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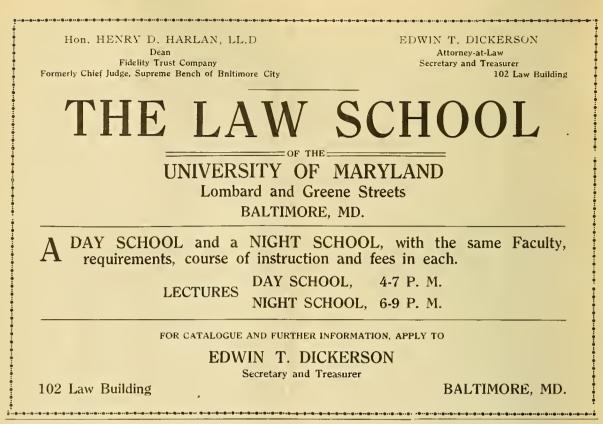






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University of Maryland DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The regular Winter Session begins on October 1st of each year, and continues until the following May.

The Annual Catalogue contains Course of Study, Terms, etc. Attendance upon *three* regular Winter Sessions will be required before the final examinations for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Graduates of Medicine and those who have attended one or more previous sessions at a reputable dental school, admitted to higher grades. The requirements for admission are the same as in all other reputable dental colleges.

FEES:

Matriculation (paid once only)	5.00
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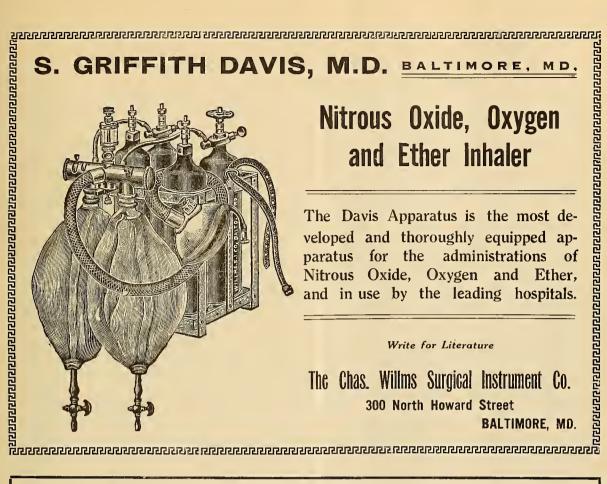
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THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Published Monthly in the Interest of the University of Maryland.

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Vol. III.	BALTIMORE, M	D., JULY 1, 1916. No. 1	[.

REMARKS MADE BY DR. THOMAS FELL AT THE JOINT ALUMNI BANQUET AT THE EMERSON HOTEL, MAY 31, 1916.

It has often been said that the success of a University does not depend upon mere numbers, whether of buildings, books, students, or even football trophies, but upon the men who constitute the Faculty.

From them emanates the influence which tends to produce useful citizens; it is they, themselves, who make or mar a university.

We look back with pride upon the days that have passed when such men as Drs. N. R. Smith, Miltenberger, Chisolm, Donaldson and Chew stood for the Department of Medicine; and Wallis, Carter, Marshall, Venable, Phelps and Poe stood for the Law, but we can also congratulate ourselves upon the body of eminent men which constitute our Faculties in all the Schools comprising the University at the present day.

Ten years ago, when I became for the first time closely associated with the University, all the Schools were very loosely related.

Now, how different is the situation. This gathering emphasizes the spirit of unity which has been attained. Not only have the schools of Medicine and Law drawn closer together, but they have amplified their strength and power by bringing into union with themselves other schools of Medicine and Law, previously existing as separate entities in this city of Baltimore, and, in order to culminate their effectiveness, St. John's College has been added, as the Department of Arts and Sciences.

Much success has been achieved in the matter of raising an Endowment for the Medical School of the University, and, in addition, there are some large amounts in sight which will eventually be added to the total already in hand.

The General Assembly of Maryland has recognized the importance of this School by granting to it \$25,000.00 for 1917, and \$25,000.00 for 1918, to meet the increased expense caused by the appointment of full time professors.

Great improvements have been made in the various departments of the University Hospital by its present Superintendent, Dr. Coleman, and the same advance is seen in the condition of the Anatomical Lecture Rooms and various Laboratories. The Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy have also developed upon the lines of modern requirements and are in excellent shape.

Thus progressive features are met with in all directions.

Yet it is saddening to reflect that in this decade many of those who took active part in the regeneration of the University have passed away, but the University testifies to their loyalty and achievement, as it also does to the same characteristics (of the large body of Alumni who have supported them.

The Alumni stand in relation to the governing powers of a University much as the third estate of France did to the other two, viz: the nobility and clergy, both of these orders being largely and well represented by the Regents and Faculty.

The direction of the policy of the University, the administration of her finances, the judicious appropriation of whatever may be useful in new devices that agitate our educational world, all these may be committed to and dealt with by our two estates.

As to the third estate, a prudent disinclination prevents my claiming for it what was claimed for that subdivision of the French Nation. "What is the Third Estate?" once cried a member of that body. "Nothing." "What ought it to be?" "Everything." But I think it can find strong grounds for indulgence in something much akin to glorification.

You, Alumni, can bring to our aid invaluable suggestions from your vantage ground of experience. Entering, as you do, into the life of the community in a thousand ways, there are none to whom we can point with greater assurance of pride.

Everything conspires to render the University of Maryland a favorite with the State.

It was built up by the purchasers of our freedom whilst the storms of the Revolution were yet rocking the battlements of the Republic.

It has enrolled among its alumni some of the brightest ornaments of the Nation, and continued its usefulness to the present day.

It is endeared by its origin, venerable for its age, illustrious for the great minds nurtured within its walls, and entitled to our gratitude as yet striving to do good.

Let us hope then, as we do hope, that the days of discouragement are past and that from within its walls a race of virtuous and enlightened men may continue to be sent, who shall add new lustre to their country's glory, and who shall be proud to chant—

> "Hail to the Mother who taught us, Praise for the honors she brought us."

ABSTRACT OF REMARKS MADE BY DR. RANDOLPH WINSLOW AT THE JOINT ALUMNI BANQUET ON MAY 31, 1916.

This is a most inspiring occasion to me. It is the greatest gathering of alumni in the history of the University of Maryland, with the exception of the great centennial celebration in 1907. The success of this banquet is due largely to the industry and zeal of Dr. Albert H. Carroll, president of the Medical Alumni Association, aided by Dr. Eugene W. Hodson, president of the General Alumni Association. They were the right men in the right place and to them our hearty thanks are extended. This celebration represents the unification of the schools of the University into one body, in contradistinction to the former separation of the individual departments into isolated units. We have with us not only graduates of the various departments of the University, but also many of our affiliated alumni who have become associated with us through the various mergers that have taken place in the past few years. How dear old Taneyhill, who loved and attended the banquets of our alumni asso-

ciation so faithfully for so many years, would have delighted in this gathering; and how honest old Cordell would have rejoiced to see the fruition of so many of his hopes! But, alas, they are gone. I first became acquainted with the University of Maryland when I entered as a medical The institution at that time student in 1871. consisted of a medical school with about 120 students, a law school scarcely emerged from the throes of birth and a school of arts and sciences practically moribund. In 1882, the Dental department was established and in 1903 the 'Maryland College of Pharmacy, which had had a most reputable, independent existence for many years, was annexed as the department of pharmacy. The distinguished dean of this department-Dr. Charles Caspari-is also the chief of the pure food and drug bureau of the State Board of Health, and I congratulate him on the notable victory he has just achieved in securing the conviction of a prominent firm for selling adulterated food products in their establishment. He is the best man in the State for the position that he fills. In 1907 St. John's College, through affiliation, became the department of arts and sciences, and in 1913 the Baltimore Medical College was merged, as well as the dental school of the Baltimore Medical College and the Baltimore Law School. In 1915 the merger with the College of Physicians and Surgeons was effected. In regard to medical education in general it is only necessary to call attention to the vast increase in the requirements for admission to a reputable medical school, as well as to a proportionate increase in the cost of conducting such an institution. The rapid increase in the premedical educational requirements has greatly diminished the number of students, while the necessity of supplying full-time laboratory teachers at a living wage has added much to the financial burden of maintaining a creditable school. In the face of such a condition only two ways of escape are We must have assistance either open to us. through private benefaction in the shape of endowments or by State aid. There is great need for the medical school of the University of Maryland to supply practitioners to the various parts of the State, especially to the counties. There is already a dearth of physicians in certain sec-

tions and the cry comes to us: "Send us a doctor; a good one if you can, but we must have a doctor." We are not engaged in sending out poor doctors, but good ones. The State of Maryland, therefore, has recognized its obligation to the University and to medical education and the last General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 a year for the next two years. This, amount together with the appropriation of \$30,000 made in 1914, but not vet paid, will enable us to weather the storm safely for the next two years. But this is not enough; we should not be dependent entirely upon State aid or upon students' fees for our continued existence. We should have ample endowment. The Provost has told you that we have a considerable sum in hand and that several large bequests will come into the possession of the University upon the death of certain individuals. It is slow work, however, waiting for people to die. They never seem to be in any hurry to go; and, while we do not wish them any harm, we do need the money. There is one gentleman who stands between us and a substantial bequest, who not only appears to enjoy uncommonly good health, but has been advised, as a matter of precaution, not to employ a University of Maryland physician if he should be unfortunate enough to fall sick or to require a surgical operation. I have been connected with the Hebrew Hospital for a good many years and I admire the custom that has become common with our Jewish citizens of leaving a bequest to that charity in their wills. It looks as if they thought they would rest easier if they made some bequest to that institution. I would commend their example to those of you who have prospered and who have enough and to spare, as well as to those who are about to embark upon your careers. Do not forget your Alma Matter. She needs your assistance. Give during your lifetime towards her endowments, if you can, but if circumstances are such that you cannot do so, at least remember her in your wills. You may feel better for so doing when your time is up.

Good-Night.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS AND WHAT THEY MEAN.

With a complete understanding of how the contagious diseases propagate and spread, the public now realizes its proper protection is dependent upon isolation of these cases either in especially equipped hospitals or, provided the public rights are safeguarded, in the home. The latter requirement has always been more or less easily accomplished in the case of those financially able to bear the burden. There is as yet an aversion on the part of the poor to entrusting their families to the care of the isolation hospital, for they have not entirely passed the stage of associating these institutions with the erstwhile pest house, notoriously lacking in all that which tended to the welfare and comfort of the patient. It was badly conducted, poorly kept and the housing conditions were the worst imaginable. With the discovery of the several avenues of contraction of the infectious diseases, the profession first, then the educated portion of the laity, became aware that under proper restrictions individuals thus afflicted could be housed in institutions without the least danger to the neighborhood in which the hospital was located. Thus model hospitals have been organized for the reception of the tuberculous, and those down with measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. These are conducted for the most part under either the direct supervision of the municipality or the National Government. Institutions of this character operated on broadly humanitarian and modern lines have been of great aid in educating the public as to the superiority of this means of handling infectious diseases. Inasmuch as the daily course of the breadwinner has not been interrupted, the practice of domiciling infectious maladies in special hospitals has meant a great economic saving to the State, thus, if for no other reason, justifying their creation. Besides the victims are returned sooner to their homes and with fewer complications, and the death rate has been lessened, as they receive expert attention, instead of the previous haphazard and incompetent care of improperly trained and heartless attendants. These advantages are making already an impression on the poor; they are not unmindful of the benefits to be derived from

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the attention of a properly trained corps of physicians devoting their entire attention to contagious dieases and are not as loth as formerly to entrust their dependants to these institutions. The isoation hospital has marked an important advance in this field of medicine. The isolation hospital has spelt the doom of the pest-house, now thoroughly discredited. With saner views extant concerning communicable diseases, it is generally realized that isolation hospitals need not be situated in isolated spots, as they can be safely conducted in convenient locations close or even in the centers of population. A further advance in the care of these cases is being advocated, namely, the conduct of contagious hospitals as departments of general hospitals. Under proper restrictions, there is no reason why this should not be. The idea that these unfortunates are people afflicted with devils is a thing of the past. There is nothing of the mystical attached to the malady in hand. With this knowledge saner and more humane ideas relating to their care have come into existence. They are no longer looked upon as outcasts, to be rigidly shunned by the healthy. This brings up the question, is Baltimore properly and adequately providing for its citizens laid low by communicable diseases? No, by no means. To be sure, a start has been made, but the Municipal Infectious Hospital is entirely too inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. Moreover, it is poorly located, being adjacent to the city almshouse. This lends the idea to the public mind that it is a part and parcel of that institution, whereas it is not. As there is a distinct aversion on the part of the public to make use of an institution which smacks of almshouse, this institution will never be able to accomplish as much good as it should. What have these remarks to do with the readers of the GAZETTE? The lesson which it desires to drive home is: Isolation hospitals are a necessity to a modern community. You, as educated men, should and ought to raise your voice whenever occasion occurs in its favor. You should and ought to be thoroughly aware that it is not a menace to a neighborhood, but a protection. The better the facilities of a city for handling scientifically communicable diseases, the better and safer the place to live in. You, graduates of the University of Marvland, should, whenever you locate,

advocate the abolition of the pest-house and the creation of isolation hospitals; thereby you will be performing in a simple way not only an obligation to the State but to humanity.

N. W.

If war is declared between this country and Mexico, Baltimore will likely lose many of its leading physicians, who will be called to the colors for service in the United States Medical Corps. Among them are:

Drs. Howard E. Ashbury, Charles F. Blake, John D. Blake, Charles J. Boehs, William A. Boyd, Samuel J. Fort, Edgar B. Friedenwald, John S. Fulton, Cary B. Gamble, Jr., Hubert C. Knapp, Edgar S. Linthicum, Duncan MacCalman, Standish McCleary, Alexius McGlannan, Firmadge K. Nichols, Isaac R. Pels, William W. Requardt, Arthur M. Shipley, Charles E. Simon, James E. Stowers, J. Harry Ullrich, Nathan Winslow, Randolph Winslow, Walter D. Wise, and Harvey G. Beck.

Owing to the mobilization of the Maryland Militia for service on the Mexican border, the University Hospital has been hard hit. Dr. Wm. J. Coleman, the superintendent, together with Drs. Robert P. Bay, C. W. Rauschenbach, J. Harry Ullrich, F. H. Vinup, and J. C. Stansbury, have been called to the colors. These men have been given indefinite leave of absence so that they may perform their duty to the nation. It is with much regret and sadness we see them depart to their new field of labor, but there is some consolation in knowing that they will be engaged in a labor of life-saving not life-killing. Those of us who are left behind, beg to assure these men of our kindly interest in their welfare and wish them God-speed.

Dr. Earle G. Breeding, class of 1913, formerly attending physician to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, stationed at Rocky Mount, N. C., has tendered his resignation and has accepted the position of chief resident physician to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C.

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JULY 1, 1916.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED

The Banquet 1916, a thing of the past: the Banquet 1917, to come. A pleasant thought and a pleasanter anticipation.

It was a great success from every angle. All enjoyed it to the limit and expressed their admiration for the successful efforts of the committee. All credit is due Dr. Albert H. Carroll, president of the Medical Alumni Association, without whose efforts and optimism, it would not have been possible.

Judge Dawkins was an ideal toastmaster and was admirably seconded by a fine array of good speakers.

It is said that Dr. H. P. Hynson was so enthused he failed to get to the Roof Garden, but remained with the pharmacy boys joining in singing "Brighten the Corner Where You Are."

Dr. John C. Hemmeter was more than happy. He not only felt the thrills of varsity enthusiasm in the alumni meeting, but was overjoyed as the recipient of a token of student esteem—a beautiful cane from the medical graduates.



Judge Harlan failed to preserve order in court when its dignity was violated by the law graduates, who raided the Roof Garden under the leadership of their president, singing songs and giving college yells. Noisy, but fine to see the spirit.

Dr. T. O. Heatwole created a sensation among his friends who voted him the most striking figure present. Much was due to his happy feelings at having every candidate for the dental degree receive favorable notification. A fine record and Dr. Heatwole deserves congratulations.

One table for the pharmacy ladies and their chaperon, Dr. Daniel Base. So favored and to add that beautiful rose as a token of the ladies' esteem, made us all envious.

Mr. Eugene W. Hodson, President of the General Alumni Association, has recommended a plan by which the influence of the association may be greatly increased and by which the object of the association may be attained. His idea is to have a central organization or general alumni, with five sub-organizations—medical, dental, law, pharmacy, and academic. The presidents of the sub-organizations shall be vice-presidents of the main association. At present the medical men have an association, while the other four departments are doing nothing along this line. The suggestion is a good one and should it be followed would doubtless accomplish what all other efforts have failed to do—the establishment of a fine general alumni association. Follow it up, Mr. President, by a demand on the departments and we will all fall in line.

The professional men, aside from the legal profession, are entirely too lax in interest in public questions and things political. One should be devoted to his occupational choice but should not be so at the expense of good government which suffers because of the apathy of the masses. One's profession is his first thought but patriotism and respect for the machinery of government which secures to him "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" should have a greater claim than his professional devotion. We hear much of political graft, bad government, poor laws, class legislation and it will ever be so until the professional men, business men, craftsmen, and laborers, get together and convince the professional politician that he is a public servant filling an office which was created to secure to the whole people a particular service and when the peoples' interests are not best served by him he must walk the plank. We need more recall, more initiative and referendum, more public ownership, and less of political platforms, campaign oratory of self praise and partisan denunciation, less huge campaign contributions from special privileges which naturally expect a return of compliment in favored legislation. Let us inform ourselves along lines of taxes and tariff, industry and production, public improvements conservation, prepardness, etc. and having seen the light take upon ourselves the duty of every American Citizen -active participation in public affairs. Again we are reminded of wise old Barnum.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise:

Act well your part there all the honor lies." One may do his work successfully so far as the quasi-interested public is concerned, but may fail to measure up to the high standards the possessor of the "still small voice" should set. To be a permanent success, that one may leave in the hearts of men a power of good for good. HONOR must be the reigning influence. Honor is the virtue of all virtues, "a nice sense of what is right," a governing force of impulse to cause one to act out of respect to the rights and feelings and in justice to the other in the discharge of his duty; a high regard for the fellowman and a courage of one's convictions. To act that each succeeding cycle of events finds a finer moral fiber in his nature and a better and happier environment due to his activities as a social or economic factor. One is master of himself or a slave to appetite, passion, or greed, in so far as he shapes his future under the operations of this latent and developable power—honor.

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"This above all: To thine ownself be true, And it must follow as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

The following members of our alumni, who are members of the Maryland National Guard, have been called for service on the Mexican border:

Capt. J. C. Madara, First Lieuts. C. P. Erkenbrack, and Caldwell Woodruff, Medical Corps, 1st Infantry; Major Herbert C. Blake, and 1st. Lieuts. John S. Fenby, Medical Corps, 4th Infantry; Major S. Griffith Davis, Capts. G. Milton Linthicum and Herbert Schoenrich, Medical Corps, 5th Infantry; Capt. E. A. Munoz, Company K. 5th Infantry; Major J. Harry Ullrich, 1st Lieut. W. H. Daniels, and 2nd Lieut. Charles W. Rauschenbauch, Field Hospital, No. 1; and Capt. J. C. Stansbury, 1st Lieut. D. W. Mohr, and 2nd Lieut. Louis Diener, Ambulance Company.

At a recent meeting of the Faculty of Physic the resignation of Dr. William F. Lockwood as dean of the medical school was accepted, and Dr. J. M. H. Rowland was elected dean to succeed him. Other officers elected were: President, Randolph Winslow, M. D.; vice-president, John W. Chambers, M. D.; secretary, William S. Gardner, M. D.; treasurer, Samuel K. Merrick, M. D.; executive committee, Drs. Ridgely B. Warfield, Arthur M. Shipley. Harry Friedenwald, Gordon Wilson, Standish McCleary and J. M. H. Rowland.

Numerous members of the Faculty and Adjunct Faculty were seen at the meeting of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, which met in Washington May 8 to 11, inclusive, attending its various sessions. Among those seen were: Drs. Randolph Winslow, Hiram Woods, T. C. Gilchrist, J. Frank Crouch, Joseph W. Gately, L. W. Ketron and Harry M. Robinson.

At the meeting of the Faculty of Physic on May 5, the first step of the admission of women as students on an equal footing with men, or on any footing, in the medical department of the University of Maryland Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons was taken, their admission being recommended by the faculty. Action was deferred. Manyl of the members are in favor of the movement.

Another step decided on at the meeting was that beginning with the next session the senior class will be divided into trimesters instead of the usual semesters, and the students will be required to spend one-third of their time in the University Hospital, one-third in the Mercy Hospital and one-third in the Maryland General Hospital. While at the University Hospital the senior students will live in the hospital itself and be assistants in clinical work.

The following members of the class of 1916 have obtained and accepted appointments in the following hospitals in and around Baltimore:

University Hospital. — Frank C. Marino, Charles A. Reifschneider, Robert H. Folk, A. B., John E. Evans, A. B., Michael E. Cavello, Richard T. Arnest, Willie T. Ferneyhough, Clark S. Long, Thomas S. Bray.

Bay View Hospital.—Adam W. Reier, Benjamin B. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., James E. Cudd, A. B., Percival R. Bennett, Samuel O. Pruitt, A. B., James J. Chandler, A. B.

St. Agnes' Hospital.-Allen D. Lazenby.

Women's Hospital. – Charles R. Brooke, Maurice C. Wentz, B. S., Cecil Rigby, B. S.

Dr. Humphrey W. Butler, class of 1913, who has been practicing in Brazil, S. A., for the past three years, has returned to Baltimore and will confine his practice to eye, ear, nose and throat work.

LAW-GRADUATE.

George R. Hughes, 1914, of Cumberland, Md., passed through Baltimore with his troop on the way to Laurel, Md., where the Maryland National Guard is mobilizing.

Ellis Levin, 1914, assistant librarian of the University of Maryland, will conduct a quiz class during the summer. He already has a number of men enrolled.

John L. Cornell, 1912, is at present in Oklahoma arranging the final details for a new oil company that has just been formed.

Wm. J. Riordan, 1914, has gone to his old home in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for several weeks.

L. W. Rook, 1915, has resigned his position as captain of police of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has gone to Oklahoma to practice law, where he has been appointed attorney for the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Abraham Rosenthal, 1915, has removed his law office to 933 Calvert Building, where all business with his 103 clients will be transacted in the future.

Morris Franklin, 1916, has severed his connection with Ellis Rosenberg, 1916, and is at present looking for a new partner. Don't crowd, fellows.

PHARMACY—GRADUATE

An interesting meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held recently in the Assembly Hall of Hynson, Westcott & Co. Dr. Herman Engelhart, of Sharp & Dohme, was the principal speaker. His subject was, "Coal and Its Utilization in Chemistry and Pharmacy." He pointed out in an interesting way the evolution of coal tar derivatives and emphasized the importance which these derivatives have attained in the technological and scientific world. He described the production of various remedies from coal tar, and gave brief outlines of the extraction of certain aniline colors. He also referred to the value of the coal tar derivatives in the industrial world.

Following Dr. Engelhardt's talk, several members of the Branch discussed articles in the various pharmaceutical journals. The meeting then adjourned.

ACADEMIC—GRADUATE.

Douglas C. Handy, B.S., St. John's College, 1903, and Edwin Warfield, Jr., are members of Battery A. Light Artillery, M. N. G.

Richard R. P. Winslow, St. John's College, 1819, is a member of the Machine Gun Company attached to Company M, 1st Infantry, M. N. G.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth annual commencement of St. John's College took place in the college gymnasium, Annapolis, Wednesday morning, June 21st. Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington delivered the address to the graduates. There were twenty-two graduates—six of whom received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and sixteen the degree of Bachelor of Science.

At the 1916 commencement of the Johns Hopkins University, George Leiper Winslow, A. B., St. John's College, 1912, B. S., Haverford College, 1913, received the degree of B. S. in engineering.

Oliver Parry Winslow, B.S., St. John's College, 1915, was graduated from Haverford College, June 14th, with the degree of B. S.

Jack Mason Hundley, B.A., St. John's College, 1912, received the degree of M. D. at the commencement of Johns Hopkins University, June 13, 1916.

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NURSING.

Miss Julia C. Foley, class of 1914, assistant superintendent of nurses of the University Hospital, is spending the month at her home at Loch Raven, Md.

Miss Marjorie B. Sprecher, class of 1914, has resigned her position at the Robert Long Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., and will do private nursing in Baltimore.

Miss Marie K. Balsley, class of 1914, who has been in Asheville, N. C., for several months, has returned to this city and will engage in private nursing.

Miss Bettie E. White, class of 1915, assistant superintendent of nurses of the James Walker Memorial Hospital is spending her vacation at her home in Salisbury, Md.

Miss Bernice V. Conner, class of 1912, has resigned the position of night superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital and will locate at 1525 Eutaw Place, to do private nursing.

Miss Irene Kauffman, class of 1916, has accepted the position of night superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital.

Miss Alice F. Bell, class of 1907, who has taken special advanced work at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, for the past year, and after having successfully passed all examinations, has returned to Baltimore.

Miss Inez M. Scarff, class of 1916, is located at 846 West Thirty-sixth street, Baltimore, and will do private nursing.

14-15-24-0. d.m.



BIRTHS.

To Dr. William T. Chipman, class of 1912, and Mrs. Chipman, of Felton, Del., May 22, 1916, a daughter—Mary Eloise. Mrs. Chipman was before her marriage Miss Ruth Elizabeth Berlin, University Hospital Training School for Nurses, class of 1911.

To Dr. Henry J. Walton, B. M. C., class of 1906, and Mrs. Walton, of 720 West North avenue, June 9, 1916, a son—William Ellis.

MARRIAGES.

Dr. Lloyd Warren Ketron, Associate in Dermatology, University of Maryland, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Romola Cressey, of Modesto, Calif., at Baltimore, May 21, 1916.

Dr. Ernest C. Lehnert, class of 1902, to Miss Mabel Neilly, both of Baltimore, Md., at Baltimore, June 7, 1916. Owing to recent deaths in both families the wedding was a very quiet one.

Mr. Caleb Winslow, Registrar of the University of Maryland Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons, and son of Dr. and Mrs. Randolph Winslow, was married to Miss Lena Rebecca Garey, of Denton, Md., at Denton, June 21, 1916.

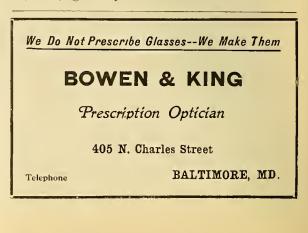
The cermony was performed at 9 o'clock in the evening at the Methodist Episcopal church, Denton, and was followed by a small reception at the bride's home for members of the two families and a few friends. Lieut. Enoch Barton Garey, U. S. A., brother of the bride, gave her away. Mrs. Garey was matron of honor. There were three bridesmaids and two flower girls. On their return from a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Winslow will reside at 1902 Mt. Royal Terrace.

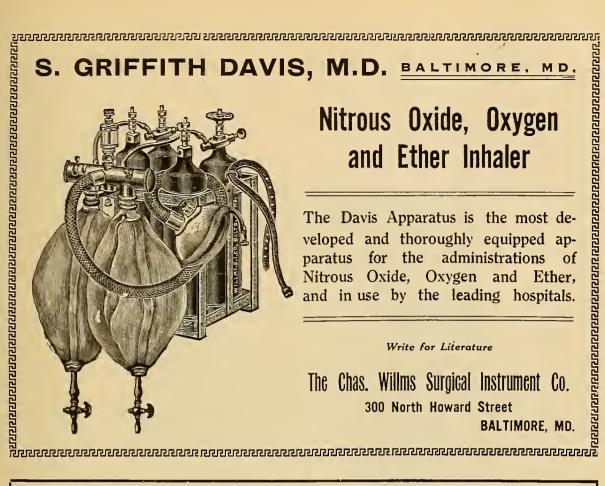
Miss Catherine M. Dukes, University Hospital Training School for Nurses, class of 1909, of Denton, Md., to Mr. John Baldwin Magruder, formerly of Southern Maryland, now of Baltimore, at Denton, June 3, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder are living at 2703 North Charles street, Baltimore.

Dr. Joseph L. Valentini, class of 1907, to Miss Phyllis N. Kidwell, both of Baltimore, Md., at Baltimore, April 26, 1916. Following a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride, 2817 Guilford avenue, Dr. and Mrs. Valentini left for Havana, Cuba, where they will spend their honeymoon. Dr. Valentini is the son of Dr. J. J. Valentini, chief surgeon of the Fire Department. He assists his father in the work of that department. Only the immediate members of the two families were present at the ceremony and the breakfast.

——:o:—— DEATHS.

Dr. Thomas Hugh O'Connor, College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1893, of Roxbury, Boston, a Fellow of the American Medical Association; for 10 years police surgeon at Roxbury Crossing, Boston, and since 1911 a school physician and medical inspector in the Division of Communicable Diseases of the Department of Health; for several years a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital; fell on the ice near his home, March 19, sustaining a fracture of the skull, and died from cerebral hemorrhage March 30, 1916, aged 49 years.





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No. 2.

Vol. III.



DEATH OF PROF. THOMAS A. ASHBY, M.D., L.L.D.

On June 26, 1916, after a lingering illness, Dr. Thomas Almond Ashby, Professor of Diseases of Women since 1897, succumbed to a complication of diseases. Within sixteen months the Medical School has lost seven of its most distinguished and most useful members—Chew, Coale, Spruill, Streett, Chandlee, Ashby and Simon. The death of Dr. Ashby removes from our circle another link binding us with the past. One of the very few remaining bonds connecting the new with the old. He was born at Front Royal, Virginia, on November 18, 1848, of distinguished ancestry. While he was still a lad the Civil War broke out and, though too young to take the field, he saw much of the horror and desolation that overspread the Southland and especially the almost constant military activities that occurred in the Valley of Virginia.

His experience during this period were given to the public in 1914 in an interesting volume entitled "The Valley Campaigns." During the same year he also published another book, "Life of Turner Ashby," being a biographical sketch of his distinguished kinsman, General Turner Ashby, C. S. A. In 1867, Dr. Ashby entered Washington College, Virginia, now Washington and Lee University, during the presidency of the idolized General Robert E. Lee. He remained there three years, taking an elective course in preparation for the study of medicine. It is evident that he made good use of his opportunities as he acquired a varied fund of information which he continued to augment almost to the end of his life. While he was well versed in the classics his especial delight was history, which he read with avidity and with a philosophic comprehension.

In October, 1871, he matriculated as a medical student in the University of Maryland and, following the custom of those days, graduated two years later in 1873. He was a clinical assistant or "House Student" in 1872 and made excellent use of the clinical facilities of the old Baltimore Infirmary, now known as the University Hospital.

After graduation he settled in Baltimore and began the practice of his profession, but in 1875 he accepted an appointment as resident physician to the infirmary, which he retained for more than three years. While occupying this position he established a reputation for executive ability and professional skill which were the formation stones of a successful and distinguished career. In 1877 he established the *Maryland Medical Journal* which is now completing its thirty-ninth volume. This Journal has had a longer existence than any other medical periodical ever published in Maryland, and has been of great value to the physicians of the State.

In 1882, Dr. Ashby joined with several others in establishing the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, an institution for the exclusive training of women in medicine. He occupied a chair of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology in this small but reputable school until 1897.

In 1899 he was called to the chair of Diseases of Women in the Baltimore Medical College, at that time a progressive and rapidly growing institution. He here for the first time found a fertile field for the cultivation of his specialty of Gynecology and he soon acquired a wide reputation as a facile and skillful operator.

Upon the resignation of Prof. Wm. T. Howard in 1897, Dr. Ashby was unanimously elected his successor as Professor of Diseases of Women in the University of Maryland, which position he continued to fill until his death. He entered upon his duties with great enthusiasm and earnestness and with a constructive ability of a high order. His clinical work at the University Hospital attracted much attention not only on account of the extraordinary celerity with which he performed difficult abdominal operations but by reason of the unusual success that followed. Though stricken with a mortal illness he continued to operate almost to the last.

He was the recipient of many honors. In 1891 he was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. This early recognition of his worth having been due to the fact that he had succeeded in securing 122 new members for the Faculty. He had also been president of most of the local medical societies. He was elected a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society in 1887 and at the time of his death was one of its oldest Fellows. He was also Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and one of its founders. In recognition of his high attainments his Alma Mater, Washington and Lee University, conferred the LL.D. degree on him a few years ago.

In 1912 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature and he served so faithfully that he was not re-nominated. In addition to his vast literary labors as editor of the *Maryland Medical Journal* and later the *Hospital Bulletin* of the University of Maryland, he was a frequent contributor to the medical journals and in 1903 he brought out a text-book on Diseases of Women. Unfortunately almost the entire edition of this work was destroyed by fire in the great conflagration that occurred in Baltimore in February, 1904, and he never found the time or inclination to reproduce the work.

His efforts in behalf of the University of Mary-

land were always constructive and we trusted him to pull us out of many difficulties and our trust was never misplaced. A noteworthy characteristic of Dr. Ashby was his unfailing optimism. If the cloud was dark he could see the silver lining, where the rest of us could only see an impending storm. Optimism is always an impelling force which incites to efforts, while pessimism is a clog that stays the wheels of progress. His optimism was not a passive virtue but an active principle which enabled him not only to devise plans but to put them into successful operation. No account of Dr. Ashby would be complete without reference to his courtesy, great kindliness, geniality, affability and friendliness. He was a gentleman of the old school.

RANDOLPH WINSLOW.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Owing to the threatening attitude of the Mexical Government and people, President Wilson mobolized the National Guard of the various states in the middle of June and many units of this arm of the military forces are now in Texas.

As usual Maryland responded promptly and a complete brigade of our state troops is now in Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. The University of Maryland responded promptly to the call and many students of the several departments flocked to the colors.

St. John's College especially distinguished itself in this regard, as about thirty of its students and many of its Alumni joined their regiments. The machine gun company of the First Maryland Regiment is to a large extent composed of students of St. John's College.

We regret that we cannot give accurate figures in regard to the other departments, but we have no way of knowing just now the actual number of students who responded, since the call came after the professional schools had closed for the summer.

The Medical Staff, however, of the entire brigade was made up of men connected with the University with but three exceptions. Dr. Robert P. Bay, Dr. S. G. Davis, Dr. Herbert Blake and Dr. Ulrich are majors, Drs. W. J. Coleman, G. M. Linthicum, F. H. Vinup and J. C. Stansbury are captains. Drs. C. W. Rauchembaugh, W. H. Daniels, G. W. Rice and others are lieutenants. Prof. Samuel J. Fort is also a major but not of the Medical Service. In addition to these, several members of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., have been placed upon the "active list" and have been assigned to duty.

Lieut. Nathan Winslow has been sent to the third base hospital in the line of the communication in Mexico, while Lieuts. Edgar Friedenwald, Duncan McCalman and Hagden have been ordered to Columbus, New Mexico.

For most of these men, this call to leave their ordinary work and join the forces, means a large financial loss, but they answered the call of their country cheerfully and patriotically. We wish them all good luck and a speedy return to their homes.

THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

Dr. Nathan Winslow, the editor of this Journal, is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant.

On July 1, he was assigned to active duty and two days later was ordered to proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to the commanding officers. Arranging his private affairs as well as he could, Lieutenant Winslow obeyed the call of duty and reached Fort Sam Houston on the 9th of June. He was then ordered to proceed to the Third Field Hospital on the line of communication in Mexico.

We do not know exactly where this hospital is located but think it is at Colona Dublan, some distance below the border.

In thus accepting active service, Lieutenant Winslow was obliged to sacrifice many personal interests, among which is the editorship of the University Gazette. The Gazette, however, will appear as usual and will be conducted by other members of the staff. We are conscious of our lack of experience in this work and we ask the indulgence of our readers for our shortcomings. We hope that Dr. Winslow may have a useful and satisfactory service in the army; that he may escape rattlesnakes, tarantulas, scorpions, coyotes and Mexicans, as well as the diseases incident to camp life. And also, that having served his country in its time of need, he may return to the peaceful avocations of civil life, with an enlarged experience, a broader outlook and a still greater capacity for useful service to his community.

THE DISPENSARY BOARD.

One year ago the chiefs of the various Medical Clinics of the Out-Patient Department met and elected a Board of Governors. The object of this Board was to bring about certain reforms and to introduce improved methods of teaching in the University Hospital Dispensary. Its suggestions and acts naturally being subject to the approval of the Major Faculty, and of the Hospital Governing Board. Both of these have since then demonstrated their confidence in many ways and have lent this new board every support.

Dr. Frank Lynn was elected chairman and Dr. Wilbur Stubbs secretary. The others members were Dr. Albert H. Carroll, Dr. Albert J. Underhill and Dr. William Tarun.

This board, working hard and earnestly, has already accomplished much in bringing about more modern methods of teaching and in the increased interest and attendance upon the part of the students. Cards were issued to each member of the Senior Class, and these had to be signed daily by the Chief of Clinic in which the student was posted. It was interesting to observe the marked improvement in attendance which immediately followed.

Also, a registration book was placed in the dispensary, in order that these instructors who worked in the out-patient departments might sign on their respective days, their time of arrival and departure. This served as a very good index to the Board in its recommendations to the Faculty for re-appointments for 1916-1917.

At the annual meeting held in July, Dr. George M. Settle was elected secretary and Dr. Frank Lynn chairman. Dr. Robert Mitchell, Dr. William Tarun and Dr. William Stubbs were also elected. At no time in the past has the conduct of the Dispensary been upon so high a plane. The instructors and students both profit by the new order of things.

It would indeed be well if the board could bring about a better attendance of all the "heads of departments." Our professors should each and every one spend part of their time each week in the dispensary. Such is the custom in the Johns Hopkins and in nearly all other large schools of medicine. If the Board can bring this about, it will have much to congratulate itself upon.

RECENT HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The hospital dispensary has been cramped for room for a long time, but with the opening of the Medical School next year, ample space for treating all the patients and for the instruction of the students will have been provided. Ten new rooms are being built under Ward I and these will be connected with the old dispensary by a convenient underground tunnel. The cost of this splendid improvement will not be much over \$2,000.

Mr. Harry H. Warfield, manager of the hospital, has the work in complete charge and is installing the very latest devices. The sanitation and ventilation will be models.

Another improvement has already been completed. This is the renovating of the hospital amphitheatre, and the addition of about 40 square feet to the operating pit. This room also will be as modern as any operating room in the South.

In Dr. Walton's X-Ray clinic more modern apparatus has been recently installed. This includes a complede Coolidge equipment.

Dr. P. P. Vinson, of the University of Maryland, has received an appointment in the Mayo Clinic in Rochester and will go there on September 1. Dr. Vinson will work in pathology and in medicine.

Dr. J. W. Pierson, class of 1905, now Medical Director of the Fidelity and Deposit Health and Accident Department, has been appointed assistant in Rontgenology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

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AUGUST 1, 1916.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

THE 1917 GRADUATION AND ALUMNI BANQUET TO BE ALL UNDER ONE ROOF.

Many have been the questions asked as to why the big All Alumni and Graduation Banquet was not held in some place where all the guests could have been seated in the same room.

There were several very good reasons, and it was not because the Executive Committee did not strive for this. It must be remembered that this was the first time that all the candidates for degrees and all the Alumni and both the Alumni Associations have come together. There was no real positiveness that at the last moment something, one of several things, might not have happened to upset the whole reunion. It was necessary to tread lightly but with sure footsteps.

The Belvedere has a rule that it will not serve a dinner for less than \$3.00 a plate. The Rennert did not wish to devote more than one floor to a dinner, and the Rennert can seat only 350 to 400 on its main floor. The Lehman's Hall also had limited capacity. The Emerson was willing, even anxious, to go the limit. The whole house was ours if we wanted it and twelve hours notice was all that was asked for. So it was the Emerson and a royal good time it was.



But next year: All under one roof! That is what is being planned, and that is what it will be. And there is more reason for it, because the 1917 All Alumni and Graduation Banquet will be almost twice as large a "feed." Between 800 and 900 should be present the night before the graduation exercises. This year 513 sat down.

