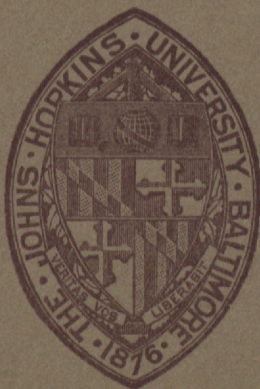


1881
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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

The NEWS-LETTER



PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY THE STUDENTS OF
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Twenty-Ninth Year. Beginning October 4th, 1904.

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The News-Letter

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No. 8

Hindoo Medicine.

THE advanced state of medical science and the recent rapid attainment of that state may rightly be numbered among the great achievements of the advances made in the last century that we are a little inclined to think that there was almost no knowledge of medicine before that period; and unless our attention is definitely drawn to the facts we are prone to forget the great stages of development that preceded this last remarkable period, prone to forget that the history of medicine reaches back to times before the Christian era. Moreover, many of us have a sort of feeling that our system of medicine is the only one, overlooking a considerable debt it owes to the Arabs from whom in times past benighted Europe learned many things of value. And these same Arabs had learned much from our distant cousins the Hindus.

In India to-day there are native practitioners who have excellent success in treating diseases with indigenous drugs, vegetable and mineral, prepared and administered according to directions laid down by medical authorities of past centuries. A late work among the native treatises is a comprehensive compilation made some three hundred years ago. The Arabs of the eighth century held in high esteem certain works, still in use, which were current in India before that period. The two oldest Hindu medical treatises, properly so called, are probably not later than the fourth century A. D. Both of these, the one a treatise on Medicine the other on Surgery, make mention of an older work called the *Ayurveda*, which was originally composed by Brahma, the creator, in one thousand chapters, amounting to one hundred thousand distichs, but afterwards condensed into eight chapters out of consideration for the short

lives and small intellects of human beings. This unabridged *Ayurveda* was said to have formed part of the *Atharva Veda*, one of those great sacred writings of the ancient Hindus. The reader's attention is now directed to this *Atharva Veda* as containing some indications of very old and primitive medical practice.

The *Atharva Veda* in the form we know it existed before 500 B. C., but some of its charms evidently belong to a state of society much more primitive than the state existing in India at that time: it is possible that some of them originated many centuries earlier. For a brief statement it may be said that this Veda is a collection embodying popular witchcraft charms used, as the Hindus said, "to appease, to bless, and to curse"; it is a sorcerer's book, figuratively represented as "a lean black man, sharp, irascible, and amorous." Among the beneficial spells are those used by the medicine-man in curing diseases, wounds, and the like. Inasmuch as the consideration of such practices is always interesting, and in the case of those of ancient India peculiarly fascinating and instructive, a few typical examples are here described. The sorcerer was called upon to treat diseases because in all primitive civilization sickness was looked upon as a manifestation of the power of some of the innumerable demons which were thought to be always ready to seize upon a man, often times at the behest of the man's enemy who might have gained power over them. So it was that the curative efforts were very largely directed towards driving away the demons of the disease. For the most part the sorcerer's attack was made on the most prominent symptoms, without any real search for the causes; however, such superficiality cannot be charged in two of the cases cited here.

Three sorts of medical charms are presented: against poison, especially of snakes, which were as much dreaded in Vedic times as now, when 20,000 people die annually in India of their bites; for the cure of wounds, for the Atharvan priests were especially close to the warrior caste; and against fever, which has always been prevalent in India, of course.

The following three from a series of stanzas to be used against snake-poison are representative.

"With my eye I slay thy eye, with poison I slay thy poison; O serpent, die, do not live; back upon thee shall thy poison turn."

"O kairata, speckled one, grass-dweller, brown one, listen to me, and ye, black repulsive reptiles! Do not stand upon the ground of my friend: cease with your poison and make it known."

"I release thee from the fury of the black serpent, the taimata, the brown serpent, the poison that is not fluid, the all-conquering, as the bow-string is loosed from the bow, as the chariots from horses."

While the first of these was recited the bite was rubbed with grass and the grass then thrown upon the serpent; or if he was not available, upon the spot where the biting occurred. As he recited the second the sorcerer sprinkled the poisoned person with water heated by quenching it in burning reed of a thatch. With the third a bow-string taken from the notched end of the bow was fastened on the patient.

