes that his assiduity and attention may leave no cause for regret that his father has applied his money to such purpose. With reference to a diploma, which his father regarded as indispensable—an honorary one being preferable to none—he writes: "You wish me to get a diploma. I have but one reason to desire it and that is the strong inclination I have of gratifying your wishes in all things. But I am doubtful whether I shall be able to procure the honor on terms which would be satisfactory to either you or myself. The only places from which a degree is of any value or credit, are Edinburgh and Leyden. But these Universities never grant degrees to any who have not studied there, or who are unable to procure certificates from some University. Now London is not a University and certificates from the teachers here, however respectable, are of no value at Edinburgh or Leyden. There are, indeed, other universities which are less rigid and scrupulous in granting degrees, such as St. Andrews and Glasgow, in Scotland, Rheims, in France, and Padua, in Italy. But a degree from these reflects no credit on the graduate, since he has only to pay a few guineas and receive his diploma. Under these

circumstances I would much rather wait and take a degree from Philadelphia, whose reputation stands much higher than any of the others. But in this I will submit to your wish which there is sufficient time for expressing. If I am to graduate in Europe, Rheims will make me a Doctor. I shall, however, do nothing till I hear from you on the subject."

Money matters form a frequent topic of the letters. Andrew's style of living was expensive and besides his education his associations made large demands upon his purse. Such expressions as "please send the needful," "sans six sous," etc., are interspersed here and there, and he appears to have been generally short of funds. His remittances were often already largely due when received by him. He acknowledges his father's generosity in providing for him and there would seem to be nothing lacking in this respect in this most loving parent, who found in his only son's welfare his chief happiness in this world. As proof of this may be mentioned the Doctor's estimate in September 1788, that he has up to that time supplied him with nearly £450 sterling, "a pretty modest sum in these dreadful times." This amount did not include books, instruments, medicines and the passage money home the following spring. The Doctor also intended that Andrew should make the tour of Europe before returning, but his illness and death prevented this. Notwithstanding the strain he was under, we only find him mildly chiding Andrew on one or two occasions.

With the prospect of return, events at home interest him and he discusses state questions and policy: "Have you managed to steer pretty clear of politics in your Town? I am apprehensive that I shall be rather in a nice situation between the two parties. But I hope I shall always have constancy enough to keep firm to a resolution suggested by prudence, not to mingle at all in politics." "I find that Colonel Howard is elected Governor of Maryland. I cannot say that I am at all dissatisfied with the choice. The Colonel is a man of fortune and by no means a niggard, so that we shall have something like a splendid government. * * I have no doubt of his acquitting himself with credit; what I have heard inclines me to think well of him."

The following extract seems to bear the stamp of sincerity and is a fine tribute to both parent and son: "You know not, my most dear and hon-

ored father, how greatly I long to be with you. I think I should then be happy, and until then, however the variety, the amusements which surround me, may charm away the torment of anxiety for a moment, I shall enjoy no solid satisfaction except indeed in the anticipation of our meeting. A thousand circumstances conspire to induce me to wish to be with you, but above all, the strong desire I have to make you as easy and happy as I can. I long to give you that satisfaction which I know you will have, in seeing a son of yours settled, and rendering himself respectable and useful. I really believe you will forget in that joy all that you have suffered. I know, my most beloved father, I know, how much you love your son—I need not your word for it. I have put your affection to such trials as prove that your whole soul is wrapped in me! I am now alone and it is twelve at night and nothing obtrudes itself upon my mind to disturb that subject which it delights to dwell on—I mean yourself. Whatever may be the share of faults which nature or accident hath heaped upon me, I cannot accuse myself of one thought injurious to that duty, love and respect, which you have a claim to from me, as my friend as much as my father. Were my heart as visible to you as those words which flow from it, I would not need to blush at its color, nor would you be ashamed to acknowledge it to belong to your son! When I review the whole of your conduct to me from the earliest day of my recollection to this moment—so much goodness, so much regard to my good, so tempered" (here this beautiful apostrophe breaks off, the letter being incomplete). Alas! the two never met again. The idolizing father disappointed day after day in his hopes, had been

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laid away under the sod, when the ship which bore Andrew home reached these shores.

Andrew established a successful anatomical school in Baltimore and acquired fame as an anatomist and surgeon. We will close these papers with the following letter which leaves him in that happy state when he has been provided with a charming companion of life's voyage. It is dated Baltimore, June 5th, 1790, and is addressed to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary VanDyke, at her home "Paradise," on the Eastern Shore:

"MY DEAR MOTHER:

Although you have two letters from Sally, yet I write to you myself (to express my respect and affection) rather than give her the charge of doing it for me, because I am sure you will be better pleased if I do it myself. It is considered by us both as a duty to write as often as we have opportunity. Our letters will diminish the pain you suffer in the absence of your daughter, and I, who have taken her from you, am doubly bound to make you all the retribution which a punctual account of ourselves can afford you. That I am as happy as a man can be in the possession of all that is excellent is what you know, and knowing it you will feel the most grateful consolation that a fond parent can receive. Let me add—my honored madam—that as each new day develops to me some new occasion to love my Sally, my affection for her increases. The more I know her, the more I love her, and this just as you said it would be.

We rejoice that you arrived safe again at your little paradise. The heart of our dear Maria was surcharged with joy at the restoration of her mamma, and the abundance of her affection showed itself in a flood from her eyes! She is an excellent child and deserves all the fondness you feel for her.

Sally and myself are becoming a couple of sober domestic folks. The dissipation which reigned while you were here has taken another turn. It has turned the brains of half the Town. Thanks to the new bride, we have some little respite, and calm and rational pleasures succeed the confusion and riot of uncorrected revel-

ing. After all, they say they have had a dull wedding of it. A rigid formality, the fatal enemy of enjoyment, destroyed all the expected satisfaction. The girls went heavily through their duty and rejoiced that three days terminated the dull drudgery. They wish there was another wedding at our house, that is they wish Sally and myself would marry over again, as they say it. I believe they miss you. I am going to flatter your vanity a little. My own has been not a little raised. Sally is a general favorite and does not by any means suffer by a comparison which some choose to make between the two brides. This night they are both to make their first appearance in public. There is to be a concert at which we are all to be present. I wish you were here that you might share the triumph of your daughter! Bless me, I am running on at a fine rate! For heaven's sake never let this letter meet the eyes of any one but yourself, if you do not wish your son to be laughed at. I wish you were here that you might enjoy whatever the evening's amusement may afford us.

I take it for granted that my Sally has written everything of news to you, which precludes me from saying more than I have already said of that.

Give a thousand kisses to my sweet little Maria. This is imposing no unpleasing task on you. Tell her I intend to write a letter to her very soon. I did intend to write to my cousin Crocket. But I have time only to assure her of my esteem.

To you I need not say that I shall ever continue with every sense of respect,

Your faithful and affectionate son,

A. WIESENTHAL.

Accompanying these letters were cards of invitation from Sir George and Lady Staunton, Cards of admission to Anatomical Lectures, Certificates of Attendance at St. Bartholemew's Hospital, a card of Dr. George Fordyce's course, a card of Andrew's own course, a handsome miniature of Andrew, etc., etc.

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THE PASSING YEAR.

The eager moments on each other press
 Irrevocable and precipitate;
 When next the herald shall proclaim the hour,
 'Twill be to strike thy knell, O passing year!
 How sadly art thou changed in face and form!
 Can'st thou indeed be he—the rosy youth
 All clad in vernal green—who garland-crown'd
 And flower-scented burst upon our view?
 He who in days of manhood's perfect strength
 Beneath the summer skies benignant smil'd,
 Or who in lusty age on shoulders broad
 The pond'rous yellow autumn harvests bore?
 Thy locks are whiten'd by the winter blasts;
 Thy form once stalwart and with vigor limb'd
 Is bent with age; thy eye, that once thro' space
 Did pierce like some bright gem of matchless pow'r,
 Lies in its socket lusterless; thy voice
 No longer wakes the echo of the hills.
 With feeble step and piteous helplessness
 Alone thou tremblest on the brink of death.
 Into the vast abyss—eternity—
 Grave of years unnumber'd—thy lifeless corpse
 Will soon have sunk, in slumber wrapt profound,
 From which there is awaking nevermore.
 Yet will thy spirit linger 'mid the scenes
 Where thou hast wrought, and tho' to human eye
 Invisible thy influence will be felt
 In far-off days. Nor wilt thou be forgot!
 Still in the realms of mem'ry wilt thou live;
 Again each smile that cheer'd our path we'll see,
 And live again each well-remembered scene
 With retrospective joy—the choicest food
 And sweetest solace of the human mind;
 While time, which gently soothes the fretted soul,
 Will soften down thy frowns and dull the edge
 Of pain and disappointment and regret,
 And make us see that even these have been
 Of use, indeed oft blessings in disguise.
 The fully rounded life its share must take
 Of shadow as of sunshine—must drink deep
 Of care, responsibility and grief,
 But the revolving hour its cycle full
 Hath almost sped, and now the ear is strain'd
 To catch the first waves of the nearing din.
 Nor ray of moon or star is visible;
 An inky darkness o'er the earth impends,
 While suspense hovers in the ambient air.
 The year! his head is pillow'd on his breast;
 His lids are clos'd; his bosom scarcely moves;
 His white locks flutter in the breeze; the chill
 Of death is climbing up his stiff'ning limbs;
 He grasps the air, totters and lifeless falls!
 While whistles shrill their piercing horns pipe
 And frequent blast of horn and peal of bell
 And loud report a sudden clamor raise—
 Strange discord to my spirit it doth seem—
 And clock the fatal hour of midnight strikes—
 Regretful hour that bids me from thee part!
 Old friend, thou hast been to me very dear,
 And well deserv'st the sympathetic tear
 Which now I drop upon thy lonely bier,
 And sadly bid thee farewell, dear Old Year!

THE COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGIC CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

BY HUBERT RICHARDSON, M.D.

The advances in recent years in physiologic chemistry and the imperative necessity for a knowledge of at least its rudiments for the intelligent practice of medicine, as well as the trend more knowledge of this branch of chemistry was more knowledge of this branch of chemistry was recognized by the Faculty of the University some years ago but owing to the limited laboratory accommodation it was impossible to organize a satisfactory course until the new laboratories were completed. A large laboratory with space for one hundred and twenty students was part of the plan and a large room, lighted from three sides, was built and appointed with the necessary apparatus and reagents. The course consists in the study of the reactions of the various food-stuffs, carbohydrates, proteins and fats followed by the qualitative analysis of blood serum, bile, stomach juice and urine. The action of the digestive ferments on protein, carbohydrates, fat and milk are especially emphasized. Each student performs the various digestive experiments under different conditions in order that he may become familiar not only with the normal but also with the pathologic chemic conditions which may occur in disease. Milk being so important a food in infancy and disease, special attention is given to its chemistry and reactions with the digestive juices.

The lectures on this branch are devoted to the synthesis of the foodstuffs, their metabolic cycle in nature is described in the endeavor to give to the student a knowledge of first principles, without which a proper understanding of digestion and elimination is impossible. Pathologic chemic conditions and their relation to disease and the rationale of treatments are explained so as to bring the practice of medicine within the limits of science as opposed to empiricism. It is the writ-

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er's intention to elaborate the course as circumstances permit, eliminating as far as possible points which are of theoretic and emphasizing those of practical importance.

Vital phenomena are chemic reactions, complicated though they may be, they are simply the interchange of atoms between molecules and between groups of atoms within the molecule. As our knowledge of physiologic chemistry advances the more simple these reactions appear. Pathologic conditions are a perversion of the chemic conditions of the molecules and it is the knowledge how to readjust these chemic perversions, upon which hangs the practice of scientific therapy.

✓

PROFESSOR JOHN J. DONALDSON.

The vacancy in the Faculty of Law, left by the resignation of Professor Richard M. Venable, has been filled by the election of the above-named gentleman, who is a member of the Baltimore Bar. He will enter upon his work in the fall and will lecture upon general jurisprudence.

Mr. Donaldson was born in Howard county in the year 1850 and was the son of the late Thomas Donaldson, also a member of the City Bar. After spending the early years of his life in Howard county he entered upon the study of law at the University upon the reorganization of that department in 1869. He was a member of the first graduating class, receiving the degree of LL.B. with five others in the spring of 1871.

Mr. Donaldson has held public office but once, having been elected to the Legislature from Howard county in 1875. But he distinguished his short tenure of office by a very important law, secured through his efforts, viz.: That conferring upon those charged with criminal offense the right to testify in their own behalf. Previously, strange to say, this right was denied the very persons who knew most about the facts.

After serving one term, Mr. Donaldson removed to Baltimore where he has continued to practice ever since. His principal business is railroad practice, being associated with Mr. Bernard Carter, as one of the attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

The new incumbent is a man of dignity, refinement and learning, and in dealing with the subject of general jurisprudence he will bring to his task the resources of a mind well stored with legal lore. In selecting Mr. Donaldson as their associate, the Faculty of Law have done themselves honor; for he not only stands in the front rank of the Bar, but what is of no less interest to us, he heads the long column of those who have gone out from the halls of this University—bearing its sanction and endorsement as qualified to practice the noble profession of the Law.

Hon. Charles E. Phelps, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, and the distinguished professor of juridical equity and legal ethics in our Law School, describes in the *Sun* interestingly his experience in the first assault upon the Confederates at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864, in which, according to the official report, he "led the brigade forward with the most distinguished gallantry," and was later awarded a medal of honor. When within ten paces of the breastworks and in front of his troops, his horse was shot under him and he was pinned to the earth. A silence followed the retreat of his men, broken only by a chorus of groans. He could hear the voices behind the breastworks, but could see no one except the prostrate bodies that thickly strewed the field. The air was saturated with the odor of carnage and powder. A dropping fire from the woods whence the charge had come only elicited a sharp cry from some wounded Federal, struck by the ball of his friends. Only stunned and bruised, Colonel Phelps extricated his imprisoned leg from beneath the dying animal which served as a bulwark against the bullets. Rising, his first impulse was to fly, but he was covered immediately by a line of Confederate rifles and ordered to surrender. As he hobbled along among the dead and dying he received from the side a ball which struck his breast and splintered the condyle and cut the ulnar nerve of the left elbow. He fell to the ground and lapsed into unconsciousness. On recovering intelligence, the condition of things

(Continued on Page 166.)

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The Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund met at Judge Stockbridge's office, Gunther Building, on Nov. 24. The Committee on By-laws reported through Mr. Clayton C. Hall. After slight alterations the By-laws were adopted as a whole. The second Monday in January is appointed for the annual meeting. The same gentleman reported on the University bonds in which the Board has invested several thousand dollars of the Fund. "The issue was made in 1903 and matures in 1943. These bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the lot at the northeast corner of Lombard and Greene streets, including the portion occupied by the Medical School and the Dental Department, but excluding a portion measuring 34 feet 7 inches by 89 feet 1/4 inch, occupied by the Law School Building. This issue bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent and the amount is \$75,000. The sinking fund consists of

University of Md. 5 per cent. bonds...	\$1,500.00
Cash	171.52
	\$1,671.52

leaving the amount of the debt in excess of the sinking fund \$73,328.48. The mortgage provides for the payment to the Trustee of \$800 annually, to be invested for the sinking fund, and these payments have been made regularly up to the present time. The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company is Trustee."

As the charter of the Board requires all bonds purchased by the Board to be registered, Judge Stockbridge was appointed to confer with the Board of Regents with reference to the registering of the above-mentioned bonds.

The official positions in the Board were declared vacant, whereupon Hon. Henry Stockbridge was elected President and Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board.

The By-laws require the Treasurer to be bonded in the sum of \$1,000 and this provision has been complied with.

At the meeting of the Committee on Centennial, held on December 4, according to the announcement made in the last number of this journal, the following resolution, offered by Professor Hynson, seconded by Dr. Taneyhill, was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Committee appointed by the Alumni Association of the Medical Department should confer with the Board of Regents and secure authority for holding a centennial of the founding of the University of Maryland."

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, Dr. John I. Pennington.

It is to be regretted that none of the committee of the Medical Faculty were present.

The following additional committees have been appointed:

Adjunct Medical Faculty: Drs. J. M. Hurdley, José L. Hirsh, F. M. Chisolm, J. R. Winslow.

Alumni Association of the District of Columbia: Drs. Thomas A. R. Keech, Isaac S. Stone, G. Wythe Cook, Wm. L. Robins, G. R. L. Cole.

Dr. Randolph Winslow has been added to the General Alumni Association Committee. Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth's name should have been given with the Committee of the Medical Faculty. Dr. A. D. McConachie has been added to the Medical Alumni Committee.

The Board of Regents met at 3 P. M. on December 20th but action on the Centennial was deferred until a report could be received from the Faculty of Physic and the Committee of the

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Medical Alumni Association. The Board will meet again in a few days when a decision will be reached as to the character of the Celebration, whether it is to be a University or merely a Medical School affair.

The adjunct Medical Faculty held its first meeting this season on Dec. 5, with Dr. Hundley in the chair and Dr. John R. Winslow, Secretary. The various committees on Reception, Entertainment, Dispensary, Faculty, etc., made reports, showing important work done and advance in many ways in the conduct of the hospital service. The annual dues were fixed at \$1. It was determined to have the annual entertainment in February. Remarks were made upon the Centennial in 1907 by Drs. Hemmeter and Cordell. A motion was adopted to appoint a committee of four to represent the Society in the centennial celebration.

Professor John Prentiss Poe is engaged in writing the 4th edition of his work on Pleading and Practice in two volumes. The previous edition, or what remained of it, was destroyed in the great fire, involving a loss to the author of between \$600 and \$800. It has now become very valuable, a copy having recently sold for \$30. Members of the Bar, and especially law students, will therefore welcome the news of the prospect of a new edition of this important and authoritative work.

The meet at the Fifth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening Dec. 16 was successful although owing to the bad weather the crowd was small. Taking part in the runs were representatives of Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, George Washington, City College, Swarthmore, etc. Maryland men were most interested in the final event, the mile relay between M. A. C. and our University. It was one of the best contested races of the meet and was won by M. A. C. Maryland was represented by Matthews, I. D. Chaney, T. M. Chaney and W. H. Bayless.

The protective strength of democracy I conceive to be the acceptance of the Washington type of public spirit as a working form of patriotism upon as large a scale in the social and political order as the instinct for co-operation and combination has been accepted in the industrial world. Patriotism, which is hard to define and new with every age, must again re-define itself. It meant manhood rights when Washington took it to heart, as it means to the Russian today. Today it means a vast reaction from an unsocial and predatory individualism to self-restraint and consideration for the general welfare, expressing itself in a cry for fairness and honor and sympathy in use of power and wealth, as the state of spirit and mind that alone can safeguard republican ideals. Sound public conscience and valid public opinion are the last entrenched strongholds of our old democracy. Schools and universities have been changing their form from simplicity to power, and educational ideals are more often the result of social pressure, than social ideals the result of educational direction. As a result they are today more helpfully related to the public life of States and cities than ever before. They are closer to the reach and needs of that body of American peoples who are neither rich nor poor, and upon whom rests the solution of our problems. The Southern States have learned that patriotism may express itself in terms of wealth and energy as well as sentiment and loyalty, but they have not learned it too well. The Southern boy has found himself at last in American life and made himself at home at the moment when the republic has most need of his tempered strength. He is a fine, hopeful figure, of strong political instincts, facing a fierce industrialism and a new democracy with its grandeurs and temptations and holding fast, through the conservatism of his blood, to the noble conceptions of public probity and scorn of dishonor. — President Alderman, before New York Chamber of Commerce.

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(Continued from Page 163)

was unchanged, and as evidently all hope of escape was cut off, rising with difficulty and supporting and compressing the disabled arm, he entered the breastworks and surrendered. He speaks of the civility, sympathy and complimentary expressions of his captors, a tribute grateful to a Southron. He was then taken to the rear, but becoming exhausted from pain, fatigue and the heat of the sun, which beat unmercifully upon his exposed head—he had lost his hat in the charge—he sank down in a fence corner. His guards went off to secure a litter, first with chivalrous attention erecting a shelter over him with their blankets. To a South Carolinian he was indebted for this kindness, which he still deeply appreciates. Here he lay exposed to the fire of shell and bullet, that from the Union side surging closer and closer and seeming to promise deliverance.

Suddenly the woods in front were swarming with men in grey in retreat and Humphrey's Brigade of Mississippians, of Kershaw's Division, formed in line behind the very fence where Col. Phelps lay. The Federals were trying to turn the Confederate right, having failed to carry the strong position on the left attacked by Phelps' Brigade. The Colonel was unceremoniously dragged out by the heels from under his shelter and a breastwork extemporized of the rails. But to his disappointment, the Union fire seemed to recede and drift away to the left and the Confederates were ordered to advance and occupy their former line. The Colonel being observed, was ordered to surrender his sword but could only give his shield as the sword had been left on the field. Now came the stragglers. Disappointed in the contents of the prisoner's canteen and thinking he was "playing possum," he was treated with oaths and threats of dashing out his brains and he felt the cold muzzle of a rifled musket resting on the back of his head. A thrill of horror ran through him as he heard the hammer cocked and in stubborn silence and desperation he awaited his fate. Suddenly the warning was heard—"Look out, here comes the Guard!" and up rode the mounted provost guard. His

revolver, money and diary had already been taken and he was represented to the Lieutenant in command as a bad Yankee. Now up steps a stray Captain away from his company, and deliberately picks his gold watch from his vest pocket. "I appealed to the Lieutenant in command of the guard. 'You have been playing 'possum, sir,' responded to my amazement this very young gentleman; 'you are not entitled to the courtesies of war,'" but surprise and disgust were depicted on the faces of the guard. Lifted into a vacant saddle and supported on either side, the prisoner was now escorted to the left rear. As a mounted officer approached from that direction he was nudged by one of the guard with the remark in undertone: "Yonder comes the provost marshal; tell him about that watch." The officer presenting the appearance of a man of honor, resolution and discipline, the outrage was related. The result was a vigorous denunciation of the transaction, a stern reprimand of the Lieutenant, and restoration of the watch. The guard to whom the restoration was due, and the owner of the horse which the Colonel was riding was Mr. William C. Mouring, 5th Va. Cavalry, now a commission merchant of Baltimore.

[To be Continued.]

**GEORGE WARNER MILTENBERGER,
M.D.**

The death of Dr. Miltenberger on December 11th, was not unexpected, as he had reached a very great age and had been very feeble for some time past. As we have so recently published a lengthy sketch of him by Dr. I. S. Stone (Vol. 1, No. 7, July, 1905), no extended notice is now called for. It is sufficient to say that he was born in Baltimore March 17, 1819; that after a year at the University of Virginia he entered upon medical study at the University of Maryland in the fall of 1836; that he graduated in 1840 and was Demonstrator of Anatomy from that time to 1852, also lecturing after 1847 on Pathology; that from 1852 to 1858 he held the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and from 1858 to 1891 that of Obstetrics, becoming Professor Emeritus and Honorary President of the Faculty in the lat-

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ter year. His most important honors outside the University were the Presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1886-87, and the position of Consulting Physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Miltenberger's writings were not numerous or extensive; they relate chiefly to Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Convulsions, Version and the Forceps. His most marked characteristic was his absolute devotion to his professional duties. His days and nights were given up to his vast practice. He was a model family physician and had not his equal as an accoucheur in all these parts. He was deeply beloved by his hosts of patients and his memory will be cherished by thousands of his admiring students. He was not only a great physician and a great teacher, but he was a man of the very highest moral qualities—in the fullest sense a gentleman.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland, held on December 12, 1905, on the occasion of the death of DR. GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, Honorary President of the Faculty and Emeritus Professor in the University, the following minute was adopted:

"The Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland hereby place upon their records their sense of the loss which they as a faculty, the medical profession and the community have sustained in the death of PROF. GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.

"Although by reason of the great age which he had attained, PROFESSOR MILTENBERGER had retired for several years from the discharge of his active duties as a teacher and as a practitioner of medicine, yet the recollection of the admirable qualities which he possessed in both of these capacities will never be effaced from the memories of those whose privilege it was to profit by his instructions and by his professional skill.

"Out of the fullness of his acquirements he imparted knowledge and enthusiasm to his pupils, and such benefit to those who came under his ministrations as inspired them with feelings of gratitude and love.

"His colleagues and friends feel that his highest and truest praise is the simple statement that his long life was spent in doing good."

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It was directed that this minute be entered upon the records of the Faculty, and that a copy of it be sent to Professor Miltenberger's family.

R. DORSEY COALE,

Dean.

Dr. James Carroll (1891), Surgeon U. S. A., the only Survivor of the immortal Cuban Yellow Fever Commission, described his experience as follows:

"I reminded Dr. Lazear that I was ready and he at last applied to my arm an insect that had bitten a patient with a severe attack twelve days previously. Four days later I had fever and on the following day I was carried to the isolation camp as a patient suffering with yellow fever. The first symptom which I noted was a severe pain in the back of my head which gradually settled in my spine. My appetite was poor and in the afternoon while visiting the hospital I was compelled to leave my patients and go out to the porch for air. A feeling of lassitude and that peculiar feeling known to persons who have been ill at sea, and which is impossible to describe, came over me. However, I said nothing to any of my colleagues, but I had many moments of serious thought regarding my wife and five little ones, should the fever prove fatal. At that time I was not quite sure I had yellow fever. I refrained from taking my temperature but I did visit the laboratory and examined my blood for the malarial parasite. The examination was negative. The following morning I decided to take a seabath and visited La Playa, which was about a mile from Columbia Barracks. After my bath my face became very much swollen and flushed and I found it almost impossible to remain in a standing position owing to severe pains in my back. I managed to keep on my feet during the day but about 7 o'clock that evening I was compelled to take to my bed. This was the beginning of that long siege of the plague from which I never expected to recover. For three days my condition was such that I was given up and cables to that effect were sent to the department."

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At the recent autograph sale of books for the Consumptive Hospital two pictures of Dr. Osler sold for \$5 and \$3; his Practice of Medicine brought \$6. When Mr. Joseph France, who was assisting Mr. Bonaparte reached Osler's work on The Immortality of the Soul he said: "This is a subject about which few of us know anything and about which most of us have given up inquiring. If you buy this book it may tell you a little more than you know now—possibly. It will, at any rate, tell you what Dr. Osler knows about the subject, and he is over forty. A client of mine came into my office soon after Dr. Osler made his famous remark about the age limit, and this client was furious. He said to me: 'Why what does this man mean? Don't you know that both my parents were over forty years old when I was born? Suppose they had been chloroformed when they were forty?' What am I offered for this book? Three dollars? Come, do better than that, won't you? That is just what the book is worth and leaves nothing at all for the hospital."

The great cause of the carelessness of many physicians in prescribing is their lack of education in the use of the common remedies of the Pharmacopœia. Lacking the ability easily to write prescriptions they fall into the habit of depending on ready-made mixtures and have become careless as to separating the good from the bad. A review of the history of the Pharmacopœia is appearing in *The Journal* of the American Medical Association. The series describes the various articles of the Pharmacopœia and the methods of their combination. A general condemnation of all proprietary medicines is not wise because many are valuable additions to the materia medica and represent advanced knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy. The great need is for the physician to be wide awake, well-informed and competent to select the proper therapeutic agents, whether they be proprietary or not.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Santiago U. Somodeville, M.D. (1904), has gone to Havana to spend the winter.—The students of the Medical Department showed their regard for the memory of Professor Miltenberger

by sending to his house at the funeral on Dec. 13, a beautiful cross composed of calla lilies and roses of all kinds. Many of the students attended the funeral.—Fitz. R. Winslow ('06), is ill in the hospital, but is improving. W. A. Griffin ('06), is out, after an acute attack of rheumatism. H. Blank ('06), has been confined to the house with a sprained ankle. L. J. Kosminski ('06), has had an attack of ptomaine poisoning.—The will of the late Professor G. W. Miltenberger bequeaths his entire estate to his nieces and nephews. The personalty amounted to \$175,000.—The Section on Neurology of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Md., held its regular meeting Dec. 13 in the Surgical amphitheatre at University Hospital, Dr. Edward N. Brush, of the Sheppard-Pratt Hospital presiding. The subject of discussion was Tabes, and Drs. Spear, Gichner, Hirsh and Gibbons, of the University, took part. Dr. Spear exhibited six cases from the Dispensary clinic. Dr. Farrar closed the discussion.—Dr. Hubert Richardson, Demonstrator of Physiological Chemistry, is writing a book on "Arrested Mental and Physical Development."

V. C. C.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

"No cribbing" is the slogan of the Senior Class, who are determined that the good name of the University shall be upheld. Heretofore the matter has been left to men's conscience and sense of honor, and it is feared that advantage has been taken sometimes of this apparent license. But public sentiment has been aroused and woe to the candidate who shall be detected violating hereafter the unwritten law of examinations.—A Debating Club was organized in the Law Library on Dec. 13. A second meeting was held Dec. 19 to adopt Constitution and By-laws. Mr. Beachley, Chairman pro-tem., Mr. Pue, Secretary pro-tem.—At the November examinations the following graduates of the Class of 1905 passed successfully and will be admitted to the Bar at the coming meeting of the Supreme Bench: Philip Stuart Ball, Edward Burr Powell. The 24 successful applicants were headed by a woman, Miss Anna Grace Kennedy, a graduate of the Baltimore Law School of 1905, who received 274 out of a possible 300. She was the only woman candidate.—A smoker of the Junior Class was held in the Hall, Dec. 20.

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SCHOOL OF DENISTRY.

At the meeting of the Maryland State Dental Association held in Baltimore Dec. 9th, dental reports were read by Drs. C. J. Grieves and L. W. Farinholt.—On Dec. 14, Dr. John R. Winslow performed an operation on Dr. Henry Fletcher Wood ('05), removing the outer wall of the left frontal sinus; laid the eye aside to remove part of the orbital plate and part of the nasal process of the superior maxilla, also the ethmoidal cells of the left side. Patient is doing very well at the present writing. The operation was attended with considerable danger owing to valvular trouble of the heart of patient and much credit is due Dr. Winslow for its success.—Mr. Howard Burton ('07), Dental Dept., entertained a party of friends at his home in Greenwood, Md. A very enjoyable evening was spent.—Dr. Graham ('05), had the honor of being elected Chairman of the Managing Committee of Sussex Hockey Club and Mgr. of the Sussex Hockey team in the New Brunswick league; also vestryman of Trinity church.

G. W. F.

MARRIED.

Philemon Smith Lansdale, M.D. (1902), of Damascus, Md., son of B. F. Lansdale, M.D. (1866), to Miss Annie Pyle, at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 29.—Stewart Symington Janney, LL.B. (1902), a member of the law firm of Ritchie & Janney, Balto., to Miss Frances Moale Spencer, of Garrison Forest, Green Spring Valley, Md., Nov. 29.—Henry Gibbons Utley, M.D. (1894), of Apex, N. C. to Miss Florence Jennings Percival, at Baltimore, Nov. 25.—James Stewart Akehurst, M.D. (1900), to Miss Agnes Vance, at Stewartville, N. J., Nov. 29.—Howard V. Dutrow, M.D. (1904), to Miss Emma Agnes Thomas, at Frederick, Md., Dec. 14.—Herbert E. Zepp, M. D. (1904), of St. Michael's, Md., was married to Miss Grace L. Northam, at Kegotank, Va., Dec. 9.

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DEATHS.

William H. Kroh, Ph.G. (1882) and M.D. (1886), at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had gone to reside from Balto. three years ago, on Dec. 11, aged 46.—Peter Henry Reiche, M.D. (1869), was struck by a street car on Dec. 10 and died within an hour at the City Hospital, Balto. He was born at Lippestadt, Wesphalia, May 18, 1837, attended the gymnasium at Soert and emigrated to Maryland in 1853.—John S. Wells, Ph.G. (1891), on Dec. 14, at Balto., aged 33. His death was due to suicide from cyanide of potash. The act is attributed to melancholy from ill health.

OLD MARYLAND is indebted to Dr. Warner Holt, of Washington, D. C., for the following item: Doctor Isaac S. Stone tendered a reception on the evening of November 23d in honor of Professor John C. Hemmeter and his wife. Among those present were Surgeon-General Wyman and other prominent medical men, most of whom were alumni of the University of Maryland. Professor H. made an interesting informal address on the past, present and future of the University of Maryland.

The official report of last night's dinner by the Chamber will be made valuable, because of the complete reproduction of all these addresses, and especially valuable because, among those addresses will be that by President Alderman. If he was a surprise, he was also a wonder to those who listened to him for the first time. They made a great discovery. He is a deep thinker, a superb orator, an earnest optimist, a sincere patriot, a man replete with moral clearness and classic culture, yet alive with the new spirit of education and abreast with the best thought of his time. Wendell Phillips was not more epigrammatic, but he was, perhaps, under the necessity of his themes, at times, vindictive, but Dr. Alderman deals with no conditions which call for rancor or indignation or censoriousness. Those who heard him last night for the first time had an experience they will probably never forget. Those who have heard him before were gratified that he confirmed on a great occasion their estimate of him.

The favorite orator of the South, he became at once the master speaker and thinker of the most representative Northern assembly of the year.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

When Christmas comes with joyous face
 To bid mankind take heart of grace,
 The while we banish carking care
 And live glad lives and debonnaire,
 Grave thoughts with gay still interlace:

Three phases Life clasps in embrace—
 To be, to do, to feel. Beware,
 Lest aught this trinity efface
 When Christmas comes.

So, fresh ideals let us trace;
 Ourselves to utmost effort brace;
 But, most of all, our hearts lay bare,
 That sympathy in them may share
 The rhythmic pulsing of our race,
 When Christmas comes.

K. W. M.

The Washington *Sunday Star*, of Nov. 19, contains an illustrated sketch of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of that city, of great interest to us because the institution owes its origin and present prosperous condition to one of our alumni, E. Oliver Belt, M.D. (1886). Dr. Belt was trained in his specialty at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, in this city, by that master clinician, to whom so many Eye and Ear specialists owe their success—the late Dr. Julian J. Chisolm. The Hospital, which is operated under the direction of the Diocese of Washington, was opened for the reception of patients April 8, 1897. The present building was completed in the spring of 1904 and accommodates 60 patients; it cost with equipment \$100,000. The method of support is congregational and is similar to that of the Presbyterian Hospital of Baltimore. About \$30,000 have been received in endowments. Rgt. Rev. H. Y. Satterlee is President of the Board of Governors and Henry D. Fry, M.D. (1876), is President of the Medical Board. Dr. Belt is Secretary of both Boards.

In the new Pharmacopoeia the name carbolic acid is changed to phenol, valerianate to valerate, catechu to gambir, hydrobromate and hydrochlorate to hydrobromide and hydrochloride, resin to rosin, salol to phenyl salicylate, glonoin to glyceryl nitrate and nitroglycerin, whiskey to whisky. Antipyrina, glandulae suprarenales siccae, glandulae thiroideae siccae, hexamethylenamina (obtained by ac-

tion of ammonia on formaldehyde), kaolinum, liquor antisepticus, pulvis acetanilidi compositus, serum antidiphthericum, sulphomethanum (sulphonal), acetphenetidinum (phenacetine), are some of the additions. Cataplasma kaolini has been suggested as a substitute for "antiphlogistine."

Specialism does not mean narrowness, although it may tend to it. On the contrary, it should stand for thoroughness in the highest sense in whatever branch it is applied. The dental practitioner should possess a sufficiently thorough knowledge in pathology to recognize the various lesions as manifested in the mouth, and to counteract their effects. He should be sufficiently versed in chemistry and bacteriology to test the oral secretions that he may be able to determine accurately the factors at work in destroying the teeth. All this and more the twentieth century dentist must know and the twentieth century dental colleges teach. A college that exalts the technical branches and almost excludes the scientific from its course of study, is not worthy of the name and will be ostracised by the profession. I believe in the broadest possible culture of the dentist, and can see no reasonable excuse why he should not be the peer in learning of other professional men. The door of knowledge is an open one. Books upon all subjects are to be had almost for the asking.—*Gorgas*.

Medical Director R. A. Marmion, U. S. N., delivered an address in Anatomical Hall, Univ. of Md., on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, on "The Inducements which the Naval Medical Service offers to capable medical men under 30 years of age; General Requirements and Correction of Prevalent Errors regarding the Examination."—The Maryland Agricultural College will celebrate its 50th anniversary on March 6, 1906. It was the first institution in the United States to be incorporated for the purpose of teaching scientific agriculture.—Judge Otto Schoenrich, LL.B. (1897), of the United States District Court of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, delivered a lecture in the assembly hall of the Western High School, Dec. 9, on "Education in Porto Rico." Judge S. is a native of Baltimore and a graduate of the City College 1894. In 1900 he was appointed Associate Judge of the District Court of Arecibo and

last year was unanimously elected to his present position. This is his first visit home.—At the annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Club held last week, Dr. William Royal Stokes (1891), State Bacteriologist, made an address on "Typhoid Fever and its Prevention."—B. Merrill Hopkinson, M.D. (1885), the popular President of the Baltimore Athletic Association, has been just re-elected as its President for the 14th consecutive year. William Pirscher, LL.B., of this University, was elected Vice-President.—Arthur Edward Evens, M.D. (1904), has settled at 1512 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City.—At a meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association of Maryland, held at the Hotel Rennert, Balto., Nov. 19, Washington College and Western Md. College were admitted to membership, which includes also St. Johns' and Maryland Agricultural College.—Josiah S. Bowen, M.D. (1903), of Mt. Washington, Grand Alpha of the Kappa Psi Fraternity, has recently returned from New York where he presided over the Grand Chapter convention which met under the auspices of Gamma Chapter of Columbia University.—The football season closed with two defeats sustained at the hands of the Agricultural College, November 25, and the Johns Hopkins, Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving). The scores were respectively 23 to 5, and 33 to 5. *Dum vita spes.*—Dr. Howard V. Dutrow (1904), of Frederick, Md., recently appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service, will sail for Panama Jan. 1, and will be joined by his wife later.—Ernst Schmeisser, \$25.00; George F. Sloan, \$10.00; Brigham and Hopkins, \$10.00; T. Chew Worthington, \$5.00; E. Tracy Bishop, \$10.00, are recent contributions to the Endowment Fund.

THE CENTENNIAL OF 1907.

The question of the character of the celebration of this great historic epoch in the history of the University of Maryland is still, according to Mr. Poe, an open one, the Board of Regents having taken no decisive action upon it at their meeting held on December 20th. As the precedent we shall now set will probably decide the usage of the future, it is a question of the very greatest importance and we should make no mistake in solving it. To us it presents no difficulty. The institution which is now known as the University of Maryland had its origin as the College of Medicine of Maryland in 1807; that was the first

form it took—the first stage of its career. In 1813 it received a charter as a University and its name was changed. Practically, however, there was no change and it was not until 1823 that a College of Law was founded and not until 1830 that a School of Arts and Sciences was created, while there never has been a School of Divinity. Now most Universities—not all—have begun as schools of "arts and sciences" or general literature. Such universities invariably claim the date of such foundation, whether it be from a college or a simple "school" as their birth year. No one questions their right to do this, and all their departments enter heartily into the recurring celebrations of these dates without any idea that they belong only to the literary department. Thus Harvard claims 1638 as its birth year, the University of Pennsylvania claims 1740, Washington and Lee 1749, etc. Now what difference does it make in what department a University began? If it developed from that beginning into a University, has it not the same right that Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Lee, etc., have, to claim its origin from such foundation? And we have cases of this sort in history. The University of Bologna began as a School of Law, Salernum and Montpellier began, like our University, as Schools of Medicine.

We have heard that some of our legal brethren have said we should celebrate the founding of our University in 1913. But what is there to celebrate then? Not a single department was added in 1813. We could only celebrate the mere granting of the charter. What spirit could we put into such a celebration as that?

We have been looking forward to the celebration of 1907 as the Centennial of our *University*, our Alumni, not only of the Medical Department, but of all departments—and, so far as we know, *to a man*—desire to celebrate it in this way. Of course we cannot celebrate adequately without the co-operation of the Board of Regents, but we do not ask them to bear any of the expense. We especially ask them to sanction it and give it their official support. Committees have already been appointed from all the Faculties and from the Alumni Associations, and they are only waiting to receive the sanction of the Regents to inaugurate the preparations. They are ready to undertake to raise the necessary funds, to appoint committees, to arrange programmes, etc. Why should the Board of Regents hesitate to give this sanction? They must realize what a great oppor-

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Department of Dentistry

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School of Law

36th Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1905. Faculty of 11. For catalogue containing full information address the *Secretary*, 1063 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN PRENTISS POE, LL.D., Dean.
HENRY D. HARLAN, LL.D., Secretary.

Department of Pharmacy

(Formerly Maryland College of Pharmacy). 62d Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1905. 10 Instructors. New Laboratories. Address

CHARLES CASPARI, Jr., Phar. D., Dean,
Baltimore, Md.

tunity is now offered for making the University known and for advancing its interests. As members of the corporation and entrusted with the direction of its affairs, they cannot but feel bound to take advantage of any opportunities for strengthening and improving it. How can they ignore the wishes of the great multitude of our alumni? Alumni are the best friends and the strongest support of any institution; will it not be wise to enlist the interest of *our* alumni in this event, which offers such a splendid opportunity to stir up their enthusiasm, to unite them in a common purpose and effort, to set in motion movements for endowments, etc.? We beg the Regents to take the question up in a broader spirit. We should feel some enthusiasm over such an event as this. Our University bears the name of the State and that alone imposes responsibilities. For many years it represented the highest educational institution within the State—the only one which at all approached the rank and dignity of the University idea. If, therefore, we realize in all its fulness what this celebration implies we cannot treat it lightly or underestimate its *dignity and significance*.

There were in that legion two centurions, Tito Pulvio and Lucius Varenus, by name, men of the greatest courage and who were fast rising to the first rank. These men were constantly engaged in disputes as to which should have the preference, and every year contended with the greatest secret enmity for precedence. Now while the fight was raging at the ramparts, Pulvio cries out: "Why do you hesitate, Varenus? What opportunity are you waiting for to show your bravery?"

This very day shall decide our controversy." Having spoken thus, he advances beyond the walls and where the forces of the enemy appear to be thickest thither he rushes into their midst. Nor does Varenus then remain within the ramparts, but hurries after, anxious to preserve his reputation among his comrades in arms. Then, at a short distance away, Pulvio hurls his javelin upon the enemy and transfixes with it one running forward from their midst to engage himself. The latter, pierced through and through and dying, the enemy protect with their shields, and all together cast their weapons at the Roman and give him no opportunity for retreat. Pulvio's shield is transfixed and a dart sticks fast in his sword belt. This accident displaces his scabbard and impedes his right hand endeavoring to draw his sword, and the enemy surround him thus embarrassed. Here up runs his rival and brings help to him laboring under these difficulties. The whole multitude turns at once from Pulvio to him, supposing the former to be transfixed with the dart and helpless. Varenus rushes upon them and engages at close quarters with his sword and having slain one drives the rest back a little; but while he presses on too eagerly, he stumbles and falls into a hollow. To him in turn surrounded, Pulvio brings succor and both retire safely within the ramparts amid the greatest applause, having slain very many of the Gauls. Thus in this honorable striving and contest, fortune directed alternately the movements of each so that the one rival brought assistance and security to the other, nor could it be decided which of the two was entitled to be considered the braver. *Cesar de Bel. Gal.*, V. 44.

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Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

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BALTIMORE, MD., JANUARY, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland:

We respectfully urge that the Centennial of 1907 be celebrated as a University event and by all departments of the University:

[Signed by the following:]

Department of Law: James P. Gorter, W. Calvin Chestnut, John J. Donaldson, Henry Stockbridge, Oregon Milton Dennis, John C. Rose, J. L. V. Murphy, Daniel L. Brinton, Clifton Doll Benson, Wm. F. Porter, J. Booker Clift, Andrew H. Mettee, J. Francis Dammann, Jr., C. T. Bond, Peter J. Campbell, Lewis Putzel, Charles Pielert, Wm. F. Broening, John B. Whelittle, Charles Markell, Jr., J. Milton Lyell, T. Bayard Williams, Julius H. Wyman, Frank E. Welsh, Jr., Milton Roberts, Wm. Booth Settle, John C. Tolson, Wm. Ewin Bond, Allan McSherry, Robert Burton, J. Edward Tyler, Jr., J. Alexander Hilleary, Jr., George Culbreth Thomas, Thomas B. Marshall, George R. Radcliffe, George Whitelock, Adkins Henry, Charles McH. Howard, Horton S. Smith, Edwin T. Dickerson, David Ash, J. Maulsby Smith, John L. G. Lee, A. Morris Tyson, Philemon H. Tuck, Eugene J. Cronin, T. W. Brundige, Jr., Morris A. Soper, John Beeuwkes, Ross Miles Diggs, Louis J. Burger, Frederick J. Singley, William J. Waller, J. H. Tregoe, Chas. A. Briscoe, John H. Grill, Clarence A. Tucker, Frank F. Ramey, Harry L. Price, Albert S. J. Owens, J. Frank Supplee, Jr., Edward F. Arthurs, L. T. Odend'hal, Francis E. Sparks, Conway S. Hodges, Robert Briggs, C. Arthur Eby, John H. Lowe, Charles Lee Meriken, J. Kemp Bartlett, Albert C. Tolson, Frank F. Luthardt, Henry Shirk, James R. Brewer, H. B. Dowell, E. W. Stinchcomb, Roland B. Harvey, Jas. Edward Carr, Jr., James A. Latané, Eugene O'Dunne, H. H. Hubner, J. Millikin, A. S. Gill, R. L. Gill, R. T. Gill, W. Browne Hammond, J. Harry Carson, W. J. Boggs, P. C. Hennighausen, E. A. Kraft, Wm.

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Department of Medicine: I. Edmondson Atkinson, Henry M. Wilson, Samuel T. Earle, Samuel Theobald, G. Lane Tanneyhill, B. Merrill Hopkinson, John T. King, Geo. A. Fleming, Hubert Richardson, Jas. M. Craighill, S. B. Bond, Page Edmunds, I. J. Spear, Jos. E. Gichner, Wm. A. White, John Houff, H. J. Maldeis, L. M. Allen, T. Chew Worthington, Edward M. Wise, Francis M. Chisolm, Jas. J. Carroll, Chas. J. Keller, D. J. Reinhart, G. Carroll Lockhard, Roscoe C. Metzler, R. L. Mitchell, V. W. Brabham, H. D. Purdum, Robt. T. Wilson, Ridgely B. Warfield; Robt. P. Bay, Gordon Wilson, John G. Jay, St. Clair Spruill, W. D. Scott, Jr., Eugene F. Cordell, A. G. Rytina, Walter H. Mayhew, H. H. Biedler, Otto Schaefer, Wm. E. Wiegand, L. W. Knight, J. Dawson Reeder, J. W. Pierson, Sam'l T. R. Revel, Geo. H. Steuart, William Whitridge, Chas. R. Davis, Wilbur F. Skillman, Joel Whitaker, Frank Martin, Edward E. Mackenzie, John R. Winslow, Claude Van Bibber, Charles O'Donovan, J. W. Hundley, Joseph T. Smith, J. F. Crouch, A. Bradley Gaither, Herbert Harlan, Henry M. Fitzhugh, Arthur M. Shipley, José L. Hirsch, O. Edward Janney, Theodore Cook, Jr., James Bordley, Jr., Edward T. Owens, Alvin B. Lennan, A. J. Bossyns, Wm. Royal Stokes, Howard Kahn, Ernest C. Lehner, John R. Abercrombie, Charles C. Harris, F. J. Wilkens, Eznar Hansen, F. W. Pearson, Sam'l A. Keene, W. H. Noble, I. R. Trimble, J. H. Hartman, Hiram Woods, Henry M. Thomas, Harry Lee Smith, Jos. C. Clark, J. W. Holland, Robt. L. Randolph.

Department of Dentistry: Clarence J. Grieves, George L. Deichmann, John C. Uhler, L. W. Farinholt, Herbert F. Gorgas, Walter D. Winkelman, J. F. Koerner, G. O. Hildebrand, W. B. Poist, C. V. Matthews, C. Eugene Chew,

L. Wilson Davis, Eldridge Baskin, J. Henry Marchant, F. W. Schloendorn, D. Edward Duff, I. H. Davis.

Department of Pharmacy (Maryland College of Pharmacy): John M. Wiesel, John F. Hancock, Chas. E. Sonnenburg, George Andrews Thompson, Wm. Partlow Thompson, S. Leroy Robinson, J. C. Huthwelker, O. B. Thomas, J. W. H. Brown, Ballen Lillich, Charles W. Gardner, Eugene W. Hodson, D. R. Millard, J. G. Ballew, Jr., J. H. Johnston, J. W. Westcott, H. A. B. Dunning, John S. Stillman, John B. Thomas, Albert E. Thompson, Robert G. Loy, John A. Davis, R. J. Mullikin, Ferd. Lautenbach, C. W. Routson, W. N. Owings, Frantz Naylor, Pierce Marmor, M. S. Kahn, Melville Strasburger, Luther B. Benton, E. O. Streett, Wm. E. Shaper, H. C. Valentine.

Washington Alumni: Thomas A. R. Keech, W. P. Malone, Isaac S. Stone, W. Sinclair Bowen, A. R. Shands, G. R. L. Cole, J. Ford Thompson, Francis B. Bishop, Wm. L. Robins, W. N. Souter, G. Wythe Cook, Monte Griffith, E. Oliver Belt, Harry Hurtt, G. G. Morris.

The following communication has been received from Dr. Malone, Secretary of the Washington Society: "I have secured such names as I could. Did time permit, I am sure every one of our members would sign it, as none of those seen hesitated, but all seemed anxious to have celebration next year."

Additional names to the above petition will be given next month. All Alumni who approve of it will please send their names to the Editor.

✓ CONCERNING HOSPITALS.

BY ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY, M. D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Speaking purely from an industrial standpoint, there is no single phenomenon of human endeavor in which change and improvement are so marked as in hospitals. We are on the dividing line between the old and the new, and unless we appreciate fully the signs of the times we shall be left far in the rear as a re-

sult of the almost stupendous changes that are taking place in hospital management.

The time is past, and forever so, when patients can be sent into hospitals which are poorly managed, and where no attention whatever is paid to the physical side of the patient's wants and comforts. We are no longer able to disregard his friends and relatives or to treat with scant courtesy enquiring friends. This is brought about partly as the result of keen and active competition and partly because men are requiring more of the comforts and luxuries of life with each ensuing year.

It is not a far cry to the time when private patients in hospital rooms will demand the same comforts and conveniences that are furnished by good hotels. Comfortable rooms with baths attached, telephones in the rooms, small restaurants, cab stands, reception rooms, parlors and many other things will be demanded by a public that is growing every day more and more exacting. At the present time it is becoming more and more difficult to induce the near relatives of patients to be away from them during the night. Friends and relatives are already beginning to ask to have meals served, and this is not a sporadic want, but a thing which is beginning to produce almost constant pressure. In former years hospitals have been planned and built by physicians often without any aid whatever from hotel men, and a hospital is first of all a hotel. Operating rooms with great exactness of detail, examining rooms, accident department, medicine cabinets and dispensaries have been provided for carefully, but often almost no attention has been paid to the construction of linen closets, kitchens, office, engine room, store room, laundry and, most important of all, the means by which food is transported to the different parts of the house and served to the patients. Now this material side is the one requiring revolution and it is bound to come, and that right early.

Hospitals were founded in very early times. India, Persia and Arabia had hospitals supported by their kings and rulers before the Christian Era. As far back as the earliest

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period of Greek history the sick are said to have been treated in the temples of Aesculapius. In the early Jewish period, a house for the reception of the sick was called Beth Halem. Such an institution was Beth Saida mentioned in the New Testament. These hospitals seem to have been wooden huts. In Ancient Egypt hospitals were unknown.

Plato says that the Greeks, on the other hand, maintained shelter houses for the sick in various parts of the country supplied with attendants. The best institutions of the kind, in Ancient times, were undoubtedly at Rome. One of the earliest hospitals on record was probably that founded by Valens in Cæsarea between A. D. 370 and 380.

Formerly the word hospital was used to designate custodial and teaching institutions. A number of such institutions in England still bear the name hospital, such as Christ's Hospital in London and others. Gradually, however, the name hospital is being restricted to institutions for the care of the sick.

The history of the development of hospitals is an interesting one. One of the earliest of recognized hospitals was in France, and the present Hotel Dieu, of Paris, is supposed to have had its origin as early as the seventh century. During the Crusades many hospitals were built and there arose a special class, the Hospitalers, or Knights, whose duty it was to take care of the sick.

With the establishment of the schools of medicine, many of the hospitals formed departments in the universities, and the university towns developed large and important hospital facilities. Bologna and the Italian towns led the way. Paris and the schools of France followed, and in England and Scotland the hospitals of London and Edinburgh were the great medical schools. Thus St. Thomas' of London, was founded in 1553, St. Bartholomew's, in 1546, where in 1609 Harvey discovered the real nature of the circulation.

The hospitals of the United States were largely founded on the English models, although the influence of the French school was not absent in the early history of this country. It seems probable that the earliest hospital founded in the United States was the Pennsylvania Hospital, although there were earlier institutions in Canada and Mexico. In 1750-51.

the Pennsylvania Hospital was founded; Joshua Crosby being the first president and Benjamin Franklin the first clerk. The New York Hospital was the second of importance; it was founded in 1771. The Baltimore Infirmary ranks among the older hospitals in the United States. From these early beginnings there has now grown up in the United States a veritable forest of hospitals. Every city and town have their duly appointed hospitals, and the hospitals of the United States are now acknowledged the most handsomely and thoroughly equipped in the world.

The ill and the injured are always with us, and with the multiplication of the means of culture and refinement, we are getting farther away from the brutal treatment that the cave and forest dweller often dealt out to his sick. Also with the lessening of war more men are dying quietly in their beds than on the field of battle. The tendency of the modern American to crowd the cities too fast for them to properly care for their inhabitants is increasing the size of the American clinics at a tremendous rate. The advent of the apartment house and the passing of the home, whatever else may be said about it, pro or con, has this bearing on the life of hospitals: that these modern bird-cage places of abode are no places in which to be sick. The following is also true—that with the increased comforts and facilities afforded by hospitals, people are beginning to realize that the hospital is the place for the sick, that sickness in the home upsets everything and makes everybody intensely uncomfortable.

One of the most important factors in the growth of modern hospitals is the conquest of fear and superstition. The time is still in the very recent past when hospitals were looked upon as houses of carnage to be avoided with all possible diligence.

Another factor that is helping not a little, is the reduced rates compared with other years, at which hospital accommodation can be secured. This is not so much apparent in any actual reduction, but is a matter of comparison largely. In the last ten years, the cost of a suit of clothes has almost doubled. Optimists say that a man's earning capacity is also doubled. Be that as it may, it is true beyond any doubt, that the some class of patient is

more able to purchase the same price accommodation now than he was ten years ago.

Also this can be said with truth and sadness: that we are getting away from the high standard of a stern sense of duty set us by those early Puritans, who landed on the bleak coast of New England, so that we are not so willing to do the unpleasant things of life as our forbears were, and caring for the sick of our race is ranked among the unpleasant things. Like the French, we are beginning diligently to avoid anything that reminds us of age, pain and death, so we are sending our sick to hospitals and earnestly striving to forget that "our time cometh."

With the rise of hospitals and advent of the scientist in medicine, we are witnessing the rapid extermination of the doctor of the old school, and it is a pity. Years ago, Dr. McClure, described so well by Ian MacLaren, in "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," had his counterpart in almost every hamlet and town of this country. But his day is passing. The physician is no longer the trusted counselor and wise man of his community, replete with homely wisdom and fatherly advice. He is now the cool and calculating scientist. One is led to deplore this condition more as a matter of sentiment than with any idea that it is not a forward movement. Hospitals are stimulating the widespread use of many mechanical aids in the practice of medicine. Parallel with the growth of hospitals is the growth of the post-mortem room, with its consequent accuracy of the study of the relationship of the symptoms of disease to the pathology of disease. We study in a far more accurate manner than our fathers in medicine could the composition of the secretions and excretions of the body and their changes produced by disease. And this can be done satisfactorily only in hospitals. So that while we are rapidly advancing in the practice of medicine as an accurate science, we cannot help but deplore the passing of the doctor of the old school.

There is also a drift away from clinical understanding of the patient's condition. Instead of feeling the pulse, we read the chart; instead of determining the amount of temperature by the sense of touch, along with the dryness or moisture of skin, we use the thermometer; instead of looking at the tongue, we look

at the blood count. Not that these other things are not important, for they are vastly so, but why should we neglect to use the clinical means perfected by our forefathers, because we have mechanical aids. Nowadays, the specialist is called to see a patient; after the most cursory examination and questioning he sends him to the hospital and instructs his assistant to get his temperature, count his blood, examine his urine, record his blood pressure, count his pulse and respiration, cystoscope his bladder, catheterize his ureters, etc., and call him up. If these things tell him certain things, he says get ready and we will operate. Now all of these things are very valuable aids in diagnosis and we are constantly becoming more accurate in our ideas of pathology, but we are drifting too far away from the older and established means of diagnosis. We are not coming in sufficiently close association with our patient. In other words, we are becoming better scientists each day, and worse clinicians.

—o—

After riding "about half a mile," he being most of the way fast asleep in the saddle (see p. 166 OLD MARYLAND, for Dec. 1905), they reached the field hospital, where they found many wounded lying upon the grass. Here Col. Phelps received attention from two Confederate surgeons, one of whom he had known intimately. The case was pronounced one not for amputation. He was told, however, that recovery would be slow and that there would always be partial paralysis of the forearm. After the removal of fragments of rag and splintered bone, he amused himself witnessing operations upon others. His friend, the sur-

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geon, having finished his work, they lay down together on the grass to talk of old times. Shortly after, there was a commotion and General Lee rode by. His figure was martial and venerable and he was welcomed with great reverence and affection by his soldiers. His dress and manner were unostentatious, in striking contrast with the dashing officer who rode by his side, whose showy uniform, plumed hat and jaunty bearing identified the great Southern cavalry chieftain—Stuart—and who was three days later to enter his last battle. General Lee gracefully acknowledged the cheers of his men, slightly lifting his gray felt hat, with a grave, benignant smile. Judge Phelps describes the conversation of the Southern soldiers who crowded around him, who talked about their commander, their cavalry, their currency, etc. One man showed him a common felt hat that cost \$150. He himself was now supplied by a fellow-prisoner with a hat. All praised the daring and gallant assault of the Colonel's Maryland Brigade. A number of Marylanders came up and spoke to him. From one of the squadrons of cavalry which were continually arriving and departing an officer rode up, asked his name and handed him his watch. It was "Captain Richards of the Sixth Va. Cavalry, from Clarke county." The name of the appropriator and the details of its recovery were not learned. Thinking the watch safer in the Captain's hands than in his own, the Colonel requested that he keep it; this was acceded to and two years after the war, it was returned by the Confederate, then agent of an express company at Winchester. The diary was returned 10 years after the war and the money nearly forty years after, viz: in 1903. The latter (\$80) came in a letter signed "Conscience" and postmarked Baltimore. There was no clue to the sender's identity.

Later in the afternoon, Col. Phelps was conducted to the hospital of McLaws' division, where through the interposition of friends, he received marked attention from Dr. Gilmer, Surgeon-in-Charge, who put himself to the

trouble of searching the field of battle for the wounded of the Maryland Brigade. A capacious wall-tent was now assigned for the Colonel's exclusive accommodation. Shortly before dark, a soldier was sent with orders to escort him to the guardhouse, it being feared that another attempt would be made to escape. After consultation with Dr. Gilmer, a compromise was reached by which both prisoner and guard remained in the tent. And thus with the Georgia soldier standing guard at the door and entertaining him with his talk of war and home, sleep came and with it oblivion of surroundings.

At daybreak a negro supplied him with water from a spring and poured water from a gourd over the bandages. Later a column of prisoners was formed, and without breakfast they began their march to the rear—308 in number. The commander of the mounted escort was considerate and courteous. Their destination was a station on the Va. Central R., 25 miles distant, from which Richmond could be reached in two hours. A contrast here follows between the Northern and Southern cavalry—the former with a business look of solid confidence, the latter with gallant style or regular dragoon swagger. The Confederate cavalry officer was difficult to distinguish from his men, a great advantage for him in battle. The Confederates all owned their own horses.

The Colonel got a lift for some miles upon the horses of two of the escort. Then he got transportation in an ordnance wagon. They soon crossed a ford of the North Anna, the later wagons having to double teams in order to get through the miry bottom and being thus fatally delayed. Nearly all the escort carried over behind them the more feeble prisoners. The movements now indicated caution and apprehension of hostile pursuit. The wagons pursued rough and unfrequented byways, and

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later the fields, being piloted from one plantation to another by elderly men in citizen's clothes. The looks and manner of the escort betrayed anxiety. Towards sunset, they again turned into the main road and the whistle of a locomotive showed the proximity of Beaver Dam Station where a train was waiting to carry them to Libby prison. There was a pause, the jaded horses could go no further; consternation was stamped on the faces of the escort—expectation and excitement on those of the prisoners. Suddenly there burst upon the silent scene the startling vision of a splendidly mounted Confederate scout on a dead run from the rear, shouting as he flew past: "Run boys, here they come." The sensations inspired by this scene are graphically described. The small rear guard flew by at breakneck speed, their countenances stamped with intense excitement and alarm. With that there was a general scamper of everything that wore the gray. The teamster dropped from his box and crawled into the woods. All the other teamsters except one followed his example. One driver whipped up his team but a shot crippled the team and he was bagged. Next appeared a burly, red-faced Michigan sergeant, the advance of Custer's brigade. Closely followed the advance guard, revolvers in hand, cheered by the prisoners. "How did they treat you, boys?" "All right" came the answer. Then came the brigade and as they swept by with drawn sabres the cheering ahead told of the rescue of the whole column of prisoners. It was taken up by the cavalry and passed along the line disappearing far in the distance. Squadron after squadron, battery after battery, passed—10,000 sabres and 36 pieces of horse artillery—the entire available cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac under General Sheridan in person. The capture of the prisoners and wagon train was simply an incident of a grand expedition to the Confederate rear. It was about sunset when the advance guard came up, after gallop-

ing for five miles in pursuit. "Arms! arms," shouted the excited prisoners and there was a speedy issue of muskets and bayonets from the captured ordnance wagons. Mounting a played-out horse, Col. Phelps made his way to Beaver Dam Station, conspicuous by the noise and glare of conflagration. A weird spectacle was presented by the destruction of cars, wagons, buildings and the 10 days' rations of General Lee's army, while the glittering ranks of Merritt's division were seen to be massed about the station. The Colonel now broke his two-day fast and had his wound dressed. Then falling asleep upon the ground, he was awakened by a lively skirmish. He found transportation in an ordnance wagon crowded with able-bodied men tired out and passed the most miserable night in his experience in peace or war.

So ended the 2d and last day of his varied experiences as a prisoner of war, and there now began a new experience and new adventures in a cavalry raid toward Richmond and the James River, with the battles of Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville. *For-san et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* The papers conclude with Colonel Phelps' Farewell Address to his Regiment.

There is no more picturesque and remarkable character to be found in the entire history of the University of Maryland, than JOSEPH ROBY, who held the chair of Anatomy in it from 1842 to 1860. He is described as having a spare figure, a Voltaire face and a shadowy complexion. He wore glasses and had a thin, weak voice, which, however, he used to good advantage. His eyebrows were "exquisitely arched." He was of a nervous, delicate temperament, inclined towards melancholy. His habits were solitary and unsocial, and he had few friends.

Roby was unfitted for the practice of medicine, a fact which he early recognized. It was as a lecturer and writer that he made his mark upon his time and deserves to be remembered.

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Of the former nothing is preserved but tradition. But those who heard him tell us of the grace and polish of his language and of the expressive words that flowed so easily from his lips, seasoned with wit and pungency. His introductory were especially notable and attracted crowds of citizens. Although he made many observations in the dissecting room he never published anything. All that he has left in print are the college catalogue and a report on education.

Roby was an intimate friend of the poet Holmes and they corresponded for 20 years. The latter speaks of these letters as being spirited and full of tenderness and sentiment, and as possessing very high literary merit. But he made Holmes promise to consign them to the flames, as he had himself consigned all his other manuscripts.

It has always seemed a matter of deep regret that such a man should have left little or nothing to the world. So, lately, it was with great pleasure, that some correspondence with his colleague, Professor Richard Henry Thomas, was discovered. These letters, 21 in number, were written during annual summer visits to New England, his native place. Something of the fine qualities pointed out by Holmes are perceptible here. Listen to what he says of the New England climate and people: "Do you know what climate this region of Puritanism and of all other 'isms,' for that matter, delights in? Steady north-east winds, cloudy skies and marrow-chilling atmosphere. We have not had sunshine for a month except for a day or so. For most of the acidity and acerbity, coldness and calculation of the Yankee, I think this bleak climate ought to be responsible. He cannot ripen; all the juice is acid and his very soul is pinched by the bitter starvation of this untempered breathing place. I think, Doctor, that even your elastic temperament would quail and flag under its influence." Again: "I hope that the austerity of these pinching winds is somewhat tempered before it reaches you, or if not that you have so much intrinsic capacity of endurance that they sweep harmlessly by. It has often occurred to me that the 'Pilgrim

Fathers' must have been both innocent and ignorant when they coveted these shores; or else that they must have had an awfully hard time of it at home or peradventure, more conscience and less consciousness than their degenerate descendants. For my own part, I do not know that I would not rather encounter the most disheartening form of caloric—such as old John Rogers did not wink at—than this piercing heart-starving cold, which comes upon one like the concentrated essence of a thousand Nova Zemblas, and is only aggravated by the reminiscences with which all our grumblings are met, that there has not been a milder winter since the Pilgrims parched corn on the shores of Plymouth Bay." May 6th, 1851 he writes: "One of those cold, cheerless, comfortless days which pinched the Puritans of old so severely that they hung—better men and women than themselves. * * * The pinched Puritan, so full of eastwind, conceit and consumption, and bowing at one shrine and offering up the marrow of his bones in daily sacrifice that he may win its reward—money."

Of another point of the compass, where his correspondent had just been visiting the "scatterlings of Quakerdom," and its peculiar institution, he has this to say: "Old Virginia! What a Virginia she would be if she could only shed the snake skin and be regenerated by the introduction of some three or four hundred thousand Anglo-Saxons. I have never had much occasion to vex my head about serfdom of any kind, and fear that you would impugn my philanthropy were I to confess that I care more for dead than lives ebonies, but I cannot help believing that a State so noble in all natural resources would be all the better were there nothing peculiar in her institutions, and nobody to cherish and cling to these peculiarities. Pity is it not, that she lacked a friend William to shape her destinies under the guidance of Him who fashions the Friends William for the universe."

We get glimpses now and then into that inner life, open to so few but where Holmes was privileged to roam and which he found so rich

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in that sort of material which his pen knew how to appropriate and frame into gems of literature. "I wish that the occupation of professional practice were as attractive to me as to you, and that my faith in the efficacy of medicine and its ministrations were as strong as yours; and more than all that I had been the inheritor of your joyous temperament and genial disposition. But the truth is, so large a part of my life was passed in social isolation and what the transcendentalists would call introversion, that I touch the world through habit at few points and should die under the exacting wear and tear of dosing the moral and physical ills of the sick."

Many passages show that he possessed a mind deeply religious. Writing, for instance, of poor Power, who was dying of the same disease of which he himself died eight years later, he says: "I could wish him long life and the joys which life under its happiest aspects can bring, but it would be a wish infinitely inferior to that which trusts and hopes that in the transition from the joys of earth, he may have assurance that the exhaustless and enduring bliss of the all hail hereafter is awaiting him. We must all die, Doctor, and with the conviction of the inevitable event and the inevitable eternity, what a wonder it is that we worry for the bestowments of time and slight those of the never-ending and never-ended."

His views of religion and destiny were, as we might expect, broad, tolerant and philosophic. "In the hereafter we shall know whether there be 'many mansions' for Jew and Gentile, bond and free or only a small cabin here and there for those who think with me or you. Ah, Doctor, there is the rub. We don't all think alike or live alike or act alike, or see the truth from the same point of view." Referring again to Power he says: "Above all—better than health, wealth, fame or life, he has that surpassing peace and happiness which I am afraid few of us estimate and strive for as we ought to do. You may, but it saddens me sometimes to doubt that I do."

His breadth of view is shown in this passage: "Ah, Doctor, what a happy thing it is that in

the final adjustment, all the items of position and time, circumstance and opportunity; will be taken into account; that at the final rendering of account for the 'deeds done in the body,' there will be due allowance for physical infirmity, weakness and sin! Else what could you and I hope for, live for and die for? For you cannot believe that there is a hope for the 'thee' and 'thou,' and none for the 'yes' and 'no'; and if you don't believe it, how can I?"

He is constantly solicitous about his correspondent's health: "Recollect the blessed mean." "Don't waste all of this life in drugging the doomed out of the world or drugging the doomed into it," etc.

Roby liked Baltimore and his "den" at the College. All his Yankee adhesiveness had been worked out, he says, and his happiest days were passed in the little room, where there was a daily duty to be done and a consciousness of its performance to be enjoyed. He is interested in the addition to the Infirmary, in the efforts to increase the means of instruction, in the growth of the library and museum. Many important improvements were made during his connection with the institution and largely through his influence and exertions, such as the introduction of gas into the dissecting room; compulsory dissection and attendance upon clinics, instruction in pathology, histology and the use of the microscope. He was a most inspiring teacher.

A considerable part of the correspondence is directed to the Report on Education which was presented to the American Medical Association and which excited much and unjust criticism.

These letters make us feel how much we have lost in the destruction of the correspondence with Holmes. That Holmes profited much by Roby's suggestions there can be no doubt and he refers to him in the "Autocrat" by name as his "wise friend" and frequent companion for many years. It is quite likely that in reading the pages of Holmes one is listening to Roby more often than he thinks.

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We wish to appeal most earnestly to our alumni in behalf of our ENDOWMENT FUND. The coming of our centennial celebration next year makes it extremely desirable that we should do something handsome in this respect for the old Alma Mater which we all love so deeply. Already some \$6,000 are *in hand* but that is merely a beginning and we must bestir ourselves if we propose to make any adequate provision within the year and a-half which yet remains. There must be a more active participation and a broader effort if we would accomplish what should be expected of us at this, the greatest celebration in our history. Everyone can do something in this matter; personally a little, through friends perhaps much more. A wealthy acquaintance if appealed to with proper urgency and enthusiasm would be likely to make some response even if not a large one. The senior classes at the University ought to perpetuate their memory as the noble Class of 1903 did, by contributions to the Fund bearing their names. There is no valid reason why the Legislature should not make an appropriation to this University, since it gives Johns Hopkins \$20,000 a year. We have over 20 representatives now in the two houses and our influence there should be felt. Alas! that we lack the *union* to make it felt. The absolute

provision under State charter for permanence and security in this Fund should commend it to the confidence of all alumni and public-spirited citizens.

We call attention to the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association, which will be held on *Thursday, Jan. 25*, at the Medical Hall, No. 847 N. Eutaw street. Dr. James Carroll (1891), the sole survivor of the Cuban Yellow Fever Commission and now Professor in George Washington University and Curator of the Army Medical Museum, will deliver the Address. His subject will be: "Yellow Fever in Baltimore." There are now about 160 members and we urge all alumni—dental, medical, legal and pharmaceutical—to ally themselves with this society which aims to build up the *University* side of our University, hitherto so much neglected, its motto being *TOTI NON PARTIBUS*. Membership is secured by simply sending to Dr. Cordell, Sec.-Treasurer, \$1 dues (payable in advance), to cover the first year. This entitles the member to a *copy of OLD MARYLAND free*. Instead of having an annual banquet the Society has a quarterly smoker. All who feel any pride in being *University* men and especially in being *Maryland University* graduates will surely want to help on the work by securing membership in this Society—where the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist and the pharmacist meet each other as brethren and scions of one stock.

Elsewhere we publish a petition addressed to the Board of Regents with reference to the Centennial Celebration. It appears to be the practically unanimous desire of the alumni of all departments of the University that this event should be celebrated by the *University* and not by the Medical Department alone.

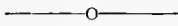
They hold—and justly as we think—that the year 1907 commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the first step in the career of this institution and any celebration that did

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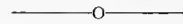
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not unite the University as a whole and all its departments in recognition of that relationship would be entirely inadequate. It would be most unfortunate to establish the precedent of limiting the commemoration to one department. Certainly the common voice of all of our alumni should not be without effect when it reaches the Regents. Committees have now been appointed from every department and society entitled to representation and it only remains for the Board of Regents to give them its sanction in order to set the machinery in motion. It is realized that the Board is without funds and none will be asked for from it; the committees will see that a Fund sufficient for all purposes will be raised.



It will be recollected that the last Legislature continued its appropriations to the medical colleges, although the Board of State Aid and Charities had declined to recommend them. Again and more emphatically the Board expresses itself as against the State giving its money to these institutions. It takes the ground that they are essentially business or money-making enterprises in which the profits are divided among the owners. The Board appears to resent the action taken two years ago and in view of the fact that it was appointed for this very purpose, it being recognized how much wiser it is to leave this matter to a select body that can act with all the light before it and disinterestedly, rather than to the individual members influenced by personal and local interests, we cannot find fault with the stand taken by the Board. The Governor evidently strongly sides with the Board. The Board's attitude would undoubtedly be stronger and meet with more general acceptance if it were not for the wide distribution of the State's beneficence, which seems to be open to many public and private institutions of less value to the State and with less claims upon it than the medical colleges can exhibit.

The University is well represented in the Legislature this winter. In the Senate, for example, there are no less than 7 persons who were educated here. These are J. Charles Linthicum, LL.B., and Clarence W. Perkins, LL.B., of Baltimore, John S. Biddison, LL.B., of Baltimore County, William W. Goldsborough, M.D., of Caroline Co., David W. Devilbiss, M.D., of Frederick Co., Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., LL.B., of Howard Co., and Francis F. Greenwell, M.D., of St. Mary's Co. In the House there are eight from Baltimore city, viz: Robt. J. Beacham, J. L. V. Murphy, Allan Cleaveland, Charles J. Bouchet, Martin Lehmyer, Frederick T. Dorton and Elmer J. Jones, all graduates of the Law School, and T. O. Heatwole, a graduate of both medical and dental departments; also Carville D. Benson, the Speaker, of Baltimore Co., J. Charles Wilmer, of Charles Co., and Aaron R. Anders, of Frederick Co., Law graduates. These eighteen men, with their educational and professional training, must exercise a marked influence on the course of legislation, especially if they should all agree upon one cause. We hope that they will ever prove worthy of the common mother that gave them birth and not forget her when occasion arises.