The Lyric appears to be the logical place and every effort will be made to secure this splendid hall. Both the Medical and General Alumni Associations will hold their annual reunions, but this will in each case be at some date early in 1917. When the time for the big event arrives, these Associations, and the Faculties of all the Schools, will again co-operate.

Dr. A. H. Carroll has suggested that a boat be chartered and tickets issued to all members of the Senior Classes of the various schools, and to any Alumni who might wish to subscribe, and a trip made upon the Chesapeake the same day as the banquet. Annapolis would be a fine objective point. Many relatives and friends of the graduating students will be in the city and such an outing would no doubt appeal to almost every one. The return should be made in time for the banquet that night.

Some doubted that the All Alumni Banquet could be "put over," but it was a go in every way. A really big event. Why not make this last period of the students sojourn at Old Maryland as festive as can be, and let it serve to imprint a lasting impression of the pdeasantest character upon the minds of all Alumni. It is not too early to think it over and to begin to plan for both the banquet and the trip on the bay.

When a man purchases a new pair of shoes, orders a new suit or gets a hair cut, he quite naturally endeavors to secure the best that he can buy. Not only must the shoes fit but they must conform to the prevailing mode. He and his tailor both endeavor to have the new suit fit and look well. He will go quite a distance to find a barber who will not "botch the job" and make him look like a Bowery tough or a secondrate pugilist.

And why does he do this? Is it vanity? Is it pride or is it because he inherently wishes to be presentable? I will leave the answer to you, but my personal opinion is that it is an inherent quality in every gentleman and man to wish to make a good impression among fellow men and women. He also wishes to follow certain set standards which have been established and which are accepted as good form and correct. He simply does not wish to be conspicuous or vulgar by disregarding the conventions.

Then why is it that there is such a lack of care displayed in selecting those words with which he wishes to express his thoughts? Why is it that "I come here yesterday," "He don't know no better," and "I seen him," are types of expressions used not infrequently. And why is it that here at the University of Maryland such expressions are not only not rare, but in common use among not a few, but by a goodly number?

Call it what you will, thoughtlessness, indifference, carelessness, but to many it marks the "illiterate." To many it at once stamps the culprit as an ignoramus. To most it serves as an index as to mental caliber, to professional qualifications and to gentility, or rather to the absence of all three. This is an evil we have with us. It is not a necessary evil. Let us do away with it.

Much comment has been made upon the decrease in the attendance at the Medical Society meetings. A year ago it was the rule to find the big amphitheatre at Lombard and Greene streets, not only full, but on many occasions overflowing. For two years our meetings have been a matter of real pride. What has brought about this change? Is the diminution due to ever-increasing work, which the medical student must shoulder, and because his time is so fully taken up, that he has ceased to attend as formerly? Or is it that the programs have not sufficiently appealed to the profession as a whole, or is it because the "rotating of the meeting places" serves to confuse?

Perhaps all of the above mentiond possibilities have had something to do with it. Nevertheless a remedy must be found or should be found.

Baltimore has a surplusage of medical meetings and medical societies, and in order to "get out the crowd" and to attract the profession'as a whole, it appears to be necessary to furnish not only new material, but distinguished out-of-town men to present new subject matter. Let us have one fixed meeting place. The Anatomical Amphitheatre of the University of Maryland appears the logical one. We could have clinical material brought there when it is wished to present it. Let us see that the dates selected for our medical society meetings do not conflict with the time set for other society meetings.

The Medical Society has a brilliant past and this "slump" should not serve to discourage, but to stimulate.

THE MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Medical Alumni Association now has a larger membership than at any previous time, and not only did it grow very rapidly under the presidency of Dr. A. H. Carroll, but it has exhibited a proper spirit of true and broad loyalty, Without its support the All Alumni and Graduation Banquet could not have been brought about.

The officers elected for the following year are as follows: President, Dr. Nathan R. Gorter; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. R. Foutz, of Westminster; Dr. H. D. Fry, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Josiah Bowen, of Mt. Washington; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Edward A. Looper; Correspondent Secretary, Dr. J. I. Pennington; Recording Secretary, Dr. M. L. Litchenberg; Necrologist, Dr. Joseph T. Smith.

The members of the Executive Committee are Dr. Albert H. Carroll, Chairman, and Drs. B. Merrill Hopkinson, C. R. Winterson, Howard M. Jones and John Houff.

Fifty-one new members were enrolled by Dr. Nathan Winslow from the Class of 1916, as follows: Drs. H. W. Gwynn, C. L. Gannon, Geo. W. Rice, W. T. Ferneyhough, B. H. Growt, A. W. Rier, C. H. Burton, E. L. Bishop, M. G. de Quivedo, H. F. Carisquillo, F. Penabez, B. B. Brambaugh, A. D. Lazemby, Samuel O. Pruitt, J. J. Chandler, C. A. Reifschnider, A. B. Nevling, H. E. Gillett, Henry Merkel, Samuel Snyder, Max Finklestein, H. Stein, W. H. Sloane, J. T. Hennisy, H. I. Hammer, C. R. Brooke, J. R. Arnst, H. D. Wolfe, Jr., George McLane, Fillmore Compton, A. F. Peterson, G. R. Post, L. G. Miller, F. L. Eyestone, K. E. McCaney, J. H. Matthi, R. K. Foxwell, F. H. Buettner, E. P. Dunne, Paul M. Kyle, Thomas F. O'Brien, Foster A. Beck, Wm. Madden, B. T. Baggott, L. H. Howard, E. T. Gruetzuer, M. Fellman, A. L. Shernberg, G. O'Neill, I. A. P. Byrne, E. F. Syrop; also 20 new graduate members elected at the July meeting are: Drs. C. M. Nitch, Wm. K. White, Charles O'Donovan, Henry J. Walton, Joseph W. Holland, J. M. Elderdire, J. M. Settle, Noble F. Barnes, Richard Grady, S. P. Ross, Gordon Wilson (Hon. Mem.), Horace W. Byers, C. W. Rauchenbach, W. I. Buppert, J. D. Robinson, Charles C. Habliston, J. W. Pearson, L. H. Douglass, H. D. McCarty, T. B. Warner, J. A. Wright, Richard W. Johnston, Howard A. Ashbury.

With the 75 new members enrolled during the past year, the membership is now well over 300. It should be 1,000.

A MUNICIPAL DENTAL CLINIC.

The public must be educated. A sentiment must be created regarding one of the greatest needs of Baltimore. Our municipality needs a Free Dental Clinic supported by the city.

A clinic in which the numerous really poor children may receive and in justice should receive, the attention they require. A clinic which will be sufficiently comprehensive and well equipped to take care of all who may apply.

Hundreds of children come each year to the dental infirmary of the University of Maryland only to be turned away because of the lack of facilities. During the summer it is pitiful to hear the pleas, even begging, of these needy children, who must so often be told that nothing can be done for them.

This inability to meet the demands is due to several causes. One is a lack of assistants, while another is because of the great number of "betterclass" patients, who in the general arrangements of things are required to be attended to.

The devastation which results from neglecting this imperative work is great. Not only is the appearance marred, but the constitution is so often undermined, and far reaching and lasting pathological conditions follow. Almost every enlightened person is aware nowadays of the frequent digestive disturbances following along with dirty and diseased mouths. No less important are the arthritic complications, and the lessened physical well being no more frequently encountered than backward and undeveloped minds. All directly traceable to neglected mouths and all avoidable.

To furnish the advantages which would arise from a "free municipal dental clinic" is a responsibility which the public should assume. This is a matter which is of just as great importance, and of as great a necessity as are well paved streets and alleys, modern sewers and a pure supply of city water. It will not come unless the public is educated up to it. It is our duty as dentists, as physicians, and as lawyers to be up and about this campaign of "showing" the taxpayers and voters. The University of Maryland should take the lead in this movement and put it over.

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

Dr. George E. Bennett, who for the past two years has been associated with the University Hospital Orthopedic Department, has resigned. His resignation means a distinct loss to the University Hospital and has brought to none more regret than to the Dispensary Board.

Dr. Bennett is one of the most active and energetic of the younger group of specialists in the South. He is a teacher of ability, is most painstaking and practical, exhibiting unusual thoroughness and an untiring enthusiasm. His work, together with his delightful personality, has already placed him in the front rank of the younger orthopedic surgeons. He is a master of X-Ray technique and he has accomplished much in this field.

When he came to our Orthopedic Clinic two years ago he brought to it an enthusiasm and energy which made for it an immediate and lasting increase in its sphere of usefulness.

Dr. Bennett received his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1909, and at once decided to take up orthopedic surgery as his life work. He applied to his Alma Mater, but there was at that time no opportunity or opening for him to pursue the advanced work he had in view and he went then to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital in New York, where as House Surgeon, he worked under such men as Whitman, Cooley and Gibney.

Later, returning to Baltimore, he worked at the Garrett and the Johns Hopkins Hospitals and became associated with the distinguished X-Ray and Orthopedic specialists, Dr. William Baer and Dr. F. H. Baetjer, in their private clinics. Recently he has been appointed Associate at the Johns Hopkins, in Clinical Surgery, in charge of the Orthopedic Department. He is assistant Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, assistant Medical Director of the Children's Hospital Training School, Visiting Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, and in charge of the Orthopedic dispensary at the Garrett Hospital. Also he is Visiting Surgeon to the Church Home and to the Union Protestant Infirmary.

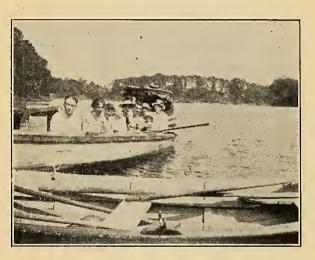
Dr. Bennett is an active member of the Baltimore Rontgenological Society. Dr. Bennett: Your fellow Alumni and co-workers wish you continued success in your chosen field. We regret that your many associations and rapidly growing work compels you to sever your connection with this University. We trust that this is but au revoir only.

This year as formerly, Dr. John F. Lutz opened his camp on the Severn and had as his guests many friends and associates from the University Hospital and Training School.

The weather was ideal for the entire week, and

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with good boats and water "just right" for bathing, fishing and canoeing, the outing was a great success. An orchestra of eight pieces from the Naval Academy Band was secured, and the dance music was up to the minute.



Many friends fell in. Dr. Shipley blew down with "Pete" and more ice-cream, etc., than 19 hungry campers could get away with that evening. Miss Foley shone in a new bathing creation and was ably seconded by Miss Hill. Dr. Brogden was only in camp a short time, but demonstrated to all how to handle a canoe. Dr. Egan had charge of the rifle range and instructed in marksmanship, while Dr. Rush devoted most of his time looking for wild chickens in the woods.

And then there was Dr. Richards, Dr. Tolson, Miss Weber, Miss Bolsley, the Misses Lutz, Dr. Sima, Dr. Carroll, and Alec Coleman and others. It was a fine party; one to be pleasantly remembered.

Dr. R. G. Willse, of the Gynecological Out-Patient Department, has been recently appointed a member of the Gynecological staff at the Hebrew Hospital.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.



MARRIAGES.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Dr. Clarence C. Tolleson, University of Maryland, '19, of Arizona, to Miss Livian Adkerson Firesheets, of Spartansburg, S. C.

Dr. Walter C. Bacon and Miss Nellie Ellice Kinsey were married in the personage of the Govans M. E. Church on July 9th.

The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, the Rev. George C. Bacon, pastor of the church. Dr. and Mrs. Bacon will live at 100 E. 20th street, Baltimore.

DE.4THS.

Dr. William Simon, born at Eberstadt, Hessen, Germany, died on July 19th, 7? years of age, at Catonsville, Md., after a brief illness. Dr. Simon was one of the foremost professors of chemistry in this country. His Manual of Chemistry, first published in 1884, ran through the editions. He was the recipient of many honorary degrees. He was a member of the faculties of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons and the University of Maryland. He is survived by a widow.

The many friends of Professor Maldeis, of the Pathological Department of the University of Maryland, wish to extend to him their very deep sympathy upon the death of his mother, Mrs. Martha J. Mitchell, age ²¹, which occurred on June 30, 1916.

RESOLUTIONS ON PROFESSOR ASHBY.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland on June 27, 1916:

"The Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland desires to place on record its great sorrow on the death of its late member, Prof. Thomas Almond Ashby, M.D., LL.D., as well as its appreciation of the many and varied attributes of mind and heart that were such prominent features in his character.

The services of Dr. Ashby to the University were always constructive and of great value. He abounded in optimism and had a firm faith in the destinies of the institution, and his death at this time entails a severe loss upon the school.

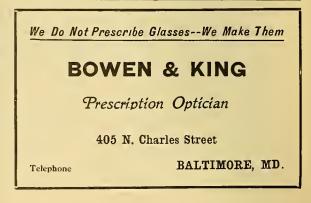
It further desires to give expression to its appreciation of his loyalty as a friend, his courtesy as a gentleman and his unfailing kindness to every one.

Be it resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Faculty, and a copy of the same be sent to the family of Professor Ashby. JAMES M. H. ROWLAND, Dean.

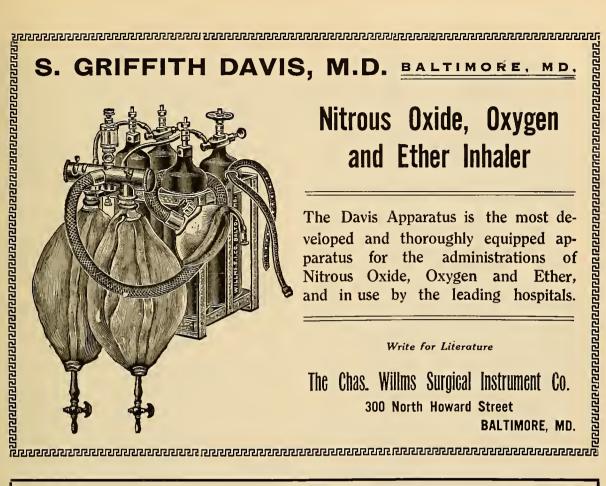
.....

Dr. Charles E. Sima who served as resident obstetrician 1915-1916, at the University Hospital, has become associated with the Mertens' Sons Co., of Cumberland, and will be located at Green Ridge, where he will have entire charge of the welfare of the numerous employees of the company and also enter private practice.

Dr. Sima has all of the qualifications for the work he has undertaken. His ability and personality will assure him success from the start. His many friends congratulate him on his appointment, but regret his departure.



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When You Are All Fagged Out

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SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DISEASE.

By C. W. G. Roнrer, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Sewage disposal, especially the rural sewage disposal, is undoubtedly the most perplexing public health problem of the present age. This is preëminently true of the congested areas lying immediately adjacent to our large cities and incorporated towns. Formerly, when this country was but sparsely settled, our cities and towns, comparatively new and much smaller in size, the exigencies of the situation were far less pressing. At the present time, however, even isolated houses are not wholly exempt from sewage-disposal requirements, by reason of the surrounding soil becoming more and more surcharged with effete material. For this reason there is scarcely a well in the State of Maryland, under 55 feet in depth, which can be considered safe for drinking purposes at all seasons of the year.

Individual sewage disposal-the question of the best means for removing household wastes from individual premises-was only beginning to receive general attention in 1850. But today, thanks to the ingenuity and enterprise of such men as Sir John Simon, Sir Richard Owen, Sir Edwin Chadwick, Dean Buckland, Dr. Buchanan and others in England; Captain Liernur, of Holland; and Bowditch, Waring, Major Latrobe, Dr. Chancellor and others in this country, the collection and removal of excrementitious matters may be considered as no longer in question. The sanitary emancipation of hundreds of small towns and cities, and scores of large ones, followed the introduction of the separate system of sewers, with its relatively small, cheap and self-cleansing pipe-conduit system.

METHODS OF REMOVAL.

The different systems in use for the removal of sewage matters may be considered in detail under the following five heads:

- 1. The common privy, or privy-vault system.
- 2. The earth, or ash-closet system.
- 3. The Rochdale, or pail system, and its modifications.
- 4. The pneumatic system of Liernur.
- 5. The water-carriage systems.

THE PRIVY AND PRIVY-VAULT.

The common privy, especially that of the surface type, is a menace to the public health and should be unreservedly condemned. The excreta deposited upon the top of the ground readily gain access to the sources of drinking water supply, menacing the health of those partaking of the same. Chickens, hogs and other **domestic** animals are also liable to become outwardly contaminated, thus spreading the infectious material far and wide.

Privy-vaults are generally little more than holes in the ground, into which the excreta fall and where they remain until removed. In some cities and many of the smaller towns and villages in this country the primitive midden or shallow pit system is still in use. In other cities the privywell system is largely in use.

Neither the common privy nor the privy-well system for the removal of excreta can be recommended for adoption by any sanitarian.

THE EARTH-CLOSET SYSTEM.

The earth, or ash-closet, was invented in 1858 by the Rev. Henry Moule, vicar of Fordington. England. He utilized the deodorizing powers of dried earth, or ashes, and devised a mechanism for automatically dumping some of it, usually a

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

quantity amounting to about twice the quantity of excreta voided, into the commode, or closet, when needed, somewhat on the same principle as the flushing arrangement for a water-closet.

In the earth-closet a bucket or some larger receptacle may be used for the reception and removal of the excremental matters.

THE PAIL SYSTEM.

The Rochdale, or pail-closet, system of removal of excreta is not much different from the earthcloset, except that no earth or other deodorizer is necessarily used. This system has won the support of many distinguished sanitarians on account of its simplicity, its economy and its compliance with most sanitary requirements.

The excreta, both solid and liquid, are received into a water-tight pail made of metal or some other non-absorbent material, and removed once a week or oftener, a clean and disinfected pail being substituted for the one removed. Tightfitting covers should be provided.

THE PNEUMATIC SYSTEM.

The pneumatic system was devised by Captain Liernur, of Holland, and hence it is generally known as the Liernur system. It consists of a set of soil-pipes running from the water-closets to central district reservoirs, from which the air is exhausted at stated intervals. When a vacuum is created in the reservoir the contents of the water-closets and soil-pipes are driven forcibly into the reservoir by the pressure of air.

The district reservoirs are connected by a separate system of pipes with a main depot, and the transfer of the fecal matter from the former to the latter is also accomplished with the aid of pneumatic pressure. At the main depot the fecal matter is treated with chemicals.

Opinions differ widely as to the practical working of the Liernur system of sewage disposal. It has not been adopted to any considerable extent.

THE WATER-CARRIAGE SYSTEMS.

Two systems of removal of sewage by watercarriage are in use at the present time. They are technically known as the "combined" and the "separate" systems. In the former all excreta, kitchen slops, waste water from baths, etc., as well as storm-water, are carried off in the same conduits. In the separate system the removal of the storm-water is provided for, either by surface or underground drains, not connected with the sewers proper.

Regarding the two systems—the "combined" and the "separate"—it is the opinion of the most advanced sanitarians that the separate system fulfills the demands of a rational system of sewerage better than any other at the present time.

ULTIMATE DISPOSAL.

It must be understood that in the long run practically all these household wastes must reach either the water or the soil, and that ultimately the bulk of the liquid portion reaches the water. In either instance—the disposal of sewage on land or its discharge into water—an effort is generally made to remove the solids from the sewage.

The final disposal of sewage is usually effected, and its purification accelerated, by one or the other of the following means or methods:

- 1. Dilution.
- 2. Broad irrigation or sewage farming.
- 3. Sedimentation.
- 4. Chemical precipitation.
- 5. Intermittent filtration.
- 6. Contact beds.
- 7. Percolating filters.
- 8. The septic tank.
- 9. The Imhoff tank.
- 10. The sanitary privy.

DILUTION.

Dilution is the method of sewage disposal most commonly employed. With the concentration of people in cities the soil became overburdened, and recourse was had to the nearest water. As usually practiced it can scarcely be said to be a system of disposal, since the sewage is discharged into the nearest body of water with little regard to consequences.

In Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland and a gradually increasing additional number of States, all new disposal schemes must be approved by the State Board of Health.

BROAD IRRIGATION.

Broad irrigation, or sewage farming, does not differ essentially from ordinary irrigation, except for the fact that sewage is used instead of normal water and that the sewage is applied the year round, or as nearly so and in as large quantities as the land and crops will permit.

SEDIMENTATION.

Sedimentation alone is sometimes all the treatment that is required, but more generally it serves as a preliminary to some more efficient process. When combined with screens for the retention of coarse floating matter, settling tanks may be used to lighten the work of filter beds or to diminish water pollution.

CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION.

Chemical precipitation is little more than accelerated sedimentation, although under certain conditions some of the dissolved organic matter is removed. A chemical with the power of precipitating, or throwing down, the suspended matters is admitted to and mixed with the sewage by simple means, after which the sewage passes to the settling or precipitating tanks. These are generally rectangular in shape and not very deep.

Chemical precipitation will remove about 50 per cent. of the total organic matter in sewage and nearly all the matter in suspension. The chemical most commonly used is lime, and next to it stands sulphate of alumina. The two—the lime and the alum—are frequently used together.

INTERMITTENT FILTRATION.

Intermittent filtration marks a new era in sewage disposal. The amount of sewage which can be treated on one acre of intermittent filter beds ranges from 20,000 to 100,000 gallons a day, according to the character of the material. Within these limits ordinary sewage may be brought to a high degree of purity.

The best material for this purpose is a fairly coarse angular sand, but with proper dosing, either fine or coarse sand may be used.

CONTACT BEDS.

The essential feature of contact beds is the retention of the sewage a longer time in the beds than is possible with intermittent filtration, after which there is a resting period similar to that in the older process, but shorter. The contact beds were evolved in England because of the scarcity of sandy land suitable for intermittent filtration.

For contact beds the choice of material may range all the way from one-eighth inch to one or even two inches in size.

PERCOLATING FILTERS.

Percolating filters were developed about the same time as contact beds, a number of Englishmen taking a hand in the task.

The material for contact beds may be broken stone, coke, coal, or hard furnace clinker, stone being most generally used in America. For percolating filters, the range of choice is not so large.

SEPTIC TANK.

The septic tank is designed to provide the first stage of bacterial action, without the intervention of filtering material. The sewage first enters a small grit chamber, where sand and like heavy matter are speedily deposited on account of their relatively great weight. The sewage then goes on to a narrow and rather long and shallow tank, having a trapped inlet and outlet, the better to exclude the air. The bulk of the suspended organic matter is deposited and retained in this tank. The anaërobic bacteria seize upon and break up the sludge, which is transformed into dissolved and gaseous matter. The former passes out with the tank effluent.

Of the later or improved types of septic tank, the Travis or hydrolytic tank and the Imhoff or Emscher tank are the best known.

IMHOFF TANK.

The Imhoff tank, designed by Dr. Karl Imhoff, sometimes called the two-story settling tank, is a modified septic tank, the upper story of which is a settling chamber and the lower story a sludgedigesting chamber. The sediment from the upper chamber slides down sloping bottoms through slots into the lower chamber. The weight of the sewage above the sludge in the conical-shaped bottom of the sludge chamber presses the sludge out through pipes on the opening of valves. This sludge is generally discharged on to sludge-drying beds of sand or gravel, from which it is removed for final disposal.

The clarified sewage or effluent from Imhoff tanks, like that from other settling tanks, may be discharged into a stream or other body of water, or filtered, or filtered and disinfected, according to local governing conditions.

THE SANITARY PRIVY.

With the knowledge of the rôle of the house fly in disseminating typhoid fever, much attention has been given to designing and educating the rural population to use privies made tight against flies by good construction and by screening.

The sanitary privy is also an essential factor in the control of hookworm disease in the Southern States.

SEWAGE-BORNE DISEASES.

Formerly, the belief was prevalent, that the inhalation of sewer-air, or sewer-gas, was liable to produce all manner of disease, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc. This opinion was demonstrated to be unfounded. We now know that sewer-air alone possesses no inherent pathogenic properties, and that it only produces a disease when laden with the specific germ of that disease. Prolonged inhalation of the foul air of a sewer, however, will gradually bring about a condition of reduced physiological resistance, making one more prone to infection when exposed.

Typhoid fever is the disease most frequently caused by sewage-polluted water. Numerous outbreaks, in this country and in Europe, have been recorded in the literature. Prior to the discovery by Koch, in 1883, of "the comma bacillus," epidemics of Asiatic cholera were not infrequently conveyed by water polluted by the dejections of cholera patients. Other diseases transmitted by sewage pollution are diarrhoea, dysentery, and a number of parasitic affections in the intestines. It is possible that the outbreak of infantile paralysis now raging, may be partly due to imperfect methods of sewage disposal and garbage collection. At any rate the intestinal discharges from an infantile paralysis case, as well as the nasal and bronchial secretions, should be disinfected. The judicious use of an antiseptic solution, preferably one containing iodine, in the nasal fossæ and more especially in the naso-pharynx, the latter location being the reputed stronghold of the infantile paralysis germ, would probably reduce the attack rate from this disease by one-half. This applies alike to patients, contacts, health officers and physicians in attendance upon such cases. The dry sweeping of dwellings and pavements should be interdicted, and the advisability of adding an antiseptic solution to the water used for sprinkling the streets prior to sweeping should be carefully considered.

RECENT PROGRESS.

Improvements in the methods of sewage disposal have kept pace with the times. Among recent advances in this department of sanitary engineering should be mentioned the activatedsludge process, a new form of aëration, developed by Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, a well-known English chemist and sewage-works expert. However, the use of the Imhoff or Emscher settling tanks, combined with sprinkling or percolating filters where further treatment is necessary, continues to be the most generally accepted method of sewage treatment. Some progress has also been made with fine screening.

NEWS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

We have had communications from a number of the University of Maryland men stationed on the border and in Mexico. While most of them do not like their surroundings on account of the hot days and cold nights, with alternating rain storms that flood them out and sand blizzards that choke and blind them, still there is but little complaint, and having responded patriotically to the call to arms, they are determined to make the best of it. There has been some complaint in the daily papers, chiefly from foolish women, in regard to the hardships the boys are enduring on the border. There has been but little complaint from the soldiers themselves. When a man enlists for active service in time of war or of threatened war, and especially if he is obliged to do duty in a tropical or sub-tropical desert 2,000 miles from home, he is fully aware that he will have to endure hardships, or at least discomforts. The machine gun company of the First Maryland Infantry is composed largely of students of St. John's College. These young fellows, scions of good families, express themselves as being very well satisfied with their experiences, and have determined to stay with the regiment as long as they are needed. It is probable, however, that they will be discharged in time to resume their studies in October. Cadet Richard Winslow writes home that it is not bad at Camp Ord, and that they are having a fine time.

Captain William J. Coleman, assigned to the Fourth Maryland Regiment writes, "the sanitary work is monotonous, and there is practically no sickness in the camp. Occasionally a man gets knocked out by the heat, and a few have been bitten by centipedes; aside from that, there is nothing done. So far our horses have not arrived, and that necessitates a great deal of walking in the hot sun inspecting the camp. Once a week we make a personal inspection of each man, and so far we heven't found any cases of venereal diseases, which speaks well for the men. We have very good water here and plenty of showers for the men. Major S. Griffith Davis is sanitary inspector of Camp Ord, so I see him daily." The officers have recently received their mounts and are consequently more comfortably situated. We have abundant evidence that the troops are well fed and cared for, and that they are rapidly becoming well-trained soldiers.

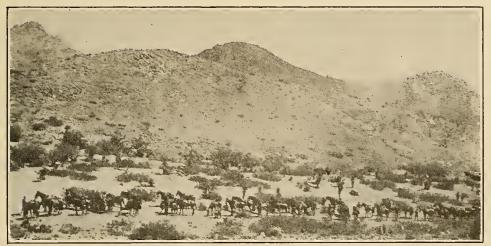
Lieut. C. W. Rauschenbach is with the First Maryland Field Hospital at Camp Shafter, which is also near Eagle Pass. He writes that Yale University is obtaining statistics in regard to the Yale men who responded to the call, and he thinks the University of Maryland should do the same. We would be very glad to get these figures if we knew how to do so. We are entirely satisfied with the showing our University has made, and we are confident our men will make good when the time comes.

Lieut. Nathan Winslow is stationed at the Third Field Hospital in Mexico, and while his experiences are perhaps, more varied and more interesting than those of the men who are on the border. still they are all very much alike.

IN ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE TROOPS IN MEXICO.

"I left Baltimore at 11.30 P. M., on July 6, and reached St. Louis on the morning of the 8th. I spent the day viewing the city and left in the evening for San Antonio, which was reached, after a hot and dusty ride across Texas, in the evening of the 9th. I reported the next morning to the commanding officer at Fort Sam Houston, and was ordered to the Third Field Hospital on the the line of communication in Mexico. At San Antonio I met Dr. Phelps of Washington, D. C., formerly of Staunton, Va., a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, who was also assigned to duty in Mexico. I also met Dr. Duncan McCalman, of Baltimore, who was in the station when the Fourth Maryland Regiment passed through enroute to Eagle Pass, whosaid he saw Dr. Wm. J. Coleman, Superintendent of the University Hospital, now Capt. Coleman, of the Fourth Regiment. I was sorry having missed seeing him and the other boys. San Antonio is a city of about 180,000 population, and is unlike any other that I have seen, being full of Mexicans, negroes, soldiers and civilians. The sidewalks are covered by boards projecting from the second stories of the houses, and the trees along the rim are intertwined with electric lights, which, when lighted at night, make a very pretty sight. In the streetcars, all notices are in both English and Spanish. I put up at St. Anthony's Hotel, a very nice place, about like the Seminole in Jacksonville, Fla., but a little better. I also met here a young man named Zinkhan, whose father was formerly Superintendent of Bay View Asylum. The young man was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Russian Army, and saw service in the first line trenches. He is now stationed at San Antonio. After spending several days here obtaining my outfit, I left for my station via El Paso, Texas, and Columbus, New Mexico, and from the latter place I went by motor train to my destination.

"The camp is situated in a valley, absolutely barren of everything but cactus and mesquite bushes, between ranges of the Sierra Madre mountains which are as bald as my head. The location, however, is beautiful and has a charm all its own, being entirely unlike any scenery I have ever seen. At times the mountains are enshrouded in bluish mist, at other times they stand out in their barren nakedness, and again, when a storm is approaching they are dark and sombre. This is the raining season, and once or twice a day we have a downpour, otherwise life would be almost unbearable as the sand would fly in a continuous cloud. Though the days are uncomfortably hot, thenights are very cold, and it is necessary to sleep under two blankets. Our mail is dependent on truck trains, and consequently is received irregularly; but we get snatches of what is going on in the outside world by means of telegraphic that had lost tract of me. The world is not so large after all. Lieutenant Campbell has been in two brushes with the Mexicans, in one of which the man next to him was shot in the head and instantly killed. About every fifth day I am officer of the day, and take the sick calls and look after emergency cases. A few days ago my orderly and I went to a Mormon celebration in a town near here where I bought some ice cream, the first iced delicacy I have had since I left Fort Sam Houston. Although it was poor, it tasted mighty good, and I ate five platefulls, or 50 cents worth. Flies are here by the millions, and add much to our discomfort. The air is so rarefied



TROOPERS OF TWELFTH CAVALRY AT REST NEAR BORDER

bulletins. This hospitals consists of six wards, but there are only a small number of patients under treatment at present, most of whom are suffering from dysentery. There are sufficient medical officers stationed here, and the work is not excessive. I met with a pleasant surprise recently when Lieutenant Robert Campbell was admitted to the hospital as a patient. Upon being introduced to him, he asked if he had caught my name correctly: "Is it Winslow?" Upon being assured that it was, he said, "Why, Nathan Winslow, who would have thought to have met you in this place!" He is a son of Dr. W. H. H. Campbell, of Owings Mills, Md., and he went to No. 19 School and the Baltimore City College with me. He subsequently went to West Point, and I knew he was in the service, but I did not recognize him. He knew I had gone to the Hopkins, but after

here that the mountains to the east and west appear to be about three or four miles away, though they are actually several times that distance.

"On July 29th, a farewell reception was given to Brig. General Dodd, who had been promoted and recalled. He is a small man, but strikes one as an absolutely competent officer. Col. Tompkins, another prominent figure in the early days of the expedition was also there. An aeroplans make daily ascensions here, and I certainly would like to go up in it, but there is no chance. On the other hand, a horse is at my disposal, but it is so long since I have ridden horseback that I am in no hurry to make the attempt. From the enclosed postal card you can get some idea of the appearance of the country in which we are located.

NATHAN WINSLOW."

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SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

EDITORIAL.

Again, the University of Maryland has reason to be proud of its students from Southland. All fro mthe North and South Carolina, and also from several adjacent states passed the recent state board eximination. In Maryland, however, there is no reason for such congratulations. Our record this year is a poor one, made so by those unfortunates who have been "hold overs." Good may come out of this however, for the lesson which has now been read to our Faculty must be very clear. It should be: The moral is: "Let no man come up for final examination who is on the border line." More than mere passing marks should determine which men should receive their degres. At least, examination marks are but a poor index as to ability. When it is clear to even one member of the faculty that a candidate for a degree is not, in his opinion qualified, others should abide by his judgment. Long experience counts for much in such matters.

The following cash contributions have been made to the Pathological Endowment Fund recently:



Dr. C. B. Williams, Phillipi, W. Va., \$25.00; Dr. A. M. Shipley, Baltimore, Md., \$50.00.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the following contribution to the David Streett Memorial Scholarship:

Dr. W. W. Eichelberger, Rockford, Ill., \$1.00; Dr. N. P. Barnes, Washington, D. C., \$10.00.

Dr. Wm. M. Scott, of Devereaux, La., class 1912, who was Resident Assistant to Dr. Charles Mitchell, 1912-13, and to Dr. Frank Martin, 1913-14, has been elected president of Hancock County Medical Society. Dr. Scott is in Baltimore, for post-graduate studies, and will later visit the parents of his wife, at Easton, the J. J. Wrights.

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

Dr. E. P. Smith, class of 1912, College of Physicians and Surgeons, superintendent of Mercy Hospital, returned yesterday from his vacation in the mountains of West Virginia.

Dr. F. R. Devine, class of 1913, is located at Riverside, Rhode Island.

Captain Thearle, College of Physicians and Surgeons, is the surgeon at the Cantonment Hospital, Columbus, N. M. He is operating daily with excellent results.

The following officer of the Medical Corps to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: 1st Lieut., Norman T. Kirk. (July 15, War D.)

LAW-GRADUATE.

The following members of the Class of 1916, University of Maryland Law School, have passed the Bar Examination of June 5th and 6th: Prosper Amato, W. L. Baldwin, Guy B. Brown, Morton Y. Bullock, James Charles Byrne, Robert J. Caplan, Edw. J. Coolahan, Charles M. Cover, Leo Fesenmeyer, Howell C. Gwaltney, Robert Kanter, Jacob Kartman, David King, Harry A. Kolerman, Robert J. McGregor, Edward H. Plummer, Garland W. Powell, I. William Schimmel and Hilbert A. Waldboeing.

The following members of the Class of 1917 also passed the June Bar Examination, held on the same date: John Wilson Brown, James Bruce, David Cohen, J. Ralph Dykes, Solomon Feldman, Hans Frolicher, John B. Gray, Jr., Hiram C. Gruebel, Roger Howell, Herman P. Kassen, H. M. Kreamer, Hooper Steele Miles, William L. Murphy, Jr., George Rogers Page, Burton H. R. Randall, John H. Rice, E. R. Roulette, H. Roth Shenton, Ralph C. Talbot, Alim B. Whiting.

The GAZETTE congratulates these successful ones and wishes them the highest success which their profession offers.

Newell Graham, '16, has entered the real estate business and is erecting an apartment house in Chestertown, Md., where he formerly lived.

Gordon Gambrill, '16, who has been working with Congressman Linthicum in Washington, D. C., for over a month, has returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of law in the Title Building.

DENTAL-GRADUATE.

Dr. J. Clinton Macomber, class of 1883, is located in Delta, York county, Pa. In a recent communication he writes: "I graduated from the University and feel it is my school. I have entertained a kindly feeling for the institution ever since I left and at present this feeling has deepened to that of gratitude for the manner in

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which Mrs. Macomber has been relieved and the treatment she has been and is receiving."

Mrs. Macomber was a recent patient at the hospital.

PHARMACY-GRADUATE.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association was again held at Braddock Heights this year and lasted from June 26th to 29th, inclusive.

The meeting was splendidly attended and over four hundred members of the Association were seated at the banquet in the Braddock Heights Hotel on the night of June 28th. Dr. Pearce acted as toastmaster.

The mornings were devoted to the serious work of the Association, while the afternoons and evenings were spent enjoying various sports and in things of a social nature. The weather was ideal, the members universally enthusiastic over the successs of the reunion and a splendid spirit of good-fellowship prevailed. The meeting was one which will long be remembered.

Dr. Stotlemeyer, of Hancock, was elected president for 1916-1917. Dr. Frank Kelley, of the University of Maryland, will be the secretary and Dr. Samuel Y. Harris treasurer for the present year. It is of interest to record that every member of the State Examining Board was present. Dr. Timothy D. Heatwole, Dean of the Dental School of the University of Maryland, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

Perhaps the most interesting event on the programme was the speech of Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., on the New Pharmacopea. This will be issued on July 1st, and will be in effect on September 1st, 1916. He announced among other interesting changes and innovations, that in the future the Cylindrical Graduates will be used. It is agreed that this will furnish a more accurate



method of measurements. It is presumed that these measures will be standardized by the United States Government. Also a term, "milliliters," will be used in the placed of "Cubic Centimeters."

Although many old preparations will be abandoned, and the book materially lessened in size, there will be but few new preparations added. The question of eliminating our old friend, "the elixar of the phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine," brought about much discussion and no small protest, but eliminated in the next edition it will be.

NURSING.

NURSES PASS STATE BOARD.

The following nurses, representing 13 hospital training schools in Maryland, successfully passed the examinations for State registration in the recent tests held by the Maryland State Board of Examiners of Nurses, in June, at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty rooms:

University of Maryland—Helen L. Blake, Laura P. Clarke, Norma I. Frothingham, Marion A. Forney, Lucy C. Hill, Emma B. Hoffmaster, Julia I. Kauffman, Elise L. Rutherford, Serens W. Selfe, Pearle L. Rush and Sallie Smith.

Union Protestant Infirmary—Ida V. Beuchler, Nannie R. Clement, Mary L. BeLashmutt, Mary O. Edgar, Elise G. Edmondson, Emily R. Fritch, Margaret F. Murdock and Nellie B. Young.

St. Joseph's Hospital—Bernadine M. Chrisner, Anna R. Conway, Anna C. Devan, Susanna M. Dillon, Mary A. Michel and Martha L. Schafer. Sheppard and Pratt-Mary E. M. Harrell, Maru Giles and Edna M. Obenehain.

Mercy Hospital—Margaret H. Gillian, Sarah A. Gordon, Sister Mary L. Harrington, Carrie B. Kellican, Margaet B. O'Mailey, Mary E. Sappington, Rose E. Selby, Grace E. Shepperson, Carrie E. Shoff, Lucy S. Spicer and Bertie A. Weber.

Johns Hopkins—Clara H. Abele, Agnes W. Bartlett, Mary E. Bell, Martha B. Catlitch, Annie Creighton, Mary F. Coyner, Caroline B. Chick, Amy E. Faulkner, Eva L. Fischer, Abagail B. Foley, Sarah J. Goodpasture, Margaret F. Hammer, Edna M. Hobbs, Gertrude E. Hodgeman, Lillian A. Hudson, Mary E. Kerr, Nannie F. Keen, Mary Lind, Mabel E. Mummert, Elsie C. Nicholls, Alexandria B. Obenchain, Julia B. Olssen, Mary E. Pancost, Mabel Reed, Barbara E. Ross, Ethel B. Sikes, Ona C. Staples, Phoebe C. Street and Mary E. Wales.