Next some verses from a charm employed to cure wounds of all sorts. The practice was to sprinkle the patient at dawn when the stars fade with a decoction of a certain parasitic creeper plant, then to give him to drink a mixture of milk and melted butter, and finally to anoint him with the mixture.

"Rohini art thou, causing to heal, the broken bone thou causest to heal: cause this here to heal, O arundhati!"

"That bone of thine, which, injured and burst, exists in thy person, Dhatar shall kindly knit together again, joint with joint!"

"Thy marrow shall unite with marrow, and thy joint with joint; the part of thy flesh that has fallen off, and thy bone shall grow together again!"

"Thy marrow shall be joined together with marrow, thy skin with skin! thy blood,

thy bone shall grow, thy flesh grow together with flesh!"

"Do thou here rise up, go forth, run forth, (as) a chariot with sound wheels, firm feloe, and strong nave; stand upright firmly!"

This charm has attracted attention through its striking parallelism to charms for the same purpose in a number of languages especially Teutonic. Thus from the Orkney Islands is reported the following:

"Sinew to sinew, joint to joint
Blood to blood, and bone to bone,
Attend thou in God's name!"

A most interesting charm is this one against fever.

"Homage (be) to the deliriously hot, the shaking, exciting, impetuous (takman)! Homage to the cold (takman), to him who in the past fulfilled desires!"

"May (the takman) that returns on the morrow, he that returns on two (successive) days, the impious one, pass into this frog!"

In content these two stanzas are typical of the many charms addressed to the fever: but of chief interest is the symbolic manipulation in which figures a frog. The Hindus had charms to quench fire, and in the magic practice which accompanied these they used water-plants and a frog; and so the frog for the fire of fever. In practicing with the charm quoted the patient was placed upon a couch and under this the medicine-man tied by the arm-pits a frog marked with reed-like stripes, using a blue and a red thread for the tying. Then the patient was washed off, the water going down upon the frog, who because he was cold and moist was supposed to take up the fire of fever.

Very similar to the practice with the frog was the method of using a certain charm against jaundice. The patient was placed on a couch beneath which yellow birds were tied with a yellow thread by their left legs; the patient was washed off and his jaundice was supposed to settle on the birds to whom the yellow naturally belonged: here it was somewhat the principle of like curing like, while the practice for fever shows the attraction of opposites.

In the manipulations which accompanied these charms the fundamental principles of all magic practice are self-evident, yet it must be noted that the treatment is not

entirely magical in the treatment of wounds there is indication of the use of a tourniquet to stop the blood-flow; and as for bathing the fevered patient, that is good practice to-day in certain fevers: of course these ancient Hindus did not rely wholly on the charm to cure sprains, stop hemorrhages, and do other things which experience teaches even the most unlettered. It need not be doubted that often times, at least to the mind of the physician, the magic spell came to be of secondary value.

It would be easy—but it is needless—to cite parallels to the practices described: it is understood by all that the underlying principles of magic practice are the same the world over, and even in details the agree-

ment is often close. The great value of the *Atharva Veda* lies in the fact that it records many of these charms; and taking them in the light of the ancient native directions for using them we are able to get an excellent view of the attitude of a primitive people toward the invisible forces that come so close to our lives. The medical charms were selected for presentation here because everyone is bound to have some sort of interest in medical science.

NOTE.—The translations are from Dr. Bloomfield's *Hymns of the Atharva Veda*, and the description of the accompanying practices adapted from his report of them.

LE ROY C. BARRETT.

The U. S. Senate Up-to-Date.

The Senators sat at their polished desks,
And twirled round their thumbs in glee;
For another member had just confessed
To some bloomin' frauds in the bloomin'
West,
And soon he must join the indicted rest—
Some eighty-two or three.

There were some quite sorry to see him
leave—
Perhaps they were one or two—
But a pleasure it was for them to know,
That it wouldn't be long before they
would go,
And have their hands in the lobbied
dough,
And get in the moneyed stew.

Franchise, and Boughtout, and Pealem,
Had stolen the yellow dust,
Coupon, and Whisky, and Stealem,
Had been bribed by an oily trust;
Graby, and Robem, and Benny,
Had sold out the Government seeds,
And most had a wife too many,
To add to the rest of their deeds.

Oh, a jolly crowd are the Senators,
Though their methods are often rash;
For they always do their hardest work,
Where the gold is free and the lobbyists
lurk,
And never once does a man of them shirk,
When all are paid in cash.