Governor Warfield in his recent message calls timely attention to the extravagance of the last Legislature. He points out that its expenses amounted to the enormous sum of \$185,552. There were 198 officers, employes and clerks, not including 45 laborers and 75 additional engrossing clerks appointed at the end of the session. The pay of these employes amounted to \$51,367 more than that of the 128 members of the two houses. He also censures the pernicious custom of giving extra pay to favorite officers and employes and gratuities to persons not employed by either house.

It would be well for our Legislators to heed the words of the Governor. He is backed by the masses who look upon him as capable, hon-

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est and watchful of their interests. What is done at Annapolis is made known to the ends of the State and in the hurry and bustle of Legislative life and in the midst of the license and temptation by which they are surrounded, our Legislators should not forget that the *people* will hold them accountable for their acts, even if conscience should prove an insufficient monitor.

He commends the policy of extending State aid to St. John's and the Maryland Agricultural College "for the purpose of broadening their usefulness and making their combined work take the place of a State University for Maryland. Thus has the State been able to provide for the higher education of her ambitious youths." Both of these institutions are now crowded to their full capacity. There are 22 recent graduates of St. John's in the service of the Government, 16 of whom hold commissions in the regular army. "Thus it will be seen that not only does this college afford every opportunity to the young men of Maryland to obtain advanced education in the sciences and liberal arts, but that it is training a body of young men who can be relied upon for the defense of the country. Scholarships are awarded to graduates of the high schools of the State, thus supplementing our system of State education."

Of the Agricultural College, he says: "It is doing a work of great importance to the farmers of Maryland. It has taught them how to control insect pests and plant diseases, as well as instructing them in progressive horticulture." About 165 students attend its sessions.

The opportunity for affiliation and development thus presented to our University must be apparent to all. Here are just the departments we lack to complete our University system and to place us upon a University basis. By union with these excellent institutions already sharing the patronage and recognized as belonging to the system of State education, the University of Maryland would rise at once from her torpor and leap to the front rank of American institutions. A great opportunity is

thus held out to us and it will be the height of folly to let it escape us. If we did not know the views of the Governor, we could easily read between the lines his cordial desire and approval of further development in the direction of a great State University.

The unveiling of an heroic bronze statue of Severn Teackle Wallis, a former Provost of this University, in Baltimore on the 9th inst., has a deep interest for all who claim connection or allegiance with this institution. Mr. Wallis, like his statue, was a man of heroic character and in terming him an "ideal Baltimorean," Mr. Arthur George Brown has established the very highest standard of citizenship for our people. "His unique and fascinating personality * * the singular grace, beauty, symmetry and completeness which distinguished his bearing and speech and marked everything whether small or great that he did or wrote," will recur to all who had the good fortune to know him. "Rectitude unswerving, generosity unbounded, intrepidity uncalculating and love unmeasured" were typified in him. Especially prominent in his character was the courage, physical, moral and mental—"by which together with his great intellectual powers and eloquence, he dominated some of the most important, useful and enduring movements of his time in Maryland."

The statue represents Mr. Wallis in a characteristic attitude while addressing an audience. Its position in Washington Square just south of the Washington Monument is a most appropriate one for "Maryland's foremost citizen."

Among the 31 candidates who passed successfully the Maryland State Medical Examinations in December were the following graduates of this university: Vance W. Brabham ('05), Frank Burden ('05), William Henry Fisher ('05), George Blight Harrison ('05), Harry Equilla Jenkins ('05), William E. E. Tyson ('05), William Wirt Eichelberger ('04), Newdigate M. Owensby ('04), Reuben A. Wall ('04), James Knox Cole ('02). Sixty underwent the examination.

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JOHN P. PIQUETT, PH.G.

The Department of Pharmacy of the University suffered a severe loss on December 28, 1905, by the sudden death of the above named gentleman, who was the Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Botany. His death was sudden and unexpected, altho he had been known to be suffering for some years from Bright's Disease and heart disturbance. After being in his store to a late hour, laughing and joking with his clerk and sons, he retired to his sitting room, as was his wont, to read, and there he was found dead in his chair early the following morning. No noise had been heard during the night and as his position was a perfectly natural one, death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. Piquett was a graduate of Loyola College, Baltimore, and had been in the retail drug business at the corner of Edmondson avenue and Calhoun street for 21 years. He was a native of Baltimore and was 56 years old. He leaves a wife and eight children. The funeral was held at St. Pius' R. C. Church of which he was a member.

Professor Piquett was a great lover of flowers and was also very fond of the study of birds and minerals and had accumulated a large collection of specimens relating to these branches of science. He was much beloved and esteemed for his fine character and scholarly acquirements, and will be deeply missed by his colleagues and the many students widely scattered over the country who enjoyed the advantage of his instruction. His duties will be assumed for the remainder of the session by his colleague, Professor David M. R. Culbreth.

B. D. B.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

The Seniors had final examinations in analytical chemistry in December.—Dr. William Simon, who for a long time has been connected with the Maryland College of Pharmacy (now the Department of Pharmacy of this University), entertained the students of the different

departments on Friday, December 15, with an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Yellowstone Park." It was illustrated with views taken by the lecturer himself and gave evidence of much time and labor in its preparation. The audience, although not very large, showed its appreciation by frequent applause.—The Senior Class occupied seats in the balcony at Ford's Theatre on the occasion of the performance of "The Galloper," which was given for the benefit of *Terra Maria*.—S. B. Downes ('06), spent Xmas holiday at his home in Denton, Md. A. S. Williams was in Milford, Del., among friends. W. T. Bodiford traveled to the far South to his home in Gainesville, Fla. The majority of the boys visited their respective homes.—S. B. Downes ('06), contemplates taking a trip to Europe this summer.—Every member of the Senior Class would like to know why Bodiford was so late in returning from his home in Florida.—Mr. Frank Balmert met his old friend, Mr. Fœniculum, in the Materia Medica quiz, the other day and those present thoroughly enjoyed the "meeting."—The Seniors are busy with "Assays" of different drugs and preparations of the Materia Medica.—The Juniors are preparing for a dance to be held sometime in the near future. "Nuff sed."—The Intermediate Examinations which are about to be held are causing a great deal of trouble and anxiety in the minds of the students of both classes.

B. D. B.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

The Mid-Winter Examinations in the Law School will begin Jan. 27 and continue through Feb. 3, and from now until after the end of these examinations the weekly Moot Court, under the direction of Professor W. Calvin Chestnut will be discontinued.—A Debating Club, open to all the students of the Law Department, was organized Dec. 22, 1905, and will hold weekly meetings throughout the year. The questions discussed are practical law points and the club is meeting with great success.—A smoker was held in the lecture room Dec. 14 by the Senior Class of the Law School and was a most successful affair. Mr. Stewart Symington acted as toast-master and speeches were made by the following gentlemen: A. Taylor Smith, T. A. Pool, P. F. Lee,

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J. F. Oyman, G. W. Lilly, J. P. W. McNeal, J. T. Morris, Jr., and G. L. Eppler.—Among others who passed the State Bar examination held in the lecture room of the Law Department, were the following members of the Senior Class: G. W. Lilly, J. T. Morris, Jr., J. W. P. McNeal, H. U. Baetjer, W. S. Symington, C. M. Young, C. B. Reeves.—The Junior Class held their first annual smoker in the lecture room on the evening of Dec. 18th.—The students of the Law Department are rejoicing over the election of Mr. Donaldson, of the Baltimore Bar to fill the vacancy in the Chair of Jurisprudence caused by the resignation of Major Venable. Mr. Donaldson will not commence his lectures until the beginning of the scholastic year in September next.—One of the most important events of the present year in the Law Department was the proposition introduced at the Senior smoker last month by Mr. J. P. W. McNeal, to have the Senior Class pledge themselves to the Honor System, in all examinations to be held in this department in the future. Mr. McNeal spoke on this subject with great earnestness and eloquence. The matter met with great favor among the members of the class, and is now under consideration. It is probable that a meeting will be called in the near future to take formal action toward putting this scheme into effect. The Seniors realize the disgraceful conduct on the part of some students during examinations, and more than likely will put themselves on record as against such acts and as willing to do anything in their power to stop them. They believe that the Faculty is powerless unless backed by the students and a general sentiment of the school, that such things should not be allowed. They feel that such a sentiment can be created, and that when the students pledge themselves as against cheating, and to report all cases that come to their notice, the practice will cease, and that when once this spirit is created, succeeding classes will have little trouble in keeping it alive. A. T. S.

The Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund held its annual meeting Jan. 8, Judge Henry Stockbridge, President, in the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, reported the condition of the Fund as follows: University Fund: \$1685.83; Charles Frick Research Fund: \$480.33; Medical School Fund: \$3,776.40; total: \$5,942.66. \$3,500 of the amount is invested in 5 per cent bonds, the remainder in a Savings Bank. The Board authorized the purchase of a Georgia and Alabama bond at \$1,112.50, yielding about 4.40 per cent. interest net. The President reported that a supplemental declaration of trust providing for the registration of the University bonds had been prepared by the Provost of the University and adopted by the Board of Regents. This declaration was formally adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Messrs. Stockbridge, Hall, Chew and Tregoe were appointed the Executive Committee of the Board.

The President announced that he had received the bond of the Treasurer for \$1,000 executed in the U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co., in accordance with the requirement of the By-Laws.

The report of Professor José L. Hirsh was received, announcing that his research work, done under the appropriation made by the Board in 1904, was now completed. The subject of the research was "The Blood in Typhoid Fever." The disposition of the work presented by Professor Hirsh was referred to the Medical members of the Board.

Attorney-General Bryan has prepared a bill for the registration of the sale of narcotic drugs which will be introduced shortly in the Legislature. Under the present law it has been found difficult to convict persons who sell narcotics illegally. The bill has the hearty endorsement of Dr. Preston, Secretary of the Lunacy Commission and of Mr. H. P. Hynson, who has labored for years in the interest of such legislation. The prohibited drugs are "cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparations containing any cocaine, or salts of cocaine, or any morphine, eucaïne, salts of eucaïne, or preparations containing any morphine, eucaïne or salts of eucaïne." The sale, furnishing or giving away of such articles

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except on prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, or by sale at wholesale to retail druggists or at retail to physicians, etc., or by sale to manufacturers of proprietary or pharmaceutical preparations for use in such manufacture, or by sale to hospitals, etc., and the prescribing to habitual users except in good faith, or by dentists to persons not under their regular treatment are forbidden. Conviction of violation of the law is punishable by fine of from \$25 to \$200 and imprisonment for not over a year or either. The burden of proof is to be upon the accused "to show that he did not know, or that, by reasonable diligence and effort, he could not have ascertained that the thing furnished by him contained such prohibited drug."

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The Sub-committee, composed of two representatives of the Board of Regents of this University and one each from the Boards of Trustees of St. John's College and the Maryland Agricultural College, appointed to consider a union of these various institutions without change of charter, has suggested, we understand, an affiliation by means of legal agreements. Thus St. John's is to assume the additional title and to become the "Department of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland," and the Maryland Agricultural College is to assume the additional title and to become the "Department of Technology and Agriculture of the University of Maryland." Such methods of affiliation have been successfully employed in the case of other institutions in this country and besides many other obvious advantages permit of the arrangement of a curriculum by which double courses can be pursued simultaneously with the result of much saving of valuable time to students in securing their education.

A meeting of the Committee of Ten has been called at the Governor's office in this city, on Saturday, January 20, 11 A. M., to consider the report of the Sub-committee.

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L. B. HENKEL, Annapolis, Md. (*Journal A. M. A.*, December 23), reports the case of a workman who fell from a ladder a distance of about fifteen feet, landing on the palm of his right hand, left wrist, knees and face. He suffered a lacerated injury of his right hand, re-

quiring six sutures, contusions of the knees and face and a dislocation of the ulna, the free end being splintered and penetrating the soft tissues and skin of the wrist so that the wound had to be enlarged about three inches to reduce the dislocation. This was done, the wound sutured and a plaster bandage applied with a window over the wound, which was dressed with 10 per cent. iodoform gauze after bichlorid irrigation. The plaster was removed in three weeks and anterior and posterior splints applied for ten days longer. The sutures were removed after four weeks, the wound having healed by third intention. After removal of the splints, massage and passive movements were employed and the patient was discharged at the end of the seventh week with fairly good movement.

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✓The Librarian of the University Medical Library has been making collections of the reprints of members of the medical faculty and others, and would be glad of assistance in this direction. His object is to secure as complete sets as possible, with a view to ultimate binding. Each article is catalogued separately in the card collection. The sets of the following physicians are more or less complete: Drs. Tiffany, W. T. Howard, Chisolm, Miles, Mittenberger, Chew, Mitchell, Ashby, Winslow, Hemmeter, Neale, Woods, C. Johnston, Donaldson, Hirsh, R. H. Johnston, Robert Johnson, Stokes, Welch, Osler, Hurd, Kelly, J. Whitridge Williams, Councilman, Michael, Cordell, S. Weir Mitchell, Keen, Atkinson, Hundley, McSherry, Noble, Randolph and Reik. Reprints are welcome from all members of the profession.

—○—

Modern needs demand modern methods and modern equipment. The medicine and law schools are saying to the colleges: "We wish to make it possible for our students to complete their collegiate and professional education in six or seven years. Let therefore the college course comprehend such preparatory instruction in chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology and law as will be equivalent to the first year's work of the professional school and we shall then be able to present them for graduation at the close of three

years." Only the small college that meets living conditions and satisfies living demands can hope to survive. If the movement now on foot to ally the Maryland colleges be successfully pushed to completion, it promises to bring many advantages to the system of education in the State.—Dr. Fell, of St. John's.

—o—
WORSHIP.

'Tis not in anthems that from builded faes
Go up with smoke of incense; in the wail
Of sorrow, or repentance, nor the cry
Of supplicating anguish—not in all
The prayers that living lips can syllable,
Nor in the throb of adoration mute,
That stirs the breathless spirit on the shore
Of the lone ocean, or when midnight's stars
Slow swing their ceaseless censers, or the flowers
And seasons lift our hearts to Him whose hand
Hath wreathed them all with beauty—not alone
In these, or all of these, dwells there or speaks
The true, deep soul of worship! Far, between
The God who made us and ourselves, there lie
Eternal depths of distance. Sad and ill
It were to bear, were there divinity
No nearer to us! were the Patriarch's dream
Of steps of light that climbed from earth to sky,
With angels gliding o'er them, but a mist
Shaped by the brain of slumber! Nay—there is
Divinity about us, and our earth
Hath, in some mortal shapes that walk it with us
Creatures so full of Heav'n, that prayer to them
Cannot be all idolatry! They fill
The shrine—they wake the worship, and it soars
To where they stooped from. Unto them, we bow
The head in rev'rence, as Religion bends
When holiest names are uttered. On their souls
The shade of frailty seems to have been flung.
But that they might not be too bright to bless
The upturned eyes of love. To them the clay
Is but the robe of beauty, as the cloud
That blushes in the dawn, or crimson o'er
The sunset, or sends forth the flashing storm,
Is but the earth-wove mantle that the skies
Wear for our joy and wonder!

—S. T. WALLIS.

—o—
Mr. John E. Semmes, Jr., son of Mr. John E. Semmes of this city, and a grandnephew of Admiral Raphaël Semmes of the Confederate Navy, who commanded the Alabama during the Civil War, has just received an appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. Mr. Semmes will go to the School of Application, at Annapolis, where he will receive instructions regarding his new

duties. The young lieutenant was graduated from Princeton University in 1900, and after his graduation he entered the University of Maryland. Here he took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1905, being president of his class. He was in the law offices of Mr. Francis K. Carey, who was formerly a member of the firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey.

—o—
DEATH.

Alexius L. Middleton, M.D. (1860), suddenly in Piscataway district, Prince George's Co., Md., Jan. 8, aged 73.

—o—
The University Musical Association has elected officers for 1905-06, viz: Pres., P. A. Garneau; Vice-Pres., C. L. Ziegler; Secty., M. M. Culliney; Treas., Wm. Coleman.—Dr. Howard D. Lewis (1900) has been appointed Health Warden and Vaccine Physician of the 22d ward, vice A. T. Chambers (1898) resigned.—Dr. Armfield F. VanBibber (1896) has been appointed physician to the Harford Co., Md., Almshouse.—Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson lectured upon Tennyson at Brown Memorial Church January 9th.—An inventory of the estate of Dr. George W. Miltenberger filed in the Orphans' Court shows that he left an estate of nearly \$250,000. It is announced that his library is to be given to this University.—The Resident physicians of the University Hospital gave an informal dance to the nurses on the evening of December 26. There were about 75 couples on the floor and the nurses' hall was prettily decorated with the University colors.—The Sociedad Latina (the new name of the University Society composed of Spanish speaking students) has elected the following officers for the current year: President, A. Ruiz Soler; Vice-President, J. M. Infante; Secretary, J. del Toro; Treasurer, S. Giuliani; Historian, R. L. Rodriguez.—Dr. William Osler arrived in Baltimore Jan. 5 and will spend a month at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, as the guest of Dr. Henry M. Hurd. He was given a reception by the University authorities on Jan. 6.—Dr. Joseph A. White (1869), of Richmond, Eye and Ear Specialist, was painfully injured and had 2 ribs broken by collision with a street car, on Dec. 31st.—We learn that the net proceeds of the recent play, given for

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the benefit of *Terra Maria* were about \$350 leaving a balance still due the publishers of about \$150, which, however, will doubtless soon be cleared by the sale of the books remaining on hand.—The University Library and Historical Society held its 3d meeting for the present season on Jan. 18, when papers were read by Dr. Charles W. Mitchell on "Trousseau's Diphtheria," and Dr. Cordell, on "Joseph Roby, the Anatomist."—The Commencement of the Department of Dentistry will be held at Albaugh's Lyceum Theatre on Thursday, May 24th. Governor Warfield will be the Orator of the occasion and Mr. Henry Strasser, of Maryland, will be the Class Orator. There will be a large graduating class, something like fifty. *perhaps*.—The Johns Hopkins people are preparing for a big in-door track and field meet at 5th Regiment Armory on February 3. All the great Colleges and Clubs will be represented, including this University, and handsome prizes will be given.—The Maryland Agricultural College has won its suit against the State Comptroller for \$7,000 appropriated by the Legislature but which it was claimed had been forfeited by not being drawn within a year.—Dr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (1904) who has been an assistant in an Atlantic City Hospital for a year past has associated himself with Dr. H. Burton Stevenson (1892), of Sherwood, Balto. Co., Md.—Dr. Samuel L. Frank (1862) has been re-elected President of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Hospital for the third time.—Dr. Samuel Theobald (1867), Professor

of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in Johns Hopkins University, has just published a work entitled: "The Prevalent Diseases of the Eye: A Reference Handbook, adapted especially to the Needs of the General Practitioner." It is issued by W. B. Saunders.—Prof. Caspari spoke on "Changes in the new Pharmacopœia" and Dr. Osler on "Medical Education at Oxford," at a joint meeting of the Section on Clinical Medicine and Surgery and the Book and Journal Club of the Faculty, held in McCoy Hall, Jan. 19.—Cash to Endowment Fund: Jos. Friedenwald, \$100.00; Samuel L. Frank, \$25.00; Douglas H. Thomas, \$20.00; J. Harry Tregoe, \$10.00; Jos. C. Clark, \$10.00; E. Rosenfeld & Co., \$5.00.

THE SEASONS.

(After the German).

The Seasons in beauty revolving,
As with them the year glides away,
In joy after joy are dissolving,
And filling with pleasures each day.

Now Spring charm and life is bestowing
On Nature just waked from her rest,
The buds in the garden are blowing,
The meadow's all gorgeously dressed.

Anon, with days hotter maturing
What Spring hath so richly conceived,
Comes Summer, fruit luscious ensuring,
And our weary hearts are reliev'd.

The blessings are not less inviting
That are vouchsaf'd to us by the Fall,
When the grape in rich clusters delighting
Summons friends to the festival hall.

Winter its cold plumage is shaking
And the fields are all cover'd with snow,
O'er us its storms harmless are breaking
As swift over the ice we go.

The Seasons in beauty revolving,
As the current of life hastes away
Teach how transient their joys dissolving,
How urgent the duties each day.

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VOL. II. No. 2.

BALTIMORE, MD.. FEBRUARY, 1906.

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The following names have been added to the petition to the Regents, in favor of a "University Centennial": A. W. Valentine, M.D., R. R. Norris, M.D., A. L. Wilkinson, M.D., H. T. Rennolds, M.D., Joseph A. Wright, M.D., Charles E. Sadtler, M.D., A. B. Giles, M.D., I. H. Davis, M.D., D.D.S., John Henry Skeen, L.L.B., J. Howard Cassell, Ph.D.

REMARKS ON THE EPIDEMICS OF YELLOW FEVER IN BALTIMORE.

By. JAMES CARROLL, M.D.

[*Read before the General Alumni Association January 25.*]

Instead of a strictly technical theme, I have chosen one that may be of more general interest and which formerly demanded the attention of two of the most brilliant minds among the early teachers of the University.

Dr. Nathaniel Potter, a former pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and afterward the first professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University, held, in 1793, that yellow fever was not contagious, and he communicated this opinion to Dr. Rush in writing. According to his own statement, he believed that he was the only person in America who held that opinion, and in 1795 he prepared to defend his belief in an inaugural thesis, to be read at the next commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a student. He was dissuaded by Dr. Wistar, on the grounds of propriety and expediency. Dr. Potter states that, in 1797, Rush's contention that the disease was contagious was first publicly attacked by Dr. John B. Davidge, one of the founders and the first professor of surgery and obstetrics in this school, whose paper was published in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, on the 30th day of November, 1797. Dr. Davidge subsequently enlarged his paper and embodied it in a volume entitled "Physical Sketches," published in Baltimore in 1814.

On account of the importance of this city as a seaport in almost constant intercourse with the

West Indies, yellow fever must have been introduced a great many times, yet the only important epidemic outbreaks of the disease took place in 1794, 1797, 1800 and 1819. It is notable that all the outbreaks began at Locust Point or about the docks and wharves, and they can be traced directly or indirectly to the shipping. The relatively high ground upon which the city stood, and the distance from the city proper to the wharves and shipping, explain why the inter-urban residents suffered but little, while those living upon the poorly drained, low-lying districts near the river were compelled on such occasions to flee for safety.

It can be easily shown that yellow fever was frequently confounded with malaria; indeed it was strongly contended that the two diseases were one and the same, the difference being only in the degree of intensity. Then, while many contended that the disease was imported, and though their contentions could be supported by sworn testimony, there were others among the leaders and teachers in the profession who held, with Rush, that since the infection was most prevalent in poorly drained localities, the water and decomposing vegetable matter must be necessary for the generation of the poison, which was manifestly conveyed through the atmosphere.

The general restriction of the disease to the localities described, the observation that many persons who visited those localities for only a few hours became infected, while in other localities no infection took place, even among those who were intimately associated with the patients, proved the disease to be one of locality. With the observation that if the wind blew strongly from the direction of the infected locality toward the city, that within a few days the disease also extended toward the city, it was concluded, with reason, that the poison must exist in the atmosphere; that it was transported by the winds, and that infection could only result from the inhalation of this poison which was believed to be gaseous in

nature. This agreed with Sydenham's theory of the epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, which was supported by Rush and his pupils, and which then seemed to offer the only explanation of the recorded observations of centuries.

If we admit the mosquito as the sole carrier of the disease, we will be prepared to acknowledge that their observations were, in the main points, strictly accurate, that their reasoning was logical and their deductions fully justified by the premises. It then becomes very easy to understand how the disease became one of lowly situated and poorly drained localities; how it was transmitted by the atmosphere; how it failed to spread in certain locations, and how it disappeared upon the appearance of a heavy frost. The observation was actually recorded by a Baltimore physician, that during the epidemic mosquitoes became an intolerable pest, while but a short time before, no mosquitoes were observed. How beautifully this observation agrees with our present knowledge that the yellow fever carrying mosquitoes can be conveyed on vessels, that in the warmer season of the year they will multiply on shore, gradually extending from house to house, breeding in and about the dwellings (for they are domesticated insects), and that they become infected only after feeding upon a patient.

The importation of the mosquito explains the appearance of this insect in places where it usually does not exist; it explains the occurrence of the earlier cases among persons who either visited the vessels or wharves or docks, or who lived in the vicinity of them. It also explains why favorable localities were visited by the infection only, as a rule, when they received shipping, while localities equally favorable to the infection, but far from the shipping, remained free from it.

Of course, the absence of the proper mosquito explains the failure of the disease to spread to any extent in the city proper. This stood upon ground that was high and dry, and it was at that time some distance from Fell's Point, the location of Sugar House Wharf, where many of the vessels from the West Indies probably made their landing. Assuming that at the Sugar Wharf, cargoes of sugar were unloaded, we are reminded

that sugar is a favorite food for the yellow fever mosquito, and that it can subsist on this and water alone for months. Now Sugar House Wharf was at Fell's Point and most of the outbreaks began at Fell's Point, where, presumably the largest number of mosquitoes was imported.

During the epidemic of 1794, 360 deaths were recorded. Dr. Drysdale reported¹ that he saw his first case just before death on the 7th of August at Bowley's Wharf, in the town, and on the 14th, 20th, 22d and 23d of the same month he saw five additional cases at the same part of the wharf. There were also at the same place some other cases which did not come under his care. Dr. Drysdale states that there was considerable sickness at Fell's Point after the death of his first case, and many deaths had occurred suddenly, or after a short indisposition. An investigation was made by three of the most respectable physicians who reported that the prevailing fever was the common epidemic of the season which visited the Southern and Middle States annually, viz: the bilious remittent fever. The number of cases now rapidly increased so that by September 25th, about seven weeks, five physicians were attacked and two of them died. The cases had become so numerous that Dr. Coulter visited and prescribed for more than 120 persons daily. By the end of the month many families had sought refuge in the country. During this time the city remained unusually healthy, and although some persons infected at the Point died in the city proper, in that location the disease failed to spread.

In his ninth letter of a series to Dr. Rush, he states that yellow fever was first discovered at two points, remote from each other, viz: at Bowley's Wharf, in the town, and at Fell's Point. Many cases occurred throughout the town, but these originated either from communication with Bowley's Wharf or the Point, and the infection could be distinctly traced to one of those two places. Being puzzled to explain why the infection was confined to those two places, he found that the first cases on the Point were confined to

¹*The Philadelphia Medical Museum*, 1805, I, 26. Letters written by Dr. Drysdale to Dr. Benjamin Rush.

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houses whose cellars were filled with stagnant, putrid water, and he also found black, putrid and offensive water beneath the stores in which the sick resided at Bowley's Wharf. Almost all of those who were first affected were new-comers. Dr. Drysdale describes the Point as being low and flat; its streets generally not paved, its alleys filthy and the ground around it marshy in many places. The frequent warm rains kept the noxious places constantly moist under a hot sun.

We can easily recognize these as conditions favorable to the multiplication of mosquitoes, and the domestic habits of the *Stegomyia* mosquito would tend to keep the infection rather closely confined to these localities. He further makes the significant statement that remittents were present from a very early period. It is more than probable that many of these remittents were true yellow fever, because under the belief then prevailing, that these were simply the prevailing types of summer fever, they would not be reported. It is also probable that if occasional cases were known to have been yellow fever, some physicians would have concealed them, from the same motives that prevail today. He could discover no satisfactory evidence of the importation of the disease, though he states that the "Triumph" arrived at the wharf about the last of June, with almost all the crew indisposed, and previously to this there lay at the wharf a schooner whose captain had died on the voyage from the West Indies. The fact alone, however, that vessels from the West Indies came up to the wharf, is sufficient to indicate to us the source from which the infection was received. The following sentence toward the end of the ninth letter is of extreme interest: "Locusts were not more numerous in the reign

of Pharaoh, than *mosquitoes through the last few months*; yet these insects were very rare only a few years past, when a far greater portion of Baltimore was a marsh."

With wonderful acuteness of observation he remarks that some families at the Point avoided yellow fever by carefully precluding all communication with the sick, and that vessels also preserved their crews in health by removing to a distance from the wharf and preventing the sailors from going ashore. As soon as one infected person came on board he quickly infected all or most of the crew. He instances one man who contracted the disease on shore and carried it on board the ship "Phoenix," whose crew was healthy. These all became infected and five out of twelve died. As the result of these observations he very naturally concluded that in some instances the fever proved contagious.

These and other cases cited are now so easily explained by the mosquito theory that we cannot appreciate the perplexity of the problem as it formerly presented itself for solution. The most accurate and careful observation yielded results that were apparently contradictory. All honor to Dr. Drysdale, whose tenth and last letter of the series was written to Dr. Rush in December, 1794.

Some further interesting references to this epidemic were published by Dr. John B. Davidge in 1798, and subsequently rewritten by him in a treatise on yellow fever published in 1813. He makes the interesting statement that the yellow fever first appeared in the last of August, but the common bilious fever prevailed at Fell's Point from June. A lady from Philadelphia was attacked with yellow fever, on Charles Street, and she had black vomit, but no other person in the

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family or neighborhood was attacked during the whole season. He noted that the disease extended in the direction of the prevailing winds, and that it was conveyed by a north-east wind all along Federal Hill and the west end of the basin. A considerable number of cases occurred in the city, and many who had attended the launching of a frigate (near the water, of course), subsequently suffered from yellow fever, and several of them died, but no single person in the city contracted the disease from them.





Concerning the prevalence of yellow fever in Baltimore at that time (1798), Dr. Davidge writes, "A physician in conversation the other day told me that he had met with yellow fever, in Baltimore, ever since he had lived in it, which is fifteen or twenty years. It is violating all obligations of decency and truth to say that it is of recent date." This statement was probably correct, for every importation of the disease is not necessarily followed by an epidemic. In Baltimore and other places where the mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata*, is not normally present, an epidemic is not possible, after the introduction of any number of cases, provided the mosquito be absent. For the production of an epidemic the introduction of infected mosquitoes alone during the hot season may suffice, because the mosquitoes deposit their eggs and in a week or ten days another brood will have become mature. The insects of this new brood must bite a patient in the first three or four days of the attack in order that they may become infected. Should only one or two infected insects be brought in and should they die, as frequently happens, immediately after depositing their eggs, then the disease would appear only in the persons first bitten by them, and these would have passed beyond the infective period by the time the new brood had matured. Should the infected insects, however, have remained alive, and should they have bitten other persons, at intervals of a few days in succession, these persons would be in the proper stage of the disease at the maturing of the new brood to enable them to be-

come infected. When the proper mosquito has been previously introduced into a favorable locality in the proper season, or when the mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata*, is naturally present, the introduction subsequently of a single case, may produce an epidemic. The facts above stated will readily explain the frequently reported appearance of sporadic cases without the occurrence of secondary ones.

We can now see that the immunity against the disease enjoyed by the city proper evidently depended upon its high and dry location which rendered the conditions unfavorable for the multiplication of the mosquitoes that were imported. In this regard Baltimore was more fortunate than Philadelphia which was lower and contained more standing water. Hence the mosquitoes were more abundant and the disease spread uniformly. This led Dr. Rush to contend that the disease must be contagious, while Dr. Davidge held that the contagion was local, and existed only in the air of certain spots, from whence it might be wafted by the winds in any direction. Dr. Davidge asserted (p. 84) that they had the most stubborn and irrefragable proofs, in those cases occurring about the wharves and at Fell's Point, that the disease was incapable of supporting itself. When these cases were removed up into the city, their virulence died with them, those who died; and, he writes, "from those who recovered, all mischief and supposed contagion evanesced into empty air, which bore it to the pages of medical writers, and not to the bodies of healthy attendants. This was the result in 1794 and 1797."

The importance of this observation can hardly be overestimated; it shows the sagacity and care with which the epidemic was studied by these devoted men. Dr. Davidge learned the truth and that truth unfortunately still remains today a hidden mystery to many of our practitioners, notwithstanding the recent absolute demonstration of it beyond a shadow of a doubt.

In connection with the now known mosquito propagation of the disease, an observation record-

		
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Baltimore, Md

ed by Dr. Nathaniel Potter¹ in this outbreak of 1797 deserves mention. He tells us that, previous to the 17th of September, the fever had been confined to certain places and to such as had breathed the air evolved from them; on that day a strong southeast wind wafted the effluvia in a north-west direction, and diffused it among the inhabitants of the upper parts of Frederick, Gay, South and Calvert Streets, who became immediately implicated in all the horrors of the fever.

In 1800 there appeared the severest outbreak the city has known. The mortality from yellow fever is recorded to have been 1197, or about one in fifty of the population of 60,000. Again the disease began at Fell's Point on the borders of the Cove, which extended from Jones' Falls to the interior. The Faculty of Medicine of the city, after investigation, reported to the Mayor that in their belief the disease was not imported but originated in the Cove from the stagnation and putrefaction of filth, under a summer's sun. The first two cases appeared on the 2d of May,² another on the 8th of June, one on the 9th, 10th and 13th; then from the 22d they became more numerous. It is unfortunate that we have no detailed description of this epidemic, the most disastrous the city has ever experienced.

A few cases are reported for the years 1802-1805.

The next important outbreak took place in 1819, following the arrival of an infected ship from Havana.³ In a letter to the editors of the *Medical Repository*, Dr. Pierre Chatard,⁴ of Baltimore, writing October 19th cites the first cases as follows: The fever commenced raging at Fell's Point in the beginning of July, and never ceased

¹*A Memoir on Contagion*, by Nathaniel Potter, M.D., Baltimore, 1818, p. 20.

²*Medical Repository*, New York, 1801, Vol. IV, p. 351.

³*Carpenter on Yellow Fever*, New Orleans, 1844, p. 18.

⁴*Medical Repository*, New York, Vol. 20, 1820, p. 261.

there until the end of October. It appeared also at Smith's Dock, toward the end of July, carrying off five persons whose names are given, and others. The persons named had counting houses on the dock or in the vicinity. No other cases appeared at the dock for two months, at the end of which time two more appeared. Dr. Chatard attributes the absence of cases during this time to the great quantity of lime that had been strewn on the ground, by order of the Mayor. The lime was again applied and the cases ceased. At Fell's Point the disease raged for three months before it subsided. The greater part of the population retired to the healthier portions of the city and many of them sickened and died there, but none of their friends or relatives suffered in consequence. We are told by Dr. Chatard, that the epidemic focus on the Point never exceeded seven or eight thousand square feet. This information he regarded as precious, because it demonstrated the non-contagiousness of the disease and the value of a local quarantine.

Among the most interesting records of this epidemic are the letters and other documents published by authority of the Mayor in 1820. These contain the actual experiences and opinions of the physicians, and they show a remarkable unanimity in the belief among the Baltimore physicians that the disease was non-contagious. The persistency with which the infection originated and remained in the vicinity of shipping, wharves, etc., is generally commented on. Dr. Clendinen reports that his first cases were located at the southeast corner of Fell's Point, and several of them appeared among foreigners on board the shipping, persons who had been healthy previous to their arrival. This invasion by the disease of healthy ships tied up to the wharves appeared to be indisputable evidence of the poisoned condition of the atmosphere. Of course it is hardly necessary to say here that these vessels were simply invaded by infected mosquitoes. Dr. Clendinen was a resident of the Point, and he states that his family had suffered from the disease and he had lost a stu-

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gent, an assistant physician, and some of his best friends. Dr. Samuel B. Martin, after enumerating 34 of his earlier cases with their location about the wharves and shipyards, states "these will suffice, I think, to show the course the disease took in its commencement, traveling regularly along the course of the water, and infecting the streets in the vicinity thereof. My most violent cases were near the water's edge or contracted there."

No mention of this epidemic would be complete without a reference to the little book by Dr. David M. Reese, entitled "Observations on the Epidemic of 1819," a book which every one interested in the subject should read. According to him some persons attributed the epidemic to the arrival of the schooner "Adventure" from the West Indies, laden with coffee, while others looked with suspicion upon the schooner "Proserpine," laden with hides and coffee. Both vessels were ordered to the quarantine ground, but were soon permitted to return because after a re-examination by the health officer, their cargoes were found to be in a sound condition. Referring to the time when 1016 cases had been reported by the physicians, Dr. Reese states that of all these only twelve were supposed to have originated in the city. He calls attention to the remarkable fact that, in almost every instance where a person visited the Point at night, he contracted the disease, while those who were there only in the day time, escaped with impunity. He further remarks that those of the Baltimore physicians, who became infected, suffered in consequence of paying a visit by night to the source of infection, or to the vicinity where the cause existed. Several physicians who had attended patients in the daytime in the very center of the infection and through the whole course of the fever, remained exempt, until by visiting the district once in the night, they contracted the disease. This accords perfectly with the mosquito theory, and with the twilight habits of *Stegomyia fasciata*, the particular mosquito now known to be concerned in the transmission of the disease. It is also in accord with the experience of the American troops near Havana. Soldiers who visited the city only between the

hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., remained free from the disease, while among those who became infected there were but few who did not acknowledge having spent a night or a part of a night out of the barrack.

Let us now consider what evidence, if any, collected by these closely observant Baltimore physicians, could be used to support the mosquito theory today. Firstly, they recorded the presence of an unusually large number of mosquitoes; secondly, they observed that the infection was localized in the low, wet districts near the river and shipping; thirdly, they noted that the infection was contracted mostly at night; fourthly, they showed that in the higher and dryer ground of the city proper the disease was absolutely non-contagious; fifthly, they reported that the disease traveled in the direction of the prevailing winds, when these were strong and blew in one direction; and sixthly, they were familiar with the fact that yellow fever was most apt to prevail when the mean temperature was high, and they knew perfectly well that the disease was stamped out by the frost. To this we can add nothing more than the direct implication of the mosquito. Of course a mistake was made in the failure to recognize the imported nature of the disease, and strong protests were written against the quarantine methods then in force against Baltimore by Philadelphia, Wilmington and other places. These quarantines were established in the belief that the disease was contagious. The Baltimore physicians having the strongest proofs that it was not, felt that they were treated with undue severity. In a low-lying city like Philadelphia, where mosquitoes were numerous, there was justification for the belief in contagion, so that while both were partly wrong in their opinions under the circumstances, the method of quarantine was a justifiable and proper one to adopt for their safety. On the other hand the lax quarantine system at Baltimore was a source of danger; still it was justifiable on the ground of the available evidence to show that yellow fever was not contagious, and upon the belief then prevailing that all infectious fevers were the result of putrefaction. Hence if a vessel were clean and her cargo

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in good condition, it was assumed that she could not harbor the seeds of the disease, and she was permitted to come into dock and unload.

In the management of the epidemic (1819) the wise policy was adopted of advising all persons to flee the infected location and seek a residence upon high ground without the range of the infection. This the majority did, many going to the country or remaining nearby, while some refused to leave their habitations, and these latter furnished the fuel for the continuance of the pestilence. This epidemic is said to have cost the city 350 lives.

The kindly concern shown for the welfare of the destitute poor stands out brightly in the history of this outbreak. It became necessary to remove the healthy poor from Fell's Point, and provide means of shelter and sustenance for them until it was safe for them to return. A committee was appointed who visited a Mr. Owen Dorsey to solicit the use of a rope-walk owned by him. This was granted free of charge and the removal began. More room was soon needed, and a Mr. Christopher Chapman gave up another adjacent rope-walk, 1,000 feet long, for the purpose. This was not sufficient, and more than 100 tents and marquees were then pitched and filled. Over 1,000 persons were received, made comfortable, and supplied with provisions and every necessity. The corporation appropriated \$1,000, but this was returned, the donations of money and supplies being ample for all purposes. Notwithstanding the partial depopulation, business depression, failure of some of the leading commercial houses and of one of the banks, over \$1,000 in cash were contributed, and liberal donations of food, clothing, etc., poured into the warehouse designated to receive them. The neighboring farmers contributed flour, fruit and vegetables, as well as money, and Georgetown, D. C., contributed \$700. A soup house was established at the encampment and this supplied over 100 gallons of rich wholesome soup daily. This enterprise was undertaken by three energetic gentlemen, Messrs. Stewart, Mosher and Coale, and through voluntary contributions of material and labor the total outlay required was only \$10. The camp was maintained for 53 days and when it was broken up, on the 25th day of October, each person was supplied with provisions for three days. There were only six deaths in the encampment, and five additional in the hos-

pital, of persons who contracted the fever at the Point and were carried from the camp to the hospital for treatment. The sick among the poor were cared for at the hospital at the expense of the city. Food, luxuries and stimulants were provided for distribution upon the order of any practicing physician. It is estimated that by these means several hundred lives were saved, and the record is one of which Baltimore should be proud.

The Mayor, Edward Johnson, was a man of Christian character, high courage and strong determination. Disregarding protests, the Mayor and many of the Board of Health visited the hospitals during the height of the epidemic, and by their example inspired others with confidence in the non-contagious nature of the disease. Dr. Reese wrote of him: "Mr. Johnson is one of the few individuals, with whom when *interest* and *duty* are in opposite scales, the latter will ever predominate."

Ten cases are reported to have appeared at Fort McHenry in 1868, and the disease was believed to come from infected vessels, in quarantine, nearby. It is probable, as has been stated by Dr. John Morris¹, that sporadic outbreaks were frequent at Fell's Point until 1855. In this year Dr. Kemp, of the Board of Health, had the infected district drained and cleaned. It is said to have been free from the disease from then until 1876 (except during the suspension of commerce during the Civil War), when a small outbreak of the fever undoubtedly appeared, though the cases were not officially so reported.²

In this review of the epidemics at Baltimore, the literature of which is very scant, I have confined myself to a simple narration of the facts which seem to be of general interest, and I hope that some of you may be stimulated to read for yourselves the records written by men of this city, some of whom were teachers in our University, and of whom you have every reason to be proud.

¹*History of the Epidemic in Baltimore in 1876.* Reports of American Public Health Association, Vol. IV, p. 244.

²*Baltimore Physician and Surgeon*, Vol. VI. No. 2, 1876, p. 37.

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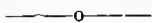
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MARYLAND.

Committee of Publication:

W. J. Lowry, Jr. ('96), Chairman. J. J. Barnett ('99), Franz Naylor ('00), H. L. Troxell ('99), J. C. Wolf ('05), and E. F. Kelly ('02).

Address all communications to the office of
OLD MARYLAND..

The Publication Committee desires to call special attention of the alumni to the notice given elsewhere that "Old Maryland" has been adopted as the official journal of the association; and announce the discontinuation of the Alumni News Letter, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the association at its last annual meeting.



As this may be termed the first public utterance of the association since the College has become the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, it seems a fit time to review, even if briefly, its history.

As given in the minutes of the various meetings, there are many interesting chapters, and the pity is that they cannot be given in detail; as we are sure the most of us are lacking in the knowledge of that which has gone before.

The history of the association is divided into two periods—organization in May, 1871, and reorganization in July, 1890.

At the first meeting and organization there were eight members present, with Mr. Chas. E. Dohme as temporary chairman; later on Mr. W. S. Thompson was elected the first president. The name adopted was "The Society of the Alumni of the Maryland College of Pharmacy," the object being "to bring the graduates into closer fellowship, and the cultivation of a more enlarged knowledge of pharmacy and its kindred branches."

The society as thus organized continued to meet regularly and irregularly until August 23d, 1876, the last recorded meeting. During this time the average attendance was but nine members. No wonder a distinct tone of discouragement pervades the minutes of these meetings. At one meeting a motion was made to dissolve the society; this, however, was voted down.

While the form of government adopted by our fathers was much the same as now exists, yet the

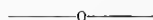
character of the meetings seems to have been different. In the early days they gave more time and attention to pharmaceutical discussions, and many papers of interest were presented. It is interesting to note that the members were required "to perform chemical and pharmaceutical manipulations before the society." A committee on social features did not exist, and a banquet was an unknown quantity.

As just stated, we have no records from August 23, 1876, to July 17, 1890, when a reorganization of the society occurred. It is recorded that Mr. Louis Dohme presided, he being the president when the society ceased to meet. The present constitution was adopted, and the name was changed to the "Alumni Association of the Maryland College of Pharmacy."

Papers were presented until April 9, 1895, after which time they were by common consent discontinued.

The first appearance of a Publication Committee was the one authorized at the meeting of February 19, 1894. The duty of this committee was "to insert in two Baltimore papers a reading advertisement bearing upon the interest of the drug business, with a view of enlightening the public as to its specific character and principle." Certainly the duty of the committee has undergone a change, for in May, 1898, it was instructed to publish an Alumni Journal, said publication not to appear oftener than twice a year.

The various secretaries under the new regime have not recorded the details of the meetings as did those of the older days, so regarding the matter of attendance we can only find that this was "good." Just how many that might be we are unable to state; but for the past few years the average attendance at the annual meeting and banquet has been about seventy-five. In the comparison of nine with seventy-five we can certainly congratulate the association on its growth, but, like Oliver Twist, we are asking for more, and hope to make the next meeting a record-breaker.



OUR ALUMNI IN NATIONAL PHARMACY.

The creditable part taken by graduates of our Alma Mater in the broader fields of pharmacy is both pleasing and encouraging. In the American Pharmaceutical Association, especially, members of our alumni have been particularly con-

spicuous and have won for themselves and the school they represent honorable recognition.

One of the first graduates of our college, the venerable but still active Alpheus P. Sharp ('42), was also the first person to present and read a regular paper before the American Pharmaceutical Association. This paper, referring to the variations in strength of mineral acids and alcohol, was re-read by the author at the golden jubilee of the Association in 1902, and is as pertinent today as it was when first read.

Mr. Sharp has contributed several other articles to the proceedings of the association, viz: "Hypodermic Solution of Quinia," "Oil of Sassafras," "Preservation of Garlic." He served upon a number of committees but always declined election to office.

The late Wm Silver Thompson ('42) was elected second vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1860, and contributed two papers to the association's proceedings: "Oleates and Ointments of Oleates," and "The Preservation of Ointments." He was a member of the committee that revised the Pharmacopœia, in 1870.

Dr. J. Faris Moore ('47), although long since deceased, is well remembered by many of our graduates as either their professor of pharmacy or materia medica, he having successively filled these chairs. In 1863, he was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, having served as second vice-president the previous year. In 1870, he acted as local secretary for the meeting at Baltimore. Besides several reports and addresses made by him, an article on "Elixir of Ammonium Valerianate" may be found in the printed proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Another alumnus who has been justly conspicuous in national pharmacy is Louis Dohme ('57). He was elected second vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1863, and for many years was very active on a number of the more important committees. He was a member of the Committee on Revision of the U. S. P., 1870: "Arsenic in Phosphorus," "Dilute Phosphoric Acid," "Liquor Ferri Nitratis," "Observations on Iron Preparations," "Solution of Iron Phosphate," are contributions from his pen

to the American Pharmaceutical Association proceedings.

Probably the alumnus who has been for the longest time conspicuous in American pharmacy is John F. Hancock ('60). He became a member of the American Association in 1863, and at once became active both in office and as a contributor. He was elected president in 1873 and has continued active to the present. He is now chairman of the Historical Section, chairman of the Committee on the Procter Memorial, and member of the delegation to the American Medical Association. Besides appearing at the end of his able presidential address, his name may be seen under the following captions: "Cellar and Store-room," "Chlorodyne," "Dispensing Department," "Powdered Blue Mass," "Formulas for Elixirs," "Unofficial Formulas," "The Dispensing Counter," "The Wm. Procter Memorial Fund."

Charles E. Dohme ('62), was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1898. He had previously served as local secretary, first and second vice-presidents and has served several terms as a member of the Council. He was a member of the last Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia, and is, at present, president of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P.

Before he was elected Permanent Secretary, which was changed to General Secretary, the office he has held since 1894, Charles Caspari, Jr. ('69), served as third vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Although not a generous contributor to the proceedings, two articles only—"Alcohol as a source of error in Volumetric Estimation of Alkaloids," "Pyrophosphate of Iron"—appearing to his credit, his office is, no doubt, the most important one in American pharmacy, and his good editorial work is plainly seen in the proceedings. He is well known all over the pharmaceutical and medical world as the author of "A Treatise on Pharmacy," and as one of the editors of the National Standard Dispensatory. He was active in the revision of the present pharmacopœia, serving as a member of the Committee on Revision.

During the last seven or eight years, Henry P. Hynson ('77), has been in national pharmaceutical affairs. He served as local secretary at the Baltimore meeting in 1898, and was first chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dis-

pensing, of which he is generally considered the "Father."

Besides several reports as chairman of various committees, he has contributed: "A Practical Method for the Differentiation of Coal-Tar Products," "Contributed Pharmaceutical Notes," "Laboratory Possibilities," "Dispensing Notes," "Department Accounts," "Pharmaceutical Legislation with special reference to the Narcotic Laws," "Why the Doctorate Degree Should be Settled Upon in Pharmacy." He has served as a member of the present Committee on National Formulary, and as chairman of one of the subcommittees. He is now chairman of the Section on Commercial Interests, chairman of the Delegation to the American Medical Association and chairman of the Committee on the Organization of Local Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was a delegate to the convention that organized the National Association of Retail Druggists and was the first president of that body.

Dr. David M. R. Culbreth ('79), is most conspicuous in National Pharmacy as the author of "Materia Medica and Pharmacology" and "Pharmaceutical Botany," and as a general contributor to pharmaceutical journals. He has served as a member of several important committees of the American Association.

As a member of the convention that organized the N. A. R. D., Louis Schulze ('84) became known all over the country. He has also been conspicuous in the meetings of the Pure Food and Drug Congress. He contributed a paper with the title: "The Commercial Value of a Pharmaceutical Education" to the jubilee meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Probably the most conspicuous member of our alumni in national pharmacy, residing outside of the State of Maryland, is Dr. H. R. Slack ('85), of Georgia. He has been quite active in national pharmaceutical affairs, and has contributed several able papers to the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association: "Should Graduates in Pharmacy be Compelled to Pass the Examination of Boards of Pharmacy Before Being Registered?" "Suggestion and Experiences in Securing Pharmacy Legislation," "Reciprocal Registration," "Why do Pharmacists Forsake Their Profession?"

One of the younger alumni of the Department to win fame outside of local circles, is H. A. Brown Dunning ('97). He is at present secretary of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, of which he was associate in 1903. He has contributed "Aromatic Waters," "Can Chemical Analysis be Practiced by the Retail Pharmacist with Profit?" "Phosphorous Resin," and "Solution of Iron Peptonate with Manganese," to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and, as a writer for pharmaceutical journals, has won creditable distinction.

W. J. Lowry, Joel J. Barnett and E. Frank Kelly are younger members whose writings have been lately appearing in the pharmaceutical journals. When we couple the names of all those mentioned with those who entered pharmacy before our Alma Mater was organized, but who were active in its affairs, we are led to ask, "Who but these, in Baltimore and Maryland, has won national distinction?"

PERSONALS.

John H. Bellerman, class of '78, died recently in Ohio.

John J. McGinity, '94, is still in the "land of the living," and not at the bottom of the sea, as persistently stated in lists of the graduates.

Dr. H. E. Waterman, '05, is now "steering" a drug store of his own at Houston, Tex.

Firey, '05, is at present "analyzing Hagerstown" for a chemist's shop of his own.

Jordan, '05, has returned to the "Sunny South," where he can obtain a fresh supply of that tired feeling.

Jimmy Black, '05, continues to roll pills at H. W. & Co., Baltimore, Md.

F. L. McCartney, '03, writes from Thomasville, Ga.: "The South misses her sons and the misses do, too."

Mr. Charles Webster, class of '76, died very suddenly November 28th, 1905.

Harry C. King, class of 1904, is about to enter business with his brother at Patterson Park avenue and Jefferson street. We understand they expect to annex East Baltimore in a few years. Wish you luck.

Downes, from what we can understand, is about to take unto himself a better half—about time, old man.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D. *Editor.*

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Through a misunderstanding, the "Committee of Ten" did not have a quorum on the date announced for their meeting in the last number of OLD MARYLAND. It was then suggested that the committee should meet the following Tuesday, January 23d, at the capitol in Annapolis, and Dr. Hill, of the House of Delegates offered the use of the room of the Committee on Corporations, of which he is chairman. This offer was accepted, and at the time appointed delegates were present from all three institutions. There was a free discussion of the plan alluded to in our last issue, and which was especially expounded and advocated by Mr. J. Wirt Randall, of the sub-committee.

We are not at liberty to speak freely upon the subject, but we may say that the discussion was most harmonious, and the prospects of resultant good are bright.

After the meeting, the Governor kindly showed the members of the committee over the renovated building, of which he is so justly proud, and which is such a credit to the State.

By special invitation, the committee dined at Dr. Fell's, and thus had the opportunity of partaking of the elegant hospitality of the president of St. John's, and his charming lady. The dinner was succeeded by a drill of the St. John's cadets, which was protracted for the committee's benefit.

Preceded by their own band and under their own officers, the battalion executed many interesting and difficult movements on the spacious drill-ground back of the college buildings. The weather was superb, and the Baltimore contingent — Professors Winslow, Coale and Cordell — returned to the city after a most delightful and we trust, well-spent day.

The National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association met in Washington city January 9-11. Two events in its proceedings of special interest to Maryland University men were the recommendation of the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, for the relief of the widow of the late Dr. William A. Hammond, who held the chair of anatomy and physiology in the University in 1860-61, and, second, the recommendation to the Government of recognition of the services of Dr. James Carroll, rendered in the investigation of yellow fever. It was appropriate that the resolutions upon the latter subject should emanate from a fellow alumnus of Dr. Carroll—Dr. John S. Fulton (1881). They recall the circumstances connected with the appointment of the Cuban Yellow Fever Commission in 1900, and the memorable service rendered by it. More especially the subjection by Dr. Carroll of himself to the bite of an infected mosquito, and the incurring by him thereby of the first attack of the disease ever produced experimentally. In the last resolution, the Council "commends to the Government of the United States adequate recognition of the gallant and meritorious services of the said Dr. James Carroll, the only surviving member in the Army of the United States of the said Yellow Fever Commission." The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Dr. Carroll's achievements and writings place him in the forefront of the medical profession. Especially in all that relates to yellow fever can he speak with authority; he is probably one of the greatest living authorities on that disease. Those who read his address in the present number of OLD MARYLAND will be struck with his thorough-

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ness and his calm judicial tone, and those who had the good fortune to hear him on his recent visit must have been impressed with his thorough scientific pose. And he is as modest as he is meritorious. In honoring him the government will honor itself, for he is one of the few Americans who are entitled to rank as medical heroes. There is no return that the government can make to such a man that would be in excess of his deserts.

—o—

A bill has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 a year for two years to the University Hospital. It is stated that the money will be used for an addition westward on Lombard street. The Faculty of Physic already own the three houses adjoining the hospital on that side. The bill, which was introduced by Senator Young (by request) and Delegate Shipley, was referred to the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, respectively. On January 31st a delegation representing the hospital and school of medicine appeared before these committees in advocacy of the bill. It consisted of Professors Chew, Neale and Culbreth, Drs. Shipley, Owens and Norris, and Messrs. Peter and Busick.

EYES.

Eyes so tender, eyes so true,
Eyes of every cherished hue,
Laughing eyes, so brightly gleaming,
Loving eyes so gently beaming,

Eyes so heartless, eyes so cold,
Eyes that pierce with demon's hold,
Scornful eyes where doubt is dwelling,
Sinful eyes a life's tale telling,

Eyes of fervor, eyes of prayer,
Eyes that speak cheer everywhere,
Truthful eyes that know no wronging,
Trustful eyes with saintly longing,

Eyes of sorrow, eyes of care,
Eyes beseeching in despair,
Haunting eyes so wildly glaring,
Dying eyes so strangely staring.

—H. L. S. (Class 1894).

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

The date of the annual commencement exercises for the graduating class of 1906 has been changed from May 24th to May 9th. The exercises will be held at Albaugh's Theater.—

Owing to the amount of work and lack of time in which to do this work, Prof. J. H. Harris has added the 9-10 hour on Wednesday morning to his course of lectures. Dr. I. H. Davis will occupy the 10-11 hour Thursdays, when he wishes to meet the Dental Students.—A new table graces the locker room, which will now be called the library. All the current dental magazines will be found on it in the near future; they will be for the use of this room only and cannot be removed from it. The idea was laid before our Dean, Prof. F. J. S. Gorgas, who thought favorably of it, and it now rests with the students to push it through and make a success of it by trying to keep the room clean and conducting themselves as they would in any other library. We (the senior class) must be generous-hearted enough to think that this isn't for us alone, or for just this year, but for years to come, and may it some day be said that the University of Maryland has the finest and largest dental library in the United States.

G. W. F.

—o—

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

J. Edwin Hengst, '77, was recently elected vice-president of the Northeastern Dispensary.—Messrs. Balmert and Buppert, '06, are confined to their rooms with tonsilitis.—W. G. Harper, '06, has just recovered from an attack of la grippe.—A. S. Williams, '06, has accepted a position with Robinson & Duck, corner Center and Charles streets.—J. A. Kenny took a flying trip to Washington, D. C., last Thursday. "We wonder why."—The editors for *Terra Maria* from the Pharmacy Department are strenuously working on material which has been secured, and which will be a surprise and also a credit to our department. "Come on" with all your roasts and grinds. Let us make our department the A No. 1 in the *Terra Maria* of 1906.—Both classes are still engaged with examinations and quizzes.—A. E. Kemp, '05, so far this year has not had a chance to display his "detective ability."

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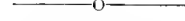
THE LAW.

In the profession of which I am an humble member there is undoubtedly more of the stimulus which comes from personal collision and triumph. Its contests are dramatic. Its excitements stir the blood. Its successes, sometimes, have the glow and flush of victory in downright strife. It has all that is animating and ennobling in the grapple of mind with mind. The rivalry of skill, experience and courage wrestling with courage, experience and skill. But the triumph dies almost with the struggle, and the reputation of the lawyer who has led his bar for half a lifetime is as transitory, nearly, as the echoes of his voice. He contributes little or nothing to the stock of human knowledge. He has given himself to the study and application of a science—if, indeed, it be a science—which as often deals with artificial principles and dogmas as with great, abiding truths. In grasping at the philosophy of jurisprudence, he is fettered, even in this day and generation, by precedents of scholastic absurdity which date back before the Wars of the Roses, and by statutes the very records of which were lost before the Reformation. The scientific aim and effort of his professional life is simply to show that “thus it is written.” The legacy which he is able to leave behind him to society is, therefore, rarely better, in its best state, than a tradition of high faculties, fearlessly and honestly dedicated to justice and duty. Even the triumphs of oratory—once the perpetual grace and honor of the forum—can now rarely come to him. The pressure of business and the fashion of the time have limited discussion in the courts, and stripped its forms almost to nakedness. As, in the British Parliament, the orator has made way for the debater, so, at the bar, the practical statement has superseded the oratorical display. The glory of old days has fled from us, in this, and eloquence has gone—to Congress.

S. T. Wallis.

✓ The annual meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy was held January 18th. Messrs. John F. Hancock and Henry A. Elliott were chosen vice presidents and Messrs. J. Edwin Hengst and Joseph B. Hall were chosen members of the board of examiners. Addresses were delivered by Drs. C. Urban Smith, David M. R. Culbreth and Professor Hynson. Messrs. Samuel

Mansfield, Walter Parkhurst, John A. Davis, Mercer Brown, Joel Barnett, Louis Schulze, John Westcott, Louis Beck and Professor Charles Caspari were also present. In the absence of the president, Mr. Charles E. Dohme, Mr. Hancock presided.



ATHLETICS.

The finances of the University Athletic Association are said to be in the best shape for years and the report of the treasurer, Mr. Oliver Howard, is very gratifying to all interested in athletics at the University. The football team last summer was self-supporting. The heavy indebtedness that has hung over the association for the past five years has been liquidated and the treasurer is able to report a balance on hand.

The basketball team is preparing for its northern trip, in which it will play some of the big teams of the country. The team has been much handicapped by its inability to secure a suitable hall and it is further embarrassed by the refusal of the Board of Governors of Johns Hopkins University to recognize the game in that institution, which cuts it off from the much-needed support anticipated from the three games scheduled with the J. H. team. Of the players of last year only Carnall is missing. Three games have been played so far. The first was with the Baltimore Athletic Club's team, on January 20th, before a big crowd, and was won by the B. A. C. by a score of 18 to 6. The University players were Smith, Moran, Blanck, Hala and Garneau. The second was played at College Park with the Maryland Agricultural College team on January 27th, and was won by the University. Score, 18 to 16. The University players were the same as above. The third game was played in Baltimore with the Gettysburg College team February 2. Score, 42 to 27. W. Thompson is captain of the team and also of the football team of 1906.

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The annual meeting of the Athletic Association will be held February 13. Mr. W. W. Brent is president. New officers will be elected and the football and baseball situation will be thoroughly canvassed.

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MEDICINE.

Of the laws you study the hand of man writes none and alters none. Blindness may read them not, or foolishness misread; but immemorial nature is made up of them, and while it lives they cannot perish or be shorn of their dominion. A great fight of your profession and of literature—the author of *Religio Medici*—speaks to us of Nature as “that universal and public manuscript that lies expanded unto the eyes of all.” How few of those who study it most closely can translate its mystic language—how often the wisest may be dazzled by its illuminated pages, or lost in the great depths of its abounding lore—you may learn from the records of human error, which, alas! tell the completest story of human wisdom. But you have the consolation of knowing, while you strive to read, that truth is there before your eyes, and that at least they may be kindled to discern it. The humblest patient hand may cleanse at least some little portion of the mighty palimpsest and feel its pulses burn with joy and reverence as the live word comes flashing out at last. If you are animated by the love of science and your kind, one truth thus brought to light is in itself a victory and crown. If you are yearning in your souls for praise, you hear its voice made musical by gratitude. If you desire to be remembered when your dust is as that of the Pharaohs, you have written your names upon a tablet as imperishable as their pyramids. Think you that the name of Harvey will die while men’s hearts beat, or the theology of murdered Servetus live as long as his explorations of Nature? No, gentlemen; your profession has this in it, that its progress goes step by step with the progress of humanity, and that every truth which it rears up by the wayside shall stand there as a memorial forever.—*S. T. Wallis.*

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DEATHS.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson, of the sophomore class, Medical, died at the residence of his father, Rgt. Rev. Luther B. Wilson, in this city, on Thursday, Jan. 18th, of pulmonary consumption, after a long illness. He was within a few days of being 24. Mr. Wilson graduated from the Central High School of Washington. He was a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity and of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilson’s father, Bishop L. B. Wilson (1877), his paternal grandfather, Dr. Henry M. Wilson (1850), and his maternal grandfather, Dr. J. H. Turner (1847), were all medical graduates of this University.—William Williams Robertson, M. D. (1864), at Baltimore of apoplexy, January 31, aged 60.—William Clemm Poe, M. D. (1865), at Baltimore, January 20, aged 62. He was a brother of Professor John P. Poe. He was president of his class.—Dr. William E. Hodges (1856), at Ellicott City, January 17th, aged 75. He had practiced at Ellicott City over 40 years.

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The Young Men’s Christian Association had its election on Saturday, January 27th, with the following result: President, John E. B. Ziegler, Md.; first vice-president, Lawrence Kolb, Md.; second vice-president, F. D. Wilson, Va.; secretary, C. F. Strosnider, N. C.; corresponding secretary, F. G. Cowherd, Md.; treasurer, H. B. Breyer, R. I.—Dr. Benjamin F. Tefft, Jr. (1905), writes that he is doing well at Anthony, R. I., and that he eagerly welcomes OLD MARYLAND, which enables him to keep abreast of the life and doings at the University.—Wanted, catalogues of the School of Medicine for 1847-48, 1851-52 and 1859-60, to complete set.—Dr. John C. Hemmeter, of the Faculty of Physic, has been elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—The Miltenberger books, some 500 in number, have reached the Library.—Professor Gichner’s course on Hydrotherapy, Balneology and Massage will be continued to the close of the session. Every Thursday at 10 A. M. in Anatomical Hall.—President David H. Carroll’s saying at the Merchants and Manufacturers’ Association banquet: “Stag-

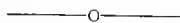
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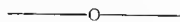
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nation is death—we must go ahead,” should prove suggestive to the authorities of our University.—President Fell states that the alumni of St. John’s are raising subscriptions towards the new library building fund. In order to avail of the \$16,500 offered by Mr. Carnegie, a similar amount must be raised for permanent maintenance.—Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson (1885) spoke to the men of Grace Reformed Church on January 23d on the benefits to be derived from a men’s organization in the church.—Dr. Edward E. Gibbons (1895) read a paper before the Neurological Section of the M. & C. F., December 13th, on the “Ocular Symptoms of Tabes.”—Cash additions to Endowment Fund: Francis T. Redwood, \$10.00; Mary B. Redwood, \$10.00; S. Thomas Day, \$2.00; James Carroll, \$2.00; A. L. Wilkinson, \$1.00. Hon. Henry Stockbridge subscribes \$10.00 a year “for two or three years” to the Charles Frick Research Work. In sending the contributions of himself and wife, Mr. Redwood writes: “We have the most sincere wishes for the University’s welfare and prosperity.”—Dr. Carroll writes: “I assure you that the sincere cordiality with which I was greeted will always remain a pleasant recollection with me.”—Lawrason Riggs, LL.B., was re-elected vice-president of the Interstate National Guard Association at Washington, January 22d.—L. McLane Tiffany, M.D. (1868), has gone on a shooting and fishing trip on the west coast of Florida.—Oregon Milton Dennis, LL.B., has removed his office to the Law Building, on Courtland street.—Dr. E. J. Bernstein writes from Kalamazoo, Mich., that he was with us in spirit at our meeting on January 25th.—The students of Johns Hopkins are stirred up, like our law students, over the “honor” system.—The following were made chairmen of committees in the House of Delegates: C. J. Bouchet, Expiring Laws; J. L. V. Murphy, Insurance and Loan Companies; Lehmayr, Judiciary; Heatwole, Printing; Dawkins, Revaluation and Assessment of Property.—Hon. John P. Poe reported to the House of Delegates January 16th, the completion of the code of 1904 and the appendix thereto, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.—Dr. H. O. Reik (1891) took active part in the

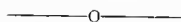
proceedings of the Southern Branch of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society at Norfolk, Va., on January 13th.—The personal estate of the late Judge William J. O’Brien, of the Orphans’ Court, was appraised at \$13,960.—J. Howard Hughes, ’06, died at Jersey City, N. J., on February 6th, from the accidental discharge of his pistol.—I have always valued the message of the life above the message of the pen. *Oster.*



The General Alumni Association met in annual session on January 25th, Dr. Thomas A. Ashby in the chair in the absence of the president, Dr. Wilmer Brinton. Dr. James Carroll’s address on yellow fever in Baltimore was the principal feature of the evening. Oregon Milton Dennis, LL.B., of the Baltimore City Council, and Dr. Eugene F. Cordell were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, for the ensuing year. Executive and endowment committees of twenty-five each, representing all departments of the University, were also chosen. A collation followed. The hall was decorated as usual with the University colors and a warm reception was accorded the distinguished guest of the evening.



The fate of a school rests not on its endowments or equipments; the inherent, vital element, which transcends all material interests, which may give to it glory and renown in their absence, and lacking which all the “pride, pomp and circumstance” are vain—this vitalizing element lies in the men who work in its halls and in the ideals which they cherish and teach. *Oster.*



A Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, by David M. R. Culbreth, Ph.G., M.D., Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy in the University of Maryland Dental, Medical and Pharmaceutical Schools. Fourth Edition. Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1906.

The appearance of four editions of this standard work within nine years is high testimony to its excellence and popularity. The author has taken advantage of the recent appearance of the

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eighth revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia to arrange his material in conformity with that standard. Many illustrations have been added (there are 487 in this edition), and almost every subject has been rewritten or distinctly modified, so that the work in its present form is practically a new one. It bears evidence on every page of laborious care, research and thoroughness, qualities which entitle it to rank among the best text-books on the subject of which it treats.

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TO — —.

On reading his poem, "The Passing Year," December 31st, 1901 (see OLD MARYLAND, December, 1905, p. 162).

Poet and Friend, who hast in cadenced words
And classic measures mourned the dying year,
Teaching the seriousness of daily life—
I thank thee. May to thee the seasons bring
The guerdon of a worthy life well spent;
And as their changes fill the rounded year,
May thy heart find them blended into one;
Thy Autumn's fruitage know the hope of Spring.
The plough o'ertake the sickle, and, though cold
The Winter's blasts may blow, still warm and bright
May Summer in her fulness nourish thee
Until God's full-abiding year shall dawn.

—Richard Henry Thomas.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1902.

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In a little pamphlet by Professor Henry P. Hynson, reprinted from the *Johns Hopkins Nurses' Alumnae Magazine*, of November, some good advice and cautions are given to nurses with reference to their purchasing and prescribing medicines which they will do well to heed. With

wonderful delicacy, indicative of the true gentleman dealing with those who are entitled to be treated as ladies, he tells them they are not competent to prescribe drugs, much less so than pharmacists, who are denied the privilege by law, by higher practice and by a sense of right. They should not attempt to purchase potent drugs, because it greatly embarrasses and jeopardizes the position of those from whom they buy. Certainly, no one outside of medicine proper should know better than nurses how difficult it is to diagnose and treat diseases, even small ailments, yet this they attempt to do when they prescribe or recommend medicines. And who knows better than a nurse the nonsense and absurdity of lay treatment—who is more annoyed by it? Your patients, relatives and friends, old women and senile men that visit them, know more of treatment and remedies than the ablest physicians ever dreamed. It is amazing to realize how utterly wanting in common sense the average human being is when the taking of medicine is concerned. The prescription of the family doctor, formulated to suit a special case and person, is passed around to neighbors and friends, old and young, far and wide. Prominent business men will take advice from anyone in a drug store. It seems incredible that a nurse, an intelligent trained nurse, would to any degree take part in this; that they do only proves that they are human—that they are amenable to the common frailty referred to: that they yield too readily to a desire to please. These are timely words from Professor Hynson.

R. Wilson

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VOL. II. No. 3.

BALTIMORE, MD., MARCH, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1906.

To the Alumni of the University of Maryland:

At a meeting of the General Alumni Association, held on January 25th, 1906, I was honored by election as president of the Association. One of the first things I discovered was the apparent lack of interest of a large number of gentlemen, who have graduated from the University of Maryland, by neglecting to enroll themselves as members of it. Every large university over the entire country has an Alumni Association, supported by its graduates, a number having built commodious and elegant clubhouses, and in this and other ways they have kept up the spirit, interest and welfare of their alma mater. Why should this not be done by the graduates of the University of Maryland in Baltimore? It certainly cannot be by reason of expense, because the dues of the Association are but one dollar a year; it cannot be by reason of waste of time, because we have but three meetings a year, and I cannot believe it is for any other reason than negligence. Now, fellow alumni, will you not aid the Association by sending in your names at once for membership? The next meeting will be held in April, and we want to make it the very best meeting ever held, and we want to see at least two hundred new members come in at this meeting. We hope to have Governor Warfield deliver the address at the April meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

OREGON MILTON DENNIS, *President.*

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✓ LOUIS PASTEUR.

By JOSÉ L. HIRSH, M.D.

[*Read before the Library and Historical Society.*]

Louis Pasteur, chemist, physicist, scientist, bacteriologist, the son of a poor tanner, rose to be one of the most prominent men of the French republic. Born the 27th day of December, 1822, during the 73 years of his life he accomplished more than any other man of his period. He began his education in the village school, but books

and study had little attraction for him, and he preferred to follow his favorite pastime of fishing and hunting, as many a boy has done before and since. He had quite an aptitude for drawing and his pastel drawings soon formed a portrait gallery of friends, some dozens of which are still shown by the inhabitants of Arbois with pride.

Soon, however, he awoke from his lethargy, and from then onward Pasteur may be said to have hardly ever paused in the pursuit of those herculean labors which his genius throughout his life supplied in such rapid succession for his indomitable energy to perform.

The college of Arbois, having at this time no professor of philosophy, Pasteur left for Besancon, where, at the end of the academic year, he took his degree of bachelor of letters and was appointed a tutor in the college, at the age of 19 years. The fond ambition and hope of his father at this time was often repeated: "If you are only able to become a professor at the college of Arbois I would be the happiest man alive." That Pasteur succeeded at this and even more might readily have been expected of one of his mental capacity. His love for chemistry showed itself early, and, with Dumas at the Sorbonne, and Ballard at the École Normale, he had every opportunity to gratify his passion in this direction. As a student Pasteur's energy and enthusiasm were boundless. His studies on tartaric and racemic acids may be considered pioneer, for in these researches he became the father of one of the most wonderful departments of modern chemistry, namely, the one which has for its ambition the discovery of the special relation of the individual atoms in the molecule. Thus Pasteur's first researches possessed in themselves purely theoretical interest. They were, however, masterpieces of thoroughness and exhibited so much experimental skill and power of careful observation that even had his career been cut short at this stage there would be no hesitation in recognizing in him one of the most gifted and remarkable of investigators.

In 1856 the French Royal Society conferred upon him the Rumford medal in recognition of his researches on the polarization of light with hemihedrism of crystals.

The next important step in his remarkable studies was the researches associated with the vitalistic theory of fermentation, and especially those associated with lactic acid fermentation. Up to this time, in the world of chemistry, as in biology, the phenomena of fermentation and putrefaction were inexplicable so long as the nature of the ferments was not understood. Liebig strenuously adhered to his theory that fermentation was the result of internal molecular movements which a body in the course of decomposition communicates to other matter whose elements are connected by a very feeble affinity. Pasteur was the first to prove that fermentation is an ordinary chemic transformation of certain substances, taking place as the result of the action of living cells, and that the capacity to produce it resides in all animal and vegetable cells, though in a varying degree. In his experiments with lactic acid he was able to prove conclusively that, in the fermentation resulting in the souring of milk, the entire process was due to rod-shaped bodies, those we now recognize as the lactic acid bacillus.

Every student of biology is familiar with the heated arguments concerning spontaneous generation. Some of the greatest thinkers and observers of past ages have had some very definite views on this subject. Among the early Greeks we find that Anaximander (610 B. C.) held the theory that animals were formed from moisture. Aristotle (384 B. C.) is not so general in his view on the subject, but asserts that "sometimes animals are formed in putrefying soil, sometimes in plants, and sometimes in the fluids of other animals." Vergil is more specific, that bees originate from the putrefying carcass of a young bull. Van Helmont supplied the prescription for producing by spontaneous generation the domestic mouse. In the last century, the advocates of spontaneous generation had abandoned their ground as re-

gards such tangible forms of life as bees, frogs and mice, and had restricted their views to those minutest of organisms which the microscope had rendered visible.