Church Home and Infirmary—Elizabeth O. Ball, Helen L. Browning, Ruth A. Chew, Elizabeth V. Eschner, Golden R. Grosch, Gladdis F. Hicks, Helen Longsdorf, Rae S. Moran, Paula E. Mattfeldt, Edna H. Sollers, Mabel L. Slandiford, Florence M. Stem, Marie L. Towson and Edna C. Welty.

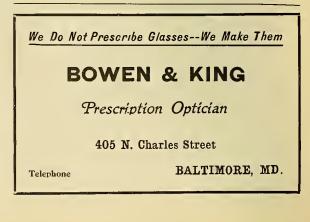
Hebrew Hospital—Wilhelmina G. Glokner, Lilly M. Patterson, Mary S. Stimpf, Mary C. L. Zang.

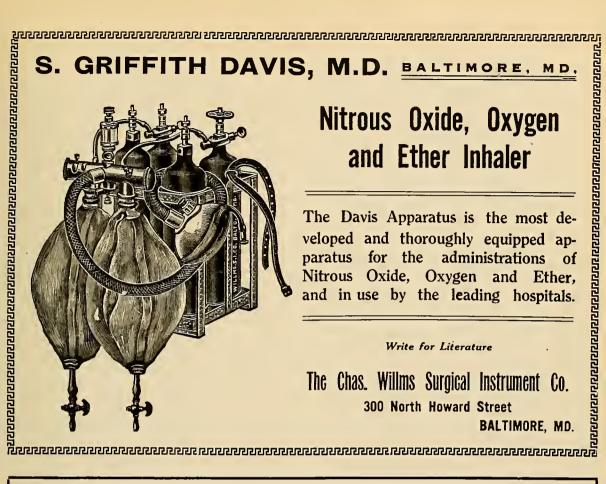
Hospital For Women-Louise Riggs.

St. Agnes' Hospital—Caroline M. Rowles, KatherineC. Kocyan.

Annapolis Emergency-Frances May Tate.

Peninsular General Hospital—Stella Mae Bailey.





When You Are All Fagged Out

from hard study, long hours and the prolonged efforts that are inseparable from earnest University work, and 'vacation time' is a long way off, you will be gratified to see how quickly you will respond to the tonic-uplift that is the logical sequitur to the use of our Pills of Amorphous Phosphorus 1 gr. Let us send you a sample; one or two t. i. d. is the usual dose. Interesting literature on it is yours for the asking.

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THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Published Monthly in the Interest of the University of Maryland. PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Contributions	solicited from University.	n Alumni of the	Business)8 Professional more, Md. ,	Building,
Vol. III.	i da e e	BALTIMORE, MI	D., OCTOBER 1	, 1916.		No.

THE OLD ELM ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

The *Evening News*, September 15, 1916, contains the following item:

LOOKS LIKE SPRING.

Old Elm on University Campus is Getting Seasons Mixed.

"The old elm tree on the campus of the University of Maryland seems to be getting the seasons mixed. It has just put forth a fine new set of leaves.

Other trees, not far away, are dropping their leaves and getting ready for winter. Caterpillars that worked night and day, stripped the old elm a few weeks ago before the University authorities got upon their trail. Once rid of the pests, the old tree got busy with the new foliage. By October, the tree will look about like it did in June.

Whether the new leaves will withstand the frosts and cold winds better than those that have had a full season's growth is a question."

This sounds like fiction, but it is true. A few weeks ago the noble tree stood out in stark nakedness. Its leaves had fallen and formed a thick carpet on the ground, and its bare branches looked as if the icy blasts of winter had enveloped it before its time. At this time the tree is again a mass of green, and presents an attractive appearance. Certain trees, owing to their location, or to the historical occurrences that are associated with them, or to their beauty, sturdiness or age become famous. Thus the Charter Oak, at Hartford, Connecticut, became famous in colonial history from the fact that the charter of the colony was hidden it its hollow interior in 1687 and so preserved, when its surrender was demanded by James II. This tree was blown down by a gale in 1856.The Washington Elm, in Cambridge, Mass., is another example of a tree made famous by a historical occurrence, for it was under this tree that Washington first took command of the Continental Army in 1775. The giant sequoia trees of California are famous for their age and size. They are supposed to be the oldest living things on the globe, and were in their prime when the pyramids of Egypt were still unbuilt. Their age is estimated at from 3,000-5,000 years. they are the oldest living objects so are they the largest and tallest trees in existence; some of them being approximately 300 feet in height and 35 feet in diameter. Let us come, however, to trees that concern us more directly, and these are two. On the campus at Saint John's College is a magnificent tulip poplar which is historical from several points of view and without which the college would not seem like the same place. This tree was already old when the first settlers reached Maryland, nearly 300 years ago, and tradition has it that treaties were made with the Indians under its wide spreading branches. It is both beautiful, sturdy and ancient, besides being famous, from its historical associations and its location. Every student of the old college has lolled in its shade, and the maidens and swains of old Annapolis, from its earliest days, have here pledged their troth.

The other tree in which we are especially interested in the old elm on the University campus, which formed the caption of this talk. The age of this tree is not known, but it was, doubtless, living when the building was erected in 1811. At least it has been a familiar object in the landscape as far back as anyone can remember. Though it has suffered somewhat from the ravages of time, it is still a sturdy and beautiful tree. Each spring it becomes a mass of living green under which the children play during the long vacation, and the birds nest and rear their young. The tree is an object of so much veneration, that when it became necessary to erect new buildings, it was carefully arranged that no damage should be inflicted on it. Like the old tulip at St. John's, the trunk became hollow, but it has been carefully treated by a "tree doctor," and the cavity filled with a concrete core. May these old friends continue to live and flourish for still many a year.

THE GLORIOUS CLASS OF '17.

We, the glorious class of '17, or what is left of this, the most wonderful class in history; we, the chosen few, the survivors—well, I merely want to say that this bunch of know-it-alls are going to have a hot time at Alma Mater this year—ay, this month, for we start off with an election. And what can be more exciting than the last election? Not even Mr. Lauchheimer, A.B., Attorney-at-Law, can tell us. And therefore, it is settled, that the third year election is the most nerve racking thing known this side of the trenches.

According to rumor, the candidates in the field now, are:

For President, Hans Froelicher, Jr., and W. H. Maynard; for Vice-President, Ernest W. Beatty, C. Rogers Page; for Secretary, W. L. Murphy, Edgar Fell and Dave Lowenstein; for Treasurer, Kremer, Smith, Makover; for Historian, anyone with a sense of humor; for Editor, anyone capable of suffering. And these are not all the candidates —nay, not one-tenth of them.

However, in all seriousness, while still maintaining the strict neutrality of these columns, a resume of what Hans Froelicher, the peerless leader, has done for his class and ours will be appropriate. This resumé will be brief. To those who wish a lengthy history, the writer refers them to the *Terra Mariae* for 1915 and 1916.

The difficult task of organizing the class during our first year was accomplished by Froelicher with such consummate skill, that he gained the open admiration of all members of the class. In fact, they realized their own insufficiency to such a degree that not one volunteered, expressly, or by implication, to pit his skill as a class manager against Froelicher's. The consequence was that Hans was re-elected, as all know, by acclaimation.

But his fellow students were not the only ones to notice the polished skill of their president. The honor system, inaugurated among the many other things by Froelicher, brought our class, and Hans as well, to the attention of the faculty. Judge Harlan, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Baghy, Mr. Eli Frank and Judge Gorter expressed the pleasure caused by the progressive measures that our class had carried out. The many other works accomplished by our class speak for themselves.

For Men Only. Six in the Same Fix.

Had there been but two, or even three, we might have overlooked the matter entirely—but *six!* 'twas impossible. W. W. Bowman got "fixed" before the second term exams., and it was not long thereafter before House (Virtuous Bill), "Will Buster" Kohlerman and Lamar the Silent 'fell'—in the order named. And that infant of yesterday, Robert Arnold Piper, he was not to be outdone. He, too, as soon as the Law allowed, went the way of "King David," "Bartlett the Lion-Hearted," Bowman and the others, and "took unto himself a wife."

The question now is, fellows: "What was it that Bowman told House and Kohlerman, and that these told Lamar and Piper?" Something mysteriously enticing must surely have been passed down the line, else why so many to recruit in the ranks of benedicts? As no one will talk, I must ask you, gentle reader, to do what the rest of us are doing: "Guess."

"But the 'sixth!' Who was the sixth?" you ask.

"Not Johnnie Holmes!" some one exclaims.

"No, never worry. Johnnie is too confirmed a bachelor to be caught by any act of the leap-year girls of '16."

"Ah, 'Squire' Oldhauser," you hazard.

Seeing my head shake "No" you add "Then surely it must have been Vernon Leitch"; but I only laugh "Wrong again," whereupon your patience is exhausted and you exclaim "Then, who in the h—— was the 'sixth' poor dupe to hang himself in the ring of matrimony?"

Again, patient reader, must I ask you to "just guess?"

Dr. H. F. Stein is Acting Superintendent of the University Hospital during the absence of Dr. (Capt.) W. J. Coleman, who was with the Fourth Regiment, in Texas, now in camp at Laurel.

LIBRARY NOTES.

During the summer recess, work has been progressing actively in the Library, and we begin our next term on a more solid basis.

In July, a portion of the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, consisting of 406 volumes, was added to the Library of the University of Maryland. They comprise text-books, journals, proceedings, transactions, pamphlets and interesting works in general literature.

Accessions from other sources:

Modern (The) Materia Medica, 3rd Ed., 1912.

Crile, George W. An Experimental Research into Surgical Shock. (c. 1899).

Anglo-Saxon Leechcraft. 1912.

Association of American Medical Colleges. Proceedings 1914-1915.

American College of Surgeons. List of Fellows, 1913-1914.

McGuire, Stuart. Lectures on the Principles of Surgery, 1908.

Agnew, W. P. Hemorrhoids and Other Non-Malignant Rectal Diseases, 1896.

Ellis, Benjamin. Medical Formulary. 12th Ed., 1868.

Mynter, Herman. Appendicitis. 1897.

Holden's Anatomy. Edited by John Laughton. 7th Ed. 1901. 2 Vols.

(Gifts of Professor Randolph Winslow.)

Transactions of the American Laryngological Association. 1915.

Transactions American Therapeutic Society. 1915.

College of Physicians. 1915.

Hoffman, Frederick L. The Mortality from Cancer in the U. S. 1915.

American (The) Medical Review. Vols. 1 and 2 (1895-6).

(Gifts of Dr. Nathan Winslow.)

Schnitz, Henry. Diseases of Women. 1916. (Gift of A. Dorsey Johnson.)

Ferguson, R. H.: Intestinal Stasis and Constipation. 1916.

(Gift of the Author.)

Maxim, Hudson. Defenseless America. (c. 1915).

Maxim, Hudson. Leading Opinions for and Against National Defense. 1916.

(Gift of the Author.)

N. Y. Dermatological Society. Constitution, By-Laws, List of Members, 1869-1916.

(Gift of Dr. Howard Fox.)

Bearley, Harry Chase. The History of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. 1916.

(Gift of W. E. Mallahen.)

Wood, Casey A. A System of Ophthalmic Therapeutics. 1911.

Wood, Casey A. A System of Ophthalmic Operations in 2 vols. 1911.

Woodruff, Harry W. (Editor). A Symposium on the Extraction of Senile Cataract. 1912.

(Gifts of Dr. Casey A. Wood.)

American Gas Centenary, 1916.

U. S. Life Tables. Bureau of the Census. 1910.

Rat-Tat. 1916.

Terra Mariae. 1916.

Collected Studies from the Bureau of Laboratories. City of New York. Vols. 7 and 8 (1912-1915).

Total number of accessions, June-September, 1916, 442.

An accumulation of worthless duplicates, and scrap paper has been sold, and the proceeds placed towards the purchase of two handsome oak sectional book-cases for our miscellaneous collection. This latter collection of 313 books is interesting and valuable, and was recently classified under the following topics: Biography, Classics, Fiction, Genealogy, Geography, History, Numismatics, Poetry, Politics, Religion, Science, Travel and Expedition.

The Library has been submitted to a thorough cleaning, furniture and floors oiled, and some painting and repairing done.

We welcome the students, returning from their period of vacation, to the pleasures and benefits of the reading-room, and ask of them a hearty co-operation in the suppression of noise and any other objectionable feature which will detract from the dignity of our beloved and venerable Library.

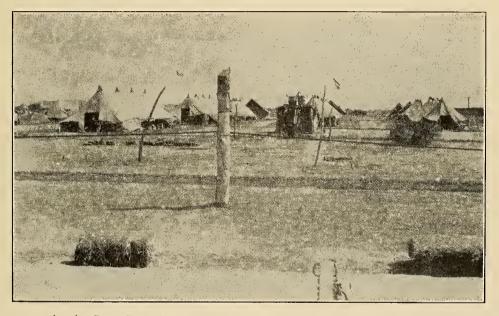
RUTH LEE BRISCOE, Librarian.

LIBRARY NOTES.

LAW.

Notices are constantly received in the Library, which are of interest and importance to the students. Schedules, change and postponement of lectures, telephone and emergency calls, "lost and found," avenues of employment for free time, items of general interest, etc.

During the past two years an effort has been made to enlarge the scope of the Library by making it a central bureau of information for students of all departments. The students of the Law Department especially have benefitted by this policy, as before 4 P. M. during the term Field Hospital No. 3, "Somewhere in Mexico." The extreme tent on the left is where Dr. Nathan Winslow bunked for a while, on the right the shower bath and in the fore ground the picket line. He writes that the men are well fed and fairly comfortable; that the meals are splendid, for dinner, meat, peas, potatoes, hard tack, bread, graham wafers and coffee, and for supper cold salmon, (in army parlance "Goldfish,") macaroni, creamed potatoes, bread, butter, graham wafers, coffee or tea, canned peaches or cherries and sponge cake. He mearly mentioned these meals to give you an idea of their fare. And in spite of reports to the contrary, the men on the border are well cared for and comfortable.



there is no one in the Law Building to answer questions.

To facilitate this work the Law Department has presented the Library with a handsome oak bulletin board.

NEWS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Dr. Nathan Winslow, business manager of the GAZETTE, writes from Field Hospital No. 3, "Somewhere in Mexico," that a great many doctors identified with Baltimore are down there on the line, Drs. Hart, McCalman, Fox, Thearle are all serving their country and it seems that "Old Maryland" is well represented. The men seem to enjoy life and the above postal will give you an idea of the camp life. It is a rear view of The sanitary condition of the various camps and the health of the men composing the units of the state troops encamped in the Brownsville district is excellent according to Major W. N. Bispham, U. S. A., medical officer attached to the staff of Gen. James Parker, U. S. A. Major Bispham made an inspection trip through the various camps. The command of Major General O'Ryan, of the New York Guardsmen, Major Bispham says, is in exceptionally good condition, but very few cases of sickness have been reported, and the men are rapidly becoming used to the change of the climate.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Martin closed their home, 1000 Cathedral street, and left for the North, where they will spend the late summer.

THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE A MONTHLY JOURNAL Devoted to the interests of the University of Maryland.

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EDITORIAL STAFF.

J. Ben Robinson, D.D.S	Editor-in-Chief
W. Lester Baldwin, '16	Associate Editor
Nathan Winslow, M.D	Business Manager
James M. Hepbron, LL.B	Law
A. A. Sonnenburg, Phar. D	.Pharmacy
M. E. Sullivan, R. N.	Nursing
A. Z. Aldridge, '16	.Dental
Albin Widoff, '17	.Law
F. Fred Marshall, '16	.Pharmacy

OCTOBER 1, 1916.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

THE GAZETTE extends hearty greetings of welcome to the students returning to the University for the coming year's work. A wish for the success of every student of every department is in the thought of the editors, and a trust that each student will put forth his best endeavor to accomplish to the limit of his powers.

For two years we have been endeavoring to enlist the interest of the student in the success of the GAZETTE. This effort has resulted in an increased general interest to point that quite a few of the students contribute to our columns, and a fair percentage subscribe to the paper. It will not be enough until all of our young men are numbered among our readers. The interest manifested by the students will be reflected in a general betterment of the paper.

A movement is now on foot to organize a Dental Alumni Association in response to the suggestion made by the president of the General Alumni Association at the Annual Banquet of 1916. It

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is up to the departments to organize and cooperate in a reorganization of the General Association along lines which will render this body more serviceable to the institution it represents.

The absolute disregard for the social side of our student life is almost inconceivable. There is nothing done, aside from fraternity groups, to develop social attractions among the fellows, nor do the young men coming here get together and establish anything permanent. The church, the theater, moving pictures, vaudeville, burlesque, and on down the line go the attractions and allurements with the percentage of followers increasing in geometrical progression as the line is followed downward. Certain forces, such as the Y. M. C. A., and fraternities are trying to offer our young men a welcome, but the lack of official patronage renders such efforts negligible, and the tendency is along the line of least resistance, rather than to create a power of resistance in the individual to combat evil forces. The power of authority must be present and in evidence, that the young man shall feel the desire to hold the respect of the community.

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

The following officer of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty in Canal Zone, and will proceed by the first available transportation to New Orleans, La., for temporary duty In Southern Department, join station to which he may be assigned: William B. Borden, 1st Lieut. Dr. Edgar B. Friedenwald, 1616 Linden avenue, who has been serving in the Medical Reserve Corps with the Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Army, in Texas, since July 4, has returned to his home.

Dr. Wm. R. McKenzie, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has for two years, worked in the Surgical Department at Mercy Hospital, left September 4, for Altoona, Pa., to practice medicine. He resigned from the hospital as an interne some time ago.

Dr. H. H. Biedler, class of 1876, University of Maryland, chief surgeon of the Biedler and Sellman Sanatorium, has almost recovered from an illness that confined him to his bed at the Sanatorium for several weeks.

Dr. Charles Adam Reifschneider, who was appointed assistant to Dr. Page Edmunds, is also assisting Dr. Frank Martin and Dr. Robert Bay at the University Hospital.

Dr. Henry Lee Smith, class of 1894, of the Maryland Medical Reserve Corps, has been ordered to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for duty.

LAW-GRADUATE.

'16—Prosper Amato, who had secured an excellent opening with a New York law firm, after sticking it out about six weeks, returned to our good old 'Maryland,' and has opened an office in his home town of Havre de Grace. It does one good to hear Prosper, after telling of his experiences in New York, say in his characteristic manner: "Maryland's good enough for me!" Welcome back, Prosper, and may you bring prosperity with you.

'16—Harry A. Kohlerman and W. Lester Baldwin, have opened offices for the general practice of law, at 1325 Fidelity Building. The GAZETTE wishes them a speedy success.

'16—James Charles Byrne has opened an office in the Henninghausen & Stein Building, 231 Courtland street. Mr. Byrne is handling a great deal of Mr. Stein's private practice, but finds time to attend to all of his own work. We consider 'Jimmie' very fortunate in getting located as he has, and predict for him a high success.

'16—F. H. Henninghausen is practicing law with his father, who is senior member of the firm of Henninghausen & Stein. We understand that he has about two dozen cases coming up at the fall term of court. Pretty soft, Fritz! We know you will be a worthy addition to your father's firm.

On Sunday morning, September 3, 1916, in the southeast corner of Union Station's large waitingroom, four tear-stained (?) faces could have been seen. A keen observer would have known at a glance that one of the four friends was about to leave for the great Metropolis to win fame and fortune for himself, and glory for his Alma Mater. As a long train screeched in and the Dispatcher called out "Fast express for New York . . . A-l-l aboard!" "Good-bye" faltered the first of those who was to be left behind. "Good luck" sobbed the second, while the third choked out "God bless you !" The redoubtable little Irishman (for it was clear that he was Irish), whose near departure had caused this great display of emotion on the part of his three friends, replied without a tremor, "So long, b-o-h-y-s," as he gripped the hand of each in turn.

If you had ever looked in upon a meeting of the "Executive Council of the '16 Law Class," you would have immediately recognized its four self-appointed members. Yes, for it was 'Doc' Baldwin, 'Tony' Harrison and 'Johnnie' Holmes, saying farewell to the companion of their U. of M. life and activities—Dudley George Cooper, the "little giant" of the Class of '16. The GAZETTE joins them in wishing Mr. Cooper every success.

Ex-'16—'Freddie' Selenkow, who has returned with the Fourth Maryland Regiment, to Laurel, shows a great physical improvement from his experience in army life. 'Freddie' always was a good-looking 'kid,' and always had some 'figger'; but now he's what the girls call a 'regular stunner.' The writer, chancing to meet Fred on the street a few days ago, invited him to his office to talk over old times and the life on the border; but there was nothing stirring. Fred had to be back to camp by a certain hour—"Military discipline, you know. Military discipline!" and with a salute, and a wave of the hand, he was gone.

Ex-'16—David H. King and Stuart Y. Yeatman have taken offices in the same suite with 'Jimmie' Byrne. 'Dave,' you know, is a married man now, so he is holding on to his old position with its regular salary. 'Safety First' is his practice now. Yeatman is looking after the real estate and insurance end of the game. As both of these gentlemen are well acquainted in the big business circles of the city, they are sure to make good.

DENTAL-SENIOR.

Hurrah! Here we are assembled again for the last, but most important session. The school welcomes you! It look fine to see each one wearing a broad smile, as though he is really glad to get back and to buckle down harder than ever. Let's make this session better than ever, and at the end, wear still broader smiles.

The Senior class wishes to extend to the Freshmen a hearty welcome. We want you to feel that we are your friends, and we shall delight in helping you at any time. Good luck to you!

We are also glad to see the Juniors back again, and hope that our associations this year shall be no less pleasant than last year.

The Summer Infirmary squad, headed by Dr. J. B. Robinson, as demonstrator, consisted of Seniors Clarke, Cramer, Demarco, Godson, Lancaster, Marsh, Santoni and Smith; and Juniors, Buehrer, Cox, Gaver, and Mora. Much good work was accomplished.

Things all Freshuen should do:

- 1. Determine to make good.
- 2. Subscribe to the GAZETTE.
- 3. Remember they are freshies.
- 4. Boost the school.
- 5. Do not get homesick, and
- 6. Remember, we are all your friends.

Coble, who has been enjoying a well-spent summer as assistant to Dr. J. C. Hemmeter, blew in from the chilly regions on the eighteenth of September, looking hale and hearty.

(Clarke at the desk curiously inspecting the taxi bottle.)—"What's this—taxi !—I never saw that before !—What's it for?" What would this university be without Clarke ! (Oh, Mother ! the Doctor's here ! Hush—that's stale !)

We regret very much not having Dr. Rea with us this session, but at the same time we feel quite sure that our associations with Dr. H. M. Davis will be most happy.

Along with the laboratory improvements, we rejoice at the fact that we shall have a Senior lecture once a week in Crown and Bridge Work. That means that Joe Godson can snooze an hour longer, once a week, before he gets his scrambled eggs or buckwheats at the lunch counter. Laying all jokes aside, the innovation seems an improvement for both Juniors and Seniors.

Remember, vacation is over! Get your old rusty alarm clock oiled up, or buy a new one. Lectures begin at nine o'clock.

We'd like to know how canoeing is on the upper Hudson. Ask Palmer!

Don't forget to remember !—that all classes are expected: to take an interest in the UNIVER-SITY GAZETTE; to contribute articles as often as you like; to make subscriptions, or purchase a copy every month; to remember that the GAZETTE needs your support.

We want to see a big membership in the Gorgas Odontological Society this year! You Juniors fall in line and let's have some snappy meetings.

Well, here's to you fellows! The GAZETTE wishes you all a happy and prosperous session!

DEWITT B. LANCASTER.

NURSING.

Miss Ruth Calloway, of the class of 1916, has taken charge of a new hospital recently completed for Dr. Charles I. Hoff, formerly of Harford County, Md. Dr. Hoff is a graduate of the B. M. C.

The following teachers will instruct the Seniors during the coming term: Miss E. M. Sullivan, Anatomy and Physiology; Prof. L. E. Neale and Dr. Brogden, in Obstetrics; Prof. Irving Spear, in Nervous Diseases; Prof. A. H. Carroll, in Metabolism; Prof. Jose L. Hirsch, in Diseases of Children; Prof. J. C. Lockhard, in Medicine; Prof. Wm. Tarun, in Eye and Ear Diseases; Prof. Maldies, in Bacteriology, and Prof. J. Holmes Smith will conduct demonstrations in Anatomy.

Miss Rutherford, class of 1916, University of Maryland, was operated on recently for appendicitis, at the University Hospital.

Miss Beazley was confined to the hospital suffering from an injury received while stepping from a height into a rowboat.

BIRTHS.

To Emmitt O. Taylor, M. D., University of Maryland Medical School, and Mrs. Taylor, of Greelvville, S. C., Angust 3, 1916, a boy.

To L. 'Etienne O'Brien, University of Maryland Law School, and Mrs. O'Brien, a boy.

MARRIAGES.

Dr. John Theodore King, Jr., was married to Miss Charlotte Markell Baker, at Baltimore, September 14, 1916.

Dr. Benjamin Newhouse, class of 1916, University of Maryland, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Esther Raum, on Sunday, September 10. At home after September 24, at 1205 D street, Washington, D. C.

HEPBRON & HAYDON We Sell Every Law Book and Syllabus Used at the U. of M. St. Paul 8794 1243-53 CALVERT BLDG.

Mr. Robert Arnold Piper, class of 1916, University of Maryland Law School, to Miss Florence Virginia Burrall, at Roland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore. A small reception followed at the home of Mrs. Burrall, after which Mr. and Mrs. Piper left for a trip to Atlantic City. On their return, they will make their home at Glen Arm.

Mr. Harry R. Showacre, class of 1915, University of Maryland, Pharmacy Department, was married on September 12, to Miss Olga E. Winder, at Cheriton, near Cape Charles.

DEATHS.

Thomas Hall Emory, M.D., Monkton, Md.; University of Maryland, 1896; aged 43; a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; sanitary officer of the tenth district of Baltimore County; died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., August 15, from tuberculosis.

E. Forest Harbet, M.D., Wyatt, W. Va.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1913; aged 32; died at his home recently from tuberculosis.

James Edward Leary, M.D., Lowell, Mass.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1894; aged 42; formerly a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; died at his home, June 11, from heart disease.

Nelson Dunlap Cary, M.D., Middlebrook, Va.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1893; aged 46; died at his home, August 2.

James D. Weaver, M.D., Eatonton, Ga.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882; aged 56; member of the Medical Association of Georgia; a member of the state board of health;



who was run over by an automobile in Eatonton, August 4; died a day later as the result of his injuries.

Edgar J. Spratling, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1891; a member of the Medical Association of Georgia; a member of the staff of the State Hospital for Epileptics, Palmer, Mass., from 1898 to 1900, and of the staff of the Matteawan State Hospital, Matteawan, N. Y., from 1904 to 1908; medical director of the Empire Life Insurance Co., Atlanta; captain of "F" Company, Fifth Infantry, Ga. N. G.; was shot and killed by a woman at the state mobilization camp, Macon, Ga., August 25.

Andrew Jacob Koontz, M. D., Independence, Va., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., 1887; a practitioner druggist; died at his home, June 20, from heart disease, aged 57.

Robert M. Marshall, M. D., Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., University of Maryland, 1886; for half a century a practitioner of West Virginia; died June 22, aged 72.

Jacob H. Hartman, M. D., Baltimore, Md., a graduate of the University of Maryland, and of Princeton; died at Mercy Hospital, July, from a complication of diseases, aged 68.

John Selby Morris, M. D., Charleston, W. Va., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1904; a Fellow of the American Medical Association, died at his nome, May 12, aged 38. James B. Drake, M. D., Norwich, N. Y.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882, a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; visiting physician to the Norwich Hospital and Chenango Valley Home; died suddenly while driving his automobile, July 12, aged 63.

Thomas P. Reville, M. D., Folkston, Ga.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1887; a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and a physician of Charlton County, Ga.; died at his home June 20, from heart disease, aged 59.

Romulus Alonzo Whitaker, M. D., Kinston, N. C.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1885; a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; died at his home, July 18, from typhoid fever, aged 59.

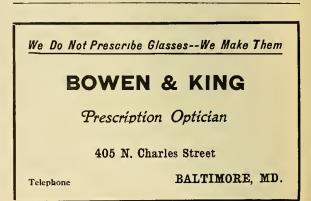
Aristide W. Giampietro, M. D., Tampa, Fla.; University of Maryland, Balto., 1907; aged 34; a member of the American Chemical Society; died in the Gordon Keller Hospital, Tampa, Fla., August 30, from pheumonia.

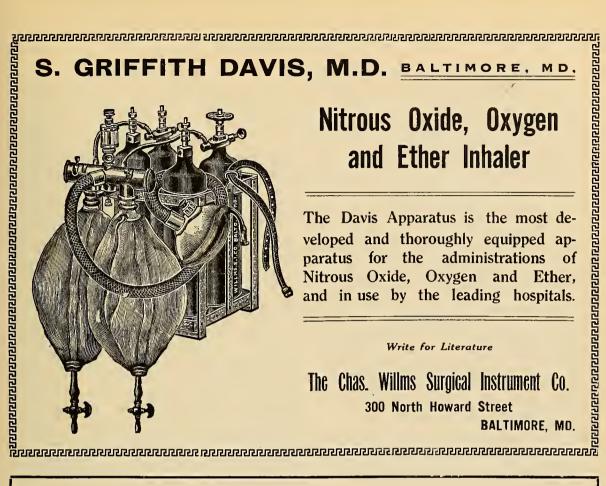
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THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Published Monthly in the Interest of the University of Maryland. PRICE \$1,00 PER YEAR.

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THE NEW SESSION.

The session of 1916-17 is now in full swing, and we are pleased to know that the enrolment in all departments is very satisfactory. From St. John's College we have the cheering news that a very large number of new students have registered, among them 18 or 20 pre-medical scholars. A goodly number of St. John's undergraduates are still away with the First Maryland Regiment, in Texas, but we hope they will have returned before this issue of the GAZETTE is published. The freshmen class numbers about 60, which is much larger than usual.

The Law school is also largely attended, but at this time the registration list is not available, and we cannot give the correct number of students.

The school of Pharmacy has between 95 and 100 enrolled, which is slightly less than last session.

The Dental Department is very prosperous, having over 200 matriculants, of whom 85 are in the freshmen class. This school is classed A by the National Dental Association, and under the careful nurture of Dean Timothy O. Heatwole, has been brought into a state of excellence that it had not previously reached. With the next session, it will be necessary to have the instruction in chemistry, anatomy, physiology and pathology given separately, and not jointly with medical and other students. We take the liberty of suggesting that a merger of the Dental Department of the University of Maryland and the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery is highly desirable.

The Medical School opened on October 2 under highly auspicious circumstances. At this time the freshmen class numbers 87, which is in excess of our expectations. These men all enter without conditions, as the New York regulations do not allow any pre-medical conditions to be carried.

The Sophomore and Junior classes number 52 and 64 respectively, which is very satisfactory, as they started as small classes, owing to the increased requirements for entrance. The Senior class numbers 106 members, this being the joint classes of the merged schools. The total enrolment is considerably over 300. In the instruction of students we are making full use of the Clinical facilities of the Maryland General, Mercy, and University Hospitals. The Senior class is divided into three sections, and each section serves for one trimester at each hospital in rotation. Those who are assigned to the University Hospital are required to live at the hospital, and are practically internes. In this manner each member of the Senior class will have at least two and one-half months practical work in the wards of the University Hospital.

Many undesirable students have been refused readmission to the different classes, and we believe the student body is composed of much better material than has been hitherto the case.

THE INFLUENCE OF NATURAL SELEC-TION ON TEETH

Not one of the higher animals can be named which does not bear some part in a rudimentary condition; and man forms no exception to the rule. Rudimentary organs are either absolutely useless, such as the mammæ of males, or the incisor teeth of ruminants which never cut through the gums; or they are of so little service to their possessors, that we can hardly suppose that they were developed under the present conditions. Organs in this latter state are not strictly rudimentary, but they are tending in this direction. Some teeth are liable to occasional reappearance through reversion-as is the case with super-numeraries.

The chief agents in causing organs to become rudimentary seem to have been disuse and inheritance. The term "disuse" does not relate merely to the lessened action of muscles, but includes a diminished flow of blood to a part or organ, from being subjected to fewer alterations of pressure, or from becoming in any way less habitually active.

It appears as if the posterior molars or wisdom teeth were tending to become rudimentary in the more civilized races of men. These teeth are rather smaller than the other molars, and they have only two separate fangs. They do not cut through the gums until about the seventeenth to the twenty-fifth year, and they are much more liable to decay, and more liable to be lost earlier than the other teeth. In the Melanian races, on the other hand, the wisdom teeth are usually furnished with three separate fangs, and are generally sound. Probably this difference between the races may be accounted for by the fact that the posterior dental portion of the jaw is always shorter in those that are civilized, due to civilized man habitually feeding on soft, cooked food, and thus using their jaws less. The Smithsonian Institute contains some specimens provided with beautiful compliments of teeth. Fletcher, the world's most striking example of oral hygiene, has proven the virtue of mastication, and has coined the expression "Fletcherize your food."

Male animals which are provided with efficient cutting or tearing teeth for the ordinary purposes of life, such as the carnivora and insectivora, are seldom furnished with weapons especially adapted for fighting with their rivals. With many animals the canine teeth in the upper or lower jaw, or in both, are much larger in the males than in the females, or absent in the latter, with the exception, sometimes, of a hidden rudiment. Certain antelopes, musk-deer, camel, horse, boar, various seals, and the walrus, offer instances. In the male elephant of India and the male dugong, the upper incisors form offensive weapons. Male deer and antelopes, on the other hand, possess horns, and they rarely have canine teeth.

In man, the canine teeth have been reduced by correlation. From the analogy of the higher Quadrumania, we may be sure that the law of battle prevailed during the early stages of man's

development. The occasional appearance at the present day of canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines, is, in all probability, a case of reversion to a former state, when the progenitors of man were provided with these weapons, like so many existing male Quadrumania. As man gradually became erect, and continually used his hands and arms for fighting with sticks and stones, as well as for the other purposes of life, he used his teeth less and less. The change in his food has already been mentioned. The jaws, together with their muscles, have become reduced through disuse, as well as the teeth, through the principles of correlation and economy of growth; for we, everywhere, see that nature gradually conforms organs to suit the conditions. By such steps the original inequality between the jaws and teeth in the two sexes of mankind have ultimately been obliterated.

(Compiled from Darwin's Descent of Man.)

-DEWITT B. LANCASTER.

FRATERNITY NEWS.

The present school year promises to be a big one for the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity. Owing to a demand for a larger house, the chapter moved from its former location at 1036 N. Eutaw street to 807 Park avenue.

The new house is ideally located for a Fraternity House, being within easy walking distance of the University, and at the same time, being in a very good section of the city. Iit is very large, and is, therefore, better able to provide quarters for a large number of out-of-town members. Ten men are already living in the house.

About forty members and friends were in attendance at the opening smoker held on Saturday night, October 7. It was the most successful smoker ever held by the fraternity at the University of Maryland.

The St. John's chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity made history at the opening of school this year by securing a Fraternity House. The chapter has been located at St. John's since May 16, 1903, but owing to a ruling of the faculty, Fraternity Houses have not been allowed. The fraternity has maintained a suite of rooms for some years, but this has not been entirely satisfactory. The future looks bright for this chapter.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The year 1915-1916 was, in some respects, the best year that the Library has known; the routine work progressed more smoothly, we had a greater number of accession, more adequate heating facilities, and improved janitor service. There was a noticeable increase in the attendance in all departments, especially those of Dentistry and Pharmacy, the rate of wihch had previously been low. From a few "stragglers in" we are able to report from ten (10) to twenty-five (25) students at many times during the library day (10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M), with a minimum daily attendance of one hundred and twenty-fi,e (all departments). of one hundred and twenty-five (all departments.) The circulation of books was also larger. This would seem to indicate a healty growth, a greater appreciation of the advantages of the Library, and a more hearty co-operation on the part of the student-body.

LAW.

George O. Blome, Esq. (Law '14) and W. Lester Baldwin, Esq. (Law '16), have been appointed assistant librarians and student advisors for the ensuing year. Mr. Blome, who returns for his third term in this capacity will have the afternoon hours (2 to 6 P. M.) He will also continue his work as Clerk of the Practice Court.

Mr. Badwin will be in charge for the evening house (6 to 10 P. M.) The law students will thus have the advantage of experienced instructors during a larger portion of the day.

MEDICAL.

A REQUEST.

The Librarian is desirous of completing broken files of journals, especially of our own publications, of the latter: the Maryland Medical Journal, we want:

Volume	38	(1897)—Nos. 11, 22, 26.
Volume	39	(1898)—Nos. 17, 18, 29.
Volume	40	(1898)—Nos. 1 and 9.

OLD MARYLAND.

Volume 9 (1913)—Nos. 3-12, inclusive. Volume 10 (1914)—No. 2.

Our professors and doctors will confer a favor upon us, by either bringing us their discarded journals, etc., or by notifying us to send for them. We have many ways of using this material, and the high cost of white paper has cut down the amount of complimentary current medical literature which we have usually received.

ITEMS.

Dr. Allen K. Krause, who will direct the tuberculosis dispensary at Johns Hopkins Hospital, has arrived and taken up his work. Dr. Krause has had charge at the Trudeau Sanitarium, Saranac, N. Y. The tuberculosis work here was provided for by a fund given by Kenneth Dows, of New York city.

The next meeting of the Southern Medical Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on November 13 to 16, inclusive. The outstanding feature of the meeting will be the clinics every morning from 2 to 10 by visiting clinicians, men from different southern cities. The officers of this association are Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., President; Dr. Holman Taylor, Fort Worth, Texas, First Vice-President; Dr. Guy L. Hunner, of Baltimore, Second Vice-President, and Dr. Seale Harris, of Birmingham, Alabama, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore, professor of pathology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital University, has returned from Europe, where he went early in the summer to make an inspection of some of the most noted European hospitals in order to secure data for the new school of hygiene and public health to be established at the Johns Hopkins University. While abroad, Dr. Welch spent some time with Sir William Osler at Oxford, and also visited Dr. Joseph A. Blake at his hospital at Risorangis, and Dr. Alexis Carrel, New York, at Compeigne.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

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F. Fred Marshall, '16	
	•

NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

It is with regret that we acknowledge a failure on the part of the GAZETTE not to have reached the students the first of October. However, we assure our readers that in the future, copies will be sent to the Editorial representatives of each department, that they may be distributed in response to the student demand.

We have on former occasions lamented the traditional rules which govern the management and editing of our annual, Terra Mariae. A fixed custom of the higher honors of this work to a particular department has created jealousies, aroused obstacles to progress, and at times barred executives from leadership eminently more fit than those in control. This condition has perpetuated itself until now the prospects for 1917 are face to face with disruption following a decclaration of usurpation on the part of one of the departments. Since this annual must follow a similar course in development from year to year, it would seem imperative that a resident advisory board of alumni men should be chosen to direct and govern the work of its issuance. At the same

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time rules of departmental rotation in honors could be adopted and do away with the annual squibbling, dickering and some times notoriety.

The political situation at the present time seems to base its plea for existence on past mistakes of the present administration. There is much said in violent words against the president's vacillation, his pussy-footing and indecision as well as his cowardice and fear. To say we would do a certain thing under given circumstances is one thing, and to act when caught in a condition where no man foresaw and no power could control is another. Vice-President Marshall has suggested that some of the prominent politicians of the country might have saved to us eternal bliss had they been mated with Eye, in that they would have foreseen consequences and deemed themselves indulgences when afforded the luscious fruit of Eden

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

George H. Dorsey, '15, visited B. C. Lightner, Law, '15, at Hagerstown, Md., on October 16.

Drs. F. P. Weltner and E. F. Gott, graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and former internes of Mercy Hospital, have left Baltimore for Bluefield, W. Va., where they will jointly practice medicine. Dr. Gott has specialized in surgery, and Dr. Weltner will devote himself largely to treating diseases of children. Dr. W. A. B. Sellman, of 5 East Biddle street, attended the meeting of the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, at Indian apolis.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Gundry, of Catonsville, spent part of the month of October motoring in the Virginia Valley.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Sebastian, who have spent the last two years in the West, have returned to Baltimore. The Doctor will resume the practice of his profession.