So a toast to the jolly Senators,
They're the merriest kind of men;
Though if you should follow their devious
ways,
And live off the gold that the lobbyist
pays,
The chances are, that you'd spend all
your days,
Right behind the bars of a "pen."

The Commemoration Day Celebration.

THE celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the University was held in McCoy Hall on February 22, and was made especially notable by the fact that the most important feature of the exercises was the public farewell to Dr. Osler, which was paid him by the whole body of professors and students, and also by numbers of his friends and admirers in the city. Dr. Osler has resigned from the Faculty of the University, and is about to leave for Oxford, where he has been appointed Regius Professor. He was the central figure in the exercises. He made a notable address, and afterward received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

McCoy Hall was utterly incapable of holding the great crowd of people who assembled at the doors. Only the professors and medical students and those of the families and friends of the faculty who held cards were able to obtain entrance. Hardly any of the undergraduates, who had gathered in the corridors under their marshals were able to gain admittance. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the lack of foresight on the part of those having the exercises in charge which permitted such a state of affairs. Besides the undergraduates there were numbers of people at the doors who could not be admitted. It is unfortunate that better arrangements could not have been made.

The exercises commenced at eleven o'clock and at that hour the long procession entered the hall, passing through double lines of students and alumni. Professor Williams was the Chief Marshal; the divisions of the procession were as follows:

The President of the University, the Orator, the Chaplin, Trustees, Guests and Faculty—Professor Mathews, marshal.

The Alumni and Candidates for Degrees—Mr. C. Morton Stewart, Jr., marshal.

The Graduate Students in Philosophy—Dr. J. C. Ballagh, marshal.

The Students of Medicine—Dr. Thomas McCrae, marshal.

The Undergraduate Students—Dr. C. R. Mac Innes, marshal.

The spectacle presented by the gorgeous gowns of many of the professors, and by the varied colors of their hoods was very brilliant. Dr. Osler, himself, wore an especially rich gown of blue and scarlet and others in the line were nearly as striking.

When the procession had been seated, the invocation was pronounced by Dr. Millard. Dr. Remsen then introduced Dr. Osler as orator of the day, saying:

"Unfortunate circumstances, over which the authorities of Johns Hopkins University have had no control, have made it appear desirous for one of our number to leave us. This is not the time nor the occasion to repeat what he has done for the University. I don't care to say more than to declare that this is 'Osler day.'"

That it was indeed Osler day was shown by the enthusiasm with which Dr. Osler was greeted when he rose to speak. His address was particularly notable, and full of strikingly original ideas, some of which have since been warmly discussed by the American press. Among other innovations he suggested a national and international exchange of teachers among the colleges of Europe and America. Even an exchange of college presidents, he thought, might be an advantage, and for this purpose he suggested an international university clearing house. Something in the line of exchanging professors between colleges has already been tried, and the practice should not be hard to establish.

Dr. Osler then went on to speak of the comparative usefulness of man after and before 40 and after 60. He said that he had two fixed ideas, and proceeded to speak of them as follows:

"The first is the comparative uselessness of men above 40 years of age. This may seem shocking, and yet, read aright, the world's history bears out the statement. Take the sum of human achievement in action, in science, in art, in literature—subtract the work of the men above 40, and while we should miss great treasures, even priceless treasures, we would practically be where we are to-day. It is difficult to name

a great and far-reaching conquest of the mind which has not been given to the world by a man on whose back the sun was still shining. The effective, moving, vitalizing work of the world is done between the ages of 25 and 40—these 15 golden years of plenty, the anabolic or constructive period, in which there is always a balance in the mental bank and the credit is still good. To modify an old saying, a man is sane morally at 30, rich mentally at 40, wise spiritually at 50—or never. The young men should be encouraged and afforded every possible chance to show what is in them. If there is one thing more than another upon which the professors of this University are to be congratulated it is this very sympathy and fellowship with their junior associates, upon whom really in many departments, in mine certainly, has fallen the brunt of the work.

"My second fixed idea is the uselessness of men above 60 years of age, and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, political and professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age. Donne tells us in his 'Biathanatos' that by the laws of certain wise states sexagenarii were precipitated from a bridge, and in Rome men of that age were not admitted to the suffrage, and they were called *deponati* because the way to the Senate was *per pontem* and they from age were not permitted to come hither.