In order to settle this dispute and bring order out of chaos, in 1860 the French Academy gave as a subject for prize competition: "Experiments to Throw Light on Spontaneous Generation." This brought forward that classical paper, "On the Organized Corpuscles Existing in the Atmosphere," in which Pasteur showed that many of the floating particles collected from the atmosphere of his laboratory were organized bodies. If these were planted in sterile infusions, abundant crops of micro-organisms were obtained. By the use of more refined methods, he repeated the experiments of others and showed clearly that the cause which communicated life to his infusions came from the air, but was not evenly distributed through it. A few years later he showed that the organized corpuscles which he had found in the air were the spores or seeds of minute plants, and that many of them possessed the property of withstanding the temperature of boiling water—a property which explained the peculiar results of many previous experimenters, who failed to prevent the development of life in boiled liquids inclosed in hermetically sealed flasks. These experiments had a finality which admitted of no further dispute, and his conclusions have been accepted by a whole generation of scientific men who had unhesitatingly indorsed the statement made by him in the following words: "No, there is today no known circumstance which permits us to affirm that microscopic beings have come into the world without germs, without parents like unto themselves. Those who have held that they do have been made the plaything of illusion, of experiments badly made, tainted with errors, which they have not known how to perceive, or which they have not known how to avoid."

In looking backward upon this period of Pasteur's career, one is disposed to regret that his great powers had been so long absorbed in this work of exterminating a mere superstition; but

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as a matter of fact, much good came of this crusade in a number of ways. Incidentally, experiments, which have now become classical, were made on the distribution of micro-organisms in our surroundings, such as air and water, whilst healthy urine and the blood of normal animals were shown to be free from microbes and capable of being preserved without alteration for an indefinite period of time, provided they were collected under suitable precautions.

We may now turn our attention to a series of investigations conducted by Pasteur, which will show that the study of bacteriology has a decided value in the arts and manufactures outside of the great sum of knowledge and practical application to the science of medicine. In 1862 we hear Pasteur delivering an address to the vinegar manufacturers of Orleans, an address which has since become memorable by reason of the important revelations which it brought before the industrial world concerning the production of vinegar. He showed that the pellicle formed on the surface of wine is due to the presence of the *Mycoderma Aceti*, an organism whose function it is to convey the oxygen of the air to the liquor in the vats. In this conclusion he was antagonized by many prominent scientists of his time, but as usual he was finally able to convince the most skeptical.

The next researches were likewise along a line which further demonstrates the value of bacteriological studies to commercial interests. An epidemic of terrible proportions was ruining the industry of the cultivation of silk worms. The helplessness of even modern civilization in stemming these disasters must have impressed all who have witnessed such industrial epidemics as the potato disease or the rinder-pest, which are the nineteenth century counterparts of some of the plagues of Egypt. The silk industry had prospered in France to such an extent as to reach in one year a total of 20,000,000 kilos of cocoons. The name of the "tree of gold" given to the mulberry has never been better deserved. Suddenly all these riches fell away. "Eggs, worms, chrysalids, moths, the disease may manifest itself in all the organs," wrote Dumas, in his report to the senate.

"Whence does it come? How contracted?" No one knew. This disease was called pebrine. Pasteur was delegated as the man who above all others was most capable of being intrusted with the difficult task of searching out the hidden mysteries of this disastrous silk worm disease. The splendid volumes containing his researches on silk worm disease were published in 1870. A few abstracts from these works will doubtless prove of interest. The outward and visible signs of the disease are variously exhibited; sometimes at the time of hatching already a mass of eggs prove sterile, or a great mortality takes place during the first few days of existence; sometimes all goes well until the first moult, when many worms begin to eat very little and become blackish in appearance and a number die off. Pasteur has himself vividly described this tragedy in the following sentences: "After having bestowed his time and his labor on his dear *betail*, dispensed his leaves, paid his work people, the unfortunate breeder gathers nothing but putrefying bodies. Formerly the period of collecting the cocoons was a season of fêtes and rejoicings. In spite of the labors of the last days, when the appetite of the worms cannot be appeased except at the expense of attention which knows no pause either day or night, joyous songs resound throughout the country; today all this is nothing but a memory."

The history of this investigation reads like a romance. Suffice to say, that after many investigations and many disappointments, Pasteur eventually was enabled to show that this disease was of a two-fold nature, sometimes due alone to the pebrine corpuscle and sometimes associated with another disease, *la flacherie*, due to a definite micro-organism.

Although at this period Pasteur was advanced in years, his greatest work was yet to come. The tendencies of his previous researches seem to have been in the direction of the interpretation of the phenomena of disease. The great achievements of Lister, which have revolutionized modern surgery, owe their inception to the principles demonstrated by Pasteur, and Lister himself in a letter addressed to Pasteur says: "Truly, there does not exist in the entire world any individual

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to whom the medical sciences owe more than they do to you."

His investigations as to the causation of anthrax were as brilliant as those relating to silk-worm disease. This disease was one dreaded all over the world and which in France alone meant a loss of twenty million francs yearly, claiming its victims chiefly among the cows and sheep. Not only did Pasteur detect the cause of the malady in the rod-shaped organisms in the blood, but he early recognized the importance of some practical measure for the protective vaccination of cattle against the disease. He found that the inoculation of attenuated bacilli into cows and sheep, and their subsequent reinoculation with mildly virulent bacilli, afforded them immunity against highly virulent bacilli. Pasteur demonstrated the value of this method in 1881, at Pouilly-le-fort, in a manner so convincing to the entire world that it was immediately put into practice in France. Chamberlain has shown that protective inoculation by Pasteur's method has diminished the death rate from 10%, for sheep, and 5%, for cattle, to about 0.94%, for sheep, and 0.34%, for cattle, so that the utility of the method is scarcely questionable.

The next series of investigations, and possibly those for which his name is best known to the laity, were even more beneficent than those already described, for it is here that we first find him directing his energies to combat the disease in man himself. He turned his attention to rabies with the result familiar to all. While many have opposed the method of treatment he suggested, we cannot but feel that this skepticism and opposition are due to the ignorance of the principles upon which Pasteur reasoned. The genius of Pasteur did not cease with the production of immunity in animals, but extended to the kindred subject of therapy, and gave us a preventive to the development of the disease in man. When we remember that the first application of the method to human medicine was made October 26, 1885, six years before we began to understand the production and use of antitoxins, it becomes one of the most remarkable achievements of medicine.

It was in 1885 that Joseph Meister arrived in Paris, his body literally covered with wounds

from the bites of a rabid dog. He was the first patient, and in less than ten years, over 20,000 persons had undergone Pasteur's anti-rabic treatment at the Paris institute, and today many similar institutes are scattered over the entire civilized world.

One could scarcely consider the history of this savant complete without some reference to the institute which bears his name.

It was on the 14th of November, 1888, that the president of the republic, supported by great officers of state, representatives of foreign governments, and the leading scientists of the world, formally opened the Institute Pasteur. The institute was founded not alone for the treatment of rabies, but also for the scientific study of means to compass diseases which decimate the human race—diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and how much it has accomplished we recognize when we recall the names of Roux, Metchnikoff, Behring, Yersin and other lesser but deserving lights.

The jubilee of Pasteur's 70th birthday was celebrated in Paris as a national fête. Among those gathering to do him honor, we recognize Lister, Koch, Virchow and delegates from almost every scientific society and university in the world.

Few men have received greater public recognition. A member of the Academy of Sciences in 1862; Honorary Rector of the University of Bonn in 1868; Doctor of Civil Laws of Oxford in 1883; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Grand Officer and other decorations were deservedly granted.

On the 28th day of September, 1895, a paralytic stroke cut short his life. He was accorded a public funeral with full military honors and his body was conveyed to the magnificent mausoleum in the Pasteur Institute.

—o—

✓ **JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER.**

The death of Dr. John Williamson Palmer, a graduate of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, of the class of 1846, which occurred in Baltimore on February 26th, is one of great significance to this institution. He cherished deeply his connection with it as alumnus, and its degree was the only one he possessed, so

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that his allegiance was not divided. His death was due to old age—he would have been 81 on the 4th of April.

Dr. Palmer was a native of Baltimore, a son of Edward Palmer, a merchant. He was descended from that Oxford scholar and antiquarian who in 1624 designed the foundation of the first college of arts in America on Palmer's Island at the mouth of the Susquehanna, which he had purchased for the purpose. His brother was Dr. James Croxall Palmer, surgeon general of the United States Navy, and also a University graduate, class of 1834.

Dr. Palmer followed his profession for some years, but then gave it up for a life devoted to literature. He was traveler, editor, prose writer and poet, but it was especially in the last-named rôle that he achieved fame and success.

Dr. Palmer's most famous poem was the Confederate war song—"Stonewall Jackson's Way"—composed on the day of the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862. His poems were published in a volume in 1901, entitled "For Charlie's Sake and Other Lyrics and Ballads." It contains sixteen of his compositions. He retained his poetic inspiration to the last, having written within a year or two of his death what he considered his best verses—"Ned Braddock."

The writer's acquaintance with Dr. Palmer began early in 1903 and his experience as a Confederate soldier and his relations to the University of Maryland were at once passports to the poet's friendship and esteem. There is no event upon which he looks back with more pleasure than this association.

It was as a lyric poet that Dr. Palmer shines pre-eminent among Americans. His style was original and striking, his language full of vigor, grace and pathos. He wielded the pen of a master and wonderful were the word pictures that a few strokes from his hand could create. Our University would do itself honor in having his bust set up within its walls.

Realizing that he was just the man to give us a stirring University ode of high merit, the writer tried to persuade him to write one three years ago, but he modestly disclaimed his ability for the task, saying that his day for writing poetry had gone by—a statement negated by the appearance of his "Ned Braddock" shortly after.

The following letters will, we are sure, prove

of interest to our readers: "Pardon me the use of the pencil; my hand long disabled by 'writers' cramp' refuses to manage a pen. I have to thank you cordially for enrolling my name with the members of your Alumni Association of the University of Maryland. 'The successful organization' is indeed glad tidings—not the less so because it has been so long in coming. Count me among those to whom the fine old school is endeared by the ties of association, and by remembrance of pleasant comrades of more than fifty years ago; and accept for yourself and your colleagues my hearty God speed."

"I have been trying to excuse myself for letting your kind letter go so long unanswered—for truly I did not wish or intend to keep it waiting. But I have been unwell for a fortnight, and much disturbed and interrupted besides. You will understand when I tell you that two of the three houses that go to the making of this boarding place, have been pulled down over our heads as it were, and even *these* walls, that are spared for a time, are shoved up on beams, while half of our household stuff has gone to the 'storage warehouse.' Heartily am I glad to hear of your happy outlook for a reorganization, and the dawn of a brighter day for the University. Good luck to your gathering in April! May your 'smoker' be crowned with the presence of the 'old familiar faces'—as many as are left. But as you may infer from the hint of 'the present distress'—I fear that pleasure is not to be for me. That is indeed a kind thought of yours, to give the reading of one or two of my poems a place on the program. If some one of my younger brothers, who may happen to have an effective way of giving voice to such lines, would care to do that honor to my 'Maryland Battalion,' or 'The Fight at the San Jacinto,' or 'Oranje Boven,' it would be a pleasant incident for an old man to remember gratefully. All of these verses can be found *correctly* given in my little book, 'For Charlie's Sake; and Other Lyrics and Ballads.' Be assured that I shall lose

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no time in looking for you when I come to Baltimore."

"Thanks for the card reminding me of your first alumni 'smoker.' I foresee for you a happy gathering, in the name of Auld Lang Syne. Here and there some graybeard of your company will recall to affectionate remembrance names that his generation delighted to honor—Baker and Power and Buckler, Johnston and Donaldson, Van Bibber and Frick; and you will seem to hear a strain from the dear old song of Thackeray, 'The Mahogany Tree:'

Evenings we knew
Happy as this;
Faces we miss,
Pleasant to see,
Kind hearts and true,
Gentle and just,
Peace to your dust!
We sing round the tree.

God bless you all."

—o—

JUDGE J. UPSHUR DENNIS ON S. TEACKLE WALLIS.

Mr. Wallis was such a many-sided man—there are so many directions in which he was active and in which he excelled—as lawyer, orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, writer of both prose and poetry, unequalled wit, humorist and satirist, after-dinner speaker and withal the most delightful and entertaining of companions—that even the most rigid condensation would still find the limits of an entire afternoon too narrow for an at-all adequate portrayal. I can only hope to speak of his most striking characteristics, regretting that necessity for brevity prevents indulgence in some illustrative anecdotes.

He was a striking figure wherever he appeared. Tall, with a slight scholarly stoop, strongly marked features, and the most expressive blue eyes I have ever seen—seeming now to dance with smiles and again to darken and flash with scorn—there was about him a high-bred, intellectual and polished air, that stamped him on sight as the cultivated and accomplished gentleman.

He was a consummate master of the English language, and no English classic author ever surpassed him in capacity to express the nicest shades of meaning, or in light and delicate touch. His speech was enriched by accurate reading of the best authors in both ancient and modern languages, and was freely illuminated by apt quota-

tions or apposite allusions, which came so spontaneously that memory seemed never to have closed the door of her treasure-house to him. He spoke rapidly and with animation, and with free and graceful gesture; with a voice that adapted itself to the whole range of feeling, from the fiercest invective to a pathos that would bring tears. As an orator, he had no equal at the bar, in my time; I doubt if he ever had a superior in the State.

He was never physically strong, and in his latter years suffered much ill health. In fact, so frequently did the cases in which he was engaged have to be postponed on account of his indisposition, that a young lawyer who had been a victim once or twice wittily remarked that to engage Mr. Wallis for the defendant was equivalent to getting against the plaintiff a perpetual injunction without bond. But no one who heard him when once the case was begun would ever have imagined how he was suffering. I have heard him more than once when he should have been in bed, make an argument extending two hours or more, and never perceived any flagging or diminution in his power. It was a distinct triumph of mind over matter.

He was both wit and humorist, and also full of fun and a most graceful fancy; and of irony, satire and invective he was the very master. Unfortunately, I think, he used these latter weapons too freely, however much those untouched may have been amused at the time; and consequently many rankling wounds were often left. I am sure Mr. Wallis, himself, privately regretted many poisoned shafts he had sent; for when the excitement of the fight was over, he was ever one of the kindest of gentlemen.

I wish it were possible for me to give some anecdotes, illustrating his wit, his bright sayings, his repartee, his fun; but a volume would not include them all. I will only say, and I say it deliberately measuring my words, that I never heard him make a speech in which he did not say something worthy to be perpetuated in any book undertaking to give the very best collections illustrating the wit of the bar.

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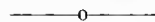
In after-dinner speaking and occasional addresses, he created a new art; but it is too small a feature for me to dwell upon or illustrate. But let me say that, in this connection, Mr. Wallis' career was not wholly rounded out—he never had an opportunity to deliver an address at a New England dinner. How it could ever happen that he should receive an invitation to make such an address was never clear to me; but I always hoped that, in some way or other, it might happen. I am afraid that Mr. Wallis strained the cords of Christian charity in his feelings towards these friends of ours in that favored section of our country; at least, judging from many talks with him, he never seemed to love them with any passionate devotion. He knew how they were always extolling themselves at the expense of the rest of the world; and in their own high estimate of their superior excellences, Mr. Wallis was by no means a sharer, nor disposed to be quiescent under the impudent assumption. Whether it was due to his bitter personal experience at Fort Warren, or was congenital—an inherited virtue—I do not undertake to decide; but the feeling existed, and had the opportunity ever offered Mr. Wallis would have furnished the rest of the country a treat that would have been long remembered. I was never inclined to over severe exercise, or to physical discomforts; but I think I would cheerfully walk forty miles bare-footed in the snow to hear Mr. Wallis on such an occasion. It would have been a function to which he would have attended with assiduity and which he would have performed *con amore*.

I have not spoken of Mr. Wallis as a lawyer, for, great lawyer as he undoubtedly was—equally strong before court or jury and capable of holding his own in any forum—yet, in my judgment, his greatest power was as a speaker from the hustings. At the early stages of a campaign, when opinions were still in the formative process, one other gentleman we all know could by his clear and resistless logic and extraordinary gift of analysis, perhaps gain as many votes; but in no other respect did any one approach Mr. Wallis; and when the battle was on, when the charge was sounded, then verily the shout of a king was amongst them, and there was no laggard. I am old enough to have heard Henry Winter Davis, besides other great orators of a later date; and I do not believe that as a political speaker

Mr. Wallis ever had a superior—I doubt if an equal in this State. Occasions are too numerous to mention; but, for example, take his speech at the Masonic Temple, during the Heiskel campaign for Mayor; who that heard can ever forget its effect? Neither before nor since have I seen an audience so completely swayed, at the mere will of the orator, along the whole line of emotion.

When he died, the whole community seemed to feel a distinct sense of loss, and a consciousness that not soon would another arise to fill the vacant place. From the press, of every shade of political opinion, and from every section of the State, poured generous tributes of admiration and respect. Who that attended will ever forget that great Bar-meeting, when even to its very walls the big courtroom was packed with the flower of the Baltimore Bar; or the eloquent and noble eulogies that were pronounced; or again, the long train that mournfully followed as the body was borne to its last resting place? All those attest that the community recognized that, in the death of Mr. Wallis, the Baltimore Bar had lost its brightest ornament, the city of Baltimore its First Citizen.

“Such honors Ilion to her heroes paid,
And peaceful sleeps the mighty Hector's shade.”
—*Proc. Md. State Bar Asso.*, 1905.



The 16th annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges will be held in Pittsburg, on Monday, March 19th, at 10 A. M. The deans of the constituent colleges are the accredited representatives. Dr. Randolph Winslow, of our medical faculty, is a member of the Judicial Council. Prominent educators and officials of state examining boards have been invited to attend and among the subjects that will be discussed are the evaluation of college work, the future relation of the Association and the state examining boards, how the Association can assist the latter and uniformity in medical education. The Fort Pitt Hotel (near Union Station) has been selected as headquarters and the faculty of Western Pennsylvania Medical College will entertain the delegates on the evening of the 19th.

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Matters with reference to our centennial have developed most satisfactorily since our last issue and we are now able to announce that the question has been decided as we hoped it would be. At a meeting of the various committees, held in Chemical Hall on February 21st, the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of a University celebration. The Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy seemed unanimous in desiring the larger celebration and the opposition within the Board of Regents had been limited to a very small minority and had not been made decisive by any definite resolution or motion. The representation of the unanimous desire of the alumni of all departments, as voiced in the petition published in this journal, of the inability of the committees to serve upon any other sort of celebration by the terms of their appointment and of the universal custom prevailing in all universities to claim their foundation day in the first opening of their institutions under whatever form this might be, had a decisive effect upon the meeting. The matter was therefore referred back to the Board of Regents with a statement, that it was the sense of the meeting that the celebration should be a University one. This wish was complied with at a meeting of the Regents held on

February 27th when after a full discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved as the sense of the Regents that inasmuch as the School of Medicine organized in 1807 was the foundation of the University by the annexation to it of other departments, a centennial celebration of the University may properly be held during the year 1907." The Regents have appointed as a committee to represent their body the following: Dr. John C. Hemmeter, chairman, Messrs. W. Calvin Chesnut, Edgar H. Gans, John P. Poe, Drs. R. Dorsey Coale, Charles W. Mitchell and David M. R. Culbreth.

This action of the Regents, welcome as it is, imposes a responsibility upon the committees and the alumni which it will be well for us to duly appreciate. It will be for us to bear the burden of this celebration. The Regents, it must be remembered, are without funds or paid officials, and the help we can expect from them is limited and purely of a moral character. Let us then get together, let us stir up among ourselves a hearty and generous enthusiasm and let us provide a ceremonial adequate to the great occasion and that will make the name and fame of OLD MARYLAND ring throughout the land!

—o—

The Board of Editors of TERRA MARIAE are busy with the preparations for issuing the volume for 1906. It will go to press early this month and they expect to have it out by May 1st. The Publishers are Williams & Wilkins who also publish the Hopkins annual. The volume will be about the size of that of last year, but it is believed that it will surpass any previous effort in this line and that every student and alumnus will be proud of it. While the actual cost of producing it is \$4.60, it will be sold to subscribers for the small amount of \$2 per volume. The senior class stand as its sponsors, yet it represents this University and every Maryland man should give it his unqualified support. The Board are being assisted in their efforts by many earnest and enthusiastic friends in New York and other cities. The composition of the Board of Editors is as follows: Editor-in-Chief, William F. Fullings,

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John Slade Ely, M.D., Ph.B., M.A., died in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 7th, 1906. He was forty-six years old and had been Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Yale University since 1897. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and took post-graduate studies at Yale, Hanover, Johns Hopkins, Berlin, Heidelberg, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Paris. He was an interne at Bellevue Hospital, 1886-87; Assistant and Curator of the Museum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, 1889-97; Assistant Physician to Roosevelt Dispensary, N. Y., 1889-93; Professor of Histology and Pathological Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College of New York, 1890-98; Editor of the Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society, 1894-96; Attending Physician to the New Haven Hospital since 1897, etc., etc. Mourned alike by his fellow physicians and students of medicine, Professor Ely will never be forgotten by those who had the honor of listening to his masterly words.

LOUIS H. LIMAURO, '06.

Dr. Benjamin F. Tefft (1905) has been appointed by the Governor of Rhode Island Medical Examiner of the first district of the county of Kent, which includes the towns of Coventry and West Greenwich, to succeed Dr. John Winsor, who died a few days since. The term lasts until January 31, 1908. There were several candidates for the position. Dr. Tefft is very popular in his section and has already achieved remarkable success.

✓ In our issue for October, 1905, we spoke of the antiquity of our University and promised to investigate the matter further. We have done so and are now able to construct the following table from statistics given in the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1903, Vol. 2, supple-

mented by personal communications received from the various institutions in answer to our interrogatories. There are 15 institutions bearing the title of university in the Commissioner's list which antedate the founding of the University of Maryland in 1807. It is disappointing and humiliating that our University has no place in that list and the only reason that we know for the omission is that we have no department of arts and sciences. Even that does not seem to justify our rejection.

It appears from the list, therefore, that seven of these universities (allowing the claim of all) outdate ours *as such*, our claim to the title going back to 1813. We thus fully establish our right to be considered *one of the oldest universities in America*. It may be noted that only three *began* as universities, the rest being only "colleges," "academies" or "schools." The figures showing the number of teachers and students is interesting and we may compare with them ours which are 105 and 852 respectively, showing that in these respects also we are by no means at the bottom of the list. All of these institutions claim their foundation from the earlier date and not from that when they received university charter or assumed the title of university. This is as it should be. It would be absurd, for instance, for Princeton to claim 1896 when all the world knows that it had its origin in 1746.

The following was received from President Eliot, of Harvard University:

"DEAR SIR:—

"Your inquiry as to when Harvard College became a university can hardly be answered unless some definition of the words 'college' and 'university' is first agreed upon. I can only give you the following facts: Harvard College was founded in 1636 'to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust.' The separation of the Divinity School from the College was very gradual, its Faculty not being formally organized until 1819. The organization of the three oldest pro-

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essional departments of the University, under the titles Theological School, Medical School, and Law School, is first indicated in the Catalogue for 1827-28.

The first professorship instituted in the University was the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, established in 1721.

The first professorships of medicine were established in the years 1782 and 1783. The first degrees in medicine were conferred in 1788.

I suppose it is impossible for anyone to fix a time when the College can be said to have become

the University. The seeds of the University as a seat of learning were undoubtedly present in the humble beginnings of the seventeenth century. If, however, you regard the establishment of instruction in one or all of the three great branches of theology, law, and medicine as an essential characteristic of a university, you must select the date that in your judgment best accords with that definition."

Very truly yours,

JEROME D. GREENE,
Secretary to the President."

	Name.	Place.	When first opened.	Under what form.	Character.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Students.	University title assumed.	Chartered as University.	Remarks.
1	Yale	New Haven	1701	Collegiate School of Connecticut	Non Sectarian	318	2725	1887	1887	
2	Georgetown	Washington	1791	Georgetown Academy	R. C.	160	697	....	1815	
3	Georgia	Athens	1801	University of Georgia	State	29	359	....	1785	
4	Harvard	Cambridge	1638	Harvard College	Non Sectarian	557	5136	1780	1780	Although the word "University" occurs in the charter of 1780, President Eliot is unable to say when Harvard became a "University."
5	Princeton	Princeton	1747	College of New Jersey	Non Sectarian	108	1383	1896	None	
6	Columbia	New York	1754	King's College	Non Sectarian	433	3671	1896	None	Corporate title still "Trustees of Columbia College in City of New York."
7	North Carolina	Chapel Hill	1795	University of N. C.	State	60	698	....	1789	
8	Ohio	Athens	1809	College of Liberal Arts	State	39	551	....	1804	
9	West Pa.	Allegheny	1787	Pittsburgh Academy	Non Sectarian	129	914	1819	1819	
10	Penn'a.	Philada.	1740	Charity School	Non Sectarian	281	2578	1791	1791	
11	Brown	Providence	1765	Rhode Island College	Baptist	79	940	1804	1765	It is called "College or University," in charter of 1765.
12	Tennessee	Knoxville	1794	Blount College	State	120	756	1840	1840	
13	Nashville	Nashville	1785	Davidson Academy	Non Sectarian	30	768	1826	1826	
14	*	Burlington	1800	University of Vermont	State	70	566	....	1791	
15	Washington and Lee	Lexington	1749	Augusta Academy	Non Sectarian	32	279	1871	1871	

*Vermont and State Agric. College.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

W. Harold McFall, '07, has been confined to the University Hospital for the past three weeks, having undergone a serious surgical operation there. His rapid recovery is hoped for by all his fellow students.—Dr. R. C. Todd, '05, was in Baltimore for several days, having been called here by the death of his brother.—W. G. Harper, '06, has been elected a delegate from the Iota Chapter, Phi Chi Fraternity, to the annual Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., March 23, 24 and 25, 1906. B. D. B.

A writer in the *Sun* opposes the establishment of a State University in Maryland on grounds that seem to us hardly tenable or consistent. His objections are chiefly that it would tend to cripple the Johns Hopkins University, and that it would impose heavy additional taxes upon the community. We readily join him in his high estimate of the former—that it has a world-wide reputation and is the chief glory of our city. At the same time we must recollect that there are other great universities, and the fact that our own looms up so largely, right before our eyes, must not blind us to their merits also, of which we doubtless know much less. The Hopkins is a small institution compared with many others much older and much better endowed.

Particularly must we avoid underestimating the great State universities which our writer speaks of so disparagingly as "degrading" and as "monstrosities." He is evidently not familiar with the State University movement, or he would not use such language. The effort to provide higher education for the *people* has come among us to stay. Every Southern State except Maryland now has its State University, and these institutions are combining the best elements of the German and English schools with some peculiarly indigenous. The great Western State Universities are fast pushing the older private universities of the East, and it is a question whether they are not even now taking the leadership.

Johns Hopkins University is a small institution, even for so small a State as Maryland. It does not educate the masses. It is a private corporation and is not, nor can it be, affiliated with the State. It is better adapted for post-graduate instruction; in that it has shone in the past and to that it might wisely limit itself in the future.

We thank the writer for his flattering mention of our hospital, and for his willingness to acknowledge—what even some of our own authorities do not acknowledge—that there *is* a University in "Southwest Baltimore."

Lastly, we note that the writer, while protesting against "draining the tax-payers" for the support of a people's University, is yet willing to do so for the benefit of the Hopkins, which has no claim upon them and yields them no direct and obvious return such as the other would do.

ATHLETICS.

William F. Fullings, '06, has been elected manager and Robert W. Crawford, '06, captain of the baseball team and about 30 candidates are applying for positions on it. Among these are R. W. Crawford, P. B. Smith, Emory Walters, John Mudd, Harry Campbell, Claude A. Diffenderfer, J. King Pearlstine, Wm. L. Brent, R. G. Hume, I. D. Chaney, H. G. Thompson, W. B. Casey, Morris Bowie, Samuel J. Price, E. R. Phillips, Charles Sheridan, Henry Howell, G. H. Richards, G. P. Morrison, C. A. Burruss, Joseph Devlin, Carson Fowler, Nathaniel Burrell, George Steele, E. W. White, Harry Daniels, William Duncan. A game is pending with Johns Hopkins for April 21, and a Northern trip is being arranged. The Sophomore and Freshmen classes are also organizing teams and will play their annual contest in April. The annual election of officers of the Athletic Association will be held about March 15th. The present officers are: President, Wm. L. Brent; Vice-Pres.: Wm. F. Fullings; Treasurer, Oliver A. Howard; Sect'y: Chester B. Gifford. The officers of the football team for the season of 1906 are Harry L. Thomson, of Utica, N. Y., captain; Carson D. Fowler.

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of Prince Fredericktown, Md., manager. The basket ball team has been having poor luck this season, being defeated by the Physicians and Surgeons February 9th 22 to 19, and by the Gettysburg College in a return game at Gettysburg on February 14th 16 to 7. Brace up, boys, and get Hala into the game.

MARRIED.

Isaac Howard Davis, M.D., D.D.S., Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry, in the School of Dentistry, University of Maryland, to Miss Eleanor Beale McParlin, daughter of the late Surgeon-General Thomas Andrew McParlin (1847), U. S. N., on February 27th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. X. Brady, S. J., in the Loyola College parlors. After the ceremony they left for an extended trip in the South.—Dr. William Whitall Requardt (1896) to Miss Chesley Fenton, at Baltimore, February 10th. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Ascension (P. E.), and immediately afterwards the bridal couple left on a trip North.—Frantz Naylor, Ph.G. (1900), Demonstrator of Dispensing and President of the Alumni Association of our Department of Pharmacy, to Miss Lillian Webb Mayer, at St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, February 14th. A trip of ten days followed.

v **DEATHS.**

Mr. William J. H. Watters, senior member of the firm of Armstrong, Cator & Co., and a generous contributor to the Endowment Fund of this University, died in Baltimore February 15th, of pneumonia, aged 71. He was the father of Mr. Benjamin Courtney Watters, a senior student in the School of Medicine.—Mr. Cornelius P. Dohme, a member of the drug manufacturing firm of Sharp & Dohme, died in Baltimore, February 17th, after an illness of three months, aged 67 years. He was a native of Germany and came to this city in 1852. He had charge of the pill department of the firm until recently.—Dr. Lawrence G. Mitchell (1884) near Sharp's Wharf, Richmond county, Va., February 28, after a three weeks' illness, aged 44.

At a meeting of the class of 1908, University of Maryland School of Medicine, held on January 20th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has seemed fit to the Almighty Father and Creator to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed classmate—Arthur Stanley Wilson, and whereas—the intimate relations held by the deceased to the members of the Sophomore Class render it proper that we should place upon record our high regard for him as a student and his merits as a gentleman, therefore—

Resolved, I, That we deplore the loss of Arthur Stanley Wilson with deep feelings of regret softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who are enjoying perfect happiness in a better world.

Resolved, II, That during a part of two sessions in one of the foremost medical schools in this country, at the end of which time his health had so completely failed that he was compelled to discontinue the study of his most noble profession, he displayed marked ability, proved himself a trusty friend and genial companion and left an example of manly activity and honor which it would be well for all to emulate.

Resolved, III, That we tender to his family our sincere condolence and earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, IV, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased and also published in the next issue of OLD MARYLAND.

J. L. ANDERSON,
W. DEW,
L. A. RISER,
H. U. TODD,

Committee.

At a meeting of the New York State Club held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on February 13th the following officers

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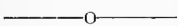
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were elected: President: A. H. Wright, Med., '06, N. Y. City.; Vice-Pres.: C. A. Gifford, Dent., '06, Easton; Sec'ty: William Blakeslee, Dent., '09, N. Y. City; Treasurer: R. W. Jackman, Dent., '09, Lockport; Sergeant-at-Arms: John Keeler, Med., '06, Hammondsville. The club, which is founded for social purposes, numbers now 19 members.



✓ ITEMS.

Gen'l Lawrason Riggs, L.L.B., was elected president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Maryland, at its annual meeting February 19, 1906.—Dr. S. Thomas Day (1889), of Port Norris, N. J., in forwarding his annual contribution, wishes us great success in our "great and noble undertaking" of raising a Centennial Endowment Fund.—Hon. Timothy O. Heatwole, of our Dental Faculty, was selected by his fellow delegates to read Washington's Farewell Address before the Legislature at Annapolis, on February 22.—A reception and tea was given by the members of Eta Chapter, Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity at their chapter house, 1104 Madison avenue, on February 22d.—Among recent appointments of coroners of Baltimore, we note with pleasure that of Dr. William S. Love, of the class of 1890.—John E. B. Ziegler, president, and C. F. Strosnider, secretary, were the delegates from our University to the meeting of Christian Associations held at Nashville February 28th. C. W. Roberts, past president, also attended.—The Fourth Degree Assembly, Baltimore Council Knights of Columbus, have presented Dr. Anthony H. Mathieu., Dent. ('92), of Baltimore, a gold emblem of the order highly enameled and set with a diamond pendant from a gold chain, for services rendered during a two years' tenure of office of grand knight of the Baltimore Council. Dr. M. has been re-elected to the position.—The appropriation of the University of Virginia has been increased by the Va. Legislature from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum.—Hon. Henry D. Harlan, secretary of our Law Faculty, has been re-elected president and Major Richard M. Venable, late of the same faculty, has been re-elected vice-president of the Johns Hopkins Hospital trustees.—At the meeting on the centennial held February 21st, Dr. Hemmeter presided and Dr. Hopkinson was made secretary. About 60 persons were present including members of all the various com-

mittees and other alumni. Drs. Isaac S. Stone and G. R. L. Cole were present as representatives of the Washington Alumni Association.—Professor James H. Harris, M.D., D.D.S., of the Dental Faculty, has been ill several weeks recently, but is again at work.—The Latin ode of the University "Alma Parens Jans Annorum" will be sung by the Germania Mænnerchor's chorus, with full orchestra, on April 3d. Professor Theodor Hemberger, the composer and the director of the Mænnerchor, has promised to invite us to be present. The music is said to be very fine.

Dr. N. H. D. Cox (1902), of Park Heights, who spent three years in Africa as missionary, lectured on "Missions in Africa" on March 4.—The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association met at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, on February 27th to consider the bills before the Legislature regulating the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and narcotic drugs, and sent a committee to express its views to the Legislators the following day.—The class of 1876, medical, held its 30th annual dinner at the Rennert Hotel, Baltimore, on March 1st. Among those present were Drs. H. D. Fry, of Washington, D. C., Sam'l Offutt, of Greensboro, Pa., and F. H. Gorsuch, Geo. H. Hartman, Thomas C. Worthington, A. C. Pole, Wilmer Brinton, Samuel J. Belt and H. H. Biedler, of Baltimore. Dr. Biedler is the active spirit in these meetings.

Under the heading: "*The Bacteriological Examination of the Blood in One Hundred Cases of Typhoid Fever*," Professor José L. Hirsh read before the section on Clinical Medicine and Surgery of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, on March 2d, a resumé of his work done in the Pathological Laboratory of the University during the year 1905, under the Charles Frick Research Fund. The method is a new one and offered a promising field for such investigation. Professor Hirsh has confirmed its practical value in the diagnosis of the disease, especially in its early and obscure stages. This careful and laborious study of Professor Hirsh, running back two years and a half and requiring so much expenditure of time and effort, reflects great credit

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upon its author and upon the University of which he is a worthy member. It is interesting in this connection to recall that it was Professor Frick's examinations of the blood—then a new departure in medicine—that won him so much reputation. The paper will be published in full in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

The West Va. Club of the University recently sat for its picture. The officers and members are the following: Honorary President: Eugene F. Cordell, M.D.; President: O. Paul Argabrite; Vice-Pres.: W. B. Skaggs; sec'ty: C. L. Callaway; Treas'r: L. W. Hill; K. M. Jarrell, E. P. Skaggs, W. L. Burns, C. A. Thomas, R. L. Speas, J. W. McLaughlin, D. W. Snuffer, C. S. Coffman, C. C. Peters, W. C. Van Meter, D. C. Pharr, J. M. McElhattan, E. H. Brannon.

The Warren Triennial Prize, Massachusetts General Hospital, founded by the late Dr. J. Mason Warren, in memory of his father, will be open till April 1907. The subject for competition is "*Some Special Subject in Physiology, Surgery or Pathology.*" The amount of the prize is \$500 and the arbitrators are the physicians and surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Anyone can compete for it. A high value will be placed on original work. For further particulars apply at office of OLD MARYLAND.

Dr. James Carroll, writing February 13th, after thanking us for the "kind things" said of him, adds: "I sincerely hope Maryland will adopt her child as Nebraska has done. I learned the other day from the Dean of the University of Nebraska that Omaha Medical College has now become part of the State University. That is the only rational way to secure for the people the benefits that will result from a higher education in medicine as well as the other sciences. With best wishes for the University, etc."

The results of the examinations held in Baltimore by the Board of Medical Examiners of Maryland in December last have been published and furnish much food for reflection. Of the 62 applicants, 33 were successful and 29 failed, the failures therefore amounting to 46.77 per cent. This represents an unusual number of rejections, particularly if we recollect that 34 of the

62 were being re-examined on branches on which they had previously failed, one or more subjects only. Of the 25 participating in the examination for the first time 16 were successful; of the 34 re-examined 15 were successful, while of the 3 second-year students two passed. The following show details:

Primary: Johns Hopkins, 89, 88, 87; Univ. Md., 62, 63, 80, 63, 85, 58, 80, 83, 83; Univ. Penn., 83, 64; Howard Univ., 88, 82, 80; Md. Med., 65, 61, 84; Bost. P. and S., 75; Georgetown Univ., 72; Balt. Med., 93, 61; Phila. Woman's Med., 84.

Re-examination: Md. Med., 6 passed, 11 failed; Balt. P. and S., 1 passed; Balt. Univ., 1 passed, 2 failed; Univ. Md., 5 passed, 3 failed; Univ. South, 1 failed; Balt. Med., 1 passed, 1 failed; Geo. Wash. Univ., 1 passed; Christ's Inst., 1 failed.

Second-year: Univ. Md., 1 passed; Geo. Wash. Univ., 1 passed; Univ. Penn., 1 failed.

It will thus be seen that there were 18 University of Md. men, of whom 11 were successful and 7 failed.

An excellent little book for mothers is that entitled "*What the Baby Needs.*" by Edith M. Lamb. It is *not* a medical book, but deals in practical, common sense information deduced from an experienced woman's experience, upon such subjects as clothing, feeding, the bath, the crib, habits, etc. It has the endorsement of Dr. Howard A. Kelly and is sold by Nunn & Co. for \$1.

Biographic Clinics, III.—Dr. George W. Gould's startling views upon the wide influence of eyestrain upon health are well known to the medical profession, especially that portion of it concerned in the diseases of the organ of vision. The volume before us (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Phila., 1905) continues his investigations into the subject. Of course it has long been realized that eyestrain is concerned in the causation of headache, but that it is responsible for the most diverse and remote systemic disorders, not alone functional, but organic as well, is an addition to our knowledge which we owe to the "new ophthal-

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mology." Thus Dr. Gould claims not only that such neuroses as chorea, aphonia, stammering, cardiac palpitation, nocturnal incontinence, paralysis, epilepsy, etc., are traceable to this cause, but structural affections also, both local and general, as hemorrhage, lateral curvature of the spine, etc. Crime may be traceable to it and the whole course of one's life may be changed or blighted by the inability to use the function of vision with ease and comfort. These books of Dr. Gould—who is an author of distinction—may be read with pleasure by anyone, and we can assure our non-medical readers that his views will repay perusal, notwithstanding the fact that the Germans pronounce them "American Humbug," and the English almost ignore them.

✓ The following books have been added to the Medical Library of the University since last report: Report Caroline Brewer Croft Cancer Commission, 1905; Pharmacopœia of U. S., 8th Dec. Revision, 1905; Lakeside Hospital Papers, 1905 (W. T. Howard, Jr.); Fractures and Dislocations, Stimson, 1899 (R. Winslow); Abstract and Atlas of 12th census of U. S., 1903; 35th An. Registration Report of Michigan, 1905; Culbreth's Mat. Medica and Pharmacology, 4th Ed., 1906 (Author); Report of Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland; Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever, Keen, 1898 (Author). Packages of pamphlets have been received from Drs. W. W. Keen, L. McLane Tiffany and W. Royal Stokes. The Librarian desires to return his thanks for these and other gifts and favors.

—○—

THE CHRISTMAS CHILD.

A gracious waiting in the air,
 A welcome in the morning star;
 A thrill of praise, a thro' of prayer;
 A strange glad coming from afar.
 A happy calling, bell to bell;
 A merry meeting, flame with flame.
 "This day a babe is born. All's well!
 Peace and good will! All's well! Good-will!"
 —Then Bunny came.

An awful waiting in the heart;
 A parting ken in watching eyes;
 A pang of prayer; kind tears, that start
 From wells of winsome memories.
 A lonesome going, far and dark;
 That look—"Bye-bye!" That sigh—all spent.
 Hark, love, their wings! Their whisper, hark!
 "Peace and good-will. By-bye!—His will."
 —Then Bunny went.

Ah, homeless home! Ah, barren cot!
 Ah, poor dead pillow, white and cold!
 All dark, where his small spark is not;
 All silent, his short story told.
 Dumb drum, your little soldier's slain;
 Dull doll, your pretty playmate's fled.
 How keen the holly's thorns of pain!
 "His will be done!" His will—'tis done.
 —And Bunny's dead.
 —John Williamson Palmer (1846).

—○—

IN MARTIAL MANNER.

"Who've ye got there?"—only a dying brother,
 Hurt at the front just now,
 "Poor lad! he's dead. Somebody tell his mother
 Where he was killed and how."

"Whom have you there?"—A crippled courier, Major;
 Shot by mistake we hear.
 He was with Stonewall.—"Cruel work they've made
 here.
 Quick with him to the rear!"

"Well, who comes next?"—Doctor, speak low, speak
 low, Sir!
 Don't let the men find out.
 It's *Stonewall!*—"God!"—The Brigade must not know,
 Sir,
 While there's a Yank about.

Whom have we here—shrouded in martial manner,
 Crowned with a victor's charm?
 A dumb, dead captain, in a living banner,
 Born of his heart and arm.

The heart whereon his cause hung.—Mark how clingeth
 That banner to his bier!
 The arm wherewith his cause struck.—Hark! how
 ringeth
 His trumpet in their rear!

What have we left? His fiery inspiration,
 His prayers in council met.
 Living, he laid the first stones of a nation,
 And dead, he builds it yet.

John Williamson Palmer (1846).

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School of Law

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JOHN PRENTISS POE, LL.D., Dean.
HENRY D. HARLAN, LL.D., Secretary.

Department of Pharmacy

(Formerly Maryland College of Pharmacy). 63d Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1906. 10 Instructors. New Laboratories. Address

CHARLES CASPARI, Jr., Phar. D., Dean,
Baltimore, Md.

CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

In view of the condition and needs of the University and the favorable opportunity offered by our celebration next year, the readers of OLD MARYLAND must expect to have this subject dinged into their ears from this time forth. Not that it is entirely new to them or that our columns have not reverberated with it during the last fifteen months. But the coming celebration is one calculated to arouse the loyalty and enthusiasm of the alumni and friends of the University and their minds are now as never before in that plastic and receptive state when impressions in the interest of the University may be more readily made.

It is of course generally known that the alumni have begun a movement designed to secure a large permanent fund for the general purposes of the University. A modest amount has been named as representing the ambition of the projectors, but we wish to say once for all, that "No pent-up Utica contracts our powers;" we will take all we can get and no man shall shame us by offering a larger amount than becomes our supposed modesty. Our willingness and gratitude will prove elastic enough to meet every energy.

While the initiation of this movement came from the alumni and management of it is in their hands, the appeal is not to them exclusively, but to all who are, or ought to be, or who may be persuaded to be, friends of the University; to alumni, however, first because the cause appeals

to them most deeply; but also to all Marylanders, resident or not, who cherish a pride in and love for their native State and its institutions. We want to impress upon the people of Baltimore that their business interests, their civic importance and their social life have been benefited in a high degree by having this University in their midst. We want the wealthy especially to feel that the best investment of their wealth is in institutions like this, where the youth of the land can be trained to be useful to mankind. He is unworthy of it who does not regard the possession of wealth as a sacred trust held only for the promotion of the health and happiness of his fellow men.

A systematic presentation to our citizens of the claims and needs of our University has already been entered upon and whilst we may be a prejudiced judge, it seems to us that it would be conducive to peace of mind to turn one's back upon this deserving cause.

During the indisposition of Judge Thomas S. Baer, of the Faculty of Law, his chair is being filled by Mr. Eli Frank, an alumnus of the Law School of the class of 1896. Mr. Frank is at present lecturing very acceptably on the "Law of Real Property."

Truth is a germ which loves the deep.—Byron.

The whole essence of gentle breeding or gentility consists in the wish and the art to be agreeable.
—Holmes.

OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. II. No. 4.

BALTIMORE, MD., APRIL, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE \$100,000 CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Eugene Kerr, \$25; George W. Gail, Jr., \$20; W. Plunkett Stewart, \$10; Amelia Aldridge, \$8; Chesapeake Shoe Company, \$5; R. L. Mitchell, \$5; Wm. A. Parvis, \$5; James O. Bates, \$5; Wm. C. Page, \$25; Geo. O. Shivers, \$5; W. C. Robinson & Son Co., \$10; C. G. Joyner, \$2; K. M. Jarrell, \$1; Wilson, Colston & Co., \$25; W. Q. Skilling, \$5; Robt. W. Smith, \$5; J. C. Hemmeter, \$10; Richard D. Fisher, \$5. We are glad to be able to announce that the Senior Classes have started a contribution to be entered upon the list as that of the "Graduating Classes of 1906."

Again we call attention and more urgently than ever to this Endowment. It is no exaggeration to say that the salvation of our University depends upon it and that it furnishes the *test* for the loyalty of our alumni, whether our expressions of interest be truly from the heart or mere empty words, uttered on the spur of the moment. Although the amount named is not large as endowments are in these days—it will demand every effort on our part to secure it, and we must be on the move from this time on. What we particularly desire is that every one shall seek to influence at least one contribution to this fund. Each has his influence, even the student, and each knows some well-to-do public-spirited person who on being approached could be induced to give to it. Tell him of this old University, bearing—and bearing so worthily—the name of the State; tell him of its great needs; tell him of its distinguished teachers and alumni; tell him of the absolute security and permanence of the Fund. Communicate freely with the chairman of the Endowment Committee, who is also editor of OLD MARYLAND and who is always glad to receive suggestions or to co-operate in the promotion of this Fund. If you know of those who could be approached upon this subject, and yet have not the time or inclination to

make the appeal yourself, he will undertake it for you. Let every one do something in this glorious work—alumni, fraternities, classes, alumni associations, faculties, societies, citizens and business houses.

ANCIENT NORTH AMERICAN PEOPLES.

By Randolph Winslow, A.M., M.D.

Read Before the Library and Historical Society.

It would be uncomplimentary to the intelligence of this audience to presume that it was not acquainted with the history of the discovery of America and of the settlement and development of what we now know as the United States of America. Every school boy is familiar with the name of Christopher Columbus, and with the fact that he discovered the Western Hemisphere in 1492. The land first sighted by him being a small island in the West Indies, probably Watling's Island, though subsequently he visited Cuba, Hayti, and the mainland of South America, but not of North America. The first historical white person to land upon the territory of what is now the United States, was Ponce de Leon, who disembarked upon an unknown shore on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513, and to this new land he gave the name Florida.

These facts are authentic and well known, but there is little doubt that the mainland of North America had been visited several hundred years previous to the time of Columbus by those adventurous rovers of the sea, the Norsemen, and whilst no records are extant which can be accepted as authentic, there is strong presumptive evidence of the correctness of this view. Certain is it that Iceland was discovered and settled by the Norsemen during the latter part of the 9th century and has had an uninterrupted history for more than a thousand years. From Iceland settlers reached the shores of Greenland in the 10th

century, under Eric the Red, and it is not only probable, but almost certain that expeditions were made to the mainland of America, as far as New England and possibly New York Bay.

No white settlements were established, however, until the 16th century, when colonies were founded by the Spanish in the South and the English in the North. Whether we regard the Northmen or the Spaniards as the historical discoverers of America, it is certain that they found a land already peopled with inhabitants of a peculiar and previously unknown race. As the Spanish explorers vainly supposed themselves to have reached the Indies, the natives were called Indians, and are so designated at the present time. These people were and are copper, or cinnamon colored, have high cheek bones and straight black hair, and form an entirely distinct ethnical division of the human race. They occupied the whole of the American continent from far north to the extreme south. The languages and dialects of these people did not appear to be allied with those of any of the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere, and their manners and customs were alien to those of the other known races. These people differed somewhat in their degree of culture, or to be more accurate, in their lack of culture, as some of the tribes were scarcely emerging from savagery, whilst others were approximating civilization.

The manufacture of pottery is arbitrarily assumed to distinguish the state of savagery from that of barbarism, and there were but few of the American tribes that did not possess the ability to fashion the ruder forms of pottery. The erection of stone or brick edifices and the use of metallic instead of stone implements marks the middle period of barbarism. In Mexico, Central America and Peru alone, were races found who even attained to this degree of culture, whilst the forging of iron was unknown on the American continent.

Who were these barbarous tribes and whence did they come? This is a difficult question to answer. It is evident that they had not migrated hither within any approximately recent period, from beyond the seas. At one geologic period an icecap and glaciers covered the upper part of the United States even as far south as our own State, and glacial

deposits are found in various sections. In a deep cut of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Claymont, Delaware, in July, 1887, Mr. H. T. Cresson found an unquestionable palæolith or stone implement, buried deeply in the glacial drift, which is supposed to present an antiquity of not less than 150,000 years, and which would justify the belief that this country was peopled at least that long ago; whilst other scientists believe that human beings existed on this continent at a much more remote period.

Certain is it that the Indians or natives had been on American soil from a remote antiquity, when the white men first set foot upon these shores. They do not bear any marked resemblance to any other races, nevertheless they must have migrated from some other part of the world and from environment have gradually acquired the peculiar characteristics that distinguish them. It does not necessarily follow that they crossed the seas, as it is probable that the mainland of Asia and Alaska was continuous at one time, and that by a sinking of the land Bering's Sea was formed. They may then have crossed on dry land, though it might be quite possible for boats to have crossed the straits, if the topography was the same as it is at present. The Indians, as found at the Columbian discovery, may not have been the original inhabitants, but there may have been successive migrations, with the extermination of the older races.

At the present time in the extreme north are the Eskimos who are of an entirely different stock and are apparently the remnants of a race contemporaneous with the cavemen of Europe, and it may be that they are also the descendants of people who lived much farther south during the pleistocene period, and who followed the recession of the glaciers and ice cap to the frozen north. Whilst the Eskimos are still living in a condition analogous to that of the stone age, they possess in common with the cavemen, the ability to depict their familiar

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scenes in sketches of some artistic merit, and by some paleontologists they are thought to be the sole survivors of the race of men who dwelt in the Pleistocene caves of western Europe.

It is, however, with other races of natives that we are more concerned in this paper. The greater part of the natives of North America were still in the lower stages of barbarism when the white men first discovered and settled the Western Hemisphere. They possessed the ability to fashion the ruder forms of pottery, and made stone tools and weapons, in many cases artistically. They lived usually in stockaded villages, the dwellings being tents of skins or bark and not edifices of stone or bricks; they had no domestic animals except the dog and consequently could not cultivate large areas of land or transport large quantities of grain or other food materials for great distances. They did, however, cultivate maize, beans, pumpkins, squashes, sunflowers and tobacco in a very inefficient manner, but without ploughing the soil. The cultivation of these articles was usually done by the women. Their chief articles of food were obtained in the chase, and hunting, fishing and fighting were the chief occupations of the men, whilst the women planted and tilled the gardens. They were fierce and cruel in nature and delighted in inflicting suffering upon those captured in foray or in battle. Of course there were some tribes more advanced in culture than others, but as a whole the North American Indians were as described above.

The population was sparse, and though certain tribes extended over large areas of country there was but little attempt to found empires or kingdoms, or to establish stable forms of government. In the northern part of the United States certain tribes formed a confederacy known as the Five Nations, and subsequently by the addition of the Tuscaroras, as the Six Nations, which extended their conquests from the Hudson to the Mississippi River, but they did not establish an organized government by incorporating other tribes into their body politic, but contented themselves with exterminating as many as possible of those who were of alien race.

In the central portion of the United States, especially in the Mississippi Valley, are still

found thousands of mounds, raised by artificial means, some of them evidently the sites of temples or altars, whilst others are manifestly fortifications, besides enclosures of odd shapes, resembling animals and serpents, etc. It is evident that a dense population occupied this country in prehistoric times and that the people were much farther advanced in knowledge and cultivation than the ordinary nomadic tribes of Indians found by the early colonists. From these mounds many implements and weapons of stone and copper have been recovered, so that we have some idea of the degree of culture of these people. Some of the pottery removed from these mounds is of artistic make, and their copper implements indicate a considerable knowledge of metals. The copper for these tools was mined in Minnesota, at least one thousand miles away and must have been transported largely by water, as these people had no draught animals. If the mound builders were Indians, they were certainly of different stock from the nomads who roamed the country subsequently. They were a more settled, as well as a more populous people, possessed a much higher degree of culture, cultivated the soil to a greater extent and possessed the ability to lay off mathematical figures, as squares, and circles, as well as to erect lofty tumuli for sacrificial or other purposes. The mound at Cahokia, Illinois, is estimated to present cubic contents equal to one-quarter of that of the great pyramid of Ghizeh, and there are many others of great size. The purposes to which many of these mounds and enclosures were put can only be surmised and in some cases cannot even be surmised. It must have required a large number of laborers for many years to erect them. Some of the arrow heads, hammers and axes were made from stone only found in Mexico, from whence it must have been obtained.

These mound builders disappeared as mysteriously as they came. Whether they were exterminated by pestilence or driven out by hostile hordes, or migrated, as the Mormons have done within our own time, to more favorable or pleasant regions is at present un-

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known. These structures are thought to be of great antiquity and it is more than probable that their builders from some cause removed to the southwest, and that they may have been the progenitors of those races who still dwell in the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona. At the present time there are still found there the remnants of a race who dwell in large communal buildings known as pueblos, notably that of Zuni.

(To be continued.)

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE STUDENTS' VOLUNTEER CON- VENTION AT NASHVILLE.

For the benefit of those who are not aware of the existence of the "Students' Volunteer Movement": It is a movement the object of which is to obtain from the student body men of higher intellectuality and education to go out into foreign fields as missionaries. In fact the object is well set forth in the motto adopted by the movement, namely, "The evangelization of the world in this generation." The movement originated in the summer of 1886 at Mount Hermon, Mass., where the first international Christian student conference ever held was in session. This first conference was called by the late D. L. Moody with the purpose of bringing the students together, that they might study the Bible and consider the Christian work in colleges. At this meeting the subject of "Foreign Missions" was brought up and thoroughly discussed. It was met by the students with great enthusiasm and the impression left by this discussion can well be seen in the fact, that, although few of the attending delegates had intended to become missionaries when the convention began, yet before its adjournment one hundred men had signified their intention of making this their life's work. Since this convention one has been held every student generation or every four years.

This last convention was by far the most successful ever held. It surpassed the previous conventions.

(1.) Financially. The sum asked for, to carry on the missions, was twenty-five thousand dollars. The amount promised was eighty-five thousand or thereabouts. (Cards were distributed on which each delegate sig-

nified the amount he would promise to pay.) The subscriptions varied from \$3,000 per year for four years to one dollar per year for the same time.

(2.) The number of delegates. These numbered five thousand, surpassing the attendance to the last convention held at Toronto, by 2,400. This number does not represent all that would have attended, for there were many more applications, but all that the residents of Nashville could entertain.

(3.) The amount of inspiration received. This was tremendous. Chairman J. R. Mott said: "I like to think of this convention as a great dynamo which is being impelled by the ceaseless energy of Christ. Would that here might be generated and released energies that may fill every college in the land here represented, with the ceaseless missionary spirit." Great energies were released and the delegates were extremely enthusiastic. The speakers were men of highest intellectuality and one could hardly resist their overwhelming arguments. Then again, think of five thousand voices raised in one volume of praise to Almighty God. What could be more inspiring?

The convention lasted over a period of five days, beginning at 3 P. M., Wednesday, February 28, and ending at 10.30 P. M., Sunday, March 4. The programme for Wednesday was as follows: Calling of convention to order by Chairman, J. R. Mott, followed by singing of hymn. Chairman then spoke on "The Possibilities of the Convention." He was followed by Robert E. Speer, who made an appeal to the students to enlist in the missionary ranks. Then followed silent prayer, benediction, hymn, dismissal.

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The sessions always opened with a hymn, followed by speakers, and closed with silent prayer, benediction and hymn. Hereafter the speakers and their subjects will be given.

Wednesday, 8 P. M.: Dr. G. Robson, "The Presentation of Christ to All Mankind the Supreme Business of the Church;" J. Campbell White, "The Ownership and Lordship of Christ."

Thursday, 9.30 A. M.: Reading of Report of Executive Committee, by Chairman Wilhelm Gundert, who made a very brief address, having begun to study English only a month before; G. F. Manley informed convention of work of movement in British Isles; Miss Una Saunders, "Women Students and What They Can Do as Missionaries;" J. V. Helm, "Conditions in Japan."

Thursday, 3 P. M.: Sectional Conferences. These were conferences on various topics held in the several churches in the city, the delegate attending the one which interested him most. They were held every afternoon except Wednesday and Sunday.

Thursday, 8 P. M.: Bishop Gailor, "The Only Absolute Religion;" R. E. Speer, "The Non-Christian Religions Inadequate to Meet the Needs of Men." Following Mr. Speer's address subscriptions were taken.

Friday, 9.30 A. M.: Dr. Herbert Lankaster, "That the Man of God May Be Furnished Completely Unto Every Good Work;" Rev. James L. Barton, "Intellectual Equipment and Continual Growth Indispensable to the Largest Success in Mission Work;" Rev. Donald Fraser, "Prerequisites for Attractive Presentation of Jesus Christ;" Dr. W. H. Sheppard, "Short Account of Experiences on the Congo."

Friday, 8 P. M.: Sir Mortimer Durand, "Observations of a Layman on Missionary Work in the East;" General Foster, "The Importance of Christian Diplomacy;" Hon. B. F. Macfarland, "The Relation of the Movement to International Comity and Universal Peace;" J. A. Macdonald, "What Should be the Relation of the Secular Press to the Work of Christian Missions in Non-Christian Lands?"

Saturday, 9.30 A. M.: Hon. A. B. Copen, "The Latent Resources of the Layman;" Rev. T. P. Haggard, "The Educational Value of Missionary Literature;" John F. Goucher, "The Strategic Importance of the Movement

to the World's Evangelization;" J. W. Wood, "The Vital Relation of Intercessory Prayer to the Success of the Foreign Mission Campaign;" B. R. Barker, "Conditions in India."

Saturday, 8 P. M.: The committee were unavoidably prevented from attending this session and therefore cannot give the programme of it.

Sunday, 9.30 A. M.: Sermon by Benjamin Barker.

Sunday, 3 P. M.: Meeting for men at Rymen's Auditorium; for women at Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, 8 P. M.: Dr. Karl Fries spoke on the subject of Prayer. After Dr. Fries' address the volunteers arose and individually gave their reasons for becoming missionaries.

On or about April 15th, 1906, there will be received a verbatim account of the Convention, which will be placed in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at the disposal of anyone wishing to consult it.

J. W. RICKETTS,

J. E. B. ZIEGLER,

Delegates.

—o—

**DOCTOR ANDREW WIESENTHAL'S
ACCOUNT OF WORM IN FOWLS
WITH "GAPS."**

[The following account of Dr. Wiesenthal's discovery, with the above heading, is copied from the London "Medical and Physical Journal," Vol. 2, No. 8, October, 1799. It is a cylindrical worm and is known technically as *Syngamus Trachealis*, and the disease which it produces—a deadly epizootic in fowls and turkeys—is known as syngamosis or verminous tracheo-bronchitis, vulgarly "the gapes." It was seen in England for the first time by Mon-

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tagu, in 1806-08, and did not figure in French publications till well into the latter half of the 19th century. One may consult on the subject L. G. Neumann, *Traité des Maladies Parasitaires*, translated into English by Fleming, London, 1892. This was probably the first discovery of the organism producing an epidemic or infectious disease ever made, and for that reason has great interest for Baltimoreans and well deserves republication. As Dr. Wiesenthal died December 2, 1798, his article appeared after his death. The readers of OLD MARYLAND will recall the extracts published in this journal some months ago from the interesting correspondence of Dr. Wiesenthal while a pupil in London in 1786-89.]

"To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen: I send you the following extract of a letter from an ingenious physician, Dr. A. Wiesenthal, Professor of Anatomy at Baltimore, in North America; if you think as I do, that the communication is curious and interesting, you will allow it a place in your instructive monthly publication. I am respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant, Andrew Marshall. Bartlet's Buildings, Sept. 10, 1799."

"Baltimore in Maryland,

May 21, 1797.

"There is a disease prevalent among the gallinaceous poultry in this country, called the gaps, which destroys eight-tenths of our fowls in many parts, and takes place in the greatest degree among the young turkeys and chickens bred upon old established farms. I know not whether the same kinds of fowls in England are liable to it, and therefore shall take the liberty to give you a brief account of it.

"Chicks and poults, in a few days after they are hatched, are found frequently to open their mouths wide, and gasp for breath at the same time frequently sneezing, and attempting to swallow. At first the affection is slight, but gradually becomes more and more oppressive, until it ultimately destroys. Very few recover; they languish, grow dispirited, droop and die. It is generally known, that these symptoms are occasioned by worms in the trachea. I have seen the whole of it completely filled with these worms, and have been astonished at the

animal's being capable of respiration under such circumstances. The annexed cut is a representation of these animalculæ of the natural figure, and magnified. The small figure represents the worms of their natural size, found in the trachea of chickens and young turkeys; the large figure, the same magnified. They are of a reddish color, and at first view, resemble the human lumbricus; but when examined are materially different. When exposed to the microscope, they are found to have an orifice or mouth at one end, formed for suction; the other end, as far as I know, imperforated. Through the integuments is seen the intestinal tube, much convoluted, like that of the lumbricus.

"No effectual remedy is known against these most destructive animals. I have indeed seen them drawn out of the trachea, by means of a feather stripped from near its end, which is passed into the larynx, and twisted round till it engages one or two of the worms, which are extracted with it.

ANDREW WIESENTHAL."

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

The question of endowment of the University of Maryland does not seem to have disturbed the slumbers of the Regents and Alumni to any appreciable degree during the last century. The Board of Regents never had any money, although nominally the property of the University was held in its name. When the Trustees were turned out and the institution restored to the original corporation in 1839, there were \$18,000 in the treasury, including \$16,200 in stocks and bonds and \$1,800 in cash, which had accumulated during the

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previous thirteen years, while the institution was a State University. This fund soon disappeared in current and building expenses.

Not that the need of endowment was not felt—and especially in connection with the most active department of the University—the School of Medicine. On the destruction of Professor Davidge's Anatomical Theatre in December, 1807, for instance, "a committee was appointed to canvass the city for funds for the erection of a building." And we read of certain amounts—small in the aggregate—that were received from friends of the Faculty of Physic in those early days of strain and stress. In 1829, Mr. George Gray, a merchant of Baltimore, who had been a patient in the Hospital, left a bequest to it of \$5,000. The interest of this sum was applied annually to the current expenses of the Hospital until 1852, when the principal was used in the erection of the corner addition, since pulled down. On April 15, 1840, it was "resolved, on motion of Dr. Aikin, that the Rev. Mr. Hamner and David Hofmann, Esq., be constituted a special committee to solicit aid from the citizens of Baltimore in behalf of the University of Maryland." There is no evidence that the committee collected anything. In 1886, Dr. Charles M. Hitchcock, an alumnus of the year 1835, died in San Francisco, leaving a reversionary bequest, estimated at the time at \$10,000 to \$100,000, to the School of Medicine. In November, 1900, the Regents compromised with the daughter of the testator for \$3,750. The Crim reversionary bequest—left by the widow of the late Dr. Wm. H. Crim (who died in 1903)—was also left to the School of Medicine, and will probably amount to \$40,000 or \$45,000. The necessity of endowment was urged by the writer in the Maryland Medical Journal and the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1881, and in his Historical Sketch of the University published in 1891. In 1893, with the official sanction of the Faculty of Physic, and under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine, a charter was secured for a permanent endowment fund for the School of Medicine. In 1897, at the annual meeting

of the same Association, Dr. Randolph Winslow made the first contribution to this fund—\$10, and was followed by Drs. William Lee, \$50, and St. Clair Spruill, \$5. The following spring a circular was issued, one of the first replies to which was a contribution of \$250 from Dr. William Osler. In 1903, on the founding of the General Alumni Association, the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund was requested to extend its charter to embrace the University and an act was secured from the Legislature to that effect. With the advent of our centennial a rare opportunity seems to be offered for pushing this movement and every effort possible will be made to that end both among alumni and citizens. Already subscriptions to the amount of about \$8,000 have been secured.

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✓ In restoring the possession of the University of Maryland to the Regents in April, 1839, the Legislature of Maryland required them to sign the following certificate, a copy of which was deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the State:

"The Regents of the University of Maryland hereby certify to the Treasurer of Maryland that the property and estate of the University of Maryland shall never be disposed of or converted to any other use than that of Medical Science or the Arts and Sciences generally, without the consent of the General Assembly of Maryland, and that any act, deed, or conveyance of the said corporation to a different intent or to different uses shall be null and void, and that the Legislature may then take possession of and control and direct the said property and estate for the purpose of promoting general science. In testimony whereof the Regents of the University of Maryland have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1839."

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The noiseless foot of time steals swiftly by,
And ere we dream of manhood age is nigh.—
—Juvenal.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
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OF PHARMACY.

EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D. *Editor.*

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The present time is opportune for the founding of alumni associations throughout the country. There are few States or large cities in the country in which there are not many of the graduates of the University of Maryland to be found, and we urge that they get together and organize so as to have representatives at next year's Centennial. The General Alumni Association will be happy to extend its help in this direction, and the Secretary will be glad to send information regarding its organization, or lists of alumni in various parts of the country. This being the parent or home society, the new societies should be formed and looked upon as branches of it. By all means they should be *University* societies and should seek to enlist *all* graduates of *all* departments. The day has gone by when we can be satisfied with mere medical associations. And the large number of graduates of the Maryland College of Pharmacy—now our excellent department of pharmacy—should be cordially invited to join. They have now been adopted into our ranks

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and they welcome with pride and satisfaction their new associations.

It is well known that there has been for some years such a branch society in Washington City and we are glad to learn of one being contemplated in North Carolina. We have received a letter from Dr. J. L. Hanes, of Winston, N. C., in which he says: "Yours of the 19th to hand and you have no idea how much I appreciate the interest you take in the organization of a North Carolina alumni association." Dr. Charles P. Noble, of Philadelphia, Surgeon-in-Chief of Kensington Hospital for Women, writes: "I have observed the notice of the formation of one or more alumni associations in different States. I shall be glad to interest myself in the formation of an alumni association for the State of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia, as seems best after the matter is once launched. If you will have mailed to me a list of the graduates in Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry, I will make it my business to confer with such of them as are personally known to me and see if we cannot launch a branch association. I am pleased to observe the activity in connection with the University and the possibility of a union between the present Faculties and St. John's College and perhaps also with the Maryland Agricultural College, of which I have read. So far as I am personally concerned, I would anticipate greater as well as better results if the present status of the Faculties of Medicine and Law were altered so that the University was not a private corporation in the sense of being practically the private property of the Faculty."

We have sent Dr. Noble the lists asked for and we will be glad to furnish them for other States or Cities where they may be desired.

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR CONCERT

A grand concert was given at the Hall on Lombard street, near the University, by the Germania Maennerchor, on the evening of April 3rd, which was of peculiar interest to University of Maryland men, since it included the rendition of the University Ode and other

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music of like nature, as indicated by the title given to the program: "Vivat Academia!" The Regents, Faculties, members of the General Alumni Association and a few others were invited, so that, as contemplated, the occasion partook somewhat of a University affair and may be considered as the initiative function of our Centennial Celebration. The music was all of a high order and the selection and grouping evinced a fine taste in the Director, Professor Theodor Hemberger, who has by his skill, genius and perseverance brought his orchestra and chorus to the highest degree of perfection. The music of the Ode—composed by him—was magnificently rendered by tenor solo (Mr. F. H. Weber), chorus and orchestra and formed a fitting climax of the evening's entertainment. No terms of praise also are too high for the singing of Miss Hannah Greenwood, soprano, who with a full, rich voice filled her difficult rôle with the utmost truth, tenderness and expression. Fortunate are they who have the privilege of hearing these superb concerts and we wish to return our warmest thanks to the President and members of the Maennerchor for the great pleasure they have given us by their invitation and for the honor they have shown our University in the arrangement of the program, which was as follows:

Brahms, Johannes, Akademische Fest-Ouverture; Wagner, Hans, Elsa, Chor mit Quartett; Bach, Joh. Seb., Arie, "Aus Liebe will mein Heiland Sterben;" Massenet, Jules, Arie, "Pleurez! pleurez mes yeux;" Smith, David Stanley, "The Dark; Holländer, Victor, Fairy Footsteps; Chaminade, C., Saint John's Eve, Sopran-Solo, frauenchöre mit orchester; Volbach, Fritz, "Alt Heidelberg, du feine," für orchester; Petschke, H. G., "Neuer Frühling;" Jüngst, Hugo, "Spinn, spinn!" Schwedisches Volkslied; Mozart, Wolfgang A., "Wiegenlied," Männerchöre a Cappella; Hemberger, Theo., University Ode, "Alma Parens, jam Anorum."

—o—
 Soon the sweet spring comes dancing forth,
 And Nature laughs again.

—Horace.

MR. HAMAN'S TRIUMPH.

We feel sure that we are not overstepping the bounds of authority or propriety in adding to the many congratulations which Mr. B. Howard Haman is receiving at this time upon the triumph of his efforts in behalf of the great oyster industries of the State, those of our Association and University. We are proud to know that we are bound to him by the ties of alumnuship and can therefore claim some connection through him with the glorious achievement he has wrought. It is indeed a great day for him, for his perseverance, his courage, his intelligence and the singularly unselfish devotion to the cause which he had espoused entitle him to rank among the foremost of those citizens who have adorned our city and State. The great services he has rendered deserve the highest honors the community can bestow and will prove a stimulus and source of emulation to the people of Maryland for all time to come. Such deeds raise the standard of citizenship.

The "Sun" pays this beautiful tribute to our fellow alumnus: "To Mr. Haman this is no ordinary triumph. He began the agitation for an oyster-planting law more than fifteen years ago and has steadily persevered in his purpose. At first his views and bill were treated with derision. Then as people began to come to his support his motives were impugned and later derision gave place to violent denunciation from the very people he was laboring to serve. In all the history of Maryland in the last century it is not likely there has been a finer illustration of civic virtue and public spirit against all manner of discouragement than is afforded by Mr. Haman's contest for oyster planting. In this hour of his triumph no man can even suggest one unworthy motive. He worked for the good of his people and his name will be connected with what will prove one of the most beneficent measures that was ever written upon the statute book of this State."

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 Since the decision of the Regents of the University granting authority to hold a University centennial, the committees have held a

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second meeting and made further progress in organization. The evening was inclement and the attendance from the city was not large. Drs. G. Wythe Cook, G. R. L. Cole and Wm. L. Robins were, however, present from Washington. There was a free discussion and names were suggested for a Finance and an Honorary Committee, the latter comprised of eminent persons in Baltimore and elsewhere. An Executive Committee was decided upon, consisting of the Regents' Committee, two representatives from each department of the University and the Chairmen of the various sub-committees. At this point—the greater part of the evening having been consumed with but little progress made—it became evident that a committee on organization was necessary to prepare and submit plans, suggest names and personnel of committees, etc., etc. The Regents' Committee and the eight representatives of departments above mentioned were appointed such organizing committee, to report at a meeting to be held in the near future.

ATHLETICS.

Manager Fowler of the football team has closed Thanksgiving Day with our old rivals, the Johns Hopkins. The following men will be lost by graduation: Capt. Blank and W. Brent, end men; Baughman, centre; Garneau, guard; Stonestreet and Henderson, tackles; Mann, halfback. Dr. Hala, fullback, will also leave. But several fine players from the University of North Carolina have signified their intention of coming to our University next year and will doubtless make up for these losses.

Although a late start has been made, Manager Fullings of the baseball team hopes to arrange a number of games with leading teams in this section.

The basket-ball team disbanded for the season, after winning games from the Gettysburg College and Maryland Agricultural, and losing to Gettysburg College, Baltimore Athletic Club and College of Physicians and Surgeons.

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The necessity of hiring halls in which to play has been a heavy drain upon its treasury.

At the indoor track and field meet at the Fifth Regiment Armory, on March 31st, a relay mile race was run between our University and Mount St. Joseph's College and was won by us, but Matthews, one of our runners, being protested, the medals were withheld. Time 3.51. Winning team, Bayless, Gilbert, Matthews and Chaney.

MARRIAGES.

A. Leo Franklin, M.D. (1902), Physician to the Allegany Hospital, Cumberland, Md., to Miss Lelia Weston Jordan, at Charlestown, W. Va., March 8, 1906. Miss J. was formerly of Norfolk, Va. They were married according to R. C. ritual and left on a trip to Washington and Richmond.—Oswald O. Kafer, M.D. (1905), of Newberne, N. C., to Miss Lillian May Taggart, at Baltimore, March 7.

DEATHS.

Nicholas J. Dorsey, M.D. (1847), for many years a practitioner of Chicago, at Joliet, Ill., March 11, aged 84.—Robert Evans Bromwell, M.D. (1850), at his home in Cecil county, Md., March 21, aged 79, after a protracted illness. He was born on the farm on which he died and was the son of William Bromwell, a lumber merchant of Baltimore. He studied medicine under Dr. Henry B. Broughton (1822).—Benjamin S. Roseberry, M.D. (1874), at Gardner, New Mexico, March 28, aged 52. He was born in Kent county, Md., and went West in 1888 on account of health.—Randall Holden, M.D. (1861), at Petersburg, Va., Feb. 3, aged 86. He was an Assistant Surgeon in the C. S. A.—Henry J. Lamontagne, a student of the Class of 1906, at Meriden, Conn, March 9.