Dr. J Hubert Wade, Boonsboro, has been appointed a member of the Penal Board of Maryland by the Governor. This board has control of the House of Correction and the Maryland Penitentiary.

Dr. Henry Lee Smith, of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, who has been on duty as medical examiner in the mobilization camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., since July, has been appointed camp surgeon.

Dr. Fred Rankin, University of Maryland, '09, has been appointed to a fellowship in surgery under the Mayo Foundation of the University of Minnesota, and will enter upon service at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, on November 1.

Mr. William Love Slade, son of Doctor and Mrs. H. M. Slade, of Reisterstown, has left for St. John's College, Annapolis, where he will undertake his duties.

Dr. and Mrs. Gideon Timberlake are occupying the apartment they have leased at the Carlton, on University Parkway.

GRADUATE-LAW.

James A. Fulton, '13, and B. C. Lightner, '15, of Hagerstown, Md., spent a few days in Baltimore the first part of October. Fulton is in the life insurance business, and has induced most of the yeomen of Washington County to mortgage their cider presses and old homesteads in order to provide insurance for young Joshua and Samantha. Lightner is engaged in the law trade, and is still securing free transportation and winter quarters for deserving criminals. Law book agents are also being entertained.

LAW-SENIOR.

At last, after many moons of class politics, "argufying" and pledge-making, our class met on Friday, October 13, for the final election of president of the class. The meeting started with nine rahs and a tiger for the class of '17. Then there was some hullabaloo about a presiding temporary chairman. It consisted in a classy little bout between F. G. Awalt and Hans Froelicher, Jr., and it ended in having J. E. Lockard awarded to preside over the election festivities.

Three candidates were in the field, W. H. Maynard, Hans Froelicher and S. T. Griffith. Hans was first nominated by Dave Lowenstein. This speech cannot be described without getting into a stew of enthusiasm, without getting soused with awe and admiration. It likened Hans to the violets of the wold; "He stands majestic like the colossus of Rhodes, like the statue of liberty, like a house on fire. His administration will go down in the Police Gazette and be engraved on the Rocky mountains and on the sands of the sea. And his memory shall remain as endless, as deathless, as limitless, as the depths of eternity." There was a lot more of the same kind of finest poetry and punctuation that has ever been composed.

After that, W. L. Murphy recounted the splendid character and achievements of W. H. Maynard. He told about his work on the honor committee and while in the office of treasurer. It was a clear-cut speech, telling facts and nothing more. It did full justice to our president.

Lastly, L. M. Silberstein nominated S. T. Griffith in a very short speech. He dwelt upon Griffith as a business man. as one experienced in many ways and therefore able to fill the office with ability.

The voting was by closed ballot. There were two ballots cast, the result of which were: FirstW. H. Maynard, 37; Hans Froelicher, 32; S. T. Griffith, 11. Second—W. H. Maynard, 43; Hans Froelicher, 40. And that ended the first session.

On Thursday, October 19, the class met to elect the remaining officers. Ernest W. Beatty and C. Rogers Page were nominated for vicepresident. Upon election, Beatty and Page were tied, with 24 votes apiece. Maynard decided in favor of Beatty, to whom he long ago had pledged his vote. For secretary, the nominees were D. E. Smith, H. M. Kremer and E. T. Fell, Smith walked away with the election. For treasurer, Alvin R. Whiting was the only nominee, W. L. Murphy declining because of the stress of business in his law practice. For historian, Alvin Widoff was the only one named. The class thought they had wished something on him, because in the past three years no one has condescended even to flirt with the job. Nevertheless he confided to a right-hand friend of his that he would rather be the historian and shape the history of the class than be a Maynard, a Froelicher or any other hero who makes the history of the class.

When it came to sergeant-at-arms, Hans indignantly denounced such an office as being against public policy and the sacred traditions of the class. "And what is more," he said, "we have never needed one and do not need one now."

Those elected to the honor committee were: Hans Froelicher, chairman; S. T. Griffith, H. McC. Penn, F. G. Awalt, W. L. Murphy and A. C. Joseph. The lame ducks who also ran were: M. Meyer, E. T. Fell, Dave Lowenstein, J. W. Starlings and Albin Widoff.

Putting the best event last, we have the finest example of high-mindedness, of liberality, and of true southern nobility, when Maynard ascended to the office of president and Froelicher alighted. The speeches on both sides affected everybody. Froelicher's recital of Maynard's heroic life and lofty ambition was the surprise of the evening. The speech was admirable, but the man spoken about was admired. In short, the speech was a justification of the election of president. And if it had been known before, there surely would have been no election—there would have been an acclamation.

To those who evidently do not know Maynard

so well, the second surprise was his speech of acceptance. It was a talk from the "heart out." It touched, because of its sincerity. After saying the benefit of the class was his chief object, and to attain that he would show neither fear nor favor, pride nor prejudice, Maynard hit the right chord, and from then on there was not a mention or a hint of cliques, parties, or sides. It was a united class for its president, and Maynard for the class—the glorious class of '17.

LAW—INTERMEDIATE.

EDWIN K. GONTRUM, '18.

At our first class meeting, nominations were made for the several class officers. The names of Charles F. Ruzicka and Stanley K. Harman were placed in nomination for President. About a week after this meeting, a petition, having about fifty signatures, was presented to the president of the class, Robert L. Landstreet, requesting that the nomination for president be reopened. This petition, as expected, created considerable discussion, and the question in debate was whether or not it was constitutional to comply with the request of the petition. A committee was appointed to read the class constitution, and it reported that to reopen the nominations was entirely constitutional.

Consequently a second class meeting was held at which time the name of Oliver F. Robinson was placed in nomination for President, making a triangular contest for this much sought for office.

The supporters of the three candidates carried on such lively campaigning among the members of the class that it was hard, until amost the last moment, to foretell which of the men would win the election.

The election, however, on Friday night, October 20, resulted in an overwhelming victory for Mr. Robinson, who received sixty-two votes, while Mr. Ruzicka, who came second, had but twentytwo.

There were also three candidates in the race for the vice-presidency—J. C. Carney, J. C. Weiss and P. C. Wolman. Mr. Wolman won by a very close vote. For the office of secretary, there was no competition, and that honor went to Paul R. Hasencamp. Why no one sought to oppose him is hard to say; perhaps Paul used diplomacy in preventing opposition.

J. R. Wilkins defeated H. D. Bierau for class treasurer. This contest also was a close one. It is said that Mr. Wilkins knows something about the collecting business, and those fellows who hie themselves away when class dues are mentioned, had better face the music and pay up, for the new treasurer is not the kind to give up easily.

With the attention of the class centered on the election of officers, there has been very little discussion, if any, concerning the honor system. It will be remembered that last year, when this question was submitted to the class, it failed by the closest margin, which is to be regretted. If it fails of adoption this year, it will reflect greatly to the discredit of the class of 1918. We feel sure, however, that now the proposition will incur no opposition, since a year at the University has given the fellows a broader view of things.

Two of the members of the class, Robert L. Landstreet and R. K. Schwartz, were with the Maryland National Guard on the Mexican border. They say they had the time of their lives, a real holiday occasion, even though they did have to dig trenches sometimes. They are seriously considering joining Uncle Sam's regular army after they graduate.

Sewell Weech spent sometime at Plattsburg. He returned to school several days after the session had begun, as he was unable to leave camp in time. We are glad to see him back again with us.

DENTAL-SENIOR.

The Senior class election of officers was held on Saturday, October 14. The officers are as follows: President, Cline; Vice-President, Marsh; Secretary, Witten; Treasurer, Brown; Historian, Lancaster; Critic, Peters; Prophet, Culler; Sergeant-at-arms, Smith; Artist, Palmer. The Senior class has been enlarged this year to an enrollment of forty-four men. The new men are as follows: Dagon, Fish, Fleek, Gillick, Goldberg, Harnisch, Kirshman, Martinez, Montana, Ouderkirk, Peters, Quick, and Windheim.

Tracy, Wray and Culler blew in right recently. The fellows were very glad to have them back; they were so late, we were beginning to worry.

(Clarke's final instructions upon dismissing his patent). "Please, madam, don't brush the goldfilling—I haven't finished polishing it yet."

Hurrah for Wilson!

DENTAL-JUNIOR.

A. WESLEY PHINNEY.

It is already apparent that the old high standard which the former freshman class raised is to stay with us. We are all here, and with our reinforcements should make the class of 1918 the banner winner over any class hitherto.

Here's hoping that Egan, one of our most esteemed class men may regain his health and be with us soon.

Congratulations to Mitchell — enough said. May all his troubles be with crowns and bridges.

The Junior class extends a very hearty welsome to the members of the freshman class, and sincerely wish them all success. A friendly tip: Work hard at the beginning, and later, enjoy the pleasant springtime.

We have with us, from various schools, Messrs. remain for the last scene at the Lyric.

Badillo, Buck, Diaz, Harrington, Hays, Hines, Koshi, LeBarre, Maristany, Mooney, Patterson, Rodriguez, Ston and Wolverton. Variety is the spice of life, but may environments bid you all to remain for the last scene at the Lyric.

Seems as if Underhill has scored about the first in pulling bones:

To Mrs. Welsh:—Give me the canal splitters quick, I want to take off a crown.

Don't be content with doing only your duty. *Do more than your* duty. It's the horse that finnishes a neck ahead that wins the race.

-Andrew Carnegie.

NURSING.

The regular meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the University of Maryland was held at the Nurses' Club, 21 North Carey street, on the evening of October 3. Miss McNabb in the chair. Dr. G. E. Bennett gave a most interesting talk on Infantile Paralysis, after which, at Dr. Bennett's request, there was a general discussion of the subject. After the business meeting, refreshments were served, and a social hour spent.

Miss Julia C. Foley, class of 1914, has resigned her position as assistant superintendent of Nurses at the Hospital. She will engage in private nursing. Miss Stella O. Ricketts, class of 1911, has been appointed assistant superintendent of Nurses.

Miss Frances Meredith, class of 1910, has been appointed Dispensary nurse of the University Hospital.

Miss Hurst and Miss Selfe, class of 1916, have located at 1403 Madison avenue, and will engage in private nursing.

Miss Irene Kauffman, class of 1916, night superintendent of nurses at the hospital, is spending her vacation at her home in Westminster.

Misses Alice F. Bell, class of 1907, Grace Anderson, class of 1901 and Bernice Conner, class of 1912, have gone to Teacher's College, Columbia University, N. Y., and will pursue special advanced studies in Hospital Administration and Public Health work. Miss Bell will complete her two year's work in February.

Miss Eva Robinson, class of 1911, who has been for the past four years in the Tubercular department of the Public Health Work, has resigned her position and will engage in private nursing.

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BIRTHS.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Hines, Jr., on September 18, a girl, Doris Keoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Brent are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Monday, October 2, who will be named Hugh Brent, 4th, Dr. and Mrs. Brent, the latter formerly Miss Helen Vogeler, are living at 2124 Maryland avenue.

DEATHS.

Elijah Miller Reed, M.D., Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1864; aged 72; formerly a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and professor of nervous diseases and medical jurisprudence in Maryland Medical College, Baltimore; at one time officer of the Medical Corps of the Army; died at his home, September 12, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Robert G. Van Valzah, M.D., Springfield, Ore.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1885; aged 52; also a druggist; died at his home, September 5, from nephritis.

George Hauer Everhart, M.D., Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1890; aged 55; chief surgeon and medical director of the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Baltimore, since its foundation; died at his home, September 17. It was announced at his funeral that the Skin and Cancer Hospital would, in the future, be known as the Everhart Skin and Cancer Hospital.

Dr. William Preston Miller, 46 years old, a son of the late Dr. Victor D. Miller, Sr., of Mason and Dixon, died at Hagerstown, October 6, 1916, of pneumonia, after a long illness.

He was educated at Mercersburg Academy, the State Normal School at Kutzton, Pa., and

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.



graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, where he was a professor of pathology, and the University of Pennsylvania, finishing his course at the latter institution in 1895.

Returning to Baltimore, Dr. Miller took a postgraduate course at Johns Hopkins University. He was associated with Dr. Charles G. Hill, Baltimore, in the practice of medicine, and for two years served as resident physician at the Maryland General Hospital.

After making what his physicians think a most remarkable fight for life, Dr. Louis L. Lloyd, 639 West Franklin street, brother of Patrolman Charles J. Lloyd, of the Northwestern Police District, and well-known physician, died shortly before 8 o'clock at the Maryland General Hospital.

Suffering from an obstruction of the intestines, Dr. Lloyd underwent two operations at the hospital. Dr. Lloyd was for years one of the most prominent athletes in the State. He was a member of the Baltimore Medical College football team during a period in which it played against some of the strongest teams in the East, and never tasted defeat. He was also a member of the old Baltimore Athletic Club crew which won race after race without being beaten, and on one occasion, Dr. Lloyd rowed an entire race with a tendon in one of his legs broken.

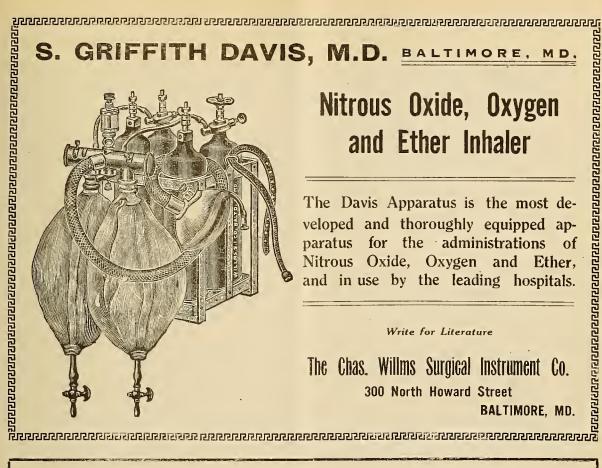
Dr. Frank C. Ferguson, a physician of South Baltimore, died suddenly at his home, 1230 South Charles street, from pleurisy. He became ill Saturday, but his condition was not considered serious. Dr. Ferguson was born 37 years ago in Greenville, S. C., and came to Baltimore to study medicine. He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1901 and has been practicing ever since. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith Ferguson, his mother, Mrs. A. C. Ferguson, of Greenville, and three sisters and two brothers, also of Greenville. The body will be taken to Greenville.

Dr. R. W. Crawford, son of the late R. W. Crawford and Mary E. Hendrick Crawford, died September 21 at Strasburg, Va. He was born near Strasburg, June 28, 1880. As a boy he attended the Misses Farrer's School and then went to Pantope Academy, near Charlottesville, for two years. He received his bachelor of arts at Washington and Lee University, and his diploma in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1906.

The relief department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad appointed him superintendent of its hospital in Rocky Mount, N. C., which position he held until promoted to be chief surgeon of the road, which was his title at his death, his offices being in Wilmington, N. C.

One sister, Miss Anne S. Crawford, survives him.

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from hard study, long hours and the prolonged efforts that are inseparable from earnest University work, and 'vacation time' is a long way off, you will be gratified to see how quickly you will respond to the tonic-uplift that is the logical sequitur to the use of our Pills of Amorphous Phosphorus I gr. Let us send you a sample; one or two t. i. d. is the usual dose. Interesting literature on it is yours for the asking.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR OF MEXICO.

It gives me great pleasure to greet the readers of the GAZETTE with my best wishes from Mexico. I am still with Field Hospital No. 3, located in a broad valley of some thirty miles width, and about one husdred and twenty miles from Columbus, New Mexico. We are all still marking time and wondering when the order will come to return to the States or go further south. If any of you have ever been in the lower part of Texas you can appreciate the topography of Casces Grande Valley, a valley almost surrounded entirely by mountains of average height and here and there punctured with passes. Streams are a rarity, and wherever found, their banks are lined with great spreading cottonwoods and willows, showing the fertility of the soil, which is a rich black and baked almost to the hardness of a brick by the fierce rays of the sun, and when molded into brick form, called "dobe."

In preparation for the winter our troops, following the native custom, have built little huts of this material. The interior of which is hot in summer and cold in winter. If the Punitive Expedition were withdrawn tomorrow the camp would look like a deserted Mexican village.

As far as comfort is concerned, the men are looked out for as well as possible under the circumstances. Though the "chow" is for the most part canned, it is wholesome and varied, besides they are supplied with bread of excellent quality. The sanitary arrangements, though not perfect, are quite ample to meet the requirements of the occasion. As far as possible all waste material is burned in field incinerators and the refuse from the picket lines carted four or five miles from camp, arranged in small heaps and burned. All drinking water is first boiled, then passed through a Darnell filter.

As in all cattle countries, there are millions of flies, which pests have given us a deal of trouble to control. The cold snap is doing this important service for us.

As along the border there has been some intestinal disease, and perhaps our camp suffered more severely than the others. However, the occupation has given a chance to study paratyphoid fever at close range. The first cases we received bothered us considerably as to their nature, as none of us had ever seen anything like it before. About the middle of September, "F" Company, of the 11th Cavalry, sent into Field Hospital No. 3 forty men, all presenting identical symptoms, severe headache, suffused faces, in fact some of them, as marked as to be cvanotic, fever ranging from 100 to 106 degrees Fahrenheit, chilly sensations, in some cases slight nose-bleed, or diarrhoea and intense weakness. In the latter cases the symptoms were not so severe and the disease of a very protracted duration. Some of the men were literally covered with rose-spots -chest, arms, legs and abdomen. The diagnosis was finally made by collecting blood and culturing it in bile.

I do not believe another such epidemic has ever occurred in this or other armies or countries, at any rate, to be recognized.

As we were short-handed and only two of us were available, Captain A. S. Bowen, M. C., U. S. A., and myself, the entire burden of looking out for these men, between 200 and 300, fell on us. Our hands were so full it was impossible to study the cases as closely as we would have liked, but we have determined that paratyboid vaccine made in a like manner as typhoid vaccine, will promptly and efficiently control such an epidemic. After the very first paratyphoid prophylactic innoculation was administered, the rate of admissions to the hospital began to fall off, and what threatened to be a very serious calamity to the expedition, frustrated. After the second innoculation the disease practically became extinct, and the third was only administered for safety's sake.

We believe that the disease was conveyed by flies, but be this as it may, the method whereby it is spread has not been definitely determined. As a few men have developed the disease after three innoculations at ten-day intervals, it looks as though the incubation period is somewhere around twenty-one days.

A peculiar feature of the cases which came under our observation is that the men were taken down suddenly. They wake with a slight headache, which increases as the day wears on, and immediately are in the full course of their sickness. There is no doubt that in the future when our army engages in a similar campaign, all troops will be vacinated against paratyphoid as well as typhoid.

There was not a single death, though some of the men were as ill as any typhoid patient I have ever seen. As the men had to drink any and all sorts of water when they first crossed the line, of necessity, bacillary dysentery and amebic dysentery arose. These, with the event of cold weather and better sanitary arrangements, are on the decline.

In the dysentery cases, the ameba was easy to find, but some of them ran an unaccounted fever, which is not the nature of pure amebic infection. Blood was collected and agglutination tests made at Field Laboratory No. 2, El Paso, proved the presence of a complicating bacillary dysentery.

In some few instances there was also a co-existing malaria and amebic dysentery. Other than these diseases the health of the troops has been remarkably good.

A field hospital is not supposed to take care of very ill patients, but to furnish only covering and protection until they can be removed to the rear. As it was the desire of the leaders of this expedition to keep as many men in the field as possible, Field Hospital No. 3 was turned into a camp hospital. The people home imagine Mexico is a tropical country. Perhaps it is, but the parts I have visited are favored with about the same climate as that of home. This is because of the altitude. Today I was out riding and the few trees which dot the course of a river about two miles from camp, were turning. The scene reminded me of home, and made me long for old Maryland.

There are rattle-snakes, coyotes, deer, tarantulas and other game and venomous reptiles and insects in the immediate vicinity of our camp; but as far as I know, no one has been injured by them.

In conclusion do not let yourself imagine military life is all glamor, for, as Shakespeare says, "All that glitters is not gold;" so in military life, the civilian only sees the showy side. There is another side—digging of trenches and a variety of rough work which takes all the romance out of actual service in the field.

Here we have a community of men, an "Eveless City," in which all the work of man and woman must be done by man; the discipline is rigid and onerous to most Americans, but life under the conditions in the field, under which I am living, is a lesson on how comfortable one can be with very few of the conveniences of modern life.

It is a training which should be compulsory to every American citizen; an invaluable experience that serves the purpose of broadening one's attitude toward life. It is a serious question to the nation. If the United States is to survive, her citizens must be organized and prepared whenever occasions arise, to defend her honor. Leaving out the question the merits of the Mexican question, it has done much to arouse a sentiment towards that inevitable goal—"Universal Military Training."

NATHAN WINSLOW.

ACADEMIC DAY.

In 1907 we had the great celebration commemorating the centennial of the founding of the University of Maryland. This occasion was a great success. In the nine years that have elapsed since then many of those whose efforts made that event so auspicious have passed away. At that time all the departments united for the first time in the history of the institution as one body. In furtherance of this idea of the consolidation of the various members of the University into a single unit, Academic Day was established, to be held in November of each year. As a compliment to our affiliated department of arts and sciences, St. John's College, the date selected also commemorates the opening of St. John's College in 1789.

Academic Day exercises this year were held on November 14, being the one hundred and twentyseventh anniversary of the opening of St. John's College. While we regret the conspicuous absence of both students and members of the faculty of one department, the occasion was nevertheless an impressive one. The St. John's Battalion, about 200 strong, with their full brass band, came up from Annapolis and led the procession. A very fine looking body of young men were they in their natty uniforms, a number of whom had only recently received their discharge from the First Maryland Regiment after a four-months' service on the Mexican border.

The other classes followed in the order of their priority, and then the Provost and Regents and faculties in their academic costumes. As usual, the exercises were held at Westminster Presbyterian Church. The music was arranged by Prof. Merrill Hopkinson and was of a very high order.

The Provost, Dr. Fell, made an inspiring and instructive address of greeting, detailing the various activities that had engaged our attention during the past year and calling attention to our pressing needs.

The formal address was made by Prof. Ridgely B. Warfield, M. D., who, in choice phrases of elegant English, reviewed the history of American education and predicted a great development in our methods and facilities, and urged those present to endeavor to lay a firm foundation through hard work.

Prof. James M. H. Rowland, dean of the Medical School, made a short address relative to the conditions appertaining to this department.

The ladies of Westminster Church served luncheon for the St. John's students, while the regents and faculties and alumni enjoyed an "Academic Day Luncheon" at the Emerson. On the whole the day was an enjoyable one and the celebration passed off very pleasantly.

ST. JOHN'S MEN RECEIVE APPOINT-MENTS.

The following St. John's men have received commissions as first lieutenants in the United States Army: R. O. Jones, Orville M. Moore, Robert G. Moss, G. T. Mackenzie, Harry L. Reeder, Harry J. Selby, Paul N. Starlings.

St. John's had a large number of graduates or students with the Maryland troops along the Mexican border., Twenty-seven were in the machine gun company of the First Regiment and thirteen were found in the other companies of this regiment. Eight were in the Fourth Regiment, three in Troop A and ten in Battery A at Tobyhanna. It is probable that a number of others are with the Fifth and with the regulars.

TERRA MARIAE DISPUTE IS OVER.

The contention between the medical and law departments of the University of Maryland over the control of Terra Mariæ, the annual publication of the university, has been settled. At a meeting held recently, at which Provost Fell presided, it was decided that the two editors-in-chief as elected by the two departments should have concurrent jurisdiction, assisted by an editorial board from the dental and pharmacy departments, in the affairs and publication of the annual book.

It gives us pleasure to announce that all the University of Maryland men of the Class of 1916, who took the Porto Rican Medical Examining Board, were successful in passing their examinations.

LIBRARY NOTES.

ACCESSIONS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1916.

In September we received thirty-four (34) books from the library of the late Professor Ashby, as follows:

Shakespeare, Edward O. "Report of Cholera in Europe." 1890.

Winckel, F. "Text Book of Obstetrics." 1890. Byford, W. H. and H. T. "Medicine and Surgery Applied to Diseases and Accidents Incident to Women." (4th ed.) 1888.

Garrigues, H. J. "Diseases of Women." (3d ed.) 1900.

Hyde, James N. "Diseases of the Skin." (3d ed.) 1893.

Madden, Thomas M. "Clinical Gynecology." 1893.

Lyman, Henry. "Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep." 1885.

May, Charles H. "Manual of Diseases of Women." 1885.

Byford, H. T. "Gynecology." (3d ed.) 1902. Schaeffer, Oscar. "Gynecology." 1897.

Barnes, Faucourt. "Midwifery." 1879.

"Medical and Surgical Report Roosevelt Hospital." 1915.

Bar, Paul. "Principles of Antiseptic Methods Applied to Obstetric Practice." 1887.

Bainbridge, William S. "The Cancer Problem." 1914.

Landis, H. G. "Management of Labor." 1885. Maudsley, H. "The Pathology of Mind." 1880. Neef, F. E. "Practical Points in Anæsthesia." 1908.

Cragin, E. B. "Essentials of Gynecology." (6th ed.) 1905.

Wright, T. L. "Inebrism." 1885.

Biddle, John B. "Materia Medico and Therapeutics." (10th ed., revised, etc., by Clement Biddle and Henry Morris. 1886.

"Addresses of Hon. Isidor Rayner." 1914.

Egbert, W. "Uterine Displacements." (Md. ed.) 1884.

Alexander, William. "Practical Gynecology." 1899.

Doran, A. H. G. "Gynecological Operations." 1887.

Lust, William T. "Midwifery." 1885.

Pozzi, S. "Gynecology." Revised by C. H. Beebe. 1899.

Leonard, C. H. "The Hair, Etc." 1880.

Glesan, R. "Midwifery." 1881.

Otis, F. N. "Syphilis." 1881.

Chaneau, A. "Comparative Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals." 1891.

Robinson, S. "Arteria." 1903.

"Treatment of Rheumatic Infections." Press of Parke, Davis & Co. 1913.

"Complimentary Dinner Given to Prof. S. D. Gross by His Medical Friends." April 10, 1879.

"Transactions of the Gynecological and Obstet-

rical Society of Baltimore." (vol. 1.) 1896.

ACCESSIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Simon, Charles E. "Clinical Diagnosis." Gift of Mesrs. Lea & Febiger.

Benson, E. F. "The Oakleyites." 1914. Gift of Mrs. Nathan Winslow.

The attention at present of the physicians and nurses of the University of Maryland is being focused upon the coming marriage of that popular member of the medical fraternity, Dr. Moe L. Lichtenberg, to Miss Sara Sagmer, of 2555 McCulloh street.

Dr. Lichtenberg, who graduated well toward the head of his class in the year 1912, immediately entered the University Hospital as medical resident, and it was soon evident during this stage of his career that Dr. Lichtenberg, or Moe, as everybody calls him at the University, gave promise of having a brilliant future in his chosen career.

Dr. Lichtenberg was the right hand man of Prof. Charles W. Mitchell, assisting him in the preparation of his clinics, never being found wanting when a case was needed for demonstration, and what is far more to the point, never shirking any tasks given him.

Dr Lichtenberg served under many more professors of the University, principal among them being the late Prof. T. A. Ashby.

After the completion of his years of service as a resident he began the practice of medicine and surgery at 822 Brook's Lane, paying particular attention to diseases of the nose and throat, at which he has been very successful so far.

As it has been heretofore mentioned, Dr. Lichtenberg is very popular, being well liked by everyone and from what can be gathered from those seen, Dr. Lichtenberg and his bride are wished all kinds of happiness and success.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

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DECEMBER 1, 1916.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

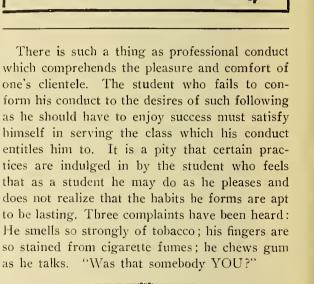
It is gratifying to know that the students of the four departments have compromised their differences as to the official honors in the publication, Terra Mariæ. For years monopolizing the honors by certain departments has been the cause of much dissatisfaction, contention, and at times disruption, all of which will be reduced or eliminated by the more equitable distribution of favors under the present plan.

Vandalism holds a strong place in uncivilized life, but it certainly has no excuse to offer for its existence among students. The indefensible practice of students cutting desks and seats with pocket-knives, breaking locks on doors of class rooms, closets and lockers, writing on walls of rooms and otherwise defacing the property of the institution, should be rebuked most severely. Some of the students have an absolute disregard for public property and to these we respectfully suggest caution that in the future they regard the property rights of the university to the degree of protection. A "Collar Hug" Suit Will Improve Your

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MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

At the monthly meeting of Mercy Hospital House Staff Medical Society, interesting papers were read by Dr. Erwin E. Mayer, Dr. Lucien R. Chaput, Dr. George L. McLean and Dr. G. R. Post.

Dr. C. A. Clapp, of 513 North Charles street, was among the local doctors attending the annual meeting of the American College of Surgeons, held at the Belevue-Stratford in Philadelphia.

The members of the Baltimore Connty Medical Association were entertained by Dr. F. W. Keating at Rosewood Training School, Owings Mills. There was a luncheon, followed by a business meeting of the association, when "Types of Mental Deficiency" was discussed by Dr. Kenneth B. Jones.

In recognition of his twenty-five years service at Spring Grove Hospital, of which he is superintendent, Dr. Percy Wade was tendered a dinner at the Baltimore Club. The following committee had charge of the arrangements: Major John S. Gibbs, Gen. Lawrason Riggs, Arthur D. Foster, John Hubner, Dr. Charles G. Hill, Dr. Robert E. Garrett, Dr. Jesse Coggins, Dr. Robert P. Winterode, Dr. Arthur P. Herring and Dr. J. Clement Clarke, chairman.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Harrison have closed their home at Lawyer's Hill, Relay, and are occupying their town residence, 31 East North avenue.

LAW—SENIOR. Albin Widoff, '17.

A vexing problem has at last been solved. All the excitement caused by the conflict between the Law and Medical Departments of the University as to the editorship of the Terra Mariæ, now will lull itself to sleep, until something else is stirred up. The solution resolved itself into a grand compromise, consisting of this:

There will be only one Terra Mariæ;

And A. B. Makover will be its editor-in-chief; Together with the editor-in-chief elected by the Medicos.

But as far as we are concerned, Makover will be the chief editor-in-chief.

Thanks should be extended to our president and his well-chosen committee for such a speedy solution.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE ELECTION.

Election night was celebrated in a plenary proceeding by many venerable seniors, H. Mortimer Kremer and L. M. Silberstein, particularly.

First, about twenty seniors, some of them members of the bar, and some of them attorneys-atlaw, marched through the main streets of Baltimore, i. e., those streets usually, frequented by chickens and poultry. They tramped in lock-step, single-file formation, shouting the college yell. Some wanted Hughes, but most wanted Wilson— That's All. And what they really got was "Sherwood in Widoff's room."

On one occasion, as the procession moved down the street, a traffic officer told them if they continued to disobey the traffic regulations and start before the other vehicles and dumb animals were given the signal to proceed, he would run the "whole push" in. But H. McC. Penn, who was first in line, and who also acted as cheer-master, told the cop that he "couldn't arrest us, because we are lawyers."- And the cop made profound obeisance, saying, "G'wan Kids."

Another incident occurred when Kremer was espied toting a girl on each arm. The other one was quite pretty. Starlings suggested that Kremer be kidnapped and the spoils given to the victors. So Kremer was kidnapped for awhile, but when he began to weep tears and talk gently in that well modulated tone of his, the "bunch" decided to let him go, provided he would make a speech, telling what he would do with all the money he had won on Hughes' election. (It then being election eve.)

"Fellers," he said, "I am going to get married and spend my fortune on my honey-moon. I am going off as soon as I collect my bets. Tomorrow probably."

Tomorrow came, but Kremer remained single and did not have a honey-moon, but a headache.

After failing to drink "Sherwood in Widoff's room," the judicious seniors drank grape-juice instead and disbanded. A half a dozen, however, retired to a restaurant, where they sipped an angelic concoction called, "Breath of Angels." S. T. Griffith discovered it at the American colony at Rome.

Silberstein was overjoyed. Here at last was an appropriate way to commemorate Hughes' election. And he commemorated alright. Eventually he happened to walk into another restaurant, and there he was greeted by an affable Irishman. The Irishman praised the Jews. Silberstein lauded the Irishman. They shook hands frequently. The one because he was full of Irish wit; the other because he had the "Breath of Angels." The Irishman remarked, "The Irish and the Jews always did pull together."

Silberstein said, "The Jews and the Irish have always aspired toward the same ideals."

And they shook hands, the Irishman offering to pay for Silberstein's oyster stew. But Silberstein insisted upon paying for the other's oysters, raw.

Two minutes more and both would have been kissing each other. But, alas for the unexpectedness of fate, for the ounce of chaos that is in all design, the Irishman slapped Silberstein on me thigh, "Sonny, I'm an Irish Democrat and I'm for Wilson."

Silberstein slapped the Irishman on his back, "Patsy, I'm a Jew Republican and I'm for Hughes."

Let us draw the curtains on this dire tragedy. Be it sufficient to note that it took Osol and four waiters to prevent Silberstein from eating up the Irishman.

LAW—JUNIOR. HARRY ROBERTS, JR., '19.

At the five o'clock lecture hour on Monday, September 25, Mr. Edwin T. Dickerson, in well chosen words, welcomed our class to the Law School of the University of Maryland. He outlined the work which lay ahead and, although admitting that to law, as to geometry, there is no royal road, and that at first there are difficulties which seem formidable, he pictured the "roundedout whole" of the subject into the possession of which the faithful student would in due course come. He extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the Faculty and tendered the offer of his personal assistance to our class individually in solving their problems, legal and otherwise. At his first lecture Judge Harlan, as Dean of the Law School, also welcomed our class and expressed the hope that he would become the personal friend of every student.

The class named Clarence W. Miles temporary chairman and it was decided to wait until early in November before holding the election of officers. This decision was reached on the precedent of former classes and on the belief of our class that ample time should be allowed for the men to become acquainted with one another.

Energetic electioneering followed on the heels of this decision and the selection of a class president soon narrowed down to three men, George B. Loden, G. J. Arendt and Chairman Miles. Despite the fact that the class temperature rose a score of degrees or so and the atmosphere grew torrid with argument, the campaigns of the three candidates were conducted in a friendly spirit and any unpleasant feeling, if, indeed, any existed, remained meritoriously sub rosa. The nominations were put in at the class meeting next preceding the election.

Chairman Miles was chosen president by 67 votes to Mr. Loden's 50 and Mr. Arendt's 13, the 67 giving him the requisite majority. H. M. Rollins was elected vice-president; H. Edwin Boyd, Jr., secretary, and Walter E. Beuschelt, treasurer. The other men nominated for these three last named offices were Messrs. Rollins, Traub, Swingley, Regus, for vice-president; Messrs. Wolfson, Levy, Fritz and Marsch, for secretary; and Messrs. Gantt, Hubbard, and Beierfeld, for treasurer.

Committees which have been named by President Miles follow: Constitutional, Messrs. Loden (chairman), Gantt, Miles, Arendt and Stanford; Smoker, Messrs. Regus (chairman), Fleishman, Swingley, and Roberts; Banquet, Messrs. Joyce (chairman), Gantt, Loden, Arendt, Weinberg, Henry, and Needles.

Working vociferously against the obstacle of apathy, Mr. Swingley has organized a football team for which he makes modest claims. Practices are being held in Druid Hill Park and the captain has visions of taking the Intermediate's scalp.

A smoker is planned for some Friday evening in the near future, but at this writing the date has not been definitely fixed. The committee announces, however, that it will be held at the Hotel Joyce and that an excellent menu has been submitted by the management. Good for "Jerry!"

PHARMACY.

At a meeting of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, the following were declared to have passed their examinations of October 5 and 6, and a certificate will be issued to the same:

As Pharmacists—Abraham Steinhart, of Baltimore; Earle H. Lightner, of Hagerstown.

As Assistant Pharmacists—Henry Bernhardt, of Baltimore: Walter G. Griggs, of East New Market; Herbert R. Gaphardt, of Baltimore; Julian Morris, of Baltimore; Carlton W. Hanks, of Cumberland; Martin V. Sherrer, of Baltimore, and William A. Lanahan, of Baltimore.

NURSING.

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The regular meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the University of Maryland was held at University Hospital on the afternoon of November 7th. Miss McNabb in the chair. Mrs. Knorr, superintendent of nurses of the tubercular division, Public Health department, gave a most interesting talk on the Requirements and Opportunities in public health nursing.

After the business meeting refreshments were served and a social half hour spent.

Miss Blanche Hoffmaster, class of 1916, has accepted a position as surgical nurse at the Robert Long Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Miss Pearl Weaver, class of 1914, supervisor of the school nursing, under the Health department, of Asheville, N. C., has been visiting her class-mate, Miss Foley, of Loch Raven, Md.

Miss Pearl Weaver, class of 1915, was operated on at the hospital several days ago.

Miss Elizabeth Getzendanner, class of 1909, who has been in Philadelphia for several months, has returned to th ecity.

Miss Marguerite Walter, class of 1916, who has been nursing in Tallahassee, Fla., has returned to the city and is located at 1500 Eutaw Place.

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Misses Hildegarde Reamey and Edna Johns, class of 1916, are located at 1247 Mt. Royal Ave., to engage in private nursing.

MARRIAGES.

The wedding of Miss Hypatia Julia Szlupas, a student of Cornell University, and a daughter of Dr. John Szlupas, of Scranton, Pa., a graduate of the University of Maryland, class of 1891, and Mr. Marlin Ychas, member of the Russian Duma, who, as president of the Lithuanian Central Committee, has been spending the last two months in the United States, arranging help for war refugees, took place in New York on November 7.

Dr. John W. Linthicum and Mrs. Rose Harris Kalling were married on Monday, November 6, at St. Paul's Reformed Church. Dr. and Mrs. Linthicum are spending their honeymoon in the North, and when they return will be at home at 132? West Fayette street.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Blair Winston to Dr. Charles Ashley Ellett took place November 1, in Richmond, Va. Dr. Ellett is a graduate of the University of Maryland; also of the Virginia Military Institute, and is a leader in his profession in his home city. After their honeymoon in the North, Dr. Ellett and his bride will be at home at Gresham Court, Richmond.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Dr. and Mrs. John G. Beck announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Amalia Beck, to Mr. George Washington Tall, Jr., of Philadelphia, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tall of Roland Park,

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.



DEATHS.

Percy Guy Davis, M. D., Deerfield, Mass.; Baltimore Medical College, 1896; aged 49; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; for several years president of the Deerfield Village Improvement Society; died at his office, October 20, from heart disease.

Charles F. Bigelow, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882; aged 92; a veteran of the Civil War; for many years a druggist; died in Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, October 14.

Henry H. Whitaker, M. D., Hillardston, N. C.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1883; aged 55; formerly a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; died at his home, October 12, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Frank Cline Ferguson, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1901; aged 37; died at his home, October 11, from pleurisy.

Emmet Alvin Welsh, M. D., Shreveport, La., University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1887; aged 52; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; pathologist and assistant superintendent of the State Charity Hospital, Shreveport; died October 5, after an operation for acute appendicitis.

George Bailey Stillman, M. D., East Cleveland, Ohio, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880; aged 64; formerly a member of the Ohio State Medical Association; died in Buffalo, October 12.

ITEMS.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Brent are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Monday, October 2, who will be named Hugh Brent 4th. Dr. and Mrs. Brent, the latter formerly Miss Helen Vogeler, are living at 2124 Maryland avenue.

Dr. James J. Mills, instructor in Eye Surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has finished a special assignment for the French Government, at Biarritz, and will return to this country in a few weeks. He has spent the past six weeks treating the wounded eyes of French soldiers.