"In that charming novel, the 'Fixed Period,' Anthony Trollope discusses the practical advantages in modern life of a return to this ancient usage, and the plot hinges upon the admirable scheme of a college into which at 60 men retired for a year of contemplation before a peaceful departure by chloroform. That incalculable benefits might

follow such a scheme is apparent to any one who, like myself, is nearing the limit, and who has made a careful study of the calamities which may befall men during the seventh and eighth decades."

After enumerating the evils and mistakes attributable to the sexagenarians, Dr. Osler declared:

"The teacher's life should have three periods—study until 25, investigation until 40, profession until 60, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance.

After Dr. Osler had concluded his address the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. Dr. Remsen, in conferring the degree, said simply "You do the University honor in accepting it."

Four other degrees were conferred, as follows:

Bachelor of Arts—Riggin Buckler, of Baltimore; Sifford Peare, of Baltimore; of the Class of 1904.

Doctor of Philosophy—Hamilton James Eckenrode (A. B. Fredericksburg College, 1898), James Martin Wright (A. B. William Jewell College, 1901).

After the conferring of degrees Dr. Remsen stepped forward and said that he regretted that he had no important announcements to make this year. He read several congratulatory telegrams from the Alumni, and in speaking of Homewood, said that there were no new developments of interest in regard to it; he announced, however, that work on the new athletic field would be begun early this spring, intelligence which was not entirely new to the student body, but which gained in value by its authoritative confirmation. It has been expected for some time that this important work would not be long delayed.

WILLIE AND SAMMY.

Willy while the ice was thin,
Tried to skate, and he fell in.
Willy tasted rather nice
When they cut the pond for ice.

—Jester.

Sammy with a thirst for gore,
Nailed his sister to the door.
Mother said, with humor quaint,
"Sammy, dear, don't spoil the paint!"

—Life.

The News-Letter.

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EDITORIAL.

The poor attendance of students upon games played by Hopkins teams has for years been a source of constant discouragement to the men and often of positive humiliation to the few faithful "rooters" who are present. Even at lacrosse games, when every student might reasonably be expected to be on hand, the actual student attendance is frequently less than half. Numerous plans have been tried to remedy the evil, but never with any marked degree of success.

A recent graduate of the University, one well known in several branches of athletics, has brought to the attention of the NEWS-LETTER still another plan. The proposed step would be a radical one, but we believe it is well worthy of serious consideration. The plan is as follows:

That at the beginning of the year each student be assessed five dollars, upon payment of which he shall receive a card entitling him to admission to every game played by a Hopkins team throughout the year; and that the money so received shall be divided among the various teams in such proportion as the Athletic Association or the managers of the teams shall decide upon.

The assessment would, of course, be in addition to the fee collected by the University authorities for locker-rent, and the money would be quite distinct from the regular

funds of the Association. Teams not officially recognized, such as the present basket ball team, would be sharers with the regular 'varsity teams in the general distribution of the proceeds.

We confess that at first the difficulties in the way of the plan rather startled us. Upon further consideration, however, the idea has seemed more and more feasible, until now we are ready to give it our unqualified approval. There are few students, even the most hermit-like, who spend less than five dollars a year upon tickets to games. To the loyal band who attend every game the cost is considerably more. The financial advantage to the teams would lie in the fact that they would have a certain amount of cash in hand at the beginning of the season, while the gate-receipts at each game would not be materially decreased by the absence of student admissions. The moral effect of a large attendance of freindly "rooters" would be even more valuable to the team. While the payment of half-a-dollar for admission may not deter a student from going to a game, nevertheless, if he knows he has a free pass in his pocket the average man is far more likely to attend. More than this, an increased student attendance would lead to an increased attendance of outsiders. The theatres have a maxim that "the best advertisement is a full house." If we do not support our own teams we can hardly expect the public to do so.

In a word, the promoters of the plan argue that its adoption would lead to the unanimous student support so long desired, and at the same time regulate and add to the income of the teams.