ITEMS.

The closing meeting of the Library and Historical Society of the University was held on Feb. 27, when papers were read by Professors Winslow and Mitchell.—The following figures

Menu, Banquet and Dance Cards, Commencement Invitations and Programs, Diplomas, Certificates, Engrossing, U. of M. Stationery for Classes and Fraternities, Letterheads, Envelopes, Cards, etc., for Physicians, Lawyers and Dentists.
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represent the attendance this session in the various departments of the University: School of Medicine, 340; School of Law, 240; School of Dentistry, 160; School of Pharmacy, 83; Nurses' Training School, 55; total, 878.—Dr. C. Urban Smith (1889) has sent out his card as specialist in gastroenterology. He has an office in the new Professional Building, cor. Charles and Pleasant streets.—The Presidents of the medical classes, University, for 1905-'06 are: 4th year: Victor C. Carroll, Md.; 3d year: O. Paul Argabrite, W. Va.; 2d year: J. L. Anderson, S. C.; 1st year: James D. Woodward, Va.—Dr. William Osler writes to the Editor from Oxford: "I am sure the scheme of consolidation will be most advantageous. After a hundred years of good work for the city and the State, the people should come forward liberally and put the old school on a firm financial basis."—Dr. J. C. Hemmeter will make addresses as follows: Medical Association of Greater New York, April 9; Ohio State Medical Society, Canton, O., May 9 (this is the annual oration); Chicago, May 12; Am. Gastro-Enterologic Asso., June 4; Am. Medical Asso. at Boston, June 6. He will sail for Europe from New York on June 7. He has been made one of the American patrons of the monument to be erected to the memory of Michael Servetus, at Vienne (Isère). The French sculptor Joseph Bernard is now engaged upon this monument.—A joint commencement of the Law, Medical and Pharmacy Departments of the University of Md. will be held on June 4th. The orator has not been selected at this writing.—We learn that arrangements are being made for the purchase of the four buildings on the N. W. corner of Greene and Lombard streets by the University as soon as the title is made good.—There was a reunion of the Nashville delegates at the residence of Miss Hoffman, 2131 Maryland Ave., on Saturday, Mar. 31st. Reminiscences of the convention were indulged in, with music and refreshments. These meetings will be continued monthly till the end of the session.—At the meeting of Beta-Alpha Chapter, Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, held on Saturday evening, March 24th, the following members of the Faculty of Physic and students were initiated: Profs. Woods, Taylor, Spruill, Allen; Messrs. Gibson, '09, Paramore, '09. A supper followed at the

St. James. The annual banquet will be held shortly.—Professors Randolph Winslow and J. M. Hundley will spend two months traveling in Europe. They will leave Baltimore early in June.—The National Consular Reform Convention, which met in Washington March 13, elected J. Harry Tregoe, LL.B. ('05) Treasurer.—B. Merrill Hopkinson, M.D. (1885), read Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden," giving at the same time the vocal music composed for it by Richard Strauss, at the Madison Avenue Synagogue, on March 12th.—Dr. S. B. Bond (1883), Clin. Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the University, has been appointed Chief Medical Examiner of the B. & O. Railroad and as such will have charge of everything pertaining to its medical side. Dr. B. has had ample experience in such work, having been connected for ten years with the Penn'a. R. R.—Gen. Lawrason Riggs, LL.B., is expected back from Europe early this month.—Both Judges J. Upshur Dennis and Thomas S. Baer of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore are slowly improving, but there is no prospect of either returning to duty for some time to come. The latter is still confined to bed.—Oscar E. Ross, Ph.G. (1888), druggist and member of the Water Board, died on April 5th from disease of the heart.—Professor Charles W. Mitchell and J. C. Hemmeter, presided at two of the nine "milk" lectures which have been delivered weekly at McCoy Hall in this city. Dr. John S. Fulton (1881) spoke at the first on "The Scope and Purpose of the Investigation."—The patent medicine bill ("Goodwin bill") before the Legislature has been defeated. The physicians advocated it, the druggists opposed it.—Dr. Richard H. Lewis (1871), of Raleigh, N. C., has been elected President of the Audubon Society of North Carolina.—Dr. Eugene Kerr, of Baltimore, writes: "I assure you I am interested in all that pertains to the University and will do what I can to advance its interests. I read OLD MARYLAND with pleasure from first page to

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last."—Victor Wilson, LL.B., and Dudley G. Roe, LL.B., both of the class of 1905, were admitted members of the Baltimore Bar, at a meeting of the Supreme Bench held March 5.—Dr. Wm. A. Parvis (1905), who has been at Mt. Jackson, Va., for some months, will leave for Denver, Col., June 15, to seek in that high altitude restoration of his health.

The attention of the readers of OLD MARYLAND is called to our advertisers, with the hope that they will deal with them as far as possible, mentioning at the same time this journal. This will materially help us and indirectly also the University.—Dr. Hiram Woods lectured recently before the Davis Medical Society, of Jefferson Medical College, Phil., on "Ophthalmia Neonatorum."

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in Baltimore last week, was presided over by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, an alumnus of the Medical School of the University of Maryland, class of 1877.—Julius H. Wyman, LL.B., has been elected President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, to succeed the late Joseph Miller.—Thomas C. Baldwin, M.D., (1894), formerly of Whitehall, Balto. Co., Md., has been re-elected Health Officer of York, Pa.

CHI ZETA CHI BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Chi Zeta Chi Fraternity of Baltimore was held at the Hotel Altamont, on the evening of March 19. An excellent menu was served and the occasion was enlivened by an orchestra. Mr. J. Ainsley Griffin, President of the Executive Council, acted as toastmaster, and the following gentlemen responded to toasts: "The William Osler Chapter," Gustav H. Woltereck; "The Louis McLane Tiffany Chapter," Allen H. Wright; "The Edmund Rhett Walker Chapter," F. Studley Ford; "The Flow of the Soul," Louis C. LaBarre; "The Pin," Benjamin H. Frayser; "The Goat," J. Merton Bunting; "Lovely Woman," Edward E. Edwards; "The Ideals of the Profession," Raymond P. Sullivan; "Auld Lang Syne," Bascomb L. Chipley; "The Future," Cuthbert L. Hosmer.

The following chapters were represented: Louis McLane Tiffany, Univ. Md.; Edmund Rhett Walker, Balto. Med. Col.; Francis Dela-

field, Col. Phys. and Surg., N. Y.; J. Marion Sims, Polyclinic Med. Col., N. Y.; William Osler, Johns Hop. Univ.; Milton Antony, Univ. Ga.

The guests of honor included, Drs. J. A. Griffin, Cal.; Ray P. Sullivan and W. W. Battey, N. Y.; W. L. Masterson, Wash.

The following University of Maryland men were in attendance: Bascomb L. Chipley, S. C., Allen H. Wright, N. Y., Jas. T. Taylor, N. C., Walter F. Soures, Md., La Fayette Lake, Vt., J. E. B. Ziegler, Md., Louis C. LaBarre, Pa., F. G. Cowherd, Md., Eugene Elgin, Md., C. L. Hosmer, N. Y., Wm. F. Schwartz, Md., John W. Keeler, Jr., N. Y., H. U. Todd, Md., John A. Hayley, N. J., A. L. Fehsenfeld, Md., A. G. Webster, Md., E. H. Brannon, W. Va., Thos. B. Johnson, Ind., R. Birnie Annan, Md., M. B. Green, Md., Allen Graham, Fla., E. G. Altwater, Md., W. M. Priest, Md., G. H. Woltereck, Md.

Dr. Raymond P. Sullivan's address was in part as follows:

"Gentlemen: Some men are born egotists; some achieve egotism and upon some egotism is thrust. In the name of simple justice, I declare that if I score a record in this line tonight, a surprising kindness of those who surround these tables is entirely to blame. You entertain me at a most charming banquet, and you make me happy by friendly glances, which will be forever engraved upon the tablets of my heart. You encourage me to set a pace for our northern brothers in X Z X.

"The science of medicine, founded by Hippocrates, in the little Greek island of Cos, 400 years before Christ, is now over 2,300 years old. Did it ever occur to you that during the last half century there has been done for the advancement and growth of medicine more than was done during the 2,250 years which preceded them?

"Like the great Napoleon who designated 'a hundred days of glory,' so may the votaries of medicine, in surveying the results of the last

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half century designate our fifty years of glory. Remember, I do not attempt to enumerate all the great advances in our noble art, but only giving as example a few which have made glorious the last fifty years. But you may ask why all this under such a title or subject assigned me. Its importance is self-evident. One of the best things a man can bring into the world with him is a natural humility of spirit. About the next best thing he can bring—and they usually go together—is an appreciative spirit—a loving and susceptible heart. Such were the ideals of our forefathers, combined with the virtue of honesty—honesty not only to themselves, but to their work. Be it purpose, method or ambition they were all alive to the needs of the profession. And so, brothers in X Z X, I would implore you to set high your ideals, strive to live up to them, and even though success comes not at first, remember that honest work and true loyalty characterize the foundation of all success. Remember your degree in medicine clothes you in duty of honor—even as the gown does on the priest—and, thanks to God, the degradation is as rare in one as in the other. May you cherish the memory of your initiatory vows, and then will you abound in the high ideals of good, moral and self-sacrificing physicians.”

Look ahead, fraternal brothers,
The highest goal is now in sight;
So let our hearts keep throbbing,
With a sense of victorious delight.

Naturally we would linger
Around our chapter hall,
But duty calls in medical fields
And we must obey the call.

From every part of the country
We came as strangers here,
But now, as we separate,
We are brothers of a higher sphere.

We love our Alma Mater
As only a student can,
But the Fraternal love of a brother
Is a love that will always stand.

Of joy and sorrow we have had our share,
But, when everything looked dark,
When we entered the Chapter room
It seemed to vanish as if by shock.

Can we forget the night of nights,
When we were summoned for initiation,
While amid the roar and din of battle
Our whole life seemed a new creation?

But after the smoke had cleared away
And the voice of the Deputy Grand was heard,
A vast sea seemed to stretch beyond
And our very soul within was stirred.

Then, fearful, trembling, and expectant,
We heard the voice of the Deputy Grand,
And as the room began to brighten
He assisted us to stand.

With trembling hand we signed the roll-book,
Marched back then to the Eminent Grand;
A few more oaths were taken,
There was made one more Fraternity man.

Then as the brothers pressed around
And grasped the new-made brother's hand,
The joy and gladness in our hearts
Truly 'twas surpassing grand.

But now as the days roll swiftly by
And the time to part draws near,
That warmth in our hearts springs up anew
And fills us all with cheer.

Farewell, Old Tiffany Chapter!
May thy name forever shine,
You have set for us a standard
That has raised us heart and mind.

No matter where we journey
Through all the coming years,
Thy name shall be a talisman
To bring joy through pain and tears.

So here's a toast to thee, Dear "Old Tiffany,"
"May all thy sons be true,
May ne'er a one forsake thee,
As sons are prone to do.

And as the years go by, Chi Zeta Chi,
And Fame and honors seek thee,
Keep ever for thy standard
Vast numbers? No, but "QUALITY!"

—A. H. Wright, '06.

The following journals, 58 in number, are now received regularly at the University Library and are accessible to the profession: Journal Amer. Med. Association, American Medicine, N. Y. Med. Record, Boston Med. and Surg. JI., St. Louis Med. Review, Va. Med. Semi-Monthly, Mobile Med. and Surg. JI., Med. Review of Reviews, Charlotte Med. Journal, Pacific Med. Journal, Cleveland Med. Journal,

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Med. Bulletin, Revista Medica y Cirugia, Post-Graduate, Buffalo Med. Journal, Atlanta Journal-Record of Medicine, Monthly Cyclopædia of Pract. Medicine, Denver Med. Times, Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, Johns Hopkins Univ. Circulars, Medical World, Journal Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases, Med. Brief, Boletín de la Asoc. de Puerto Rico, Providence Med. Journal, Maryland Med. Journal, Carolina Med. Journal, Brooklyn Med. Journal, Amer. Jour. of Clinical Medicine, Med. Library and Histor. Journal, Druggists' Circular, Michigan Month. Bulletin of Vital Statistics, Month. Report Bd. of Health Philippine Islands, Bul. N. C. Board of Health, National Druggist, Amer. Druggist, Meyer Bros. Druggist, Apothecary, Merck's Report, Bul. Pharmacy, Memphis Med. Monthly, Trans. R. I. Med. Soc., Hospital Bulletin (U. M.), Univ. Orist, Old Maryland, Western Med. Review, Detroit Med. Journal, Pub. Mass. Gen. Hospital, Albany Med. Annals, Kansas City Med. Index-Lancet, Penn'a. Med. Journal, Pharmaceutical Era, Pub. Bureau Govt. Laboratories (Manila), Bul. Asso. Am. Med. Colleges, Bul. Am. Acad. Medicine, Med. Gleaner, William and Mary Lit. Magazine, Georgia Practitioner.

—o—

✓ SCHOOL OF LAW.

The following are the officers of the classes for the present session:

Senior Class: President, A. Taylor Smith; Vice-Pres., Wm. P. Constable; Secretary, S. S. Beck; Treasurer, W. C. Quiggle; Poet, F. P. Lee; Historian, Vernon Bradley; Prophet, C. H. Johnston; Orator, J. H. Baetjer; Editor of Year Book, W. W. Derr.

Intermediate Class: President, C. M. Leith; Vice-Pres., James Clark; Secretary, H. C. Wilcox; Treasurer, John Hayden; Historian, Lee Thompson; Prophet, Charles Prince; Poet, Austin Lilly.

Junior Class: President, T. S. Pue; Vice-Pres. R. C. Raycraft; Secretary, J. F. Haugh; Treasurer, H. B. Bartlett; Historian, S. M. Bushman; Poet, C. F. Dineen; Prophet, H. E. Beachley.

A. T. S.

—o—

The essential factors that render the work of a public health board a success are enumerated and discussed by Alexander C. Abbott, (1884).

of Philadelphia (*Journal A. M. A.*, February 17), and first among them he mentions the need of the co-operation of the medical profession. Only by the assistance of the local practitioners can the necessary data for the full understanding of the conditions be obtained. Next he mentions the need of discretionary power instead of specific inelastic regulations that are not always adapted to the emergencies that must be suddenly met or to the changing needs of the times. This difficulty was formerly experienced in Philadelphia, but has been met by legislation giving greater discretionary power to city health boards. In times past the problems of health boards were simpler, but now the scope of their work is constantly being enlarged to include not merely the small number of conspicuously epidemic diseases formerly considered, but also all the disorders that are known to be transferable from person to person, a list that is greatly enlarged by modern research. The importance of notification is emphasized in this connection and reasons given why the medical profession should heartily co-operate with the health authorities in this matter. The need of the enforcement of vaccination laws, of the general use of anti-toxin in diphtheria, of disinfection of houses and apartments where there has been infectious disease and of hospitals for such cases are all duly noted. In conclusion, he pleads for a campaign for the creation of a correct public sentiment in regard to sanitary matters, which must necessarily be one of education.

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The election of officers, University Athletic Association, was held April 5th, in Anatomical Hall and resulted as follows: President, Harry L. Thomson, Dent.; Vice-President, Albert H. Carroll, Med.; Secretary, C. C. Buck, Med.; Treasurer, R. C. Rose, Law; Manager Basketball Team, G. P. Morrison, Med.; Manager Track Team, B. R. Benson, Jr., Med.; Ex. Committee, H. P. Hill, Jr., Med., Chairman, Professors John P. Poe and C. W. Mitchell, E. G. Lee, Dent., Thomas Dryden, Law. The report of Mr. O. A. Howard, Treasurer, was very favorable.

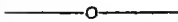
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BOX PARTY.

The Xi Psi Phi Fraternity of the Dental Dept. gave a box party at Ford's Opera House on the evening of Mar. 20th. The play, "Ham Tree," was enjoyed by all. Several of the alumni were present, thereby adding to the pleasure of the evening. The boxes were tastefully decorated in Fraternity and Varsity colors, the entire chorus wearing Fraternity streamers. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. It will long be remembered by the boys among those treasured memories of "Dear Old College Days."

G. W. F.



THE GUERILLAS.

"Awake and to horse, my brothers!
 For the dawn is glimmering gray,
 And hark! in the crackling brushwood
 There are feet that tread this way.

"Who cometh?" "A friend!" "What tidings?"
 "Oh, God! I sicken to tell,
 For the earth seems earth no longer,
 And its sights are sights of Hell!

"There's rapine and fire and slaughter,
 From the mountain down to the shore;
 There's blood on the trampled harvest—
 There's blood on the homestead floor.

"From the far off conquered cities
 Comes the voice of a stifled wail;
 And the shrieks and moans of the houseless
 Ring out, like a dirge, on the gale.

"I've seen from the smoking village
 Our mothers and daughters fly;
 I've seen where the little children
 Sank down, in the furrows, to die.

"On the banks of the battle-stained river
 I stood, as the moonlight shone,
 And it glared on the face of my brother,
 As the sad wave swept him on.

"Where my home was glad, are ashes,
 And horror and shame had been there—
 For I found, on the fallen lintel,
 This tress of my wife's torn hair.

"They're turning the slave upon us,
 And with more than the fiend's worst art
 Have uncovered the fires of the savage
 That slept in his untaught heart.

"The ties to our hearths that bound him,
 They have rent, with curses, away,
 And maddened him, with their madness,
 To be almost as brutal as they.

"With halter and torch and Bible,
 And hymns to the sound of the drum,
 They preach the Gospel of Murder
 And pray for Lust's kingdom to come!"

"To saddle! To saddle! My brothers!
 Look up to the rising sun,
 And ask of the God who shines there,
 Whether deeds like these shall be done!

"Wherever the vandal cometh,
 Press home to his heart with your steel—
 And when at his bosom you cannot,
 Like the serpent, go, strike at his heel!

"Through thicket and wood go hunt him—
 Creep up to his camp-fire side—
 And let ten of his corpses blacken
 Where one of our brothers hath died.

"In his fainting, foot-sore marches,
 In his flight from the stricken fray,
 In the snare of the lonely ambush,
 The debts that we owe him, pay.

"In God's hand, alone, is judgment,
 But He strikes with the hands of men,
 And His blight would wither our manhood,
 If we smote not the smiter again.

"By the graves where our fathers slumber—
 By the shrines where our mothers prayed—
 By our homes and hopes and freedom—
 Let every man swear, on his blade,

"That he will not sheathe nor stay it,
 'Till from point to heft it glow,
 With the flush of Almighty vengeance,
 In the blood of the felon foe!"

They swore—and the answering sunlight
 Leapt red from their lifted swords,
 And the hate in their hearts made echo
 To the wrath in their burning words.

There's weeping in all New England,
 And by Schuylkill's banks a knell,
 And the widows there, and the orphans,
 How the oath was kept, can tell.

—S. T. Wallis.

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School of Law

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JOHN PRENTISS POE, LL.D., Dean.
HENRY D. HARLAN, LL.D., Secretary.

Department of Pharmacy

(Formerly Maryland College of Pharmacy). 63d Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1906. 10 Instructors. New Laboratories. Address

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ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

On the 17th of last October, Mr. Andrew Carnegie delivered before the students of St. Andrew's University, in Scotland, of which institution he is Rector, a notable address entitled "A League of Peace." Doubtless Mr. Carnegie's great wealth and the humanitarianism which he has displayed in its disposition add authority to all he says, but even without these personal features, the subject is one which so closely concerns human progress and happiness, that it should claim our deep attention. With a healthy and cheerful optimism Mr. Carnegie declares that the world is much better than it was in the days of our forefathers, and still continues its improvement. Polygamy and slavery have been abolished by civilized nations. Dueling no longer exists where English is spoken. The right of private war and of privateering have passed away and many other beneficent abolitions have been made in various fields. But there still remains the foulest blot that has ever disgraced the earth, the killing of civilized men by men like wild beasts as a permissible mode of settling international disputes. Yet in all times, as he proceeds to show by ample quotations from Homer down, war has been denounced in the strongest terms by the holiest, wisest and best men.

He proceeds to show how in the progress upward from savagery much has been done to mitigate the evils of warfare, and to give encouragement to labor for its abolition. The Greeks show-

ed their high civilization by the adoption of the rules of the Amphyc tonic Council, B. C. 300. In the 17th century there appeared the epoch making work of Grotius, the father of modern international law, and he has had illustrious successors in America as well as Europe. International law is unique in that it has no material force behind it. Private individuals have created it and yet the nations have been glad to accept it. It is in full force in Great Britain, America and other countries, and shows that justice and mercy after all are guiding the human mind and destiny.

The most important recent reforms in warfare are the Treaty of Paris (1856), that of Washington (1871) which settled the Alabama claims, and the Brussels Declaration of 1874. Even as late as the time of Wellington towns taken by storm were given up to the victorious troops to plunder, and no quarter was granted. That atrocity was put an end to by the Brussels Declaration. To summarize what has been gained in onward march to peace: Non-combatants are now spared, women and children are no longer massacred, quarter is given and prisoners are well cared for. Towns are not given over to pillage, private property on land is exempt, or, if taken, is paid or receipted for. Poisoned wells, assassination of rulers and commanders by private bargain and deceptive agreements, are infamies of the past. On the sea, privateering has been abolished, neutral rights greatly extended and property protected and the right of search narrowly restricted.

(To be continued.)

OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. II. No. 5.

BALTIMORE, MD., MAY, 1906.

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Subscriptions to the ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Waldo New-comer, \$50.00; Edward T. Owens, \$25.00; members Nu Sigma Nu, class 1906, \$18.00; Miles White, Jr., \$25.00; George H. Stickney, \$5.00; A. B. Clarke, E. Grace Lotz, Anna F. Clancey, each \$1.00. We have received the following:

"DR. EUGENE F. CORDELL:

"*Dear Sir*—The following members of the graduating class, who are also members of the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, desiring to express in a tangible way our hearty approval of the forward movement for the endowment of the University, herewith enclose a check for eighteen dollars, which kindly place to the credit of 1906 Nu Sigmas.

"R. L. Carlton, W. L. Hart, W. B. Borden, W. W. Olive, T. M. Chaney, C. W. Roberts, A. D. Tuttle, E. W. White, Charles L. Jennings.

"BALTIMORE, March 5, 1906."

✓ ANCIENT NORTH AMERICAN PEOPLES.

BY RANDOLPH WINSLOW, A.M., M.D.

Read Before the Library and Historical Society.

(Concluded.)

These pueblos are circular or square structures, built in terraced stories, and only reached from the exterior by ladders, and consequently easily defended from hostile attacks. They are of sufficient size to shelter several thousand people, and indicate that the former inhabitants feared attack from more warlike tribes and sought to protect themselves as well as possible. At the time of the Spanish invasion there were many such pueblos, and the number of the inhabitants was much greater than at present; but the mode of life of the inhabitants has not very materially changed. The cliff dwellers were people who built their habitations on precipitous heights, in order to escape attack from their enemies. They may have been of the same race as those who dwelt in the

pueblos. The dwellers in the pueblos were much farther advanced in culture than the ordinary red Indians, and were agriculturists, cultivating the soil with the aid of irrigation. Their habitations were built of adobe brick, or of stone set in adobe mortar, and were a great advance over the wigwams of the nomadic tribes. They were usually located near some water course from which they could obtain water for domestic and agricultural purposes.

When the Spaniards under Cortes invaded Mexico in 1519, they found a population already far advanced towards civilization, but in many respects still in the depths of barbarism. These people were numerous and whilst consisting of several different groups, were more or less under the control of the Aztecs, who resided in what is now the City of Mexico and around Lake Tezcuco. Doubtless the Spanish chroniclers over-estimated the density of the population, and the magnificence of the cities, but it is evident that there must have been a comparatively densely settled country, with large and striking cities and buildings.

The historic period of the peoples of Mexico cannot be regarded as established before 1325, at which time the Aztecs founded the City of Mexico in the marshes near Lake Tezcuco, and called the city Tenochtitlan. Here by means of dikes and causeways they constructed firm land, surrounded by water and impregnable to attack from their neighbors. Huge buildings were erected as habitations and temples, and the Aztecs becoming more numerous and powerful, began to make war upon their neighbors, and to a certain extent established a confederacy with the surrounding tribes, extending to the sea. The people were very superstitious and it is to their mistake in supposing the white people to be gods, to a very large degree, that the country was overrun by a handful of Europeans.

In 1518 an officer of Montezuma saw what he supposed to be towers with wings moving here and there on the sea, on which were men with white faces and heavy beards and wearing pecu-

liar and shining garments. The officer went on board one of these towers and exchanged gifts with its commander. This was the expedition of Juan de Grijalva, which visited the coast of Mexico, but did not attempt the conquest of the country. The natives made sketches of the strangers and their ships, on maguay paper, with comments in hieroglyphics, and as soon as the ships had departed they hastened to the interior and laid their observations before the chief council at the City of Mexico.

The natives were, therefore, not unprepared for the invasion by Cortes the next year, but were divided in their opinions as to whether the intruders were mortals or deities. Cortes' followers numbered only 450 men, many of them clad in mail, armed with swords, arquebuses, and half a dozen small cannon, with 15 horses, and not only were they proof against the arrows and lances of the natives, but the horses and their riders caused the utmost consternation, before which the natives fled in terror. The Spaniards encountered many cities and towns on their march from the gulf to the City of Mexico, which to their eyes, long unaccustomed to evidences of culture, appeared splendid, but it was Tenochtitlan itself that caused them the utmost surprise and admiration.

As has been stated this city was built on land reclaimed from marshes, and surrounded by a lake, and was approached by 3 causeways of solid masonry about 20 to 30 feet in width, and from 4 to 5 miles in length, with drawbridges, which could be raised in times of danger, and consequently rendered hostile approach almost impossible. The city was intersected with canals as well as paved streets, and contained many communal houses of enormous size. The houses were flat-roofed, with parapets, enclosing large courtyards, and were veritable fortresses, with narrow loop-holed windows and doors. The population of the city was probably about 60,000, the men wearing cotton cloaks and the women long robes reaching to the ground. These garments were often dyed scarlet and richly embroidered. For cold weather feather capes and furs were worn, and ornaments of gold and silver were much used. The furniture of the houses was limited to stools and tables, whilst they slept on mats on the floor. Their food was largely turkey, with Indian meal, beans, eggs, and not infrequently human flesh. Chocolate flavored with vanilla was much used as a beverage, and pulque as an in-

toxicant. Traffic was carried on in market places, where food, clothes, ornaments, pottery, etc., were sold, the medium of trade being quills filled with gold dust and bits of copper and tin. Produce was conveyed to the city chiefly in canoes, as there were no beasts of burden.

Reference has already been made to certain tumuli or pyramids in various parts of North America which were evidently sacrificial in character, but in the ancient Tenochtitlan of Mexico was found the greatest number of these artificial mounds. Here, within the great enclosure of the temple were about 20 of these truncated pyramids, whilst high above all was the lofty teocallis, devoted to the terrible god of war, upon the summit of which were sacrificed thousands of human beings each year. The victims were usually prisoners captured in battle, whose hearts were offered as choice viands to the gods, whilst their bodies were eaten by the inhabitants of the towns.

We thus see, that at the time of the Spanish invasion and conquest, the Aztecs and other allied tribes whilst presenting many of the characteristics of civilization, living in comfort in well-built houses, cultivating the soil, and having legislative and judicial systems of considerable excellence, were in other respects living in the most degraded depths of barbarism, and were not only the sacrificers of their fellow-men, but cannibals as well. They were, however, brave and heroic people, and after becoming convinced of their error in regarding the white men as gods, they fought them with the utmost desperation and valor, and were only overcome by the superior weapons and armor of the invaders.

In the forests of Central America are still found the ruins of cities, with large and sculptured buildings, covered with hieroglyphics, which indicate the existence of a people also far ad-

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vanced towards civilization, but whose history has to a large extent been lost. Some progress has been made in deciphering these inscriptions, and doubtless in the course of time a key will be found by means of which these storehouses of history may be unlocked, but at present the seals of the books are unbroken.

Yucatan and Central America were inhabited by the race of the Mayas; which was probably allied to that of Mexico, but was even farther advanced towards civilization, as they have left not only hieroglyphic inscriptions on the massive stone buildings, the ruins of which still excite wonder and admiration, but certain manuscripts written in hieroglyphic characters, which may eventually be deciphered.

In bringing these desultory and imperfect remarks to a close, we find that North America at the time of the Columbian discovery was inhabited chiefly by a sparse, wild nomadic population, living in wigwams of skin or bark, and subsisting by hunting, fishing and to a limited extent by agriculture. These people were devoid of knowledge of metals, and their implements of war and for domestic and religious use were of stone or clay. They did not own land or assemble in cities, but roamed from place to place as their necessities or pleasure dictated. In the southwestern part of what is now the United States and in Mexico and Central America dwelt races of people who may have been descendants of the wild Indians at an early period, but who had reached a much more fixed and stable position in the scale of development. They were not civilized according to our conception of this state, but they were approaching civilization, and if their development had not been abruptly cut short by the advent of the white men they might have emerged from barbarism within a reasonable period of time. They built and lived in cities, their habitations were constructed of adobe, brick or stone, and in some instances were ornamented with sculptures of considerable merit. They cultivated the soil and were more pastoral in their habits, and held bazaars or markets for the sale and exchange of products, but they also had no knowledge of the use of iron, and depended on copper and stone for their implements and weapons. They loved flowers and personal adornment, and used ornaments of gold and silver and feathers, and wore garments of cotton cloth dyed in brilliant colors. They had no beasts of burden and consequently

could not convey large quantities of produce or other freight for long distances. They were brave, but superstitious, and thought the Spaniards to be deities, but when convinced of their mistake fought with a desperation equal to that of the Jews at the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. They were idolaters, worshipping the sun and even serpents and sacrificed human beings to their gods, and were cannibals, eating the remains of those who were sacrificed.

We thus see that whilst in many respects they were in a much higher state of culture than the nomadic Indians, they were nevertheless in some respects in a state of degraded barbarism, and whilst their Spanish conquerors were not mild and gentle masters, the overthrowing of their idols and the planting of the cross upon their temples and places of worship, and the introduction of Christianity ushered in a new and brighter era and one cannot regret the destruction of the old regime. It is, however, to be regretted that more accurate histories and records of these interesting and remarkable people were not preserved.

○
✓ PLAN OF UNION.

The following is the plan of union, which was offered by Hon. J. Wirt Randall, at the meeting of the Sub-Committee held at Annapolis last January, and adopted by that committee:

Your Sub-Committee is of the opinion, that under the limitations fixed by the terms of its appointment, the only practicable way to affiliate, or ally, or organize the various schools and institutions interested, into a University, is through the instrumentality of agreements or contracts, to be entered into by them, duly authorized by their respective governing bodies. As to the title of such constituent institutions, when so allied, their

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present corporate titles should be retained, and following these, and in brackets or otherwise, should be the particular department which each is to fill in the proposed University scheme. Thus, for example, St. John's College (Department of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland), and Maryland Agricultural College (Department of Technology and Agriculture of the University of Maryland).

The agreement or contract between the University of Maryland and St. John's College, for example, would state that St. John's shall hereafter be the Department of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland and shall be entitled so to style itself in brackets or otherwise and by amendment of its charter or otherwise as its Board of Visitors or Governors may determine.

As the title of an institution is that first usually dealt with in its charter or organization, this matter is thus first mentioned, and also because the preservation of the existing corporate titles and charters of the institutions concerned was deemed a prerequisite in the discussions that have taken place heretofore in your full committee, as is sufficiently plain from the language of the resolutions appointing this Sub-Committee. The mode suggested seems adequate to the accomplishment of this purpose.

Affiliation, alliance or organization into a University by contract or agreement was successfully effected in the case of the North-Western University, of Illinois, which in this manner combined into a University with the previously existing small North-Western University, then located at Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, the following institutions, by separate contracts with them, respectively:

1. Evanston College for Ladies, located at Evanston, Ill.
2. Chicago Medical College of the City of Chicago, Ill.
3. Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill.
4. University Dental College, Chicago, Ill.
5. Chicago Astronomical Society, Chicago, Ill.
6. Illinois College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.
7. Woman's Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
8. North-Western University.

In all eight previously existing separate institutions were thus combined by separate contracts, executed at different dates, as the contracts, printed copies of which were before your Sub-Committee, show. And the same is understood to be

the case with Tulane University and other Universities in this country.

One of the chief objects in view in thus allying or affiliating our institutions is to have the curriculum of the several institutions so arranged, that a student can get both an academic degree in one of them and a professional or technical or scientific degree in another of them, either simultaneously or in less time than is now required for both degrees. This is deemed by your Sub-Committee, not only a most desirable object of attainment, but perfectly practicable through such an alliance or organization as is now proposed. The details of it, the mode in which the courses of study should be mapped out and pursued, your Sub-Committee is of opinion can only be determined through the instrumentality of a Council or Board of Regents of the proposed University, the members of which should be appointed by the respective institutions interested. Your Sub-Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions by the body to which it makes this report:

Resolved, That we recommend to the various schools now constituting the University of Maryland, to St. John's College and to the Maryland Agricultural College, that these institutions, without sacrificing their present individual charters and identity, ally, affiliate and organize themselves into a University of which they shall become and be constituted parts, to be styled "The University of Maryland." That St. John's College, Annapolis, by contract or agreement with the existing University of Maryland, Baltimore, be authorized to add to its title, in brackets or otherwise, and by amendment of its corporate title or otherwise, the words: "Department of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland," and that the Maryland Agricultural College be similarly authorized to add to its title the words, "Department of Technology and Agriculture of the University of Maryland."

Resolved, That we further recommend to the said institutions that a Council or Board of Regents be appointed to be composed of two repre-

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representatives from each of said Faculties and one from the Dental and one from the Pharmaceutical Department, which Council or Board shall so arrange the courses of study to be pursued by students desiring both an academic degree and a professional, or technical or scientific degree from one or other of said institutions, that the studies pursued at one of said institutions and the examinations passed therein may be availed of in another of said institutions, so as to shorten as far as possible the length of time required to take such degrees.

Respectfully submitted.

We are glad to learn through a letter from Dr. Thomas Fell, of St. John's College, that the above report was approved of and the plan suggested concurred in, by the Board of Trustees of that institution. He adds: "It would, therefore, appear that we have made a long stride in the direction of affiliation." We have not heard any date set for the meeting of the Regents of this University to take action upon this important matter, but the prospects of favorable action by them upon it are, so far as we can learn, excellent. It is highly desirable that it should be put into operation during the coming session; certainly it should be adopted in time for announcement at the Centennial next May.

✓ **CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES.**

At a meeting held on April 23d, the Organizing Committee, previously appointed, reported, as a result of which the following sub-committees were selected, with power to add to their membership:

Committee on Finance: T. A. Ashby, M.D., Chairman and General Treasurer; Wilmer Brinton, M.D., Wm. C. Page.

Committee on Music: B. Merrill Hopkins, M.D., D.D.S., Chairman; J. C. Hemmeter, M.D., LL.D., Theodor Hemberger.

Committee on Press and Publication: Oregon Milton Dennis, LL.B., Chairman; Eugene F. Cordell, M.D., Henry P. Hynson, Ph.G.

Committee on Reception: T. O. Heatwole, M.D., D.D.S., Chairman; D. M. R. Culbreth, M.D., Ph. G., J. M. Hundley, M.D.

Committee on Banquet: G. Lane Taneyhill, M.D., Chairman; D. M. R. Culbreth, M.D., Ph.G., James P. Gorter, LL.B.

Committee on Orators: W. Calvin Chesnut,

LL.B., Chairman; S. C. Chew, M.D., I. H. Davis, M.D., D.D.S.

Committee on Program, Printing and Entertainment: J. L. V. Murphy, LL.B., Chairman; T. O. Heatwole, M.D., D.D.S., John R. Winslow, M.D.

A large number of names of distinguished citizens was added to those already nominated to constitute the *Honorary Committee*, and the Executive Committee was given power in its discretion to still further add to this committee.

The following motions were adopted:

That the *Executive Committee* shall have general charge of all matter pertaining to the Centennial and that all sub-committees shall be subject to it; and that, in case other departments be added to the University prior to the date of the celebration of the Centennial, each one shall be entitled to two additional representatives on the Executive Committee;

That an Advisory Committee on Honorary Degrees and Academic Distinctions be created, to consist of two representatives from each department of the University and two from the General Alumni Association;

That the Ladies' Auxiliary of the University Hospital be requested to appoint a *Committee on Entertainment of Visiting Ladies*;

That the Executive Committee shall submit to this body in October, 1906, a plan of all the ceremonies and festivities to be held in connection with the Centennial Celebration of May, 1907.

The meeting was attended by about twenty-five representatives of the Regents, Faculties and Alumni Associations, including Dr. Charles P. Noble, of Philadelphia.

Are we approaching the profligacy and degeneracy of the Romans and shall we experience their same dreadful fate? Listen to what Horace says of his countrymen:

Ye Romans, ye though guiltless, shall
Dread expiation make for all
The laws your sires have broke,
Till ye repair with loving pains
The gods' dilapidated fanes,
Their statues grined with smoke!

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Ye rule the world, because that ye
 Confess the gods' supremacy;
 Hence all your grandeur grows!
 The gods, in vengeance for neglect,
 Hesperia's wretched land have wreck'd
 Beneath unnumber'd woes.

* * * * *

Our times, in sin prolific, first
 The marriage-bed with taint have cursed,
 And family and home;
 This is the fountain-head of all
 The sorrows and the ills that fall
 On Romans and on Rome.

The ripening virgin joys to learn
 In the Ionian dances to turn
 And bend with plastic limb;
 Still but a child, with evil gleams
 Incestuous love's unhallow'd dreams
 Before her fancy swim.

Straight in her husband's wassail hours,
 She seeks more youthful paramours,
 And little recks, on whom
 She may her lawless joys bestow
 By stealth, when all the lamps burn low,
 And darkness shrouds the room.

Yea, she will on a summons fly,
 Nor is her spouse unconscious why,
 To some rich broker's arms,
 Or some sea-captain's fresh from Spain,
 With wealth to buy her shame, and again
 Her mercenary charms.

They did not spring from sires like these,
 The noble youth, who dyed the seas
 With Carthaginian gore,
 Who great Antiochus o'ercame,
 And Pyrrhus and the dreaded name
 Of Hannibal of yore;

The manly offspring, learn'd to smite
 But they of rustic warriors wight
 The soil with Sabine spade,
 And faggots they had cut to bear
 Home from the forest, whensoe'er
 An austere mother bade;

What time the sun began to change
 The shadows through the mountain range,
 And took the yoke away
 From the o'er-wearied oxen, and
 His parting car proclaim'd at hand
 The kindest hour of day.

How time doth in its flight abase
 Whate'er it finds! Our fathers' race,
 More deeply versed in ill
 Than were their sires, hath borne us yet
 More wicked, duly to beget
 A race more vicious still.

—Horace, Ode III, 6 [Martin].

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

Professor Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, Dean of the School, has announced the following as the graduates for 1906:

Herman Roy Allen, Vt.; B. Cecil Burgess, Conn.; G. Alvin Burton, Del.; Robert H. Banks, Va.; Warren S. P. Combs, Del.; Daniel C. Colvin, Pa.; Clifton S. Coffman, W. Va.; Moses C. Copelan, Va.; Arthur Amon Dill, Nova Scotia; Ernest Garner Douglas, N. Y.; James B. Early, Va.; Charles Philip Freischlag, N. Y.; George Walter Frank, Mass.; Peter H. A. Flood, N. H.; Eugene S. Green, Jr., Va.; Chester Brownell Gifford, N. Y.; Peter A. Garneau, Mass.; James Keirl Gilder, Jr., S. C.; Raymond L. Hughes, Md.; George Howard Hiney, Conn.; Ernest Beard Hutchins, Va.; Ivey Lee Hawes, N. C.; J. Milton King, Conn.; Frank P. Kehoe, Ga.; Geo. Stephen Leslie, N. Y.; Westley Audrey Long, Fla.; Walter D. Myers, Va.; Thomas Francis Mullen, N. H.; James Raine Meador, N. C.; Edwin Clare Neckerman, Pa.; Daniel Worth Parrott, N. C.; Abraham Rothman, Md.; Louis A. Rothenberg, N. Y.; William Robert Ryder, Jamaica; Leroy Sigler, Md.; Henry Strasser, Md.; Erastus P. Skaggs, W. Va.; John Levis Sanders, S. C.; Leicester P. Samuel, Jamaica; William C. Van Meter, W. Va.; Arthur B. Wheeler, Md.; George Earl Weeks, N. C.—42 in all.

The University Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Clifton S. Coffman, of W. Va. The certificate of honorable mention for the highest number of votes received at the final examination was won by Mr. Edwin Clare Neckerman, of Pa.

The commencement exercises will be held at Albaugh's Theatre on May 9, when the graduates will be addressed by his excellency Governor Edwin Warfield. The diplomas will be presented by the Provost of the University, Bernard Carter, LL.D. The prizes will be distributed by Professor R. Dorsey Coale and the class address will be made by Mr. Henry Strasser, of Baltimore. A banquet will follow at the Hotel Rennett.

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Roll of Honor: Students of the Senior Class grading to a possible 700: Clifton S. Coffman, E. Clare Neckerman, William C. Van Meter, G. Howard Hiney, Ernest B. Hutchens, H. Roy Allen, Warren S. P. Combs, William R. Ryder, Henry Strasser, Lewis H. Rothenberg, Daniel W. Parrott, Chester B. Gifford, Leicester D. Samuel, George W. Frank, LeRoy Sigler, J. Lewis Sanders, Thomas F. Mullen.

The prize contest will be held at the College Building on May 8. The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association will be held on the same day.

G. W. F.

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✓ SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dohme gave a delightful reception on the evening of April 26 at their home, 822 North Carrollton avenue, to the senior and junior classes of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland. The reception is an annual affair, and is looked forward to with great pleasure. The class numbers about 100, and all were present. Besides the students, the following members of the faculty and others were present:

Professor and Mrs. Charles Caspari, Prof. H. P. Hynson, Dr. Daniel Base, Doctor and Mrs. D. M. R. Culbreth, Doctor and Mrs. H. A. B. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Naylor, Mr. E. F. Kelley, Dr. John F. Hancock, Dr. H. A. Elliott and Dr. J. A. Davis.

A number of interesting recitations were given during the evening by Mr. H. Clinton Merryman and Mr. Schon, and music was furnished. At the conclusion of the entertainment the guests partook of a luncheon.

The event is one of those happy occasions which will never be forgotten by the students of the department.

The Iota Chapter of Phi Chi Fraternity celebrated its first anniversary March 28, by a theatre party and a banquet. The members occupied boxes at Ford's Grand Opera House, witnessing "Her Great Match," with Maxine Elliott in the leading role. After the performances the banquet was served at the Hotel Caswell. Charles Caspari, Jr., Phar.D., was toastmaster. The following were the toasts and speakers:

"The Faculty," Daniel Base, Ph.D.

"The Fraternity," Wm. T. Bodiford.

"The Mother Chapter," Wm. G. Harper.

"The Class of 1906," Samuel M. Goldman.

"The Alumni," Alfred E. Kemp.

"The Ladies," E. F. Kelly, Phar.D.

"Till We Meet Again," M. S. Morrison.

The editors of *Terra Mariae*, class of 1906, assure us of a fine showing in the volume for the year, which will be out in May. The book is now in the hands of the printer. A great deal of credit is due Messrs. Thome and Carpenter for their untiring efforts in behalf of this department.

Someone wants to know if Moran, '07, can tell the difference between Roman punch and chocolate; ask the man!

One of our professors has the reputation of "reminding one of olden days." "Overheard;" we wonder who is guilty.

Ask Goude-lock how many times he was "hoped." "Nuff sed."

Has Bodiford's horse come in yet? Kindly notify him if anything is known concerning the same.

The members of both classes are now busy preparing for their finals, which will be held in May. The Senior Class numbers 30, and will hold its commencement in common with the Law and Medical Departments on June 4.

E. Reynolds Thome, '06, spent the Easter holiday at the home of his parents in Middletown, Pennsylvania.

Frank P. Kelly, '07, was called to his home in South Carolina by the death of his father.

Who is Pendennis? Ask Stephens, '06.

There have been 1,061 graduates of this school to date.

B. D. B.

—o—

There is nothing of which we are so liberal as advice.—We are never made so ridiculous by the qualities we have as by those we affect to have.—There is near as much ability required to know how to profit by good advice as to know how to act for oneself.—*Rouche-foucauld*.

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AND THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF PHARMACY.

EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D. *Editor.*

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University Building, 12 to 2 P. M., and at 855 N. Eutaw St.
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We have received the following letter from a prominent alumnus of this University residing in Washington. There are evidently widespread misconceptions regarding the University existing in the minds of alumni and others, which are militating seriously against its interests, and it is exceedingly desirable that they should be corrected. A free ventilation of the subject would doubtless be enlightening and profitable. We offer the pages of OLD MARYLAND for that purpose and hope that the "eight or ten" gentlemen mentioned will come promptly to the front with their "conditions:"

"APRIL 21, 1906.

"MY DEAR DR. CORDELL:

"Your letter just to hand. I agree with you that it is a shame you have not met with more response in your praiseworthy efforts to raise a substantial Endowment Fund for the University. Some months ago I talked with eight or ten of the alumni on the subject and the consensus of opinion was that existing conditions prevented success. What those conditions are I could not

ascertain, but the common expression was that the Faculty 'was milking the cow.' The impression I obtained was that personal interests superseded loyalty to the Alma Mater. Now I feel it my duty to tell you this because if there is any reason existing why confidence is lacking in the proper management, it may and will defeat all efforts. You are familiar with the situation and I hope there is no ground for these criticisms.

"Sincerely yours."

The prediction which we ventured to make at the time of President Alderman's appointment, that the University of Virginia under his administration would experience a great stirring up and enter upon a period of prosperity the like of which it had never seen before, is being verified. On Founder's Day, April 19, he was able to announce that \$800,000 of the \$1,000,000 endowment fund which he is raising was in hand. The annual income has increased from \$201,000 to \$300,000. An enumeration was given of the needs already met and to be met through the aid thus secured and then of the needs still to be supplied. These lists would fill a column of this journal, and we cannot enumerate them: professorships, lectureships, fellowships, buildings, book, loan and press funds, museum, etc., but what Dr. Alderman has already achieved is making a new university of the staid old institution at Charlottesville, and starting it upon greater and more varied paths of usefulness and effort. Happy the university that has an inspiring leader, such a masterful chief! Would that we had one like him for Old Maryland.

It is gratifying to learn of the prosperous condition of the University Hospital. It has been more crowded recently than for several years. It it sometimes taxed five or six per cent. over its capacity—the wards being filled with cots. There has not been an average of a vacant room a day for a month past. The hospital has a capacity now of 220 beds, 190 in the main building and 30 in the annex (lying-in department).

The mind so readily believes what it most ardently desires.—Cazeau.

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We have received the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1906.

DEAR DR. CORDELL:

In accordance with your request, and more particularly with the request in your letter of March 30th, I invited all the graduates of the University of Maryland, living in the City of Philadelphia, whose names were supplied by you, to meet at my office last evening, and a temporary organization was made of a Pennsylvania Branch of the General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland. Dr. John C. C. Beale was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and I was appointed President of the temporary organization. We were instructed to call a meeting some date next month to be fixed upon, at which meeting all the graduates in the State would be invited to effect a permanent organization of the Branch. Will you not send a list of the graduates in law who live in the State, so that they can be invited to attend that meeting, because if the organization is to represent the general alumni, it seems to me that an officer should be taken from each of the several faculties?

Will you kindly let me know the date of the Commencement of the University of Maryland for this year, and also the date of the meeting of the General Alumni Association; also whether or not the General Alumni Association is a chartered institution or merely a voluntary organization? If any credentials are needed to institute a Pennsylvania Branch of the General Alumni Association, will you kindly supply me with the same? Would it be agreeable to you to meet with us at our next meeting for permanent organization? If so, the date can be arranged at our mutual convenience.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the scheme has been launched and I trust it will bear good fruit. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHARLES P. NOBLE.

In accordance with Dr. Noble's wishes, written authority has been sent him to organize a branch of the General Alumni Association in Pennsylvania and a list of all the graduates of the University in that State has been furnished. Notices have already been sent to all of these and a meet-

ing for permanent organization has been appointed for May 17. Upon invitation of Dr. Noble, Mr. Oregon Milton Dennis, President of the General Alumni Association, Professor John C. Hemmeter, of the Board of Regents, and the Editor of OLD MARYLAND, have promised to attend. The occasion will doubtless be one of great interest to all who shall be so fortunate as to be present, and we hope that it will stir up our fellow-alumni in many other States to found similar general branch societies.

✓
An interesting episode of the recent meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland was the presentation of an oil portrait of the late Professor Richard McSherry, to the Faculty, by Professor McSherry's sons, Dr. H. Clinton McSherry and Mr. Allen McSherry, of the Baltimore bar. The presentation was made by S. K. Merrick, M.D. (1872), and the gift was accepted by S. T. Earle (1870), President of the Faculty, and it is an interesting circumstance that all four of the participants in the ceremony were graduates of the University and the three medical men had been pupils of Prof. McSherry. In his address Dr. Merrick said: "Professor McSherry belonged to a type which has been aptly styled 'The old school gentleman,' for the present generation is not producing them. There was a nameless something which gave grace, charm and dignity to the manner of this type of man, which requires a peculiar environment for its development, and I fear that environment is fast disappearing. Let us hope we may not lose entirely the noble sentiments which inspired these worthies even if we are not able to imitate their graces and charming manners. It may be truthfully said of him in the language of the great writer, 'His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world—this was a man!'" The picture is a speaking likeness. Dr. McSherry was connected with the University from 1862 to 1885, being professor of the principles and practice of medicine all but the first two years of that period. He was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty 1883-84. He died October 7, 1885, being in his 68th year.

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The Commencement of the Training School for Nurses of the University Hospital will be held on Friday, May 11, at 4 P. M. The diplomas will be conferred by R. Dorsey Coale, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Physic. Prayer will be offered by Right Rev. Wm. Paret, D.D., and the address will be by his Excellency the Governor. The following are the thirteen graduates: Ethel Palmer Clark, Va., Sarah A. Macfarlane Sanderson, Can., Clara Estelle Query, N. C., Sara White Cunningham, S. C., Katharine K. Landwehr, Md., Nellie Hutchings Carter, Va., Annie Elizabeth Chapman, Md., Mary Carroll Ellicott, Md., Aeri Magdalene Phillips, Md., Leonore Griffith Doyle, Md., Annie Georgiana Truitt, Md., Miriam Louise Jessop, Md., Margaret Eleanor Lawrence, S. C.

Oregon Milton Dennis, LL.B., of the Baltimore bar, has been appointed by the Governor Game Warden of Maryland, vice Col. John W. Avirett, resigned. Mr. Dennis has held the post of Assistant Game Warden for sometime and discharged the duties of Warden owing to the sickness of the incumbent.—According to the *News*, the senior class at the Johns Hopkins University has adopted the honor system, in vogue at some of the other colleges of the country. Each student will be required to append to his examination papers that he has had no assistance and if detected violating his pledge will be disciplined by his fellows.—President Thomas Fell, of St. John's College, Annapolis, sailed with his family from New York on April 28th, to spend four months in Europe. He has recently recovered from a severe attack of the grip and this leave of absence has been granted him by the Trustees of St. John's in order to recuperate.—We note the following recent appointments to office of alumni of the University of Maryland by the Governor: State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Schulze, Ph.G.; Examiner of Public Accountants, Clayton C. Hall, LL.B.—The following alumni of the University were elected to office at the recent meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland: Hiram Woods, M.D., President; Wm. T. Watson, M.D., 1st Vice-President; Samuel T. Earle, Jr., M.D., Guy Steele, M.D., Members of Council; J. Whitridge Williams, M.D., J. F. Crouch, M.D., Library Committee; G. Lane Taneyhill, M.D., Delegate to American Medical Association.—Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York, writes of his recent visit to Baltimore: "They, that is all of

you, treated me exceedingly well. I had a pleasant day and shall always remember it with gratification."—The commencement exercises of St. John's College will be held June 14 to 20, inclusive, and will consist of oratorical contests, sermons, addresses, meeting of alumni, ball, athletics, graduating exercises. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. Oliver Huckel and the commencement address will be delivered by the Governor on June 20, at 10.30 A. M.—Prof. Jos. C. France, of the School of Law, has been elected general counsel of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, a position just created.—William Hewson Baltzell, M.D. (1889), who has been abroad for two years, is now in Paris and will not return to Baltimore this year.—Francis K. Cary, LL.B., of the Baltimore Bar, will deliver the address at the joint annual commencement of the Law, Medical and Pharmacy Departments on June 4.—Hon. Henry Stockbridge was elected a Vice-President of the Sons of the American Revolution at Boston on May 1.—The Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners will meet for the examination of candidates at the Baltimore Medical College, at 9 A. M., May 14-15. Apply to F. F. Drew, D.D.S., Secretary, 701 N. Howard St.—Dr. V. W. Brabham, late of the staff of the Lying-in Department of the University Hospital, stopped in Baltimore for a few hours on his wedding tour. He is building up a very nice practice at Bamberg, S. C.—A meeting to perfect the Maryland branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, on May 4, John F. Hancock, Phar.M., chairman. Addresses were made by Mr. Jos. L. Lemberger, President of the A. P. A.; Hiram Woods, M.D., President of the Med. and Chir. Faculty, and Samuel T. Earle, M.D.—John F. Hancock, Phar.M., of Baltimore, is Chairman of a Committee of the Am. Pharm. Association to raise a fund for the erection of a bronze monument in the Smithsonian grounds at Washington City, commemorative of the late William Procter, Jr., "The Father of American Pharmacy."—Chi-Zeta-Chi, L. McLane Tiffany Chapter, subscribes \$10.00 to the Endowment Fund and guarantees \$25.00 for 1907.—The State Board of Law Ex-

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aminers will meet in the Hall of the School of Law, of this University, on June 6, at 10 A. M., for the examination of applicants for admission to the Bar. Messrs. Benj. A. Richmond, D. G. McIntosh and A. S. Niles, Examiners.—Dr. Edgar Thrush Duke (1891), is President of the Allegany County Medical Society.—Dr. J. H. W. G. Weedon (1864), of Church Hill, is the delegate to the State Society from the Queen Anne County Medical Association.—Drs. Wirt A. Duvall (1888), Chief Surgeon, J. Claggett Robertson (1900), J. Dimmitt Norris (1878) and Harry Lee Smith (1894), have been re-appointed Police Surgeons of Baltimore.—Dr. Nagib Kenawy (1905) writes from Cairo: "I have been appointed a Sanitary Inspector on Plague Work by the Egyptian government. We are taking the greatest precautions to prevent its spread. I have seen nine cases at Alexandria. I will probably be sent to one of the villages."—Dr. Richard H. Lewis (1871), of Raleigh, writes: "I am filled with admiration at your enthusiasm and industry in the cause of the Alumni Association. I am afraid that I am not as youthful as you are, but you understand how it is with a man who dictates his letters while he eats his lunch."

Dr. Wm. T. Councilman has been elected President of the Southern Society of Boston.—There have been 1,176 graduates in the School of Law of this University and 1,206 in the School of Dentistry.—The Spring meeting of the General Alumni Association will be held in the lecture-room of the School of Law on Monday, May 21, at 8.30 P. M. The address will be by A. S. Niles, LL.B., subject "William Pinkney."—A letter from Dr. A. J. Crowell, of Charlotte, just received, says the North Carolina Association will be a *University* society, and asking for names of all alumni in the State, and for suggestions as to constitution and organization. Dr. Crowell will go abroad June 1.

Married: James R. Bishop, Jr., M.D. (1904). of Nanticoke, Md., to Miss Elizabeth Pyle, at Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, Baltimore, April 14.—Samuel Claggett, M.D. (1898), of Frederick County, to Miss Jeannette B. Chew, in Christ Church, Baltimore, April 18. After a bridal tour the couple will live at "Oakland," near Petersville, Frederick County, Md.—Wm. D. Bungar-

ner, D.D.S. (1903), formerly of Pittsburg, now residing in Baltimore, at Hotel Kernan, in the latter city April 14, to Miss Agnes Parks, of Fairmount, Md. A wedding breakfast followed.—Dudley George Roe, LL.B. (1905), of the Baltimore bar, to Miss Anna Jan Metcalfe, of Haymarket, Va., April 17. A reception at "Oakwood," the home of the bride, followed and a trip to Boston.—V. W. Brabham, M.D. (1905), to Miss Gwendolyn Risher, at Bamberg, S. C., April 16.

Deaths: *Charles Henry Tilghman*, M.D. (1866), at Baltimore, April 25, of angina pectoris. He was a son of the late Captain Richard Lloyd Tilghman, U. S. N., from whom he inherited an ample fortune. After graduating he spent a year or more in the hospitals of London and Paris. He was in the service of the Red Cross during the Franco-Prussian War, returning to Maryland in 1871. He did not practice.—*Frank Donaldson*, M.D. (1883), at San Francisco, Cal., April 12, of consumption, aged 49. He was a son of the late Professor Francis Donaldson, of this University, graduated A.B. at Harvard, 1879, and served for a time as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.—*Andrew Jackson Smoot*, M.D. (1852), at Society Hill, Charles County, Md., April 11, after a lingering illness of heart disease. He was born July 7, 1828, and was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy and Dickinson College. He was a pupil in the private office of Professor N. R. Smith. His father was Captain John Weems Smoot. He is survived by three children.—*Louis Mackall*, M.D. (1851), at Georgetown, D. C., April 19. He was born in Prince George County, Md., April 10, 1831, and for many years held the chair of clinical medicine or physiology in Georgetown University.—*Oscar E. Ross*, Ph.G. (1885), at Baltimore, April 5, of heart disease, aged 39. He was a member of the City Water Board. His place of business on Baltimore Street was burnt out in the great fire when he contracted rheumatism from exposure.—*William Reindollar*, M.D. (1847), at Taneytown, Md., April 29, of heart disease, aged 85.

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When all the little buds peeped out
That wondrous dear May morning,
Oh, in my heart, without a doubt,
First love there had its dawning.

When all the birds sang in the grove,
In May's bright month returning,
Oh, then to her I told my love
My longing and my yearning.
—Heine.

At the annual meeting of the Montgomery County Medical Society, held at Rockville, April 17, Dr. Edward Anderson (1875), of Rockville, was chosen President; Dr. James E. Deets (1882), of Clarksburg, Vice-President, and Dr. John L. Lewis (1888), of Bethesda, Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Roger Brooke (1887), of Olney, was chosen delegate to the State Society, with Dr. Deets as alternate. Dr. Otis M. Linthicum (1890), of Rockville, was elected one of the two censors. Three of the four papers read were by Maryland men, viz.: Drs. A. C. Harrison (1887), Roger Brooke (1887), and Vernon H. Dyson (1894).

DISPENSARY REPORT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

April 1st, '05, to April 1st, '06.

<i>Department.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Surgical.....	1,312	4,962	6,274
2. Medical.....	1,109	4,206	5,315
3. Genito-Urinary....	929	2,859	3,788
4. Nervous.....	363	2,160	2,523
5. Women.....	757	1,306	2,063
6. Stomach.....	409	1,388	1,797
7. Skin.....	525	1,153	1,678
8. Throat and Nose...	607	1,069	1,676
9. Eye and Ear.....	623	970	1,593
10. Children.....	529	792	1,321
Grand total.....	7,163	20,865	28,028

JOHN HOUFF, M.D.,
Dispensary Physician.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

(Concluded.)

But still there is the failure to hold human life sacred, and one exception to improvement has found favor since the last century, viz., that a formal declaration of war is not indispen-

sable. It is no longer held to be contrary to the rules of war for a Power to surprise and destroy while yet in friendly conference with its adversary, endeavoring to effect a peaceful settlement.

The first proposal for international arbitration as a substitute for war was made by Emeric Cruce, of Paris, in 1590. The Hague Conference in 1898 was the first ever called to discuss the means of establishing peace without reference to any particular war and realized Cruce's ideal. All countries represented promptly ratified the treaty and public sentiment everywhere recognized the Court's authority. A number of disputes have been already settled by it, and there is no longer any excuse for war. It is the greatest advance man has ever made by one act.

Arbitration is rapidly spreading. Its benefits, first foreseen and proven in modern times by Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jay and Grenville, once appreciated, there is no backward step. It leaves no bitterness, no seeds of future struggles, and makes the parties better friends than before. It checks the drain of life and the fearful cost which already threatens to exhaust the nations of Europe.

The simplest of all modes for the abolition of war would be the co-operation of the leading nations of the world in a League of Peace. Five nations could banish war.

There is much more in this admirable address that claims deep thought. But we can only refer in conclusion to the suggestion that leagues of peace be formed everywhere. Let the citizen demand that international differences be referred to arbitration. Peace should be above party. All other issues should be laid aside until that is provided for. Refusal to arbitrate makes war even for a good cause unholy; an offer to arbitrate lends dignity and importance to a poor one. Should all efforts fail, and one's country, rejecting the appeal to judicial arbitration, plunge into war, one's duty does not then end. Calmly resolute in adherence to one's convictions, stating them when called upon, though never violently intruding them, one awaits the result, which cannot fail to prove that those who stood for peaceful arbitration chose the right path and have been

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wise counsellors of their country. It is a melancholy fact that nations looking back have usually to confess that their wars have been blunders, which means they have been crimes. [The address in full can be read at the University Library.]

—○—
WILLIAM KILTY, PHYSICIAN, JURIST.

From the *Proceedings of the Maryland Bar Association, 1905*, we take the following account of this distinguished Marylander, who united in himself with great honor the two professions of law and medicine—a very unusual combination, by the way. It is from a paper on “The High Court of Chancery and the Chancellors of Maryland,” by William L. Marbury, LL.B., of the Baltimore Bar, and an alumnus of the University of Maryland.

He was born in 1757 [according to Niles' Register, Vol. XXI, in 1758, and in London. The same authority says he was educated at St. Omar's College in France]. He studied medicine with Edward Johnson, of Annapolis, and in April, 1778, proceeded to Wilmington, Del., where he received the appointment of Surgeon's mate in the Fifth Maryland Regiment (Scharf and Saffell say Fourth Maryland). He continued to discharge the duties of his position until the resignation of Michael Wallace, the surgeon of the regiment, when he was promoted in April, 1780, to fill the vacancy. He continued to act as surgeon until he was made prisoner at the battle of Camden. In the Spring of 1781, he returned to Annapolis, where he remained until the close of the war, owing to his failure to obtain an exchange. He then studied law. In 1798 he was authorized by act of Legislature to compile the statutes of the State, and in compliance with this, he published (in 1800) the two volumes known as “Kilty's Laws.” He settled in Washington (in the same year), and in the following year was appointed (by President Adams) Chief Judge for the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. He returned to Maryland and was appointed by the Governor Chancellor of this State in 1806 (succeeding Chancellor Alexander Contee Hanson. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.)

Kilty's most important work was his report on the British Statutes in force in Maryland. This

work had been to discourage the extension of these statutes, in a different nature, first on account of a partisan struggle in colonial times, which forms a very interesting branch of our judicial history—second, the ideas of public economy entertained by the early Legislatures of the State. As to the first, I will give an extract from Mr. Alexander's preface to his British Statutes, which is interesting: “It is well known that the question of the application of the English Statutes to the Province was continually agitated between the proprietors and their adherents, and, what was termed, the *Country party*; the views of the former, as observed by Kilty (Int. to Rep., p. 6) ‘having been to discourage the extension of these Statutes, in order that their power of assenting to laws might become more important, and the Country party being unwilling that such Statutes should be particularly enumerated, so as to limit the courts in their power of judging of the consistency of them with the good of the people, a power which was essential to the proper discharge of their duties, and which had been expressly given by several acts of Assembly.’ My purpose was to have given an account of the various disputes between these two parties on this subject; but my book has already gone beyond the limits originally assigned to it, and perhaps I am mistaken in the amount of interest which such an account would excite.”

The economical reason was very simple which actuated the Legislatures under the Constitution—merely the cost of publication; and for nearly a century this vastly important part of our law was only known by the skeleton report of Kilty, which was the best compromise that the progressive element of the profession could effect. It was mainly due to the efforts of Chancellor Bland in the Legislature, that even this much was gained. While a member of the Legislature in 1809, he had the resolution passed asking the Chancellor and Judges of the Court of Appeals for a report upon the Statutes. Kilty took the matter in hand. * * * The work, so far as the Legislature would allow it, was thoroughly done and has since received high commendation from the Court of Appeals and the profession generally. In *Dashiel vs. Attorney-General*, 5 H. &

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J., 403, the Court said that "The book was compiled, printed and distributed under the sanction of the State for the use of its officers, and is a safe guide in exploring an otherwise very dubious path." Observations of a like sort are to be found in other cases.

In 1818, under authority of the Legislature, he published with Harris & Watkins a continuation of Kilty's Laws.

Kilty died at Annapolis, October 10, 1821. (Mr. Allan McSherry, his great-great nephew, of the Baltimore Bar, has a portrait of him, from the Revolutionary period. A memorial meeting was held by the Baltimore County Court, and the District of Columbia Court adjourned out of respect to the deceased, and its members resolved to wear crape for a month. Addressing the latter, Colonel Ashton spoke of the deceased as a citizen and officer of distinguished talents and eminent virtues and usefulness).

Kilty seems to have been a man of quiet, unassuming life, and his greatest interest was, no doubt, in his judicial and professional work; at the same time he was a very patriotic man and took deep interest in the welfare of his State and country. (*Niles' Register* characterizes him as "honest, upright, enlightened, the only person who knew the Constitution of the State.") In the trouble preceding the War of 1812, he seems to have been active in demanding redress from England and in calling on the people to support the President in his policies of defense. With John Johnson, his successor in office of Chancellor, he was a member of the Committee to draft resolutions at a meeting held at Annapolis February 4, 1809, for the purpose of expressing approval of the course of the President toward Great Britain and France.

Of Kilty as a judge, I cannot say anything of particular interest. His opinions, the few we have, are uniformly excellent, showing ample learning, ability and industry. As Chancellor, he gave universal satisfaction. His opinions were generally very concise, not laden with citations of authorities like Bland's, but showing close familiarity with English equity jurisprudence. I might cite *Hogson vs. Payson and Lorman*, 3 H. & J., p. 339, as a fair example.

This life's most urgent lesson—self-restraint.—S. Weir Mitchell.

Fuscus, the man of life upright and pure,
Needeth nor javelin, nor bow of Moor,
Nor arrows tipp'd with venom deadly sure,
Loading his quiver;

Whether o'er Afric's burning sands he rides,
Or frosty Caucasus' bleak mountain-sides,
Or wanders lonely, where Hydaspes glides,
That storied river.

For as I stray'd along the Sabine wood,
Singing my Lalage in careless mood,
Lo, all at once a wolf before me stood,
Then turn'd and fled;

Creature so huge did warlike Daunia ne'er
Engender in her forests' wildest lair,
Not Juba's land, parch'd nurse of lions, e'er
Such monster bred.

Place me, where no life-laden summer breeze
Freshens the meads, or murmurs 'mongst the
trees,

Where clouds oppress, and withering tempests
freeze

From shore to shore.

Place me beneath the sunbeams' fiercest glare,
On arid sands, no dwelling anywhere,
Still Lalage's sweet smile, sweet voice e'en there
I will adore.

—Horace, Ode I, 22 [*Martin*].

RECOLLECTIONS OF SLAVE DAYS AND WAR TIMES.

BY THE EDITOR

Read before the Library and Historical Society.

A Virginia household in the old days—days that will soon have passed forever from the memory of living men—consisted of "Old Master," "Old Mistis," the young masters and mistresses, a maiden aunt or two, the poor relation or dependent and the slaves.

At the head of this establishment, which from its size and the number and character of those composing it, was often known far and wide, was

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"Ole Master," who therefore claims our first notice. His authority was great and undisputed and upon him rested the care and responsibility of many lives. He was treated with the highest deference and it was seldom that he was not worthy of it. A large circle of relations (all Virginians are related) looked up to Uncle or Cousin John as one of the heads of the family, and he was bound to be at least a Major or a Colonel. He was a man of great dignity and refinement, laying great stress upon good manners and thinking that no country or people were quite equal to Virginia and the Virginians. He possessed a high degree of intelligence and good education and was especially well-posted regarding political affairs. If a person of considerable wealth and some ambition, he was certain to be sent, by his neighbors to represent them in the Legislature, the State Conventions or Congress. I have before me a picture of one of these gentlemen of 85 years ago in the costume he wore when superintending the operations of his farm. He has on a light colored felt hat, a sky-blue "swallow-tail" coat with brass buttons and boots, and carries a long, stout cane.

The mistress was a worthy companion of the master. She would have graced any society, and it is no wonder that the Virginians were such men with such mothers. Her time was largely taken up with the cares of her household—always large and often augmented by numerous guests. She superintended in person the training of the servants, and one could always see about the house one or more young negro girls or boys learning to sew or knit, to polish the silver, sharpen the knives, etc. She was never seen during morning hours without her key-basket, a small black basket lined with red morocco. The Virginia matron paid great attention to religious observances. Family prayers were held every morning before breakfast and every evening after tea. All the house servants—even the cook—were expected to be present on these occasions, occupying seats or standing in a respectful attitude near the door. Religious instruction was given to the slaves also on Sundays by one of the young mistresses. Although (from prudential motives) it was forbidden to do so, many of them were taught by their young mistresses to read and write. These homes were always open to the clergy and the parish priest received his chief, sometimes his entire support, from one of them.

The young masters and mistresses, who made so large a part of the life and gaiety of the home—among whom we would be apt to find a Mass Tom, a Mass Dick, a Mass Bob, a Mass Henry or a Mass William, and Miss Mary, Miss Jane, Miss Maria, Miss Betsy, Miss Polly or Miss Kitty—had the best advantages of education. Tutors and governesses were common. The older children were sent off to finish their education at William and Mary, the University of Virginia, Harvard, Princeton or Yale, or at some fashionable ladies' seminary. Benjamin Hallowell, a Quaker, had a high school in Alexandria which attracted many youths in the northeastern section of the State. Of the males, one at least would select a profession and go to the city to seek his fortune. The army and navy were popular and almost every leading family had a representative or two in those branches of the service. But naturally the mode of life to which they had been trained possessed the greatest attraction and several of the sons usually continued to reside upon the paternal estate, which was large enough to bear division and still furnish quite respectable possessions. Sometimes the third generation was represented in these capacious establishments or in appendages of them situated at convenient distances from them.

The maiden—sometimes widowed—aunt, to whom I have referred as being almost a constant member of the household, was by no means always a dependent member; she usually had her own estate or independent means of support. She was the receptacle and dispenser of the genealogical lore of the family, and could tell you the pedigree of almost every family of note in the State.

Not infrequently there was also one or more individuals, male or female perhaps a distantly-connected poor relation, who had been permitted or invited to make his home in the hospitable family, rendering in return some slight and often inadequate service—in attention to the farm or housekeeping. This individual had all the pride of his patrons and would have repelled as an insult the idea of his being a menial. There were no white servants in those days and the distinction between the whites and blacks—even the lowest of the former—was sharply drawn. There were

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white people—"poor white trash"—as the negroes called them, who lived in out-of-the-way places, supporting themselves by raising chickens, selling berries and cultivating small strips of land. These people were on more or less intimate terms with the slaves, but it was beneath their dignity to take places as servants and thus lower themselves as they regarded it to the level of the negroes. The abundance of the latter rendered this unnecessary. From this class the villages were chiefly recruited. From it came the overseers, who had charge of the farm hands and superintended the farming operations under the master's direction. These overseers were severe taskmasters and much of the cruelty to the slaves which has been so much written about is traceable to them. Not all masters, however, had overseers; some preferred to direct their farming operations themselves with the assistance of one of the most intelligent of the slaves, who was called the foreman.

But the thing which constituted the distinguishing feature of these homes—that which made them at a glance so different from farms in the North, was the black element—the slaves. First and foremost of these was the "mammy," the companion, nurse and attendant of the mistress—the head of the household servants. I doubt not many who hear me can recall this dear old creature with her silver spectacles, her grey hair concealed beneath the folds of her variegated bandana, and her spotless white apron covering her homemade linsey dress. Talk of innocence, sincerity and religion "pure and undefiled," where could you find those qualities and every other that make a perfect character in such richness and

abundance? "Unless ye become as little children ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." Her heart was as pure as that of the little child, her faith that of the martyr. She would have suffered all things for those she loved. The love of mother for her children was not more intense or lasting than hers for her young masters and mistresses. To live and die for them was her only wish—her mission. She had nursed them all from Miss Mary, the eldest, to Miss Kitty, the youngest; indeed, she had performed the same service for some of their uncles and aunts, and quite likely the care of Miss Mary's first born will devolve upon her, for that young lady is almost sure to come back home from Oakenbrow, the river plantation, which she received as a marriage dower, to spend some weeks near her mother. And the young people loved "Mammy" almost—they could not love her quite—as much as she loved them and next to their own mother. How could they help it! How gently she handled them when helpless infants and kept them away from the draughty windows and doors of the old house, how she sought out the offending pins and seemed ever to have an eye over her young charges! How she shielded them when older from merited punishment and begged "old Mistic" to let them off "jes dat one time." When hungry they went to her for food and when in pain and trouble they sought her help and sympathy. Her training and associations had taught her without the need of Lord Chesterfield what the manners of a young lady and gentleman should be, and her advice on deportment was almost sure to be correct.

(To be continued.)

Prof. R. H. H. H.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF SLAVE DAYS AND WAR TIMES.

BY THE EDITOR.

Read before the Library and Historical Society.
(Continued.)

She was second only in domestic authority and was a model for the young misses whom she trained. She felt the importance and dignity of her station and tried to impress the other servants with an idea of her superior knowledge by the use, or rather misuse, of long words which she often employed with such absurd inappropriateness as to become ridiculous in the extreme.

When "Mammy" became too old for active service her time had come to receive back some of the care she had lavished upon others. Her cosy cabin was provided with every comfort. The members of the family vied with each other in their attentions and came daily to see that her wants were supplied and her old age made happy by their ministrations and at her funeral many an eye was moist "with honest tears" and many a flower was strewn upon her grave in the servants' burying ground at the edge of the wood in the field just beyond the orchard.

Next in importance came the famous old family cook, who had filled that office for forty years and had trained scores of young cooks to be hired out to neighboring families. The kitchen was a square stone structure to the side and rear of the mansion and connected with it by a covered way. What luscious viands were prepared in that great old-fashioned fireplace, with its blazing logs of wood and iron pot hanging suspended over the flames.