Dr. Alfred W. Brown, medical supervisor of the Public Athletic League, Baltimore, has resigned and will enter the practice of medicine in British Columbia.

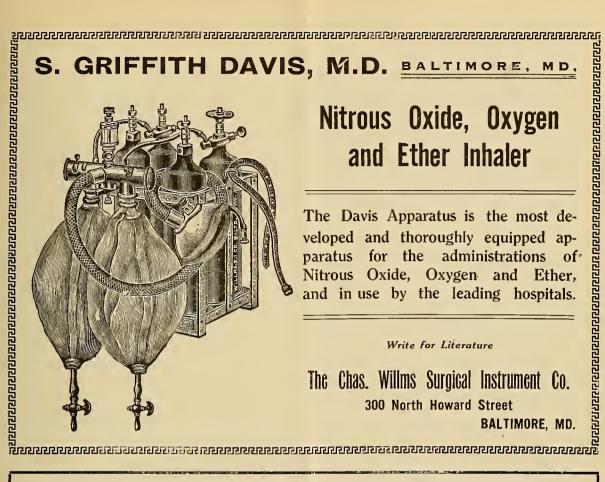
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REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—November 3, 1916.

Swift as an eagle's flight through sunshine and through shadow, through storm and through peace, have another twelve months sped by all too' soon, and once again the members of the Women's Auxiliary Board stand before another year. Behind them lies a year of endeavor, of faithful work and duties accomplished. Before them stands a future shining with hopes and aspirations, while the hearts of one and all are filled with an eagerness to do still better, ever better work to help the weak and ill and suffering.

The hospital has been faithfully visited each month—nay, each week. Delicacies, fruits, flowers, jellies and goodies of every sort have been scattered with lavish hands through the wards and not only of the physical needs have the workers been mindful, but also have essayed to uplift the souls and help the minds of many patients to whom life seemed indeed all too dark. The ladies felt all during the heat of summer the great need of screens for the windows, and many have been placed to add to the comfort of the sick. Sheets and bed linen of all sorts, towels and night dresses and pajamas by hundreds have been placed in the wards.

A greater attention to social service looking toward the helping of patients after they have left the hospital has been greater than ever before. Especial cases have been looked after and especial sufferers helped. Religious services have been held every Sunday, save during mid-summer, and the audiences very large and attentive.

The contribution of the Board that was to be given for the new ward for children has been handed in and the increased comfort of the little ones has been very gratifying to the committee.

One familiar face has faded away from his familiar haunts—Dr. Ashby, always so cordial, so ready with hand and heart to help the Board, so eager to aid the suffering, has gone to his great reward, and this place may know him no more. May he rest in peace.

Dinners were given to the ward on Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter, and all through the summer ices have helped to cool the heat.

Our Christmas Festival was a great success. Christmas trees were provided and Christmas cards sent up on all the breakfast trays—presents given to both men and women, and a charming program of music, song and recitation given, and all was ended with a fine supper; and so the year went on while in and out among the weeks and months some beautiful, golden, glittering thread interwoven among the wards came and went; the committee of women of the Board ever striving to help, ever striving to uplift, to comfort, to strengthen.

May God give us His grace to do and to be even better and ever purer, ever more like unto His holiness to come.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE MCINTYRE TYSON,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

Library of the University of Maryland September 23, 1916.

To the Honorable,

The Board of Regents and The Library Committee of the University of Maryland. GENTLEMEN:

I beg to submit herewith a partial account of

the activities of the Library of the University of Maryland:

The year 1915-1916 was, in some respects, the best year that the Library has known; the routine work progressed more smoothly, we had a greater number of accessions, more adequate heating facilities, and improved janitor service. There was a noticeable increase in the attendance in all departments, especially those of Dentistry and Pharmacy, the rate of which had previously been low. From a few "stragglers in" we are able to report from ten (10) to twenty-five (25) students at many times during the library day (10 A. M.-10:30 P. M.) with a minimum daily attendance of one hundred and twenty-five (125) (all departments). The circulation of books was also larger. This would seem to indicate a healthy growth, a greater appreciation of the advantages of the Library, and a more hearty co-operation on the part of the student-body.

In January, 1916, a number of text-books, journals, &c., which had been the property of the Baltimore Medical College, and had not been added to the Library of the U. of M., were brought from the basement of the Library and investigated. The most important volumes of the journal class, as follows:

Archives of Gynecology..... 1 vol. (1891). Boston Med. and Surg. Journal..... 11 vols. British and Foreign Medical and Chir-

urgical Review 16 vols.

International Clinics 4 vols.

Rankings' Hafy-Yearly Abstract..... 11 vols. Fifty-five (55) volumes were added to the Library from this source.

In July, 1916, we received a large collection of books, journals, &c., constituting a part of the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This, also, was sorted, and as a result, four hundred and six (406) volumes were added to the Library of the University of Maryland.

They include text-books, journals, proceedings, transactions, pamphlets, and interesting works in general literature; representing entire works and editions of text-books, and bound volumes of journals which we wanted. Noteworthy in the latter class are the following:

American (The) Journal of the Medical

Annales d' Institut Pasteur	30 vols.
Baltimore (The) Physician and Surgeon	1 vol.
Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.	8 vols.
International Clinics	26 vols.
Journal (The) of the American Medical	
Association	4 vols.

London (The) Lancet	26 vols.
Maryland (The) Medical Journal	1 vol.
Medical (The) Chronicle	1 vol.
Medical (The) Record (N. Y.)	9 vols.
New York (The) Medical Journal	14 vols.

Our files of journals are incomplete in some instances, and when it is recalled that the "journals are the back-bone of the medical library" the value of such accessions is appreciated. Some wanted numbers of various "Transactions," which came in the latter collection, were also added.

Accessions from other sources during

Total Accessions (Medical Department).538 vols.

LIST OF DONORS.

Sir William Osler, Bart., Prof. Randolph Winslow, Prof. J. M. H. Rowland, Prof. W. Simon, Prof. Jos. T. Smith, Prof. J. Holmes Smith, Prof. W. S. Gardner, Prof. R. Dorsey Coale, Prof. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Dr. Nathan Winslow, Dr. A. V. Aviles, Dr. Elmer Newcomer, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. A. J. Underhill, Dr. R. H. Fergusson, Dr. Jos. E. Beatty, Dr. Thomas Fell, Dr. Howard Fox, Miss Merle Bateman, Mrs. Ruth Lee Briscoe, Messrs. Lea & Febiger, W. B. Saunders, & Co., Hudson Maxim, W. L. Mallalieu, A. Dorsey Johnson, New York University, Bureau of Laboratories, City of N. Y., British War Office, Bureau of the Census, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Maryland Medical Journal.

Dr. Henry M. Thomas presented an engraving of the late Dr. E. L. Trudeau, which we had framed, together with an autograph letter from Sir William Osler.

Our file of 80 current medical journals is practically a complimentary one, from publishers and the Exchanges of the Maryland Medical Journal. The only one which we purchase is the "Index Medicus."

Two new oak sectional book-cases have heen purchased at a cost of \$57.00 to house our miscellaneous (classical) collection of 331 books which were recently classified under these topics:

Biography,	Poetry,
Classics,	Politics,
Collected Works,	Religion,
Fiction,	Science, and
Geography,	Travel (including
Genealogy,	adventure and ex-
History,	pedition).
Numismatics,	

An accumulation of scrap-paper and worthless duplicates was sold, amounting to \$44.35.

Seventy-seven journals were bound, costing \$89.95, and the subscription of \$8.00 paid for the Index Medicus.

Our duplicates (except in cases of books greatly in demand, or rare and out-of-print editions) have been separated from the library proper and placed in a "reserve or duplicate stock" for sale and exchange. A corresponding card catalogue has been made, which will be useful as we extend our work by exchange with other institutions for our "wants."

A number of students have been instructed in the methods of doing reference work in medical books and journals, the correct form of arrangement of citations in their bibliographies; also how to borrow books from the Library of the Surgeon-General in Washington.

In the Law Department, the accessions were 159 vols. One hundred and thirty-one books were rebound, and subscriptions paid for

The Harvard Law Review,

The American Law Review,

Case and Comment, and

The International Journal of Ethics.

From this Department we received the following gifts: 6 oak clothes-trees and an oak bulletin board.

A cubby-hole mail-box has recently been added for the mail of the law students.

The assistant librarians are appointed with reference to the needs of the Law School, and act in the additional capacity of student advisors. One or the other of these gentlemen are on duty from 2 P. M. until closing time. The Y. M. C. A. assisted us materially by supplying current literature and a file of daily papers. The reading-room was used by them on a number of Sunday afternoons for religious talks, &c.

During the summer the Library was thoroughly cleaned, furniture and floors oiled, and some painting and repairing done.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH LEE BRISCOE,

Librarian.

ACADEMIC.

Dr. John C. Hemmeter, of the University of Maryland, received the following letter from Mr. J. T. Spicknall, cheer leader of the St. John's College football team, in appreciation of the support that the medical men of the University of Maryland gave them during the recent St. John's-Hopkins game.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL DEPARTMENT

Annapolis, Md., November 28, 1916. Dr. John C. Hemmeter,

Dean of Medical School, U. of M. DEAR SIR:

The Cadet Batallion of St. John's College wishes to express its appreciation for the support that the Medical Men of U. of M. gave them during the St. John's-Johns Hopkins football game last Saturday, and especially for the personal interest you displayed. Too much praise cannot be given the men of Maryland, for they entered into the rooting with their whole hearts and souls and they rooted in the true St. John's fashion, always sportsmanlike and gentlemanly.

My only regret is that the arrangements were not made sooner, so as to eliminate the embarrasment which some of the men must have met in securing tickets. I trust that next year the arrangements will be made sooner and that they will be more satisfactory.

I firmly believe that we are entering into a new era, one which will draw the Maryland men closer to their St. John's brothers and vice versa. It is my sincere wish that this time will speedily come. Again, I thank you and the men for the support given us.

Sincerely, J. T. SPICKNALL, *Cheer Leader*.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 29, 1916. MR. J. T. SPICKNALL,

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. DEAR MR. SPICKNALL:

Your letter of November 28 has been received, and I have expressed the appreciation of President Fell and the Cadet Corps of St. John's College and yourself to the students of the Medical and Dental Departments. I was myself surprised at the large numbers that turned out and at the genuine University spirit with which they entered, heart and soul, into co-operation with the students of St. John's College.

I would recommend to you (and please let Dr. Fell know this) that you begin preparations for the game next year not later than the last week in October, and also that an Intercollegiate Athletic Association be formed, with the members of the Athletic Association of St. John's College and students of the University of Maryland as members; that you prepare a Gymkana at some large field in Annapolis, in the early spring, for outdoor public contests in athletics of various sorts. I will induce my classes to come to Annapolis and pay you a friendly visit. Thereafter I would recommend that the Gymkana be repeated at the Baseball Park in Baltimore.-the event being widely advertised and an admission charged. A military drill by the Cadets should figure in the program, tug-of-war, foot-races, high jump and long-distance jump, even a greased-pig race. Perhaps it would be best to call a meeting in Baltimore for the forming of an Intercollegiate Athletic Association and have as many of your men up here as you can bring. We do not wish the reception of the St. John's men to depend entirely upon spontaneity next time: careful preparation should be made long in advance.

However, everything went off beautifully last Saturday, especially as some of your men took charge of our drum corps and commanded the marching of our ranks. I congratulate you personally and all the members of the Football Team, and extend to you all and to my friend, Dr. Fell, a cordial greeting.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. HEMMETER,

Per B.

DENTAL PREPAREDNESS.

What is the most important attribute of a soldier?

Good feet? No. Good eyesight? No. Good brains? No. What then? Good teeth.

A soldier may have good feet, good eyesight, and good brains, but if he has bad teeth, he can't eat. If he can't eat, he can't march near enough to the enemy to see him and use his brains to fight him.

How does a soldier get good teeth?

By having good teeth in childhood.

How do children keep good teeth?

Through being taught by their mother how to keep their teeth clean and having their teeth looked after while they are growing. This makes good teeth for future soldiers.

It would seem, then, as though the first patriotic duty of a mother was to keep her children's teeth in good condition.

It is.

Dr. Robert Parker Bay, chief surgeon of the Maryland National Guard and one of the best known younger surgeons of the city, is now on his honeymoon in the North, having married Miss Nancy M. McNabb, on Saturday, December 23.

Dr. Bay graduated in 1905 and became resident surgeon of the University Hospital for two years, for one year medical superintendent of Bay View Hospital, and superintendent of University Hospital in 1909 and 1910.

Miss McNabb is a graduate of the University of Maryland Training School for Nurses.

Dr. and Mrs. Bay are expected back soon, and will occupy an apartment at the Walbert.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

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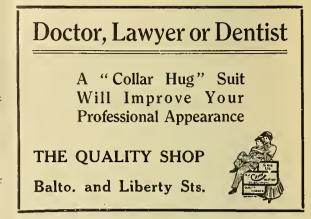
JANUARY 1, 1917.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

"The world is so full of a number of things, I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."

The new year is here, and with it the time for good resolutions and high hopes for better things than we have ever enjoyed. The old year has been one of general national prosperity and industrial growth. No period in our history has meant so much to us as the year just closing. The good things it has brought and established should be perpetuated, while those of questionable import should be discarded to the end of higher efficiency and greater good. For the University, let us look to and work for a bigger and stronger institution that shows great promise of growing out of the present.

Again the 'Varsity has put in the field an athletic team that has been showing great class and wonderful possibilities. Men who know basketball contend that the team is composed of individual stars, the equal of any great University in the country, and encouragement is all that is



needed to give the University of Maryland a winning team. In the near future our boys meet the quintette from Johns Hopkins. Let us all go out for support and encouragement to the boys representing us.

MEDICAL.

Dr. John G. Schweinsberg, class of 1909, University of Maryland, has been appointed health warden of the Twenty-first ward. He succeeds Dr. Alexander E. Muse, who held the position for a number of years.

After January 1, Dr. Ernest Zueblin will be connected with the Tuberculosis Department of the Medical Faculty of the University of Cincinnati.

It is understood that Dr. Aiken, who is connected with the Mercy Hospital, will be offered the position just vacated by the resignation of Dr. S. T. Noland, at the Eastern Shore Hospital for the Insane.

MEDICAL—GRADUATE.

Dr. John F. Hogan, Class of 1911, College of Physicians and Surgeons, superintendent of Sydenham Hospital, will become the Second Assistant Commissioner of Health, on January 1.

Dr. Hogan will have charge of the Division of Communicable Diseases, which will include the work of the health wardens and the department nurses.

Dr. John D. Blake, class of 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has been ill for some time, has left for his farm in Virginia, where he will take a long rest.

Dr. G. Milton Linthicum has returned from Eagle Pass, Texas, where he served as surgeon with the Fourth Maryland Regiment.

He has resumed his practice.

Dr. William Royal Stokes, bacteriologist of the City Health Department, is ill at his home, with influenza.

Dr. Harry L: Kolseth, Baltimore Medical School, class of 1912, has been appointed one of the health commissioners of Baltimore, to succeed Dr. Von Dreele, who resigned several months ago.

GRADUATE-LAW.

Albert A. Leggett, ex-'15, better known as "Live-wire," "Squire," etc., the boy who distinguished (?) himself by shattering altitude records in the Janus Brothers aeroplane, and who delved to unheard of depths in examinations, has again sprung into print.

It seems that several days ago "Live-wire," after a strenuous day, boarded a car for home. He was thinking of the business deal he had just consummated, and of the fat commission which was reposing in the old wallet on his hip. Or it may be that he was busy looking out of the window. The fact remains, however, that some mean person of the lower orders noticed him in his unguarded moments, and relieved him of his wallet, containing ten dollars, both legal and tender. "Squire," in a characteristic spirit of generosity, offers one dollar for the return of his property.

LEGAL ADVICE—FREE.

ALVIN WIDOFF, '17.

Six months ago in this periodical of enlighten-

ment the monthly article was devoted to thedents in our class that took the bar examination. Inasmuch as nothing of importance had occurred during the past month, the subject this time shall also relate to those who took, have just taken, and who hope to take the bar exam.

Every man has his poison. Hans Froelicher believes in a system of drinking without getting drunk; Mitnick asks profound questions; Griffer. sleeps during lectures; Mr. Jackson quotes Hornbook law and Mr. Lauchheimer allows us at least two hours too much in writing his exams. Thus I know mercy will be accorded me for my chief failing—that is, to give advice.

My advice to those who have yet to take the bar exam. is simple, very simple. Oh! my God, it's simple. I guarantee that everyone who follows what I have to say will surely live—to regret it.

There are a number of plans to prepare for the bar:

1. Start in with "A." in Cye and read to "Z."

Or, 2. Read the Maryland Reports from Gill to 128, and the U. S. Reports from 1 to 2; and then most of the Federal Reports.

Or, 3. (This is inside information) ask E. Chandler Newman for his notes on everything. This is believed by many to be the best method. Of course, more reading will have to be done than in the above-mentioned courses, but then you are sure to flunk.

Lastly, 4. Read a book that contains the difference between American and English crossexamination, the old leading case on mutuality or indefiniteness, or what not, the exact reasons why a law compelling women to work for their husbands is constitutional, or why some judges dissented because of falling hair or ingrowing toe nails, or what Achilles wore when he hid among women, or what song the Sirens sang, or why did the chicken cross in front of the auto?

After selecting one of these four methods it is advisable to be free in handing out Piedmout cigarettes. The reason for this is that after smoking a Piedmont cigarette the examiner will be dizzy for a month and you'll get by.

My advice to those who happened to wish themselves on the bar of Maryland is this:

Let each one open an office in the Munsey

building; a suite of offices is preferable, it means more business.

Then go to the better class of police courts for a few hours a day, or to the People's Court. However, if one is indisposed to do that, why then one can dig a hole in a dark street and wait until someone breaks a leg or an arm, or knocks his eye out. Then, by strange coincidence, be on the scene and hand him your card. This is a simple method to work up a reputation that is enjoyed by few. This also is a sure way to get clients. They will be without eyes, or legs, or arms, or heads, to be sure, but what's that to you.

I guess that's enough free advice for one month. If any consientious lawyer or student wants more, why he can see me at my office, Jardin d'Dance, hours 9-11 p. m.

LAW-INTERMEDIATE.

By EDWIN K. GONTRUM, '18.

New Year Resolutions test character. Many make them. Few keep them. But every few gained, counts. Every few that conquers a personal weakness, gives inspiration to those who are weaker.

The vantage, according to the law of averages, is on the side of the New Year Resolutions. You may swear off in 1914, 1915, 1916, and "flunk" and go back to the old vice, and in 1917 you may find yourself. You may find for the world's service, another Strong Man.

The impulse in you that inspires you to match your strength against your weakness, is at the last your sure indication of strength—the WILL to fight on after defeat.

Keep at it—"swear off" again this year, whatever the weakness. You can do it. You know you can. You will.

All that you need to do is to make the decision. You will find out you can't fail, provided you try enough times.

But whether you win or not, a good fight will brace you up. Should you lose, you will know surely how weak you are, and maybe you will get disgusted with yourself, and the next time it will be with a different result.

But January 1, 1917, make every New Year Resolution that fits the case, that will help you, and then square your jaw to live up to them.

í

What the class of 1918 lacks is class spirit. Nothing can be accomplished, no distinction whatever can be gained as far as the class is concerned if the fellows do not take a better interest in the affairs of the class. When meetings are held it frequently happens that not one-quarter of the members are there. Obviously matters affecting the interest of the class cannot be properly discussed, nor can they be passed upon, as the bylaws require an attendance of at least threefourths of the members. One will be forced to the conclusion that the student indifferent to the class meetings is also indifferent as to his studies, with the result that later on, if he becomes a member of the bar, it will not be with serious application.

Fellows, this is an appeal to you—you would just attend lectures and then rush away, thinkingthat such attendance is all that is required. For goodness sake, get some class spirit, and when the next meeting is called, consider it one of your important duties to be present.

A stronger system of faculty supervision, rather than student control or the honor system in regard to the elimination of unfair means in examinations, was adopted by the class at a special meeting held Wednesday evening, December 20. This expression of the sentiment of the class will be embodied in a resolution and addressed to the dean of the faculty of the Law Department.

The committee appointed to investigate the above propositions and to report on the same included: Carter, chairman; Welch, Lesenby, Hasenkamp, Williams, Bartlett and Reinhardt. This same committee was also instructed to draw the resolution which will be read to the class immediately after the holidays.

The question of what action the class would take regarding the honor system has been hanging fire almost since the beginning of the session, and now that it is settled once for all, it will be a source of some relief.

PASSED THE STATE BAR EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the applicants who have successfully passed the State Bar Examinations, held November 24 and 25:

Leonard Dawson Adkins, Warren N. Arnold, Francis Gloyd Awalt, J. Alexander Bartlett, Ernest Beatty, W. Norman Bishop, Godfrey Child, E. J. D. Cross, Jr., Thomas Francis Fox, Samuel Thomas Griffith, Waldo Hack, Charles Bernard Hoffman, H. Vernon Leitch, Samuel Levin, Herbert Levy, James Edwin Lockhard, W. Meakin Lytle, Augustine Smith Mason, James Irvin Mc-Court, Francis A. Michel, Norman Travers Nelson, E. Chandler Newman, J. Howard Payne, J. A. D. Pennington, Harry M. Rodman, Lrederick M. Schanze, Percy Allan Seibert, Raphael Semmes, Daniel Earle Smith, Lrederick Slyder, Everett Sherman Stille, Thomas Swann, Wesley Earle Thawley, Clarence W. Whealton, Albin Widoff, Eugene S. Williams, Millard Filmore Woolf, John S. L. Yost, and Herman H. Wilson.

PHARMACY NOTES.

The monthly meeting of the Baltimore branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association took place November 23rd, in Harris Hall, University of Marvland.

A prescription clinic was held, dispensing demonstrations being given and different prescriptions considered by Charles L. Meyer and John I. Kelly.

Other members who had encountered prescriptions out of the ordinary were also invited to tell about them, and in this way much interesting material was developed.

The members of the Senior and Junior classes of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, were invited to attend and participate in this and subsequent meetings of the branch, and it is thought that the innovation will result in much benefit from a scientific standpoint.

Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, especially those residing in and near Baltimore, are urged to attend.

A. A. Sonnenburg.

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NURSING.

The following nurses successfully passed the examination for State Registration in the recent tests held by the Maryland State Board of Examiners of Nurses, in October, at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty rooms.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

Nellie Eureka Dix, Lulu Kathryn Eichner, Julia Louise Henkel, Anna Spiller Hurst, Maria Estelle Lagenfeldt, Lillie Grace Null, Helen Bertielle McSherry, Mary Inez Scarff, Bernice Viola Smith, Lulu Dulaney Scaggs and Nettie M. Bay.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

Estelle Marie Baine, Mary Dolores Bezold, Genevieve Marie Biesecker, Katherine Burns, Theresa Aileen Dougher, Margaret Geraldine McDonough, Hael Lee Schweiser, Rose Meehan Fields, Winifred Moore and Carrie Agnes Wagman.

MARYLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Violet C. Boteler, Blanche Mathilda Kern, Goldie A. Leach, Mary Morel, Blanche Morgan, Nellie Conway Gault, Amelia Louise Giese, Grace R. Gough, Elizabeth Bishop Phillips, Mary Elsie Ritter, Jane Elizabeth Sim and Louise Clements Milby.

BIRTHS.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Wise are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, at their apartment at the Walbert.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.



DEATHS.

Adoniram J. Woofter, M.D., Weston, W. Va., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882, aged 62; was run over by a train at Weston, September 21, and instantly killed.

Clifton Maupin Faris, M.D., Sacramento, California, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1905, aged 38; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; died at his home, November 16, from the effects of a gun-shot wound, self-inflicted, it is believed, with suicidal intent.

Hugh R. Green, M.D., Delaplaine, Va., University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1867, aged about 75; died at his home, November 4.

Oleriannus Alvin Cover, M.D., Seymour, Iowa, Baltimore Medical School, 1893; Jefferson Medical College, 1894; aged 54; a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Des Moines Valley Medical Society; local surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; while driving over a grade crossing, November 28, was struck by a Rock Island freight train and instantly killed.

William Lee Smith, M.D., Riderwood, Md., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1887; aged 54; a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and once president of the Baltimore County Medical Association; died at his home, November 28. William G. Gombel, M.D., Baltimore; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1877; aged 62; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; died at his home, November 29, from carcinoma of the throat.

George Albert Blair, M.D., Chambersburg, Pa., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880; aged 58. A specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; who received injuries in a railway car four weeks before, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, December 6.

Howard Reamer, M.D., Danville, California, University of Maryland, class of 1885, aged 51; died in a hotel in Baltimore, December 12, from the effects of a gunshot wound, self-inflicted, it is believed, with suicidal intent, while despondent on account of ill health.

John Tyler Smith, M.D., Baltimore; University of Maryland, 1877, aged 72; associate professor of medical jurisprudence hygiene in his alma mater; assistant health commissioner of Baltimore, from 1897 to 1899; once a member of the Board of Aldermen; died at his home, December 3, from cerebral hemorrhage.

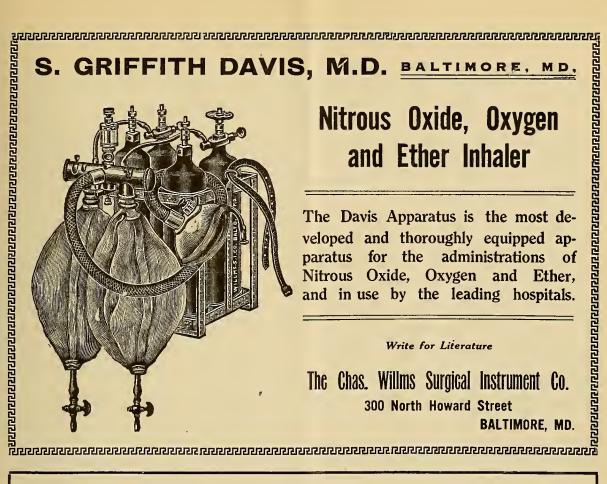
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INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

BY FRANK N. OGDEN, Senior Medical Student '17

ETIOLOGY:—First by strangulation. This is the most frequent cause of acute obstruction, occuring in about 35% of the cases (according to Fitz). The principal causes of strangulation are: 1st, adhesions and bands, which result, in a majority of cases, from former peritonitis; 2nd, from diverticula; 3rd, from adherent appendictis; 4th, from mesenteric and omental slits; 5th, from peritoneal pouches and openings; 6th, from adherent tubes, and 7th, from peduncular tumors.

The second cause of intestinal obstruction is by *intususception*, a condition in which one portion of the intestine slips into an adjacent portion, usually due to irregular peristalsis.

Third, by twists, knots, and kinks.

Fourth, by strictures and tumors. These are very much less important causes of acute obstruction, but, on the other hand, they are common causes of chronic obstruction. The obstruction may be due to congenital stricture, to simple cicatricial stenosis, which results from ulceration, tuberculous or syphilitic, more rarely from dysentery and typhoid ulceration. It may be due to new growths which may cause compression of the bowel from without, as by the pressure of a uterine tumor on the intestine, or the contraction of the thick exudate from a preceding peritonitis may cause compression and narrowing of the coils.

The fifth general cause of intestinal obstruction is by abnormal contents, foreign bodies, such as fruit stones, coins, pins, needles, or false teeth. Also medicines, such as magnesia or bismuth have been known to accumulate in the bowels and produce obstruction, but in a great majority of the cases the condition is caused by gall-stones, or enteroliths.

Sixth, from paralytic ileus without any obstruction to the lumen, over a localized area or in a wide section of the bowel, the muscular walls may be so paralyzed that no movement of the contents occurs, causing a condition which virtually amounts to obstruction.

Seventh, from a true hernia, not appearing externally, strangulation may occur and cause an intestinal obstruction.

The symptoms of acute obstruction are obstinate, constipation, pain in the abdomen, and vomiting. Pain sets in early and may come on abruptly while the patient is walking, or, more commonly, during the performance of some action. It is first colicky in character, but subsequently it becomes continuous and very intense. Vomiting follows quickly. At first the contents of the stomach are voided, and then greenish, bile-stained material, and soon, in cases of acute and permanent obstruction, the material vomited is a brownish-black liquid, with a distinctly fecal odor. The constipation may be absolute, without the discharge of either feces or gas. Very often the contents of the bowel below the stricture are discharged. Distention of the abdomen usually occurs, and, when the large bowel is involved, it is extreme. On the other hand, if the obstruction is high up in the small intenstine, there may be very slight tympany.

The constitutional symptoms from the onset are severe. The face is pallid and anxious, and finally collapse symptoms supervene. The eyes become sunken, the features pinched and the skin is covered with a cold, clammy sweat. The pulse becomes rapid and feeble. There is usually no fever and the axillary temperature is often subnormal. The tongue is dry and the thirst is incessant. The urine is high-colored, scanty, and there may be suppression, probably due to the constant vomiting and the small amount of liquid absorbed. A high leucocytosis is usually present and it may reach 40,000 or higher.

Symptoms of chronic obstruction. When due to fecal inpaction, there is a history of long standing constipation. There may be retention of feces for weeks without exciting serious symptoms. In other instances there are vomiting, pain in the abdomen, gradual distention, and finally the ejecta become fecal.

In stricture, the symptoms are diverse, but similating those of fecal impaction. In a majority of these cases the general health is seriously impaired; the patient gradually becomes anemic and emaciated, and finally, in an attack in which the obstruction is complete, death occurs with all the features of acute occlusion, or the case may be prolonged for ten or twelve days.

DIAGNOSIS.

Situation and nature of the obstruction.—A thorough rectal, and, in women, a vaginal examination should be made. In cases of obstruction high up the empty coils sink into the pelvis and can there be detected. An inspection of the abdomen for the presence of distented colls in active peristalsis should be made. In obstruction from stricture or tumor the situation can in some cases be accurately localized. The quantity of fluid which can be passed into the large intestine should be estimated. The capacity of the large bowel is about 6 quarts. However, in many cases it is impossible to make an accurate diagnosis previous to opening the abdomen.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Administer a dose of castor oil, or epsom salts, and of copious enemas with the patient in the knee chest position. If the bowels are not opened by these means and the symptoms are threating, no time should be lost in performing laparotomy. Sometimes, where there is excessive tympanites, benefit may be derived from the use of the stomach pump and the thorough washing out of the stomach and small intestine, relieving distension, and in some cases effecting a cure. Pain is due to violent peristalsis and should be relieved by the hypodermic injection of morphia after a diagnosis has been made, but do not allow a case with the symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction to run on for days in vain palliative treatment, but operate as soon as it is certain that an obstruction is present.

The operation consists in making an incision usually in the median line, but may be lateral in exceptional cases, and should be free enough to make careful exploration of the intestines. In order to find the obstruction first seek the ileocecal junction; if the ileum is collapsed the constriction is higher up. If the cecum is distended the obstruction is in the colon, sigmoid or rectum. Keep hot towels upon the intestines to prevent chilling.

Sometimes the obstruction can be relieved by dividing a band, sometimes by breaking up adhesions, sometimes a resection of the intestine must be done or a foreign body removed. In very severe cases when the patient is in a condition of collapse the only treatment that offers any hope of cure is to quickly open a distended coil of intestines and put in a tube for drainage of its contents externally, and close the abdomen up to the tube. This can, if necessary, be done under a local anesthetic. The contents of the bowel are highly toxic in such conditions and demand a speedy evacuation.

RECORD FOR ST. JOHN'S

St. John's College at Annapolis is represented in the Army Register by what is said to be the largest number of officers on the active list coming from any other school except the West Point Military Academy. St. John's has for years been carried high on the list of military colleges of the country to which the War Department details regular officers as teachers of military science, and from the honor graduates of which a certain number of appointees to the rank of second lieutenant in the United States Army are yearly taken.

FOUR FORMER COMMANDANTS

Col. Robert H. Noble, who was instructor at St. John's in the early '90s, is now the ranking officer among the graduates. He came from West Point. In 1894 he took the A. M. degree at St. John's, and in 1892 that of LL. B. from the School of Law of the University of Maryland. Another former instructor recently promoted to colonel of cavalry is Colonel Ellwood W. Evans, one of the battalion commanders of the Tenth Cavalry in the punitive expedition into Mexico. He was at St. John's during the Spanish-American War and went south with the Fifth Maryland as lieutenant-colonel. Capt. Roland E. Fisher, cavalry, graduated from St. John's in 1901, and afterward was detailed there as instructor. First Lieutenant Chauncey St. C. McNeill, cavalry, recently completed a detail as army instructor at St. John's, and was given its A. B. degree in 1916.

A list of the St. John's students on the retired and active lists, as revised by the Adjutant-General's office at Washington for *The News*, with year of graduation, follows:

ON RETIRED LIST.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, who served in the army from 1867 to 1906.

Major C. C. Pierce, chaplain.

First Lieut. W. R. Van Sant, infantry.

First Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglehart, a former commandant of cadets at St. John's, graduated 1894.

Second Lieut D. M. Cheston, 1911.

ACTIVE OFFICERS.

Cavalry—Col. Ellwood W. Evans; Capt. J. E. Abbott, 1893; Capt. R. E. Fisher, 1901; Capt. W. D. Smith, 1897; Capt. E. M. Offley, 1902; First Lieut. C. S. McNeill, 1916; First Lieut. R. C. Brady, 1907; First Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 1910; First Lieut. S. C. Drake, 1911; First Lieut. E. P. Duval, 1907; First Lieut. E. M. Owen, 1911.

Field Artillery—First Lieut. S. H. Hopkins, 1905; First Lieut. A. C. McBride, 1908; First Lieut. C. P. Hollingsworth, 1907; First Lieut. C. C. Reynolds, 1901; Second Lieut. W. J. Jones, 1912.

Coast Artillery—Col. Henry D. Todd, 1884; Maj. J. B. Douglas, 1897; Capt. M. S. Keene, 1906; Capt. S. H. Tilghman, 1903; Capt. P. H. Herman, 1900; Capt. E. E. Bennett, 1907; First Lieut. E. O. Halbert, 1904; Second Lieut. G. D. Riley, 1907; Second Lieut. W. S. Philips, 1914. IN THE INFANTRY.

Infantry—Col. Robert H. Noble, 1894; Maj. Thomas F. Schley; Capt. T. L. Brewer, 1899; Capt. C. C. Herman, 1900; Capt. S. T. Mackall, 1900; Capt. O. K. Tolley, 1900; Capt. E. H. Tarbutton, 1902; Capt. Deshler Whiting, 1900; First Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 1903; First Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 1906; First Lieut. Walter Moore, 1910; First Lieut. R. E. Jones, 1909; First Lieut. R. P. Hartle, 1910; First Lieut. Harrison Mc-Alpine, 1909; First Lieut. Roy M. Jones, 1910; First Lieut. M. Crawford, 1909; Second Lieut. R. O. Jones, 1916; Second Lieut. O. M. Moore, 1915; Second Lieut. R. C. Moss, 1911; Second Lieut. G. T. Mackenzie, 1916; Second Lieut. H. L. Reeder, 1914; Second Lieut. H. J. Selby, 1916; Second Lieut. P. N. Starlings, 1913.

Lieut.-Col. Douglas F. Duval of the Medical Corps was graduated from St. John's in 1891. In the Marine Corps are also a number of St. John's men, including Capt. William G. Fay, 1897; Capt. Arthur B. Owens, 1911; Capt. J. S Bates (retired), 1897; Lieuts. D. E. Campbell, 1913; A. A. Gladden, 1914; A. B. Jacques, 1916, and Jacob M. Pearce, 1916.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The Library of the University of Maryland is the logical repository for duplicate numbers of our own publications, i. e., the Maryland Medical Journal, theUNIVERSITY GAZETTE, Old Maryland, the Hospital Bulletin, the Bulletin of the U. of M. School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons, teh Terra Mariæ, and also the publications of the medical colleges which have merged with our University. As time rolls on, back numbers of these journals become rarer and more valuable, and we wish to add every available one to our duplicate stock.

Physicians whose files of these journals are broken will be assisted in the work of completion.

Last year a dentist (class of 1913) who had had the misfortune to lose his *Terra Mariæ* happened in the Library to inquire how he might procure another. We have a few copies of that year, and he promptly purchased one, to his (and our) great satisfaction. We have some duplicates of Bones, Briefs and Molars, and *Terra Mariæ* of various dates for others in the same predicament.

Our collection of memorabilia is very meagre, and we wish to increase it by the accession of notices, programs, catalogues, schedules, announcements, etc, etc; in short, anything relating to the history and work of the University of Maryland. If any of our readers can assist us, we bespeak their co-operation.

ACCESSIONS, NOVEMBER-JANUARY.

Spear, Irving J.: Manual of Nervous Diseases, 1916. Gift of the Author.

Reveultow (Count) E. M.; The Vampire of the Continent, translated from the German, with a preface by G. Chatterton Hill, New York, 1916.

Warner, George F.: Universal Classic Manuscripts—Special introduction by S. M. Hamilton, M. D.

Album of the Watering Place of Carlsbad.

Dedication of the New Buildings of Washington University Medical School, Apl. 28-30, 1915, St. Louis.

Leland Stanford Junior University Publications. University series: The Pathology of Nephritis, by William Ophuls, 1916. Bone and Joint Studies, by Leonard W. Ely and John Francis Cowan, 1916.

Haven, Joseph: Mental Philosophy, 1870. Annals of Surgery, Vols. 58-61.

Probyn-Williams, R. J.: A Practical Guide to the Administration of Anaesthetics, Md., 1909. Gifts of Prof. Randolph Winslow.

Index Catalogue: Surgeon-General's Offices, Md. series, Vol. 21, 1916.

Treasury Report; U. S. Public Health Service, 1916.

Atherton, Gertrude: Mrs. Balfame, 1916. Gift of Mrs. Nathan Winslow.

Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Park, Bart, sends us documents in pamphlet form of matters bearing upon the great war in Europe.

RUTH LEE BRISCOE, Librarian.

THEATRE PARTY.

There will be a theatre party on the night of February 23rd, 1917 at Ford's Theatre for the benefit of the 1917 *Terra Mariæ*.

The attraction will be a musical comedy called "Alone At Last," and the original New York company will present it.

Exchange cards for sale to the the students of all departments in the University and their friends are for sale now. The price of the tickets is fifty cents each, and these will be exchanged at Ford's or Albaugh's ticket office for reserved seats at the usual theatre prices.

We want the co-operation of all the students to make this party a success, and urge an early securing of reservations at the theatre.

MYSELF AND ME

By Geo. M. Cohan

'M the best pal that I ever had, I like to be with me, I like to sit and tell myself Things confidetially.

I often sit and ask me If I shouldn't or I should, And I find that my advice to me Is always pretty good.

I never got acquainted with myself Until here of late, And I find myself a bully chum, I treat me simply great.

I talk with me and walk with me, And show me right and wrong. I never knew how well myself And me could get along

I never try to cheat me, I'm as truthful as can be— No matter what may come or go I'm on the square with me.

It's great to know yourself And have a pal that's all your own, To be such company for yourself, You're never left alone.

You'll try to doge the masses, And you'll find a crowd's a joke If you'll only treat yourself As well as you treat other folk.

I've made a study of myself, Compared me with a lot, And I've finally concluded I'm the best friend that I've got.

Just get together with yourself, And trust yourself with you, And you'll be surprised how well Yourself will like you if you do.

THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

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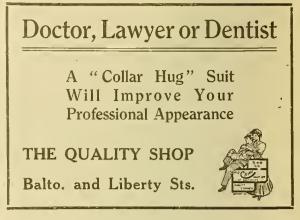
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Albin Widoff, '17.	Law
F. Fred Marshall, '16	.Pharmacy

FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

The first annual banquet of the University of Maryland given in honor of the senior class was a great success. This gathering together of the University people was a most delightful occasion to both alumni and candidates for graduation and marked such a rekindling of University spirit that all must feel an interest in the perpetuation ot this annual event. To those who had the arrangements for last year's banquet in charge, it appeared that sufficient time was not allowed for the perfection of plans. If it is the intention of the University to continue this feature of the commencement season, it is time to begin preparations and give the committee an opportunity to do even better than in 1916.