Truly, Dr. Osler is a versatile man. His reputation as a practical physician is known the world over. A professor in one great University, he has recently been called to a professorship yielding even greater honor. A book of which he is the author is reviewed in this very issue. But the most striking manifestation of his versatility was reserved for display upon Commemoration Day, when in the dual role of orator and sociological reformer, he made some statements which,

we have no doubt, have caused more talk than have all his successes in medicine, in literature, and in the lecture room combined. The vast hubbub raised by Dr. Osler's famous utterances on that occasion have brought into prominence another characteristic which certainly must belong to him: namely, extreme hardihood. Under such a deluge of printers' ink, most men would have been forced to—well, *chloroform* themselves. But Dr. Osler has not quailed. Rumor says that he did sigh once, when a telegram came from London asking by what painless method he purposed to dispose of sexagenarian King Edward when he arrived in England as regius professor of medicine at Oxford. We do not credit this, however. Even if it is true, we have it on good authority that upon one occasion Hector turned and fled.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. W. Dunlap, of the Medical School, we received a copy of a British college magazine, the "Alma Mater" of Aberdeen University. An examination showed that even in the matter of student publications the Atlantic does not make a great difference. For some unaccountable reason, we had always supposed American students far ahead of their English cousins in this respect. Our disillusionment, however, was complete. The literary style of the British magazine was decidedly superior to that of nine-tenths of American college weeklies, and contained in addition a sketch by one of "Punch's" foremost cartoonists. The price was but "two pence!" Perhaps we were not able to appreciate the true excellence of British humor, but at all events, it seemed to us that in the "funny part," at least, we have the advantage of our friends on the "other side." The British student slang is so different from ours as to be totally incomprehensible at times. A multiplicity of such terms as "Bajan," "Semis," "Zulus," etc., made us wonder sometimes if we were not reading a South African publication.

There is at present one place vacant on the business staff of the NEWS-LETTER, that of Assistant Business Manager.

This position is open to Freshmen, and while it will not be filled until next fall, all

those desiring to try for the place should hand in their names at once to Carlyle Barton, Box 63, in order that they may be assigned work to do in competition for the position. All work done will be placed to their credit, and the Business Manager guarantees that the man who has shown himself best fitted by the work he has done will get the place.

AN ECHO OF THE CHRISTMAS TRIP.

The following verses were sent to the NEWS-LETTER from a town in West Virginia which had the honor of entertaining the University Musical Clubs on their recent trip. There was an article accompanying the verses which the NEWS-LETTER feels a certain delicacy about publishing. We do not vouch for the metre of this poem, which is at times more than erratic, but the sentiments expressed show a depth of feeling which can afford to rise above the conventionalities of art. Perhaps, too, the poetry of Texas is not like ordinary poetry. However that may be, here is the poem. We will only add that we consider the mention of the Bills indelicate.

J. H. U. GLEE CLUB.

J for Johns,, jars, jam, and joys,
H for the Happiness sought by the boys.
U for the Uncontrolled, as you may know,
Who came like an avalanche on the last
ultimo.

G for Glee Club, that made such a din,
L for the Ladies who took the boys in.
E for Everything wrong that they did,
E again for our Ease that slid.

C for Crackers they hung on the wall,
L for the Lump of jam they let fall.
U for the Ugliness, made everywhere,
B for the Bills to be paid for repair.

TEXAS.

"Hail, Hail!" the patriot subjects cried,
Their loyalty proclaiming.
"How dare you hail," the queen replied,
"As long as I am reigning."

—Yale Record.



The Baseball Outlook.

Candidates for the 'Varsity baseball team have now begun practice in the cage in earnest. Enthusiasm in this particular sport has never run so high at the University before, and the outlook for a tip-top baseball team this season is the brightest that we have had for years. The fact that this team is backed by the Athletic Association means a great deal for its success; and furthermore, it tends to make the men put more vim in their work when they see their efforts are appreciated and supported.

With the exception of the three men, Captain Crozier, Heckel, and Tom Campbell, all of last year's team is still in the University. Though their absence will be materially felt, present indications are that their places will be satisfactorily supplied from the new material now in the University.

As a nucleus of old players around which to form this season's nine there are: Boyd and Randall, catchers; Brown, first base; G. Campbell, second base; B. B. V. Lyon, short stop; Bowie, third base; and Goldman, Straughn and Baetjer, who cared for the outfield positions.

These men are all old players, and know the game well; and with the proper coaching and the vacant positions filled, will form an exceedingly strong aggregation of players.

There is an extremely large amount of new and promising material in the University this year, and it now seems that there will be no trouble in having all of the positions filled satisfactorily. Of this number, the more prominent are: Carter, from the

Virginia Military Institute; McDonnell, a Wesleyan star, the same who played such a splendid game in the football eleven this past fall; Lipscomb, from Randolph-Macon College in Virginia, who has the reputation of being one of the best first-basemen in the South; Waring, who was first substitute on the Yale nine last spring; Armstrong, of Princeton; and Brotherhood, of Dartmouth.