Then came Uncle Sam, the trusted coachman, who was often freed for his faithful service. The following entry in a will of 1787—lying before me as I write—was common in slave days: "Item—It is my will and desire immediately after my decease that my old coachman, by the name of Frank, be set at liberty." And there were Uncle

Joe the gardener, and sometimes Uncle Sanders the butler, and Uncles Jesse, Peter and Adam, and Aunts Rachel, Letty and Arena, and many of a younger generation and a host of children, amounting in all often to several hundred souls.

Happy was the life of the slaves when they had kind and humane masters which was generally the case. They lived in quarters—log cabins arranged in a single row or in a double row facing each other and situated at some distance in the rear of the mansion, usually near a spring. They were allowed here to cultivate a garden, to raise their own hogs and chickens, which they sold for their own profit. Every year the master gave them a certain amount of money—varying according to their behavior and usefulness during the preceding twelve months. From these sources some of the more intelligent of them saved considerable amounts and often purchased their freedom or that of wife or child.

Harvest and Christmas were the great festivals of the year with them. Then there was an extra allowance of food (middling, cabbage, cornmeal, molasses, etc.), and there was feasting and dancing—jigs, hoedowns, shuffles, etc.—and merrymaking in the quarters. Uncle Jerry—the fiddler—was in requisition and the single and double and ground shuffle and reel were danced by moonlight or the light of log fires.

The slaves were well-clad. The men wore a drab-colored cloth, the women a strong woolen material called linsey. All the women knew how to knit and you could scarcely enter a cabin that you did not find some aged female thus employed. The spinning wheel was also constantly in use—I have seen it often in my younger days.

The slaves had the personal care of their owners who looked after their food and clothing, who nursed them tenderly in sickness, employing the very best medical attendance for them and requiring but light service of

them in return. Most of them were ignorant and helpless; some of the older of them may have been born in Africa—I have seen persons who knew these emigrant ancestors. The story of one of these particularly impressed me—Uncle Adam, a dried-up and mummy-like old man, whose age nobody knew, who used to sit cross-legged and eat his food savage fashion and talk constantly of one of my ancestors of two hundred years ago, whom he called “Mass Yorkshire Dick.”

I am no apologist for slavery. It was an evil and an incubus upon Virginia, which retarded her progress immensely. It made the whites idle and thriftless and its maintenance consumed their means. But from the standpoint of the slave it was the greatest blessing, because it brought him in contact with civilization and placed him under the guidance and control of a superior race. That he is today a citizen of a free country—one of the foremost on the globe—he owes to slavery. He could never have come here except as a slave and no evils of slavery—exaggerate them as you will—can compare with the evils of the savage and hopeless life to which he was destined in the jungles of Africa.

The Virginia home was the seat of much hospitality. Visiting was frequent and visits were not brief and formal. They often lasted weeks and months. It was astonishing what a quantity of people could be crowded into those houses. They lived well and there was an abundance of everything good. A decanter of liquor always stood upon the sideboard and it was frequently resorted to by the gentlemen, especially when neighbors called in, and before dinner and after dinner, when the ladies had retired. All gentlemen in those days were expected to drink.

Traveling was accomplished under difficulties. The roads were hilly and rough, and were cut up by deep ruts and puddles of water of uncertain depth. It was not an uncommon thing for the carriage to become “stalled” or fastened in the mud so that the horses could not extricate it. Often under these circumstances it had to be prized out with fence rails. It was customary to get out and walk up the hills, so as to relieve the horses as much as possible. A journey of a

few miles thus became a serious matter, often requiring quite elaborate preparations and hours for its accomplishment. Fortunately it was not necessary to repeat them very often as visits were so protracted—time not being an important element in the life of the Virginian then. The carriages, or “coaches” as they were called, were heavy, lumbering affairs, with high front seats and large wheels, enough for the horses to pull even without their occupants. They were often antiquated—representing a splendor that had existed in a previous generation, and thus often broke down.

The memory of one of these Virginia homes is particularly dear to me because it was the seat of some of the happiest days of my childhood and of my life. It was a two-story stone structure—T-shaped, with main and back buildings. A long porch supported by columns reaching to the roof, extended along the front. The rooms on the first floor opened into a spacious hall. The walls were thick, and the deep recesses of the windows were converted into seats after the manner of houses built 75-100 years ago. All the rooms had open fire-places with wood fires. There were no mattings, but in summer the floors were bare and were rubbed with coarse brooms until they shone like mirrors and were almost as slippery as ice. A large lawn filled with grand old English oaks stretched off in three directions. To the rear of the mansion were a school house, kitchen, ice-house, meat-house, etc. The garden adjoined the lawn on the left and the orchard in the opposite direction. There were no planted trees, no shrubbery, no vines, no flowers in the lawn, which gave a certain stateliness and simplicity to the place far prefer-

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able—to my taste—to the finest artificial ornaments. A brook coursed thro' the field next the garden, and a large spring gushed in many streamlets from the rock at the bottom of the hill in the rear of the house, forming a pool of the coldest water. The farm consisted of several hundred acres of the best wheat and woodland.

There was nothing peculiar about my childish sports at "Wheatland," except that they were more solitary than is usual with boys of my age. For old master and mistress—in the days of which I write—had long been laid under the sod up in the orchard, the young masters and mistresses had grown up, married and gone away and Mass George, by virtue of seniority, had come into possession of the paternal estate, at least of the old house and a large part of its best acres. Mass George had never married and had now reached an age when it was unlikely he would ever give up his bachelor life for the pleasures or cares of matrimony. My uncle—for that was my relationship to the master of "Wheatland," was absent much of the time attending to the affairs of his farm and I idled away my time—it was chiefly my summer holidays I spent there—at my will. I loved to wander thro' the great woods listening to the wind gently rustling the leaves in the tall trees or sweeping thro' the branches with a roar akin to that of ocean. I delighted, recumbent beneath some ancient oak, to gaze upward thro' the foliage at the deep blue sky overhead. The smell of hay and clover, the sight of waving wheat, the glimpse of distant mountain, the sound of the "babbling" brook, the scent of fresh morning air, the solitude and quiet of nature, all offered their charms to me and I cared not for human companionship when I could consort with such comrades as these.

My uncle was a typical Virginia gentleman. I have never seen anyone who so impressed me with his perfect gentility. He had blue eyes, a ruddy complexion and "sandy" hair and beard, and was of medium height and figure, with erect carriage and an open manly bearing. He was a kind and indulgent master, fond of horses, of birds and squirrels. His horse would come at his call and follow him about the farm. The birds and squirrels would

come down from the trees to sit upon his shoulder and take from his hand the nuts and corn bread, that were always kept for them in a basket in the hall. He did not allow his pets to be disturbed and when I wished to indulge in the sport of shooting, I had to resort to remote parts of the farm and say as little about it as possible. He dressed with great simplicity but scrupulous neatness, making much use of homespun material. He was fond of entertaining his friends at dinner. Whiskey and wine were always dispensed when visitors came. Once he gave a grand entertainment in honor of a young female relative; all the belles and beaux of the neighborhood were invited and the old halls resounded with the unaccustomed sounds of music and the dance. He made no profession of religion but never spoke irreverently of it and I am sure so good a man must have had a religion. The methodical habits which he had acquired at West Point and in the army were carried into the management of his farm and his books were kept with great care. Financially, his affairs were not over-prosperous and it required economy and careful administration of his resources to meet his obligations. Some said this was due to his indulgence to his slaves, who were rather a loss than a profit to him. Fortunately he purchased real estate in Chicago which enhanced so rapidly in value that in a few years he became a wealthy man.

(To be Continued).

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The student of physical science needs the human interest of classical study to save his life from an austere and merciless quest of fact and principle.—*Gildersleeve*.

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**ADDRESS AT THE FOUNDING OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION, MAY 17.**

**By Oregon Milton Dennis, LL.B., President
of the General Alumni Association.**

There are two things that a man should cling to and be more proud of than any other things in life, and these are his mother and his alma mater: the former who gives him birth and nurtures and clings to him through all the vicissitudes of life until he arrives at an age where he can love, cherish and be her comfort and stay; and the latter which gives him a new birth and fits him for life's work. I take it that this is the reason for the organization of the Alumni Associations; and is certainly a reason why men who begin this life through the bestowal of the parchment which gives them degrees, should cling together for mutual support and co-operation. I congratulate you on your meeting to this end tonight; that we may get in closer touch as the descendants, professionally, of our common mother, the University of Maryland. The time has come, however, when men should pay a little less attention to their ancestry and be more loyal to their descendants. This is what the University of Maryland purposes through its Alumni Associations. While we honor and will ever rejoice in having a University of Maryland as our common parent, at the same time in addition to the companionship which necessarily follows through the formation of the Alumni Associations, it behooves us now to aid our foster parent in making it a school of greater opportunity and more widespread in its influence. Where there are two or more alumni of the University of Maryland they should get together—wherever they may be. All over this broad land of ours there are men who have come from the University in the foremost ranks of professional life.

As graduates of that University, we should feel proud. Go where you will, you will find eminent men in all the professions and foremost in the arena of professional life. Those who have gone out from the University of Maryland need offer no apology for the great strides they are making to any school, college or university in this broad land. They usually

go out with the true spirit of "getting there and the environment, together with the high standard of the University, must, and do make of them, men who have made and will make their mark in the race for professional prominence and get-there-ism; in politics, law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and political economy: men who are bound to achieve success.

Be my pride as great as it may be for my Alma Mater, this is not the purpose of my remarks tonight. I am proud of my own class which, by the way, was one of the smallest graduated from the law department, there being only twenty-two graduates; but that class has given a mayor, a State senator, one of the greatest lawyers of the West, a police magistrate, a member of the City Council, several State officers by appointment, and has even had one disbarred for unprofessional conduct and another now serving a term in the penitentiary for forgery. Was that not a great class?

But let me quote from Governor Warfield's address to the Dental graduates last week. He says: "The University of Maryland is the equal of any institution of its kind in the world, and I urge the young men who are about to enter upon their careers to be true to their alma mater."

That is the keynote for us. It is why we are here tonight. I want you not to forget your Alma Mater, but to band together and be true to it. We owe it to the University. We owe it to ourselves. We ought to have a University club in every State where there are sufficient graduates from the University. We are going to form one in Baltimore. We should have a home in various cities where our graduates reside that might always have a latch string out for the visiting alumni. Every University and college have them all over this country. On one street in New York there is a Harvard and a Yale and Princeton club. Why should they not have

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a University of Maryland club? I hope that the result of the formation of this Association here tonight will be but the beginning, and that Associations will be formed wherever Maryland graduates reside.

The Governor in his address also says this: "That the graduates whose homes are in other States should not forget the State of Maryland and should be loyal to the University of Maryland."

This brings me to the point, but I will touch lightly upon it, as the old-war-horse, defender and the standby of this whole movement, Dr. Cordell, will go more fully into it. - I mean this, we want a State University, and this Association and others to be formed in the various cities can aid us. We have got to have it, we will and must have it. The spirit of the citizenship of Baltimore which brought that city out of chaos and disaster from the calamity of February, 1904, is the same spirit which will demand and have a State University of which we should be proud. Next year we will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the University. I hope and trust by that time, that not only will the large endowment fund which Dr. Cordell is trying so hard to raise will be an accomplished fact, but that the committees from the various schools in Maryland will be ready to announce an arrangement for the State University.

[Mr. Dennis then detailed the arrangements made for the celebration of the Centennial, as far as they have been determined upon—as already published in "OLD MARYLAND."]

The *Eleventh Stated Meeting* of the General Alumni Association was held in the Lecture Room of the School of Law, Lombard and Greene Sts., on the evening of May 21st, 1906. Milton Dennis, LL.B., President, in the chair. The Hall was decorated, as usual, with the University colors, and a light collation was served. A. S. Niles, LL.B., read a memoir of William Pinkney, the great Maryland lawyer, who was at one time connected with the Faculty of Law of the University, and was also Attorney-General of the United States and Minister to England. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Niles and his paper will be published later in OLD MARY-

LAND. J. Harry Tregoe, LL.B., addressed the Society very earnestly in behalf of the Endowment Fund of the University. Nathan Winslow, M.D., read a paper advocating the founding of a University of Maryland Club. The proposal was received with enthusiasm and it was considered feasible and highly desirable. The following committee was appointed to consider and report upon it at the next meeting: Nathan Winslow, M.D., Chairman, J. L. V. Murphy, LL.B., C. J. Grieves, D.D.S., Charles Caspari, Jr., Phar.D., and O. P. Penning, M.D. Hon. Henry Stockbridge and Hiram Woods, M.D., were nominated and elected as the Society's representatives on the Centennial Committee to nominate candidates for honorary degrees. The President announced the successful foundation of a branch Alumni Association in Pennsylvania on May 17.

A Committee of three from each department was appointed on increase of membership.

Dr. Eugene F. Cordell then presented in the names of the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand and of M. de Nolhac, Superintendent of the Museum at Versailles, and with a brief biographical sketch, a handsome photogravure of the Marquis de LaFayette, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in the University in October, 1824. The following is the Ambassador's letter of transmittal:

Ambassade de France

A Washington, May 9, '06.

Dear Sir:—

I had not forgotten your desire to possess for the General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland a portrait of LaFayette.

I am glad to be able to now fulfill the wish you kindly expressed in this respect. Having applied to M. de Nolhac, the well-known Savant and the Superintendent of the Versailles Museum, he has sent me to be presented to your Association a colored engraving representing LaFayette.

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The engraving is a reproduction of a contemporary portrait painted by Le Paon, the property of M. de Nolhac, himself. You will receive at the same time as this letter or shortly after, the present of M. de Nolhac, which I am mailing to you.

Sincerely yours,

JUSSERAND.

The engraving represents Lafayette as a slender and youthful officer, dressed in French uniform standing by the side of his horse which is held by a negro groom in a fantastic brown livery. In the distance are seen mounted and helmeted hussars.

The motion to confer the degree was made in the Board of Regents by Professor Granville Sharp Pattison and the ceremony took place in Anatomical Hall on October 9, 1824, at 10 A. M. The building was in gala attire, the floor and lobbies being covered with rich brussels carpet and the seats being fitted with cushions of crimson morean.

The hour was arranged with a committee, consisting of representatives of the several departments, which waited upon the Marquis at the Exchange Hotel, where he stopped while in Baltimore. The Hon. C. H. Hanson, of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the spokesman of the committee, addressed the Marquis in the following words:

"General:—Your visit to America affords to all nations a new and wonderful spectacle. After the lapse of forty years—a mere span in the annals of the world—behold an entire people—not in the inception of a theory, but in the fullest practical enjoyment of the blessings of free government—at a moment too whilst the rest of the world unite only in one sentiment—that of endeavoring to shape their institutions, moral and political, upon the model of America—the sons of these United States, prosperous and unanimous, contend to be only most distinguished for their gratitude to a surviving chieftain of their glorious Revolution, to the bosom friend of Washington, the preeminent man of any age or any country, and to the renowned coadjutor of the august founders of this Republic. The eye of all ages, classes and conditions, from the gallant youth to the aged patriot, look towards you their affectionate and respectful welcome.

"But it is with peculiar fitness, that, as liberty is the parent of science and law, the University of Maryland should hail you as an illustrious Sire, should solicit a visit to the Institution, and whilst it presents for your acceptance its highest diploma, confer upon itself an honor, by attempting to honor you, and I am commanded, sir, in conjunction with Professor Davidge, to request that you will appoint a time most convenient to yourself for your reception.

"The General replied that he would appoint a time agreeable to the Professors of the Institution, for his visit, and would, in the bosom of the University, express his affectionate and respectful thanks."

On his arrival at the University he was received by the Committee at the gate and escorted to the Hall, where the Provost, Regents and a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen awaited him. As he entered the whole assembly arose and he was escorted to a seat on the east of the central area, the Provost and Regents facing him on the opposite side. He bowed gracefully in response to the warm greeting. He was accompanied by his son—George Washington LaFayette, by Col. John Eager Howard, General Smith, and Col. Bentalon, all distinguished Revolutionary comrades. After a short pause, during which there was perfect silence, the Provost and audience arose, and the former addressed the Marquis, as follows:

"While our fellow citizens of every description and in every quarter are hailing, with elevation and delight, your return to this country, we, Sir, beg leave to manifest our participation in the same sentiments and in the same feelings. When you first embarked in the cause

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of America the sacrifices you made were of no common character; the undertaking was vast in itself and surrounded by formidable difficulties. To the ardor of ingenuous youth, the dangers of the sea and the hardships of war presented little that was appealing. But the world at that time knew no instance of an extensive country continuing long free under a republican government. Even sage philosophers and profound statesmen had predicted that this was impossible. You, Sir, can now tell them that the country, whose independence you hazarded everything to secure, the fabric whose liberty you helped to construct, is a great and flourishing republic. You can say that in little more than forty years splendid and wealthy cities have risen on the sea-coast, that the commerce of this country has extended all over the world, that vast tracts of land that were then in possession of the wild beasts of the forest, with here and there a small Indian village, are covered with a dense population of civilized men, that numerous institutions have been founded and are still founding for the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and that over this country religion sheds her genial influence; and to this you may add that the government possesses the principles of duration and the people the privileges of liberty.

“When you passed through this place about forty years ago, the few who have not descended to the grave will recollect that your soldiers, brave as they were, were not in a condition to inspire confidence or hope. Their privations excited the charity of the female heart. And yet with those troops you kept in check an experienced general with a veteran army, and at last, while you stood at the right hand of the great Washington, that general yielded up his sword and acknowledged himself conquered. Not long after freedom descended upon this land and she has continued to preside over it ever since.

“While your visit to this country was thus auspicious and eventful, we cannot but view your second as full of interest and usefulness. It will revive sentiments which the hand of time may have obscured, it will fix the principles of those heroes and statesmen, with whom you acted, in the minds of their children and

children's children; and when the news shall pass through every part of the land, that you visited the tomb of the father of this country, the memory of the exploits which, in connection with him you achieved, will be brightened beyond the power of historic narration and a new epoch of liberty will commence.

“The University of Maryland, we view, Sir, as a scion sprung from that stock, which your hand assisted in planting. And in the fullness of our gratitude, we beg you to accept the highest expression of regard she has it in her power to bestow. At a late meeting of the Regents, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon you, in testimony of which I have the honor to hand you this diploma.”

The Provost then presented to the General the diploma which was written on parchment in the most elegant style of penmanship by Mr. F. G. Foster and was accompanied with a handsome silver box to enclose it. On receiving it the General expressed to the Provost in the most feeling manner his grateful sense of this honorable proof of respect and attachment from a body so highly dignified and justly respected.

The ceremony being completed, the General was introduced to the Professors and Regents, and viewed the several rooms and valuable chemical, galvanic and other apparatus belonging to the Institution. He particularly examined the immense galvanic apparatus invented by the Professor of Chemistry and expressed himself much pleased with the chemical apparatus belonging to the Institution. He likewise visited the museum and seemed highly gratified with the number and beauty of the anatomical preparations. He took leave of the members of the University under the portico and drove off amid the cheers of the assembled citizens to visit the widow of the late Dr. McHenry.

[This account is taken chiefly from *Niles Register*, October 16th and 23rd, 1824.]

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OF PHARMACY.

EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D. *Editor.*

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All alumni should feel it their duty to subscribe to the \$100,000 *Centennial* Endowment Fund. If alumni do not feel interested, how can they expect those who have no ties or associations with the University to be so? Give something, brethren, of your wealth or poverty, to the old Alma Mater. We will be grateful for any gift, great or small. The following subscriptions have been received lately: Chi Zeta Chi, L. McLane Tiffany Chapter, \$10.00; John B. Adt, \$5.00; W. E. Houseman, \$25.00; John K. Shaw, Jr., \$10.00; O. B. Coblentz, \$1.00; Geo. W. Frank, \$5.00; Mrs. M. B. Billingslea, \$5.00, and cash payments from a number of annual subscribers.

Learning of an impression prevailing among the students of the School of Law, that the Faculty of that School were opposed to the University Endowment Fund, the Editor wrote to Judge Harlan, Secretary of the School of Law, upon the subject. The following reply was received:

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"Office of the Law School of the University
of Maryland.

Baltimore, Md., May 13, 1906.

"My dear Doctor:—

I have your favor of May 13th and will endeavor on Monday, when I meet the Senior Class at four o'clock, to set the matter of the attitude of the Law Faculty towards the Endowment Fund straight. I cannot understand how any such notion as that reported by Mr. A. Taylor Smith could have originated.

Very truly yours,

HENRY D. HARLAN,

Dictated.

per P."

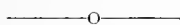
The Secretary of the General Alumni Association has had some correspondence with alumni in Charlotte interested in the forming of a North Carolina Alumni Association there. In view of the difficulty of getting the dental and pharmacy graduates together at the meeting of the State Medical Association, it was thought by Dr. Crowell, Mr. Walter Scott and others, who consulted upon the matter, to be best to allow the alumni to form separate organizations and later to join in an organization should it be deemed expedient. But Professor Hynson and Dr. Cordell both wrote to those interested not to think of taking such action at this critical period of our career when the hearts of all alumni are warming towards the old University and the Centennial bringing us so close together. It will be very difficult when once separate organizations have been founded to bring them together and get them to give up their separate associations. Better start even with a small sprinkling of dentists and pharmacists and trust to the future to add to the number. We should never forget that we are *University* men and endeavor to cultivate in every way a true University spirit.

At the presentation of two bronze tablets containing the names of 500 alumni of the University of Virginia who were killed in the Confederate service during the Civil War, President Alderman used the following beautiful language:

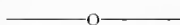
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The idea has long prevailed in the schools that Greek is a dead language. This is an error, for the present Greek of the educated classes does not differ materially from the ancient classical Greek. To Achilles Rose we owe our appreciation of the fact that the immortal language of Homer, of Sophocles and Plato is still spoken in the land of Hellas in all its purity and beauty and guarded with watchful jealousy from contamination by foreign elements.

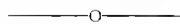


The issuance of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, by the Maryland Historical Society, marks an era in the department of our local annals. The Society is to be congratulated upon taking this step and placing our State upon the same footing as our neighbors in regard to historical research. Hitherto whatever has been done among us in this line has had to go out of the State, or else to be published in our own ephemeral periodicals. The establishment of a journal devoted to the special purpose of publishing contributions to historical subjects—especially as it bears the sanction of the powerful Maryland Historical Society—will greatly promote the interest and activity in this line of research. It is much to be preferred to individual initiation and con-

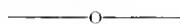
trol.

It has long surprised us that Maryland should have been without its own historical publication, so rich and comparatively uncultivated a field of research has it offered. The archives of the Maryland Historical Society are stored with an abundance of valuable material awaiting publication.

The number under review contains matter of great interest, especially the articles on "*The Defences of Baltimore*," by Gen. Craighill, and on "*Baltimore County*" and "*Towon*," by the late Judge Ritchie of the Law Faculty of this University, and Rev. Mr. Leakin. Those entitled "*The Tuesday Club of Annapolis*" and "*A Pirate in the Chesapeake Bay*," also add greatly to the interest of the number. Christopher Johnston, M.D., (1880), contributes an article on "*The Brooke Family*." The journal is handsomely printed. It is to appear quarterly and the first number of 97 pages bears date March, 1906. It is under the editorial management of Professor William Hand Browne, M.D., an alumnus of this University of the year 1850.



Deaths: *Basil B. Crawford*, M.D. (1851), at Laytonsville, Md., May 4, aged 73.—*Julius A. Johnson*, M.D. (1871), at Easton, Md., May 9, aged 56. He was President of the Talbot Co. Medical Association.—*Howard R. Weber*, M.D. (1886), at the Illinois Southern Hospital for the insane, Anna, Ill., April 26.—*John Monroe Lawson*, M.D. (1892), at Columbia, S. C., of pneumonia, May 1, aged 35.—*Louis F. Nelson*, M.D. (1849), at Moberly, Mo., May 20, aged 79. He was a son of the late Judge Madison Nelson of Frederick City, Md., where he once resided.



Married: *Ejnar Hansen*, M.D. (1904), to Miss Sara Francis Jenner, in New York City, May 23. They have sailed for Denmark, Dr. Hansen's native country, where they will spend some weeks. Dr. H. was an interne in University Hospital 1904-05.—*Horace M. Davis*, D.D.S. (1905), to Miss Lucy S. Dodson, daughter of R. A. Dodson, Hon. M. D.

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(1859), at St. Michael's, Md., May 16. A wedding trip to the groom's former home in Montgomery Co., Md., followed. Dr. D. settled for practice at St. Michael's a year ago. *Albert S. Gill, LL.B.*, to Miss Blanche Grape, April 28th, at Baltimore. They made a tour to the North.

COMMENCEMENT OF SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

The following report of the address of Governor Edwin Warfield to the Dental graduates, on May 9, is taken from the *Baltimore Sun*:

Governor Warfield was accorded an enthusiastic reception and made an admirable speech. After paying a high tribute to the University of Maryland as the equal of any institution of its kind in the world the Governor urged upon the young men about to enter upon their careers to be true to the traditions of their Alma Mater. He spoke of the importance to mankind of the profession of dentistry and of the wonderful progress made by that profession in the last half century. It is essential, he said, that a dentist should, above everything else, be a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Neatness, dignity and cleanliness were also as necessary to success in the practice of dentistry as are skill and training. The Governor said that he believed and hoped that the young men before him would be successful. They should not, he thought, confine their lives entirely to their offices, but should take an interest, and an active interest, in public affairs. They should have their convictions and the grit to stand by them and fight for them if need be.

He likewise advised young dentists to marry, and said it was a rare thing to find a bachelor who succeeded in any profession. Every man, he said, is aided in his career by a good woman.

The Governor further asked the graduates whose homes are in other States not to forget the State of Maryland. He wanted them to remember this State and to come back to it; to be loyal to the University of Maryland, and make the most of the knowledge gained by their studies in that institution. He compli-

mented the ladies present and made a hit by confessing his partiality to addressing the graduates of female schools.

The winners of prizes, in addition to those reported in May issue, were :

Professor Harris' Gold Medal (for best non-cohesive gold filling at the prize contest)—Henry Strasser; honorable mention, William C. Van Meter and Le Roy Sigler.

Professor Gorgas' Gold Medal (for best cohesive gold filling)—I. Levin Sanders; honorable mention, Leicester D. Samuel and Walter D. Myers.

Professor Davis' Gold Medal (for best combination gold filling.)—Chester B. Gifford; honorable mention, Clifton S. Coffman and Daniel W. Parrott.

Gold Medal for Best Senior Class Crown-work—Henry Strasser; honorable mention, Clifton S. Coffman.

Gold Medal for Best Senior Class Bridge-work—Clifton S. Coffman; honorable mention, Henry Strasser.

Gold Medal for Best Partial Set of Teeth on Metal—Walter D. Myers; honorable mention, Louis H. Rothenberg.

Junior Class Prizes: Charles R. Deely Gold Medal—Robert L. Speas; honorable mention, Julius E. Heronemus.

Professor Uhler Gold Medal (for best combination set of teeth)—Wilbert B. Smith; honorable mention, Julius E. Heronemus.

Freshman Class Prizes: Luther D. Benton Gold Medal (for best vulcanite set of teeth)—Charles L. Callaway; honorable mention, Harry J. Noonan and Miss Lucinda M. Bankard.

Gold Medal for Best Crown and Bridge Work—Charles L. Callaway; extra honorary mention, F. Archer Garland.

The Alumni Association held its business meeting on May 9th, when the following officers were elected: C. J. Grieves, D.D.S., President; R. L. Simpson, D.D.S., George L. Wilcox, D.D.S., Ferd. Groshans, D.D.S., Vice-Presidents; L. W. Farinholt, D.D.S., Secretary-Treasurer. The reports showed that there were 181 names on the roll of member-

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ship. Receipts, \$394; balance on hand \$27.40. Papers were read by Dr. D. E. Duff, on "Inlays and Bridges," and by Dr. Ferd. Groshans, on "Bromide of Ethyl." Dr. George H. Steuart related several cases, and there was a general discussion of these subjects by Drs. Wilcox, Simpson, Spahn, Matthews, Heatwole, Grieves, Davis and others.

The Prize Contest by the graduates took place on the morning of the 8th, and in the afternoon there were clinics by the following: John Abercrombie, M.D., "Mouth Lesions;" Geo. L. Deichmann, D.D.S., "Davis Crown;" Geo. H. Steuart, M.D., D.D.S., "Effect of Pregnancy on Dental Structures;" R. L. Simpson, D.D.S., "Abutments in Bridgework;" Geo. L. Wilcox, D.D.S., "Orthodontia, etc.;" C. A. Spahn, D.D.S., "A Few Points in Gold Work;" Herbert F. Gorgas, D.D.S., "Hood's Gold;" Howard Eastman, D.D.S., "Skull at Six Months Showing Temporary and Permanent Teeth;" Eldridge Baskin, D.D.S., "Porcelain Inlay;" C. V. Matthews, "Kelene Administration;" Ferd. Groshans, "Bromide of Ethyl Administration;" Julian Gartell, D.D.S., "Pyorrhœa."

The banquet was held at the Eutaw House the same evening, Dr. I. H. Davis being the Toastmaster.

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ITEMS.

S. Groome Fisher, M.D. (1890), of Port Deposit, has been elected President of the Cecil Co., Md., Medical Society.—Jos. R. Owens, M.D. (1859), has been elected Mayor of Hyattsville, Md.—Edward R. Trippe, M.D. (1862), of Easton, has been appointed Health Commissioner of Talbot County, Md.—The following have been elected officers of the Maryland State Board of Pharmacy: President: Wm. C. Powell, Ph.G., Snow Hill; Secretary: Ephraim Bacon, Ph.G., Roland Park; Treasurer: John A. Davis, Ph.G., Baltimore.—The following passed successful examinations in Pharmacy before the Md. State Board April 5: *Pharmacists*: E. Grace Lotz, '06; Wm. Stichel, '06; S. A. Pentz, '06; T. F. A. Stevens, '06; Geo. P. Hetz, '06; B. D. Benfer, '06; S. B. Downes, '06; A. S. Williams, '06; *Assistant Pharmacists*: J. C. Eby, '06; N. E. Shakespeare, '06;

F. C. Balmert, '06; D. C. Pharr, '06; M. R. Garland, '06; F. O. Barrett, '05; M. N. Buppert, '06.—J. Whitridge Williams, M.D. (1888), has been appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of City Charities.—Dr. E. Reid Russell, of Charlotte, N. C., leaves for Vienna June 1st, and will be gone until the end of August.—The following candidates of the class of 1906, have successfully passed the State Board of Dental Examiners of Maryland: Henry Strasser, LeRoy Sigler, both of Md., C. B. Gifford, N. Y., B. C. Burgess, Conn., E. B. Hutchins, Va.—Cambridge University, England, has decided in favor of Greek, as necessary to a degree, by a three-fourths vote.—Dr. Charles P. Noble has written for an assistant at Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, from among our graduates.—Dr. Henry M. Wilson sailed from New York May 22d for Weimar, Germany, where his daughter, who is the wife of Professor J. P. Hatfield, of the University of Chicago, is reported to be critically ill.—The Board of Medical Examiners of Maryland will hold examinations June 20-23, at Lehmann's Hall, Baltimore. Applications will not be received after June 9.—Dr. E. Miller Reid (1864) has resigned the chair of Diseases of the Nervous System, Throat and Chest, in Baltimore University, which he has held for about 20 years.—B. Merrill Hopkinson, M.D., D.D.S., has removed his office to the Professional Building, 330 N. Charles St., Baltimore.—Professor Ashby and Dr. A. M. Shipley, Superintendent of the University Hospital, attended the meeting of the North Carolina Medical Association at Charlotte, May 28-29, and assisted in the organization of the N. C. Branch Association.—The National Standard Dispensatory unquestionably presents the best work of its kind that has been published, combining fully the accuracy and thoroughness of the best German works with American completeness. *J. H. H. Bulletin*.—Dr. Arthur M. Shipley goes abroad in August and will spend several months in study in Vienna.—A. S. Niles, LL.B., of the law firm of Niles & Wolff, has been elected by the Court of Appeals a member of the State Board of Law Examiners

Menu, Banquet and Dance Cards, Commencement Invitations and Programs, Diplomas, Certificates, Engrossing, U. of M. Stationery for Classes and Fraternities, Letterheads, Envelopes, Cards, etc., for Physicians, Lawyers and Dentists
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of Maryland, to succeed John N. Steele, LL.B., removed to New York City. Mr. Niles is Dean of the Baltimore Law School.—State Game Warden, Oregon Milton Dennis, has just returned from a cruise "of education" in Maryland waters, on the State boat, "May Brown."—Messrs. W. G. Smith, E. M. Williams and R. L. Carlton, of the Senior Medical class, were compelled to leave Baltimore before the commencement in order to take the N. C. State Board Examination. The last will be married June 6. The Senior class extend their best wishes to him for a long, happy and prosperous future.—Professor John C. Hemmeter has been elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Imperial Society of Austrian Physicians.—The year-book will be out commencement week.—A local branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was formed in Baltimore May 4 with the following officers: President: John F. Hancock, Phar.M.; Vice-President: Charles H. Ware, Ph.G.; Secretary-Treasurer: E. F. Kelly, Phar. D.—Frantz Naylor, Ph.G., of the firm of Downes & Naylor, Druggists, has sold out his interest in that firm and will remove in a few days to Cambridge, Md., where he will continue the business of retail druggist. Mr. N. is President of the Alumni Association of the Department of Pharmacy.—Dr. O. A. Howard, '06, has been appointed Resident Physician to the King's Daughters' Hospital, at Portsmouth, Va., with 52 beds.—Dr. Louis Dohme has bought a large strip of land on the water front and will erect a large building on it for business purposes.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The graduates of this school are:

Frank C. Balmert, Ohio, Benjamin D. Benfer, Pa., W. Trueheart Bodiford, Fla., Merker N. Buppert, Md., Anna F. Clancy, Pa., Wm. Devan, Md., S. Bradford Downes, Md., Wm. G. Harper, S. C., Malcolm J. Goudebeck, S. C., George P. Hetz, Md., E. Grace Lotz, Md., M. Stuart Morrison, N. C., Wm. V. Parramore, Ga., Jesse J. Peeler, Tenn., Dabney C. Pharr, W. Va., Stanley A. Pentz, Md., Chas. Rossberg, Jr., Md., Hayden A. Shepherd, N.

C., Thos. F. A. Stevens, Md., Wm. K. Stichel, Md., E. Reynolds Thome, Pa., Alfred S. Williams, Md., Lytle N. Patrick, S. C.

The Honor List includes: 1st General College Prize, Miss E. Grace Lotz, 2nd General College Prize, E. Reynolds Thome, 3rd General College Prize, Frank C. Balmert, Practical Pharmacy Prize, Alfred S. Williams, Simon Practical Chemistry Prize, Wm. V. Parramore, Alumni Prize in Vegetable Histology, Wm. G. Harper. Honorable Mention, Names given in Order of Merit, William V. Parramore, Alfred S. Williams, Benjamin D. Benfer, S. Bradford Downes, W. Trueheart Bodiford.

Junior Class College Prize, for General Excellence: Joseph W. Jones.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held June 1st, at 8.30 P.M., at the Hotel Stafford. There will be an election of officers and a banquet. There will be no set toasts, but there will be responses by representatives of the other departments of the University and several prominent physicians and pharmacists.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Graduates: Harry Norman Baetjer, Solomon Scott Beck, Vernon Simpson Bradley, Clarence Miles Charest, Charles Melville Clark, Frederick Campbell Colston, William Pepper Constable, Robert Treat Crane, Walter Weddigen Derr, Joseph Townsend England, Thomas White Hall, Henry Mentzel Henrix, Charles Harold Johnston, Philip Francis Lee, James Preston Wickham McNeal, John Thomas Norris, Jr., James Morfit Mullen, Theodore August Pool, Edmund Blanchard Quiggle, Algernon Taylor Smith, Wilton Snowden, Jr., Edward August Strauff, William Stuart Symington, Jr., George Winship Taylor, Thomas Steele Trail, Wilson Blaine Welsh, Luther Martin Reynolds Willis, Charles Mervyn Young.

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Honorable Mention: Edmund B. Quiggle, Walter W. Derr. The grade prize of \$100 goes to two men, A. Taylor Smith, President of the class and James M. Mullen, who each obtained a general average of 97.45. The thesis prize will be announced at the Commencement. The Graduating Class Banquet will be held June 7th, at the Hotel Remert at 8.30 P. M.

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 ✓ **SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**
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The graduates are:—

Gaius Williams Billups, Va., William Benjamin Borden, N. C., Edward Lingan Bowlus, Md., Earle Holt Brannon, W. Va., Christopher Brenner, O., Wm. Landon Brent, Va., Alan Goodwin Brooks, Md., Lay Gordon Burroughs, Md., Charles Overton Burruss, Va., William Dick Campbell, Md., Harry Arthur Cantwell, Md., Romulus Lee Carlton, N. C., Victor Calvert Carroll, Md., William Bradford Casey, Conn., Irving Drury Chaney, Md., T. Morris Chancy, Jr., Md., Bascomb Lanier Chipley, S. C., Arthur Blake Clarke, Can., Earle Somerville Coster, Md., Robert Williams Crawford, Va., Ralph Erastus Dees, N. C., Rigdon Osmond Dees, N. C., Joseph Angelo Devlin, N. Y., Matthew Clement Freilinger, Md., J. Sterling Geatty, Md., Julian Paul Harrell, Ga., William Lee Hart, S. C., John Frederick Hawkins, Jr., Md., Robinette Burns Hayes, N. C., Newton W. Hershner, Md., James Chisolm Hill, S. C., James Herbert Hope, Md., Oliver Arnold Howard, Can., Richard Caldwell Hume, Va., Jose Miguel Infante, Cuba, Oliver Victor James, Del., Kyle McCue Jarrell, W. Va., Charles Leitner Jennings, S. C., Leo Karlinsky, Md., John William Keeler, Jr., N. Y., Louis A. Kelly, Can., John Knox, Jr., N. C., Leonce J. Kosminsky, Ark., LaFayette Lake, N. Y., Fay Frederick Larrabee, Me., Louis Limauro, Conn., Samuel Howard Lynch, Del., Joseph McElhattan, W. Va., Peter McLean, N. C., Lou Murray Mitchell, Pa., William Wade Olive, N. C., Louis M. Pastor, N. J., Kivy I. Pearlstine, S. C., Calvin Cyrus Peters, W. Va., Eugene Florencio Raphael, Md., Manney Murdoch Rice, S. C., Henry B. Robbins, N. J., Charles Wesley

Roberts, Ga., Ernest Harrison Rowe, Md., Joseph William Scannell, Me., Edwin Lawrence Scott, Fla., J. G. Fowble Smith, Md., John William Smith, N. C., Paul B. H. Smith, O., Dempsey William Snuffer, W. Va., Alejandro Ruiz Soler, Porto Rico, Walter Franklin Sowers, Md., Clarence Winfield Stansfield, Pa., W. Waters Stonestreet, Md., Eugene Michael Sullivan, Mass., Mohamed Tawfik, Egypt, Bernard O. Thomas, Md., Jorge L. del Toro, Porto Rico, Arnold Dwight Tuttle, S. D., Caley Geoffrey Upchurch, N. C., Elijah W. White, Md., John Watkins Williams, N. C., Fitz Randolph Winslow, Md., Allen Henry Wright, N. Y., Ahmed Hussein Zaki, Egypt, Henry Blank, N. J., Thomas Duncan, Jr., N. C., Thomas B. Johnson, Ind.

First Honor, *University Medal*, R. B. Hayes, N. C., (97.64); Certificates of Honor: W. W. Olive, N. C., O. V. James, Del., C. L. Jennings, S. C., J. McElhattan, W. Va., Leo Karlinsky, Md., W. D. Campbell, Md., C. W. Roberts, Ga., N. W. Hershner, Md., S. H. Lynch, Del.

The Alumni Association held its annual meeting and banquet at the Eutaw House June 1. The oration was delivered by Professor Randolph Winslow, M.D. (1873), his subject being: "The University in 1871 and 1906." Among those who responded to toasts were: Jose L. Hirsh, M.D., Arthur L. Shipley, M.D., Charles Caspari, Phar.D.

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 ✓ **UNIVERSITIES.**
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BY EUGENE F. CORDELL, M.D.

[*Read before the Alumni Association School of Medicine.*]

For some time past I have been deeply interested in the subject of Universities. The name, as you may know, was in use by the Romans in classical times, in fact, by Cicero himself. It then simply meant the "whole" of anything; later it was applied to a society of any sort, and finally in the middle ages was limited to a society of scholars—the words "magistro-

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rum et discipulorum" being at first added to it. This last use was coincident with the foundation of the first universities in the 12th century. Of course, from the remotest periods of time there were institutions for instruction in knowledge, both general and technical. There was, for instance, the Hippocratic school, on the Island of Cos, off the coast of Asia Minor, and an ancient and gigantic plane tree in the public square of the town there is still pointed out, under which tradition alleges that Hippocrates delivered his lectures. Plato taught his pupils in the groves of the Akademia in the vicinity of Athens, and his school of philosophy was the forerunner of many similar ones down to the time of Cicero. The most celebrated of the educational institutions of antiquity, however, and that which realized most closely the modern university, was that at Alexandria.

In the division of the vast empire acquired by Alexander the Great, Egypt fell to the Ptolemys. These monarchs were persons of very great literary taste as well as ambition, and they gathered together in their great commercial emporium learned men and literature from all parts of the world, but especially Greece. The chief centres of learning were the Museum, in the eastern part of the city, and the Serapeum, in the western part, the first founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, the second by Ptolemy Soter. These institutions were magnificently endowed and contained an immense library of 700,000 rolls of papyrus, besides anatomical, zoological and botanical preparations and mechanical apparatus, all freely open to teachers and students. The practical sciences were held in high esteem, as physics, mathematics, astronomy, botany, zoology, pharmacology, medicine, mechanics, architecture, shipbuilding and trade. As physicians, we are particularly interested in this school, because it was the first in which human anatomy was taught, the prejudices of both Greeks and Egyptians forbidding it. To such a degree was the ardor for the acquisition of knowledge carried, that even human vivisection was practiced, condemned criminals being turned over to the physicians that they might trace out in them the seat of disease and the soul.

The great advantages thus procured gave Alexandria an acknowledged superiority over all

other cities for instruction, especially in the natural sciences. Students came from the Far East and from all parts of the Roman Empire to study at its famous University, which thus assumed an international character. "It is a sufficient recommendation," wrote the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, "for any medical man to be able to say that he was educated at Alexandria." Teachers and scholars resided in or near the institution, the former receiving large salaries and free residence, and the latter having access to many free scholarships. Clinics for out-patients were held at the Museum. There were many distinguished men connected with the institution, as Herophilus and Erasistratus, anatomists; Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, Apollonius Rhodius and Aratus, poets; Euclid, geometrician; Aristophanes and Aristarchus, grammarians, lexicographers and critics and editors of the classics.

A little later Eumenes II founded a rival school at Pergamus, in Mysia, which contained an academy of fine arts and a library of 200,000 rolls of parchment. The discovery of this substance at this time contributed greatly to the success of this undertaking.

During the period of Arabian literary supremacy (about A. D. 600 to 1200), schools modeled after the Alexandrian, were founded by the Caliphs and attached to the mosques. The most renowned was that of Bagdad, which had 6,000 students and teachers. It is said that the Caliph Harun al Raschid (a name familiar to us from the Arabian Nights) gave to the ten or more universities of his realm the munificent grant of \$58,000,000, a vast sum for those times. When the Arabs occupied Spain they founded there also several universities, which achieved great fame and attracted students even from Christian countries. That at Cordova in the 10th century possessed a library of 250,000 volumes. However, there was little productive research in these schools, the whole Arab civilization bearing the stamp of foreign, especially Greek, origin. Medicine was nominally taught as a separate branch, but was al-

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ways secondary to theology, philosophy, mathematics, physics, astronomy and astrology. Practical anatomy was entirely excluded and midwifery and gynecology were forbidden to men. Operative surgery was despised and permitted only to the lithotomists and similar persons, and even they were rarely allowed to use the knife. Such a necessary operation as extraction of the teeth was avoided. On the other hand, chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica and the history of medicine were well cultivated. Their text-books in medicine were Hippocrates, Galen, Oribasius, Dioscorides, Aetius and Paulus Aegineta, all Greek authors. The reading and explanation of these with dialectics constituted the chief instruction in medicine. Clinical instruction was also imparted and Rhazes wrote: "Reading does not make the physician, but a critical judgment and the application of known truths to special cases."

In Europe during the same period instruction of every kind was limited to the monasteries and cathedrals. It was of a very elementary order and was limited to those things which were regarded as necessary to the education and functions of the priests and monks. These were the days of the subtleties of scholasticism, when such subjects were discussed as to whether the bowels moved in Paradise and how many angels could comfortably dance upon the point of a needle, etc. (Baas). Outside the circles of the clergy men were buried in a dense ignorance. The monks were the physicians, but were not allowed to practice surgery; their medicine was of a very primitive character.

The forerunner of the modern university, "the bridge that spanned the great dark gap between the ancients and moderns," was the famous School of Salerno, in the province of Naples, Italy. Here sat Arabian, Christian and Jew side by side, working in harmony for mutual progress. Its site was that of a Roman health resort, and it doubtless met the requirements of the ancient writer who demands for a university first "a good and pleasant site where there is a wholesome and temperate constitution of air, composed with waters, springs or wells, woods and pleasant fields."* A Collegium Hippocraticum arose

here in the 9th century, and the city became thence known as the "Civitas Hippocratica." This school attained its highest reputation in the 12th century and gradually declined from the 13th, but did not cease to exist until the 18th century. The distinctive feature of Salerno was that it was never under the control of the monks. The regular course lasted seven years and could not be completed before the 21st year. For graduation the requirements were a satisfactory examination in the Hippocratic, Galenic and Arabian writings, legitimate birth, a promise to teach correctly in accordance with the received doctrines, to administer no poison and to treat the poor gratuitously. The title of Magister or Doctor, introduced in the 12th century, was solemnly bestowed at graduation, with a ring, a kiss, a wreath of laurel, and a benediction, and thenceforth the recipient could teach and practice wherever he wished.

In its early and formative stage, as exemplified by the School of Salerno, the University was simply a scholastic guild, a voluntary combination or society of teachers and scholars and analogous to the trades guilds which sprang up in the great centres of Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries. Many of the students were from foreign countries and in the organization protection of these from the extortion of the townspeople and other annoyances of mediæval times incident to alien-residence was held in view. As has been seen, Salerno had but the one Faculty—that of medicine.

The next attempt realized more fully the idea of a union of the several faculties. It seems to be a remarkable fact that the institution at Salerno should have had no rival or imitator for nearly 300 years. The human mind seemed to be in a state of lethargy and satisfied with its ignorance. It was not until about 1119 that in obedience to a pressing need for such instruction which the old monastic and cathedral schools could not supply, lectures on civil law were begun at Bologna. Very naturally as this project infringed upon the functions of the religious teachers and to some extent also involv-

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*Quoted in Gilman's "University Problems," 1898.

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ed the claims of the Holy See, it was regarded by them with distrust and alarm. But the necessity of some adequate centre in which not only the civil but the canon law also should be taught and authoritatively interpreted was so obvious that crowds flocked to the Italian city and all opposition vanished with success. In the year 1200 the number of students amounted to 10,000, the majority being foreigners. About this time were formed the faculties of Medicine and Philosophy or the Arts, thus constituting for the first time the fully equipped university. A report made to the Pope, Urban V, in the year 1371, shows that the Faculties then included 12 professors of Civil Law, 6 of Canon Law, 3 of medicine, 3 of practical medicine, 1 of surgery, 2 of logic, 1 each of astrology, rhetoric and notarial practice. The professors of Theology, who as members of the religious orders, received no remuneration, are not mentioned.

The University of Paris owed its origin in the 12th century to the instruction in logic and dialectics given there by Abelard and other famous teachers of the Cathedral. The Bachelor's and Master's Degrees were given; the latter with formal ceremonies, the magisterial cap or "beretta" being placed upon the candidate's head by his late instructor in imitation of the old Roman ceremony of manumission and an inaugural address being delivered by him. About 1160 the University came formally into existence.

Broad differences both of organization and

conception existed between the two institutions at Bologna and Paris. In the former the design was purely professional—to prepare the student for a definite and practical career in life; in the latter it was sought to provide a general mental training and to attract the learner to studies which were speculative rather than practical. It is well to recognize the immense influence and reputation which Paris obtained from following the less mercenary career. Its decisions carried the weight of a court of final appeal and the Popes found it to their interest to keep on good terms with it. It became the model for most of the universities of Central Europe and England. It is a fact, however, that the importance of these establishments was not recognized at first and the earliest of the Italian universities came into existence without charter from either Pope or Emperor. During the 13th century and later these institutions multiplied rapidly, those best known in Italy being Padua, 1222 (where Harvey was later trained); Naples, 1224; Perugia, 1266; Rome, 1303; Pisa, 1343; Florence, 1349, and Pavia, 1361. Most of them had faculties of jurisprudence, arts and medicine, and a few a fourth faculty, of theology.

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VOL. II. No. 7.

BALTIMORE, MD., JULY, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

PROFESSIONAL MEN AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

An address delivered by Francis K. Carey, at the Annual Commencement of the Schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, June 4th, 1906.

Gentlemen of the Faculty, Members of the Graduating Classes and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Men who have taken a professional training in addition to a college education usually have been at least twice the victims of commencement oratory. If paternal duty has compelled their attendance at occasions of this character to celebrate the entrance of their sons into professional careers, they have one or more additional reasons for deploring the judgment of the man who first conceived the idea that it was justifiable to increase the confusion and anxiety with which every thoughtful young man begins the struggle for his livelihood by compelling him to listen for a period of time, often unduly extended, to those ponderous and disquieting moral platitudes which seem to have become necessarily associated with the conventional commencement address.

When, therefore, I fully realized that in an unguarded moment I had yielded to the allurements of the distinguished dean of the law faculty, and, with a high sense of the very great compliment paid me, had agreed to do my best to say something which would reasonably comport with the dignity and importance of this occasion, my first feeling was one of remorse for my criticisms of other well-meaning persons who had made similar attempts on similar occasions, followed by the determination to make my interruption of the important exercises as brief as possible, and to select a subject related to the professional experience of the lawyer, about which I might possibly be able to say something which would be of practical use to the members of the graduating classes, and which I might hope would have

some faint interest for their suffering friends and the members of their respective families, who, I assume, constitute the principal part of this audience.

I. In announcing as my subject the relations of professional men to the progress and enterprise of a great commercial community, I hasten to make it clear that I would regret it very much indeed if anything I say in regard to the business side of professional life could be interpreted in any way against the priceless traditions of the two great professions of law and medicine. The finest note which is struck upon an occasion of this character is the appeal which the older lawyer or physician usually makes to the graduate in law and medical schools to subordinate financial reward to the honorable duties and dignities, which even the mad struggle for money and fame, in the beginning of the twentieth century, has not yet been able to separate from the ideals of the two professions—ideals which are fortunately treasured as well by the general public as by the members of the professions themselves.

Nor will it be assumed, because I elect to dwell upon the business side of professional life, that I am for a moment making light of those members of the two professions whose lot in life has dictated to them the faithful, but wholly inconspicuous, performance of their duties. The country doctor who makes himself a benediction to an entire community, with a fine disregard of the payment of his fees, and with a complete effacement of his personal ambitions, and the faithful family lawyer who follows the fortunes of his clients, literally, from the cradle to the grave, and afterwards, with much greater interest than he does his own private affairs, ought always to find the first place in the affectionate approval of the public, and ought always to be shining stars in the crown of professional endeavor;—but they do not happen to be my subject this evening.

II. While the overloaded telegraph wires were still bringing the terrible first news of the San Francisco tragedy to a shocked and sym-

pathetic public, some spirited person telegraphed to the mayor of the stricken city the reminder that a great city was not made out of stone walls and steel beams, but was the expression of the men who made up its citizenship, and that the *men* of San Francisco at least remained.

Two years is not long enough to efface from the memory of this audience the experience of the first few days and nights which followed our own great fire, and it seems to me that we will not be guilty of too great self-approval if we claim that the conduct of the people of Baltimore, in the face of what then seemed an almost irretrievable disaster, can be filed as an exhibit in support of the truth of this San Francisco telegram. But I refer to the matter, in introducing my subject, not for any purpose of glorifying our people for their courage and spirit, but because it so happens that, as a result of this courage and spirit, business conditions have arisen which make the city of Baltimore a very different city from that into which graduating lawyers and doctors were ushered when some of the rest of us received our professional diplomas; and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of reminding the members of the graduating classes who begin their professional careers tonight that they will have not only the greater opportunities, but the greater responsibilities which citizenship of a great industrial community places at their doors.

It may be taken as true that a busy and prosperous city has no use for an inefficient man, whether he be merchant, lawyer, physician or pharmacist. A village community, or a municipality inhabited by villagers, good-naturedly overlooks inefficiency, partly because it has ample time to waste in doing things over twice which ought to be done well the first time, and partly because the interests involved are not so important as to make the results of inefficiency any great tragedy; but the city of Baltimore in its present mood has, I believe, no time to trifle with inefficient men.

Efficiency is a noun which eludes definition, if, indeed, it is really capable of definition. The Century Dictionary attempts the definition as follows:

"Acting or able to act with due effect. Adequate in performance. Bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill and industry. Capable. Competent."

We can get fairly near the subject by a process of exclusion. Industry will not of itself

make an efficient man, nor will ambition, nor virtue, nor accuracy *alone*. Some of the most industrious and accurate men I have ever met have been hopelessly inefficient. Courage will not make efficiency, although no man without it ever was efficient. Enthusiasm will not make efficiency, although it is a mighty factor in it. The efficient man starts right, keeps right—and *gets there!* The inefficient man may start right and may apparently keep right, but for some reason—often an almost unaccountable one—he *only gets part way*. The definite thing to be accomplished is never accomplished. Most often it is the very little thing which apparently remains undone, but that part of the community which looks to the inefficient man for performance faces the unaccomplished fact with Browning's lament—

"Oh, the little more and how much it is;

Oh, the little less and what worlds away!"

The able editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, in sounding the note of courage and progress during the first few months which followed the Baltimore fire, congratulated our community upon the fact that the fire had not only burnt up a lot of worthless and antiquated buildings in the process of burning up a great many fine ones (fully insured), but that it had in some way burnt up that particular class of people who are a standing curse to any community, whose habits of life and thought are built upon the practice, when two evils are presented to them, of *choosing them both!* He might have extended his congratulations further, because it can no longer be questioned that since the fire the half-way man, the quitter, the self-satisfied villager and the commercial "paper sport" no longer "cut the ice" in this community which they did before it. The bugle call of the fire was not "taps," but the "reveille." It was not "lights out," but "wake up." The roaring flames, the falling walls, the clanging bells all cried "Awake! Awake!" to our people. And what an awakening it has been! The song of Baltimore's triumph over her misfortunes, which the same optimist and philosopher declared were not blessings in disguise, but blessings without disguise, is still sung on our streets:

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‘Tis the coward who quits to misfortune;
 ‘Tis the knave who changes each day;
 ‘Tis the fool who wins half the battle,
 Then throws all his chances away.

“The time to succeed is when others,
 Discouraged, show traces of tire;
 The battle is fought in the homestretch,
 And won—twixt the flag and the wire.”

.III. I know of no better way of illustrating the relation which the professional man has today to commercial enterprise in a city like Baltimore than by briefly outlining the demands which are now made upon the corporation lawyer.

Before the fire—we date everything in that way now, as the South used to date everything before the war—it had almost become a by-word in this community that corporate manufacturing enterprises in Baltimore were doomed to failure. Every approach to capital for the purpose of establishing a new manufacturing plant was met by pointing the finger to the crumbling walls of this or that manufacturing establishment which had been started with great local enthusiasm and had traveled a rapid road to ruin; and in twenty-five years of practice I must in frankness say that I have myself been required to attend the funeral services of more than one local manufacturing enterprise.

But let me try to describe in a few words what has heretofore been too often the method adopted for planning such manufacturing enterprises in Baltimore, for the purpose of arguing that every enterprise which has met its death in this community has had the seeds of death implanted in it at the time of its birth, and for the further purpose of arguing that every great local enterprise which has been begun by efficient and experienced people under the guidance of efficient corporation lawyers has met, as it will always meet everywhere, with success.

A corporate enterprise which has its first foundations laid only in civic virtue and public enthusiasm, or in the ambitions of a promoter looking for commissions, or of an engineer out of a job looking for employment, or a well-to-do father seeking to use the driving force of capital to secure an office for an inefficient or even an efficient son or son-in-law, makes a bad start, although I do not mean for one moment to speak too lightly of these elements of enterprise. If in an eagerness to get a manufacturing plant under way, the start is made before all of the

necessary capital is obtained, or if the capital aimed at foolishly fails to provide operating resources, and if, when the wheels begin to turn, part of the construction cost is represented by bank discounts, and in place of operating capital the directors face the disheartening frown of a floating debt, it simply means that the seeds of death have begun to sprout. If, unwisely, the men who have been reasonably successful in their own affairs, only because they have been trained from boyhood in them, suddenly conceive the startling notion that they are able, after middle life, to conduct some other kind of business, requiring long training and practical instinct to make a success of it, it can be no matter of great surprise if they become the victims of quite honest but half-trained and thoroughly inefficient people, and under their advice resort to dangerous experiments which inevitably mean, in untrained hands, a heavy loss, often so severe as to make it impossible to return to conventional methods.

We all know the history of such corporations. Heavy experimental losses during the first year or two of operation, which have been blithely relied upon to produce such profits as to make up for the want of operating capital, and perhaps even to pay the balance of the construction money, result in a funereal meeting of the stockholders, who are asked to throw good money after bad in the shape of subscriptions to a bonded debt or to a preferred stock. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the feelings of the stockholder who has this proposition put up to him. The spirit of failure, leading up generally to a resort to foolish economics in the manufacturing department, and extravagant interest payments for badly-needed cash, eats the heart out of the whole enterprise, and is reflected in an increase in the manufacturing cost which makes profit impossible. A few years of stumbling progress end in a receivership, which sends the plant to the auction block, or else in a reorganization, which too often extinguishes the ambitions of the smaller stockholders.

Now, I venture the statement that in a large proportion of those cases where corporations have been badly organized and imprudently capitalized and managed to their early grave, the lawyer who

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has presided at their birth and perhaps officiated at their funeral has been largely to blame. At least it may be confidently asserted that a lawyer who adds a business training to his knowledge of the law; who can read intelligently a double-entry balance sheet, and can pass upon the legal questions presented to him by his clients with a proper sense of their commercial as well as their legal proportions, has always the opportunity, if he has the wisdom, to provide against most of the deadly follies which pave the way to tribulation for so many business ventures.

In larger matters, which fall particularly to the lot of the corporation lawyer—the merger of great industrial plants, the consolidation or lease of great public-service corporations, the reorganization of companies whose owners have misjudged their earning capacity—there is no possible place for the lawyer who cannot read an auditor's report; follow, and, if necessary, guide an expert accountant, and give an opinion upon the most technical question of constitutional law, relating, for example, to the rights of minority stockholders, with a direct reference to the business hazard, to which the wise and safe settlement of such legal questions is inevitably related.

In the every-day practice of the modern lawyer the absence of business knowledge makes him a dangerous member of society. The lawyer who precipitately files a bill for a receiver or a petition in bankruptcy at the solicitation of a client who has worked himself up to a condition of hysteria over imaginary or exaggerated business troubles, and who has probably passed half a dozen sleepless nights before he has, in despair, determined to end his worries by a needless act of business suicide, is guilty of an act of downright brutality; and yet such precipitation is more often than not born of sheer ignorance and of inability to read from his client's books the fact that his business is far from being insolvent, and that it needs, not the axe of the executioner, but only a cool head and a little steadying constructive work to hold off pressing claims and enable its earning power to pull it back to prosperity.

Two cases have recently come under my notice—I think it is likely that every lawyer in this audience can recall as many—where a cool-headed lawyer has refused to yield to the actual pleadings of the heads of business houses to throw them into liquidation, a proceeding which would have

meant ten cents on the dollar to creditors and a substantial fee to the lawyer. Both of the business houses in question are today in a prosperous condition and doing a profitable business.

This is the day for the lawyer who builds up, and not for the lawyer who pulls down, and public and professional opinion alike frown upon the race of diligence in filing bills for receivers when a temporary embarrassment sends a note to protest or requires delay in the payment of an overdue account. I do not mean foolishly to forget that circumstances do arise—sometimes due to dishonorable conduct on the part of partners or corporation officers, sometimes due to reckless mismanagement, the effect of which is to create hopeless business conditions—when the doors of the bankrupt court ought to be swung open in the interest of justice to protect creditors, or when the only hope of creditors lies in the appointment of a receiver and the issuance of a writ of injunction; but I claim that the trained business lawyer is more and more making these conditions the exception rather than the rule. I know it to be a fact that more than one great industry in this city is within its grave because of the ignorance or avarice of the lawyer who too readily filed the bill for its receivership, silenced its machinery, disbanded its labor organization and sent its splendid plant to the scrap heap. I appeal to the members of this graduating class of lawyers to make it their ambition to earn their livelihood out of the prosperity rather than the misfortunes of the business community.

With what pleasure or satisfaction can the lawyer spend or save his miserable receiver's commissions if they represent the blood money of commercial disaster to which his services have either by choice or ignorance or neglect contributed? Will he ever pass the deserted factory, which once hummed with busy machinery, without a feeling of shame, and will not the chattering ghosts which haunt its ruins step always on his heels? Will he think without remorse of the laborers and clerks thrown out of employment, or of the dead loss of wealth to the community, or of the specific addition to the resistances of life he has helped to make?

And what is the other side? Suppose his train-

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ing, his ability and his courage have combined to keep up the pressure report of the steam gauge, and the great flywheel of the Corliss engine continues to revolve because he has advised and procured the doing of that one essential, efficient thing which arrests the gathering storm. It may be the funding of a pressing floating debt; it may be the readjustment of too heavy fixed charges; it may be the change of the general manager; it may be the increase of the capacity of the plant; it may be, it most often is, the aid of a little fresh capital to meet the losses of inexperience or normal demands for money that bad organization had failed to provide. But if, whatever the necessities of the occasion, the lawyer bravely and wisely rises to them, and, as a result, ruin is averted, what a real victory he has won! Do you think, under such circumstances, a lawyer who has the primary sporting instincts of the Anglo-Saxon thinks more of his fee or of his victory, although if you want the practical side of the matter dwelt on, the lawyer who creates or saves wealth well earns, and is thankfully paid double the fee of the wrecking lawyer who destroys it.

IV. I am fully aware of the fact that I have seemed to talk chiefly to our graduating attorneys, but the members of the other graduating classes must also face the fact that they are entering upon their careers in a wide-awake industrial community which is at least making money enough to pay such reasonable or unreasonable fees as they may find opportunity to charge.

The twentieth-century physician has a new form of disease to diagnose in the so-called nervous breakdown of the modern business man under the tremendous strain of his strenuous and complicated life. If a lawyer may offer a physician a modest suggestion on this point, I advise that the physician should look far in other directions before he accepts the patient's statement that he is broken down from overwork. Hard work alone has broken down but few men. Hard work combined with worry—on the wrong side of a stock market, for example, which he neglects his legitimate business to trifle with—will knock out the strongest man. Give your patient a chance to digest his food and see that he gets a reasonable amount of sleep, and you can depend upon it that the hardest kind of work will not break him down; and it may be also worth while to remember that hard work and vintage champagnes, or hard work and middle-life dissipation, built on

sudden prosperity, very often tell a true story to the physician of the collapse of so many of our captains of industry.

I must in fairness say that those physicians who best fulfill their professional duties busy themselves but little about industrial enterprises, but efficiency in the conduct of his own business affairs can do the physician no harm. Up to within the last few years the doctor and the lawyer have shared the reputation of being the easiest game for the promoter of wild and impossible business schemes. The business training which is being forced upon the lawyer has been taking him steadily out of that class, and unless the physician wishes to occupy the unenviable position alone he may well spare a little time to train-himself in business matters.

The lightning strikes in strange places these busy days, and the laboratory training of the physician or the pharmacist, if he has his share of imagination, may suddenly call him to duties which he but little expected to perform. But if that fact proves that business training never comes amiss, it is far from proving that the patrons of a pharmacy or the patients of a doctor will purchase the compounds of the former or receive the advice of the latter with the same confidence if the pharmacist or doctor distracts his attention from his duties to dream commercial dreams or plan street-railway combinations.

And this brings me to the utterance of a serious word of warning. If it be true that the world is intolerant of inefficient men, it is equally true that it has but little use for half-trained professional men who try to be "jacks of all trades" and end up by being masters of none; and, turning back again to the profession of the law for my illustration, I beg you to believe that no more fatal mistake can be made by the young lawyer than to assume that a thorough foundation in the knowledge of legal principles is less necessary to the successful lawyer than it was before the days of stenographers and typewriters and alphabetized legal encyclopedias. The exact reverse is true. Any one of our appellate judges will tell you that in these days, when the appellate courts of nearly fifty States are filling volumes with decisions almost faster than bar

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libraries can find shelf room for them, and when the pressure of appeals almost forbids extended oral arguments, the appellate judges look anxiously for the argument of the lawyer who is well enough versed in the principles of law to present his knowledge in the case under argument without the hopeless confusion of judicial authority. I recently tried, and I am sorry to say lost, an important case in a court of another State. One of the lawyers who opposed me happened to be the recognized leader of the State bar and perhaps the best-known corporation lawyer in the United States, and his associate was the attorney-general of the same State. Both of them made elaborate oral arguments, and neither of them quoted a single case or read from a single law book.

Moreover, the strenuous life of the modern lawyer in active practice, while it almost forbids any prolonged study, makes a fierce and insistent demand upon him for exact knowledge in all the branches of law, and most often the demand comes when he has about as much opportunity to read law books as the general has to study military tactics while his cavalry is charging. Every line of a well-written law book which the young lawyer will read while he has leisure to read it, every hour he can find to add to his understanding of difficult questions of constitutional, commercial and real-estate law will make priceless possessions for him when he faces the trained and wide-awake lawyer with whom he may hope to measure swords. The demand for sound legal training will come when it is too late to look into books, and great interests which his client has intrusted to him may escape destruction because of his happy remembrance of some cardinal legal principle which some industrious hour had written upon the tablets of his mind. I know it to be a fact that the half-trained lawyer is more apt to meet his Waterloo today than he was in earlier days, when he could retire to the privacy of his dusty office and take time to supply the deficiencies which his neglect of earlier opportunities had occasioned.

V. But whatever a man's profession may be or however closely he may feel it his duty to confine himself to it, he has never the right to forget that he owes certain duties of a cooperative character to the community in which he lives, and he cannot fail in the performance of those duties without putting in peril his own success.

This is the day of co-operation. It was never so true as now that men succeed or fail together rather than as individuals, and generosity in lending your own opportunities and tact and ability in borrowing the opportunities of other people, are distinctly among the elements of personal progress. A community can move mountains if its members act together, while if they pull apart their very numbers constitute a source of weakness. The extraordinary emergencies of our great fire taught our people a lesson in co-operation which they will be slow to forget. We have learned to our infinite satisfaction that no community can be a great one unless each member of it rejoices almost as much in the prosperity of his neighbors as in his own.

It is into such a community, in which it is an actual pleasure to live and work, that the members of these graduating classes step tonight. It will do no harm if that step is taken with a little excess of enthusiasm and a somewhat sentimental view of life's possibilities and relations. No man with even a small share of business knowledge or experience will say that there is no sentiment in business, because a man without sentiment is a man without imagination, and a man without imagination is doomed to small things, mentally, morally and commercially. Let no man fool you into believing that the road to success lies in the direction of doing what is called "sticking to your own business" to the exclusion of all other interests. Be generous with your time, your sympathy and your interest in any matters, public or private, where your time, sympathy and interest will tell. That does not mean that you must scatter your brains you possess over too much territory. The greenhorn who tries to kill a quail by shooting into the whole covey can teach you better than that, but open your mind and your heart wide to your fellow-men, and I prophesy that you will get back more than you give out.

If you have not yet caught and understood the spirit which is making Baltimore a great commercial city and turning a village community into a metropolitan one, you had better leave it. There are still prophets of evil and apostles of despair who, unfortunately, were outside of the "burnt district" and escaped with their worse than useless lives. Turn your backs on them. There are

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still people who will tell you that this or that enterprise is too big for Baltimore. Believe me, the truth is not in them. I say again that no well conceived, wisely planned and prudently managed business enterprise, large or small, has ever failed to succeed in Baltimore, nor is it any answer to point to failure, where enthusiasm without money, or money without ability, or money and ability without knowledge and training have paved an easy roadway to misfortune. The population opportunities of a city of over half a million people are enormous, and Baltimore's opportunities are in many ways undeveloped. Save your money for railroad tickets (borrow it if necessary) and travel to other wideawake towns less fortunately situated and with smaller populations; take a cattle-ship and visit European towns, and you will come back with a fuller realization of this fact.

This, then, is the message which I have tried to carry to the members of these graduating classes tonight, and it is the message of the city of Baltimore to all of her people. Our city needs and will warmly welcome and reward, as every worth-while community at all times needs, welcomes and rewards, honorable, brave, well-trained and efficient men, but the price you must pay for her good will is to keep step to the music of her progress and fight under the banners of hope and confidence which she has flung boldly to the breeze, and which the spirit of her people has nailed tightly to her flagstuffs.

—o—

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The annual business meeting and banquet of Alumni of The School of Pharmacy (Maryland College of Pharmacy), University of Maryland, was held at the Hotel Stafford, Baltimore, on the evening of June 1st, 1906, with President Franz Naylor in the chair.

At the business meeting the constitution was changed as to the executive committee and its personnel, as follows:

The President of the Association to be chairman of the executive committee.

The members of the executive committee to be elected as follows:

Two members to be elected June 1st, 1906, to serve one year; two members to be elected June 1st, 1906, to serve two years; thereafter two members to be elected each year to serve two years.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, J. J. Barnett; 1st Vice-President, J. B. Hall; 2nd Vice-President, B. D. Benfer, Secretary, J. C. Wolf; Treasurer, J. W. Westcott.

Executive Committee: E. F. Kelly, W. J. Lowry, Jr., 1 year; C. C. Neal, H. A. B. Dunning, 2 years.

The meeting was adjourned to the banquet hall where the following menu was served:

[Left to the imagination.—O. M.]

After coffee and cigars, President Naylor, with a neat little speech, called on J. Emory Bond to act as toastmaster.

As there were no set toasts, and as the speakers of the evening had been given the latitude they desired, we had one of the most enjoyable set of after-dinner talks in our history. The bright particular speech of the evening was made by Dr. J. F. H. Gorsuch, an alumnus of the medical department and a practical common sense country physician, in general appearance as well as in his delivery suggesting Secretary of War Taft.

Professor Culbreth responded, and in his turn grew reminiscent, telling us of the time of the first banquets, which were not held at the Belvedere or the Stafford, but at Kelly's. Judging from his glowing account no doubt the banquets at the former places were much more dignified, but the boys must have had a jolly good time at the latter.

Mr. Wm. C. Smith, an alumnus of the School of Law, re-echoed some of Dr. Gorsuch's sentiments, and incidentally enlightened us on some of the inside history of "Did Der Doo or didn't Der Doo?" and after he had finished we all felt sure that Der Doo didn't.

Professor Hynson introduced Mr. B. D. Benfer, the president of the graduating class, and after Mr. Benfer's talk Mr. Naylor gave us some good parting advice and called on Dr. E. F. Kelly, whom he hailed as a future president of the Association.

After Dr. Kelly's remarks we finally adjourned till the banquet of 1907. *Wm. J. Lowry, Jr.*

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE A. M. A. ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

This report—published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, for June 16,—is worthy of our serious consideration and solicitude. The figures showing the standing of the medical schools as determined by the examinations of the various State boards speak with an authority which no other presentation of the subject could, and cannot fail to prove stimulating and corrective. The division of the schools into three classes according as the failures have been not over 10, between 10 and 20, and over 20 per cent. is a natural way of dealing with the question, but it is rather humiliating to be told that "there are five specially rotten spots which are responsible for most of the bad medical instruction," and to learn that Maryland is one of these

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spots—Maryland, from which came the first call to the schools of the country to raise their standards. And we can take very little comfort from the fact that we are not quite as bad as the other four—Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

There is no longer possibility of concealment in these matters. The limelight of publicity is turned upon us and we cannot at this day any longer retort, what are you going to do about it? It seems to us a frank acknowledgment and a firm determination to correct whatever needs correction is the best and only way to meet the question. What else can we think of when we find that "7,035 students from all colleges were examined before State Boards with an average percentage of failures of 19.3," and then find that our own failures amounted to 22.7?

It is a significant feature of the report that the Committee speak of further advance in educational requirements—the nationalization of the standard recommended—as depending upon the State licensing boards and the State medical societies. Why not the American Medical College Association also?

This is the question of the hour: Can a Medical College which values its reputation—above all can a *University*—afford to send up men bearing its diplomas who are certain to fail before the State Boards?

To us who are never free from the thought—How can we best promote the welfare of our beloved University?—this report brings to mind more forcibly than ever the necessity of endowment. We may not be able *now* to convince our authorities and alumni to our views upon the subject, but the future will justify us in our statement that endowment is a *vital necessity*. Some feel this we are sure and to this small minority of the faithful we would urge action. Fellow alumni, let us not sit supinely by whilst our University is going slowly but surely to its doom! Let us build up a great endowment that it may take its place and keep its place among the select whom all men approve and respect.

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BACTERIOLOGY OF THE BLOOD IN TYPHOID FEVER.

This is the title of the research work conducted, as will be remembered, in the pathological laboratory of the University under a grant made by the Trustees of the *Charles Frick Research Fund* in 1905. The work has just been published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of June 23, 1906, and gives the results of the study of the blood with reference to the presence and significance of the *bacillus typhosus*, the rod-shaped organism which produces typhoid fever. One hundred cases from the wards of the University Hospital were investigated jointly by Professor Hirsh, who holds the chair of Pathology in the University, and Drs. Quillen and Levy, who are connected with the hospital.

The blood was obtained from the arm first thoroughly cleansed and compressed with a bandage near the shoulder to make the veins swell out. A syringe, such as is used in injecting morphia, was employed to withdraw the blood, which was then put in flasks containing bouillon and these were allowed to incubate in heating chambers or "thermostats." The identity of the bacillus was determined by "cultures" of it and by its peculiar clumping when brought in contact with the watery part of the blood of a person with typhoid fever which has been found to be its antidote.