A recent charge by Thomas W. Lawson, a Boston speculator, asserts that due to administration favor the Wall Street stock gamblers profited to the extent of \$60,000,000.00. The manner in which this was done is presumed to be "leak" information coming from men high in official circles and holding positions of great trust. This charge merely simulates charges against previous administrations and has only reached an acute stage,



because of the aggressiveness of the accusor and willingness on the part of Congress to follow up the lead offered by his suggestions. If these charges are true, there should be heavy punishment for such traitors as are responsible for a violation of a trust, the people have committed to them. A summary dismissal from office does not seem to be a sufficient penalty. If the notorious Mr. Lawson can not back up his charges and is proven to be a sensational scandal-monger, he should be dealt with most severely. It is right and proper that a government should be purged of every tendency to confer class favor, but it is not right that any one who sees fit to damagingly bring accusations as we of the United States have so often seen practiced. It induces lack of respect for our government and breeds contempt for authority, and such traitors, if they haven't sufficient self-respect to hang themselves as Judas did, should be severely punished for such unworthy conduct.

A few days ago former Secretary of State Knox asserted that in 1920 prohibition will have forced itself as a plank in the platform of one of the great parties of our country. Former Secretary of State Bryan had previously expressed the hope that the Democratic party would espouse the cause of national prohibition. The Supreme Court of the United States has issued an opinion declaring constitutional the Webb-Kenyon law, which prohibits shipments of intoxicants to or through dry states, which have passed laws opposhas passed a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within the District of Columbia. Three-fourths of the territory of the United States is dry. The handwriting appears on the wall.

MEDICAL—GRADUATES.

, Dr. A. C. Harrison, Professor of Surgery at the University of Maryland, was recently operated on for appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital, by Dr. J. M. T. Finney.

Dr. J. Carroll Monmonier, class of 1897, University of Maryland, resigned as president of the Baltimore County Medical Association. Dr. Martin L. Sloan was elected president in his place.

Dr. George Walker, class of 1888, University of Maryland, chairman of the Vice Commission, addressed a large number of students of Johns Hopkins University, in the Hopkins surgical amphitheatre, on a method to prevent the spread of dangerous diseases among women and men.

By the will of Dr. Holliday Hicks Hayden, his medical library is left to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The organization of a bureau of communicable diseases has been announced by Health Commissioner Blake. It will be in charge of Dr. John F. Hogan, class of 1911, College of Physicinas and Surgeons.

Dr. John T. O'Mara has been appointed physician to St. Mary's Industrial School, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Dr. Alexander H. Saxton.

The following letter, which was received from the American Ambulance Field Service, will explain itself: To the Editor:

Nov. 22, 1916.

May I ask the privilege of your columns to call to the attention of your readers the pending formation by the American Ambulance Field Service in France of several new sections and the opportunity which will be available during the next few months for an additional number of volunteers who are interested in France and who would like to be of service there? We have already more than 200 cars driven by American volunteers, mostly university men, grouped in sections which are attached to divisions of the French army. These sections have served at the front in Flanders, on the Somme, on the Aisne, in Champagne, at Verdun (five sections including 120 cars at the height of the battle), in Lorraine and in reconquered Alsace, and one of our veteran sections has received the signal tribute from the French army staff of being attached to the French army of the Orient in the Balkans. We are now on the point of greatly enlarging our service for the last lap of the war, and a considerable number of new places are available.

Every American has reason to be proud of the chapter which these few hundred American youths have written into the history of this prodigious period. Each of the several sections of the American Ambulance Field Service as a whole and fifty-four of their individual members have been decorated by the French Army with the Croix de Guerre or the Medaille Militaire for valor in the performance of their work.

The nature of this work, and the reason for these remarkable tributes from the Army of France, is clearly presented in the official report of the first year and a half's service published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, under the title of "Friends of France."

Information as to the requirements of and qualifications for the service will be gladly sent by Henry D. Sleeper from the Boston Headquarters of the Field Service, at Lee Higginson & Co., 40 State Street, or may be obtained from Wm. R. Hereford, at the New York Headquarters, 14 Wall Street.

The American Ambulance Field Service has recently been described by a member of General Joffre's staff as "The finest flower of the magnificent wreath offered by the Great American to her little Latin sister."

There are surely many more of the sterling youths of America who would like to add their little to that wreath.

> A. PLATT ANDREW, Inspector General, American Ambulance Field Service.

LAW SENIOR

ALBIN WIDOFF, '17.

APHORISMS AFTER THE MANNER OF NIETZSCHE.

Dialogue between E. Chandler Newman and a professor:

N. Professor, I beg your pardon.

P. What is it?

N. May I ask a question?

P. Yes.

N. Can you tell me when a man has a drop of nigger blood in him?

The fact that reputations can be made or blasted in a single phrase, a misplaced word or even in the emphasing of the wrong syllable of a word can be easily illustrated.

In the last issue of the GAZETTE, by a typographical error, it was stated that "Griffin" falls asleep during lectures. Such a statement is ridiculously false. Griffin does not sleep during lectures; he is too wide awake. His failing is not in sleeping but in refusing to sleep. Therefore arises the query: Which is the more beneficial practice, sleeping or keeping too wide awake during lectures?

Griffin, who is a factor in the legal department of the Gas and Electric department, settled that question. He tells me that it is more beneficial to sleep, but he keeps awake merely to tickle his own vanity and josh the professor.

Suitable nicknames respectfully submitted to the editors of the Terra Mariæ.

"Fighting" Spector, "Mixed-up" Mitnick, "Sign-em-up" Meyer, "Old Lady" Haupt, "Darling" Earl Smith, "Posing" Silberstein, "Imposing" Gorfine, "Supposing" Fine, "Hurry-UP" Levin; "Pretty" Donoho Lauchheimer, an A. B. in nigger heaven; "Wild and Wooly" Wilson, "Stillier" Stilly, Earnest W. Beatty, "Demosthenes" Shenton.

Most tempests in teapots are generated by the lack in someone of a sense of humor. A few months ago a statement appeared telling the law students that, as far as we are concerned, A. B. Wakover is the chief editor-in-chief of the 1917 Terra Mariæ. This was a mere pun on the word "chief" and was worded so as to flatter that literatus, far excellent A. B. Wakover. Well, someone could not see the joke, and the consequences which followed are laughable indeed. To be without a sense of humor is pathetic, nay, lamentable, my dears. Nearly everything possesses that sixth sense. I have seen horses laugh, have heard mules hee haw, and know of some hypocrites that take themselves seriously. Even the ancients said this earth was populated with mankind so as to provide the gods with laughter.

Resipsa loquitor, any examination paper.

Alas, there is nothing new under the sun but a baby. A baby is absolutely unique, forever without a duplicate, incomparable. I become more and more convinced of the foregoing statement every time I look at Rosenberg, Wilson, Nutter Gorfine and in the mirror.

Apropos of insurance, Aw! that's a chestnut.

Vanity is that psychological arc light which makes us blind to our own defects. Exhibit "A," M. H. Lauchheimer.

The things we'll miss most after graduation: Dodging the practice court. Preparing for exams. The joy in attending Court No. 2.

A revelation—D. E. Smith is called Dear Earl Smith by Nancy, Blanche, Edith, Margery, Evelyn, Suzanna, Lottie and Dottie.

Confession—To be popular in conversation, slander, like R—l. To be popular as a writer, libel, like W—f.

Thinkers are clumsy writers. Now we know why Wakover can write so well.

The most pathetic sigh I ever heard, "Human, all-too-human;" the appropriate title for all law human, all-too-human; the great man's despair and mediocrity's justification—human all-toohuman.

For third-year law students and first-year lawyers.—Socrates said most of the troubles of

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mankind were due to the misuse of language. Nietzsche contended that the true knowledge of the nature of things could not be known because of our faulty nomenclature. Plato cried, "He who can define shall be as a god to me."

"* * * the Great One-Eyed."

Pascal.

"* * * how about the great two eyed?" Nietzsche.

And what about the great four-eyed, to-wit, Marynard, Froelicher, S. I. Griffith, Silberstein, Beatty, Murphy, Page, Griffin, etc?

About W. Lester Baldwin, '16.

Due primarily to ability and to the possession of a personality that attracts, Mr. W. Lester Baldwin, '16, has been appointed assistant secretary to the Maryland League for National Defense. Mr. Baldwin is known to all law students at the University, where for the past school year he has been night librarian. While a student at this school he has been the recipient of many honors, the chief of which were that of being attorney in the honor case and that of being president of the '16 law class. This appointment to the Maryland League for National Defense is strong evidence that honors in public life will likewise be achieved by him.

PHARMACY.

The eleventh annual convention of the American Druggists' Syndicate was held from January 22 to January 25, in a new building which the organization has just completed at Long Island City, New York. The Maryland delegation had its headquarters at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City. The following members attended: C. A. Bischoff, Charles F. Miller, George H. Wendell, E. A. Andrews, L. W. Kirchner, L. A. Minizert, C. F. Gagenheimer, P. F. Brenner, Andrew Heck, J. W. Dorman, William A. Sawyer, A. Weilipp, John B. Thomas, C. J. A. Schulte, J. J. McGinity, W. A. Cohn, W. Strasburger, B. A. Bunting, Charles F. Morgan, W. M. Fouch, F. A. Dietrich, George C. Potterfield, Arthur Quandt and A. Lapouralle.

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NURSING

Two nurses of the University Hospital have offered their resignations, and it is understood that both will marry surgeons of the United States Army. Miss Marian Dilworth and Miss Lulu M. Dorsey, of Clarksville, Md., are the nurses that have decided to give up professional life. Miss Dorsey will marry Dr. Robert B. Hill, of the United States Army, and will leave at once for Mexico, and Miss Dilworth mill marry a Dr. Wilson, and it is said that they will go to Panama.

The Junior Class of the Law School of the University of Maryland held a smoker on January 29th at the Hotel Joyce. Attorney-General Albert Ritchie, an instructor at the University, was the chief speaker of the evening. Clarence W. Miles, president of the class, was the toastmaster.

DEATHS.

Alexander H. Saxton, M. D., Baltimore, University of Maryland, 1863, aged 75, attending physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary. and physician to St. Mary's Industrial House of the Good Shepherd, for ten years vaccine physician and for eight years pension surgeon, state medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum, died at his home, December 24th, from heart disease.

Dr. John W. Chambers, for many years professor of surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and one of the widely known surgeons of the city, died recently at his home, 18 West Franklin street. He has been ill for about a year. Death was due to apoplexy.

He was about 60 years old. He leaves a widow and four children—Dr. Thomas R. Chambers, Mrs. Alan Dill, Miss Cora Chambers and Miss Agnes Chambers.

Dr. Chambers came to Baltimore from Queen Anne's county, where he was born near Temple-

THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.



ville, and was one of the earliest graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Chambers speedily gained a reputation as a surgeon and ranked high in the profession in Baltimore. He was a daring operator and precise in technic. With Arnold, Grundry, Friedenwald, Bevan, Simon, Rohe and others he aided largely in building up the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now merged with the University of Maryland. The school was in connection with the old City Hospital at Calvert and Lexington streets, the predecessor of Mercy Hospital.

After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons Dr. Chambers became instructor in anatomy and afterward professor of surgery, which chair he held until his death.

Dr. Chambers had many interesting experiences. One of these experiences was really thrilling. A sister of a patient of his who died, tried to stab the surgeon a few years ago and about 1000 persons were attracted to the scene by the wild behavior of the distracted woman. One driver of a beer wagon, who was under his care after being kicked by a mule, screamed for beer from the time he entered the hospital. Finally a drink was given him and then more as his demands became more insistent. The man finally got well.

In one case he had to operate in a farm house while a boy was instructed to hold a lamp. At the first sight of blood the boy dropped the lamp and Dr. Chambers had to continue on with the operation in darkness.

Holliday H. Hayden, M. D., Baltimore, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Baltimore) 1892, aged 47, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, demonstrator of anatomy and clinical medicin in his alma mater, later associate professor of applied anatomy in the University of Maryland, vaccine physician of Baltimore, died at his home, December 20th.

James Lawrence Sullivan, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn., College of Physicians and Surgeons (Baltimore), 1901, aged 42, a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport, August 12, from Hodgkins' disease.

T. M. Cherry, M. D., Norton, Va., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1891, aged 54, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a wellknown practitioner in southwest Virginia; died at his home, December 11, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Josaphat A. Gaucher, M. D., Putman, Conn., Baltimore Medical School 1912, aged 26, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, died at his home December 17, from lobar pneumonia.

Warner Lewis, M. D., Wayland, Va., University of Maryland, 1867, a Confederate veteran, died at his home, December 10th.

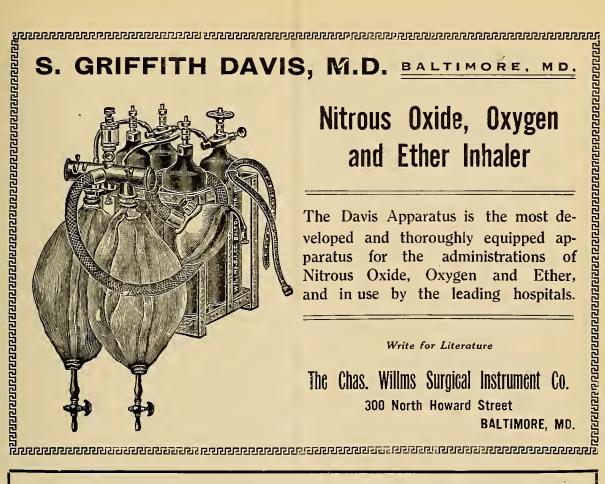
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No. 9

THE HONOR SYSTEM.

The honor system was introduced at the University of Maryland in 1910, largely through the efforts of Dr. Ernest S. Bulluck, of Wilmington. N. C. The system worked exceedingly well as the discipline of the classes was in the hands of their honor committees and the examinations were held without any espionage by the faculty. At times men were told to leave the institution for irregularity of conduct, by the committee, and they left without any public scandal. Of course, they had the privilege of an appeal to the faculty if they thought they had been treated unfairly. This was an ideal method and for several years there was no evidence of cheating, and if a man was caught using unfair means he disappeared.

In 1916 there was a break in the system and a very unfortunate episode occurred. At the time of the mid-year examinations in February of this year the faculty had fair notice that there would be no honor system observed and consequently an ample corps of watchers were employed to see that the examinations were properly conducted. On the last day of the examination two men were detected using cribs, which were taken from them, and they were expelled. Now this is a humiliating affair, both to the students and to the faculty. How much better would it have been if it had been recognized that such conduct would not be tolerated by their classmates and that if seen cheating they would be dealt with by their honor committee. Is it too late to re-establish the honor system, which had a most salutary effect in repressing irregularity of conduct?

THE MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

Hitherto certain teachers in the Medical School

have held mid-year examinations on their subjects, but it was found that they interfered with the regular work of the school as students would cut their classes in order to prepare for the examinations. In order to prevent this interference with their classes the faculty ordered that on February 1, 2 and 3 the regular work should be suspended and that on those days examinations should be held on all major subjects in the senior year. This proved to be a very satisfactory arangement, as it did not interfere with the regular classes, which began again on the 4th. On February 1 examination was held on Medicine and Diseases of Children; on February 2, on Surgery and Diseases o fthe Eye; on February 3, on Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Baltimore, Md.

In the second semester the didactic instruction to the whole class will be conducted at the College of Physicians and Surgeons' building, and only clinical teaching will be done at the University, hence the advantage of getting through with examinations in the courses that have been given at the University before beginning courses under new teachers.

McINTIRE PRIZE.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Sociologic Medicine, Vol. XVII, No. 6. December, 1916.)

Last year Dr. Charles McIntire resigned the secretaryship of the American Academy of Medisine after twenty-five years of faithful service. In appreciative commemoration, the American Academy of Medicine decided to raise a fund, the income of which should be expended in accordance with Dr. McIntire's suggestions. As a consequence the Academy now announces two prize offers, the prizes to be awarded at the annual meetings for 1918 and 1921, respectively. The subject for 1918 is "The Principles Governing the Physician's Compensation in the Various Forms of Social Insurance." The members of the committee to decide the relative value of the essays awarding this prize are: Dr. John L. Heffron, Dean of the College of Medicine, Syracuse University; Dr. Reuben Peterson, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, University of Michigan, and Dr. John Staige Davis, Professor of Pediatrics and Practice of Medicine, University of Virginia.

The subject for 1921 is "What Effect Has Child Labor on the Growth of the Body?" The members of the committee to award this prize are: Dr. Thomas S. Arbuthnot, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University, and Dr. James C. Wilson, Emeritus Professor, Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College.

The conditions of the contests are:

(1) The essays are to be typewritten and in English, and the contests are to be open to every-one.

(2) Essays must contain not less than 5,000 or more than 20,000 words, exclusive of tables. They must be original and not previously published.

(3) Essays must not be signed with the true name of the writer, but are to be identified by a nom de plume or distinctive device. All essays are to reach the Secretary of the Academy on or before January 1st of the years for which the prizes are offered and are to be accompanied by a sealed envelope marked on the outside with the fictitious name or device assumed by the writer and to contain his true name inside.

(4) Each competitor must furnish four copies of his competitive essay.

(5) The envelope containing the name of the author of the winning essay will be opened by Dr. McIntire, or in his absence by the presiding officer at the annual meeting and the name of the successful contestant announced by him.

(6) The prize in 1918 for the best essay submitted according to these conditions will be \$100.00; that of 1921 will be \$250.00.

(7) In case there are several essays of especial merit, after awarding the prize to the best, special

mention of others will be made and both the prize essay and those receiving special mention are to become at once the property of the Academy, probably to be published in the *Journal of Sociologic Medicine*. Essays not receiving a prize or special mention will be returned to the authors on application.

(8) The American Academy of Medicine reserves the right to decline to give the prize if none of the essays are of sufficient value.

The present officers of the American Academy of Medicine are: George A. Hare, M.D., Fresno, Calif., President; J. E. Tuckerman, M.D., Cleveland, President-elect; Charles McIntire, M.D., Easton, Pa., Treasurer, and Thomas Wray Grayson, M.D., 1101 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary.

PEACE, WAR AND COMMON SENSE.

An address to the National Service School of the Women's Section of the Navy League, delivered Thursday, May 25th, 1916, by Charles J. Bonaparte.

LADIES :----Many, many years ago, when I was a student at Harvard, our Professor of Rhetoric gave us, as the subject for a theme:

"Was Hamlet mad? Or did he feign madness? Or, being mad, did he also feign madness? Or, feigning madness, did he become mad?"

Of late years, the acts and words of those among our fellow citizens who have preached the doctrine of voluntary national impotency and discouraged all preparedness for the National Defense, with the avowed purpose of thus assuring us continued peace, have often suggested to my mind similar queries. Are these men and women mentally off their base? Or, are they only affecting to be off? Or, being actually a little off, are they pretending to be a good deal "offer"? Or, finally, through professing to be for a long time, have they, at last, become, in some measure, off in fact? For all four of these hypotheses their words and acts seem, at least to me, to afford some color of reason.

For example, I was told some time since of a lady who was asked to take part in some one of the innumerable works of beneficence made necessary by the appalling suffering due to the present war, and who replied, as nearly as I can remember her reported words:

"To me this war is so horrible, so abomiable, so contrary to all my ideals that I will not recognize its existence. I refuse to let anything connected with it obtrude itself on my consciousness, or to do, say or think anything which may recall it to my thoughts. For me, there is no war."

If a hen ostrich were miraculously endowed with speech, we might be prepared to have her express some such sentiments; but what are we to think of them when uttered by one of the species Homo sapines? Suppose this lady had been at Columbus or Glen Springs recently, and had been awakened from sleep to find Mexican banditti plundering and burning and maining and killing; would she have closed her eyes tight, stuffed cotton into her ears and declared that, for her, there were no brigands and no pillage and murder and lawless violence? I remember a story of a man who took a seat in his arm-chair without noting its prior occupancy by the tom-cat. He remarked, afterwards, with some feeling, that he "didn't see his old feline friend, but had no doubt whatever the latter was there." I strongly suspect that our lady would have had a closely similar experience.

Again, I beleive, some little time before August, 1914, a clergyman, who had just returned from one of the numerous "Peace" or "Arbitration," "Conferences" or "Congresses" held during the early years of the present Century, was asked by a friend what had benn done at the meeting. He answered impressively: "We have abolished war." "That was a good beginning," said his interlocutor, "but, while you had your hand in at the 'abolishing' stunt, why didn't you abolish crime? Or vice? Or disease? Or misery? Or, in brief, sin and all fruits among men?" The reply was certainly very much in point, but can we consider a mind wholly rational which then accepted as a fact that war had been "abolished," or even, as a well-known French pacifist is reported to have said, that it was "obsolescent, if not obsolete"? During the thirteen and a half

years of this Century which preceded the great war now raging, five important wars, not to mention several minor conflicts, had occurred among civilized nations; 1900 found the Boer war in progress; it was succeeded by the war between Russia and Japan; that was followed by the war between Italy and Turkey; after that, came the war between Turkey and the Balkan powers, and, as an epilogue to the last mentioned struggle, the war between the Balkan powers themselves. Far from being "abolished" or "obsolete," war has not shown the slightest tendency to "obsolesce" in the Twentieth Century: those who think or say it has, simply show their incapacity to recognize unpleasant facts.

The remark of our clerical friend illustrates another striking trait of pacifists generally, namely their boundless and amazing self-confidence and presumption. With a very few exceptions, they are people who know extremely little about war or diplomacy or the administration of national or international affairs, and have done nothing in the world to accredit their opinions regarding any phase of public business: they are ready, however, not only to over-rule all our most highly honored statesmen, with Washington at their head, but, without being asked, to undertake the most delicate and responsible tasks. During the silliest part of the French Revolutino, a man calling himself Anacharsis Clootz appeared before the National Assembly, accompanied by thirtysix followers, each of them dressed in a costume supposed to be the national dress of some kind of foreigner, and, as "the Ambassador of the Human Race," announced the assent of all mankind to some of the doctrines the Assembly had proclaimed. This masquerade has been always deemed a piece of childish buffoonery; but surely it was immeasurably more sensible than to charter a ship and spend a half million of money merely to take abroad a number of cranks, agitators, newspaper reporters and students in girls' colleges, with the idea that, in some way to be thereafter discovered, this motley collection of eccentric mediocrity would "get the boys out of the trenches," and restore peace to the civilized world!

Soon after his return, the leader and organizer of this frantastic expedition was quoted by the newspapers (without contradiction so far as I know) as saying, in substance, that he had, at first, beleived the present war originated in a desire on the part of munition makers to obtain a market for their goods, but was then convinced that popular prejudices and passions had something to do with it, and that it would be a longer and harder task to restore peace than he had supposed. It would have been well if he and his school of thought could bring themselves to recognize the tolerably obvious fact that a popular prejudice and passion, commonly called "patriotism," has something to do with the desire on the part of good citizens that our common Country may not be found totally unprepared when the crisis of our fate as a nation shall overtake us: could they grasp this situation, we might hear less of the childish and spiteful talk about the agitation for preparedness being merely a self-advertising scheme for various industries. Whenever a Minister of the Gospel presse on his hearers the immense merits of Christianity, he urges them to perpetuate his own calling and to give him the means of making his pot boil; whenever a teacher speaks of the beauty and utility of education, he is pleading for his own job and a chance for himself to keep it: in neither case do sensible people think the force of their arguments is in any wise lessened by the mere co-incidence of private with public interest, and it is even more unworthy of a fair-minded and well-meaning man to believe or profess the belief that only manufacturers of arms and explosives care for the National Defense.

If, however, war has not been really "abolished," by self-appointed "Ambassadors of the Human Race," if it is, in fact, so far from being "obsolete" or "obsolescent" that in every day's issue of our newspapers we read of hundreds, often thousands, of human deaths due to it, and of misery and desolation among millions of human beings which it causes, there can be no doubt that we must deal with it on the principles of common sense, and, to this end, that we ought to have clear and sane ideas as to what it is. You will permit me, I hope, to give you the views on this subject of a peculiarly fearless thinker and trenchant writer. He says: "Struggles in different shapes are inseparable from life itself as long as men are interested in each other's proceedings, and are actuated by conflicting motives and views."

"In a very large proportion of cases—it may perhaps be said in the great majority of cases —these conflicts can be carried on without resorting to physical force. In each society taken by itself the class of cases in which the use of physical force is necessary is determined by the range of criminal law."

"When, however, we come to consider the relations of independent nations to each other, a totally different set of considerations present themselves. Nations have no common superior. Their relations do not admit of being defined with the accuracy which the application of criminal law requires, nor if they were so defined would it be possible to specify or to inflict the sanctions of criminal law. The result of this is that nations always do consider for themselves in every particular case as it arises how their interests are to be asserted and protected, and whether or not at the expense of war."

"Indeed, the question what a nation is to behow much or how little territory, how many or how few persons it is to comprehend-depends largely on the state of other nations. A territory more or less compact, inhabited by a population more or less homogeneous, is what we mean by a nation; but how is it to be determined where the lines are to be drawn? Who is to say whether the Rhine or the Vosges is to divide France from Germany-whether the English and the Welsh, the Scotch and the Irish, are or are not homogeneous enough to form one body politic? To these questions one answer only can be truly given, and that is, Force, in the widest sense of the word, must decide the question. By this I mean to include moral, intellectual, and physical force, and the power and attractiveness of the beliefs and ideas by which different nations are animated.

All great wars are to a greater or less extent wars of principle and sentiment: all great conquests embrace more or less of a moral element."

(To be continued).

THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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MARCH 1, 1917.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

The basketball team representing the University, but drawn from the Dental Department, has been a great winner. They played ball which was first class and their long list of victories entitled them to recognition by the reviewers of State Athletics.

Still some of our boys go recklessly and heedlessly on without a thought to the danger signal of future difficulties consequent on present neglect. It is high time that some of our young men attract to themselves a degree of notoriety by applying themselves to their duty for a brief season.

The lethargic condition at the University has been lately disturbed by the staging of a number of incidents worthy of note. The Dental School has enjoyed a number of social events, the principal one being a reception and dance under the auspices of Dr. and Mrs. T. O. Heatwole and faculty members given at the Hotel Emerson on the evening of February 21. Dr. C. A. Ruppersberger was at home to the faculty and teachDoctor, Lawyer or Dentist

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ers February 8, 2639 Pennsylvania avenue. On February 9, the Psi Omega boys gave a dance at

Keating's Hall while the Freshman Prom. was celebrated at the same place on the evening of February 22. There are reports of much festivity and social indulgence among the law students. "Step soft, Jamie, here lies the dead."

Finally the Government at Washington has declared German encroachment intolerable and has broken off diplomatic relations with the German Government. En overt act may plunge us into war which now involves practically the whole of Europe, much of Asia and threatens the world, and the pretense was a vindication of the assassination of a royalist, a puny archduke so declared by accident of birth, claiming government of a great country and people as a heritage. We stand by Uncle Sam because he has exhausted patience and forbearance to protect a people so unfortunate as to deem subserviency to crowned heads a necessity. He has done all in his power to succor the distressed to aid the oppressed, to counsel the misguided leaders of these imperialized and blinded subjects. The mistaken ideas of these courts that our patience symbolized cowardice caused them to grossly insult us and bandy our rights until we rose up and, in righteous indignation, declared that as a free people we demand unhampered and unlimited opportunity to exercise our freedom of operation as it has ever been exercised without favor. We do not want war, but should war come let the blood of its victims be on the heads of those who brutally forced us to take up the sword,

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13 NEW DOCTORS LICENSED.

Dr. J. McPherson Scott, secretary of the Maryland State Board of Medical Examiners, made public the names of those who passed the recent examinations and were granted licenses to register as physicians and surgeons. The list of University of Maryland graduates follows:

Charles C. Childs, Ralph Cohen, George Bruce Crist, Israel J. Feinglos, Maurice Feldman, Bowers H. Growt, Howell I. Hammer, Gerald L. Higgins, Frank S. Hundley, George McLean, Abraham Schapiro, Virginia; Edward F. Syroph and Carl M. Van Poole.

ESTATE TO WIFE'S FAMILY.

The entire estate of the late Col. R. Dorsey Coale, valued at \$60,000, goes to Mrs. Ridie M. Howison and Mrs. Eleanor Howison Witherspoon, mother and sister of his late wife, Minnie Howison Coale, according to the construction placed upon his will by the Court of Appeals. Judge Thomas delivered the opinion, in which the Appellate Court affirms the decree of Judge Bond in Circuit Court No. 2.

Dr. Coale in his will bequeathed his estate to his wife, but she preceded him in death. It was contended by his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Redwood, and a nephew, George Buchanan Coale, that by reason of the death of Mrs. Coale before her husband they were entitled to the estate.

LAW CLASS OF 1915 DINES.

Steps looking to a permanent organization of the alumni of the Law School of the University of Maryland were taken at a banquet of the class of 1915 of the Law School at the Kernan Hotel. A committee was authorized to get in touch with the alumni of other classes of the University Law School and of the Baltimore Law School, which was merged into the University three years agò, and perfect the plans that were put under way. There is now no permanent class or alumni organization of the law graduates, though the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments of the institution have their organizations. Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie, Edwin T. Dickerson and A. De R. Sappington, of the University alumni, were guests at the banquet. Julius Zieget was toastmaster. Following the banquet a theatre party was held in the Maryland Theatre. J. Lawrence Schanberger was in charge of the entertainment.

The following committee has taken up the organization:

John E. Magers, chairmau; Joshua S. Hull, C. B. Smith, C. B. Redfield, F. Joseph Gutberlett, John N. Yost, Thomas F. O'Neill, Charles A. Kelso, William J. Stocksdale, William C. Boyer, J. L. Schanberger, Joseph D. Balachow, J. R. Elly, Julius Zieget, R. E. Kanode, E. H. Miller, Joseph L. Fax, A. V. Kean, Paul W. Taylor, Abraham Rosenthal, E. K. Schultz, Morton H. Rosen, F. R. Riehl and Jacob Schroeder.

Others attending the banquet were John A. Zimmerman, W. C. Beaven, Trthur B. Nickerson, Walter Prem, Elmer Harper, William Mueller, William Galvin, R. W. Barry, Charles F. Evans, Daniel Healy, B. G. Gold, Elmer H. Miller. Harry A. Silverwood, Henry S. Geiglein, Jacob Schroeder, Simon Silverberg, John J. Pratt, J. W. Bueschel, William C. Lurssen, George W. Smith, Emory H. Niles, J. M. Hepburn, S. H. Hoffberger, Max Greenblatt, D. C. Gibson, Joseph H. Haggerty and Paul W. Taylor.

HARRY ROBERTS, JR., '19.

Examination, entitling everyone in class opinion to an action in damages for "mental anguish," have come and gone. After them came as soothing balm to seething brain the annual class banquet with its food for both body and soul. The latter pabulum had for its main course a "sex" talk and for its dessert a scathing indictment of "status quo" by the class mentor, Mr. Weinberg. The speakers of the evening, to whom the class expresses its appreciation, were the Honorable Honorary President, Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie, Judge Carroll T. Bond, "Judge" German H. H. Emory and Eugene O'Dunne. Clarence Miles, our president, did the honors of toastmaster with characteristic good taste and eloquence. Altogether the affair served as a fitting anti-climax to the examinations. In the course of the evening a creditable quantity of "liquid law" was assimulated and before "Good Night, Ladies" was sung, a contingent of the class felt very confident that they had elected the next Governor of Maryland.

Since the banquet, however, the harmony which had theretofore existed has been severely scotched and at this writing we are in the throes of internecine strife, not to mention ominous rumors of revolutionary movements. It is up to time and the necessity for class unity to cure the present ills, which, after all, are not serious. With the right spirit animating both the day and the night sections, these two parts of one and the same body cannot long remain at loggerheads.

The class picture for the University Year Book is yet to be taken.

On the 23d of February a representative number of "Nineteeners" witnessed the University benefit performance of "Alone at Last."

DENTAL FACULTY ENTERTAINED.

An entertainment and dinner was given to the faculty of the University of Maryland dental department February 9, 1917, by Dr. C. A. Ruppersberger at his home, 2639 Pennsylvania avenue. Those present were: Drs. T. O. Heatwole, Eldridge Baskin, H. M. Davis, Claude V. Matthews, F. P. Haynes, R. Valentine, J. B. Robinson, B. S. Wells, J. E. Talbott, Joel Fleishman, D. Y. Flook and C. Horine. The special guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. Ruppersberger and their family and Miss Ethel Horine, of Frederick, Md.

PHARMACY NOTES.

After a lengthy discussion in which all phases of the subject were considered, the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at its monthly meeting held January 24 passed a resolution that it was the sense of the branch to wait for the result of the referendum vote before proceeding further in the consideration of the American Pharmaceutical Association Year Book and Journal. A resolution passed by the Philadelphia Branch, in which it went on record as favoring the continuation of both the Journal and the Year Book was read, as was also a resolution passed by the New York Branch in which it stated that it had considered the resolution of the Philadelphia Branch and, inasmuch as the result of the recent referendum vote on this subject by the entire membership of the association was not known, a committee had been appointed and is to report at a future meeting.

Drs. Caspari and Kelly had been asked to discuss the new United States Pharmacopoeia, Ninth Revision, and took the lead in the consideration of it which followed. The opinion of the authorities was stated to be that the U. S. P. Eighth Revision is official until Congress or the legislatures say otherwise, as the legislative bodies cannot make an authority legal which did not exist at the time the legislation was enacted.

Congress has taken no action and none seems likely at this session.

National officials seem reluctant to give any opinion at all, but the general verdict seemed to be that in the event of prosecution for the violation of the law, the officials would take into consideration the edition used by the accused, and he would be judged accordingly.

It was considered, therefore, important to label all preparations as U. S. P. VIII or U. S. P. IX for the present.

It was pointed out that the tolerance limits in strength above and below the standard in the new Pharmacopeia are practically what the officials have been allowing and that their incorporation in the new book makes it more desirable for the pharmacist than the old one.

Many questions were asked and answered as to changes in preparations, and it was brought out that the alternative of charging solution of magnesium citrate with sodium bicarbonate was dangerous if the powder and not the tablet was used, as the sudden liberation of gas and consequent sudden increase of pressure would tend to burst the bottle in the hands of the operator, one member stating that while he felt such would be the case, nevertheless he tried it, with disastrous results. It was brought out that tablets of sodium bicarbonate put out by some of the manufacturers were compressed so hard that they took altogether too long to dissolve.

Among those who took part in the discussions, besides the speakers of the evening, were: Misses Cole, Lotz, Mossop and Sonnenburg; also Messrs. Hancock, Lentz, Lowry, Schultz and Ware.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, H. A. B. Dunning; vice-president and chairman exectuive committee, Frontis Lentz; committee secretary and treasurer, B. Olive Cole; member of the council, Hermann Engelhardt.

A theatre party was given at the Academy of Music on February 13th by the women pharmasists in honor of Mrs. L. Meredith, of Hagerstown, wife of Dr. Lionel Meredith, who is an examiner on the State Board of Pharmacy. After the performance a luncheon was served the party at the Hotel Rennert. Those present were Mrs. Lionel Meredith, Master Austin Meredith, Misses Cole, Lotz, Mossop, Patterson and Sonnenburg. The evening was very enjoyable and one long to be remembered.

A. A. SONNENBURG.

ST. JOHN'S ALUMNI DINNER.

The Alumni Association of St. John's College held its annual dinner on Saturday night, February 17, at the Rennert Hotel. The speakers were Congressman Kenneth D. McKellar, who spoke upon military preparedness; Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's, whose subject was the college; Osborne I. Yellott, assistant general counsel of the Public Service Commission, and George W. Wilson. Dr. James A. Nydegger, president of the association, was the toastmaster.

DR. JOHN H. TRABAND, JR., MARRIED.

Miss Laura Adelaide Hempel, daughter of Doc₇ tor and Mrs. J. Frederick Hempel, 3310 W. North aevnue, was married on January 11, 1917, to Dr. John H. Traband, Jr., son of Doctor and Mrs. John H. Traband, in St. Mark's Lutheran Church-St. Paul and Twentieth streets.

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ENGAGEMENTS.

An engagement of interest to society just announced is that of Miss Roberta Hempstone Rouse, daughter of Mr. William C. Rouse and the late Mrs. Rouse, and Dr. Raymond Gerard Willse, son of Dr. Hudson Gerard Willse, of Richfield Springs, N. Y. Miss Rouse is one of several most attractive sisters and Mr. John Rouse is her only brother. Dr. Willse is a graduate of the University of Maryland and is on the staff of that institution. The marriage will take place in the autumn, after which the bride and bridegroom will live at Guilford.

DEATHS.

PNEUMONIA CAUSES DEATH OF DR. STONER.

Dr. Harry W. Stoner, 44 years old, first assistant to the state bacteriologist of the Health Department, and associate in pathology and bacteriology at the University of Maryland, died at his home, 2301 E. Madison street. About seven days ago Dr. Stoner contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, causing his death.

He was born in Carroll County, but was educated in the public schools of this city. Later he attended the University of Maryland and was graduated from there in 1907. For the last 20 years Dr. Stoner lived in Northeast Baltimore, and although he had very little private practice, he was well known throughout the city. His work with the local Health Department was of the highest order. In addition to his practice and his position as assistant state bacteriologist, Dr. Stoner conducted the bacteriological laboratories in the Maryland General Hospital and the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. He also devoted much of his time as associate at the University of Maryland, and the students at that school profited greatly by his many lectures.



Dr. J. Ford Thompson, one of the best known surgeons in Washington and well known in this section of the country, died on February 1 in his eightieth year at George Washington University Hospital, after an illness of more than a year.

Dr. Thompson, who was born March 20, 1837, in St. Mary's County, Md., would have celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth March 20. He was educated in the public and private schools of St. Mary's County and Rittenhouse Academy of Washington. After his graduation in medicine he began practice in Washington in partnership with Dr. M. V. B. Bogan.

He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1857, and at one time was acting assistant surgeon, United States Army. He was surgeon to Providence, Emergency, Columbia Hospital for Women, Children's, George Washington University and Garfield Memorial hospitals.

During the Civil War he served in the military hospitals in Washington. He was professor of anatomy in the Columbian Medical College and afterward professor of surgery, serving in that capacity for more than twenty years. He was president of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia in 1881-82 and was a member of the American Medical Association and the American Surgical Association. Dr. Thompson retired from active practice in 1907, and at the time of his death was an emeritus professor of the George Washington University. About nine years ago he was operated on for stomach trouble in London.

Dr. Benjamin Rush Ridgely, one of the pioneers of Baltimore County, died at his home, February 2, from the infirmities of old age. He received his early education in the schools of the county and later went to the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1847.

Frederick W. Fochtman, M.D., Cumberland, Md., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1889; aged 49; a Fellow in the American Medical Association, a pioneer Roentgen-ray operator of Western Maryland, was found dead in his automobile at Ellerslie, January 5, from cerebral hemorrhage.

John L. Hoshall, M.D., Oklahoma City; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1899; aged 43; a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, was accidently killed, January 4, by a collision between the automobile in which he was riding and another car.

Harry Blair Warriner, M.D., Philadelphia; Maryland Medical Colege, Baltimore, 1912; Hahneman Medical College, 1914; aged 28; chief resident physician at the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, died at that institution, January 4, from pneumonia.

Joseph J. Andsulatis, M.D., New Britain, Conn.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1894; aged 51, died at his home, December 29.