In this way the bacillus was found in the circulating blood of 78 and absent in that of 22 of these undoubted cases of typhoid fever. And it was most often found in the second week. The earliest was on the 4th day, the latest was on the 28th; it was found in all four "relapses," or reinvasions of the blood by the organism.

But the interesting point is that it is found in 75 per cent. of cases within the first week, when the symptoms that we can rely upon have not yet developed and the nature of the case is therefore obscure. A valuable table accompanies the paper and copious references to recent literature bearing upon it.

It will be with great pleasure, we feel sure, that our alumni contemplate the first fruits of this Fund that commemorates similar investigations by that peerless physician, Charles Frick—one of

the first to make scientific analyses of the blood in disease. The medical reader will, of course, wish to read the article in full; for the non-medical one we have endeavored to present in the simplest and least technical language and with the greatest brevity, an account of this initial research, in order that he may perceive how fruitful such a Fund is and the necessity for its existence and further increase.

—o—
DR. LOUIS A. WEIGEL.

We were very much shocked to learn of the death of this distinguished alumnus of the University—one of the pioneers in investigations of the *x-ray*. For it will be remembered that in the number of this journal for September last, he assured us of his complete recovery and resumption of professional duties and of his anticipation of making a visit to his old friends in Baltimore. Since that letter it seems he has had a relapse of the malignant disease which had already cost him the loss of both hands.

Dr. Weigel had achieved high distinction in his profession and at the time of his death was Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the University of Buffalo and President of the Rochester Academy of Medicine. As a martyr to the cause of science he deserves our affectionate remembrance and admiration; as a fellow-alumnus he deserves that we should cherish his memory and example and feel proud of his career and achievements. The honor which such men obtain is reflected back upon their Alma Mater.

—o—

We are glad to learn that, at a meeting of the Board of Regents held on June 26, at 4 P. M., at the office of Hon. John Prentiss Poe, the plan of union with St. John's College, as outlined in the report of the Committee published in the May number of this journal, was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of St. John's with reference to the contract to be drawn up. Thus, sooner than we expected, this important step in the advancement of the University has been taken. The indication of a mutual desire for union between the two institutions is a most hopeful sign. We trust that

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this action is the beginning of a new era in our history, when, having attained full University proportions, we shall go on and on, strengthening and adding and developing, our influences and resources, until we realize the highest destiny of a State University and great centre of learning. And in this endeavor we invoke the effort and aid of all our friends and alumni. Let each one henceforth feel it to be his duty to work for the old Alma Mater, making her interest, her welfare, her reputation—as they really are—his own!

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CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS: B. Merrill Hopkinson, \$25.00; Wm. G. Baker, \$20.00; Robert A. Fisher, \$5.00; Bertha A. Frank, \$25.00; J. P. Harrell, Mohamed Tawfik, Theodore A. Pool, each \$1.00, and several annual payments for 1906 of subscriptions already reported.

—o—

Professor Henry P. Hynson, Chairman of the Delegation from the American Pharmaceutical Association to the Section on Pharmacology, and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association, speaks thus of the action of the latter at the late Boston meeting as it related to his own profession:

It heartily encouraged all movements directed toward the elevation of pharmacy to an honorable place among the learned professions and expressed the warmest sympathy for the American Pharmaceutical Association and the efforts it has made, with this end in view,—

Was opposed to general dispensing by physicians and to promiscuous counter prescribing by pharmacists,—

Condemned secret proprietaries and falsely exploited specialties. The trade-marking of the *names* of products was also condemned but the proprietary rights in *brands* and in patents on products and processes were upheld,—

Pharmaceutical manufacturers were regarded as pharmacists and those of them who prostitute the facilities of their plants to the manufacture of vile and fraudulent nostrums were pronounced unworthy of the confidence of the medical profession.—

Strongly advised the more extended use of Pharmacopœial and National Formulary products and heartily commended the proposition to establish a National Board of Health with representation in the President's Cabinet.

REMARKS OF J. HARRY TREGOE, LL.B., ON ENDOWMENT, MAY 21, 1906. . .

It is only a reasonable foresight that large and important universities should be safeguarded against future and unexpected contingencies through the providing of endowment funds sufficient in extent to guarantee the income necessary to carry on the university work with the least possible inconvenience and disturbance.

This is a present-day movement and our notable universities are in the broadest way the subjects of such protection and caution. In our own city and State we have had several instances of this generous protection and benevolent attitude to some of our loved institutions and it would seem that even the deepest conservatism melts away before appeals for those institutions that stand for the training of our young men and women and are beyond question the nurseries of the nation and upon which its best hopes are predicated. It is, therefore, no departure from the usual line or the course of wisdom that an effort should have been inaugurated for the creation of an endowment fund for the University of Maryland of not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

This University has won a splendid distinction in its four branches and the professional life of our State and other States is indebted to it for some of its most substantial and splendid material. We could not contemplate any interruption to the work of this University through unexpected or unprovided-for emergencies without some little alarm and an apprehension of a loss that would inevitably occur. It is, therefore, strange that the progress in creating this endowment fund has moved so slowly and that so few men connected with the official life of the University and attached to it through the sentiment of the Alma Mater should manifest an interest in its completion. But one-fifteenth (1-15) of the desired amount has so far been secured and it will be a very grateful and pleasing result, indeed, were the accomplishment of the fund reached by the period of the centenary occasion of the University in 1907.

If the proper movement is made, receiving the

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hearty co-operation and aggressive support of those who should be interested, there is no reason why the fund should not be completed within the year, and such an outlook should be an inspiration to service upon the part of those who have spent their days of preparation within the walls of this University.

"Do it now" should be the slogan for a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic awakening to the very reasonable necessity for the creation of such a fund and the need of completing it speedily.

REPORT OF LIBRARY OF SCHOOL OF MEDICINE TO JUNE 1, 1906.

Total number of books.....	6,280
Number added during year.....	1,080
Total catalogued to date.....	5,626
Pictures added.....	5
Pamphlets added.....	200
Registered members.....	120
Books borrowed.....	88
Books consulted (about).....	800
Journals regularly received.....	46
Total number of pamphlets.....	4,200
Receipts	\$89.17
Balance in hand.....	37.13
Library hours.....	12 to 2 P. M.

The additions were: Miltenberger Collection, 949; Dr. Craigbill, 59; Med. and Chir. Faculty, 27; Dr. Caspari, 17; Dr. Chisolm, 4; Department of State of Michigan, 2; Census Bureau, 2; Surg. Gen. Office, Dr. R. Winslow, Dr. J. R. Winslow, Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Gould, Caroline Brewer Croft Cancer Commission, Committee U. S. Pharmacopœia, Dr. Wm. T. Howard, Jr., Dr. Culbreth, Dr. W. W. Keen, Mrs. Dr. Powell, Mass. Hosp., Col. Physns., each 1. The pictures were the gifts of the West Va. Club, Peter Campbell, LL.B., and the Genl. Alumni Association. Presents of pamphlets and journals were also received from Drs. Caspari, Keen, Kelly, Stokes, Jacobi and others.

Marriages: *Cooper R. Drexery*, M.D. (1902), to Miss Mary Tasker James, at Catonsville, Md., June 2.—*John Aldridge Gibson*, M.D. (1901), of Leesburg, Va., to Miss Frances Louise Perry, at the country home of the bride's father (Judge Wm. H. Perry), Bechelbunn, Lunenburg Co., Va., June 2.—*Joseph W. Holland*, M.D. (1896), to Miss Pearl Huntington Robins, at Baltimore,

June 20. After a trip through the North they will spend the summer at Deer Park, Md., where the groom has received the appointment of Resident Physician.—*Albert G. Singewald*, M.D. (1902), of Baltimore, to Miss Jennie Morrison, at Lynchburg, Va., June 20.—*J. S. Maloy*, M.D. (1904), of Shinnston, W. Va., to Miss Rhoda Lowe, at Clarksburg, W. Va., April 25.—*Lewis M. Eastman*, M.D. (1893), son of the late Lewis M. Eastman (1859), to Miss Mamie C. Miller, at Baltimore, June 19. They immediately left for an extended trip North.—*Philip Lee Travers*, M.D. (1902), of Easton, Md., to Miss Maud Emily MacHale, of the same place, at Ocean City, Md., June 16.—*L. B. Henkel, Jr.*, M.D. (1903), of Annapolis, to Miss Etta Hamlin Rayle, at La Plata, Charles Co., Md., June 6.—*Lewis Morris*, M.D. (1890), Surg. U. S. N., to Miss Mary Gibbs Murphy, at New York, May 12.—*R. L. Carlton*, M.D. (1906), to Miss Elizabeth Dearing Lancaster, at Oak Ridge, N. C., June 2.—*Geo. Carroll Lockwood*, M.D. (1903), to Miss Louise Cummings Wright, at Rosemont, Howard Park, Md., June 12.—*Jay Ralph Shook*, M.D. (1899), U. S. A., to Miss Helen Slade, at Des Moines, Iowa, May 23.—*William E. McClanahan*, M.D. (1902), to Miss Susie Cecilia McGuinness, at Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1905 (just announced).—*John Leiper Winslow*, LL.B., son of Professor R. Winslow, to Miss Anna S. Tonge, at Bainbridge, Georgia, June 27.

Deaths: *Abraham Weinschenker*, Ph.G. (1904), at Baltimore, June 2, aged 23.—*Thomas Sargent Latimer*, M.D. (1861), a distinguished alumnus of this University, an ex-Surgeon of the Confederate States Army, Professor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and President of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland, at Baltimore, May 16, of Bright's Disease, in his 67th year.—*Louis A. Weigel*, M.D. (1875), an acknowledged authority on the Röntgen Rays, Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in Niagara University, Buffalo, N. Y., who had been affected with malignant disease supposed to be due to the constant use of the x-rays which caused the

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loss of both of his hands in 1904 after repeated operations, at his home in Rochester, from recurrence of the disease, May 31, aged 52.—*Daniel L. Brinton*, LL.B. (1881), in Baltimore, May 28, aged 48. He was one of the first graduates of the Johns Hopkins University. For five years he was a lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the Baltimore Medical College. From 1898 to 1906 he was a referee in bankruptcy. Mr. B. was a brother of Dr. Wilmer Brinton (1876).—*William L. Keller*, Ph.G., at Baltimore, June 27.—*Howard H. Hopkins*, M.D. (1869), at New Market, Frederick Co., Md., June 26, aged 58, of consumption.

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TERRA MARIÆ, 1906.

This publication, the tenth annual volume published by the students of the University of Maryland and the second under the present title—both in execution and contents comes up to the required standard. It comprises 342 pages, large 8vo. and is handsomely bound in roycroft style, in wine-colored ooze sheep, lined with white silk. The dedication is to Professor Randolph Winslow with a worthily bestowed tribute to his patient and earnest efforts as a teacher and his devotion to the interests of the University.

A perusal of contents shows that the features of previous volumes has been preserved. Judge Stockbridge in an introduction entitled "Our Alma Mater," argues in favor of preserving one's enthusiasm, which means preserving one's youth.

Wit scintillates throughout in a veritable feast of reason and flow of soul.

Fullings, Editor-in-Chief, is thus introduced:

"Greatness we have here quite beyond belief,
For this chap is the Editor-in-chief;
His name, if his book's good, won't be forgotten,
So let him have the eggs, if it is rotten."

And Hayes, medical medalist—

"This is the man with knowledge endowed,
So much that his friends have even allowed
He will end the year by leading the class,
Let us drink to his health, yes, empty the glass!"

Of Pearlstine—

"'Pearlie' had a little girl,
He thought she was divine,
He gave to her a little watch,
To pass away his time."

In the Senior med. "statistics" we are told that the favorite study is women, 99 per cent.; history of medicine, 1 per cent.

Law is introduced with "The Lawyer:—"

"He has a profound and learned air,
But wills and fees are his care;
In money he trusts,
Till his clients he busts,
And one hundred per cent. is his share."

The Law Library is depicted as—

"A library quaint
Where the librarian ain't."

Of Dental seniors the following compliments are recorded: "Seems to possess but one idea, and that the wrong one;" "a gentle ass whose bray if often heard;" "he aims at nothing and hits his mark;" "eternal smiles his emptiness betrays," etc.

The Pharmacy men show their reverence for the veteran Professor Simon with the verse:

"Through all he still retained
His manly sense and energy of mind,
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe,
He still remembers that he once was young."

The Pharmacy seniors, are ingeniously arranged after the divisions of the vegetable kingdom, with sub-divisions, definitions, etc. Miss E. Grace Lotz, who took the first prize is classified under the "natural order"—"Rosaceae" and thus described: "Delights in teasing a poor, helpless, unsophisticated professor, and works overtime to accomplish some inside information—back lid or watch. An electrically instantaneous mathematician and chemist and reviser of the U. S. P., with Baconian criticisms, logic and illustrations (see announcement elsewhere.) A shadow of her chum Clancy. Where you see one you see the other. 'A rose without thorns.'" "

(To be continued.)

—o—

For ah! while Virtue lives, we hunt her down,
And only learn to prize
Her worth, when she has passed forever from
our eyes. —Horace.

SOUVENIRS of the University of Maryland
And Other Points of Interest.
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The following tribute to Hon. William Pinkney Whyte, an honorary LL.D. of this University, recently appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*: He will be a splendid accession to the Senate, to whose deliberations he will bring the mature wisdom of a diversified and invaluable experience; vast learning in every branch of public law; a thorough acquaintance with the business interests of the country; the power of a great parliamentary orator; the prestige of his high reputation and the impressive influence of a lofty and unblemished character. On the important measures and policies now before the Senate—the Railroad Rate bill, the subsidy schemes, the great packers' investigation, the Panama Canal matter, our South American relations, the revision of the tariff—his counsel and aid will be of the greatest value.

Baltimore, except that it has not such palaces as Paris can boast of, nor churches like St. Paul's in London, nor is quite so picturesque as Rouen nor so grand in itself or in situation, is the most beautiful town I have ever seen. It has no bad streets; but all the liveliness, with scarcely any of the dirt of a seaport. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. I lodged at the Fountain Inn, where at the time Mr. Monroe, the President, has taken up his abode. *Fordham, Travels, 1817.* [F. was a highly intelligent and judicious Englishman who settled in the West.]

The address on "Professional Men and Public Enterprise," made by Mr. Francis K. Carey at the annual commencement of the Schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, June 4, has been printed in pamphlet form. Its sound and public-spirited advice to the graduates to take a large share in the construction work of the community and its clear and vigorous diction make it one of the most notable of the addresses to students this commencement season.—*Sun.*

There are many cases in life where to convince even of error is a breach of the charity we owe to one another.—*Sir Henry Holland.*

Thrice noble is the man who of himself is king.—*Fletcher.*

Dr. Louis M Allen has been commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the Naval Brigade, with the rank of ensign, vice Dr. J. Frederick Adams.—Dr. Somerset R. Waters has retired, Chief Clerk of the State Tax Office at Annapolis since 1878, retired from that office July 1.

NOTES ON THE COMMENCEMENT.

The thesis prize of \$100 in the School of Law, the decision of which was not announced till the evening of commencement, was won by F. Campbell Colston, of Baltimore. His subject was, "Contracts between Corporations Having Directors in Common." Honorable mention was made of the theses of A. Taylor Smith, Walter W. Derr and George Winship Taylor.—Of 105 candidates for the degree in the Medical Department, 83 passed the finals; of 45 dental seniors, 42 passed; of the law class, 15 of 43 were plucked, while of the 30 pharmacy candidates, 24 were successful.—Others who responded to toasts at the Medical Alumni banquet—besides those previously named—were Drs. B. Merrill Hopkinson, L. E. Neale, William H. Pearce and Victor C. Carroll, the last being the President of the Graduating Class.—The medical classes of 1871 and 1902 held reunions at the New Howard House, Baltimore, on June 1 and 4, respectively.—The following were elected as officers of the Medical Alumni Association for 1906-07: Pres., S. C. Chew; Vice-Pres., E. F. Cordell, N. L. Dashiell, M. G. Porter; Rec. Secty., C. E. Sadtler; Assistant, John A. Zepp; Cor. Secty., Geo. H. Hocking; Treas., G. Lane Taneyhill; Ex. Com., B. M. Hopkinson, S. B. Bond, S. T. Earle, Jos. Blum, John Houff.—At the banquet of the Graduating Class of the

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School of Law, held at Joyce's Hotel, Baltimore, June 7, 9 P. M., toasts were responded to as follows: *Class of 1906*, A. Taylor Smith; *Our Future*, Wilton Snowden, Jr.; *The Ladies*, J. M. Mullen; *The Morning After*, W. P. Constable; *Days at The University*, W. W. Derr. A good time was had, with songs, etc. The old officers hold over till fall.

You find in Maryland a group of five colleges with 24 per cent., 69.2 per cent., 26.2 per cent., 22.7 per cent and 39.5 per cent. of failures. In the lowest class (3) we find 38 schools with a percentage of failures of more than 20 per cent. The principal cause for this bad work is found in the existence of medical schools which are conducted for profit. At our last conference we called attention to the fact that the time had arrived when a medical school could not be properly conducted from the fees of students and pay a profit to its faculty as a business investment. If we are to raise the standard of medical education in this country to a point where it ranks with the other great countries of the world the medical school for profit must cease to exist.—*Report of Council of A. M. A. on Medical Education.*

The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which met last month, adopted resolutions urging the following measures: 1. A plan by which The Hague Conference may become a permanent and recognized congress of the nations with advisory power; 2. A general arbitration treaty for the acceptance of all nations; 3. A plan for the restriction of armaments, and, if possible, for the reduction by concurrent international action. Chief Justice Brewer said the United States could stop armament with safety and set the example to other nations.

The next advance in medical education in this country must be the addition of a year between the high school course and the present four-year course in the medical school, this year to be devoted to chemistry, physics and biology. When this is secured our standards will be equal to those of Great Britain and other European nations. That this desirable advance is not far off is shown by the fact that a resolution embodying this provision has just been unanimously adopted by the National Confederation of Examining

Boards at their meeting in Boston. It is probable that during the year a number of State Licensing Boards will agree to this recommendation. If, in addition to this, the thirty or forty medical schools which are doing the best work publicly announce that all students admitted after 1910 must possess these scientific requirements, this advance will be assured.—*Rep. of Council of A. M. A. on Medical Education.*

The following graduates of the School of Law passed the State Bar Examinations held at this University June 6 and 7: Class of 1906—Messrs. Solomon S. Beck, Vernon S. Bradley, Frederick C. Colston, William P. Constable, Thomas W. Hall, Charles H. Johnston, Philip F. Lee, Theodore A. Pool, A. Taylor Smith, Wilton Snowden, Jr., Edward A. Strauff, George W. Taylor, Thomas S. Trail, Luther M. Willis. Class of 1905—Alfred V. Wall.—At the 24th annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association held at Braddock Heights June 19-21, the following officers were elected: Pres., J. E. Hengst, Baltimore; Vice-Pres., A. L. Pearre, Frederick, Alfred Tafourville, Balto., J. S. Keating, Centreville; Treas., G. C. Wizotski, Smithburg; Secty., O. C. Smith, Balto.; Ex. Com., E. F. Kelly, D. R. Millard, R. E. Lee Williamson, all of Balto.—Professor William H. Welch will deliver an address at the meeting of the Library and Historical Society of the University next October.—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, has been elected a Regent of the University to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement from the Faculty of Law of Judge Charles E. Phelps.—S. LeRoy Robinson, Ph.G. (1894), and Joseph T. Robinson, Ph.G. (1904), have gone abroad and will make an extensive tour of Europe during the next three months.—

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Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., and Mr. H. P. Hynson, attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at Boston, as delegates from the American Pharmaceutical Association.—The Penna. Branch of the General Alumni Association was successfully launched May 17. Charles P. Noble M.D., was elected President, and J. J. C. Beale, D.D.S., Secretary-Treasurer, and the Society was handsomely entertained by Dr. Noble. Mr. O. M. Dennis, President, and Dr. E. F. Cordell, Secretary-Treasurer of the General Society, made addresses.—Dr. Arthur M. Shipley will write several letters to OLD MARYLAND during his stay abroad this summer.—Wm. K. Robinson, M.D. (1893), of Goldfield, Esmeralda Co., Nevada, recently visited his home at Sharon, Harford Co., Md.—Wm. S. McPherson, M.D. (1848), has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Frederick Co., Md.—The following alumni have become members of the General Alumni Association since the list was published in October: *Medical*: M. R. Bruin, V. L. Norwood, C. L. Jennings, W. Brent, Thomas B. Hall, Edward T. Owens, J. P. Harrell, C. W. Stansfield, J. D. F. Smith, W. D. Campbell, Josephus A. Wright, R. R. Norris, J. B. McCreary, N. M. Owensby; *Law*: William E. Bonn, Rodgers O. Knight, Jacob Stoll New, W. B. Smith, Wm. C. Thomas, James W. Bowers, Jr.; *Pharmacy*: Wm. P. Thompson, George A. Thompson, James Carlton Wolf, Charles Augustine Wolf, Michal Francis Wolf, S. LeRoy Robinson; *Dental*: J. F. Koerner.—Professor John R. Winslow was elected a fellow of the American Laryngological Association at its annual meeting at Niagara Falls, May 31.—Dr. Nagib Kenawy has been assigned to duty by the Sanitary Department of Egypt as physician to the Insane Asylum at Abbasieh, Cairo, in which there are 812 beds.—Drs. E. B. Quillen (1904), Francis W. Jamney (1905), Romulus L. Carlton (1906), and John W. Williams (1906), successfully passed the North Carolina State Board Examinations held May 23-26; of 131 applicants, 86 passed.—The attendance in the various departments of the University the past session was: Medical, 339; Law, 251; Dental, 156; Pharmacy, 84; Nurses, 55; Total, 885.—T. Morris Chaney, M.D. (1906), has been appointed Superintendent of the South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital with 20 beds. Wm. H. Brent, M.D., and E. L. Bramon, M.D. (both '06), have been made resi-

dent physicians at Bayview Asylum.—Charles A. Wells, M.D. (1862), Ex-Mayor of Hyattsville, Md., was presented with a handsome silver punch bowl on May 30, by his friends.—Dr. A. C. Harrison (1887) has been appointed Surgeon of the Northern Central and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroads, in succession to the late Dr. T. S. Latimer (1861).—The Governor has appointed H. M. Benzinger, LL.B., of Baltimore Co., a member of the State Board of Aids and Charities.—A granite monument to cost \$1,500 is being erected over the grave of Dr. Grafton M. Bosley (1847), in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Baltimore Co., Md.—Dr. Jacob H. Hartman (1869), of Baltimore, was elected a member of the Council of the American Laryngological Society at Niagara Falls, June 2.—The Committee on "University Club," mentioned in our last, are testing the sentiment of the alumni upon that project. It is thought that if 200 names can be secured it can be safely launched in the fall.—It is understood that at the recent meeting of the N. C. Medical Association at Charlotte, a Branch Alumni Association was organized by some 30 alumni, but we have not heard further details.—Dr. R. R. Norris (1904), has been appointed Medical Superintendent of Bayview Asylum.—Benjamin T. Winchester, M.D. (1875), has returned to his home at Windsor Mills, in Baltimore Co., after a long sojourn in Europe.—The District of Columbia Branch Alumni Association held its annual meeting and banquet in Washington City June 7, and had an enjoyable evening. Three members were lost by resignation, but the loss was made up by new members. The officers for 1906-07 are: Pres., O. M. Muncaster, M.D.; Vice-Pres., Wm. L. Robins, M.D., and Wm. N. Souter, M.D.; Sec.-Treas., W. M. Simpkins, D.D.S.; Cor. Sec., W. P. Malone, M.D.—At the meeting of Superintendents of Insane Asylums in Boston, June 12, Jos. C. Clark, M.D., Supt. of Springfield Hospital, read a paper on European Hospitals for the Insane, the fruits of a visit to Europe last summer.—We note the successful passing of the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners by two alumni of this University of 1895 and 1905, with the respective marks, 87 and 82.8.—Professor Randolph Winslow entertained

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Department of Dentistry

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School of Law

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JOHN PRENTISS POE, LL.D., Dean.
HENRY D. HARLAN, LL.D., Secretary.

Department of Pharmacy

(Formerly Maryland College of Pharmacy). 63d Annual Session begins Oct. 1, 1906. 10 Instructors. New Laboratories. Address

CHARLES CASPARI, Jr., Phar. D., Dean,
Baltimore, Md.

the members of the North Carolina Society, of which he is President, at his home in Baltimore June. 22. Professors Winslow and Huntley left for Europe on June 27.—Dr. John A. Tompkins is the Resident Physician at the Warm Springs this summer.—Drs. Henry M. Fitzhugh, C. W. Larned and H. Lee Smith have been appointed assistants in the Johns Hopkins Medical Faculty, and Drs. M. L. Price and A. G. Rytina, Assistants in the Phipps Tuberculosis Dispensary.—George W. Mitchell, M.D. (1896), has gone to Europe for the summer.—Drs. Charles L. Jennings ('06), and Newton W. Hirshner ('06), have been appointed to the resident staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore.—Dr. Sydenham R. Clarke ('05) of the same staff, has entered upon private practice in Baltimore.—Dr. Frederick D. Chappelier (1905), Asst. Surg. U. S. N., is stationed at the Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C.—Dr. Norman M. Heggie (1902), has removed from Orlando, Florida, to Jacksonville, where he is engaged in practice in partnership with Dr. C. Drew.—Dr. Thomas L. Richardson, Health Warden of the 12th Ward, who is a graduate of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, now the Department of Pharmacy, U. M., has been appointed Assistant Health Commissioner in charge of the Quarantine Station, to succeed the late Dr. Heiskell.—Of the law graduates of 1906, W. W. Derr will take a position with the legal department of the American Bonding Co., Sept. 1st; A. Taylor Smith will practice in Cumberland; S. S. Beck in Chestertown; W. P. Constable goes into the firm of Yellott & Symington, of which W. S. Symington is a member.

—J. Carlisle Wilmer, LL.B., of LaPlata, Charles Co., Md., has been appointed U. S. Appraiser at Baltimore, by the President.—Through an oversight in the report of the presentation of the portrait of Marquis de la Fayette, no notice was made of the eloquent speech of acceptance delivered by Mr. James E. Carr, Jr., at the request of the President of the General Alumni Association. As it was purely extemporaneous it cannot be reproduced, as we would like it to be.—The following changes have been made in the Faculty of Dentistry: Professor Charles W. Mitchell withdraws and Therapeutics is added to the Chair of Materia Medica, held by Professor David M. R. Culbreth; Professor Clarence J. Grieves withdraws and Timothy O. Heatwole, M.D., D.D.S., becomes Associate Professor of Crown and Bridge Work and Orthodontia. Dr. Grieves, it is understood, has accepted a Chair of Comparative Anatomy and Dental Histology in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.—Edward A. Strauff, LL.B. ('06), and Edgar A. Vey, a student in the Law School, will leave July 4 for an extensive tour of Europe.—Professor William Simon has returned from Colorado, where he went to inspect mines.—Professor Caspari will leave July 17 to spend two weeks at Saco Bay, on the coast of Maine.

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VOL. II. No. 8.

BALTIMORE, MD., AUGUST, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

RESPONSE TO THE TOAST—"THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC"

Made at the Banquet of the Alumni Association of The School of Medicine.

BY JOSÉ L. HIRSH, M. D., PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association:

In one more year the University of Maryland will have completed a century's work. During these years it has numbered among its faculties and graduates many distinguished and honored men—Crawford, Frick, Godman, Roby, Power, Davidge, Pattison; and in more recent days Christopher, Johnston, Chisolm, Miles, Miltenberger and others have lent their efforts in its upbuilding. We have behind us a history of which any institution might be proud. We are one of the oldest medical schools in this country. We number among our alumni men who have been the foremost in their respective communities. We have had in our faculty men who have been the recognized authorities in their fields of work. We have behind us a glorious past, and with your assistance there is no reason why we should not look forward to a glorious future.

Dr. Winslow, in his address, has called your attention to changes in the medical department of the University in the last 35 years. At the risk of boring you by repetition, I do not hesitate to call your attention again to certain facts connected therewith. Those of us who have been associated with the University for the past ten years or more are, of course, in the best position to recognize and appreciate these changes. Those of you who have severed your connection with it, even at a recent date, we invite to return to your Alma Mater and be convinced

Whether the conscience of the professors at last awoke, or whether the change, as is more

likely, was only part of that larger movement towards greater things, in the midst of which we are today, need not here be discussed.

The improvement has been in three directions: first, in demanding of the student a better general education; second, in lengthening the period of professional study; and, finally, in substituting laboratories and the hospital for the lecture room. With the first change I presume all of you are familiar. As we are members of the Association of American Medical Colleges, we have accepted the entrance requirements set by it. We recognize the fact that even a higher standard than this might be desirable, but that it is rather impracticable for unendowed institutions at the present time. One of the students has remarked, "while it is rather easy to get in, it is hell to get out."

In lengthening the period of professional study, we have been enabled to give considerably more time to the practical branches and to add to the curriculum many subjects which formerly could be acquired only by post-graduate work.

The lectures have been replaced largely by prolonged, practical courses. The student not only hears of abdominal surgery, but in the laboratory he does an appendectomy; he not only reads of typhoid fever, but in the wards he feels the enlarged spleen; he not only maps out the enlarged heart, but at autopsy he is enabled to see its relationship to a contracted kidney. Instead of a single laboratory devoted to anatomy, there are now laboratories of physiological chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, histology, embryology and clinical microscopy. Apart from the more attractive mode of presentation, and the more useful character of the knowledge obtained in this way, the student gets a mental training of incalculable value and perhaps catches some measure of the scientific spirit. The main point is that he no longer gets merely theoretical knowledge acquired at second hand, but a first hand knowledge of the things themselves.

I would like to refer to changes in the department of pathology which have been instituted within the past few years. Less than eight years ago there were two men devoting a part of their time to instruction in this important branch of medicine; less than twenty-five microscopes were at their disposal and a laboratory with accommodations for a very few. Today twelve men, instead of two, are assisting in this instruction; the microscopes have increased fourfold and a laboratory as large and as well equipped as any in the city is at our disposal. Other departments show a similar progress.

You will then grant that the present faculty have done much to advance the standing of the institution; that much has been left undone none recognize better than they themselves. Unfortunately, the institution has no endowment, and money is as essential to the successful conduct of a school as any other enterprise. There may be other changes which might be desirable, and before the next reunion important ones may be effected.

Now, gentlemen of the Alumni Association, what have you done for the University? Have you always lent your best efforts to its welfare? Have you always spoken in kindly terms of your Alma Mater? Have you strayed away from the institution that gave you professional birth?

Occasionally there crops out some sentiment of ill will, a grievance, in some cases possibly real, in many cases imaginary. If real, try to forget it; if imaginary, it can readily be explained away.

I would especially call your attention to the commendable efforts of Dr. Cordell in raising an endowment fund. By the time of the Centennial exercises we ought to be able to secure a snug sum. Let us all pull together and make the coming anniversary a memorable period in the School's history, so that in after years we may look back upon it, not only as an important chronological event, but as a time when the bonds between the alumni and the University which bears the name of the State were forged closer than ever.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, let me address my concluding remarks to you, for after all you are the guests at this banquet. To us this is a mere passing event; to you it is an epoch. If anyone of you has ever attended a reunion of this Association, you doubtless expect to hear me say what I have heard many who have re-

sponded to this toast say, "that the present graduating class is the best class that has ever graduated from the University of Maryland." It may be true of you as of all the rest, but I do wish to say that if it is not the best class, it is not because you have not been offered the opportunity to become so. During the four years that you have attended the University of Maryland many important changes have been made in it, and the faculty may justly claim that you have had every chance to lay the foundation for a thorough medical education and for becoming competent physicians. If I may be permitted to refer to departments outside of my own, I feel assured that your instruction in surgery has fitted you to undertake all minor surgical work and perhaps some of your major work, although I believe that your instructors in surgery and gynecology will agree with me that further hospital experience, or supervision under a competent surgeon, is advisable before you undertake the latter class of operations. In medicine you have not only listened to classical didactic lectures, but, through your dispensary and ward work, you have been enabled to come in actual contact with patients and disease, a privilege which but few of us enjoyed not so many years ago.

You have been instructed in the use of drugs and other methods of combating disease and relieving distress. Your obstetrical work will enable you to begin with an experience which, a dozen years ago, a physician would not acquire until after many years of active practice. Nor has the so-called scientific side of your education been neglected. You have had the opportunity to study the normal functions and structure of the body in your chemical and anatomical laboratories, and the deviations therefrom at the autopsy table and in pathological laboratory, which I hope has given you an insight as to the relationship of disturbed function to altered nutrition. You have made use of the instruments of precision in the art of diagnosis, the stethoscope, the hæmoglobinometer, the hæmacytometer and the microscope. How few of us, even of those graduated as recently as myself, knew the value of all of them. The various specialties have been taught you, and doubtless many of you will find

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your life work confined to one of these alluring and less arduous fields.

There are many things which you have learned which you will doubtless forget—which you can afford to forget. Do you not recall how readily you could solve some of those problems in higher mathematics in your college days? Can you as readily do so now? Nevertheless, those problems trained your mind to think—to become systematic. We all forget the unsightly scaffolding that surrounded the now completed magnificent building; but how impossible to erect the building without it.

Your harvest is all garnered. Henceforth you are to be sowers as well as reapers, and your field is the world.

Remember, gentlemen, the progress of knowledge outruns the textbooks in which you have studied these branches. Science is a great traveler and wears out her shoes pretty fast. "Chemistry, for instance," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "is apt to spoil on one's hands." The elements of today are the ions of tomorrow. The theories of immunity, which you labored so hard to understand, may be recognized as erroneous before you have had the chance to see their practical application. The principles of infant feeding, which have given you so much anxiety, may be revolutionized before the next edition of Holt.

I would, therefore, advise you to read current medical literature, and take a few good medical journals and digest them well. You will never have outgrown the possibility of new acquisitions, for nature is endless in her variety. No class of men need to call to mind more often the wise comment of Plato—that education is a lifelong business.

Be sure to join your State Medical Society, and through it the American Medical Association. To those of you who remain in the city, I would especially urge you to soon affiliate yourselves with the University Medical Society. By attending society meetings you are enabled to keep up to date, to have your mind refreshed and to enjoy the social companionship of your fellows. If you have anything of interest to present to your society—a rare case, an instructive specimen or experimental work—do not let your modesty, or more often apathy, hold you back. Again, recall that union is strength; we physicians have too long overlooked it, and in consequence have often

been unable to prevent pernicious or to demand favorable legislation.

And now, fellow students, on behalf of the faculty of the University of Maryland and this Association, I wish you Godspeed. The road to success is a difficult path and hard to travel; it is beset with many temptations. Many an honest fellow has dropped by the wayside, weary and worn out by the struggle. If any one of you were to ask me if it is probable that you are to become great and renowned physicians, leaders in the profession, creators of thought, I would unhesitatingly answer "no;" for that is a goal reserved for the chosen few. But remember, gentlemen, that each and every one of you can and ought to become honorable members of an honorable profession.

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND IN
1871 AND IN 1906.**

This was the title of an interesting address delivered at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine, June 1, by Randolph Winslow, M. D., Professor of Surgery. He began by speaking of his connection with the University, in some capacity, for almost thirty-five years, and sketched briefly the salient points in the history of the institution. In 1871, when he entered as a student, the Medical School contained only 114 students, the reorganized Law School was in its second year and the School of Arts and Sciences, which had become the private enterprise of the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, was decadent. The Faculty of Divinity, never active, had still a representative on the Board of Regents in the person of Rev. Dr. Hammer. It was a period of depression. The people had been impoverished by the war and education was at a low ebb, and these conditions were sensibly felt at the University. There was absolutely no co-operation between its various departments, each of which worked out its own salvation or extinction in its own way. The state had made no financial provision for its maintenance, and it had to eke

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out an existence as best it could. At the date specified its affairs were at a low ebb.

A high wall surrounded the grounds. The classic-looking Medical building presented a dilapidated appearance for want of paint. In the rear stood Practice Hall, a two-story building, with a lecture room below and an uncomfortable museum room above. The splendid museum, originally collected by Allan Burns, and containing many beautiful and valuable preparations, had been allowed to go to ruin for lack of care. The main lecture halls contained uncomfortable benches, with broad-railed backs, upon which, safe from the puddles of tobacco juice, the students perched like flocks of crows on the branches of a tree. The dissecting room occupied the front of the main building, and in warm weather filled it with unpleasant odors. The hospital was a plain, three-story and basement structure, very much smaller than at present.

The Faculty of that period was able and distinguished, although changes were desirable. Professor Aikin, in chemistry, had grown old and deaf, and was probably not up to date; the students heard and profited but little by his efforts. Professor Miltenberger was at the height of his usefulness and popularity, and though usually late to lectures, was an able and instructive didactic teacher. There was no lying-in hospital, and most students entered upon practice without having seen a case of labor. Professor McSherry read his lectures in practice, and, whilst carefully prepared and expressed in chaste and elegant language, they were not very entertaining. Professor Christopher Johnston gave no systematic instruction in surgery, and avoided lecturing when possible. What the speaker knew of surgery he had learned since he sat on the benches as a medical student. Professor Samuel C. Chew was then, as now, an able, erudite and conscientious teacher. Professor Donaldson was not lucid or instructive in physiology. Professor Howard was a forcible and impressive didactic lecturer, and one of the most instructive clinical teachers the speaker had ever seen. Professor Chisolm was the most distinguished member of the Faculty, neat and attractive in appearance, of terse and incisive speech, the best teacher the speaker had ever listened to; even to this day his words stick to the memory. Professor Miles, while a beautiful speaker and possessing wide and exact knowledge of anatomy and nervous

disease, was—the speaker was inclined to think—more eloquent than instructive, and in the pleasure of listening to his graceful and pleasing language one sometimes forgot the subject matter he was striving to impress upon the mind. There was but one laboratory—that of practical anatomy—under the charge of Dr. Tiffany, and students were required to dissect only one session, and their work was usually poor. The course embraced two sessions of five months each, the same lectures being repeated each year. Examinations were oral and held only at the end of the second year, and usually at the private offices of the professors and at night. The examinations were, however, by no means perfunctory occasions, and a reasonably good idea of the proficiency of the student was obtained by them. Of the 52 candidates for examination in 1873, 6 were rejected.

Since 1873 the following are principal events, as enumerated: 1874, Greene Street wing of hospital built with State appropriation. 1882, Dental Department established. 1887, Lying-in Hospital founded. 1890, Training School for Nurses established and Nurses' Dormitory erected. 1892, course lengthened to three sessions. 1893, Practice Hall rebuilt and converted into commodious laboratories; its immediate destruction by fire necessitated its second rebuilding at a cost of \$10,000 extra. 1895, course lengthened to four years. 1896, new University Hospital erected by the Faculty of Physic at a large cost. 1903, new Dental and Laboratory building erected. Same year, Maryland College of Pharmacy added as the Department of Pharmacy. At various times additional property has been purchased, so that now the University owns all four corners on Greene and Lombard Streets, including the church on the southeast corner, four buildings on the northwest corner, three buildings west of the main hospital and the building occupied by the Lying-in Hospital. Soon there will be erected a large addition to the hospital on the west and a large dormitory building for the use of students.

The address concluded with the following comparisons and reflections:

"In 1906 there were about 60 instructors in the medical school; in 1871 there were ten. In 1873

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there were 114 medical students; in 1906, 339. In 1871 there were no laboratories except the dissecting room; in 1906 there are two large buildings devoted to laboratories; in 1871 no cases of labor; during the past year about 900 cases have been seen by members of the graduating class, an average of 25 cases each. In 1871 the course of instruction was of two sessions of five months each; in 1906 it requires four sessions of eight months each before one is eligible for graduation. In 1871 the instruction was almost entirely didactic by lectures; in 1906 the most important part of the instruction is clinical and demonstrative.

"In a recent communication published in OLD MARYLAND the writer states the disinclination of some of the alumni to help the medical school because the Faculty was 'milking the cow,' and the writer adds: 'The impression I obtained was that personal interests superseded loyalty to the Alma Mater.' There are none so blind as those who will not see. 'Having eyes, see ye not; having ears, hear ye not.' Since 1893, a period of 13 years, this Faculty has expended and obligated itself in the purchase of property, and the erection and reconstruction of buildings, etc., to the extent of about \$270,000, or more than \$20,000 a year. This does not include current running expenses, the purchase of apparatus and supplies, or ordinary repairs. The medical faculty has done its duty; it has not 'milked the cow,' but has expended the greater part of its income in nourishing the School.

"On the threshold of the Centennial year I seem to be set as a watchman to declare unto you what I see, and the cry cometh, 'Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?' The watchman saith, 'The morning cometh.' I verily believe that the morning cometh, that the dawn is already visible in the east. The various schools of the University of Maryland are in a higher degree of efficiency and prosperity than ever before, but there are gaps to be filled. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, never a healthy offspring, died an untimely death. Within a year it is probable that St. John's College, at Annapolis, will by adoption take the place of the defunct department, and it is possible that other institutions may also be assimilated. The Baltimore Medical College has already appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Faculty of Physic to

formulate terms for the consolidation of that institution with the University, a union which, it is believed, will greatly advance the interests of the schools and of medical education. Old things are passing away; the future is bright with promise. There is much to be done; it will not be accomplished by carping criticism, but by earnest work, sympathetic encouragement and united effort."

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CONTRACTS BETWEEN CORPORATIONS HAVING DIRECTORS IN COMMON.

(Prize Thesis, University of Maryland, 1906.)

BY FREDERICK C. COLSTON, LL. B., '06.

(Abstracted for *Old Maryland* by John Henry Skeen, LL. B.)

Mr. Colston prefaces his investigation of this interesting subject by a few remarks on the nature of the corporate conception and its comparatively recent application to modern business enterprises, speaking of its marvelous development in this field and its large present-day importance. These are matters of more or less common knowledge, but the tracing of the development of the law governing such contracts from a time when, roughly speaking, no such contracts could be made, up to the present, when they are entered into every day, is a task of great interest, requiring more painstaking research than one would imagine from casually reading the outcome of it. Such is the announced plan of this paper, and it has been clearly and well fulfilled.

The indisputable fact that this is a day of "almost promiscuous incorporation" is assigned as the reason why many men serve as directors in common of many corporations; we think confederation of interests and the elimination of competition, together with a desire for the names of prominent or efficient men, or representatives of special interests in the directorates of various corporations, are other and perhaps more effec-

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tive causes, but be that as it may, our eminent financiers are concerned in guiding the fortunes of so many corporations that their responsibilities would assuredly turn them gray if they bothered very much about it, and they would do nothing but continually attend board meetings all their days. Further, in the exigencies of business, these corporations must often have occasion to contract together. The question then arises, What is the status of these engagements before the law? And how has the law come to be what it is today in this respect?

The plan of the thesis is to trace the development of the theory of the law respecting these contracts; first at law, and then with a particular discussion of the attitude of the equity courts toward them, since the matter is naturally one belonging to that jurisdiction. The cases appear to be taken up in chronological order. This, while not the most systematic framework possible to be devised, is perhaps the best adapted to exhibiting the law in its various stages of development, which is the object the author has in view.

It is pointed out at first that such contracts are not affected by the doctrine that, the directors being the agents of their respective corporations, cannot legally contract as representing both parties in the same transaction at the same time; because in the theory of the common law the corporations themselves, and not their directors or agents, are the real parties to the contract. The contracts, therefore, are valid, so far as they might be affected by the law of agency. Two cases are cited, one of North Carolina and one of Illinois, following the English view that such contracts are valid at common law.

The thesis then proceeds to the discussion of the doctrine as expounded by the courts of equity, remarking that they regard it in a broader, more elastic and liberal manner as distinguished from the courts of common law.

The difficulties which such contracts first encountered in the courts arose out of a logical extension of, or rather reasoning based on, the famous and troublesome "trust fund doctrine" first enunciated by Justice Story in *Wood v. Dummer*, 3 Mason (U. S. Circuit) Rep., p. 308. "According to this theory, the capital stock of a corporation was a trust fund for the payment of the debts of the corporation. And the directors occupied the position of trustees as to this fund," the ground

of invalidity being that a fiduciary cannot contract for his own benefit with respect to the fund of which he is trustee. A, B and C are among the directors of Corporation One; they are also of the directorate of Corporation Two. Corporation One contracts to buy a tract of land from Corporation Two. While sitting as directors of Corporation One, A, B and C are considered as trustees with regard to its interest; it is their duty to it to negotiate the lowest possible price for the tract; as representatives of Corporation Two, the vendor, it is just as clearly to the interest of these identical men to secure a high price for what Corporation Two has to sell. This is an example of the transactions constantly arising in which the duty and interest of the same directors serving contracting corporations squarely conflict. This, then, is the rule:

"Thus we find that when such contracts first began to come before the courts the judges, following this line of reasoning, came to the inevitable conclusion that the *cestui que trust*; in other words, the corporation, could avoid such contracts at will, regardless of whether they were fair or unfair."

This was the general rule for what may be called the first period of the law on this subject, while some courts, as in the case of *O'Connor Mining and Manufacturing Company v. Coosa Furnace Company*, 95 Ala., 614, went to the extent of holding that even a minority stockholder had the absolute right to avoid such contracts, although the general rule as to minority stockholders and creditors was even then that they could avoid such contracts only for fraud.

As may well be imagined, the development of the corporate idea and business necessities compelled the modification of this strict rule, which might preclude the most important corporations in a great city from dealing with each other merely because they might have, and very likely would have, a director or two in common.

The Maryland Court of Appeals was among the first to formulate what Mr. Colston calls the modern doctrine, by the case of *Booth v. Robinson*, 55 Md., 419, opinion by Alvey, J. He thus traces the development from the original position of the courts, as set forth above, to the

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advanced position of *Booth v. Robinson* and similar cases.

(a) The directors are trustees, and all contracts between corporations having directors in common are voidable absolutely, at the option of a stockholder, or by a creditor on a showing of fraud. *Metropolitan Elv. R. R. Co. v. Manhattan El. R. R. Co.*, 11 *Daly*, 373.

(b) Such contracts are not valid, but it is a question whether they are always voidable at the election of the stockholder, or whether they may be sustained on an affirmative showing of fairness and good faith. The presumption is still against the contract; the burden of proof of fairness is on the corporation. *German Nat'l Bank v. First Nat'l Bank*, 75 *N. W.*, 531 (*Neb.*).

(c) While such contracts should be subjected to rigid scrutiny, the fact that there are directors in common affords no presumption against the legality and fairness of the transaction. The burden of proof is on those impeaching the contract, and there must be "distinct charges of misconduct, fully supported by proof." In this case a minority of directors were common to both boards. *Booth v. Robinson*, 55 *Md.*, 419.

(d) *Booth v. Robinson* was upheld in *Cannon v. Brush Electric Co.*, 91 *Md.*, 446, a case in which a majority of directors was common to both boards.

Thus it is seen that the later cases mark the complete abandonment by the courts, so far as this particular phase of the law is concerned, of the "trust fund" theory, and a complete change of front from the position originally held.

The variations from the general rule occurring in the jurisprudence of some of the states are next taken up, and if there is nothing surprising in the fact that the law of New Hampshire, as enunciated in a case decided in 1883, is in a backward condition, it is almost amazing to learn that New Jersey, in most respects enterprising beyond her sister states in corporation matters, is no further advanced than New Hampshire, the case cited holding that such contracts are presumed fraudulent until shown to be fair by affirmative proof.

Returning to the further consideration of the general rule, it is stated that courts of equity further require that the party aggrieved must show that he has made every effort to secure redress through the corporation itself before applying to the court; and, further, that the fact that a re-

ceiver of one corporation brings the suit instead of a stockholder or creditor does not affect the general rule. A consideration of the Federal cases shows that they declare the same rule as the most advanced of the state courts.

The English doctrine was at first the same as the early American, but has been altered in important respects by legislation disqualifying directors from voting on any contract in which they are interested, and requiring such contract to be ratified by a majority of the stockholders before it has any validity. And in a case arising after the passage hereof, in which its provisions were not complied with, the contract in question was held invalid. There has been later English legislation in 8 and 9 Victoria, ch. 16, which has made the law in this respect more strict, the substance of it being that no one holding an office of trust or profit under the company, or interested in any contract with it, shall be a director, and no director shall be interested in any contract with the corporation.

The legislation in the United States as a whole closely resembles the British statutes. Laws of this nature are stated to have been passed in West Virginia, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

In closing, it is pointed out that the contracts under discussion, even when voidable, for whatever reason, may nevertheless generally be ratified by a majority of the stockholders; the objectors' rights may also be lost or impaired by unreasonable delay in enforcing them—*laches*. The remedy for the harm supposed to be wrought by such contracts is almost invariably sought by a bill in equity asking appropriate relief, whether by injunction or otherwise.

The paper as a whole seems an admirable one, and the number, range and variety of the authorities cited or quoted indicate that the work has been thoroughly done. Mr. Colston is to be congratulated upon his success in competition with the large number of other *theses* submitted, many of them doubtless very able, and particularly to be congratulated because to write the best thesis is a more certain test of all-around knowledge and ability than to attain the highest averages.

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To a young alumnus who was eager to help the University and complained of the lack of interest, fraternalism and loyalty among his fellow alumni, the editor wrote about as follows:—

Dear Doctor—

It is true that there is a sad apathy about our alumni, but I believe that in the minds of many of them there are seeds of a warm attachment that can be stimulated and made in time to germinate into rich fruit. When one remembers how long this neglect has been allowed to exist, is it not a wonder that anything at all is left? We must not despair, but persevere; cheer and stand by each other and let nothing divert us from our determination to aid the good old Alma Mater. The present is but one phase in the career of the University. In a few years it must give place to another, when we may hope that all—the authorities of the University—as well as the alumni—will exhibit greater zeal and less unselfishness in the cause. Be sure, dear Doctor, we are doing the right thing, and every dollar

we can add to the Endowment will help on the purpose we have so much at heart. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." This is the duty, the opportunity, at hand for us. Let us lay hold of it—let us stick to it and pursue it with our might.

I will write to——as you suggest. I never lose an opportunity to appeal to any one who might aid us. Nor do I despise any amount. Someone said of——who offered me five dollars—"I should have thrown it in his face!" Of course I prefer large subscriptions, but I welcome the small ones also—on the principle that "many a mickle makes a muckle." Better small additions than none at all. Even the small ones show a certain interest, and there is always the possibility that the donors may add to their gifts in the future. Whereas, if I were to refuse, I should not only lose the small gift, but also make an enemy and never get anything.

It is a significant fact that of the \$800,000 which President Alderman collected during his first year at the University of Virginia for that institution, but four per cent. came from its alumni; so that we are not the only institution which has cause to complain of the lack of generosity of its alumni.

But how shall we get at the purses of the laymen? Writing has been tried faithfully, and seems almost labor thrown away. Who will volunteer to call upon them *personally*? What regent, what professor, what alumnus? We await a rush of volunteers.

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In view of our approaching Centennial, we may profitably take a lesson from the alumni of the University of Buffalo. At the commencement of that University on June 1 the meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department lasted *four days*. This period was occupied with daily clinics at the several hospitals, luncheons, smokers in the evenings, business meetings, addresses and music. Note that this was an ordinary commencement and not a *centennial*, and that all these proceedings and festivities belonged to the *Medical Department only*; the other departments had their celebrations also. We cannot but contrast the above with a state-

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ment of one of the prominent members of this University that we would probably find it difficult to extend our Centennial programme beyond two days.

By the way, what are the Centennial Committees doing? They have now been in existence for several months, but we have not heard of any activity on their part as yet. It is particularly interesting to learn whether the Committees on Press and Finances have taken any steps towards advertising the event or collecting funds for its proper observance. It is by no means too soon to be attending to these things. There is much to be done in the way of preparation by these and other committees, and our alumni are scattered all over the world. We should have every man here in May, 1907, whom we can get to come.

The *Medical Graduating Class* of the above institution set us another laudable example on the same occasion by presenting to the University Extension Fund a purse of *five hundred dollars*, which we cannot but agree was "a highly generous exhibition of loyalty" on their part to their Alma Mater.

The death of JUDGE THOMAS S. BAER, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore and of the Faculty of Law of this institution, on July 18, from malignant disease of the upper jaw, removes from the Bar of Maryland a lawyer of acknowledged ability, particularly in matters of real estate and equity, and an accomplished, dignified and conscientious jurist. He was the son of Rev. John Baer, of the M. E. Church, and was born in Baltimore March 16, 1843. At the age of 16 he graduated at the City College, gaining the first prize—the Peabody medal. He then spent several years in teaching, after which he entered the office of Mr. William S. Watters, for the study of law. At the age of 20 he was admitted to the Baltimore Bar, where he showed remarkable ability, and was recognized as an authority on certain subjects. For many years he was a member of the School Board and he served a term in the Legislature. He also served as auditor and master of the Court of Equity. In 1898-99 he was President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Upon the death of Judge Albert Ritchie in 1903 he was elected to fill the va-

cancy. "In the dispatch of business, in the promptness and accuracy of his rulings and in his calm, firm and dignified demeanor," says Judge Dobler, "he commanded the respect of all who came in contact with him." He was a genial companion and possessed a large fund of humor. He was fond of traveling and fishing and for several years spent his summers in Canada. For twelve years he held the Chair of "The Law of Real and Leasehold Estates, Trade Marks and Copyrights," in this University.

The appointment of ALFRED S. NILES, of the Baltimore Bar, by the Governor of Maryland as the successor of Judge Thomas S. Baer, upon the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, is a most judicious one, and meets with general approval among all disinterested citizens. It is at the same time an honor to this University, of which he is an alumnus. He is a native of Pennsylvania, the son of Rev. Henry Niles, of the Presbyterian Church, and is forty-six years old. He graduated at Princeton College in 1879 and received his L.L.B. here in 1881. From 1904 to 1906, he held a chair and the deanship in the Baltimore Law School, resigning in the latter year to accept from the Court of Appeals an appointment upon the State Board of Law Examiners. He is considered exceptionally well versed in the law, possesses great industry and capacity for work, a clear and unbiassed judgment, and the highest personal courage. He is an independent in politics. His appointment will contribute to the high standard of the Bench of Baltimore. Members of the General Alumni Association will recall the splendid tribute to William Pinkney read by him before that Association in October last. Judge Niles is at present traveling with his family in Scotland.

The day is short, and work is great,—the reward is also great, and the Master presses. It is not incumbent on thee to complete the work, but thou must not therefore cease from it.—*The Talmud*.

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**RESPONSE IN PART TO THE TOAST—
“THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE”—AT THE
BANQUET HELD JUNE 1, 1906.**

By B. MERRILL HOPKINSON, M. D.

Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Alumni:

I regret exceedingly that, owing to the late day upon which I received my notification that I was to respond to this toast and my frequent absence from the city during the month of May, I have been unable to prepare a suitable reply. I am glad, however, that I have the opportunity of saying a few words to you upon this subject. In the first place, I cannot, for the life of me, understand why it is that so few out of the many thousands of our graduates become members of this Association. The present class numbers 83, of which number 14 have become members. When I graduated the majority of my class connected themselves with the Association quite as a matter of course. And that seems to me to be the natural thing for all graduates to do. The Treasurer tells me he has about 240 names upon his list, and that of this number 220 have paid dues for the current year. What a ridiculous showing when there are literally thousands of men in full practice who should be members. You know it is a true statement that if we take stock in a project we will take interest in that project. And this holds good in the present case; for, if we will invest the paltry sum of one dollar annually in this Association, we will feel that there is a tie binding us to our Alma Mater for all time wherever we may be.

I have sought in vain for an adequate reason for this apparent indifference and lack of college spirit upon the part of our graduates. Dr. Winslow has clearly demonstrated to you in his splendid address, delivered but a few moments ago, that the Faculty, for years, has done more, *much more*, than its duty by our dear old School and has *not* been “milking the cow.” Could it not be truly said that the men who have become alumni, who have gone out from the famous old School, with its mark of approval and Godspeed, have but “milked the cow” and then cast her off with subsequent neglect and even scorn? Let us all do what in us lies to build up the Association and in so doing to strengthen the old University which gave us birth.

You have all heard what Dr. Cordell has told us about the Endowment Fund and the hopes of the Committee regarding that necessary complement to the successful conduct of a University of the present day. May we not constitute ourselves a Committee of the Whole to push this Fund to the \$100,000 mark? Let every one do what he can and subscribe his name upon the roll of honor with those who have already become contributors. I am proud that my name is already there, and I pledge myself to give annually for five years the amount I have already contributed. Will you not all do the same?

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SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The vacancies in the Faculty have been filled by the appointment of E. Frank Kelly, Phar.D., as Associate Professor of Pharmacy to succeed Associate Professor Charles Schmidt, Ph. G., deceased, and of James W. Westcott, Ph.G., as Associate Professor of Materia Medica, and Charles H. Ware, Ph.G., as Associate Professor of Botany to succeed Associate Professor John P. Piquett, Ph.G., deceased, whose chair has been divided. The Demonstratorship of Pharmacy, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Kelly, has not yet been filled.

Other changes that will come into effect with the session of 1906-07 are a slight increase in the length of the session—five days; the Senior course in Botany has been abolished and instruction in that subject is limited to the first half of the Junior year; the Junior course in Materia Medica has been shortened from three-fourths to one-half the session; instead of the three college prizes, a gold medal will be awarded to the candidate for graduation standing highest in final examinations, and instead of honorable mention of the five students standing next highest, certificates of honor will be granted to the three students so standing.

But the most important change is that relating to the “Requirements for Matriculation.” Beginning with next session, the applicant must present, 1, a diploma of an academy, college or high school, based upon not less than four years

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instruction, or, 2, a certificate of a State Department of Education or legally authorized State Examining Board, covering certain specified subjects, or, 3, a certificate of one year's successful work in an approved high school, or its equivalent. The word "equivalent," here used, is defined at length, showing that it is not a meaningless term, but includes a definite amount of instruction, in at least one language, arithmetic, algebra and various other subjects enumerated, the candidate's acquirements being gauged by "points"—a point signifying a weekly period of not less than 45 minutes during a scholastic year of 36 weeks or two weekly periods of 18 weeks. Four "points" for instance are required to meet the language item. In the absence of the certificate, the applicant must stand an examination in the branches enumerated, to the extent of securing the 20 points. The valuation of credentials, other than diplomas and certificates, and the examination of applicants, have been placed in the hands of Dr. Edward Deichmann, Principal of the Gymnasium School, Baltimore. A comparison of these conditions with the very crude and indefinite ones hitherto prevailing, shows that a real and important advance has been made in this matter of preliminary training, which in not many years will lead, it is to be hoped, to the requirement of an academic degree.

We are gratified to learn that OLD MARYLAND has been made the official organ of the School as well as the Alumni Association, and hope that this example may be followed by the other schools and also by the Board of Regents. It will be the constant endeavor to make it worthy of such recognition. *B. D. B.*

: o :
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

Beside the changes in the Faculty already announced, Clyde V. Matthews, D.D.S., has been made Demonstrator of Anæsthesia, and C. Hammett Rogers, D.D.S., G. O. Hildebrand, D.D.S., Ernest L. Davis, D.D.S., Edmund Kahn, D.D.S.,

E. Jerome Jenkins, D.D.S., Henry F. Wood, D.D.S., Wilbert Price, D.D.S., and James S. Cahill, M.D., D.D.S., have been appointed Assistant Dental Demonstrators.

The tuition fees have been raised from \$100 to \$150, but this only applies to those who enter upon study next session.

We are glad to note the mention made in the Catalogue for 1906-07 of the Endowment Fund, showing that the value of the importance of the movement to provide due and permanent financial support for the University is being appreciated here as well as in the other departments.

We are glad to learn that OLD MARYLAND will probably be adopted as the official organ of the Dental Alumni Association. *G. W. F.*

: o :
SCHOOL OF LAW.

Judge Charles E. Phelps has retired from the Chair of Equity, after holding it with great usefulness and distinction for twenty-two years. His withdrawal was anticipated, as his son, John Phelps, LL.B., had lectured in his place during last session. His loss is deeply felt by his colleagues. The vacancy will be filled before next session, and lectures upon the Principles of Equity Jurisprudence and Equity Procedure will be delivered as usual to the Senior Class.

The accessions to the Faculty are John C. Rose, LL.B., United States Attorney for Maryland, and Herbert T. Tiffany, LL.B., both alumni of this School. The former will lecture to the Senior Class on The Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Federal Courts, Admiralty and Bankruptcy; the latter will lecture to the Junior Class on Real Property and Leasehold Estates. Legal Ethics has been assigned to the Chair of General Jurisprudence, Professor John J. Donaldson. Eli Frank, LL.B., who so acceptably filled Judge Baer's chair when that gentleman became ill last summer, will lecture upon the Title to Real Property and Conveyancing.

An advance has been made in Preliminary Education, and students entering as candidates for

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the degree will be required hereafter to show evidence of having completed a High School course of study or its equivalent. The latter may be determined by the Faculty upon certificates issued under public authority or by the authorities of an institution of advanced learning. The Faculty will consider that students who have received the degree of A.B. from any reputable college or university, or certificate of graduation from any of the normal or high schools of the State of Maryland, or other reputable institution of a similar character, are properly qualified. In the absence of such degrees or certificates, candidates must pass an examination upon the following subjects:

1. English—Spelling, Grammar, Composition and Literature.
2. History—United States and English.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Science—Political Economy and Physics or Geography.
5. Latin or French; at least two years' work.

This preliminary examination may be taken in any September before graduation. It is conducted by members of the Faculty. The date of the next examination is September 24 and 25.

A. T. S.

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Francis King Carey, LL.B., is at Monterey, Md., for the summer.—Walter D. Myers, D.D.S., of Winchester, Va.; H. F. Wood, D.D.S., of Roanoke, Va.; E. B. Hutchens, D.D.S., of Greenville, Va., graduates of this University, have successfully passed the State Dental Board of Virginia; and E. C. Neckerman, D.D.S., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has passed the Pennsylvania State Board.—Andrew H. Mettee, LL.B., Librarian of the Bar Library of Baltimore, was one of the prime movers in founding the American Association of Law Librarians at Narragansett Pier July 4. He was elected Vice-President, member of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Exchanges (Clearing House). The next meeting will be held at Asheville, N. C.—The report of the Maternité Hospital for the year ending June 1, 1906, shows that 685 cases of confinement were treated, 271 in the wards and 414 in the out-patient department. The members of the graduating class attended on an average 25 cases each.—Dr. James Carroll, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., delivered

the commencement address at the annual commencement of the University of Nebraska, at Omaha, Neb. His subject was "The Microscope in Medicine."—A reception was given Dr. William K. Stichel, a graduate of the Department of Pharmacy (1906), at his home in this city recently in commemoration of his 21st anniversary. Many friends attended, and Dr. S. received many beautiful presents.—Vernon F. Kelly, M. D. (1904), has been appointed by the Health Commissioner as Health Warden of Baltimore, to succeed the late Dr. Denard S. Williams. Dr. K. was endorsed by the Hampden and Woodberry Improvement Association.—Dr. C. G. W. Macgill is at Narragansett Pier.—John C. Rose, LL.B., has been reappointed United States District Attorney of Maryland by President Roosevelt.—The residence of the late Professor George W. Miltenberger, in Baltimore, a brownstone structure, corner Eutaw and Monument Streets, was sold for \$15,000 on July 9.—Ernest Harrison Rowe, M.D. ('06), will go to Portland, Ore., to practice in October.—John Ridgely Carter, LL.B., First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Mrs. Carter gave a luncheon to Hon. and Mrs. William J. Bryan on July 13. Mr. Carter is a son of Provost Bernard Carter, of this University.—By a recent announcement we learn that James Homer Wright, Sc.D., M.D. (1892), the author of the S. D. Gross prize essay on Actinomyces, has been appointed to a position in the Faculty of the Harvard University Medical School.—Man's best poem: The epic of a life full of human spirit. *Osler*.—B. Howard Haman, LL.B., is at Big Gooseberry Island, N. S., for the summer.—Professor Hemmeter delivered a clinic and several addresses in Berlin. He has purchased charts and plaster models for his course in Physiology. Professor and Mrs.

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Hemmeter were the guests on June 21 of Dr. Julius Pagel, Professor of the History of Medicine in the University of Berlin.—W. Guy Townsend, M.D. (1888), has been appointed Health Warden of the 12th Ward, to succeed Dr. Thos. L. Richardson, promoted to be Quarantine Physician.—Dr. Ridgely B. Warfield (1884) sailed for Europe July 3. He will spend the summer abroad.—Bernard C. Steiner, LL.B., Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, was elected President of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 4.—Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson is summering at Prout's Neck, Me.—The following graduates of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland passed successfully the June examinations of the Maryland State Board of Examiners in June last: 1905, Willard J. Riddick; 1906, Gains W. Billups, Edward L. Bowlus, William L. Brent, Lay G. Burroughs, Charles O. Burruss, William D. Campbell, Harry A. Cantwell, Victor C. Carroll, Arthur B. Clarke, Earle S. Coster, Robert W. Crawford, Ralph E. Dees, Rigdon O. Dees, Thomas Duncan, Jr., Matthew C. Freilinger, John S. Geatty, John F. Hawkins, Jr., Robinette B. Hayes, Newton W. Hershner, James H. Hope, Oliver A. Howard, Oliver V. James, Charles L. Jennings, Leo Karlinsky, Samuel H. Lynch, William W. Olive, Louis M. Pastor, Charles W. Roberts, Walter F. Sowers, Eugene M. Sullivan, Bernard O. Thomas, Elijah W. White, Fitz R. Winslow. There were 77 who passed and obtained the license. One of the candidates says the examination was not as difficult as that given in this University.—Dr. Shipley will sail for Europe August 11.—Dr. L. M. Allen is spending two weeks in the Adirondacks.—Dr. J. H. Hartman is making a trip through Canada.—Dr. Charles Bagley (1904) has been appointed Superintendent of the Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore.—Dr. D. A. Medders (1900) has removed to Omaha, Neb.—Dr. W. A. Parvis (1905) has located at Denver, Col.

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In "A Day in Salerno," Dr. C. J. Aldrich (*Cleveland Medical Journal*, May 1906) tells us something of the present condition of that little Italian town, situated some forty miles from Naples, which became famous as the seat of the earliest of the mediæval universities—"the bridge that spanned the dark abyss of mediævalism"—

about which the spell still lingers. All trace of the ancient institution, so famous in its day, has disappeared. There is not a single book or manuscript of its ancient libraries, not a stone of its hospital to commemorate its glorious past. Of its academy there is not a trace. From where its narrow and uninteresting streets wind among the asphodel covered hills down to where their feet are bathed in the liquid blue of the Mediterranean, there is not a stone or tablet to tell that here the great school of Salernum flourished for centuries. Fitting is it then that these heights should be crowned with the flower of death, the same whose fragrance was wafted to blind Homer from the "Meadows of the Dead."

—:o:—

From *John Melish's Travels Through the United States of America*, London, 1818: Arrived in Baltimore October 2 and lodged at Evans' Tavern. Is astonished to find 80 well-dressed men sitting down to breakfast. Baltimore the great thoroughfare between North and South—immense number of people visiting it on business or pleasure. Bryden's Tavern as much frequented as Evans'. Market house well supplied and handsomely fitted up. On the way to the coffee house sees through a window a very handsome lady—the wife of Jerome Bonaparte—and her child. Coffee house small, but commodious, and well supplied with newspapers from every part of the United States. Library contains a very excellent collection of books and under good management; annual subscription \$4. Whole city exhibits a very handsome appearance; country around abounds with villas, gardens and well-cultivated fields. Saw three-masted schooner launched; a great many of these vessels built here, and they are reckoned the fastest sailing vessels in the United States. Houses mostly of brick; many are elegant. There are 13 churches, three market houses, three banks, observatory, etc. Maryland ranks fourth in foreign trade in the Union, and a very great portion of it centers in Baltimore—chiefly

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TERRA MARIAE, 1906.

[Continued.]

An examination of the antecedents of the classes shows that, of the 108 medical seniors, 55 were "college" men; and of the 41 law seniors, 23 had such training. The "Baltimore City College," from which 10 hail, is not considered a college in this classification, as it does not give degrees. The facts with regard to college training are not given in the case of the dental and pharmacy seniors.

The usual thrusts at fellow students and professors are indulged in, although in the latter case they are not as sharp as usual. Good taste and prudence, of course, require that all personal feeling and rancor should be excluded; presuming that this principle has been adopted, we must not take seriously what follows. Yet the kindly allusions to Hayes—besides that already mentioned—as "a man of honor, of noble and generous nature"—must be regarded as sincere tributes of esteem to the medalist by his fellow Aesculapians.

The sturdy old Athletic Treasurer Howard is described as

"Stiff in opinions and always wrong,
Does everything by starts and nothing long."

Of Lynch—

"He wears the marks of many months well spent,
Of virtue, both well tried and wise experience."
Of Billups, a "house man"—

"Just fresh from the woods fat Billups came.
Although from the jungle he is almost tame;
He is little and stumpy and measly and small,
And gifted with no sense or reason at all."

Of Hutchins, Dental—"A very, quiet chap quite bashful 'midst the ladies," it is predicted—"We think he is so very good, he'll never get to Hades."

Professor Hirsh comes in for a good deal of jollying; the inference is that somebody has been flunked in pathology.

"Randolph Winslow's Monologues, Recitations and Joke Book" is advertised for sale.

The Medical Faculty's "Beauty Show" is depicted in semi-nude, antique style, at page 340.

Professor Poe's habit of alliteration ("Peter Plaintiff," "Learned Lawyer," etc.) is hit off in some good verses by A. J. L., entitled "Poe-etic

Friends," the first of which is:

Perhaps you wonder whence they sprung,
Or if they are a foreign tongue,
These names alliter-a-tive,
Or whether they are native;
I'll tell you: if you want to know,
Just ask our Mr. Poe."

Here is a good one on Professor Base:

Prof. B. (in chemistry): Mr. Alexander, explain.

Alexander: Can't, Professor.

Prof. B.: Mr. Kenny, explain.

Kenny: Can't, Professor.

Prof. B.: Miss Lotz, explain.

Lotz: Can't, Professor.

Prof. B.: Can the class explain?

Class in unison: No.

Prof. B.: Then I will look it up and explain at the next hour.

Mr. T. A. Apple, Dental, had the following experience:

Prof. Culbreth: What would you give in phosphorous poisoning?

Apple: Don't know, Doctor.

Prof. C.: You may have had them for breakfast.

Apple: Oh! fried eggs.

Here is one on Judge Stockbridge:

"But when Judge Stockbridge takes the stand
To talk on testamentary,
Old Morpheus retires his band,
Nor fears to tackle single hand
The sleep-distracted gentry."

Assistant Lecturer John Phelps is represented as "filling" his father's chair. He is dressed in child's clothes, his feet shod in sandals and barely projecting beyond the edge of the seat, while his hand has hold of the handle of a little toy wagon in which is a copy of "Phelps on Equity."

A merited tribute is rendered to the memory of Professors Piquett and Schmidt, of the Department of Pharmacy, p. 192.

The lawyers have done some good writing in their section.

The medical men have the advantage of having the nurses in the hospital to draw inspiration from, and the nurses must feel highly gratified at the homage paid them, although in rather uncouth language at times.

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School of Law

38th Annual Session begins Sept. 24, 1906. Faculty of 13. For catalogue containing full information address the *Secretary*, 1063 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

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Department of Pharmacy

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Baltimore, Md.

One of the "Historians" expresses the loyalty of his class in these words: "Now the time has come for us to leave the Old University, and it is with heartfelt feeling that we say good-bye. Many of us may never return; we can never all gather together again. The friendship and love for our Alma Mater formed while here will never be forgotten. We owe her a debt that will be hard to repay, and if in the future we can add a little to her renown we will be glad to do so. With courage and high ideals we are starting out into the world. We have a standard, and that must be upheld. Whatever happens, let us hope that we will not be found wanting, and that our duty will be performed conscientiously and thoroughly." Such sentiments show a healthy morale and argue happily for the University's future.

The following verse from "An Old Graduate's Toast," p. 313, breathes a spirit no less admirable:

"For what of inward strength and joy
Life's guerdon holds today—
The soul's true gold without alloy—
The praise is thine alway;
And whether wealth her bounty shower,
Or fame her wealth deny
With laurels twined—
In hearts enshrined
Our love shall never die!"

The Editorial Board, to whom the credit of the book is due, consists of William F. Fullings, *Editor-in-Chief*; R. W. Crawford, J. K. Gilder, E. B. Hutchens, A. H. Carroll, H. U. Todd, W. W. Derr, E. Reynolds Thome, F. D. Carpenter,

W. Stuart Symington, J. T. England, *Associate Editors*; C. B. Gifford, *Business Manager*.

That the burden of the Editor-in-Chief was sore seems to be indicated by the lament, p. 39:

"For Editorial fame he once did soar,
But, like Poe's 'Raven,' 'Nevermore.'"

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Of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who succeeded Chief Justice John Marshall and who was Provost of this University from 1826 to 1839, Justice David J. Brewer said, that the prediction which was made at the time of his appointment that he would interpret the Constitution along lines different from those of Marshall had not been verified, and quoted the Dred Scott and other decisions to show that his views were strictly in line with the doctrines of his distinguished predecessor. "Taney was abused and misrepresented and on account of the war, his career as a jurist was temporarily obscured. But now he is everywhere recognized as a worthy successor of the great Marshall, and his decisions will stand as lasting monuments in the history of American jurisprudence. During the period before the war, the Supreme Court gradually established the stability and permanence of the Government by its interpretations."

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OLD MARYLAND

Devoted to the Interests of the University of Maryland.

VOL. II. Nos. 9 & 10.

BALTIMORE, MD., OCTOBER, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The approach of our Centennial has set us, Fellow Alumni! to thinking upon the future of our beloved Alma Mater, and I do not deny that the subject is one calculated to excite our deepest anxiety. We seem to have been bound in the past, hand and foot, by a spirit of most unaccountable apathy, so that while others all around us have been alert, straining every nerve to keep up in the race, we have practically stood still; and to stand still as you know in this age is to retrograde. There are, unfortunately, some reasons for this apathy, but there are none which are not capable of correction if the Regents and alumni were thoroughly aroused to a sense of duty and to a realization of the *necessity* of action. And just here I would like to remind you that *we* have a duty in these premises as well as the Regents and other authorities, and it is no excuse for us to neglect our duty if or because they neglect theirs. It is too much the fashion, my brothers, is it not, to find excuse and to take consolation in the derelictions of others, forgetting our own accountability to our consciences and our God?

It is easy to say what we want, but a great and radical change would be required to give it to us in its entirety, and such a change demands a great and radical reformer, who has not yet appeared. Although I am not able to be the herald of great news like this, yet I think there is ample evidence at hand that a decided change has lately come over the spirit of our dreams and that a justly founded hope of better days to come has sprung up in our bosoms. I would premise that the University can never achieve success by having merely a great medical school, a great law school, a great school of dentistry, a great school of pharmacy, a great hospital, or even a great and celebrated department of arts and sciences. It

is only as a UNIVERSITY that we can expect a distinct and lasting success, and the sooner its Regents and alumni recognize that fact, the better for it and them. With this point of view I call your attention to the following circumstances as justifying the hopes I have expressed:

1. The organization of the alumni. In January, 1903, we organized in Baltimore a General Alumni Association which is now in the fourth year of a successful career with 200 members. This was the *first* attempt ever made to unite the alumni of all departments into one organization. We already have branches of this Association in the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina; our South Carolina brothers contemplate a fourth this fall; Dr. L. D. Gorgas has a fifth in contemplation in Chicago, whilst others have been discussed for New York, New England, Georgia, West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio and New Jersey. Nothing that I know of is capable of accomplishing so much as a sentiment and influence set in operation through such organizations of the many thousands of alumni scattered over the land.

2. The great Centennial of 1907. This will bring all our forces together, it will stir up our enthusiasm, it will draw the eyes of the nation upon us, its echoes will reverberate far and wide, it will call attention to our needs. More than this it will increase our self-respect and just pride to know that we possess such elements of strength and such a reputable standing. Already the agitation of the subject has brought to our knowledge the fact that our University is among the very oldest chartered Universities in America.

3. Endowment. It is, I imagine, superfluous to cite any arguments to you upon the necessity of University Endowment. Such a thing as a University without an endowment is absurd and impossible. It is therefore with the liveliest pleasure that I call your attention to

the fact that we *have* such a Fund and that we have in hand several thousand dollars towards the \$100,000 which we hope to raise by the Centennial next May. I would call your attention particularly to the provisions we have made for the security and permanence of this Fund, viz: it is protected by a special charter of the Legislature of Maryland; it is in the hands of an independent, self-perpetuating board of our own alumni and the principal of it is forever inviolable by the terms of the trust. What more could we wish in relation to such a Fund? What excuse can there possibly be for not contributing to it? I urge you, my brothers, to become patrons of this Fund, and to make it your peculiar care. We will be most appreciative of your co-operation in securing contributions to it.

4. Union with other Maryland Institutions. You know of course that we have at this time no department of Arts and Sciences. That is a most serious and damaging defect in our organization. For that department is the groundwork of every university. It is the feeder from which supplies of students go up to the professional schools. Its absence therefore takes away from the completeness of our institution and to the want of it we owe the fact that we have not been recognized as a University by sister institutions or by the United States Government in its publications on education. Our own need, as well as the needs of St. John's College, at Annapolis, and the Maryland Agricultural College, suggested to us the idea of approaching those institutions with reference to a union of the three and perhaps others into a great State University. At first the difficulties in the way of union seemed insurmountable, as none of the three was willing to make any change in its charter. In this dilemma, Hon. J. Wirt Randall, of St. John's, happily conceived the idea of a union by legal contract only. This plan, it seems, has been adopted, and with alleged success in more than one instance. It was accordingly submitted for consideration by a joint committee from the boards of the three institutions and it was recommended by them for adoption. I am glad to be able to report that it has been accepted already by St. John's, and by the Regents of this University. If this plan succeeds as it promises, it will open to us a prospect of a

wide field of activity and usefulness. It will give us the standing which we have so long lacked. It will enable us to shorten the curriculum and to offer other mutual advantages to students of the several schools. It will emphasize the University side of our life which has been so long in abeyance. The Maryland Agricultural and St. John's are already State institutions, partaking liberally of the patronage and influence of the State, and union with them will give us a sort of recognition in the same direction, and no doubt a share of the public patronage. There are those, fellow alumni, and I confess myself among the number, who think that the interests of our University demand that we should become affiliated with the State, a part of the State educational system, its complement and finality: The Johns Hopkins cannot fill this rôle, it can never become a State University. *We* can, and there are advantages in it for us that must be obvious to you. It would start this University upon a new career, it would give us a standing with the great State Universities of the West and South, which are monopolizing higher education in those quarters and are fast pushing the private universities of the North to the wall. Governor Warfield is an ardent advocate of this State University idea and there is a strong sentiment in favor of it in Maryland, in the public schools and throughout the counties especially. So that we hope ultimately to see it consummated. We cannot accomplish it all at once, but we would fain believe that the union of the colleges in the manner described will be a step in that direction. Perhaps we *must* content ourselves to go slow, taking heart in the reflection that we are really "going" and not standing still.

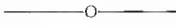
Gentlemen, in my dreams I sometimes fancy I can see through the veil of coming years—through the mists that envelop the future—two proud groups of structures, twin sisters of education in the great Monumental City of the next century. Each is bearing its part in training the youth of Maryland in the paths of learning—there is a generous emulation in the glorious work. Each has its collection of

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great buildings, its vast laboratories, its libraries, its world-renowned teachers, its courses in language, in science, in philosophy and in the professions. And I look again and see over the great doorway of the younger of the two—"Johns Hopkins University"—and over the great doorway of the elder—"University of Maryland." Shall it only be a dream, fellow alumni? Let us make it for our part a reality!



A STUDY OF EDGAR A. POE.



BY HENRY E. SHEPHERD, LL.D.



It is the aim of the present paper to discuss the literary genius of Edgar A. Poe principally from the standpoint of his creations in the sphere of poetry. Biography or the story of his life does not fall within the limitations which we have imposed upon ourselves; the same is true of his achievements in romance or fiction, and the work that he accomplished in the field of literary criticism. Any of these might well exhaust the possibilities of an essay or a monograph such as we contemplate; his prose stories may be regarded as the inspiration of a new epoch in the evolution of modern fiction. No nineteenth century master was a more powerful germinal force in this regard, and the outcome of his inspiration may be easily traced in the development of an entire phase of fiction in the literature of contemporary France. More than that, his critical judgments, uttered at a time when American literature was merely in its period of dawn, when no pronounced characteristic except crudeness and deference to the standards of the mother country had appeared, save in the creations of Hawthorne and Poe himself, have been, in nearly every instance, justified by the result. The critic rose to the height of prophecy, and that, too, when all was dark, scarcely even a day-star having appeared.

It is by his achievements in poetry that the fame of Poe securely abides. What he has accomplished in the ranges of romance and of criticism, would in themselves suffice to assure his renown, had he never written a line in verse. Still his supremacy, his mysterious sway over the heart of the world, a sway which broadens with the increasing years, must be sought and

found principally in the dozen short poems which he has contributed to the wealth of our language. If we exclude from our consideration Poe's work in the sphere of fiction and criticism, the several volumes of stories and reviews, there is perhaps not an example in the history of modern literature of a reputation which has girdled the earth, resting upon a few poems containing in all some hundreds of lines.

Here and there in the records of literature, men have leaped to fame by virtue of a single creation. Even in our own land, such phenomenal feats have been seen, as in the case of Wilde's *Summer Rose* or, *The Captive's Lament*. The outcome of Gray's work in poetry was exceedingly narrow in range, and despite its unsurpassed artistic grace, it did not address itself to the universal mind: its appeal is to the insular spirit, the catholic note is not heard.

At the pole of contrast stands the art of Poe in verse. Its scope has no seeming limitation, for all phases of culture, all types of intellect, and all forms of national life, have fallen under the wand of the magician. The stolid English mind is quickened and illumined by its radiance, the pure aesthetic spirit of the romance genius responds rapidly to its charm, and renderings of Poe into the tongue of Paris, which have transfused the inspiration, as well as the metrical ideal, have attested the far-reaching fascination of the American artist. It is not an arbitrary suggestion that the genesis of the contemporary school of Symbolists, may be traced to the rhythmical power and the mastery of word mystery revealed in the *Raven*, *Ulalume*, *Annabel Lee*, and *Lenore*.

It is in his own country that to this day, Poe has never met with appreciation adequate to his rare and versatile excellence. This lack of fine discernment is not characteristic of the material American world alone, with its prosaic ideals, and its aspirations of the earth earthy. In our centres of culture, in collegiate and university circles, where some touch of literary flavor is supposed to linger, or at least to enjoy peaceful toleration, the same lack of

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critical judgment with regard to the foremost light of our poetical literature is none the less apparent. Let us endeavor to analyze the causes, to trace to its origin this strange indifference to the most unique manifestation of poetical power that has been revealed during that phase of our national life which has passed into the dark backward and abysm of time.

The sources of our failure to rise to the height of our sovereign master in verse are varied and complex. First of all, is the strange and surpassing originality of aim and ideal which marks every creation of our poet. Humanity is in the last analysis, ever a paradox and a contradiction. Despite our vaunted love of novel sensations and untried experiences in the ranges of life or the sphere of art, the normal American mind is prone to resent the introduction of every feature which fails to appeal to its own crude empiricism and does not address itself to its uncultured and provincial range of imagination. In the spirit of Poe as unfolded in his verse, there is scarcely a flavor in form or sentiment of the elements, sympathies, associations, environments, that may be categorized as American, and by consequence go directly home to the heart and apprehension of the normal citizen of the still rising occidental republic. There is hardly a figure or an illustration in his poetry that can be described as distinctively American—as New England, Western, Southern. So far as this feature is involved, the major part of it might have been conceived and wrought into form as effectively in Rome or Athens, as in Baltimore or Boston. No shadow of aught that is native or local falls upon his page.

Our pioneers in American literary development are the creatures of English tradition, or the reflection of indigenous characteristics whether portrayed from the view-point of sentiment, or the ranges of physical and national surroundings. All is contemplated from the sphere in which the writer moves, or from that ancestral English sphere in which the life and genius of his predecessors was moulded and fashioned. Washington Irving, our first American man of letters, with all his fadeless grace and charm of style is an American Addison, the outcome of the Augustan or Queen

Anne's age, his characters themselves having their prototypes in Addisonian models. Except for the austere reign of New England Puritanism, it is difficult to conceive how the rare and subtle power of Hawthorne would have found field or scope for its exercise; there would have been neither *The Scarlet Letter*, nor *The House of The Seven Gables*. The note of his inspiration, wonderful as it is, derives from historical influences that are local or ancestral in their origin. And of Cooper, Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, the creative impulse must be sought principally in origins that descend from ancestral times, aboriginal, colonial, American, or even sectional, as is characteristic of the period antedating and including the epoch of our national conflict, 1861-65.

That Poe's sectional sympathies were strong and pronounced is evident to any one who will note the spirit of his literary reviews. Had he lived to a time contemporary with our own, he would have been put in the catalogue of devoted or intense Southerners, and would doubtless have ranked as an ardent champion of the *Poe Amendment*. Yet in the entire range of his creation in verse, there is hardly a line that is suggestive of local association, American environment, the influence of native ideals, whether in the sphere of artistic form, or in the purer ranges of spiritual life. His style "is all unborrowed and his own."

Contemporary criticism has been prone to exaggerate or at least to over-estimate the indebtedness of Poe to the school of which Keats and especially Coleridge, are the most eminent representatives. They seek the source of his inspiration in *Christabel* and *The Ancient Mariner*, in *Kubla Khan* and the

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Lamia. Some have gone so far as to call him "the child of Coleridge," and to accord him only a sort of inherited or derivative artistic greatness; his glory is merely secondary or reflected. Yet if there be one characteristic that pre-eminently marks his verse, it is absolute and invincible originality, in conception as well as execution. There is no logical or rational proof that he drew a single note of inspiration from the so-called "school of wonder," from the morbid romances of Charles Brockden Browne in America, or from the ghastly stories of Horace Walpole and Mrs. Radcliffe in England. There is nothing in his poetry to suggest that he had been at any time an assiduous student of the mystic strain which dominates the verse of Coleridge. The analogies and coincidences, in so far as they exist, are characteristic of the school; they are not a demonstration of specific influence exerted by one upon the other.

There is perhaps but a single line in all the poetry of Poe which is the outcome of direct imitation. This occurs in the Raven; the work which suggests the imitation is Lady Geraldine's Courtship, from the hand of Miss Elizabeth Barrett, afterwards Mrs. Browning, and in no sense allied to the school of Keats and Coleridge.

There is no evidence drawn from the creations of Poe in verse that he had ever been a diligent student of other masters, even in his own language. If we did not derive the knowledge from his reviews and his lecture on the Poetic Principle, there is scarcely a line to indicate it in any of his most elaborate conceptions in verse. It is this surpassing originality of metrical combination, as well as the weird and supernal character of his themes, which assigns him his attitude of uniqueness and aloofness in our literary record.

The prosaic American mind, engrossed in the culture and the quest of the things which perish with the using, does not discern its own image, its cherished ideals, in the mystical note, the incomparable rhythm that takes captive the artistic mind in Lenore, The Haunted Palace, or rises to an ecstasy in the skylark tone which prevails in Annabel Lee. There is no touch of common-place association which addresses itself to the typical

American absorbed in the empirical processes and ambitions of our common work-a-day world.

Bryant, Longfellow and Whittier could stimulate the normal mind, for the New Englander discerned his own image in the portraits of character, or recognized his ancestral features in the delineations of long-gone heroes of the Puritan era, the martyrs of the Acadian epoch idealized in *Evangeline*, or the consecrated souls, as they seemed to his apprehension, who had made war upon the institution of domestic slavery. The scenery was marred by local coloring, for the New England masters, especially of the earlier day, had rarely passed beyond native limits and the characteristic features of lands remote from their own, had not been grasped by their shaping spirit of imagination.

Then too, the didactic note, the moral import, the homily in verse, so strong in English poetry from earliest times, was ever manifest in the representatives of our first American school, reinforced and accentuated by the transmitted influence of a once dominant Puritanism.

When our romantic genius burst into light with the advent of Cooper, the same tendency asserts its power, and the American savage is idealized in the efforts of our dawning fiction. Not yet had our native literary spirit passed the barriers that mark the ranges of the great untravelled world which lies beyond.

Edgar A. Poe was born in January, 1809, the natal year of Tennyson, Darwin, and Gladstone. His career as a poet may be said fairly to have begun with his volume of 1831, containing several former poems which had undergone a process of revision, as well as some that saw the light for the first time, these latter including the finely touched lyric to Helen; and *Israfil* with its possible element of self-revelation or autobiography in verse. The critical student of literary coincidences will note that his first poetical venture, issued under the pseudonymous name, "A Bostonian," appeared in 1827, that is in the same year

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It is difficult to appreciate in the retrospect of three-fourths of a century what must have been the impression produced by the strange, weird note of the newly risen poet as it fell upon the ear of our fresh, virile and uncultured America. The "unformed Occident" was then in large measure absorbed in a grapple against primeval nature, in breasting the blows of material circumstance; its aims were earthy, its aspirations and ideals rarely soared beyond the height of the common-place and the prosaic. Its art was imitative or derivative; its literature the reproduction of ancestral types, or the production in modified forms of inherited tendencies. At this date, 1827-31, little had appeared, whatever its intrinsic excellence, or stylistic grace, that can be fairly described as distinctive, original, the presage of an ampler day in a purely American sphere.

To a discerning student of literary evolution, if one existed in that period of dawn, it must have seemed as Poe's earlier editions were ushered into the world, that a star had fallen from the heavens of song. As the tiny volume containing *To Helen* and *Israfel*, burst into the almost stagnant sea of our poetry, one who had been a watcher of the skies, must have felt the strange ecstatic thrill of him who after years of painful waiting, sees a new planet "swim into his ken." Yet there is nothing to indicate that the novel note, never until that time heard in our native poetry and never reappearing save in echoes, like the ghosts of long-gone melodies, broke in upon the complacent tranquillity of that early intellectual day.

Throughout the range of the English speaking world, the creative impulse in poetry had fallen to the lowest point of depression at the time of Poe's advent into the arena with his first clear call to fame and his first pronounced challenge to fortune. Coleridge had long since abandoned verse for metaphysics; Wordsworth had ceased to produce except in fitful and desultory fashion; Keats and Shelley were resting in their Roman graves; Browning was a lad in his teens; Tennyson and Poe made their first ventures almost simultaneously. "The idle singers of an empty day" held un-

disputed mastery in this sphere of literary creation.

With the on-coming of Tennyson in England and Poe in our own land, poetry began to cast off the state of atrophy in which it had lain for nearly a decade. Each moved along paths different from the other, yet each was the herald of a new order to which the old was to yield place.

It is a suggestive fact in the history of criticism in America, that the first complete and unqualified recognition of Tennyson's primacy among contemporary English poets proceeded from Poe, and was announced in his *Lecture on The Poetic Principle*, delivered soon after the appearance of *The Princess* in 1847. "The critic clearness of an eye that saw through all the Muse's walk," pierced the veil of allegory and revealed the master. Scholiasts and commentators were entangled in webs as subtle as those which enveloped the *Lady of Shallot*. In *Memoriam* was yet to appear, but our artist anticipated the coming judgment, and declared Tennyson to be "the noblest poet that had ever lived."

Never, perhaps in its varied seasons from the advent of Chaucer to the fading of the great lights that illumined the later Georgian day, had our poetry fallen to a lower plane than it occupied at the time that Tennyson and Poe rose almost simultaneously into the foreground. The significance of Tennyson's appearance with clear indication of his future, was noted at the period by critics who could discern the signs of the broadening day. Slowly, but with resistless advance he moved to the fore-front of the poetic line, until *Locksley Hall*, *Ulysses*, and the *Mort D'Arthur*, forever assured his supremacy, 1842. Thence till

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"the crossing of the bar" all the charms of all the Muses found their rarest flower in the rich Virgilian measure, the chosen coin of fancy, the golden phrase that flashed with increasing radiance from lips that seemed touched by living flame from the altar of the Muses.

No such auspicious and congenial fortune rested upon Poe. Adverse fate pursued him to the lowly grave in Westminster churchyard, where he lay until the little mound of earth had almost faded from sight, and blended with the indiscriminate dust.

That his infirmities were neither few nor small, the most sympathetic biographer must in candor concede. We do not wish even to extenuate, while we set down naught in malice. Still, even when the case is most strongly urged against him, his enemies themselves being judges, his moral level, to say the least, is not below the plane on which are arrayed such lights of our poetic heavens as Marlowe, Greene, Burns, Byron, and Shelley. Yet to the greater number of these, the world pays unabating homage, forgetting or palliating their shame, while the mere suggestion of Poe, to the normal mind cast in prosaic mould, rouses an image of despair, a shadow of depravity and shame, that almost effaces the brilliance of his unique achievement in the sphere of poetry. To our apprehension, the aggregated sins of Poe's short life would not approach in moral debasement the crowning infamy of Shelley in the abandonment of Harriet Westbrook, nor the attitude of Charles Dickens toward the faithful and unoffending wife whom he repudiated when fame and fortune had lavished their bounties upon him. We may pass over George Eliot, Wagner and Goethe with the charity of silence, but to a certain type of mind, the mention of Poe's name suggests nothing in the form of definite impression save a record of depravity and a life whose setting was the climax of its shame. Let us repeat that we have no desire to extenuate his faults or even to palliate such infirmities as had their origin largely in adverse environments, in congenital tendencies, in poverty and destitution. It is to be regretted that the American mode of estimating character rarely differentiates the man from the artist, human frailty from the inspiration that is born of God. Fortunate is it for the

fame of even Dante and Shakespeare that so faint traces survive of their inner life.

It was a great day in the world's literature when young Poe brought his slender volumes to the light in 1827 and 1831. The sages did not acclaim him, the oracles were dumb. We say "world's literature" advisedly, for a new planet had swum into our ken, and its brilliancy was not shaded by local or national circumscriptions, by bounds of language or obscuring passions of nationality or race. There was a strange weird note marking these new utterances, an echo of worlds not realized by our prosaic experiences, a supernal touch, a suggestion of purest fantasy.

Here and there, some traces of individual or personal reminiscence pass over the magic mirror which reflects the light of spheres remote from our own. Notably is this characteristic of *Israfil*, and *Ulalume*, in years when the end was nigh; but the creations of our artist are the outcome of his own shaping spirit, without prototypes in human experience, or even suggestions in the sphere of human consciousness.

Not that Poe was devoid of natural affection or incapable of genuine friendship. Though the range of his sympathies was narrow, his temperament marked by reserve and even by an isolation which is a characteristic of the artistic nature, there was a chosen circle on whom he lavished his love—his child-wife, Virginia Clemm, and her mother. Whatever may be said in regard to the limitations of his heart, he stands in the sanctity of his inner home life as an enviable contrast to more than one of the great world names in the records even of our own literature.

When all these concessions are granted, and every reasonable qualification is added, the marvellous weirdness and aloofness of Poe's achievements in verse appeal to us more powerfully than ever. Despite the witchery of *Christabel* and the *Ancient Mariner*, the dreamy melody of *Kubla Khan*, there is nothing to demonstrate that Poe was a devotee of Coleridge or even an assiduous student of his art. The same is true of poetry in nearly all the languages with which our hero can be credited with a critical acquaintance.

[To be Continued]



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The first step to be taken in the further development of the University is the union with St. John's College, at Annapolis, which was agreed upon last spring by the authorities of both institutions. We presume that will be taken up early after the resumption of scholastic work.

While this arrangement must be regarded as somewhat tentative with us, it is not an untried experiment elsewhere, and is said to have worked with more or less satisfaction in other Universities, as Tulane, at New Orleans, and Northwestern, in Chicago. A mere legal union is not, of course, a very close or effective one, and it does not promise that sort of organization and administration which is needed in the conduct of this University. But as the only thing in sight at this time, we may welcome it as capable of supplying some of our deficiencies and possibly giving us University standing by providing the missing department of Arts and Sciences. Both institutions were absolutely opposed to a change of their charters at this time and this expedient, suggested by Mr. J. Wirt Randall, of Annapolis, was apparently the only one by which their interests could be united and the mutual advantages, certain to

arise from such a union, be secured. We hope that it will prove the stepping-stone to a closer organic union and at no distant day to a realization of our aspirations of a State University. The benefits that St. John's has reaped from an official connection with the State will no doubt be shared by us thru the contemplated association with it.

Are Trustees essential to the life and prosperity of this University? Several of the Regents appear to be of this opinion and it is singular with what unanimity the alumni of all departments urge it. Again and again the proposal to raise an endowment and to do other things looking to the promotion of University life has been met with the statement: We must have Trustees first! We can only reply: Yes, they are sadly needed to render our University organization effective and vigorous; but it seems the authorities are not ready for the change yet, and we cannot wait any longer to set about the work of University upbuilding. Let us do what we can under the present order of things. Our efforts, our example, our enthusiasm will not be in vain, and let us hope that we may be able to *create* a sentiment that will lead in time to reorganization upon a better and more modern basis. We may cheer ourselves with the thought that every proper and unselfish effort on our part will be watched and its influence be felt and that subscriptions to endowment are the most convincing arguments we can adduce for the changes that we regard as necessary. As one of the Regents said: If we could secure a large endowment, we would be willing to do these things. We seem to be in the predicament where we cannot make a change that seems necessary to our welfare because we lack means, and we cannot secure these means because we do not make this change. It is our honest opinion that if an active and efficient President were placed at the head of this University, he would within a year or two—like Alderman, of the University of Virginia—pay back to it many times the amount of his salary, and we believe this would be the case even if the charter remained as it is.

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RESPONSE TO TOAST, "OUR ALMA MATER," AT ALUMNI BANQUET, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, JUNE 1, 1906.

BY ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY, M.D.

It is not so much of the past of the University that I wish to speak—altho that is glorious enough—nor yet of the present, but rather of the future. The present times are always being contrasted with the past and in the comparison the present always suffers. This is easy of explanation. The clash and fury of old battles sound mellow thru the ages and the blood and dirt and stain have faded in the "long sunlight of tradition." In our disappointment of things as they are, we are prone to hark back to the past or to look forward with renewed hope to the future. So that we of this University are far too prone to rest on our oars, to speak with well-deserved pride of our history, and to glory in our traditions. This is not to be condemned, provided at the same time we continue our efforts in regard to the future.

This is an age of boundless change. On every side old institutions are falling. There is little feeling of respect in the mind of the average American for things that are venerable, but he is restlessly, nervously, reaching out for things that are new and often eager to discard old things, even tho they be good.

The University of Maryland is heir to a priceless heritage. One hundred years of American life give momentum to her activity. With graduates in every quarter of the globe, and friends thruout this country, she has in herself the possibilities of a brilliant future, and her future whether for weal or woe lies with us.

What are we going to do? Are we going to give up without an effort the garnered storehouse of a century, or are we going to take new courage and here resolve that this old University, with her long line of illustrious teachers, shall have an era of new life and new usefulness in this new time?

Alma Mater! What a place it holds in the heart of the race, and with reason enough. For it is during his undergraduate years that a

man's life more nearly approaches the ideal than at any other time in his career. And altho the dream we dreamed when we were young may never be realized, we are none the worse because we have been dreamers of dreams and seers of visions. The late Carl Schurz said: "Ideals are like stars. You may not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters you choose them for your guides, and following them you reach your destiny."

How many men today yearn toward the sunny days of their college life; those days without care, without burden of great responsibility, with life all ahead for their making! The shadows of the later years have not yet darkened their paths; we are still young— young in hope, young in spirit, young in courage. The beautiful youth! And it is here in the heyday of life that—"hands of invisible spirits touch the keys of the mysterious instrument the soul and play the prelude of our fate."

Alma Mater! What is it? What do we mean by it? Why is it that the memory of college days is so dear to us? When the years have wrought their work, when we have learned the bitterness of failure, when our idols are all shattered, our hopes unfulfilled, our dreams unrealized, when the present holds nothing of comfort and the future nothing of promise, then it is that we turn our faces backward and live over again the days of our youth. Alma Mater! Not the building, not the grounds, but the personality of our teachers, the spirit of the place, the spirit of youth and hope and courage, the spirit of days spent with congenial comrades—with a common interest before there enters into life the fierceness of the fight with its jealousy, its hypocrisy and guile.

Let us make the most of it before it is too late, for we will never pass this way again.

It is what the University of Maryland stands for that should make us glad and enthusiastic. Not that it is turning out men who are scientists in the narrow meaning of the word, but men who are going into all the places of the

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world to do the work that in the long run is what Dr. Osler has said is the happiest and most useful lot given to man—to become vigorous, whole-souled, intelligent, general practitioners.

We of late years have been remiss in our duty to ourselves and our school. We have allowed disparaging things to be said about ourselves without refutation, and at times we have said these things ourselves. Shame on us! The man who attacks his family attacks himself, and by acquiescing in unkind things said about us, we are lowering our grade of training and our own self-esteem, without which all labor and all striving is but a disappointment in the end.

It is often said that a school is made by the brilliancy of its teachers or the amount of its endowment, but a much more important matter is its alumni. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, with ranks unbroken, facing the world, a strong, united, University body!

—o—

The following correspondence explains itself:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1906.

HON. JOHN P. POE:

MY DEAR SIR—A grateful sense of obligation to the profession, by whose influence I have been for many years maintained in judicial position, has brought me to the reluctant conclusion that the time has at last come when I should devote my remaining energies exclusively to the duties of that position.

I therefore feel constrained to request of you the favor to submit to the Faculty, at such time as in your discretion may seem proper, this, my resignation of the office of Professor in the Law School of the University of Maryland and to take effect at the close of this next commencement.

It is with sincere and deep regret that I have thus felt obliged to terminate my relations, which have been so uniformly agreeable, both officially and personally.

Kindly convey to each member of the Faculty the assurance of the same esteem and af-

fectionate regard with which I have now the honor to subscribe myself,

Your colleague and friend of half a century,
CHARLES E. PHELPS.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1906.

HON CHARLES E. PHELPS:

DEAR JUDGE PHELPS—Although not entirely unprepared for the final notice of your purpose to give up your position as one of our Faculty, still your letter of resignation put an end to the hope which I had held on to that you might see your way clear to remain with us a little longer.

It did seem to me that with the work of this session done, you might keep your place for at least another year.

We appreciate, however, the force of the reason you give for seeking relief from the labor of your chair at the University and do not feel that we ought to urge you to continue to bear the burden.

As requested by you, I laid your letter of resignation before the Faculty at our last meeting. It was received with the deepest regret. We are all most reluctant to let you go.

Our association has been so long and so delightful, your work has been so instructive and so valuable, your counsels have been so wise and so prudent that we would all keep you with us if we could.

The terms of your letter, however, left us no alternative but to yield to your decision to retire, and feeling that you have most worthily won your right to devote yourself hereafter exclusively to the labors of the distinguished judicial position which you have filled for more than twenty-three years, with such conspicuous ability and success, we are constrained to accept your resignation as a member of our Faculty. In sending you this message I beg you to believe that you take with you the whole heart of all of us, and for myself and my colleagues we wish you every blessing that comes from the full and faithful performance of your high duties with faculties unimpaired and health completely restored.

Faithfully and cordially your friend,
JOHN PRENTISS POE, *Dean*.

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The only changes noted in this department of the University at the beginning of the session of 1906-'07—the 100th by the way—are in the personnel of the teaching and hospital staffs. Associate Professor Milton R. Walter having gone to Chicago to reside, his place has been taken by Dr. M. H. Mayhew, who becomes Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology. The following become Instructors: Surgery, Drs. Compton Riely and Nathan Winslow; Osteology, Dr. J. Dawson Reeder; Gynecology, Dr. H. W. Brent; Clinical Surgery, Dr. M. J. Cromwell. The following become assistants: Pathology and Bacteriology, Dr. R. C. Metzel; Histology and Embryology, Drs. G. S. M. Kieffer and Leo Karlinsky. Drs. A. B. Lennan and J. F. Hawkins become Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy.

On the Dispensary Staff, the following have been appointed Chiefs of Clinic: Gynecology, Dr. H. W. Brent; Throat and Nose, Dr. H. C. Davis; and the following Assistants: Practice of Medicine, Dr. R. C. Metzel; Surgery, Dr. J. Fred. Adams; Throat and Nose, Dr. J. F. Wilkins; Nervous Diseases, Drs. J. F. O'Mara and J. F. Hawkins.

At Bayview Hospital Drs. M. J. Cromwell and Nathan Winslow have succeeded Drs. Frank Martin and St. Clair Spruill on the Surgical Staff, Dr. Lee Cohen has taken Dr. E. J. Bernstein's place as Ophthalmologist and Dr. H. C. Davis occupies the vacancy in Laryngology caused by the departure of Dr. M. R. Walter. Drs. R. R. Norris, E. F. Raphael and J. S. Geatty are Resident Physicians.

The new names on the Resident Staff of University Hospital are Drs. R. B. Hayes, C. W. Roberts, W. W. Olive, E. W. White, F. W. Winslow, R. W. Crawford. V. C. C.

That cause is wholly to be suspected for scarcely good and profitable, which its author contends for with brawling and fierceness; but truth can want no patron.—*Epistle Dedicatory to Harvey on Generation*, 1653.

Our duty is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—*Carlyle*.

We learn from the chairman of the committee of the General Alumni Association, Dr. Nathan Winslow, that about forty names have been secured for the proposed University of Maryland Club. Two hundred names are required at \$10.00 each before organization can be thought of.—In the summary of the 852 students of the University who attended last session, the figures show a falling off in the Dental Department, but an increase in the Law and Pharmacy Departments; the Medical Department was stationary.—Professor Hemmeter, writing from Carlsbad under date, July 22d, says: "Carlsbad is the greatest clinic for diseases of the digestive organs and metabolism I have yet visited. There are 60,000 visitors here and most of them sufferers of these types. Thank you very much for OLD MARYLAND; its familiar lines provoked the tenderest sentiments.—John B. Brawner, M. D., of Emmitsburg, hopes the Centennial will be a success and if possible will attend it.—Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson realized \$80 from his 10th annual August concert for the Children's Fresh Air Fund of Baltimore, at Prout's Neck, Maine.—Dr. Melchoir G. Cockey, of Fort Riley, Kansas, returned to Cockeyville, Md., and spent three weeks here after an absence from Maryland of twenty-seven years. The occasion of his visit was the illness and death of his mother.—J. Harry Tregoe, LL.B. (1905), retired from the presidency of the Travelers and Merchants' Association Sept. 4. He has held the office two years and withdraws that he may devote more time to the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, to which he was elected some months ago.—The home of Professor L. Ernest Neale, in Baltimore, was recently robbed and the University Gold Medal which he received at his graduation in 1881 was stolen.—Dr. J. Ridgeley Andre, aged 82, was severely injured Aug. 21, by being thrown from his carriage. No bones were broken, however, and he is slowly recovering.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Percy S. Rossiter, U. S. N. (Class of 1895),

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will read a paper on leprosy at the semi-annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty at Annapolis the last of this month.—Assistant Surgeon Benjamin H. Dorsey, U. S. N. (Class of 1901), has been visiting his home at Ellicott City.—Dr. Henry Whittle (1903), is taking a three-year post-graduate laboratory and clinical course at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. During the summer he held a position on the staff of the Wilson Sanitarium as Assistant Resident. He writes: "I have read with much interest the articles in the papers in reference to the work of the University, particularly on its University side. I sincerely hope the Centennial will be a success and also the other good works recently put on foot for the advancement and betterment of 'Old Maryland.'"—Dr. Arthur B. Clarke (1906) has been spending a month at his home in Canada.—The late Dr. Samuel L. Frank left an estate valued at \$250,000.—The late Judge Thomas S. Baer's estate was appraised at \$17,927.—G. E. Truitt, Dental ('07), writes from Guadalajara, Mexico, that there are five University Maryland men in that city and that they are deeply interested in the Centennial.—Judge Alfred Niles has accepted a re-election as Dean of the Baltimore Law School, which will necessitate his retirement from the Board of Law Examiners.—Four of the six principal officers of the North Carolina State Medical Association for the current year are alumni of this University, viz.: Dr. C. M. Strong, Charlotte, 1st Vice-President; Dr. J. E. McLaughlin, Statesville, 2d Vice-President; Dr. W. F. Hargrove, Kinston, 3d Vice-President; Dr. H. M. Tucker, Raleigh, Treasurer. Dr. McLaughlin is also Vice-President of the Statesville Training School for Nurses.—We are informed that E. Sleppy, D.D.S. (1887), of Pittsburg, desires information of the Centennial and proposes to bring about 100 men to it.—Dr. Howard E. Ashbury (1903) has removed his office and *x-ray* equipment to the Walbert, Charles street and Lafayette avenue.—A reception and banquet will be given Judge Alfred S. Niles at Walbrook, September 25, on his return from Europe.—Of the candidates for Additional Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore three are graduates of this University, viz.: Albert S. J. Owens, LL.B. (1883), William A. Wheatley, LL.B. (1899), and Thomas Ireland

Elliott, LL.B. (1878).—In the 3d Congressional district Harry B. Wolf, LL.B. (1901), and W. W. Parker, LL.B. (1899) will enter the primaries as contestants for the nomination.—Harry Adler, M.D., has been elected to succeed the late Dr. S. L. Frank, as President of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum. The new hospital to be erected in memory of Dr. Frank thru a gift of \$75,000 made for that purpose by Mrs. Frank will be 105x90 feet and four stories high. It will be the principal hospital and the present building will be used as the Home for Incurables.—At the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association Professor Hynson, of this University, urged that the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.), now conferred by this University to graduates in that department, should be conferred by the other colleges of pharmacy thruout the country. Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., was re-elected Secretary and Charles E. Dohme, Ph.G., was chosen a member of the Council. H. A. B. Dunning, Ph.G., Associate Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy, of this University, was elected Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.—Professor J. Holmes Smith has removed his residence from Preston street to 2205 St. Paul Street.—Olin Bryan, LL.B. (1887), has retired from the presidency of the United Surety Co., of Baltimore, which he organized about two years ago.—J. Kemp Bartlett, LL.B., writes: "Your active interest in the upbuilding of our Association" [he refers to the General Alumni Association] "is very much appreciated."—Professor Gorgas, of the School of Dentistry, will contribute an article on the extraction of teeth to a Text-Book of Operative Dentistry, which will be edited by Dr. C. N. Johnson, of Blackwater, Can., and published by Blackiston, Son & Co. Various articles will be contributed by distinguished dentists.—The Index Catalogue, 2d issue, contains a list of 106 articles on gynecological subjects contributed by our fellow-alumnus, Dr. Charles P. Noble, of Philadelphia.—Mr. Bernard Carter, Provost of this University, sailed with his two sons, Mr. Bernard M. Carter and

SOUVENIRS of the University of Maryland

And Other Points of Interest.

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Rev. George Calvert Carter, of Washington, for England July 31, where he is visiting his son, Mr. John Ridgely Carter, 1st Secretary of the American Embassy in London.—The Maryland Board of Pharmacy will hold its examination at Heptasoph Hall, Balto., Oct. 4, 9 A. M., E. Bacon, Ph.G., Secty., 402 Roland Ave.—Dr. John Turner sailed for Liverpool Sept. 8 and will return on the 21st.—Edwin T. Dickerson is suffering from typhoid fever at his home, Dickerson, Md.—Fred'k C. Colston, LL.B., who has been playing in the tennis tournaments in the North, has returned home.—The American Pharmaceutical Association has 2,000 members, an increase of over 300 during the year.

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Marriages: Chester F. Johnston, LL.B. (1901), of Pittsburg, to Miss Louise Chamberlain Stahn, of Baltimore, at Pulaski, Va., Aug. 3. Mrs. J. is a graduate of the Woman's College of Baltimore and was teaching music at Dublin Institute, Va., at the time of her marriage.

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Deaths: Contract Surgeon Calvin De Ford Snyder (1898) was killed at Julita, Island of Leyte, Philippine Islands, in an engagement with a force of Pulajanes, August 9. He was born in Baltimore and was 28 years old. He spent the early years of his professional life in Bay View and University Hospitals.—John W. Farmer, M.D. (1868), was killed at Radford, Va., August 25, by a load of lumber falling upon him.—Albert E. Thompson, Ph.G. (1873), of the well-known drug firm of Thomas and Thompson, died in Baltimore August 25, after a long illness from Bright's disease. He was born on the York Road, Baltimore county, Dec. 6, 1848, and had been in business with Mr. Thomas since 1874.—James Willard, M. D. (1843), at Lovettsville, Va., July 30, aged about 90.—Samuel Leon Frank, M. D. (1862), died suddenly of heart disease at Chattalonnee Springs, near Baltimore, August 3, aged 64. He studied the specialty of eye and ear diseases abroad and practiced it with great success in Baltimore until 1882, when he retired and de-

voted himself to his extensive business interests. At the time of his death he was president of the Hebrew Hospital and Association.

—————o—————

MORNING.

The fading stars reluctantly withdrew
 Their keen regard, and dark the coppice grew;
 A fleecy paleness overspread the moon,
 And orient airs began their whispers soon,
 And far the tall oracular pines above,
 Passed something like the first faint smile of love;
 And something seem'd to whisper down from heaven,
 Awake, my sweetest minstrel of the seven!
 Ye happy tenants of the wood and lawn,
 Arise, my loves, and drink the joys of dawn!
 Long, misty lines, of dim, uncertain hue
 Reach'd forth, divergent, underneath the blue,
 Suffused the stars, and, sloping down the West,
 Set rose and ruby in the lunar crest.
 Earth lean'd to meet the coming Deity,
 And mountains hurried from the West to see.
 The orient lines are misty now no more;
 The golden reins are flashing at the door;
 The gate unfolds,—Time's ancient songs begin;
 The King of glory and of day comes in.

—Joseph Salyards.

—————o—————

We have been allowed to peruse some interesting correspondence relating to the recent itinerary of Professors Randolph Winslow and J. Mason Hundley, from which it appears that they had a fine time and received many favors from our European colleagues. The voyage from Baltimore to Bremerhaven on the steamer Rhein occupied twelve days. At Hamburg they saw Kummel, the chief surgeon of Eppendorfer Hospital, operate for appendicitis. At Berlin Hoffa invited them to his private hospital and treated them most cordially. He also took them in his automobile to his public clinic, where he performed several operations. They also met Professors Dührssen, Von Bergmann and Bunn, and saw them operate. While the last was operating (laparotomy) he was sent for to see the crown princess.

At Leipsig they received courtesies from Professor Trendelenburg and took tea with his family; they were much pleased with their visit to this city. T. operates at 8 A. M.

At Carlsbad they met Professors Hemmeter and Woods and put up at the Bristol Hotel. But as they could only get a very small room for one night they left next day for Vienna, altho much pleased with Carlsbad. At Vienna, the gynecologist Wertheim was very attentive

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to them, and they had a most agreeable reception from Professor Adolph Lorenz—who operated on some little patients in Anatomical Hall of this University before an immense audience three years ago. It was vacation time and Lorenz did not come to town often; in fact, they met him just as he was about to go on a trip in his automobile touring car. However, he took them out in the afternoon to his magnificent villa, giving them a delightful automobile ride of twenty-five miles or more. Mrs. L. is a very pleasant lady, about forty-two years old, plump and rosy-cheeked and of very attractive and cordial manners. The villa is situated on the side of a mountain overlooking a beautiful valley filled with villages and intersected by the Danube River. The Professor bought the place twenty-two years ago when it was a peasant's cottage and by successive alterations and additions has made of it a palace. Everything about it is handsome: hardwood floors, beautiful furniture, splendid mural and framed pictures, grand stairway and in the new part of the house, recently added, a great wide hall with a highly ornamented balcony running around it upon which the second story rooms open. There are two dining rooms, elegant guest chambers with bath and toilet rooms for each, porticos, balconies, etc., and the grounds are spacious and laid out with fruit trees and flowers. They spent the night at this elegant and hospitable mansion and Lorenz said he had been expecting them for some time and was sorry they had not come sooner as he could then have taken them around. However, he did all for their entertainment in a plain and simple and most acceptable way. Professor Winslow also met in Vienna his former teacher, Dr. Erlach.

At Munich they met Dr. Humrichouse, of Hagerstown. At Innsbruck and Zürich they visited the hospitals. At Berne they had the good fortune to see the younger Kocher operate on two cases of goitre and Professor Winslow bought some instruments for the operation.

Their stay in Paris was cut short as neither of them knew French and they were glad to reach London on August 16, having taken in the palaces and galleries and other sights of the continent. It was dull in the cities, the theatres and other places of amusement being

closed, while the summer resorts were crowded and it was difficult to get accommodations at the hotels. In London they felt more at home and set to work to see the many objects of interest, to visit the hospitals, etc. The prominent medical men were all away on their vacations and this lessened the medical interest of their stay in the British metropolis. On Sept. 5 they took the steamer Friesland, of the American line, for Philadelphia and expect to arrive home about the 15th, after an absence of eighty days.

Dr. J. W. C. Ely, on the occasion of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of his entrance into the profession in Providence, R. I., said that medical students were required at the time he entered Harvard University Medical School, in 1843, to have the equivalent of a high school training and to have studied at least two years in a physician's office. The medical course embraced two sessions of four months each, the lectures being essentially the same from year to year. For graduation the candidate had to present a thesis in his own handwriting and to pass an examination by all six professors. But little physiology was taught. An old leather-covered manikin, leather baby and short forceps supplied the place of clinical obstetrics. All the instruction was didactic, although the class went once a week *en masse* to see a few patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Saturday mornings saw a few operations. None but the internes had any chance to learn clinical medicine as it is taught today in the better schools. The Medical School was located in a little alley back of a block of tenement houses occupied by commercial men from Cape Cod. It was a dark, dingy place, fit only for stables. The first capital case he saw—in part only, for he was overcome by the agony of the patient and prudently retired before it became necessary for him to be carried out—was ligation of the axillary artery, by Dr. John C. Warren, in a case of dislocated shoulder, which had been reduced by the boot heel in the

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axilla. In 1846 the physicians' fees were 50 to 75 cents a visit; midwifery cases \$5 to \$10, the very rich paying \$15 or even more in rare instances. Office advice was 25 cents.

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Sketches of America by H. B. Fearon, 3d. Ed. 1819. Visits Baltimore 1818, and resides here some time. A commercial city of great importance, rising with a rapidity almost unparalleled. Bears testimony to the hospitality, enterprise and bravery of the people. By superior activity have supplanted Philadelphia in part of the Western country trade. Speaks of their gallant and successful defense against the British. Dancing and music the prevailing amusements. The ladies dress gaily and expensively. Seventy years before the city consisted of ten houses; now there are 60,000 inhabitants. There are steamboat lines to Norfolk and New York. There are many excellent buildings, and several of the churches display first-rate talent, as the Unitarian Church building. In politics, Baltimore is anti-Federal or democratic, the only American seaport city of this faith.

—o—

Baron Larrey, in his *Memoirs of Military Surgery*, translated by Professor Richard Willmott Hall, with notes, two volumes, Baltimore, 1814, speaks of the constant presence of the larvæ of flies from the hatching of the eggs of these insects in the wounds of the soldiers during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt in 1799. The heat of the climate and the inevitable use of cotton dressings promoted their incubation. The presence of the insects appeared to accelerate suppuration, but caused a disagreeable pruritus and necessitated dressing three or four times a day. They are produced in a few hours and increase with such rapidity that in a single night they grow to the size of a small quill. It is necessary to use lotions of a strong decoction of rue, with a small portion of sage, to destroy them, but they are soon reproduced, as there are no means of preventing access of flies or of destroying the eggs. Larrey adds in a footnote: Although these insects were troublesome, they expedited the healing of the wounds by shortening the work of nature and causing the sloughs to fall off.

Dr. J. F. Zacharias, of Cumberland, Md. (*Med. Annals of Maryland*), used maggots during the Civil War in hospital gangrene with eminent satisfaction. In a single day they would clean a wound much better than any agents at the command of the Confederate surgeons, and he was sure he had saved many lives, escaped septi-cæmia and hastened recovery by their use.

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In his presidential address at the Boston meeting, *Dr. W. J. Mayo* congratulated the American Medical Association on its growth and prosperity and on the regained unity of the profession in New York, and points out that these are only the beginnings of the task before it. With its more perfected organization the profession must educate the public to appreciate the broad humanitarianism of modern medicine, and this can best be done, as Dr. McCormack has shown, through the local medical society. The good work of enlightenment of the public conscience as to the advertising frauds must be kept up and needed sanitary legislation secured. A higher general standard of medical requirements and better supervision of professional schools is demanded. No one, whatever he may profess, should be permitted to practice medicine without having proved that he possesses a knowledge of the fundamental principles of medical science, and this should be a universal requirement. There should also be an agreement, Dr. Mayo states, between the licensing boards of the different States as to the minimum of requirements, so as to secure more uniform examinations and reciprocity. The evils of lodge practice, hospital and dispensary abuses and the relations of the profession to corporations, insurance companies, etc., are also referred to; the money standard of success and the commission evil are deplored. The relation of the physician to the pharmacist, he states, is not so satisfactory as is desirable, and mutual concessions may be needed for the benefit of both and in the interest also of the public. In conclusion, Dr. Mayo speaks of the necessity of constant studious habits to a physician, and of

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R. L. Randolph, Baltimore (*Journal A. M. A.*, July 7), has collected over 500 cases of Fourth of July Eye Injuries occurring from fireworks during the last few years, some variety of fire cracker being usually responsible for the injury. He gives the result of work in stirring up public sentiment showing a decided decrease of such injuries in Baltimore. He laid the statistics before the leading newspapers and before the police, and secured the publication of strenuous ar-

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ticles on the subject and also the issuance of stringent orders to enforce the laws. He believes that much can be done in other cities by ophthalmologists in the same way, and that in due season we may be able to educate the public and to accustom it to quiet and sensible celebrations of the holidays.

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Fleet on the tempest blown,
Far from the mountain dell,
Rose in their cloudy cone,
Elfin and spell;
Woo'd by the spirit tone,
Trembling and chill,
Wandered a maiden lone,
On the bleak hill:
Mau-in-waun-du-me-nung,
Trembling and chill.

Low in the moory dale,
Green mossy waters flow,
Under the drowsy gale,
Moaning and slow;
There in her snowy veil,
Bleeding and bound,
Lay the sweet damsel pale,
On the cold ground.
Mau-in-waun-du-me-nung,
On the cold ground.

Sad o'er her sunken head,
Waved the low linden spray;
Wither'd leaves, sear and red,
Fell where she lay,
Cold on her icy bed,
Silent and lorn
Lies the lost maiden dead!
Why was she born?
Mau-in-waun-du-me-nung,
Why was she born?
—Joseph Salyards.

Professor R. Winslow

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PRICE, 10 CENTS

A STUDY OF EDGAR A. POE.

BY HENRY E. SHEPHERD, LL.D.

[Continued from Page 131.]

The nature of Poe's life, desultory, migratory, as it was after the close of his brief University career, rendered concentrated study of classics or science an intellectual impossibility. Most of his literary scholarship must have been acquired by the time that he withdrew from the University of Virginia, and he was at that date not more than nineteen years of age. What he acquired in maturer years was the result of absorption or assimilation, rather than the outcome of consistent or assiduous devotion to the masters of any literature, ancient or modern. Apart from the evidence drawn from the simple story of his early life, the work of Poe in verse conveys the strongest and most convincing proof of the phenomenal isolation in which he stood with reference to his predecessors or contemporaries in the field of poetry. Take for illustration any one of Poe's typical poems, analyze its structure, explore its metrical form, scrutinize in detail its diction and vocabulary. What trace reveals itself of contemporary or predecessor in any language, ancient or modern? A single line probably suggested by a familiar passage in one of Mrs. Browning's works, is the total expression of his indebtedness to the masters of his own tongue. Who has discovered an impression derived with certainty from Shakespeare in the dozen distinctive poems upon which Poe's fame abides? We might infer from internal proof, based upon minute investigation of style as well as mode of presentation and choice of theme, that Poe had never read minutely a single one of the sovereigns of poesy in his own language. If this broad assumption be challenged, what concrete evidence can be introduced to invalidate its truth? It is significant

that with all the accusations which malice, envy, or unmasked charlatanism hurled at the head of Poe the charge of plagiarism or even imitation has hardly ever been alleged. Whenever attempted, the innate absurdity it involved has simply recoiled upon the head of his assailants. There is a point at which even malignity appeals to the sense of humor alone, and this climax was attained very speedily when our poet was charged even with seeming or plausible imitation. None of all the far-renowned kings of song could apply with more of truth and intensity, though in a sense far remote, the words of Shakespeare's cynical and saturnine Richard, "I am myself alone." His analogy to Coleridge, his descent artistically from the "rapt one of the godlike forehead," to which supreme importance has been attached by a school of critics, is nothing more in the last and most far-reaching estimate than the comprehensive resemblance that prevails between artists associated with a class or school, and dominated by a unity or community of ideals. There is not a touch of likeness between the Raven of Poe and that of Coleridge. Nor is there any more reason to conclude that Poe was a devotee of his English predecessor from whom he is supposed to have sprung, than to assume that he was a child of Keats, or a lineal descendant of John Milton. For Poe was never an intense or even a systematic student of poetry, history or science. His grapple with his evil star, his ceaseless breasting of the blows of circumstance, after he had attained to manhood, would have rendered assiduous study almost an impossibility even had his tastes inclined him to its pursuit. He died at forty, before he had reached the full maturity of his power, and for twenty years life had been an unrelenting conflict with malignant untoward fate. No such phenomenon of originality has ever arisen in modern literature, perhaps not in the literature of the world,

since the stillness of our planet was broken by the first notes of the matin poets. The isolation in which he stood, the weirdness of his themes and the strange witchery of his measures, inspired a sense of awe, a morbid fascination, rather than genuine and responsive appreciation, in our crude and uncultured American heart. Nothing addresses itself to our secular materialized life with such charm as the note of the commonplace, the appeal to our own daily routine and empirical conceptions, whether through the medium of verse or the other harmony of prose. This trait of our incipient national life still asserts its presence, and maintains its sway. Amiable mediocrity is still our artistic ideal; as a logical result, Longfellow and Whittier are blazoned in our Halls of Fame, while Poe still abides without the gates. In the contemplation of those who control the fate of our rising Pantheon and are arbiters of human renown, "Fame is a plant that grows on mortal soil."

From its earliest stages, certainly since it attained its highest point, the art of Poe has received a fine and critical appreciation in European lands, never accorded to it in our own country. The subtly touched literary instinct of the old world discerned the new light which had reached its shores from the still crude and undiscerning land that formed the Occident. Since the time of this initial contact, the brightness of his glory has advanced from decade to decade, until it encircles the globe, and all peoples and tongues, even those most remote, see its reflection even if it be through the obscuring veil, the darkened medium of translation or reproduction. The poles of European culture, Italy and Denmark, the land of Dante and the home of Hamlet, have shared in the charm of his stories and the mystic music that reigns in his verse. We are not prepared to estimate adequately his power in the development of the French school of Symbolists. There is no reasonable doubt that it far exceeds any appreciation of its influence which the processes of criticism have thus far revealed. It will be discerned in the retrospect far more acutely and subtly than in the analyses of contemporary research, or by the methods of those who seek to unfold the mystery of literary origins.

We have already dwelt in some detail upon the unique originality of conception as well as exe-

cution, that asserts itself in every phase of his poetical work. It cannot be too strongly accentuated, for it has perhaps no parallel in the forms and types through which the poetic spirit of modern ages, at least in our mother-speech, has manifested its power. Assuredly all his predecessors, of whatever school, derive in a measure from prototypes, gather inspiration or borrow their poetical vesture from some ascertainable source. Myth, legend, romance, tradition, ethical philosophy, local coloring, physical environment, national history, will lay bare the springs of nearly all the poetry which has found utterance in English speech, from the time of Chaucer to the coming of Tennyson. Nearly every one of Shakespeare's plots can be traced to a definite source, ancient or modern. In many notable passages he has simply transformed the vigorous prose of North's Plutarch into the masterful blank verse of Julius Cæsar and Antony and Cleopatra. The Arthurian legends have been to Tennyson a fruitful and expanding source of inspiration, as they proved to Spenser in Elizabethan days, when the "blameless king" with his goodly fellowship of knights bloomed into that ideal and saintly chivalry which is mirrored in the Faery Queen. Examples and illustrations might be multiplied almost to infinity, and with the same unvarying result.

Yet no analysis, however subtle, no research, however far-reaching, or comparative its method, has laid its hand upon a single source or germ in myth, legend, fable, or in personal experience, out of which by the exercise of artistic elaboration, there might have sprung into life the Raven or Annabel Lee, Lenore or The Haunted Palace. Even had there been prototypes in the literature of our tongue or in any other, Poe was not a student of comparative

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literature, or a diligent investigator into the history of his own language. Parallels, analogies, illustrations, such as he not unfrequently introduces into his romances, are marked by an air of artificiality and unreality which rarely fails to indicate that they were not the outcome of that spontaneous suggestion which springs from an affluent scholarship, but were rather improvised for the occasion and gathered not from an original acquaintance with the source whence they were drawn.

The classical attainment of Poe as exhibited in his stories is not unlike that of Shakespeare in his dramas. For the Elizabethan master derived much of his seeming knowledge of the classic world through the medium of Lily's Latin Grammar, the recognized school manual of the sixteenth century. Poe's mode of life was fatal to the acquisition of minute and critical knowledge in any sphere, classical or scientific. "To scorn delights and live laborious days" was not the ideal he had set before his imagination. The fact that during his twenty years of active productivity he accomplished results so far-reaching and versatile in their nature, and crowned in his poetry at least by a consummate and flawless grace of aim and execution, is among the marvels of literary history. It was longer, as estimated in mere years, than the little day vouchsafed to Keats, almost identical in the measure of time with Timrod and Lanier. Yet Poe's range of achievement embraced pure poetry, fiction, and criticism. In two of these spheres he won a renown that broadens with the advancing decades. He has created a school in romance lands, he has called into life a phase of poetry almost without prototype in our literary evolution; and in the province of criticism, nearly every one of his estimates or his prophecies has been verified by the ripper judgment and the rich results of time, the greatest of all arbiters, as well as the greatest of innovators.

It would present a stimulating field for literary research, if an investigation were set on foot to determine how far the impress of Poe's art has affected the spirit of his countrymen. Is there any perceptible trace of his power as revealed in his poetry abiding in our national life and character? Bryant, Long-

fellow, Whittier, all reflect the dominant tendencies of our American temperament and genius, as embodied in creed, party, local environment, sectional affinities, geographical conditions, material aspirations, domestic ideals. The same is true of Henry Timrod in his portrayal of the genius of the South from every point of view, whether in the ranges of climatic charm, exuberance of natural beauty, or the moral fervor incarnate in patriotism and wrought into flame by the passion of prevailing war. The note of the Raven and the ethereal tone of Annabel Lee have passed into the deepest consciousness of our race and country, they are household words in our daily utterance, familiar almost to the lips of infancy. Still, their appeal is for the most part to our sense of melody, it is the rhythmic beauty which takes captive the ear. The weird and supernal suggestion that lies back of the harmony is lost upon our dull and unresponsive spirits, not because they are inattentive, but because the muddy vesture of sensuous environment is impenetrable to the finer light which lies within the melody. In other words our American ideals find no reflection or sympathy. His cast of mind in the artistic sphere is alien to every distinctive feature of our prevailing life, it appeals to none of the controlling forces of time, place, association, the acquisition of material wealth, the quest of the earthly and the sensuous. His heroines moved in worlds not realized, out of sense, out of time. It has been intimated by an eminent critic that they had their prototypes in Southern women—hence their resistless grace and witchery—but the region in which they passed their dreamy day was defined by no geographical limitation, nor ascertained by bounds of time and space. These airy nothings of the poet's fantasy have been personalized by names, but the local habitation exists not even as a vision of Utopia. Traits of common loveliness with their earthly sisters of the South were revealed in their creation as they sprang from the shaping spirit of the author's imagination, but their homes lay by "sounding seas," in climes untouched by the

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genius of exploration, the quest of the scientific spirit, by "dim lakes of Auber," or by mysterious tarns like to that which closed over the fated House of Usher, symbolic of ruin and desolation, by some interpreted as an undesigned allegory of the author's own life.

There is little in the art of Poe that appeals to the normal American mind except the morbid vein which fascinates even as it repels, and binds the reader by a strange and resistless sorcery. This is a trait which marks our humanity in all ages: in the creations of Poe it is invested with a grace and subtlety such as our own language has never surpassed and the literature of the world has rarely equalled. The charm of the morbid and the witchery of sound address themselves even to the uncultured intelligence, and in so far, Poe may be said to have received appreciation at the hands of his own countrymen. Beyond this rigid limitation, he is to the typical American a mystery whose heart has never been plucked out—a book with seven seals like that described in the apocalyptic vision. It is the failure to divine the sources and springs of his art which has been the fruitful spring of the aberrations and anomalies that have marked, above all, the critics of New England in their approaches to our poet. In the entire company of literary lights that New England has given to the world, Hawthorne alone was capable in the sphere of romance of attaining the heights to which Poe soared in his loftier creations, and the critical prescience of Poe revealed itself in his prophecy of the glory that was in reserve for the author of *The Scarlet Letter* and *the House of the Seven Gables* at a time when his fame was obscured by adverse and undiscerning judgments. Poe alone pierced the obscuring veil, and saw the end from the beginning.

Especially notable among the results of our author's power to stimulate and inspire creative energy in lands beyond the sea is the influence of *The Raven* in leading to the production of the *Blessed Damozel*—that miracle of ethereal grace contributed to the wealth of our language by the master of the Pre-Raphaelite School, the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti. However strongly the poem may have been

affected by Dantean touches or Dantean echoes, it was a direct outcome of *The Raven* as we learn from Rossetti himself. The scheme is a converse presentation of the central thought pervading *The Raven*. In the one—*The Raven*—the plot revolves around the ceaseless longing of the lover on earth for reunion with the loved one in the heavens—his "Lost Lenore." In *The Blessed Damozel*, this conception, this mode of view is inverted, and the loved one in the heavens yearns for the coming of her lover on the earth. There is not perhaps in all literature an example in which specific inspiration proceeds more directly from one masterful artist to another than is illustrated in the genesis of *The Blessed Damozel* from its suggestion in *The Raven*.

We are inclined to believe that there is in reserve—hidden it may be behind a cloud of ages, an immense future for the poetry of Poe in his own land, and among his own countrymen. His immortality is long since assured among alien races and in literatures whose origins strike into the heart of civilizations springing from the fadeless dominion wrought by the still vitalizing genius of the Roman world. "O that we appreciated Poe as do the French," observes one of his latest eulogists. With us his star has risen shorn of his beams; it is only the twilight dawn, the crepuscular glimmering that is the harbinger of the coming sun. That it will broaden into boundless day with the increasing of the ages, no rational student of literary evolution can question for a moment. The seal of immortality is set upon his poetry, it has held time at bay, it has survived the malevolence of envy, the scorn of pedants and charlatans, and has moved resistlessly toward that "eternity of fame" which Spenser invoked for his own supreme creation in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth." When sensuous ideals, all-ranging materialism, and idolatrous worship of the things that perish with the using, have vanished from our American life, there will arise among us a finely touched and discerning appreciation of the most unique figure in our literary record,

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who having no prototype, exemplar, or inspirer in his own tongue, or in languages remote from his mother speech, by the resistless power of his creative faculty, blended with the flawless grace of the antique world, wrought his own models, evolved his own art, took captive the culture oracles of Romance lands, until in the end his renown, by a process of reversion, touched our own shores, and his countrymen awoke to the consciousness that a peerless master had lived and moved and died among them, whose mystic gifts they had never divined until the echo of his glory was wafted to our native bounds when it had engirdled the ancient homes of the Muses in the regions that lie beyond the silver seas.

No attempt has been made, so far as we are aware, to trace in accordance with the methods of modern research the influence of Poe upon contemporary or succeeding artists in his own sphere. That he himself derived scarcely a trace of inspiration or even a suggestion of form, from his predecessors in the ancient or the modern world, we trust has been amply demonstrated. The strongly wrought background of original power is almost without parallel in literary record. Sovereign masters revealed their prototypes, and at times lay bare the subtle mechanism of their craft; but every endeavor to unfold the springs of our poet's skill, to fix definitely the origin or suggestion of a single theme, has resulted in dismal failure, and recoiled in derision upon the head of the would-be resolver of mysteries. From the other point of view, that is the quickening power exerted by Poe upon those who came after him in our poetical evolution, the outlook is far more promising, and the outcome is far richer in character.

From Poe to Rossetti the mystic music has been wafted across seas, until the strain of the master has gone out into all the earth, his voice to the end of the world. It was the proud but not arrogant boast of Dante, that for him words revealed an undreamed deep of meaning, a brilliance of thought that they never unfolded save to those who had penetrated the veil, and looked on speech not as through a glass darkly, but eye to eye as on an open book. So in the sphere of their power as the medium of a weird melody such as

never fell on English-speaking ears, it was the high function of Poe in the expansion of his art to evolve their latent and unsuspected richness, to untwist "all the strings that tie the hidden soul of harmony," to dissolve us into ecstasies and bring into our souls the very echo of the unseen and the invisible. His achievement in this regard alone, is one of the marvels of literary history. Never in the annals of verse, have such effects been accomplished in so narrow a range. A dozen poems, numbering in all a few hundred lines, have taken captive the heart of the world, have brought to light novel and undiscerned vocal resources that had lain latent from the artist eye for centuries, and have conveyed the strong wave of melody as an inspiration across the seas to ancestral lands, in which during the centuries no suggestion or prelude of its power had been manifested in the unimaginable touches of time, in the visions of seers, in the reveries of that brooding spirit, so often the herald of a dawning day in the pure ranges of creative power.

A minute research in the vocabulary of Poe, as embodied in his poems, offers a rare field to the student who approaches literary evolution from an historical or philological point of view. There is in his verse no such renaissance of words as marks the work of Tennyson in all its phases, for Poe was never a student of language from the standpoint of the school which strove to revive the long-gone vocables of the olden masters. Yet he was by no means devoid of inventive power in the shaping of vocabulary, and it is clear that his far-off ghoulish lands are as purely the product of his imagination as that Utopia and Laputa were fashioned by the fantasies of Swift and Sir Thomas Moore. The range of his words is narrow, their form and import for the most part simple, their selection is determined especially by reference to their effect in that world of melody in whose courts he stood as sovereign oracle. All artists in verse have their peculiar predi-

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lections and affinities: it would constitute a most stimulating study to trace in detail the mystery of the word as it unfolds itself in Poe—the secret spring that impelled him to a certain term—the subtle instinct that repelled him from the choice of another. In a master of symphony, such determinations are not the outcome of caprice or the result of arbitrary selection. All is founded in law, even though its subtlety evade our scrutiny or bury its mode of procedure in the deeps which lie below our consciousness.

[To be Continued.]

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At a meeting of the Bar of Baltimore, assembled September 17, at the instance of the Supreme Bench, to take appropriate action on the death of the Hon. Thomas S. Baer, late Associate Judge, the following minute was adopted and entered upon the records of the Supreme Bench. Appropriate eulogies of the deceased were made by the members of the Committee and by Chief Justice Henry D. Harlan.

“In the death of Judge Thomas S. Baer the profession of the law in this city has lost one of its most distinguished members. He was a man of strong and acute intellect, with a natural taste and aptitude for the investigation of legal questions, and these natural gifts had been cultivated and improved by diligent and assiduous study. His professional acquirements had been exercised not only in the regular practice of the law, but also since 1893 in the professorship of the law of real estate in the Law School of the University of Maryland, and since 1894 in the office of Master in Chancery for the Circuit Courts of this city. He had a clear and vigorous style as a writer, and his temper, always bland and equable, was no more than the expression of his generous and kindly nature.

These gifts and graces, with his ripe experience, had long marked him, in the eyes of those who knew him best, as a man of rare fitness for the office of Judge. Upon the death of the lamented Judge Ritchie, in 1903, the view of his friends was shared by a large number of the members of the bar. At their invitation he became the Democratic candidate for the vacant place on the Bench and

was elected in November, 1903. The time during which he filled this high office was comparatively brief, yet long enough to give clear proof of his eminent qualities for the place. He was patient and courteous, ready to hear and quick to discern. He approached the decision of the questions submitted to him with a disposition and purpose to be just and fair, and with a mind unclouded by prejudice, unwarped by pride of opinion, and furnished with learning abundant, yet so well ordered as not to embarrass or confuse his judgment.

While thus placed, in the fullness of his mental faculties, in a position which was thoroughly congenial to him and in which he was rendering most valuable services to the public, he was stricken with a mortal disease, and on July 18, 1906, after months of patient suffering, death brought him release from his burden of pain.

In this tribute from his professional brethren it will not be out of place to refer to the service which Judge Baer has rendered to the State and city in other capacities. As a Delegate in the General Assembly, as a Commissioner for two terms of service in the Public Schools of this city, as a member of various organizations formed for the purpose of bettering civic conditions, his efficient aid could always be counted on to further what was righteous and of good report.

Above all, he furnished throughout his life an example of probity, integrity and purity, and in all things proved himself a sincere and modest gentleman.

*Wm. S. Bryan, Jr.,
Charles J. Bonaparte,
W. L. Marbury,
Joseph C. France,
Joseph Packard,
Wm. P. Lyons.”*

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Reading is intended as a help to the mind; but the mind may be enfeebled by having too much help.—*The Elder Chew.*

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The interest which France took in the American Revolution seemed to stimulate young pharmacists to risk their fortunes on our soil. From among these and the Acadian exiles Baltimore was furnished with several reputable apothecaries. In 1791, many persons fleeing from the massacre of Santo Domingo took refuge in our city, thus swelling its population to about fifteen thousand. Among these came one progressive pharmacist of rare ability and knowledge, in the person of Monsieur Edme Ducatel. This man can well be said to be the father of higher pharmacy in this city. His store was located at No. 26 W. Baltimore St., north side, third door west of Harrison St. Here was conducted, until the early thirties, one of the largest, and by far the most scientific retail drug houses that Baltimore had ever known. From his store and under his tutelage came into the business such worthy lights as J. M. Laroque, Elias Durand, John Milhau, George W. Andrews and Thomas G. Mackenzie. These, in turn, soon established stores on their own account, so that by 1840 we could boast of a line of earnest and bright workers, all having the one object in view—to elevate and develop the possibilities of our vocation.—*Semi-Centennial Catalogue, Md. Col. Pharmacy.*

Marriages: *Frank Eugene Hammond*, D.D.S. (1899), of Freeport, L. I., to *Isabella Aveline Franchi*, M.D., of New York City. The marriage took place Dec. 27, 1897, when both were students in Baltimore, but has just been announced.—*Fuller Nance*, Phar.D. (1904), now of Baltimore, but formerly of Monroe, N. C., to *Miss Frances L. Potts*, at Baltimore, Sept. 25. Dr. N. has a drug store at 712 N. Howard St.—*James B. Sebastian*, D.D.S. (1902), of Baltimore, to *Mrs. Carrie Alderson*, at Ellicott City, Sept. 23. Dr. S. is a native of Wilmington, Del., and has an office at 323 N. Howard St., Baltimore. His bride is from Front Royal, Va.—*Christopher Brenner*, M.D. (1906), of Gahanna, O., to *Miss Lilly Morton*, of the same place, Sept. 27. He will practice in Kansas in partnership with Dr. Orus Barker.

Deaths: *William T. Skinner*, M.D. (1870), of Glasgow, Delaware, was killed Sept. 29, by his horse taking fright and running away near

that place. He was 55 years old. His skull was fractured. His daughter also received a concussion of the brain, from which she died a few hours later.—*Edgar A. Brooke*, M.D. (1887), at Bonner, Mont., Sept. 3, of heart disease.—*Philip Skinner Wales*, M.D. (1856), at Paris, of cancer of the intestines, Sept. 15. He entered the Navy the year of graduation and held the position of Surgeon-General from 1879 to 1884. He was retired in 1896. His remains will be brought to Annapolis for interment. He was the author of a standard work on Surgical Instruments and Appliances.—*Thomas H. Helsby*, M.D. (1859), at Baltimore, Sept. 26, aged 71. During the Civil War he served as Surgeon in the 5th Corps, and for 30 years thereafter practiced at Williamsport, Md., then removing to Baltimore. For two years, 1866-68, he held the Chair of Chemistry in the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

The following report has been received of *Recent Additions to the Law Library of the University*:

Text Books: (1) Page on Contracts; (2) Sutherland Stat. Const.; (3) 1st volume Greenleaf on Evidence; (4) Code, 1904, two volumes; (5) Brandt, Suretyship.

United States Reports. Volume 197.

Maryland Reports. Volumes 42, 45, 58, 97, 99, 100.

American and English Enc. of Law, 2nd Edition. Volume 32. Also, Supplement, Vol. 2.

American State Reports. Volumes 103, 104, 105, 106.

Lawyers' Reports Annotated. Book 62 (duplicate). Books 67, 68, 69, 70. L. R. A. Cases as Authorities, Volumes 3 and 4. L. R. A., Book 2, New Series.

Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure.—"Cyc." Volumes 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. "Cyc," 2nd Edition, Vol. 1. 1906 Annotations to "Cyc," annotating volumes 1 to 19.

Other volumes of Maryland Reports, etc., have been contributed to the library. The above list of books added during the past year is somewhat incomplete, but is about as near as can be given.

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The School of Medicine opened October 1 with a lecture on surgery to 3d year students by Dr. Nathan Winslow. The Dean, Professor Coale, also made some remarks to the students. The Course on the History of Medicine began Saturday, October 6, and will continue weekly at 9 A. M. thru the session.

Professor Gorgas, Dean, addressed the dental students on October 1.

The Course in the Law School began September 24. In his introductory to the seniors on the Law of Evidence, the Dean, Professor John P. Poe, referred feelingly to the lamented and pathetic death after months of hopeless suffering of Professor Baer. In glowing words he spoke of the excellence of Judge B.'s work, his conspicuous merits as lawyer, instructor and jurist, the beauty and attractiveness of his life and character and the profound sorrow of the faculty and bar in losing his services and companionship. The examination of matriculants was conducted on September 24 and 25, by Professors Harlan, Stockbridge and E. A. Poe.

In all departments the prospect is that the attendance will be unusually large.

There are obvious reasons why athletics has never flourished at this University. How could it be expected to do so in isolated professional schools such as ours have been, and under circumstances so calculated to repress university spirit? The professional student has gotten beyond the stage of enthusiasm and has settled down to the serious things of life. His future is determined and he is looking forward to early entrance upon a definite career. His time and attention are in constant demand by the duties of his environment.

Yet in view of the potent effect of successful athletic achievement, it does seem to be a pity that our University—now that it is rising out of its long slumber to a realization of its duties and opportunities—should not be represented in this field of scholastic activity. And among nearly nine hundred students it would seem that some should be found to take it up and make a creditable showing in it. We hope, therefore, that the unusual efforts made this year by those who have the matter in charge will find a due response and that Mr. T. Marshall West and his associates may meet with a gratifying surprise in their gloomy expectations.

The Neale Publishing Company, Broadway, 5th avenue and 23d street, New York, and No. 431 Eleventh street, Washington, has just issued a *Life of Robert Edward Lee* that will doubtless take high rank among biographies of the great Southern chieftain. The author is Professor Henry E. Shepherd, whose scholarly article on Poe is now appearing in this journal. He knew and served under General Lee and has had access to much new material and many illustrations never before published. He is an accomplished scholar and experienced author and peculiarly fitted to write such a work. "It is my distinctive purpose," he says, "to exhibit the life of our hero in those critical and all-pervading relations which constitute the abiding test of true greatness: Lee as parent, husband, Christian, gentleman, Lee in the hour of disaster, Lee in the sanctity of his home, consecrating his energies

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We have received the following from Hon. William H. Adkins, of Easton, Md., who was recently appointed by the Governor to fill the place upon the bench of the Second circuit made vacant by the death of Judge Martin. Judge Adkins read law in the office of Mr. Arthur W. Machen and practiced in Baltimore for two years. He is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University and took his LL. B. in this University in 1883. He is 44 years old and is the son of the late Dr. I. L. Adkins, of Easton.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1906.

DR. EUGENE F. CORDELL, Sec. and Treas. Gen. Alumni Association, University of Maryland:

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Please accept my thanks for your very kind letter of congratulation written on behalf of the Alumni Association and for your own good wishes for my success. With kind regards, I am,
Very truly yours,
W. H. ADKINS.

The following letter, now in the archives of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, is of such historical interest and has such an important bearing upon the question of early *Dental Teaching in Baltimore* that we publish it in full. We are indebted to Dr. M. W. Foster, Dean of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, for the privilege of doing so. The writer of the letter was Professor of Anatomy in this University (Trustees Faculty), 1837-39.