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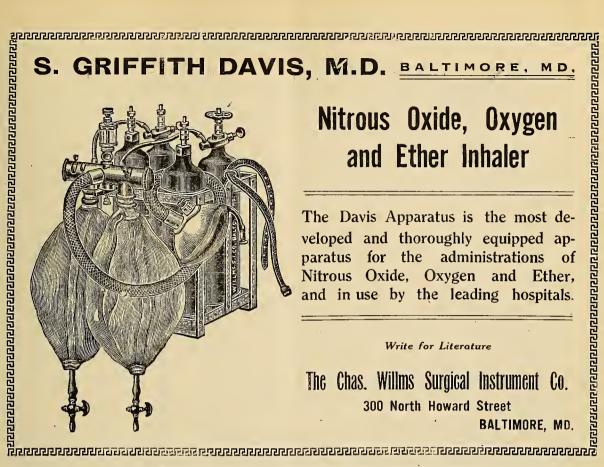
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to use a hypodermic tablet you want a soluble one-not a semi- or slowly soluble one that may-and probably will, block up the only antiseptic needle you have with you, and you mayhap blocks-or miles-from your office and the drug-store is closed up for the night.

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with *really soluble* hypodermics—ours for instance. And ours cost no more per tablet than "the other kind;" in fact cost less when you figure in your own chagrin, the bystanders' and patient's caustic comments, and the price of the "blocked" needle.

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VOL. III.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 1, 1917.

No. 10

WAR.

Since our last issue sinister events have moved Our ships, even those plying between rapidly. neutral ports, have been mercilessly destroyed and American lives sacrificed. Ships laden with food for the starving Belgians have been sent to the bottom. German intrigue with Mexico has been exposed and numerous violations of our neutrality have been discovered. The United States, while as a nation it has sympathized with the Allies, has been neutral in its actions. That the Germans have been unable to obtain supplies from this country has not been due to any unfriendliness on our part, but to the superior strength of the Allies on the sea. The undersea boat Deutschland made two trips to this country and successfully carried to Germany full cargoes of needed supplies. If other vessels had been able to elude the British and to reach our shores they also would have returned loaded to their capacity. The horror of the Lusitania was passed over as well as other atrocities equally repugnant to civilized conscience. The President, with long suffering patience, withheld his hand and would not draw the sword. This disinclination to plunge our country into the maelstrom of war has been interpreted, apparently, as an evidence of the decadence of our people, who are supposed to love money more than liberty, and who are afraid to fight for their rights. By many it is thought that we have too long delayed action and that an active resistance should have followed the sinking of the Lusitania. However that may be, war is now, apparently, imminent. The continued hostility of Germany, as shown by overt as well as by secret acts, has forced us to take action and Congress has been summoned to meet in special session to consider the question of declaring war. In the meanwhile a state of war

actually exists and the country is being placed in a condition of preparedness. If, as seems inevitable, war should be declared, each one must determine, according to the dictates of his own conscience, the part he should take in the national defense. At first the army of the United States must be composed chiefly of volunteers, who will require from six months to a year to become trained soldiers. Eventually compulsory training of the young men of the country will have to be adopted.

What should be the attitude of the students of the University of Maryland in the event of war? As has been stated above, each one must consider this question carefully and act patriotically. You are engaged in preparing yourselves for your life work; work which if interrupted will be a serious loss to yourselves and to the nation. There is at this time a shortage of physicians in this country and the decrease in the number of physicians is going to become more acute, for some years at least. Twenty-five thousand medical officers will be required for the army if war occurs. Those of you who are members of the National Guard or the Naval Reserve will have to respond when ordered into service, but those who are not enlisted will serve their country best by continuing their studies until such time as their services are urgently required. The writer presumes the same applies to the students in the other departments, but he hesitates to give advice to those not in his own field of work. He urges all not to be swaved by hysteria, but to consider the matter calmly and to act in accordance with what be believes to be his duty.

Many of the professors and other instructors are already members of the Medical Reserve Corps or of the State troops who will have to respond when ordered into active service.

THESIS.

BY PIERRE J. SANTONI.

50 Alleés de Meilhan, Marseille, France, January, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Hopkinson:

Thank God, peace has been restored!

After I left l'Hôpital St. Anne, I came to this great city, where my practice seems to increase in quality and in number.

My undertakings in the twentieth century oral hygiene propaganda have been crowned with success, and I am glad to realize that I am helping humanity, by showing the ravages of this terrible plague, by teaching them how to prevent, and by helping them to free themselves from dental caries.

With financial help from the Board of Health of this city, members of the Association Odontologistee de Marseille pledged to give a day during the week for the benefit of the teeth of the children in various public schools. This was brought about effectively by introducing the system of dental clinics that you have in your country, which system I always admired.

To begin with, we started by giving the children a short talk on the necessity for good oral conditions.

In simple words I showed them how, on account of poor teeth, the mental and physical development would be retarded; how good teeth would not give pain; that they would have health; that they would be more beautiful; how, unless they had good teeth, they would fall back in their class work, etc.

Our work along this line is improving daily and the results obtained are magnifique.

A friend of mine, Mr. _____, a wealthy manufacturer, invited me to address the employes of his factory in a short simple talk on oral hygiene. The result was miraculous, and now they have an orist to take care of their teeth. In simple language I explained to them the everincreasing evidence of the importance of keeping their teeth in good order as an aid in maintaining physical and mental vigor. I showed them how, in an investigation made by the M. A. of America, Dr. Smith examined during a period of 16 months the mouths of 30,000 workingmen. Of this great number he found only 4 per cent. with absolutely clean, healthy mouths. Altogether about 18,000 extractions had to be made and 60,000 cavities filled.

Supposing that each of these caused, through waste of time and cost of repair, an average loss of only \$2, we have a total loss of \$156,000 to the workingmen involved. I proved to them that the teeth being necessary for mastication and digestion, they must be taken care of if they wanted to enjoy the health that they would not otherwise enjoy.

In my private practice I am bringing my propaganda to a higher grade of efficiency.

All of my patients, before having any mechanical work done, are inspected as to their oral condition, and, if necessary, a thorough cleansing is made. I have good words for every patient and always give them instructions on how to keep their teeth in good condition. I have some cards printed which I call "Instructions pour avoir bonne sauté," in which I give, in a few words, the reason why it is wise to have good teeth, the technique on how to obtain this condition and the instructions on how to keep their teeth in good condition.

One of the hardest things to introduce is how to use the tooth brush. I gave a special tooth brush drill to the school children, and in my practuce I have the patients show me how they clean their teeth.

My printed slogan of "Good teeth—good health" seems to have created an impression and interests the people, who, before, used to go to the dentist to have their teeth "repaired," as they say, but now understand that it is not only for the benefit of the mechanical aid given them, but to get the instructions of a stomatologist, who will prevent or perhaps cure some disease that the doctor would fail to diagnose.

I am very grateful that, by your course, I am able now to help my fellow-brothers, to serve them in the interest of humanity, to save them from the terrible results of dental caries.

Allow me to remain, my dear Doctor,

Very respectfully yours,

PIERRE J. SANTONI,

LIBRARY NOTES.

In January Miss Gertrude Stiles, of the Cleveland Public Library, who is on a tour of inspection of the libraries of the Eastern and Southern States, paid a visit to the Library of the University of Maryland.

Miss Stiles, although familiar with all branches of library work, is particularly interested in bookbinding. She saw some examples of the methods of bookbinders of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in our "Dr. John Crawford Collection." Many of these rare volumes are bound in vellum and parchment, others in calf, deerskin, etc. Some have fine designs in blind and in gold tooling. Miss Stiles' explanation of the technique of the old craftsmen were at once fascinating and educational.

There is a delight in meeting and mingling with those who are engaged in the same profession, and who are working on progressive lines. The interchange of ideas is valuable. Unfortunately busy librarians have little leisure in which to visit other libraries, but what a wonderful help it would Le if we could. We are ambitious to increase our own efficiency and attractiveness, and to inspect the "homes" of others, for while we may be making progress in some directions we may be stagnating in others.

Accessions January and February—through the exchange of the Library of Congress:

Medical News and Library, Vols. 26, 27, 34-36; Medical News, Vol. 78-82; British Foreign and Medico Chirurgical Review, Vols. —, —, —, —; Retrospect of Practical Medicine (Braithwaite's); Transactions Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, Vol. 10, 1916.

> RUTH LEE BRISCOE, Librarian.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF PHI SIGMA KAPPA.

.....

The annual banquet of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity of the University of Maryland was held Saturday, March 24th, at the Hotel Rennert. Dr. William H. Toulson was the toastmaster. A number of out-of-town men attended, including Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College; Rossman R. Lawrence, of New York, national treasurer of the fraternity; Dr. Henry A. Cotton, superintendent of the New Jersey State Hospital, and Worthington W. Hopkins, of Belair.

The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of Gilbert J. Morgan, chairman; Charles B. Bosley, J. Newell Graham and Dr. J. Ben Robinson.

U. S. WANTS SURGEONS.

Dr. W. C. Braisted, surgeon-general of the United States Navy, has communicated with the faculty of the Medical School of the University of Maryland to learn if the senior class can be graduated in the next few weeks. There are many vacant positions in the Naval Reserve force for assistant surgeons, and it is the plan of the department to have medical schools throughout the country graduate all seniors who have averaged more than 85 per cent, in their four years' work so that they may fill these positions if they desire.

The authorities of the university said that they can take no action in this matter until they hear from the State Board of Medical Examiners.

The small amount of work which remains to be done between now and June can be completed while the men are in the service of the navy, said the communication, and thus the students will not be prevented from practicing as private physicians when they have completed their naval service.

It is said that a large number of students are willing to enter the service if this plan goes through.

PEACE, WAR AND COMMON SENSE.

(Continued from Last Month.)

"The most pointed and instructive modern illustration of this that can possibly be given is supplied by the great American Civil War. Who, looking at the matter dispassionately, can fail to perceive the vanity and folly of the attempt to decide the question between the North and the South by lawyers' metaphysics about the true nature of sovereignty or by conveyancing subtleties about the meaning of the Constitution and the principles on which written documents ought to be interpreted. The true question is, What was the real gist and essence of the dispute? What were the two sides really fighting for?"

"It seems, then, that the compulsion of war is one of the principles which lie at the root of national existence. It determines whether nations are to be and what they are to be. It decides what men shall believe, how they shall live, in what mould their religion, law, morals, and the whole tone of their lives shall be cast. It is the *ratio ultima*, not only of kings, but of human society in all its shapes."

"War and conquest determine all the great questions of politics and exercise a nearly decisive influence in many cases upon religion and morals."

The statement last cited may seem, at first though, a little startling; but, I think, a moment's reflection will convince any well-informed and unprejudiced person that it is strictly accurate. The victories of Constantine over Maxentius and Licinius made the Roman world Christian, just as surely as the battles of Pharsalus and Philippi had made it an empire. The victories of the Saracens in Syria, Africa and Spain made all those countrise Mahometan, the last for centuries, and until it was reconquered by Christians, the first two until this day: on the other hand, the defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel unquestionably preserved Christianity as the religion of Western Europe. Had either the Protestants or the Catholic powers gained a complete victory in the religious wars of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, we should have had a totally different world to live in today. The decisive political importance of wars hardly need an illustration: we Americans are what we are mainly as the combined result of three Civil Wars; had the Stewart Kings conquered their Parliament, had the Mother-Country conquered its revolted Colonies, had the Southern States achieved their independence, there may be room for much doubt as to what we should have been, but there is room for none that we should have been very different from what we are.

Nothing could be further from my purpose than to deny, or even question, that peace is one of the greatest of blessings; it may be not unfairly described as the good health of nations. Just as a man is regarded, and very reasonably regarded, as a fool, and even worse than a fool, who throws away his health through debauchery or excesses of any kind or mere wilful imprudence, so those statesmen who disturb or imperil the peace of the world through selfish ambition or narrow prejudice or levity and vainglory bear an enormous, indeed a truly frightful, responsibility; they may be justly deemed enemies of their kind. But one may be compelled to endanger, nay, to sacrifice, one's health as a matter of necessity or duty. It is not healthful to leap into the ocean wearing a life-belt, but it was better to do that than to go down with the *Titanic*; a man or woman who should go needlessly or recklessly into a typhus-infested camp or village would have no one else to blame if the exhibition of folly proved fatal, but a physician or nurse who did this in the discharge of professional duty would be praised by every one whose praise is of value. So a nation whose territory is invaded or whose citizens are murdered by armed forces from another country, whatever its wishes, is ipso facto at war with the offending nation, and it will be a sorry day for mankind when we admit that one of the Great Powers of the World can see gross injustice wrought or humanity outraged at its very doors, and yet sit still with a clear conscience.

It is true that there has been, of late years, a revival, in some sort, of the discussion, a discussion as old, in fact, or very nearly as old, as the Christian Church itself, as to whether Christians can lawfully and consistently take part in war This is really a discussion, not of the morality of warfare, but of the morality of Christianity. To quote again the author quoted above, he says onthis point:

"When we are told that it is dreadful to think that a nation pretending to believe the Sermon on the Mount should employ so many millions sterling per annum on military expenditure, the answer is that no sane nation ever did or ever will pretend to believe the Sermon on the Mount in any sense which is inconsistent with the maintenance to the very utmost by force of arms of the national independence, honor and interest."

(To be continued).

THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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APRIL 1, 1917.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

The PEOPLE are beginning to rule.

The war and royalty seem to have been original bed-fellows. The war is passing and so is royalty.

We don't care to enter the World War, nor do we relish having our honor sullied by a "handful of wilful men" representatives of impulses less thought, and misrepresentatives of the real spirit of a free and just people.

Russian autocracy has submitted to and abdicated in favor of the people. The mourners' bench is not-yet crowded and the invitation to come forward as an expression of repentance is still extended. Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Turkey, et al. come out for the right while the congregation sings "This is the way I long have sought."

The question of temperance continues to force itself upon the attention of the public. Secretary Daniels has dismissed from the navy the best gunner in the United States service, because he Doctor, Lawyer or Dentist

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was proven guilty of violation of the rule that abstinence shall be practiced by the navy men. The Secretary of the Navy is being severely criticised for not employing leniency in his disposal of the case. What is the value of a military order that can be broken by an officer with the thought that punishment may be tempered as a reward for excellence as an officer or imminent peril to our country and imperative need for the individual? While the service may suffer the loss of this one strong man, yet it will be infinitely benefited by the position taken that no circumstances justifies the violation of orders from superiors,

It is lamentable that any young man should so sacrifice his self-respect and barter his honor by attempting to meet the requirements of his college course unfairly. Whether the honor system as an organized secret service system among students is a good thing or not we are not prepared to say, but that each man should stand or fall on his own merits is so obvious that it does not admit of discussion. The class room and precedent aid in creating the atmosphere which gives impetus to student action. Some men are naturally wrong and prefer dark ways, while others are timid and naturally weak to whom desperation and drastic action soon appears. The strong, well-poised man acts in the light of his own knowledge and stands or falls as fitness deserves. If the history of a course shows that from one-fourth to onefifth of a class has been failing each year and if the student has the menace of failure constantly impressed upon him by class-room suggestion

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from day to day, let us anticipate the misdemeanors of the pervert, the surrendering of the weak and the temptation to the strong when each finally faces the trial of strength on examination day. "Self-preservation is the first law of pature."

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

Since July last with the Pershing column in Mexico, Dr. Duncan McCahnan has resumed private practice at his home, 1822 Madison avenue. Dr. McCahnan is a member of the United States Medical Reserve Corps and was one of the first to respond for duty at the beginning of the Mexican invasion.

Dr. Nathan Winslow, who has been with the punitive expedition in Mexico since last July, is now stationed at Shafter, Texas, with the Thirtyfourth Infantry, United States Army.

Dr. J. J. Roberts is acting superintendent of the Maryland General Hospital in place of Dr. Elmer Newcomer, who died recently.

Captain Darby, a graduate of the University of Maryland, has been instructing the fourth-year students of both the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University in military medicine and camp sanitation.

Dr. William J. Coleman, superintendent of the University Hospital, got up from a sick bed to respond to the calling out of the Fourth Regiment. For the last ten days he has been the victim of an attack of grip. He is one of the surgeons connected with the regiment and spent the summer on the border.

His place will be taken by Dr. Harry M. Stein, who filled the position during the absence of Dr. Coleman.

LAW—GRADUATE.

The Prophet was undeniably and indisputably right when he wrote that the ability, etc., of the Law Class of '16 must soon be recognized by the public and by the press. It is already becoming difficult to pick up any paper anywhere without seeing some '16 name mentioned in its columns.

In the last issue of the GAZETTE we read a long article "About W. Lester Baldwin."

In the *Trolley News* of March 16th we read, above the signature of "G. F. Kopp":

"Nothing could be done for Baltimore and Baltimoreans which would be so thoroughly appreciated as an express service. It is with exceeding gratification that I read of and approve the contemplation of this better service by the United Railways."

In the last Maryland Law Report we read of victories of John A. Farley, J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., and others, and in the Baltimore *Sun* of March 15th we read the following about another of ¹916's brilliant members:

BUYS SECOND LICENSE TO WED.

1'. G. Bloedc, Jr., Keeps Wedding Secret From His Family.

Though one perfectly good marriage license had been in the possession of Victor G. Bloede, Jr., of this city and Catonsville, ever since October 23, 1916, he paid a dollar for a new one yesterday at the marriage license bureau in the Court House and was married in the afternoon to Miss Helen M. Yoe in the rectory of St. Peter's Catholic Church, near the bride's residence on Hollins street, east of Calhoun.

The first license was secured in Frederick, Md., and was not valid in the limits of Baltimore city, though the name of the young lady was the same on each license.

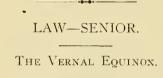
The first intimation of the wedding was given to Mr. Bloede's family through *The Sun*. He himself had left home early in the morning, ostensibly for the purpose of going to his office as usual, and without a whisper of the approaching nuptials. But the bride telephoned the good news to her brother, Charles H. Yoe, a grocer, at Strickland street and Caton avenue, about 3 o'clock. It was verified at St. Peter's rectory. But neither the uncle nor Mr. Bloede's relatives knew whither the bridal pair had flown after the ceremony.

Mr. Bloede, who is an alumnus of Lehigh Uni-

versity, was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1915. His bride was employed a few years ago in the office of the Victor G. Bloede Chemical Company, where they first met. Their ages in the license were given as 23 years.

Henry W. Hess, '16, has opened offices for the general practice of law at 1325 Fidelity Building. Many of us would congratulate ourselves if we were getting as much practice as "Heinie" says he is turning away.

In a recent enthusiastic letter from John McN. Holmes, Esq., we learn that "Johnnie" is growing rich and continues happy as "Title Examiner" for the Conveyance Company of Springfield, Mass. Space will not permit our writing of any big deals that he is pulling off. It is needless to say that we all are looking forward to the June Commencement, when he says he will be with us for a few days.



Madame Roland's famous saying : "Oh, Thesis, what plagiarisms are committed in thy name!"

Apropos of the thesis, Mitnick is writing his in a distinctively original form. It will be an article composed of questions and answers. The questions are scheduled to be gloriously mixed up, and the answers will follow, to untangle the confusion. A case of unscrambling scrambled eggs, as it were, you know. However, Mitnick's thesis will be one that is sure to rank high because, in all seriousness, he is thorough and untiring.

If he asks and answers the questions as skillfully as he does in the lecture room, the money is his.

What would a simple, unsophisticated law student like Josephs, Morris Meyer, Lauchheimer, Childs, "Lou" Silberstein, etc., do with one hundred dollars? One can readily imagine that Josephs or Morris Meyer would immediately buy law books. Lauchheimer would buy photographs of himself, autograph them and distribute them to the newspapers, to his best friends and worst enemies. "Lou" Silberstein would take a trip to Atlantic City and find out why the waves are wild and why it is that vampires are so fascinating.

In a short time our class will hold its last annual banquet. There, as Hans Froelicher has expressed it, will be a "flow of soul," a commingling of personality, bonhomie on parade. Such things occur but once; there need be no urging to attend.

Having been fortunate to read and incidently to re-write and condense much of the stuff sent in from Russia by news associations telling about the revolution, at least one significant fact stood out among a confusion of rumor and bosh. That is the students' participation in the revolt. "Their green caps," said the dispatches, "were everywhere, urging the populace on, both by word and deed."

The import of that sentence can scarcely be understood by the great majority of students in the United States, unless they know how different European colleges are from our institutions. There the universities are the citadels of progress and the strongholds of all new ideas, of all "dangerous" philosophies. There the students continually discuss, not shallow public questions (which can be as effectively settled as they now are by the mere roll of dice), but fundamental economical and sociological problems. Every student there knows what Max Stirner, Kropotkin, Niltzsche, etc., stand for. Here not more than five in our class have ever heard their names. How many can tell what Emerson taught, or what Walt Whitman sang about?

But, enough! To mention here anything new or cultural and to sneer at the so-called dominance of practicability is to be regarded with suspicion, if not, at least, as being totally depraved and abandoned, a spy, an anarchist and a sinner.

And what are the consequences? Why, the consequences are not serious; that is, not very serious. In Europe the lawyers are learned, they are cultured, they are respected. In the United States of America they, as a whole, are not learned; they are, as aforesaid, not cultured, and therefore they are not respected. In fact, law will soon cease to be a profession. It will be a business. It is being so regarded in New York city and in Chicago. Cheer up! Some of these days, together with the plumbers, bartenders and switch-cleaners, we, too, will have a union.

What is the solution? Surely, I have not the effrontery to give one. However, the Supreme Court seems to be showing the way; it is solving problems by applying new ideas. They do not deem it revolutionary to keep awake. In at least two very recent decisions, the judgment was based as much on sociologic principles as upon legal ones.

Hence, the bar of the future, to maintain its respect, must be represented by members who are cultured; that is, men whose minds are capable of holding another thing or two besides law.

DENTAL.

Through the Preparedness League of American Dentist applicants for enlistment in the navy who have been rejected because of defective teeth are to be treated without charge and placed in condition to pass the examinations.

During the last year the League has cared for about 1,000 such cases. It is expected that about 1,500 cases a month will be treated hereafter.

BIRTHS.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Martin are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

WEDDINGS.

MAYO-MANGER.

Miss Mary Cooke Manger, daughter of Dr. John F. Manger, well-known physician of West Baltimore, and Mrs. Manger, 1002 Edmondson avenue, and Dr. Woodward Bruce Mayo were married yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at the parsonage of First English Lutheran Church by the Rev. Ezra K. Bell, the pastor. Dr. Mayo, who comes of a well-known family of surgeons in the West, studied at the University of Maryland and is a recent graduate of the medical department of Loyola University, Chicago. He will be assistant

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to his father at Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City. Doctor and Mrs. Mayo left immediately for the West and will visit the Storeys of Montana, Mr. Storey being an uncle of Dr. Mayo. They will be "at home" at Salt Lake City about April 1.

DEATHS.

Dr. Elmer Newcomer, superintendent of the Maryland General Hospital, died on March 4, 1917, at the institution after an illness of one week.

With the death of Dr. Newcomer there passes one of the most promising young physicians among the medical fraternity of Baltimore. Although only 28 years old, Dr. Newcomer had risen to be the head of one of the largest hospitals in the State, a position heretofore held by a man of more years.

Dr. Newcomer's illness and sudden death cast a gloom over the entire working staff of the hospital. Although he had been at the institution only a short time, his energy, kindness and consideration had gained for him the respect of everyone with whom he came in contact.

He was educated at the Shenandoah Military Academy and was graduated in 1913 from the University of Maryland. Before coming to the Maryland General in June, 1916, Dr. Newcomer was assistant superintendent of the University Hospital.

Oscar Samuel Owens, M. D., Richmond, Va.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1905; aged

THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



37; a member of the Medical Society of Virginia; for many years local surgeon to the Southern Railroad; died at the Retreat for the Sick, Richmond, February 8.

Harry Wilbur Stoner, M. D., Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1907; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; first assistant bacteriologist for the State Board of Health; associate professor of bacteriology in his alma mater; in charge of the laboratories of the Maryland General and Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat hospitals; died at his home, February 4, from pneumonia.

JOHN WESLEY CHAMBERS, M.D., D.Sc.

Professor John Wesley Chambers died suddenly while on a visit to his friend, Dr. Spencer M. Free, at Dubois, Pa. He was, in a peculiar sense, a self-made man, as his prominence in his profession was due to his own intelligence, study, industry and perseverance. He did not have many advantages to start with, as he was not blessed with either riches or adequate education, but he made full use of his opportunities and became an exceptionally well equipped medical man, especially skilled in diagnosis and in surgical technique. He started at the bottom of the ladder and patiently climbed to the top. At one time he had one of the largest practices in the city and he was a very popular man both with his patients and with all others with whom he came in contact. He was a genial person, generous and open-hearted, and his career has been a stimulus to many a struggling young man.

His whole adult life was bound up with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1878, and which he served in various capacities, as preceptor and demonstrator of anatomy from 1879 to 1891; professor of anatomy from 1891-94; professor of operative surgery and later professor of surgery from 1894 to 1915; and on the merger of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the University of Maryland he held the same rank in the combined school. He was born in Kent County, Maryland, on September 9, 1856, and died in January, 1917, consequently he was somewhat over sixty years of age at the time of his death. He had been in poor health for some years, so that he was obliged to curtail his professioal work, but it was not thought that his end was so near. It is supposed that he died of apoplexy. A host of friends mourned his decease and his funeral was attended by a great crowd of his colleagues, former and present students, and members of the medical profession.

James Cyrus Black, M. D., Harrisburg, N. C.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1886; aged 59; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; died at his old home in Pioneer Mills, N. C., February 4, from acute gastritis.

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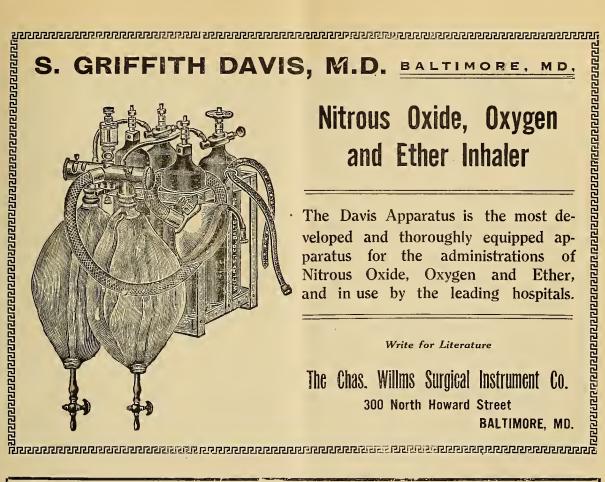
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THE DUTY OF MEDICAL AND PRE-MED-ICAL STUDENTS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

In our last issue we gave our views, briefly, on this subject, in the event of war. Since then war has become an actual fact and it is the duty of every patriotic American to stand by his country. The question is, what is the duty of medical and prospective medical students at this time? First of all, do not become hysterical and act rashly. This war may last several years and the need of trained physicians will become more and more acute in proportion to the length of time the war continues, consequently you will be of more value to the nation if you pursue your studies than if you enter the ranks as soldiers. To those who are preparing for the study of medicine the same statement is equally applicable. Indeed, if the selective draft is ordered by Congress, it is probable that no medical or pre-medical students will be allowed to go into the army. Not only are these the personal views of the writer, but the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense urgently requests medical and per-medical students to continue their studies until they are thoroughly prepared rather than to shoulder muskets and to go into the regular service now. This board, therefore, issues the following notice to medical and pre-medical students:

"In the present national crisis a continuous supply of adequately trained medical officers is absolutely essential for the maintenance of armed forces in the field. It would be folly for the country to prepare for the immediate emergency alone —we must face the possibility of the war lasting for years. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of all college students intending to study medicine

to remain under instruction until the country can avail itself of their trained services. Medical schools are in a sense "munition works," necessary to produce trained medical officers for the army and navy. All medical students must, therefore, in the interest of national safety, continue their work until graduation."

To those students who are about to graduate and who have hospital appointments we would also say, keep your engagements and prepare yourselves. The army only accepts those who have had at least one year of hospital work after graduation, hence by continuing your work in the hospitals you are fitting yourselves for either civil or military service. The navy is urgently in need of medical officers and, as they do not require a year of hospital work, those who have no hospital appointments have an opportunity to enter this branch of the military service. We, therefore, strongly urge young men, who are ambitious to serve their country, to volunteer for service in the navy.

To all we again say, be quiet and continue your work until you are thoroughly equipped and are needed by your country.

The following members of the Senior class received special examinations for admission to the Naval Medical Reserve and were passed on April 20: G. O. Hartman, F. C. Hertzog, K. D. Legge, G. L. McClintock, M. J. Montgomery, H. L. Shinn, R. S. G. Welch and G. L. White.

ST. JOHN'S GRADUATES FOUR.

St. John's College graduated, April 20, four members of the Senior class, who had received appointments as second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps. They are W. H. Harrison, Middle River; S. W. Freeny, Hebron; W. H. Price, Snow Hill, and A. H. Noble, Federalsburg.

Col. R. H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C., who has charge of the marine barracks here, and Robert Moss, president of the Board of Visitors and Governors, delivered addresses. The degrees were conferred by Dr. Thomas Fell, president of the College, who announced the following recommendations for appointment as second lieutenants:

Pay Corps, United States Navy—William A. Strohm, Annapolis; John F. Koenig, Baltimore; George E. Rullman, Annapolis; Herman R. Holljes, Baltimore; Charles G. Haslup, Savage; Donald B. Williams, Baltimore; George Ewell Dryden, Snow Hill; John M. Storm, Boonsboro; Ira B. Talton, Pocomoke City; Robert H. Maddox, Princess Anne, and George N. Weaver, Baltimore.

United States Army-Prof. E. H. Sirich, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry L. Ruland, Westport, Conn.; Eugene Webster Magruder, Annapolis; Edgar R. Hauver, Baltimore; Charles A. Mullikin, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Kenneth E. Wilson, Richmond, Va.; C. Holland Riggin, Rutherford, N. J.; W. Marvin Hutchins, Willows; George W. Gering, State College, Pa.; Edgar T. Fell, Annapolis; Luther B. Miller, Baltimore; Frederick Stone Matthews, La Plata; Philip C. Clayton, Annapolis; Howard B. Matthews, Cambridge; Thomas W. Ligon, Ellicott City; James T. Duke, Morganza; F. Weston Hyde, Washington; W. F. Stromeyer, Annapolis; H. F. Plummer, Norfolk, Va.; James C. Miller, Baltimore; Abraham W. Williams, Prince Frederick; Lorraine D. Fields, Pikesville; Joseph Dent Hungerford, Marshall Hall; Walter R. Curfman, Libertytown; Charles Carroll Nathan, Grantsville; John W. Noble, Preston; Carey C. Jarman, Chestertown; Marion Cox, Mardela; William D. Tucker, Centreville; Thomas R. Holmes, Centreville; Carleton D. Burgess, Clinton; J. Turnbull Spicknall, Baltimore; Guy Douglas Thompson, Annapolis; N. Dodge Woodward, Annapolis; George N. Weaver, Baltimore; George Davidson, St. Margaret's, and John William Spaulding, Annapolis.

Marine Corps—Pere Allison Wilmer, Washington; Charles H. Steele, Annapolis; H. R. Holljes, Baltimore; Philander B. Briscoe, Baltimore; Richard Ogle Welch, Annapolis; Leo Lloyd, Baltimore; J. Shelton Bowen, Baltimore; John L. De Marco, Baltimore; Luther T. Miles, Marion Station; Marion Cox, Mardela B. Talton, Pocomoke City; George N. Weaver, Baltimore; Arnold A. Gladden, Annapolis; J. Wilson Knighton, Baltimore; Alexander R. Waller, Allen; Ralph Walter Crum, Athens.

Reserve Army Corps-John S. Strahorn, Annapois; Hartley W. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.; D. Claude Handy, Baltimore; Gordon E. Riggin, Crisfield; Evelyn A. Harrison, Baltimore; Andrew Parke Kelly, Baltimore; Robert A. Rouse, Baltimore; Philip H. Harrison, Baltimore; Waller Bailey, Columbia, S. C.; William B. Ennis, Annapolis; Peter G. Zouck, Baltimore; Webster S. Blades, Baltimore; Leonard E. Kilmer, Frederick; C. Burton Woolley, Annapolis; L. Claude Bailey, Salisbury; John L. Morris, Salisbury; G. Vernon Hogan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. Douglas Stier, Perryman; George L. Winslow, Baltimore; Chauncey Brooks, Baltimore; Ira Edgar Ryder, Lexington, Md.; Frederick H. Henninghausen, Baltimore; Earl S. Lewis, Winchester, Va.; Luther B. Miller, Baltimore; Calvert Magruder, Annapolis; Godfrev Child, Baltimore; C. R. Buckley, Baltimore; E. O. Milbourne, Baltimore; Henry Sheppard, Greenville, N. C.; H. D. Cassard, Baltimore; D. Eugene Walsh, Westminster; Joseph T. Bartlett, Jr., Oxford; Wilbert L. Merriken, Federalsburg; J. Hewes Onion, Baltimore; Donald B. Williams, Baltimore; Allan Lester Fowler, Philadelphia, Pa.; James C. Miller. Baltimore; T. Chattle Hopkins, Annapolis; L. A. Darley, Baltimore; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Baltimore; Sidney B. Alling, Norwich, Conn., and John C. Fell, Annapolis.

ST. JOHN'S BOYS NAMED.

A letter from Rear-Admiral L. C. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy, has been received by Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, in which Dr. Fell is asked to nominate at least three graduates of the college for appointment as assistant paymaster in the navy. These men will be required to take only a physical examination on May 1, and their diplomas and testimonials will be accepted in lieu of written examination. In response to this request Dr. Fell has nominated the following graduates of this year: Robert H. Maddox, Princess Anne; John M. Storm, Boonsboro; Ira B. Talton, Pocomoke City; George E. Dryden, class of 1916, Snow Hill, and Herman R. Holljes, class of 1912, Baltimore.

Dr. Fell also has nominated John L. Demarco, class of 1915, Baltimore, for a commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Edgar T. Fell, class of 1913, has been ordered by the Adjutant-General to report for examination for a commission as second lieutenant in the army on April 29.

LIBRARY NOTES.

A recent and a highly prized gift to the Library of the University of Maryland is a small framed photograph of Lieut. Nathan Winslow, M. R. C., taken "somewhere in Mexico," and presented by Mrs. Nathan Winslow. It is quite appropriate that we should have a picture of Dr. Winslow, whose interest in the Library is an abiding one. Through his many gifts of books and journals we have been able to build up the modern section of the medical library, yet these gifts were so quietly and modestly made that only a few were aware of the name of the donor.

Accessions March and April—Simon, W., and D. Base; Chemistry, 11th ed., 1916; gift of Dr. D. Base.

Culbreth, D. M. C.; A Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, 6th ed., 1917; gift of Lea & Febigh.

Headlam, J. M.; The Issue, 1917; gift of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Howell, W. M. H.; Physiology, 5th ed., 1913.

Halliburton, W. D.; Physiology, 9th ed., 1909. Experimental and historical researches published from the laboratory of physiology of the University of Maryland by John C. Hemmeter and by Thomas L. Patterson; gifts of Dr. John C. Hemmeter.

Bang, J. P (with an introduction by Conner); Hurrah and hallelujah! (c., 1917); gift of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1915.

RUTH LEE BRISCOE, Librarian.

PEACE, WAR AND COMMON SENSE.

(Continued from Last Month.)

And he adds, with characteristic plainness of speech:

"If Christianity really is what much of the language which we often hear used implies, it is false and mischievous."

In truth, a religion which obliged those who professed it to say, when such things happen as happened lately on our Mexican border: "Good, Mr. Villa! Come and burn our homes and steal our goods and cut our throats or carry us off to be held for ransom! We shall not strike a blow in our own defense,"—such a religion would be rejected by the conscience, no less than by the reason, of the human race. The Maryland Declaration of Rights says:

"The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

If this he true of resistance to the arbitrary and oppressive action of our own regularly constituted government, operating through the forms of law, it is surely no less true of resistance to lawless violence on the part of strangers.

When the growth of Christianity called it to the attention of the Roman Government, its profession was treated, by fits and starts, as a crime This was not because the Christians worshipped a new deity; the Romans would have had no more objection to their doing this than they had to the adoration of Osiris and Isis; but the Christians were accused of teaching various doctrines alleged to be subsersive of the basic principles whereon the Roman State was founded. Among these was this very doctrine of the essential iniquity of military service; and this particular charge early Christian apologists vigorously denied, pointing to the fidelity and valor of Christian soldiers as its sufficient refutation. When Julian the Apostate attempted to re-establish Paganism, he asserted that Christians were forbidden by their faith to bear arms, but the Christians themselves vehemently declared they were not. The question was, in some measure, involved in a far broader one, namely, whether the Christian Church was

destined to remain what it was necessarily at first, namely, a federation of small religious societies, encircled by a great multitude of misbelievers, like little islets in an ocean, or to gradually absorb the surrounding heathenism, to become truly "Catholic" and, as a part of this process, to accept the full responsibilities and duties of citizenship. This last question was completely and indisputably answered by the beginning of the Third Century, and as soon as it became certain that Christians were, and believed themselves to be, in every sense, a part of the State, their right and their obligation to defend the State became a necessary consequence.

Popular opposition to military service, so far as it exists at all in our country (I think its extent is greatly over-rated by both pacifists and politicians), arises, in the main, from a distinctly anti-Christian, indeed, anti-religious, current of thought. Whether a man die at twenty on the battlefield or at a hundred from old age, is, after all, a very small matter for those who really believe that he will really live forever; four-score years make barely a ripple on the ocean of eternity. So the physical suffering caused for hours or days, even for months or years, by wounds or the hardships of a soldier's life are hardly worthy to be taken account of for those who can look forward to Heaven. But for materialists and atheists such things as these are not small matters; on the contrary, they make up all that there is in life for such people, and if there were any nation anywhere on the Earth which had finally and once for all turned its back on God and a life beyond the grave, and had truly, practically and consistently accepted the logical consequences of these tremendous negations, I am convinced that you would very soon find that nation subjugated by its believing, and therefore fighting, neighbors. I know of no verses breathing a more distinctly religious, I may even say, a more distinctly Christian, spirit than do these from Kipling's "Hymn Before Action":

> "Cloak Thou our undeserving! Make firm the shuddering breath, In silence and unswerving To taste Thy lesser death."

And in the conception to which allusion is made in the last line, that is to say, in the thought that the death of the body is not the death we ought to dread, that there is a possible calamity which would be infinitely more terrible, I find a reasonable basis for the sentiment and the act of a man like Nathan Hale, who was sorry that he had but one life to give for his country.

(The End.)

THE HAPPY WARRIOR.

Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? -It is the generous spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought; Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright: Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn; Abides by this resolve, and stops not there. But makes his moral being his prime care; . . . -'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends; Whence, in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best Doth seldom on a right foundation rest, He labors good on good to fix, and owes To virtue every triumph that he knows; -Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means; and there will stand On honorable terms, or else retire, And in himself possess his own desire; Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim; . . . 'Tis, finally, the Man, who, lifted high, Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye, Or left unthought of in obscurity,-Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not-Plays, in the many games of life, that one Where what he most doth value must be won: Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray: . . . This is the happy Warrior; this is He That every Man in arms should wish to be. -Wordsworth.

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MAY 1, 1917.

EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

"The times are out of joint."

Any volunteer or conscripted army raised for prosecuting the present war could best be used in tilling the waste lands of our country for the maintenance of those now under arms.

This is a most auspicious time for the issuance of a national proclamation for the prohibition of traffic in intoxicants. It would serve the purpose of conserving foods, restoring to force many individuals lost to efficiency through indulgence and give to the country an army of possible producers now engaged in the liquor traffic.

In this world-wide struggle now going on between the spirit of democracy against autocracy it behooves every man who enjoys the privileges of the free institutions of our country to willingly contribute his part to the hoped for success of the arms of the champions of liberty across the water. It does not follow that each one must don the khaki, shoulder a musket and occupy the trenches. In the varying of talent for occupational duty each should find his place and

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fill it. Our country is just as much in need of intensive spirits in business, industrial and professional life as she is in need of the soldier boy. Why should we each not search out our place of duty as our talent fits us and fill it with all the vigor of unselfishness as becomes the true libertyloving citizen of this great United States. Are you ready for the call?

The end of the school year draws near and our students are approaching their final examinations to test their fitness for professional life. Let us earnestly suggest that each applicant for graduation approach his examinations with a determination to conduct himself in such a manner that no accusation of dishonor may attach itself to his actions. Let him remember that there is a more intense disgrace than failure and that once a criminal always a criminal will ever afterward be the thought suggested by mention of his name. The thought is father to the act, so take care that not even a thought is permitted to tempt you to wrongdoing.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

MEDICAL-GRADUATE.

Dr. Alward H. White, class of 1902, University of Maryland, is practicing in Shafter, Texas, and was the first person that Dr. Nathan Winslow met when he entered the town, where he is stationed with the 34th Infantry, U. S. Army.

Dr. Nowdigate M. Owensby, class of 1904,

University of Maryland, has been appointed a lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Dr. Charles W. Rauschenbach has received his commission as lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and will report for duty in the near future.

Major J. Harry Ulrich, of the class of 1897, Baltimore Medical College, commander of Field Hospital No. 1, N. G. Md., has been named as president of a board of medical examiners for the Maryland Naval Militia by Secretary Daniels. This Board will be a permanent organization and is part of the preparedness program which is being worked out by the Federal Government.

LAW—SENIOR.

ALBIN WIDOFF, '17.

According to the opinion of the majority of those who attended the last banquet of the class of '17, it was the best and most elaborate one given during the past three years. Patriotism was the predominating spirit of the evening and was the subject of many of the speeches, the chief among which were the talks of former Judge Alfred S. Niles and Judge John C. Rose. The famous picture, "Spirit of '76," was personified once again. Lastly, the menu card was not a menu card but an ornate booklet, a work of art . and a fitting souvenir of that memorable evening.

William H. Maynard, as toastmaster, was superb. He conducted the banquet with the dignity and skill that is the appropriate manner of the president of such a wonderful class as ours. But Maynard was more than superb, he blended his introductions with "infinite jest of most excellent fancy" that "we were wont to set the table on a roar." He first led out W. E. Thawley, that orator par excellence, who, with a "fine peroration, and worthy the exordium," spoke the class greeting. E. W. Beatty followed, telling about the "Class of 1917." He "said a mouthful" with each word, and after a short time told pages about that rare collection of individuals known as the Class of '17. Alvin R. Whiting made many penetrating remarks about "Our Instructors," and as a treasurer of the class his talk was



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golden. Mr. Dickerson gave a short talk, dealing with the national and international situation, after which Mr. Wm. Wilbert Horn sang. A. C. Joseph devoted his talk to the ladies and caused much merriment.

Judge Rose spoke about patriotism. His speech, together with that of former Judge Niles, was the treat of the evening. Both judges swayed the diners with such patriotic feeling that the atmosphere was surcharged thereafter with an almost religious affection and reverence for our country.

To be sure when Mr. William L. Murphy spoke about the "Navy" and C. Rogers Page on the "Army" there were cheers and applause at every opportunity. Mr. Clarence Tucker, Attorner-General Albert C. Ritchie and Hans Froelicher, Jr., spoke also in the lofty manner that characterized the entire evening.

Mr. C. Ridgely Sappington, Mr. James M. Hepbron and Mr. Sylvan Hayes Laucheimer also attended.

The success of this gala night is due not only to Maynard but to the banquet committee, the chief among whom credit should be given to "Sam" Griffith, who worked untiringly, J. I. Mc-Court, B. J. Medairy, Godfrey Child and W. L. Murphy, Jr., were the other members of this efficient committee. •

C. Rogers Page, James Wilson Brown 3d and Alvin R. Whiting have been reported by Dunn's and also by Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies as among those persons in our fair land who are making one hundred to three hundred dollars a day.

One month more and this unincorporated asso-

ciation of students will be scattered to all parts of the earth. Some will be sailors, some will be soldiers and some, alas, slackers and lawyers. And perhaps the remainder will simply be drafted.

In the June issue there will be eulogies galore, and lamentations, and "bunk." I reserve my emotions until then.

LAW-INTERMEDIATE.

EDWIN K. GONTRUM, '18.

A Students' Council, whose board will be composed of representatives from the Junior, Intermediate and Senior classes is being organized. To promote a closer union than has heretofore existed between the classes of the Law Department, to act as an intermediary between the student body and faculty, and to settle advantageously, if possible, matters in general that may arise for adjustment among the students is the object of the Council.

The idea to form a Council was first suggested by certain members of the Intermediate class, including Bartlett, Brown and Bryant, whom, as a committee, drew up the by-laws and regulations to govern the scope and procedure of the new organization. That the Council will have the support and co-operation of the students is evidenced by the enthusiastic manner in which the three classes voted for it. In the Intermediate class there was not a dissenting vote.

After graduation some of the students are at a loss as to how to get started in their profession. The best way, of course, is for them to connect with some legal firm which wants a young man and is willing to afford him an opportunity of securing some business. In that way, he can get a start and gradually build up a practice. Now, one of the very commendable things that the Students' Council plans to do is to try to place those graduates and students, who are anxious to secure positions, with reputable legal firms, either in Baltimore or Washington.

PHARMACY NOTES.

Through the efforts of our congenial librarian. Mrs. Briscoe, the lady members of the Pharmacy class and Miss Bateman, of the Medical Department, spent a pleasant hour visiting the Hancock Chemical Company. Dr. Hancock's secretary conducted us through the building, which is very spacious, possesses an abundance of light and. above all, that cheerful and homelike atmosphere which is essential in order to secure efficient service. The contented faces of the employees diligently engaged in their work emphasized this fact. Among the objects of interest were Dr. Hancock's diplomas and membership certificates in various pharmaceutical associations. The pictures throughout the building and a little antique mirror also attracted our attention.

Last, but not least, we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Hancock and his son. Dr. Hancock, in spite of his age, is still very active and is indeed a delightful gentleman. Unfortunately the hour passed all too rapidly and three o'clock found us back at our desks pursuing our various tasks.

> Doris Trachtenberg, Pharmacy, '17.

NURSING.

Health Commissioner Blake announced the appointment of the following nurses for Sydenham Hospital: Misses Nellie Wood, Emma Hennick, Cora Corrigan and Jane McDermott.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mrs. J. Harry Tyler, 2018 Brookfield avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Bancroft Tyler, to Mr. Edward King Schultz. Mr. Schultz is a graduate of the University of Maryland Law School. The wedding will take place soon after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marsh, of Walbrook, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Graham Marsh, to Dr. J. Landis Zimmerman, of Hershey, Pa.

WEDDINGS.

Receiving his diploma from the University of Maryland, getting married and joining the Navy kept Dr. George D. Hartman, an interne at the Franklin Square Hospital, busy last week.

Dr. Hartman was one of the lucky men with an average over 85 per cent. who were graduated last week. Wednesday he passed the physical test for the Navy and received the commission of junior lieutenanit. Saturday his war bride, Miss Grace A. Radabaugh, came to this city from his home town, Toledo, Ohio, and they were married yesterday. He will report for duty tomorrow.

After keeping their marriage a secret since last June, Ma. and Mrs. Alton M. Bennett, of Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county, have broken the news to their parents and friends.

Mrs. Bennett was Miss Clarice Lee Craig, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Craig, her father being pastor of Crisp Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Bennett is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bennett and is a member of the sophomore class of St. John's College, Annapolis. He also is a member of the football team at the college.

Mr. Bennett returned to his home yesterday for the Easter holidays, and broke the news to his parents. He called at the home of his wife's parents to tell them of the marriage, but they had heard of it through their daughter, who had been visiting in Buffalo, N. Y., for two months. Mrs. Craig left yesterday to join her daughter, who is to be bridesmaid at a wedding in Buffalo.

Mr. Bennett will return to college after the holidays. Mrs. Bennett was a student at the Western High School until she left for Buffalo. They were married by the Rev. G. P. Jones, pastor of Elkton Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Marjorie B. Sprecher, daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Daniel B. Sprecher, of Sykesville, Md., was married today to John Woodcock, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Woodcock, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. The ceremony was performed

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at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge Beach, of Princeton, N. J., an uncle of the bride. The bride wore a gown of campagne-colored Georgette crepe, with picture hat, and carried Bride roses and sweetpeas. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. E. W. Smith, of Altoona, Pa., as matron of honor. William Woodcock, brother of the groom, was best man.

DEATHS.

Colonel Arthur Douglas Foster, one of the foremost members of the Baltimore bar and a graduate of the University of Maryland, class of 1895, died April 6, at Johns Hopkins Hospital from a pulmonary embolism. Colonel Foster had been sick since February, when he suffered what was thought to be an attack of pneumonia while in Norfolk trying a case.

For years past he has been recognized as one of the best admiralty lawyers in the state and hardly an admiralty case had been tried in recent years in the local courts in which he has not been engaged as counsel.

Colonel Foster was one of the most democratic of men, easily approached, straightforward and unfailingly courteous.

The following committee from the class of 1895, University of Maryland, attended the funeral in a body: Judge Morris A. Soper, George W. Cameron, James U. Dennis, John A. Hilleary, Jr., Charles H. Knapp, William H. Lawrence, Benjamin H. McKindless, Charles L. Merrikan, William E. Myers, Alfred R. Riggs, George C. Thomas, Clarence A. Tucker and Charles R. Woods.

Mahlon R. Pritchard, M.D., Westfield, Pa.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880; aged 64; a Fellow of the American College Association and formerly president of the Tioga County (Pa.) Medical Society; a specialist of the



eye, ear and throat; died at his home, February 23.

William Waugh McCleary, M. D., Bellevue, Pa.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1884; aged 56; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; a surgeon to the Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue; died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, March 5.

John T. McCarthy, M. D., Baltimore; Baltimore Medical College, 1893; aged 53; a member of the Board of Police Surgeons of Baltimore from 1901 to 1905; died at his home, March 7.

William Dietrich, M.D., West Hoboken, N. J.; Baltimore University, 1905; died at his home about February 20.

Louis Josceph Wirtz, M. D., West Hoboken, N. J.; Baltimore University, 1904; aged 35; died recently at his home.

Gordon T. Simonson, M. D., Crisfield, Md.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1896; aged 44; a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; who fractured his leg at the ankle about a month before; died at his home, March 10, from heart disease.

Dr. James E. Clawson, widely known physician, 1707 West Norris street, died April 13 in his eighty-ninth year, after an illness of two months. His death was caused by a general breakdown due to advancing age.

Dr. Clawson was born in Maryland on the

eastern shore in October, 1828. His early life was spent on a farm and from there he went to Dickinson College and was graduated in the class of '53. He studied medicine and was graduated from the University of Maryland as an M.D. in the class of '55, after which he moved to Smyrna, Del., where he was engaged in active practice for more than thirty years.

He was president of the Alumni Association and American Medical Society; also a members of the various State and county societies. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Annie C. Kean, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Albert Roop, of Upland, Del., and two sons, Lewis S. and John L., both of this city.

Up to his last illness he was actively associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church and devoted much of his time to charitable works.

Robert Dalby Morgan, M.D., Slatington, Pa.; Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, 1910, aged 32; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; local surgeon of the Lehigh Valley System and health officer of Slatington; fell in the lobby of the Slatington Opera House, April 11, fracturing his skull, and died at his home, twenty minutes later.

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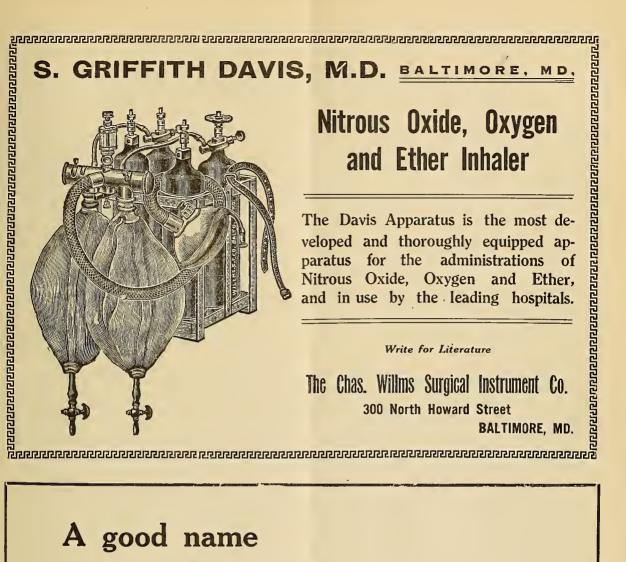
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Business Address, 608 Professional Building, Baltimore, Md.

VOL. III.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COMMENCEMENT.

The joint commencement exercises of the several schools of the University of Maryland were held June 1, at the Lyric, and several hundred young men and two young women were given degrees.

Governor Harrington was unable to attend, and his duties fell upon Vice-President John B. Rippere, of St. John's College; Dr. J. M. H. Royland, of the Department of Medicine; former Chief Judge Henry B. Harlan, of the Department of Law; Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole, of the Department of Dentistry, and Dr. Charles Caspari, of the Department of Pharmacy.

Dr. Thomas Fell presided and the prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Robert Taylor.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, president of Delaware College.

The following is a list of the graduates of all departments:

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

Those who received the degree of doctor of medicine were:

Maryland—Henry Roland Carroll, Milton H. Cumin, Albert Eisenberg, Franklin Charles Elder, Daniel E. Fay, Wheeler O. Huff, Louis A. M. Krause, George Lorenze McClintock, Frank H. Machin, James Graham Marston, Frank Ebaugh Mason, J. Edward Norris, Frank Nevin Ogden, John Galen Skilling, Charles Roberts Thomas, George W. Vaughan, John J. Weber, Robert S. G. Welch, Howard Laurence Wheeler and George Lawrence White.

.

District of Columbia-Kenneth D. Legge and Herbert Linville Shinn.

No. 12.

Virginia—John Thomas Daves, Francis F. Noland and Churchill F. Worrell.

West Virginia—William Crocket Covey, Vincent P. Duffy, Erland H. Hedrick, William Van Kirk, Emmet D. Mayers, Carl Clyde Nohe, Marvin H. Porterfield, Max William Viewig and Roy Azariah Wolford.

North Carolina—Octavius B. Bonner, Elbert Coy Reitzel, William C. Williams and Carl Otto Wolff.

Arizona-Hilary D. Ketcherside.

Arkansas-Grayson E. Tarkington.

California-Reginald G. M. Ehlers.

Connecticut—Fred Francis Armstrong, Allan W. MacGregor and Arthur B. Moran.

Florida—Casper Smith Peeler.

Georgia-Frederick Harlow Clark.

Indiana—Joseph Salan.

Maine De Ceste E Deurste

Maine-Da Costa F. Bennett and Leroy Smith.

Massachusetts--Charles Henry Audet, Ernest Allen Burrows, Henry J. Collins, James Holmes

and Albert Stein.

New Hampshire-Joseph F. Doyle.

New Jersey—Samuel Barishaw, Louis Joseph Bohl and Max Silverstein.

New York—Ipolitas B. Brounshas, Roy D. Champlin, William Edward Gallagher and Wilfred Porter Miller.

Ohio-George Otto Hartman.

Oklahoma-Leo L. Smith.

Pennsylvania—George Homer Bloom, Lawrence Hughes Bloom, Francis Carl Hertzog, Edgar Wayne Kaufman, Lemuel A. Lasher. Mathison J. Montgomery, Clarence Mansfield Reddig and Edward L. Whistler.

Rhode Island-William Brown Davidson.

Utah-Samuel B. Rigby.

Porto Rico-Louis J. Fernandez, Jose Martinez, Gabriel Rigan and Antonio Rodriguez.

Philippines-Juan L. Payawall.

Canada-Fred. J. Bampfield.

Denmark-Hans Christian Holm.

Greece-George A. Petrulias.

The prize men in the medical class were:

University Prize—Gold medal, Louis A. M. Krause; certificates of honor, Edgar Wayne Kaufman, Louis J. Fernandez, Frank Nevin Ogden, Carl Otto Wolff, Franklin Charles Eleder.

GRADUATES IN LAW.

Those who received the Bachelor of Laws degree were:

Maryland-Warren Nauman Arnold, F. Gloyd Awalt, Joseph Baker, J. Alexander Bartlett, Ernest Wesley Beatty, Victor G. Bloede, Jr., Jacob Edgerton Brickwedde, Godfrey Child, Levin Nock Davis, Murray Thompson Donoho, J. Ralph Dykes, Edgar T. Fell, Jesse Fine, Hans Froelicher, Jr., Emanuel Gorfine, John Newell Graham, Hiram Cleaver Griffin, Saul Habelson, Waldo Hack, Alfred Boucsein Haupt, Charles P. Hershfeld, Jr., Andrew Henry Hilgartner, Charles Bernard Hoffman, Roger Howell, Abram Coblens Joseph, Paul E. Keedy, David Duff Kennedy, Irving Mason Kolker, Conrad Henry Kratz, Malcolm H. Lauchheimer, Walter Edward Lee, Leonard Liepman, James Edwin Lockard, James Irvin McCourt, William H. Maynard, Morris Meyer, William L. Murphy, Jr., Emory Hamilton Niles, Harley McCauley Penn, Donald Wayles Powers, John Hubner Rice, Harry Malcolm Rodman, Herman Harry Rosenberg, Ellsworth R. Roulette, George J. Sellmayer, Harry Wroth Shenton Louis M. Silberstein, Daniel Earle Smith, Benjamin B. Snyder, Meyer Steinberg, Everett Sherman Stille, Alvin Rigbey Whiting, Albin Widoff, Paul Judson Wilkinson, Herman Monroe Wilson, John S. L. Yost.

West Virginia-Joseph B. Bloch.

Connecticut-William Meyer Greenstein.

Pennsylvania-Horace Porter Coles.

Mexico-Eduardo Guiterez Canedo.

GRADUATES IN DENTISTRY.

Those who received the Doctor of Dental Surgery degree were:

Milton Bayfield Acorn, Washington; Louis Amos Bennett, Virginia; Edwin M. Betts, New Jersey; Coleman Tompkins Brown, Florida; Charles Harrison Claiborne, Jr., Maryland; James Campbell Clarke, Virginia; Carl Preston Cline, Virginia; Emsley Augustus Coble, North Carolina; Maurice D. Corrigan, Connecticut; Morris Cramer, Maryland; Oscar Ernest Culler, North Carolina; Emmett Paul Dagon, New York; Lawrence A. Demarco, Maryland; George A. Dozios, New Hampshire; Z. Lester Edwards, North Carolina; J. Frederick Emerson, Brazil: Cornelius Berrian Fish, Glenn Badgley Fleek, Owen Philip Gillick, New York; Frank Joseph Glanville, New Jersey; Joseph Jennings Godson, Charles Louis Goldberg, Walter H. Harnisch, Harold Irving Huckans, New York; Joaquin Jimenes Matutez, Porto Rico; Albert H. Kendall, Georgia; Moe Murray Kirshen, New York; DeWitt Bacon Lancaster, South Carolina; J. Frank Manley, Adolphe Nelson Marsh, Massachusetts; Leland Horace Miller, Maine; Harold W. Ouderkirk, Eldorious H. Palmer, New York; John Francis Peters, Nicaraugua, C. A.; Glenn Hardy Quick, Harold Baylis Sampson, New York; Ramon Francis Sabater, New Jersey; Pierre Jean Santoni, Porto Rico; Roy P. Smith, Maryland; Durward Lynn Tracy, Vermont; Victoriano A. Vina, Cuba ; George E. Waynick, North Carolina ; Boris Wechteren, Russia; William George Williams, Connecticut; L. Clarke Witten, West Virginia; Earl R. Wray, New York.

The prize men in dentistry were:

University Prize—Gold medal, DeWitt Bacon Lancaster.

Special Honorable Mention -- Carl Preston Cline.

BACHELORS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Those who received the bachelor of arts degree were Harry James Andrew, James H. Brown Brachears, Carleton Burgess, E. Le Compte Cook, Marion Cook, Ralph Walter Crum, Walter R. Curfman, Samuel Wesley Freeny, William Hartwell Harrison, Cecil Carey Jarman, Joseph Pierce Jewell, Luther Thomas Miles, Alfred Houston Noble, John Wesley Noble, William Hawkes Price, Ernest von Schwerdtner, John Turnbull Spicknall, Henry Laurenson, D. Stanford, John Murdock Storm, Guy Douglas Thompson, Alexander Ray Walle and George Noah Weaver.

Those who received the bachelor of science degree were H. Hubert Bowers, George Davidson, Jr., Dunlevy Courtney Downs, Lea Alvin Darley, John Corry Fell, Alton Arnold Gladden, Thomas Reed Holmes, Lorraine Douglas Fields, John Irvin Heise, J. Wilson Knighton, Robert Hoblitzell Maddox, Ira Bryant Talton, William Bennett Tucker, James Carlyle Miller, Hiram Franklin Plummer and Nicholas Dodge Woodward.

GRADUATES IN PHARMACY.

Those who were graduated in pharmacy, from Maryland unless otherwise specified, were: Geo. F. Bigby, South Carolina; Marshall D. De Conway, Eugene S. Corbett, West Virginia; John Eldridge Donaldson, Abraham R. Goldsmith, John Henry Hansen, John Henry Harp; Ray C. Huddleston, West Virginia, Hyman Jacobson; H. Pryor Jones, Tenessee; C. Raymond Kerr, Harry Lemler, Carl O. Leonhardt; W. Humphrey Lloyd, Pennsylvania; George Taylor Lyon; Harold C. Miller, New York; Edwin Le Count Murphy, Georgia; Miss Jennie Agatha O'Neill, Virginia; Walter J. Patterson; Reason Paulk, Georgia; Vaughn Morris Richardson, Robert John Spittel, William Andrew Startt, Jr.; Miss Doris Trachtenberg, North Dakota; Edward Byrd Truitt, Virginia; S. Roland Warfield; John Evans Wise, Virginia.

The prize men in pharmacy were:

Gold medal for general excellence, S. Roland Warfield.

Honorable mention, E. B. Truitt.

Junior class, honorable mention: Gilbert Campbell, W. W. Payant, Joe Hollingsworth, W. F. Voshell.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY-BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

A LIBERTY LOAN BOND IS A MORTGAGE ON THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND ALL-ALUMNI AND GRADUATION BANQUET.

Nearly 300 men and a number of women crowded the roof garden of the Emerson May 31, at the annual general alumni dinner of the University of Maryland and cheered to the echo a declaration from Governor Harrington that, after going from end to end of the State, he was prepared to send word to the President that Maryland is ready to do her full duty, and more than her full duty, in carrying the burdens and making the sacrifices imposed by the war.

"I have been in every county of the State save three," said the Governor, "and have looked into the faces of tens of thousands of our people, while discussing this war and its responsibilities for us, and I know that Marylanders will be in the forefront, as they always have been in the forefront of every war, beginning with the Revolution."

Continuing, the Governor explained that this war differs from those of the past in that former ones were essentially struggles between contending armies, whereas this is a death grapple between whole peoples. Because of that, he said, it is necessary that each man and woman seek the place in which he or she can contribute the most to the nation, regardless of individual preferences. He pointed out that it is as essential to the welfare of the United States and its allies that there be greater production on the farms, greater efficiency in distribution, and more scientific and economical management in the households, as it is that soldiers go to the front. In these varied phases of the effectual prosecution of modern warfare, he held, every man and woman may find a place of usefulness.

In closing his address, the Governor called the war a holy war, one in which everyone may participate in full assurance that he battles for the most precious principles of mankind, and those upon which America was founded. He also said that it gave him great happiness that, in addition to the righteousness of the cause, America's entrance into the war enabled it to repay the debt of gratitude and honor which it has owed France for 150 years. Dr. Charles O'Donovan was the toast-master, and in opening the speech-making spoke with great feeling of the medical men, graduates of the University, who already have departed for France or are preparing to do so. Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, and provost of the university, spoke briefly in review of the work of the past, and urged that in the future the alumni recognize their potentialities in the affairs of the State. William Milnes Maloy, a graduate of the law department, also spoke regarding the university's future. Other speeches were made by the Rev. Philip Cook, rector of St. Michael and All Angels; Henry P. Hynson, Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole and Dr. Harry Friedenwald.

Before the dinner the general alumni elected the following officers: President, Dr. Albert H. Carroll; vice-president, Edward P. Crummer; recording secretary, Frank E. Welsh; corresponding secretary, W. K. Stichell, and treasurer, Dr. Morris Lee.

The medical alumni elected the following: President, Dr. J. M. H. Rowland; vice-presidents, Dr. William F. Lockwood, Dr. Alexius McGlannan and Dr. Thomas H. Brayshaw; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Edward A. Looper; recording secretary, Dr. George M. Settle; corresponding secretary, Dr. Samuel J. Fort, and executive committee, Dr. Albert H. Carroll, Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Dr. H. M. Jones and Dr. A. M. Shipley.

ST. JOHN'S ADDS 10 MORE.

In addition to the names already designated by St. John's College for commissions in one or another branch of military service of the Government, the following 10 students have been nominated as "honor graduates" of the class of 1917, and, as such, are entitled to commissions as second lieutenants in the United States Army, subject to passing a physical examination only:

Carey C. Jarman, Chestertown; John W. Noble, Preston; Marion Cox, Mardela; William B. Tucker, Centreville; Thomas R. Holmes, Centreville; Carleton D. Burgess, Clinton; Guy Douglas Thompson, Annapolis; N. Dodge Woodward, Annapolis; Walter Russell Curfman, Libertytown, and George Davidson, St. Margaret's.

TO THE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF AMERICA.

The following letter was received from Mr. G. G. Brown, Chairman of the Student Council, New York University:

The attention of this body has been directed by The National Marine League of the United States of America to the severity of the emergency caused primarily by the decline of the American merchant marine and now heightened by the war's destruction, and to the patriotic duty placed upon every American citizen to participate in the movement to restore our flag to the seven seas.

College men, because they are preparing themselves to take active part in the industrial, commercial and intellectual life of the nation, ought to participate in the movement to bring about the reestablishment of our merchant marine, upon which our navy depends for auxiliaries and our foreign trade for transportation.

There never was a time when the merchant marine problem more insistently called for solution. To take the place of the tonnage destroyed in the war our government is seeking to build wooden ships by the thousand. But an even greater question is involved; for the stability of our industries, the very prosperity of the country, depends in large part on our overseas shipping facilities. On account of the lack of ships our exporters have suffered severely from excessive freight rates, unfair discrimination in favor of foreign competitors and, in many cases, actual loss of business. The greatest factor in correcting these conditions and stabilizing our home industries will be the reestablishment of the merchant marine which will restore to American industry the control of the distribution and sale of its products. This can never be done, however, so long as the American public remains apathetic to the shipping problem. Obsolete restrictive legislation must be repealed and friendly laws substituted; the accomplishment of this will come only from an enlightened public opinion. It is in the formation of this opinion that college men can perform a valuable and truly patriotic service because our centres of learning must be wellsprings of correct public opinion.

This body has passed a resolution endorsing the public educational campaign being conducted by The National Marine League and urging all students to co-operate in the movement to enlist the active assistance of college men by organizing an Intercollegiate Marine League.

The council of the student body of New York University therefore urges every student to participate in this movement by informing himself as to the merchant marine situation and by joining the Intercollegiate Marine League, for the establishment of which The National Marine League has already taken the first steps.

> G. G. Brown, Chairman.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Accessions, April, 1917—Dr. J. Holmes Smith presented various numbers of the Journal of Comparative Neurology and Vol. 27 (1916) of the Journal of Morphology.

Through the courtesy of Miss Noyes, librarian of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Library, and Miss Blogg, librarian of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library, we were able to complete a number of volumes of our journals for binding.

Mrs. Randolph Winslow sent us No. 2, Vol. 10 (1914) of "Old Maryland."

Brittain, Harry E.; To Verdun from the Somme; London, 1917; compliments of Professor W. Macneile Dixon, London.

> RUTH LEE BRISCOE, Librarian.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

WHAT IS A LIBERT LOAN BOND?

A Liberty Loan Bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay at maturity the amount of the bond to the holder thereof, and to pay interest semi-annually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

WHAT IS THE SECURITY FOR A LIBERTY LOAN BOND?

The faith and honor of the United States, backed by all of the resources of the nation and the American people. A Liberty Loan Bond is a mortgage on all the resources and taxing powers of the Government and all of the resources of the American people.

WHAT IS THE NATURE OF A LIBERTY LOAN BOND?

There are two kinds of Liberty Loan Bonds. Bearer Bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. These Bearer Bonds, which are made payable to bearer, have interest coupons attached which are detached by the holder when the interest installments they represent are due, and can be cashed at any bank the same as a United States Treasury note.

Registered bonds are to be issued, which are registered as to both principal and interest, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000; checks for the amount of interest due will be mailed out semiannually to the holders of these registered bonds.

WHAT ARE THE TERMS OF A LIBERTY LOAN BOND?

Liberty Loan Bonds of the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 are to bear date of June 15, 1917, and to run for thirty years, except that the Government reserves the right to pay them fifteen years after date. If this right is not exercised by the Government fifteen years from date, the bonds will run the full thirty years.

These bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of June in each year.

WHAT SPECIAL ADVANTAGES HAVE THESE LIBERTY LOAN BONDS?

One especial advantage no other bonds, National, State, municipal, or corporate, have is that if the United States during the continuance of this war shall issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, the holders of these Liberty bonds have the right to exchange their Liberty bonds for bonds bearing the higher rate of interest, dollar for dollar.

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JUNE, 1917.

MEDICAL-GRADUATES.

Dr. N. M. Owensby, of the class of 1904, University of Maryland, will leave shortly for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he will be stationed for the present.

The members of the medical class of 1912. University of Maryland, at their annual dinner on May 31 at the Emerson, decided to offer their services as a class to the Government for the Medical Reserve Corps. And not content with that, each member of the class has pledged himself to buy one or more liberty bonds. The toastmaster of the dinner was Dr. Robert E. Abell, of Chester, S. C., who was president of the class in its graduation year. The committee arranging the dinner consisted of Drs. Edward A. Looper, Edward S. Johnson, Moses L. Lichtenberg, John Henry Traband, David Silberman and Bertrand Lillich.

Dr. Edward Smith Linthicum, 2729 St. Paul street, and a graduate of the class of 1905, University of Maryland, who holds a major's commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, has been ordered to report at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, by June the first.

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LAW—SENIOR.

ALBIN WIDOFF, '17.

In crucial moments of every man's life he lives many years in a moment—more often, when he is bored, many moments seem to be years. It is with the first statement we have now to deal. In the month of June, all over the country and in the University of Maryland particularly, most of us will realize in one day the long, long years of preparation for the participation in the commencement ceremonies. The diploma will be grasped with avidity, knowing that it symbolizes arduous and patient struggle; the commencement exercises shall seem to us like the initiation into a mystic cult.

Indeed, the caps and gowns can be traced directly to the gowns used in the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, thence to ceremonies inherent in the devotional rites of the ancient Hebrews, thence to the Egyptians, from whom Pythagoras copied. In fact, the flowing robe and cap and tassel may have been used in the muchheard of Elusian Mysteries. And as we "are the heirs of all the ages," we shall be once again neophites initiated, not at Rome, nor in the Temple of Solomon, nor in an oasis in Egypt, but at the Lyric Theatre. It is all the same, and we are one with all the wearers of caps and gowns that have gone before.

After it is all over we will be scattered like chips in a breeze. Some will be lawyers and some will not. The lawyers will have two chances one of making money or not. Those making money will still have two chances—of becoming famous or not. Those becoming famous will still have two chances—of becoming a judge, of a Juvenile Court for example, or not. And those becoming judge will still have two chances—of remaining judge or not. And if those remaining judge pass away in harness why, they still have two final chances—.

So it is a fifty-fifty chance, but in conclusion one can only wish that the game be played fair, not with stacked cards or loaded dice.

Every young man is "chock" full with ambition, with "pep." He is also surcharged with idealism. He wants to reform, to be a leader, to be a somebody, to sit at the head of the table. It is such a dominant impulse in the average, energetic youngster that if it cannot be done in public life, e. g., sit at the head of a table, why, he marries and does it in his own home where the woman is tactful enough to permit all his pretentions.

But nevertheless some young men do achieve what they aspire, some manage to steer their auto to a star. Now what is the reason why the great many do not. The great reason is this: After a few years' struggle in a world, earth earthy, all their former idealism is knocked out. And if they still maintain their views the vast majority undergo a process of ostracism. Because reform is always hostile to society which at all times seeks to attain a condition of fixity, of least reform and evolution. Rights are construed whenever it is possible to be vested and not contingent. The weapon that society uses when an individual endeavors to effect a change has always been, from the times of the Bible to Robin Hood and his merry men, and from them to the present, the weapon of ostracism. And that is what happens to young idealists.

But some of them endure it and win. These are called "Great Men." Many cannot; they end either as failures or they change their methods of attack. They become crafty, subtle and suave. For men such as these one always has the greatest admiration. The greatest of this type is Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, leader of the proudest aristocrats of his age, twice Premier of England, and one who acquired for his country, by fraud, an empire—India.

Therefore, in conclusion, it is so sad to see young men forget their former ideals, and become the "average medium," a cipher in the sum total of factors beneficial to society. If they can only remain true to themselves and their ideals, and not be flattered by hollow honors or by the recognition as being in the ranks of those who believe that society can do no wrong; if they can keep aloft their high resolves, whether by "hook or crook," expressly or impliedly, flauntingly defiant or by craft, but keep them aloft, then they shall be individuals and not ciphers; they shall be more than individuals, they shall be heroes, for as Zarathustra has said: "I conjure thee! Keep alive the hero in thy soul; maintain holy thy highest hopes, for fame, like a woman, loves a hero."

PHARMACY NOTES.

Reminiscences of the early days of pharmacy in Maryland were recalled by Dr. John F. Hancock, at the meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held March 21, at the University of Maryland, in Harris Hall.

Dr. Hancock, whose long and active career brought him in contact with the pioneers of pharmacy in Maryland, related how the College of Pharmacy was first started in 1840, and that after two classes had been graduated, it lapsed and was not reorganized until 1856. He recalled that Dr. Vandyke Stewart was the first professor of pharmacy in the United States, stating that Dr. Stewart received his degree from the University of Maryland in 1844, and was then elected professor of theoretical and practical pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy. Reference was made to the fact that in 1856, Israel Graham, of Maryland, was the pioneer who first experimented with the manufacture of fluid extracts by percolation.

The interesting talk given by Dr. Hancock caused several of the other members, Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., John H. Thomas, and Louis Schultze, to speak of their early experiences in pharmacy.

A letter from the Columbus branch of the parent association inviting consideration of resolutions it had adopted, in which it opposed any increase in the annual dues of the association and approved the continued publication of the Year Book, was read by the secretary. The discussion of this letter was postponed until the next meeting.

A request for papers to be read before the scientific section during the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was received from Dr. W. W. Stockberger, of Washington, D. C., and President McKinney urged the members of the branch to contribute such papers.

As the branch considered that the members of Congress were absorbed in dealing with grave matters that now confront the nation, action was postponed in regard to a letter from the branch regarding the patent law of this country.

The Maryland Board of Pharmacy through its secretary, Dr. Ephraim Bacon, has announced the list of those who passed the examination for pharmacists and assistants, on April 5. Except those whose addresses are given, all are from Baltimore. The successful list follows:

Pharmacists—Charles Bosserman, New Port, Pa.; George W. Calbourn, Princess Anne, Md.; J. E. Donaldson, Parkton, Md.; V. D. DeConway, Annapolis, Md.; John H. Harp, Chewsville, Md.; G. T. Lyon, Havre de Grace, Md.; W. H. Lloyd, Ray C. Huddleston, Davis Frachtenberg, J. H. Hansen, Aquilla Jackson, H. P. Jones, Walter E. Kratz, Carl O. Leonhardt, E. B. Murphy, H. P. McGinn, T. J. McCann, Jr., Jennie A. O'Neil, J. J. O'Hara, Jr., R. J. Spittel, H. R. Showacre, T. S. Seeling, S. H. Warfield, Edwin Whittemore.

Assistants—Thomas E. R. Field, Pikesville; R. O. Wooten, Ellicott City; Clarence Wiernik, Hy-

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attsville, and Fred W. Apitz, Abraham Flom, Ernest Von Helms, Charles H. Kronenberg, Benjamin A. Krieger, L. B. Lathroune, W. W. Payant, Leo Rettaliata, William F. Reindollar, Clark S. Raynos, S. S. Seigle, Philip S. Sowble, Elmer W. Sterling, Louis H. Simon, F. P. Thomas, W. F. Voshell, W. E. Wapiles.

NURSING.

Nineteen nurses were graduated from the Training School at Mercy Hospital. The exercises took place in the amphitheatre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was decorated with potted plants and flowers, and was crowded with friends and relatives of the graduates. The Rev. Thomas J. Murphy, chaplain of the hospital, made the opening prayer. Dr. Andrew C. Gillis, former superintendent of the hospital, made an address in which he encouraged the nurses to realize they had before them important work, particularly because of the war.

Dr. J. M. H. Rowland awarded the diplomas and medals for highest averages. The Rev. Philip H. Burkett, of Loyola College, also made an address. Those who were graduated are:

Maryland—Sister M. Hilda Bushman, Sister M. Hildegard Holbein, Eloise Biser, Mary Estelle Carver, Marjorie Alricks Duncan, Mary Adelia Kelly, Anne Rosalia Sappington, Edna Frances Sappington, Mary Ruth Worthington.

Virginia-Beulah Dohl Atkins, Mae Agnes Fannin.

West Virginia—Anna Belle Burns, Mary Caroline Christy, Helen Edna Harbour.

Pennsylvania—Mary Burke, Madeline de Sales Roche, Aurele Beatrice Vogel.

Syria-Adla Marie Mansur.

Georgia-Sister M. Aloysius Kavanaugh.



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Five Baltimore nurses left the city recently on the first lap of their long journey to the firing lines. They expect to be assigned to the Harvard Red Cross contingent which leaves for Europe in a few days. In the party were Miss Virginia Clendenin, of Port Deposit, assistant superintendent of nurses at Bayview Hospital; Misses Martha A. Hartman, Sarah V. Case and Grace Shepperson, of Mercy Hospital; Miss Goldie Price, Miss Margaret Wohlgemuth, superintendent of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital, and Miss Mary Sedlajek, of Annapolis. Misses Robinson and Williams, of the University Hospital, will leave shortly.

WEDDINGS.

Owing to war conditions the wedding of Miss Cora Chambers, daughter of the late Dr. John W. Chambers and Mrs. Chambers, to Dr. Alan Mason Chesney, son of Mrs. A. M. Chesney, took place rather hurriedly at the "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York recently. Dr. Chesney expects to sail immediately for France.

The wedding is announced of Miss Dorothy Massey, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. Betton Massey, of Philadelphia, to George Lieper Winslow, son of Dr. and Mrs. Randolph Winslow, of 1900 Mt. Royal Terrace, on May the fifth. Mr. Winslow will leave shortly to attend the officers training camp at Fort Myer.

The wedding is announced of Dr. C. A. Ruppersberger and Miss Ethel R. Horine, on April

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the twenty-fifth. Dr. Ruppersberger is a graduate of the University of Maryland and is a demonstrator at the university.

DEATHS.

Rezin Warfield Hall, M. D., Moundsville, W. Va.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1874; aged 72; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a veteran of the Civil War; died at his home, April 22.

John William Anderson, M. D., Richmond, Va.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1854; aged 82; a practitioner of Alabama until the Civil War and during the war; engrossing clerk in the Confederate Senate; later deputy clerk of the Hustings Board of Richmond and examiner of real estate titles; who was admitted to the bar in 1884; died at his home, January 9, from uremia.

Alexander Thomas, M. D., Sumas, Washington; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1909; aged 44; a member of the Washington State Medical Association; and since 1912 a member of the staff of the Dalton Hospital, Sumas; died in that institution, April 19, after an operation for acute appendicitis.

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