LONDON, Sept. 29th, 1874.

WM. H. DWINELLE, M.D.:

DEAR SIR—You ask me to write what I said to you some time since about the where, when and how, and on whose motion, systematic instruction in Dental Surgery originated.

Pressing engagements at this moment allow me to say but briefly, that in the summer of 1839, in the city of Baltimore where I was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery and in teaching anatomy, Dr. Chapin A. Harris, a practicing dentist in the same city, called on me and asked my co-operation in an attempt he proposed to make to lift Dentistry from its condition of a merely mechanical pursuit often

[this word is interlined in pencil.—*Ed.*] of destructive rather than preservative tendencies, and give to it higher claims to rank as a legitimate branch of conservative surgery.

Some years before that time Dr. H. H. Hayden, also of Baltimore, had delivered to a few medical students of the University of Maryland some lectures on Dental Physiology and Pathology. I was one of his class and found the lectures very speculative and unsatisfactory. Certain it is that those engaged in tooth-pulling, filing and filling, which then seemed the sole business of the craft, took no interest in Dr. Hayden's attempt to enlighten them. Nevertheless, he is entitled to credit for an effort, however unsuccessful, to give dentistry better claims to public confidence.

Dr. Harris' scheme was altogether more comprehensive, better fitted to draw to it the attention of those engaged in the practice of dentistry, and had a great advantage in being proposed and pushed by a man of deep conviction of duty, and of extraordinary enterprise, industry and self-sacrificing character. It contemplated the obtaining a legislative grant of charter to teach and confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

At the December session of 1839-40 of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, that enlightened body, through the personal solicitation of Dr. Harris and myself, passed an act of incorporation of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, with the Faculty here named, viz.: H. H. Hayden, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology; H. W. Baxley, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy; C. A. Harris, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Dentistry, and Thos. E. Bond, M.D., Prof. of Therapeutics. It is a pleasing record for the medical profession to look back upon and see that all engaged in this movement were graduates in medicine and had drunk of the streams of progressive science from her fountains.

The practical inauguration of the new college presented a difficulty well known in America, where professors often outranked students. At length five legitimate students of dentistry were found to covet the honor of the new title,

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D.D.S., and the first course of instruction was given in the winter of 1840-41. The didactic lectures were delivered in a small room publicly situated, but the teaching of practical anatomy demanded privacy, and other prudential considerations also suggested the use for that purpose of a secluded stable-loft. It was not the first time the modest place of a manger became the scene of an event leading to infinite results. And looking to the vast achievements in dental science following the stable-loft beginning, the statement of the fact may encourage others in their day of small things hereafter.

Participating in the early efforts under difficulties giving practical shape to Dr. Harris' suggestions, I have been astonished at the marvelous results which, in one-third of a century, have flown from them. An invalid tourist in foreign lands where I have gone, I have found American dental anatomy, physiology and pathology, therapeutics, operative and mechanical appliances, supplanting the ignorant notions and destructiveness of olden usages, which have long clung even to European civilization.

And American dentists themselves are welcomed and cherished as the originators and bearers of coveted blessings. By their influence dental associations, institutions and investigations, have had birth abroad and ere long, especially in Great Britain, Americans may expect to find rivals enter the lists with them in all that relates to this department of knowledge. Let me add my opinion that unless American dentists check the tendency to deterioration now apparent in collegiate education and *raise the standard of preparatory and final qualification, as tested by thorough and impartial examinations*, England will probably soon

and justly claim first rank in dental honors; she is trimming sails evidently to that end.

But whatever issue may come in that direction, it is certain that Doctor Chapin A. Harris, of America, originated the measures which have brought to us all a great boon. And it has often surprised me, when witnessing and reflecting on its wide application to the wants of mankind, that his countrymen, especially those who through it are coining wealth over the wide earth, should have neglected to manifest their appreciation of his merits and their gratitude for his great services.

Very truly yours,

H. WILLIS BAXLEY.

We have received from Professor Daniel Base, of the Department of Pharmacy, a pamphlet of 30 pages, containing the results of experiments carried on in the Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, to determine the exact amount of formaldehyde gas entering a room from the charging apparatus in Formaldehyde Disinfection. A careful and creditable piece of work, but too technical for detailed notice in OLD MARYLAND.

The annual reception of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Maryland was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building on Friday, Oct. 5, '06. There were present of the Faculty of Physic Professors Chew and Woods. Mr. Morris, Secty of the Y. M. C. A., also attended and about twenty-five students of this University. It is very deplorable that more interest is not taken in these meetings, which are gotten up in the kindest spirit for the benefit and entertainment of students.

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The Editor hopes that it may not be unseemly to call the attention of the alumni to the claims upon them of OLD MARYLAND. We presume it is known to all that while it has to a certain extent the sanction and support of some departments of the University, it cannot claim as yet to be the official organ of the latter. It is not recognized so far by the corporate authorities of the University—the Regents—and, of course, receives no support from them, since they are entirely without funds—all the revenues from students' fees going to the several Faculties. The expenses of the publication must therefore be met out of subscriptions and advertisements, and if these should fall short, they must come from the Editor's pocket. In the two years since the journal "first saw the light," I have endeavored to present to my fellow-alumni a monthly *literary newspaper*, creditable to the institution and acceptable to them. If I have realized my desires in any degree, it ought to be welcome to them, and they ought to be willing to contribute the small amount asked for subscription. As the only publication appearing, or which has ever appeared, in the interest of the *University*, and as showing its life, its activity and prospects, and the hopes, the aspirations and efforts of its friends, it ought to meet with a better reception and a wider welcome than are indicated in its scanty subscription list.

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The Centennial Endowment Fund is creeping on. It ought to go *faster*. The alumni should not ignore it as they do. The occasion ought to appeal to them without the necessity of a call, a circular or letter. Are there not among our alumni interest and loyalty enough to induce them to make some contribution to this urgently needed Fund, even if it requires on their part some serious sacrifice? There is verbal cordiality enough, but no adequate performance. This is the occasion of our University life when we can and should exert ourselves, not only to do *our part*, but to see that *the community also does its part*. Let us lay aside for once the "oughts" that so readily rise to our tongues when we discuss the affairs of the University, and do the practical thing—the duty shall I not say—that is before us. I feel assured that with the acquirement of a liberal endowment, there will be no necessity

for these "oughts," for we shall put into the hands of our authorities the levers that will enable them to lift away from their shoulders the burdens and the difficulties, and to make the changes, so necessary to our due development and welfare.

Of one thing, Fellow Alumni! I am assured: that any gift you may now make or *secure* to this Fund, will ever after be to you a source of the keenest satisfaction and delight. Obey therefore *at once* the generous impulse that I know rises up in the minds of so many loyal alumni as they read these lines.

The additions to the Fund since last issue of this journal are: Maurice Gregg, \$25.00; A. Brager (2d annual), R. W. Baer, Walter Knipp, David M. Newbold, Jr., each \$10.00; Stuart S. Janney, W. J. O'Brien, A. S. Goldsborough, Jesse N. Bowen, Alfred J. Shriver, L. Singer & Son, C. Morris Howard, Morris A. Soper, each \$5.00.

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The medical library continues to grow and new shelving has been called for for the large additions. Gifts have been received from Drs. Sadtler and Gorter. Mrs. Dr. Powell has made another gift of instruments and books. Nearly the whole of the Miltenberger collection—about 1,000 volumes—has been catalogued and shelved. A large number of duplicates in good condition are offered for sale at merely nominal prices. Among recent additions of interest are the Catalogue of the William Hunter Museum, Glasgow, 1900, 2 vols., presented by Mr. J. H. Teacher, of Glasgow, thru Professor Winslow; Milligan's Celsus, Edinburg, 1831; James Jackson's Letters to a Young Physician, Boston, 1855; a rare work on Diseases of the Eye, published in Baltimore in 1856 by F. A. Moschzisker; Index Catalogue Surgeon General's Office, 2d Series, Vol. XI, 1906; Terra Mariae, 1905; Dress and Habits of England, Strutt, Lond., 1799, 4to., handsomely illustrated; Trans. Col. Physicians, Phila., for 1905; Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore, 1874, and many of the New Sydenham Society's Publications, bound volumes of the Lancet and other journals.

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I'll weave a wreath of bright hues three,
 For the brow of my charming youth,
 And say, You must wear it, my Love, for me,
 This garland of love and truth.
 For as its beauty and perfume
 Are shed for you alone,
 Your true Lorraine and her youthful bloom,
 While they last shall be your own,
 My Love—
 While they last shall be your own.

But as its sweets, so fragrant now,
 Must soon be sighed away,
 Its leaves upon your happy brow
 Soon wither and decay,
 These charms you love must wither, too,
 This heart lie cold and lone;
 But you will know, Oh! deep and true,
 They once were all your own,
 My Love—
 They once were all your own,

Not I to Roman, golden shrine
 My orisons can pay;
 Your God, your worship, shall be mine,
 Through loving night and day;
 When you shall seek, at dewy morn,
 Some holy spot alone,
 Lorraine shall still your side adorn,
 Your prayer shall be her own,
 My Love—
 Your prayer shall be her own.

I knew a prayer my mother taught
 My infant lips to say,
 Sweet words my dawning memory caught
 Are warm and fresh today;
 And when she pass'd I pray'd it o'er,
 Aye, oft in tears alone—
 This prayer and yours are two no more,
 They both are all your own,
 My Love—
 They both are all your own.

I'll be a Houri, fond and fair,
 In Tooba grove with you,
 A Peri of the lucid air,
 Less beautiful than true;
 And when you muse, or wish, or sigh,
 Will bring this fragrant zone,
 A faithful bliss, forever nigh,
 A life which is your own,
 My Love—
 A life which is your own.

—Joseph Salyards.

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According to the Summary of Results of the June Maryland Medical Examinations, 150 persons came before the Board. Many of these were second-year students and many who took final examinations did not complete them. In 96 the final averages are given, and of these 77 passed and 19 failed. Of the 39 U. of M. men whose averages are given, 34 passed and 5 failed; one man, 1906, got 94. Those who fail are eligible to re-examination after six months.

We note an error in No. 89: the average should be 91 and not 80. We have not examined for other errors.

—o—

Francis K. Carey, LL.B., has just returned from a trip thru Colorado with a party.—John Ridgely Carter, LL.B. (1887), son of the Provost of this University and first Secretary of the American Legation in London, has been granted a long leave of absence, part of which he will spend in Washington City.—39 druggists took the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy of Md., on Oct. 4. The results will be announced shortly.—Judge Alfred S. Niles was sworn in as a member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City Sept. 18, and was assigned to the Circuit Court for the remainder of the year.—The classmates of Mr. William A. Wheatley (1899), Democratic nominee for judge, have organized for his support with Myer Rosenbush, President; R. Bennett Darnall, V.-P.; Wm. S. Levy, Treas., and James R. Brewer, Jr., Secretary, and an Executive Committee to devise plans.—C. Urban Smith, M.D. (1889), has been elected Chairman of the Section on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, for the ensuing year.—Mr. Bernard Carter returned from his European trip on October 3. He was gone about two months, most of the time being spent at Carlsbad, and was much benefited by it.—Gen'l Lawrason Riggs was elected President of the Maryland School for Boys, formerly the House of Refuge, in place of Mr. Joshua Levering, resigned. Mr. Wm. G. Baker, Jr., was elected Vice-President. Both are alumni of this University.—John Hinkley, LL.B., has been appointed a member of the State Board of Law Examiners in place of Judge Niles.—John E. Semmes, LL.B., has returned from a trip to France and Switzerland.—Harry B. Wolf, LL.B. (1901), just nominated for Congress, although just 26, is one of the best known criminal lawyers in Baltimore. He is entirely a self-made man.—J. Harry Tregoe, LL.B., has been presented by members of the Travelers and Merchants' As-

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sociation, of which until recently he was President, with a bronze statue representing Victory and Labor. It represents Victory about to place a wreath of laurel upon the head of Labor. On the base is the inscription "Glory to Labor," and below this are the words "J. Harry Tregoe, from friends in the T. & M. Association, Baltimore, September 4, 1906." The gift is designed as a memorial of the services rendered by the recipient to the Association.—The Baltimore University has been reorganized, and the following U. of M. men appear in its Board of Trustees: Dr. Eugene Van Ness, President; Dr. Wm. R. Eareckson, V.-P.; Dr. Theo. Cooke, Jr., Secty., Dr. Theo. Cooke, Sr., member. In the Faculty we find T. Cooke, Jr., R. B. Norment, H. Burton Stevenson, G. H. Everhart, A. L. Levy, Geo. A. Finch, Jos. Ayd, R. L. Campbell and perhaps others of our alumni. The new auspices seem to be promising and the Trustees will seek readmission at once to the Association of American Medical Colleges.—The late Louis A. Weigel, M.D. (1875), bequeathed his medical library to the Reynolds Library, at Rochester, N. Y.—The lecture hall of the School of Law underwent a kalsomining process during the holidays, which relieves it of the sombre aspect it presented last winter.—Philemon H. Tuck, LL.B., spent the summer near Fronville, Europe, at the villa of his brother, Hon. Somerville V. Tuck, of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt.—Judge Alfred S. Niles was honored with a banquet by his neighbors at Walbrook, Baltimore, Sept. 25. About 125 persons took part and the banquet was served at Mount Holly Inn. The Governor was present and spoke.—The new coach of the University Football Team is Mr. T. Marshall West. He was at Syracuse University last year and held there the position of 1st assistant coach. He is in the Junior Class Medical. — Arthur Bascom Croom, M.D. (1905), has settled for practice at Maxton, N. C. He visited the University last week.—Messrs. H. E. Beachley and George L. Epplet have been appointed Librarians of the Law Library.—Professor W. Calvin Chesnut, Director of the Moot Court, is delivering a series of

lectures on Friday evenings to the Law seniors on the preparation of moot court cases for argument, and on the use of law books and preparation of briefs generally.

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Mr. Theodore A. Pool (LL.B., 1906), the efficient and genial Secretary of Judge Harlan, has prepared a number of volumes of reports of lectures of members of the Faculty of Law for the convenience of the students of that department. They are reproduced by the mimeograph and Mr. Pool has added many notes and references which add materially to their value. They are very neatly and carefully gotten up and having an *ex cathedra* authority, as they do, must commend themselves in strongest terms to the clientèle for whose use they are designed.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF SLAVE DAYS AND WAR TIMES.

BY EUGENE F. CORDELL, M.D.

(Continued from page 83.)

Now who would have supposed that this quiet country home was to have its tragedy and that this good master—without an enemy in the world and who would doubtless have freed his slaves at his death—was to be its victim. Yet such was the case.

One morning in the month of October, 1859—a horseman dashed up to the door—his horse covered with foam, for he had ridden hard—called for my uncle—who had not yet risen, and in a very excited manner reported that the neighboring village was in the hands of a large body of insurgents who had seized it the night before and declared their intention of freeing the negroes; that they had taken possession of the public buildings and barricaded themselves in them; that they had been joined by many negroes and had made prisoner of Col. Washington, my uncle's schoolmate and friend. Without waiting for breakfast, my uncle called for his horse, took his gun and started off in the direction of the scene of the disturbance. As he rode along he met the alarmed inhabitants eagerly inquiring for further news. The first village through which he passed was astir and armed men were gathering on the streets. The most exaggerated rumors were afloat regarding the number of the conspirators and

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their accomplices, who were said to be marching to their aid from the north. These deterred him not and without waiting for assistance he proceeded on his way undaunted. On reaching the suburbs of the town where the insurgents were he was told of the danger of going further. He heeded not the caution. I can only suppose that he felt the necessity of immediate action to save his friend, and thought that the insurgents would cower before a bold and resolute advance. Alas! he erred; he did not know the character of the men with whom he was dealing. He rode on down the steep street. The wheels of the busy town had ceased running and the railroad tracks had been torn up. An ominous silence reigned; eyes were watching him from the "fort"—the rifle was leveled for his destruction. Nearer he draws to his death. When half way down the hill the marksman takes aim—a sudden peal is heard and a minnie ball comes crashing thru his breast. He drops his gun and falls upon his horse's neck. The faithful animal stands still while a man runs out from a house nearby and, supporting my uncle with one hand, leads the animal with the other to a place of shelter. He was taken down and laid upon the floor of a basement room. He was pale and speechless, but still breathed. There was a bullet hole thru his left breast just over the heart from which the blood trickled down over his buff-colored vest. My father was summoned, but arrived too late—he had just breathed his last. The body was taken back to the village thru which he had just ridden in manly vigor bent on his mission of self-sacrifice and patriotism and was placed in the family vault. A few weeks later it was consigned to the tomb with martial honors, being followed by the Governor of the State and 1,500 State militia. A little later the insurgents—among them the convicted murderer of my uncle—expiated their crime upon the gallows, while I, a schoolboy, stood with the home-guard at the gate. With my uncle's death—like many another old Virginia homestead—Wheatland passed out of the family into Northern and alien hands, and I have never visited it since.

This "raid," as it was called, no doubt fanned the flames of discord between the angry sections

of the country, which had been so long ready to burst forth, and grim war came on apace.

The beginning and ending of all great epochs have a special interest, and this applies with particular force to the inception of the great Civil War. I was at school near Alexandria when the rumors of approaching war reached me. They stirred up a martial spirit in our quiet little community, a meeting was called on the bandy field and a military company was formed for practice in drill and the manual of arms. Two of us had had some experience in tactics in a company of "cadets" that had been formed at Charlestown and had been commanded by Col. Lawson Botts, a lawyer of the town. These were my lifelong schoolmate Ben White and myself, and we were thoroughly acquainted with Scott's Drill, which was then in use in the army. Ben was of a social, generous, impulsive nature and was a great favorite with the boys. He was accordingly chosen captain and I lieutenant. We entered at once upon morning and evening drill. Stretched out in single rank we made quite a fine display on the playground, filing, marking time and double-quickening over the field.

Our usual games and amusements were now discontinued and our studies were neglected, our sole thought being to prepare ourselves for the service that we felt would be soon required of us. The want of uniforms did not lessen our enthusiasm and we supplied the lack of muskets with wooden guns which we procured from a neighboring carpenter. Our ardor was stimulated by the occasional sight of a Confederate soldier, and by an occasional visit to the barracks in Alexandria. Once we were visited by an ex-student who, unable to restrain his impetuosity, had run away from school and joined the Alexandria riflemen. Having obtained a sanction for his course from home, he presented himself to our astonished and admiring gaze in all the glory of the pretty dark-green uniform of the "Rifles." He was a tall, dark-complexioned, gaunt and ungainly youth, with a broad pronunciation and long black hair. On account of these peculiarities we had nicknamed him "Old H-yar." It was wonderful what a transformation enlistment had produced in him. In place of the diffident, stammer-

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ing fellow, with eyes downcast—laboring so hard and yet with so little success over books and exercises, we now beheld a smart soldier without superfluous locks. Of course he was the hero of the hour. And how we envied him! For while we were only play-soldiers, he was a real soldier, with a real gun, and stood guard and lived in a barracks and would soon be in a battle! Well, "Old H-yar" went with his company into battle, and into another and another and somewhere—I know not where—but I know the fact—his brave young life blood was poured out and like many another High School boy—he gave up his life for the cause he loved so well!

As time wore on the excitement increased and rumors reached us that Gen'l Scott was about to occupy Alexandria. The boys became impatient and first one, then another, got permission to return home. My father wrote to me to remain as long as the Rector thought proper. Our Captain was one of the first to go. He was much excited when he bade us good-bye and reproached me with want of patriotism because I would not disobey my father and accompany him. A few days later I received a letter from him. He was at Harper's Ferry and had joined Captain Botts' Company of the 2nd Reg't of the Stonewall Brigade. He said his command was expecting orders to march to Washington. Ben was a brave soldier and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. His name appears with 59 others—"Old H-yar's" is there—on a marble tablet on the north wall of the High School Chapel erected in 1879, in memory of those boys who fell in battle during the war. It bears the appropriate motto [suggested by Professor Gildersleeve]: "*Qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent.*"

Towards the end of May those of us who remained were dismissed by the Rector, who feared that if we remained longer we might be cut off from our homes. I had to return by way of Leesburg, the usual route through Maryland being closed.

On reaching my home in the Valley of Virginia, I found everything in a state of stir and

excitement. The town was noted during the war for its devotion to the Southern cause and there was practically but one sentiment among the people. Already almost every man and boy between 18 and 45 had enlisted in the Confederate service, many in the Stonewall Brigade, others in the 12th Va. Cavalry. A young man who in those days did not join the army risked his reputation, he became the subject of constant and unfavorable comment, he was pointed out on the street and was even liable to insult by his companions. The girls would scarcely associate with him and he became almost a social outcast. The mothers imitated the example of the Roman matrons in dedicating their sons to their country's service and the ardor of the youth was intensified by frequent allusion to classical models. I must add that few needed such artificial stimuli; most of the young men and even boys were only too eager to be mustered into service and to bear arms. For all Virginia was aroused and her warm and generous heart beat in sympathy with her sister States of the South. Though slow to take the decisive step and hoping long for some peaceful settlement of the difficulties, she did not hesitate, when it came to a decision between the North and South, but cast her fortune in with the latter and bore the brunt of the war which they had brought on, not she, and which her judgment had opposed.

I expected to follow the example of my school-mate—the H. S. Captain, and join the same company he had joined. I was much surprised and disheartened to find my father unalterably opposed to this step. He urged my youth and defective sight. I recognized neither objection as valid and determined to disobey him and act for myself. My mother knew of and approved of this determination. Leaving a formal letter upon his desk, in which I gave my views of the duty of patriotic citizens, and especially those of tender years, I started off on foot for Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, where the Stonewall Brigade was then encamped. A walk of two and a half hours brought me to the camp, where I found to my dismay that my father had been there and forbidden the captain to muster

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me into his company. He had found my letter shortly after my departure and taking the next train had passed me on the road. Nothing remained for me but to submit; so after a good cry—to myself, of course—I, marched crestfallen home. I cannot doubt that had not my father thwarted my purpose on this occasion, my body would long since have moldered into dust on some of the battlefields of Virginia, where the remains of so many of the Botts Greys now repose—for the laurels of the Stonewall Brigade were nurtured on soil freely watered with blood.

My first service was with the Wise Legion, in Kanawha Valley. The way in which I came to go there was as follows: After my failure to enter the army at Harpers Ferry, I remained a few days at home. During this time I joined the home guard, which consisted of the minister and some other non-combatants, chiefly young boys and old men. Our quarters were in the Court House, whence we proceeded on our nightly rounds thru the streets and suburbs looking out for strange contrabands and midnight prowlers. We heard the barking of dogs and other noises of various kinds, but never made a capture of man or beast and never had an adventure worth recording. It was unreasonable to expect that

I should submit to this employment long. Accordingly, I obtained my father's consent to enter the Virginia Military Institute, which was then receiving what were known as "temporary cadets." While occupied in learning the drill there, an urgent demand came from Genl. Wise for drill masters in the Kanawha Valley. Induced by the representations of the General's nephew—an officer of the corps of cadets—at present assistant superintendent of the public schools of Baltimore—I responded. On the 5th of July, after having been three weeks at the Institute, I took the stage for Staunton. Thence partly by rail, partly by stage, I reached Charleston on the 10th. At the earliest opportunity I called upon the General, who received me most cordially and accepted my services.

Genl. Wise was a man of small, wiry figure, a large mouth and pleasant, though homely features—lit up by the brightest eyes. He possessed a fiery "Southern" temper, and even in his mildest moods might be on the verge of an explosion. He was very profane and lavished oaths right and left. It was asserted that when in a passion he would often depose his subordinates, and on returning to reason restore them to office.

[To be Continued.]

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VOL. II. No. 12.

BALTIMORE, MD., DECEMBER, 1906.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

A STUDY OF EDGAR A. POE.

BY HENRY E. SHEPHERD, A.M., LL.D.

[Concluded.]

In the choice of his verse forms, Poe has shown the same supremacy over language, which has marked the choice and disposition of his vocabulary. Who of all our wielders of stately measures has so grasped the secret of the trochee, the symbol of intensest passion, of energy aflame with life? Not even Tennyson in *Locksley Hall*, nor Mrs. Browning in *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*. It is the blending of the trochee with the ancient alliterative element which constitutes the resistless musical charm of *The Raven*. The requisite felicity of phrase by which through the medium of sound effects, skilfully adjusted, a drama is made to evolve itself until it attains a consummate climax, is perhaps without a parallel in literature. For in the last analysis, *The Raven* is seen to be a moral effect most tragical in its character, which is produced by a series of phonetic impressions, advancing by systematic process from point to point, and gaining in intensity at each step, until the crowning stage of the development is upon us as a foreseen issue, a logical result, and that not by violent rending of the continuity, but by a series of approaches, deftly arranged, subtly unfolded, and finely touched, to the inevitable event.

In the use of the alliteration, that characteristic feature of our olden English poetry, Poe has never been excelled by any modern master of our verse. Its effects as illustrated in *The Raven*, *Annabel Lee*, *The Haunted Palace*, are almost unique. For with Poe the mystery of the word goes far beyond the sphere of mere physical sensation or musical delight. The im-

pression passes above the region of the sensuous into the ranges of purest fantasy. Not vocal harmony, not assonance of sound alone, but a spiritual import, an ethereal touch, a deep and pervading symbolism are immanent in the word. The germ, if not the inspiration of the school of symbolists, is potential in the harmonies of our artist.

There is hardly a rational doubt that we are only upon the threshold of investigation with reference to the mystery of human speech, and its affinities with the inward deeps of our spiritual life. Poe saw more profoundly into the secrets of the abyss than any of those who had gone before him: he gave the note of glory to Rossetti, and with the unfolding of the ages, his inspiration in the golden world of harmony alone will take the whole field of poetry as its province. Vast are the possibilities that lie implicit in the art of Poe. Strangest of all its characteristics, perhaps, is the rigid isolation in which it stands with regard to his predecessors, as well as those whose creative period is contemporary with his own. We have labored earnestly to show that no specific obligation can be traced to any of these—only fleeting glimpses here and there recall the memory of Miss Barrett—but apart from these none of all those who had their day on earth before him or whose work was synchronous with his own, have left a visible mark upon the image mirror that reflects the fadeless image of *The Raven*, *Lenore*, or *Annabel Lee*.

It would prove a fascinating quest in the domain of psychology as applied to the interpretation of literature, to seek after the *origins* of Poe's method—to pluck out the heart of his mystery, to determine whence came this phenomenon of literary history. There is, perhaps, but one solution—it was the gift of God

in the form of an immediate revealing power. That it could not have been the outcome of inheritance or acquisition is clear from every point of view, antecedent as well as historic. It was not heredity, for there was neither prototype nor predecessor to convey the gift or transmit the succession. It was not attained by painful diligence and assiduous culture, as the entire spirit of his art both in verse and in fiction, was not merely potential in his mind, but assuming objective character, while Poe was a lad of seventeen and a student at the University of Virginia. The creatures of his own dream world, the phantasmagoria of his weird and shaping genius, were crudely wrought with a heated poker upon the walls of his chamber, or upon the mantelpiece over his grate, as he surrendered himself to reveries and visions during the winter evenings in his student room on the East Range of the University. In his pensive solitude brooding over the fading fire, he saw "each separate dying ember," as it "wrought its ghost upon the floor," and the long procession of shadows, fays, ghouls, it may be, all emerged from the ghostly radiance of the flickering light. For Poe's isolation, his rigid reserve even in his day of youth, was symbolical or prophetic of that strange and impenetrable aloofness which still shrouds with its resistless charm the character and the creations of his literary art.

The boy of eighteen had fashioned his method ere his academic sojourn had passed over. That which came after was a development along the line to which his student days had significantly pointed. From his University associations and the scholastic training he received, he drew neither inspiration nor even the milder incentive of encouragement and sympathy. American universities, with a single notable exception, have been in no sense centres of literary culture. It is hardly an overwrought conclusion that not one American man of letters can trace the creative or the artistic impulse to the methods or the stimulating power of his Alma Mater. Assuredly our hero received nothing, gained nothing, carried not away from his University career, a dis-

cernible impulse, a single note of inspiration. Infinitely more has he contributed to the renown of the institution over which the brilliance of his fame is cast as it is reflected from remote lands and alien tongues that know not even the name of Thomas Jefferson's foundation, save in so far as it is linked with the early days and dawning promise of Edgar A. Poe.

There are strong touches of local color and local reminiscence in the romance of Poe, notably in the story of *The Gold Bug*, but with a single exception, there is nothing in the versatile range of his creation that can be distinctly traced to the influence of his life at the University of Virginia. We are inclined to regret that he failed to leave on record his impressions of his residence, for he saw and knew the institution during its earliest stages. No one can question that it would have proved suggestive and inspiring reading to the historian of educational evolution in times more nearly contemporary with our own era. We should have been delighted to explore it in connection with similar comments from the brains of such masters as Bacon, Gibbon, Goethe, Wordsworth, Tennyson. Most of these expressed an unrestrained contempt for the University life of their times, its aims, modes, ideals. Some of their delineations have won rank among the world classics. Poe might have achieved new laurels in this unpathed field, for the outlook was unquestionably stimulating, and the harvest more than plenteous. We cannot fail to deplore that the most brilliant genius who ever crossed the threshold of the University of Virginia has left us no distinct or even tangible impression of his life within its walls.

Fifty years after his death the University erected a monument to his memory—October 7th, 1899. He may be justly characterized as the only one of all her sons whose fame in pure literature has passed beyond national limitations, and taken the whole world of culture as its province.

To that school of critics who emphasize the so-called "race mind" as the supreme power which transmits, as well as conserves, the es-

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sential and abiding characteristics of nations and peoples, Poe must present himself in his intellectual aspect as a perpetual problem, if not an insoluble enigma. For none of all the traits of the race from which he sprang are dominant in his art, save as occasional manifestations, here and there a flash that suggests a relationship to the great heart of humanity, a touch of nature, whether in the highest or lowest sense, which makes the whole world kin. Yet as seen in his distinctive and most impressive forms, he dwells apart like a star. The race mind does not seem to embrace him in any of its categories, in so far as he is revealed to us through the medium of literature—assuredly not the native or English speaking type.

If this broad statement seem obnoxious to criticism who will rise up in judgment to confute it, by indicating or foreshadowing the model, the prototype of a single one of his characteristic creations? The school of wonder, the type of Mrs. Radcliffe and Horace Walpole, is not a novelty in literary evolution, neither is the weird and supernal note which confronts us in *The Ancient Mariner*, *Kubla Khan*, *Christobel*. Yet the critical process which tracks suggestion to her inmost cell cannot bring into the light of day a single well defined trace or touch that has passed from these master achievements of the world of fantasy and been assimilated into the art of Edgar A. Poe. Between the *Raven* of Coleridge and that of Poe, not even hallucination itself has been able to establish a palpable resemblance in form or in conception. Where is the forecast of Lenore, of the poem to Annie, of *Ulalume*, or *The Haunted Palace*? The germinal power in every instance seems immanent in the mind of the poet, whose finely touched spirit of sound, seizing upon some single word, discerns within it some undreamed note, some mute allegory or symbol which for ages no human ear had suspected, and no mortal lyre had struck into harmony.

It was Dante who made words say for him more than they had ever said for others: to him they surrendered the mystery of their inner life. To Poe in the most eminent degree this same surpassing gift had been vouchsafed. From this darling of the Muses, more than all,

the chosen coin of fancy flashed forth not in golden phrases only, but in familiar tones, current utterances, household words, whose inward deeps no man had laid bare, whose latent harmonies no human ear had divined. Upon the lowly foundation of a well worn vocable, or a name wrought by the mere caprice of sound, rose those miracles of harmony whose music has engirdled the whole round world, fascinating the cultured instinct of alien races, diverse tongues, systems and civilizations at the pole of contrast to our own. The school of symbolists may readily recognize in his art the prelude to their own philosophy. It is all there potentially—every vital element, every characteristic force. They have reared their superstructure upon Poe's foundation: from him come the suggestion, the impulse, the achieved result. From him have flowed streams of inspiration diverse in character, resistless in effect. Framers of romance, originators of the detective story, pre-Raphaelites with their dreamy grace, symbolists with their struggle to lay bare the mystery of the word—all these types and schools are the heirs of his genius, and in no slight degree the outcome of his art. He gave royally, and all that have come after him in whom the instinct of idealism has formed a determining impulse, have entered into his labors. Yet to this day critical endeavor has been hopelessly baffled in its attempts to discern one single touch of higher inspiration or determining impulse that even the sceptred sovereigns of melody have impressed upon the genius and art of Edgar A. Poe.

The charge of immorality as reflected in his writings has never been alleged against our author, even by his enemies in their most rancorous assaults upon his fame. There is not a line in his poetry which is in antagonism with any recognized or conventional teaching of morality. No question of creed or dogma is in the slightest measure involved, for no such issue ever fell within the scope or province of the poet's art. Poe was in no sense didactic in aim or in ideal. Moral issues were apart from his purpose. The world of pure fantasy was his range, not the sphere of empirical associa-

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tion, of domesticity, of home and fireside. Wordsworth, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier were his antitheses in the scheme of poetry. He stood alone, he dwelt apart. The routine world of familiar experience was not that in which his spirit had its walk. To him the sensuous and the visible revealed no charm, and afforded no inspiration. Unpathed waters, undreamed shores, mystic symbols, lonely meres, the land of shadow, women of surpassing grace, but with hardly an earthly prototype, regions out of space, out of time, word music as rich as the melody of the spheres, areas and tracts unrevealed by exploration, and unrecognized in the contemplation of geographers,—such were the weird and supernal elements that blended in the witchery of his verse. Yet in all these shapings of the spirit of fantasy there is no suggestion of impurity—not a trace of immorality. The creatures of the dream world seem to move outside the sphere of conventional modes and recognized ideals drawn from the realms of sensuous experience. Their standards are not those that prevail in our own life—for they are not beings with passions, aspirations or dominant motives similar to ours. Poe is simply *un-moral* in his conception and presentation of character. There is no didactic purpose, no moral lesson, inculcated in his poetry. Such an aim was altogether out of harmony with his theory of art. His adherence to his own point of view is surely not adequate ground for a charge or even a suspicion of immorality. With equal justice the charge might be urged against Coleridge, Keats or Rossetti. The reigning note of Poe's verse is a perpetual protest against the dominant materialism of our modern, and above all, our American life.

A strange, a unique phenomenon, that in the dawn of a crude and untempered civilization, struggling against physical environments, scarcely advanced beyond the primeval state, with hardly a recognized masterpiece in either verse or prose, there should rise, without prelude or premonition, into the stillness of our occidental heaven, a strain the most mystic in aim, and most ethereal in melody that had ever

fallen upon English ears in all the complex story of our literary development.

When we reflect upon the conditions, social, material, intellectual, under which Poe's achievements in verse were wrought into the sovereign grace of form and harmony that reveals its charm at every stage, he becomes not merely the marvel of our literary history, but the marvel of all time. If our view should seem touched by the spirit of an overwrought and undiscerning rhetoric, who is prepared to propose a parallel or suggest a prototype? Without communion, fellowship, sympathy, without a being in the American universe who entered into the genius of his art or was capable of critical appreciation as it assumed objective character, he shaped into forms of imperishable beauty the denizens of his dreamlands, the airy nothings of his own fantasy. Pure creative faculty marks the lowliest of his conceptions. Their grace fascinates, their witchery enralls imagination, but there is lacking the appeal to life or to history: the earthly mould and vesture are not seen, they are not of like passions with ourselves, nor has art portrayed them, romance revealed them, nor the records of the ages suggested their parallels. If ever in the annals of poesy, imagination bodied forth the forms of things unknown, if ever the Shakespearean ideal was translated into experience, and presented in concrete types, the result must be sought and realized in the creations of Poe as exhibited in his verse. More richly developed than any modern or contemporary master, Poe "had in him those brave translunary things that the first poets had." So far as national temperament or racial characteristics can be discerned in the creations of our author, his sympathies and affinities are with the romance family in the sphere of prose, as well as poetry. Scarcely a trace of English or American genius asserts its presence in his art. As a logical result, the culture forces of the romance intellect have assimilated him most thoroughly, absorbed him most heartily, and received from him an impelling power that has led to the evolution of novel types in the field of fiction, and in the sphere of poetry.

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No American writer, perhaps not all American writers combined, have proved so marked an influence in guiding and stimulating the literary currents of the European world as Edgar A. Poe. He alone of our earlier masters never imitated or reproduced the traditional or hereditary types; and with him the stream of tendency as manifested in literary imitation or adaptation, changed its line of movement and set from America to the elder lands across the sea. With the amplest concession to special influences imparted by individual writers, it may be safely assumed that no American author of any period, save Poe, has essentially affected the spirit and character of an entire school of European literary development. In this regard his place is unique in our literary story. The taunting query of the great humorist, "Who reads an American book?" passed forever into stillness as the loftier creations of Poe in fiction and in verse crossed the Atlantic and became not only a source of delight to the European world, but a fruitful spring from which flowed inspiration and productivity in rare and abundant measure.

To the American mind satiated by the dominance of material and sensuous ideals, the poetry of Poe should prove a salutary and purifying influence, an antidote to the superincumbent weight of gross and fading elements which obstruct, if they do not crush, the growth of that ethereal temper fostered and developed only in the realms of spiritual power and spiritual culture. The burden of didactic poetry sits like an obsession upon our contemporary literature; we are borne to the earth by the pressure of moralizing in song, inculcating ethical lessons in verse. There is a sense of charm in breaking the bonds of physical environment, even for a season, and passing into mystic spheres, haunted palaces, lonely tarns, dim lakes, sounding seas, moving as it were into the very empyrean and hearing the roll of the wizard music. There is a resistless fascination in this aloofness for a moment from our crass and prosaic day on earth, this sojourn in a realm evolved by fantasy, out of sense, out of time, where even melodies blend in accord with Runic rhythm, fays and sprites are our contemporaries, ethereal maidens our comrades and ministrants.

Yet Poe's mode of approach to themes that are romantic or in the golden world of fiction, did not lie exclusively in the sphere of the symbolists. That he has anticipated their characteristic methods of procedure is clear to one who will compare critically the results attained by each. Poe, however, is more than a symbolist, and in several of his notable achievements in fiction may claim to rank with the most advanced types of the school of naturalism. Take, for example, *The Story of The Gold Bug*, *The Purloined Letter*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*. In rigor of scientific demonstration, in laying bare every spring of action, these have rarely been surpassed in the history of literature. From these types we come to such creations of fantasy as *Shadow*, *The Masque of The Red Death*, or *The Haunted Palace*, and all the mechanism of symbolism is set before us. If the two schools, one of which is a reaction against the other, do not trace their final origin to Poe, both were revealed in his art, all their essential elements are clearly unfolded, perhaps nothing lacking but elaboration and expansion to their complete perfection.

Such versatility of genius, as well as such power to kindle and stimulate to rich results the artistic development of lands beyond the seas, has no parallel in the record of our own country, and is rarely paralleled in the story of the world's literature. For Poe it secures an abiding place such as no American has ever attained or even remotely approached. Rarely has the American intellect impressed itself upon the old world culture even in the range of pure scholarship: examples are isolated and marked by long and dreary intervals of barren and ungenial space—dreary deserts where no water is. Yet in the very rising of our crude western civilization, when our literature was in the main a reflection of ancestral models, an assertion of heredity, there sprang into life in prose and in verse a novel force, a strange mystic type, which from the

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first ignored all precedent, set tradition at bay, and moved in a sphere not only unrevealed, but impenetrable to all save his own magic art. His very weirdness repelled and at the same time fascinated the sensuous mind of his countrymen, not then developed beyond that stage of empiricism which marks an age confronting purely material forces, to which the highest heaven of invention has not revealed its muse of fire.

Yet the "thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns," and the forlorn and desolate poet whose day on earth was an un-resting struggle against fate, as well as his own infirmities, has become a literary power of the first magnitude, his light is gone out into all the earth and his words unto the end of the world.

Without precedent or prototype, without guide or ruler, he seemed to set at naught all the normal processes of literary evolution and leaped to light as by a special act or exercise of creative power. In the records of our language and its achievements there is none but himself who can be regarded as his parallel. That there have been greater masters none can deny, men whose range was broader, whose aim and ideal were marked by a catholicity of creative gift which was not vouchsafed to our hero. Everyone of these was set in a more auspicious environment, and was untouched by those moral infirmities which dominated our poet. Such were Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Tennyson, Browning. The New England brotherhood, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, were lapped in comparative affluence from their early days. In their year there was no winter and in their song no touch of sorrow save for the sins of others, and the grievous wrongs as it seemed to their moral eye which those sins had inflicted upon the helpless and the oppressed. In times of national conflict, in seasons of crisis when the land cried out in the agony of struggle, they scented the battle afar off: the thunder of the captains and the shouting fell not even as distant echoes, like horns of Elfland faintly blowing upon their "coigns of vantage," in the aloofness of cultured and sequestered Cambridge. Poe was in the forefront of the conflict with fate from first to last: Timrod and Lanier faced

not the edge of battle alone, but the spectre of famine, the desolation of home, the relentless onroad of immitagable disease.

Such is the picture, not overwrought or gilded by rosy rhetoric, but the simple unvarnished story. In calm and critical view of all the conditions, moral, material, intellectual, that enter into his life record, is not the result unmatched in the history of literature? If not, show us his peer and his parallel.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1906.

To My Fellow Alumni:—

It seems to me as if our Alumni are rather backward about coming forward, so with the kind permission of the Editor and your indulgence, I shall make a few general remarks, but will speak from the viewpoint of a private in the ranks.

Our Alumni are woefully lacking in a get-together spirit, seldom meeting to exchange views looking to the general welfare of our venerable University. All of us seem to be resting on our oars and watching the good ship "Maryland" drifting and battling upon the sea of inactivity.

If you ask most of the Alumni to assist to remedy the conditions, they answer, that they are satisfied with the past career of the University, and are proud of its record. That is well enough as far as it goes, but we are dealing now with the present and future of our institution.

In late years we have witnessed the establishment of various medical and scientific schools in the state; not that there was a pressing need of them, but simply because we were inactive and were not progressive.

We Alumni have not rendered the financial and moral support that was necessary to promote a steady growth, whereas, we should have contributed our efforts to make the school a state affair, rather than local.

I have often heard our graduates say, "Oh! let the Faculties lead, and we will follow." Granted that the various Faculties have not in the past lent their aid, or encouraged the

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forming of associations: yet they have imparted to us a something, that no man can take from us, viz., a means of livelihood and an honor to the various communities in which we may reside, so that to-day, our graduates rank with the best in their various locations.

I well remember the efforts and earnestness that the late Professor Miles expended in our behalf, when towards the close of his career, he was compelled to sit while engaged in lecturing. Could anyone desire more devotion to duty or could anyone desire more devotion to an institution, and her classes, than were exhibited by this beloved man? Upon one occasion he was lecturing on digestion, and remarked, "Gentlemen, I tell you these things a hundred times, and you forget them a thousand times."

We could go on and enumerate other striking examples from among the other members of the Faculty, and yet we Alumni go out into the world, forgetting that we can contribute our share towards sustaining the elevating influences that the University confers upon the community, through the efforts of her teachers.

I ask have we done our duty? It seems to me we have not, but are content to criticise the Faculties, and almost accuse them, particularly the Medical Faculty, of lining their pockets. Nothing could be further from the truth, and we have only to look around us, and note the improvements going on, improvements that are calculated to be far-reaching in their effects; among which I mention, the purchase of adjacent property, the erection of the Dental Building and Pharmaceutical Department, together with the Medical Laboratories, the addition to the Hospitals and the proposed Students' Dormitory. All of these cost money, so we can truthfully say, that the Faculty are not waxing fat, but are alive to the conditions and needs that exist.

Another matter which I deem worthy of mention is the animosity and unfriendliness in certain grades to the gentlemen composing the Faculty. Certain Alumni, for some trivial or assumed wrong, have withheld the support that was due their Alma Mater. Some of us may have personal grievances against our former teachers, but are we justified in making the school suffer on that account? Cannot we

eliminate them and think of the mother that gave us birth?

In a way it pains me to read in the papers of the reunions held by the various alumni of nearly every school, and how the members pledge themselves to endow various chairs in their Alma Mater. It grieves me because we though numbering thousands are sitting still and seeing other institutions forging ahead. Again it is saddening to think, that although nearly a century old, we cannot boast of these associations, but are content upon graduating to leave the old school behind and satisfy ourselves by living apart and missing the joys and pleasures that a University life confers.

I read with most regret, that the editor was compelled to make a personal appeal to support OLD MARYLAND. Shame on us if we let the publication die for the paltry subscription price or from indifference on our part. Let us remember that the life of a University depends in a measure upon its worthy paper, to keep alive and cherish our student days, and to chronicle the present events.

Gentlemen, there is a great duty before us, which commenced upon graduation night, and is more active now than ever. I refer to the coming Centennial, which takes place next year. Cannot we contribute our share towards making this a success, unparalleled in the history of the School?

How can we do it? By forming in the various states, in which we live, Alumni Associations, holding meetings, and descending upon the City of Baltimore in number sufficient to honor the grand old Institution within her borders. Let us not waste time, but start at once to organize, and send word to the promoters, that such and such a state or city will send its quota to renew old college days, and who want to be young again by participating in the unbounded hospitality that will be shown us.

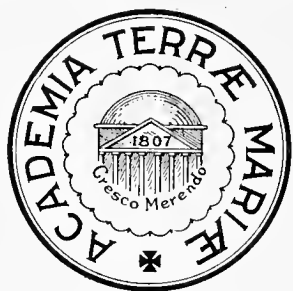
Gentlemen, let us forget any differences we may have, and stand as a unit to pay tribute to the University of Maryland.

Respectfully,

A. W. VALENTINE (1904, Med.).

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vertisers.

The second annual service for Physicians, Medical Students and Nurses was held at Grace P. E. Church, corner Park Ave. and Monument St., Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, November 4th. The solemn and impressive ritual, the beautiful choral music and the eloquent and stirring sermon must have delighted the hearts and minds of all who were so fortunate as to be present; that certainly was the impression produced upon the writer. Deeply to be regretted is it that so few members of the medical profession were present and especially of the leaders of the profession. There is, as is well known, an impression abroad that doctors are in general irreligious. So much more reason is there, therefore, that upon such formal occasions as this, we should manifest by our presence and deep reverence, that we are not indifferent to religion.

The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S.T.D., Bishop of Delaware, who chose for his text: "What! Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in

your body and in your spirit which are God's." It was designed to impress upon the audience the sacredness of the human body as the image of God and the abiding place of the holy spirit, and the dignity of service devoted to its restoration when disfigured or diseased. The Bishop has a magnificent voice, a deliberate and distinct utterance and speaks without notes, while his large and well-shaped head, his great white beard and his massive proportions give deep effect to his well-chosen words.

This service was begun at Grace Church last year and will be continued annually hereafter. It is, we believe, the only one of the sort ever undertaken in this country, although there has been such a service at St. Paul's in London for some years. Our medical readers should not fail to attend it when it comes around again.

We have received the following note from the Rector of Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Powell:

MY DEAR DR. CORDELL:

The Bishop of Delaware joins me in grateful thanks for the copies of OLD MARYLAND you so kindly left for us at the Rectory.

A stenographer took the Bishop's sermon this afternoon, and we will both be delighted to have an abstract of it appear in your publication. When ready I will submit it to you.

Faithfully yours,

Nov. 4th. ARTHUR CHILTON POWELL.

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The plan of the *Centennial*, in its main features and outlines at least, is now before us, and we know the task for which we have to prepare. It is eminently fitting that the exercises should be accompanied by a religious service, and we are fortunate in having within our circles a distinguished Bishop upon whom we can call to conduct this service—Rt. Rev. Luther B. Wilson, of the M. E. Church, an alumnus of the School of Medicine.

It is eminently proper also that the students should take part in the ceremonies, and we are glad to see that a day is allotted to them. Each department should have its student representative, and we learn that the medical students have already appointed such a representative—Mr. Ar-

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thur E. Landers. Would it not be well to have these student representatives meet with the Joint Centennial Committee? It would promote co-operation and a mutual feeling of confidence and good will, which could not but prove helpful and stimulating.

We are glad to hear that already the alumni are making preparations for class celebrations, and we hope that many pleasant reunions are in store for us all.

It is quite evident that there is a vast deal of work to be done and we need to employ our time to good profit. Our chairmen of committees should all bestir themselves. We are glad they will be required to make reports at the monthly meetings; it will tend to make them feel their responsibility more. The low estimate of expenses made by the Finance Committee is disquieting. A good round sum—several, perhaps as much as ten thousand dollars—will be needed to conduct matters satisfactorily. From all quarters of the world we hear of alumni who are preparing for this home-coming; they are *expecting* to be received by us with hospitality and we should prepare to extend them a *generous hospitality*. Let a general collection be taken up. In this connection we are glad to learn that the Faculty of Physics has appropriated \$1,000, and the Dean of the School of Pharmacy has assured us that his Faculty is ready to appropriate the amount required of it. The Adjunct Medical Faculty has also contributed most generously—some \$900 already in hand. Three members of the Adjunct Faculty gave \$100 each and all, even the youngest, subscribed most generously.

As has been said, we ought to extend the utmost hospitality to our guests on this rare occasion, and therefore we welcome the suggestion of Dr. N. Winslow, that the city alumni be asked to receive and entertain them in their homes. Let a Committee on *Hospitality* be appointed to carry out this excellent idea.

In conclusion, there is one thing we wish to say, and to say most earnestly: Success depends on union and harmony, on mutual co-operation and support. The Chairman of the Joint Committee represents in this movement the head of the University. He is enthusiastically devoting himself

to making it a success. We hardly appreciate the time, effort and even means he is giving to it. Let us then recognize his authority in all things, and let us aid him in every possible way.

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The election last week of two of our alumni to high public offices demands notice and shows the influence that University men are exerting in this city. Thomas Ireland Elliott, LL.B., 1879, became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore and Harry B. Wolf, LL.B., was chosen to represent the Third Congressional District in Congress. Judge Elliott is a Republican and is 50 years old. He graduated at Princeton in 1876. His most conspicuous public office was that of City Solicitor of Baltimore under Mayor Hooper, from 1896 to 1898. He was also a member of the New Charter Commission and counsel to the Councilmanic Investigating Committee in 1894-95. Mr. Wolf is 26 and began life as a newsboy. He has won his way up by personal merit and energy. He is a Democrat and the first in ten years to represent his district. Both will make useful and efficient officers.

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The University *Y. M. C. A.* has had to vacate the church opposite the College building, but has succeeded in renting parlors at 604 Lombard St., opposite the Hospital. They have been fitted up for service and readers. The Bible classes will also be held there. Mr. Ziegler has resigned the *Presidency* and has been succeeded by Mr. Lawrence Kolb, Jun. Med. The other officers are: Chas. F. Strosnider, *Secy.*, Soph. Med.; Howard B. Bryer, *Treas.*, Sen. Med.; Frank G. Cowherd, *Cor. Sec.*, Jun. Med. The chairmen of committees are: *Bible Study and Religious Meetings*, F. D. Wilson; *New Students and Membership*, C. F. Strosnider; *Missionary*, F. G. Cowherd; *Literary*, L. Kolb. Members are earnestly desired. Every student who is a *professing Christian* should join this Society.

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The *Endowment Fund* has made little progress since last issue. John E. Semmes, A. S. J. Owens, E. G. Miller, Jr., each \$10.00; John Hinrichs, William H. Lucas, each \$5.00, are all the new subscriptions we have to report. The fol-

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lowing cash annual payments on previous subscriptions have been received: J. M. Hundley, \$25.00; Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, L. Greif & Bro., each \$10.00; J. N. Morris, \$5.00; Jos. W. Hering, \$3.00; C. B. Henkel, \$2.00. We have renewed the suggestion to the members of the Graduating Classes of 1907 to contribute \$1 each towards a subscription to be entered in their name. We are glad to learn that the suggestion has been adopted. The Chairman of the Endowment Committee will be glad to receive subscriptions intended for this Fund at the Medical Library, between 12 and 2 o'clock daily. Mr. Theo. A. Schaefer, Sen. Med., has already started the ball rolling. It will be a nice thing for the *Centennial Classes* to show their zeal and interest in their Alma Mater by contributing to this Fund, which will do them much credit. We are informed that the Jun. Med. Class has resolved to subscribe a like amount. ———: o: ———

The spectacle of the friends of the *Young Men's Christian Association* engaged—and beyond doubt—successfully engaged in raising \$500,000 within thirty days! is riveting the attention of this entire community. A splendid cause! A magnificent achievement! The results show how much money there is lying around more or less loose in Baltimore. We can no longer after this boast as so many do of the poverty of our city.

It is gratifying to know that University of Maryland men are doing a large share of the collecting, and the names of Messrs. W. G. Baker, Jr., J. Harry Tregoe, E. G. Gibson, B. C. Steiner and Oregon M. Dennis, all alumni of our Law School, are conspicuous in the daily reports of progress.

It is most natural that the suggestion should arise if the Christian Association can raise \$500,000, why cannot an old University on the eve of its Centennial secure the paltry sum of \$100,000? It is simply because we have not the *heart* for this work that the others have, and do not realize the necessity for it as we should. Who can doubt that, if we could start up and down the streets of this city 100 men of the character of those who are working for the Associa-

tion we would secure our small fund in the same period of time? Can we not do it? Can we not inaugurate the work in January or February, when our business men shall have entered upon a new year and wound up the accounts of 1906?

—————: o: —————

His Excellency, the Governor, has appointed Monday, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., for the meeting of the committee on the union of St. John's College and this University. The meeting will be held at his office in the Fidelity Building. The task before the committee is to draw up a form of contract to be submitted to the governing bodies of the two institutions for approval. As the latter have already formally expressed their sanction of such union, and as the expediency and the desire for the union are so well assured, it would seem that the arrangement is certain of accomplishment. We are much indebted to the Governor for the hearty interest he has taken in the matter since it was first suggested, and also to Mr. J. Wirt Randall, who has led in the discussions and in the devising of the only plan of consolidation which seems feasible at this time. Dr. Fell, Dr. Winslow, and the other members of the committee also deserve credit for their ready concurrence in the proposed action.

It is to be regretted that the Agricultural College is not yet prepared to follow the example of St. John's. We hope that the benefits accruing to the above institutions from union may lead its Trustees to look more favorably upon it. We do not forget that when the committee met at Annapolis last winter, the representative of the Agricultural College, Dr. Hill, of Prince George Co., was at first opposed to it, but when it was explained to him, expressed himself as heartily in favor of it. And we cannot but think that the other Trustees, when better informed, will experience the same change of opinion. It cannot be a matter of indifference to the authorities of the Agricultural College to become part of what is likely in the end to develop into a great State University, and to share the benefits of the influences which are likely to flow to them from the other members of such a union. The Agricultural College, however good, must always be but a small factor in the great educational system of this country as long as it remains as it is now entirely isolated.

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At last some of the good things seem to be coming our way. On the 19th of last October, Mr. Joshua G. Harvey, the President of the Western National Bank of this city, died, leaving an estate the exact value of which is as yet uncertain, but is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Except for a few trifling bequests to relatives—amounting to some \$23,000, the entire estate is left in trust to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the net income to be paid to Mr. Harvey's son during life. Upon the death of this gentleman, the sole heir of the testator, the residue is to be equally divided between the Hospital of this University, that for Consumptives of Maryland and the Union Protestant Infirmary, all situated in this city. The bequests to the corporations named are absolute, and the legacy is absolutely in the discretion of their managers or trustees. The Safe Deposit and Trust Company is also named as executor.

No such fortune as this has ever struck this institution, and we are justly the subjects of the deepest congratulation. Although not available for several—possibly many years—we can look forward with the most reasonable certainty to its fruition.

There is perhaps no department of the University which needs such aid as much as the hospital. It has never been entirely self-supporting and frequently in its history the debts accumulating in conducting it have been serious sources of embarrassment and even of danger. The interest from the share of the bequest to come to us, even at a low interest, will be amply sufficient to meet any deficiency in income that may occur.

It is perhaps too soon to be discussing the disposition of this fund—\$200,000 to \$300,000—but we earnestly hope that those in charge of our Hospital will see their way to placing the entire

amount in the form of a permanent endowment. Amply provided, as they have been by the recent Legislature with the means for any necessary additions or alterations to the present buildings, they will not, at least for many years, need to spend anything more in that direction. The history of the Grey legacy, the only other bequest ever made to the Hospital, should teach us the lesson—that money expended in buildings or current expenses cannot be looked upon as endowment, and soon becomes lost in the changes wrought by time.

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The following note from Mr. Carter, a distinguished alumnus of this University and First Secretary of the American Legation in London, who is now visiting America, will explain itself. We had hoped to have him speak at the University upon some subject. There are many things of great interest—derived from his long experience in the great English metropolis—that it would have interested our University circles to hear.

Tuxedo Park, New York,

November 1, 1906.

DEAR DR. CORDELL:

I beg to thank you for your very kind letter, which touched me very much.

I should very much like to avail myself of your flattering proposal to speak upon one of the subjects mentioned in your letter. Unfortunately, my visit to America, having of necessity been much curtailed, is of the briefest possible description, and the consequent pressure of engagements will, to my great regret, deprive me of the pleasure of doing many things I had hoped and promised to do.

And consequently I am constrained to include among my missed opportunities the privilege of reading a paper before the Library and Historical Society of the University.

With many renewed thanks for your extremely courteous letter,

Believe me,

With great regard,

Yours sincerely,

John Ridgely Carter.

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SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

On Monday, November 5, 1906, the Senior Class elected the following officers: *President*, Norman E. Shakespeare; *Vice-Pres.*, Louis Kirchner; *Secretary*, S. William Ford; *Treasurer*, C. Howard Lapouraille; *Editor*, Bernard F. Behrman; *Asst. Editor*, Maysville J. Freeman; *Sergt.-at-Arms*, Frederick G. Seidel; *Prophet*, Richard I. Esslinger; *Historian*, Harry J. F. Munzert; *Artist*, Christobal J. Caraballo.

The Maryland Board of Pharmacy has announced the names of nineteen candidates who successfully passed the examination held by it October 4. Among them we find as "Pharmacists," Drs. William Devan and Merker N. Buppert, Class of 1906, and J. R. Miller and Philip J. H. Boenning, of the Senior Class; as "Assistant Pharmacists," Charles O. Laney, William H. Thornton and Bayard Vansant, of the Junior Class.

N. E. S.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The following officers have been elected in the different classes:

Senior Class: R. C. Franklin, Ga., President; J. C. Keaton, Ga., Vice-Pres.; H. V. Harbaugh, Md., Secretary; J. L. Valentiny, Md., Treasurer; A. E. Landers, Md., Chairman Executive Com.; A. C. Mitchell, Md., Historian; R. A. Warren, Va., Valedictorian; A. J. G. Gabel, Ga., Prophet; H. P. Hill, N. Y., Poet; L. Vogel, Md., Sergeant-at-Arms.

Junior Class: G. H. Richards, Md., President; L. Kalb, Md., Vice-Pres.; J. L. Burns, Md., Secretary; J. Mackall, Md., Treasurer; J. T. Taylor, N. C., Editor; C. R. Anderson, Va., Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sophomore Class: Jos. W. Hooper, Md., President; J. B. Parramore, Fla., Vice-Pres.; E. B. Wright, Va., Secretary; N. J. Broadwater, Md., Treasurer; W. J. Gibson, N. C., Sergeant-at-Arms; J. M. Gillespie, Va., Historian.

Freshman Class: N. G. Kirk, Md., President; J. H. Vondreele, Jr., Md., Vice-Pres.; R. C. Truitt, Md., Secretary; C. E. Fowble, Md., Treasurer; S. G. Glover, S. C., Sergeant-at-Arms.

Arthur Ernest Landers, Md., Senior, has been appointed as the representative of the students on Centennial.

R. C. F.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

This Department opens with very bright prospects for a successful session. The total enrollment is 172, being the largest in several years. Owing to the tuition being raised from \$100 to \$150 per term, it was thought the Freshman Class would be small. Such is not the case, however, as the matriculation number runs up to 68.

There have been several changes in the Faculty since the term opened. D. M. R. Culbreth, M.D., Ph.G., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, resigned this chair and Dr. C. W. Mitchell was elected Professor of Therapeutics and Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas Professor of Materia Medica. Ten days after these appointments, a Faculty meeting was held and the schedule was changed as follows: Timothy O. Heatwole, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Orthodontia; L. Whiting Farinholt, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Crown and Bridge Work, and Demonstrator of Porcelain Inlay Work.

R. W. Ball, D.D.S., a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, Class of 1906, is with us this year, taking a post-graduate course and demonstrating in the Infirmary. L. R. Ziegler, D.D.S., graduate of the University of Md., Class of 1906, is attending the post-graduate course and demonstrating in the Infirmary.

We have with us in the Senior Class the following students from other colleges: J. F. Kernodle and T. F. Epes, from the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; H. L. Mann and R. F. Simmons, from the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.; G. C. Weighart, O. J. O'Schanecy, W. J. Lewis, from Buffalo Dental College, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. MacKenna, H. T. Hill, R. J. Gibbs, and W. H. Chapell, from Tufts Dental College, Boston, Mass.; S. H. McCall, S. C. Ford, and T. J. Market, from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; L. A. Theil, from Wisconsin Dental College; H. C. Smathers and R. H. Mills,

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from Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga., and W. H. Lyons and A. C. Roy, from Baltimore Medical College.

Dr. W. H. Pierson, graduate of the Class of 1900, practicing in Florida, spent a week in Baltimore, in October. Dr. Pierson entered his brother, W. F. Pierson, Jr., in the Freshman Class.

Dr. J. S. Cahill, of Rocky Mount, Va., who took a post-graduate course last year, spent several days in Baltimore, in October, and entered his brother, W. D. Cahill, in the Freshman Class.

Dr. J. Alex. Roach, of Madison, N. C., graduate of 1898, was in Baltimore for several days in October, and entered his nephew, E. H. Hopkins, in the Freshman Class.

The Senior Class held their election in the Dental Lecture Hall, Thursday, October 18, and the following officers were elected:

R. Orman Apple, N. C., President; A. Preston Scarborough, Pa., Vice-Pres.; R. T. Somers, Va., Secty.; Edw. Greene, N. C., Treasr.; T. W. Smithson, N. C., Sgt.-at-Arms; A. Mack, Berryhill, N. C., Orator; L. P. Baker, N. C., Critic; J. W. Harrower, Va., Historian; A. P. Reade, N. C., Poet; S. Teraki, Japan, Artist; L. J. Robertson, Md., Prophet.

The Executive Committee as appointed by the President consists of F. D. Carlton, N. C., Chairman; T. A. Apple, N. C.; H. L. Mann, N. C.; S. E. Douglass, N. C.; W. H. Perrin, S. C.; T. F. Epes, Va.; W. M. Degnan, Mass.; H. C. Smathers, N. C.

The Board of Editors will not be appointed until it is definitely known how many the Senior Class is entitled to.

The Junior Class election was held at the close of the session last year, and the following officers were then elected: E. B. Howle, N. C., President; C. L. Calloway, W. Va., Vice-Pres.; F. A. Lasley, N. C., Treasr.; Miss L. M. Blankard, Md., Secty.; R. G. Pyles, Md., Sgt.-at-Arms.

The Freshman Class election was held at some hall on Charles St., October 16. The Freshmen were a little excited, and thought it would be much safer to hold their election away from the College to avoid interference of the Juniors. The following officers were elected: W. F. Pierson, Jr., Va., President;

Beachley, Secty.; Bealmear, Treas.; Sullivan, Prophet; Cordray, Orator; Hayden, Historian; G. B. Geyer, W. Va., Vice-Pres.; C. A. Shreave, Md., Secty.; C. C. Spies, Md., Treasr.; Miss O. Monks, Md., Asst. Secty.; R. A. Buhrman, Md., Sgt.-at-Arms; J. A. Dandelin, Md., Artist.

—:o:— R. O. A.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The winter term has begun in good shape and the work in the various classes has been moving along nicely.

Mr. Eli Frank has taken up the subjects of "Title and Conveyancing," one of the chairs formerly occupied by the late Judge Baer. Mr. J. J. Donaldson has also begun his course on "Jurisprudence" with the Seniors, and his Friday afternoon lectures have been greatly enjoyed. He has very kindly presented to the Library several valuable text-books on his subject.

Mr. John P. Poe, Dean of the Law School, who spent the summer at work on revising and re-editing his two-volume treatise on "Pleading and Practice," is at present taking a well-earned rest of two weeks. During his absence his son, E. A. Poe, will quiz the Seniors on Reynolds' text-book of Evidence, and will also lecture to the intermediate class on "Bills and Notes."

Mr. Dickerson, a graduate of the Law School, has begun work with his quiz club, and a number of Seniors who contemplate taking the Bar examination, Nov. 26-27, are in attendance.

Mr. Charles Prince, the law editor of the *Terra Maria*, has appointed as assistants, R. C. Rose and A. J. Lilly.

Through the kindness of Captain Runge, the students are now supplied with ice water in the lobby.

Judge Stockbridge has promised to deliver his lecture on "Receivers and Receivership" before the Senior Class some night early in December. The event will be one looked forward to with much pleasure by the class.

The sessions of the Moot Court have begun very auspiciously under the direction of Instructor Chestnut.

The Senior Class has elected the following officers: Eppler, *President*; Clark, *Vice-Pres.*;

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Cook, *Sergeant-at-Arms*; Williams, Chairman; Mudd, Shriver, Wilson, Dryden, Dunn, Rowe, Hayden, Young, Anthony, *Executive Committee*.

The Intermediate Class has elected the following officers: Hartman, *President*; Freeney, *Vice-Pres.*; Roycroft, *Secty.*; Bartlett, *Treas.*; Haugh, *Prophet*; Dinneen, *Historian*; Brenner, *Poet*.

The Junior Class has elected Kern, *President*, *pro-tem*.
G. L. E.

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Marriages: Baird Urquhart Brooks, M.D. (1905), of Durham, N. C., to Miss Annie Louise Sills, at Baltimore, Oct. 24.—John Thomas O'Mara, M.D. (1903), of Balto., to Miss Josephine Euphrasia Larkin, at Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 10. They spent their honeymoon at Atlantic City.—LeRoy Smith, Senior Student in the School of Law, of Snow Hill, Md., to Miss Helen A. Rich, of Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md. The marriage took place at Ellicott City on July 31st, 1906.

Deaths: Frank W. Schuessler, M.D. (1890), at Baltimore, Oct. 16, aged 40. He was a native of Bavaria and came to this country in 1884. He practiced at Canton.—Duncan Sinclair, M.D. (1855), at Rowland, N. C., early in October, 1906, aged 84.—Joseph C. Mullin, L.L.B. (1894), at Baltimore, October 25, aged 34. He took A.B. at Loyola College in 1892 and later the A.M. degree at the same institution. He was also President of the Alumni Association of the College, Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society and Professor in the Baltimore Law School. He was deeply interested in benevolent, literary and reform movements and was active in all things pertaining to the relations of citizenship.—John Lee Gordon, M.D. (1845), at Columbus, Ohio, aged 86, of bronchitis.—Robert L. Morrison, M.D. (1896), of Parkersburg, W. Va., in New York

City, October 15, of abscess of the brain, for which he was operated on, aged 35.—Ethan W. Foster, D.D.S. (1905), committed suicide by shooting himself at Union, S. C., Oct. 29.

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“There are few young men in this or any other city the news of whose death would be heard with keener or more widespread sorrow and regret than that which will be felt over the passing away of Mr. Joseph C. Mullin. A man of exceptional personal charm, of marked talent and promise, of an engaging modesty and of a simple beauty of character, he united with personal traits that endeared him to all who knew him the qualities of a good citizen and a helpful worker for the general good. What adds a peculiar touch of sadness to this death is the exceptionally beautiful relation that has existed between Mr. Mullin and his father, Mr. Michael A. Mullin, a lawyer and citizen who is deservedly held in the highest honor in this city, and to whom, in this sore affliction, the most heartfelt sympathy of hundreds will go out, and the hope that he may find strength and solace to bear him up under his bereavement.”
—Balto. News.

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A meeting of the Committees on Centennial was held at the Germania Club, Fayette, near Eutaw St., on Nov. 2, Professor Hemmeter in the Chair and Dr. Taneyhill Secretary pro tem. The plan and scope of the celebration as agreed upon by the organizing committee, a few days previously, were explained by the Chairman and Dr. Ashby. After much discussion, it was agreed that the celebration should occur at the end of May and should occupy four days, the final day to be devoted to religious exercises, it being understood that Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of the M. E. Church, an

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alumnus of the University (1877), would be asked to preach the sermon. On one of the other days the joint commencement of the four schools should be held at the Lyric Theater at 12 M., with the conferring of honorary degrees. That evening the grand banquet to be held at the same place. On another day there would be a reception at the University Hospital, and the halls, laboratories, museums, etc., would be open for inspection. There would also be on this day society, fraternity and class reunions, smokers, dinners, private entertainments, etc. The third day would be a students' day and would be celebrated by them with athletics and by a torchlight procession and smoker or ball in the evening. The buildings, of course, will be decorated and it is possible that an excursion may be provided for, Mr. Oregon Milton Dennis, president of the General Alumni Association, and member of the City Council, having offered to secure for our use free of charge the ice-boat Latrobe. Of course, these details are subject to modification.

Owing to the possibility of a conflict in date with other meetings to be held about the same time—the American Medical Association and the Jamestown Exposition—at the suggestion of Judge Stockbridge, the matter of exact date was referred to a committee composed of the Chairman, the President of St. John's College and the Deans of our four professional schools, to report upon at the next meeting. It was thought that such an arrangement could be effected that alumni could avail themselves of the reduced rates and take in at the same time the Centennial and one or more of the other meetings. The President announced that meetings of the Joint Committees would be held monthly, and on motion of Dr. Fleming, the sub-committees were requested to report monthly.

On motion of Dr. Biedler it was ordered that a mass meeting of alumni and friends of the University be held in January next, with the object of promoting the interests of the University and especially promoting the success of the Centennial. The Chairman appointed the following as such committee: H. H. Biedler, G. Lane Taneyhill, Charles E. Sadtler, C. V. Matthews, Charles Caspari, Jr., and President Thomas Fell. The presence of President Fell at this meeting elicited great pleasure

from those present and was hailed as a certain omen of the near approach of the union of the University with St. John's. Scarcely less was the satisfaction with which Messrs. Poe and Stockbridge and the various representatives of the departments of Dentistry and Pharmacy were greeted.

Since the above was written the committee on dates has met and decided upon Thursday, May 30, and the three succeeding days: Thursday to be the alumni day, with reception at Hospital, etc.; Friday University day, with Commencement and banquet, Saturday Students' day, with excursion, etc., and Sunday religious and concluding exercises.

The next meetings of the Centennial Committees will be held at Germania Club, Nov. 23, 8.30 P. M. O. M. Dennis has been added to the Biedler Committee.

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James E. Carr., Jr., LL.B. (1880), has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Honorary Degrees for the Centennial, by the General Alumni Association, vice Judge Henry Stockbridge, resigned on account of his election to the Board of Regents. Dr. Hiram Woods is the Society's other representative on this Committee.—The following officers of the University Hospital Medical Society were elected for the present season at the first meeting held October 16: President, C. W. McElfresh; Vice-President, John A. Tompkins, Jr.; Secretary, Walter H. Mayhew; Executive Committee: Drs. José Hirsh, J. W. Holland and I. M. Spear.—Professor Jos. E. Gichner has been appointed Lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the School of Medicine, vice Professor D. M. R. Culbreth, resigned. Professor Culbreth has also resigned the same chair in the Dental School and will hereafter confine himself to his chair in the School of Pharmacy.—Dr. Frank R. Rich writes that it is contemplated to bring a carload of alumni of all schools from Pittsburg to the Centennial. Dr. E. P. Sleppy (Dent.), of that city, is much interested in this matter.—We have received Vol. I, No. 1, of *The Hospital Mes-*

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JOHN PRENTISS POE, LL.D., Dean.
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Department of Pharmacy

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senger, which is published quarterly in the interest of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 1147 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C. The Editor-in-Chief is E. Oliver Belt, M. D., the founder of the hospital and a member of the medical staff.—John Ridgely Carter, LL.B., First Secretary of the American Embassy at London, arrived in New York October 17 and will spend six weeks in this country. He is now the guest of his father, Provost Bernard Carter, in this city.—Robert C. Cole, LL.B. (1889), sailed from New York for Naples, Nov. 3, and will spend the winter and early spring in Algiers.—At the annual election of officers of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution held on Peggy Stewart day, Oct. 19, Hon. Henry Stockbridge was elected President and Alfred D. Bernard, LL.B., Historian.—Jacob S. Rosenthal, LL.B., has returned from Europe, after a trip of several weeks.—Dr. William Hewson Baltzell, who has spent the past two and a half years abroad, has returned to this country and will spend the winter in Baltimore.—Since the death of Albert E. Thompson, Ph.G. (1873), a new corporation has been formed under the same firm name of Thomas & Thompson, to carry on the wholesale and retail drug business. The incorporators are John B.

Thomas, Eugene W. Hodson, Oscar B. Thomas, Howell H. Thomas and John B. Thomas, Jr. All of these are alumni of this University; Mr. Howell H. Thomas of the Law School, the others of the School of Pharmacy. The capital stock of the new firm is \$50,000.—Mrs. Frank, the widow of the late Dr. Samuel Leon Frank (1862) has increased her donation for the erection of a new building for the Hebrew Hospital in Baltimore, from \$75,000 to \$80,000. She also donates \$4,000 for the establishment of a memorial room for the care of sick professional nurses, and promises to endow a room in the new hospital with a fund of \$4,000 in memory of her husband.—Dr. Samuel Theobald's book on Prevalent Diseases of the Eye is illustrated with colored plates by his son, Samuel Theobald, Jr.—J. Whitridge Williams, M.D. (1888), has been made Director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Dispensary.—Edwin M. Schindel, M.D. (1883), was elected President and J. W. Humrichouse, M.D. (1873), Delegate to the State Society, and Hamilton K. Derr, M. D. (1881), Treasurer, of the Washington Co. Medical Association, at a meeting held at Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 8.—Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes that he accepts 1837-38 as the date of the delivery of the course of Dental lectures in this University by his grandfather, Dr. H. H. Hayden (see last issue of O. M.).—The question of the title of the church on the S. E. Corner of Lombard and Greene Sts., which was purchased last year by the University, has been carried to the Court of Appeals and an early decision regarding it is expected.

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