To get a stock of good pitchers has been, heretofore, one of the gravest problems that faced a Hopkins baseball team. It seems, however, that this will not be such a drawback this year, since there is any number of good pitchers on hand. Foremost in this list is Higgins, in the first year Medical School. Higgins hails from one of the Kentucky colleges, and last spring succeeded in making considerable reputation for himself. Besides Higgins there are Crothers, of Princeton, and Captain Holmes, of the basket ball team, who made a good record for himself while in New Orleans. In addition to this list, there are many more baseball aspirants at hand who may, with a little coaching, be developed into 'Varsity material.

For the present, regular practice will be carried on in the cage on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This affords an excellent place for practicing fielding grounders, and for a general "limbering" up; and by the time the weather permits outdoor practice, the coach hopes that all of the technical part of the game will have been mastered, so that particular attention can then be given to the development of team work.

The election of captain has not yet taken place. This, however, has been purposely delayed in order that the men might get to know one another. In this way, the men will know whom they are voting for, and a leader will be elected they will all gladly follow. The coaching will again be under the direction of Mr. Adkins, of the Medical School. Mr. Adkins is well known in baseball circles in the University and in Baltimore. The enthusiasm he aroused among the students, and the team he developed from raw material at the University last spring are sufficient testimony of his ability as a ball player.

Manager Griswold is still at work perfecting his schedule, and hopes to have it completed in a short time.

Unlike last year, the Hopkins baseball supporters will have the chance of seeing the majority of the games, since the fact that the team is officially supported will allow most of the games to be played in Baltimore. Another thing which is of vital importance, and in which the management is to be congratulated, is that Hopkins will this season (and it means much for the athletics) meet a better class of opponents.

U. OF M., 28; HOPKINS, 21.

Before a large and appreciative audience, the Johns Hopkins basket ball team lost to the University of Maryland team on February 22, by the score of 28 to 21.

This was the second contest of the State College Championship series, and by the University of Maryland team winning this game, each of the institutions has one victory to its credit. This fact necessitates the playing of a third game in order to decide the championship, and no end of precaution will be taken in order that Hopkins may come off the victor.

In the first half of the game, it was nip and tuck between the two teams. It was some time before either got the lead, but when an advantage was gained it was in favor of the Maryland fire. By hard persistent playing, it ran up a score of 11 points. Hopkins now took a brace, and by means of excellent team work, and accurate

passing ran up her own score, so that at the end of the half it stood 11 to 9 in favor of the University of Maryland team.

When the second half began, the Hopkins men seemed decidedly fresh, and began matters with a dash. Three field goals by McClure, Boyd, and Strobhar followed one another in quick succession, and it looked as though Hopkins was going to run away from its opponents. This unfortunately, did not prove to be the case, for the good playing seemed to end right there and most of the six remaining points were made by goals from the foul line.

With these three straight goals by Hopkins, the Maryland team woke up, and soon had run up a score that was too great for the Hopkins five to overcome. It kept its lead, and at the end of the game the score stood 28 to 21 in favor of Hopkins' old rivals in athletics.

There was no especial feature during the entire game, but one thing worthy of note was the extremely ragged team work of both the fires. The individual work of the Hopkins players was very good, but the times were few and far apart when any signs of team work, which is such an important factor in the game, were shown.

The work of McClure and Boyd in the forward positions was good, but they were usually covered up so closely that they had very few good chances to make a field goal. Captain Holmes played a hard, steady game at centre, and Strobhar and Straus ably filled the defence positions.

The line-up was as follows:

Johns Hopkins.	Position.	Univ. of Md.
McClure.....	r. f.....	Blanck
Boyd.....	l. f.....	Swope
Holmes.....	c.....	Smith
Strobhar.....	r. g.....	Hale
Straus.....	l. g.....	Thompson

Officials—Referee, Orchard, Johns Hopkins Medical School. Umpire, Carnal, University of Maryland. Time of Halves—20 minutes.

A lovely young woman of style,
Once sat on the banks of the Nile;
She was doing some sketching,
And tasted quite fetching,
To a big dashing young crocodile.

THE CLASS BANQUETS.

The Senior Banquet of the Class of 1905 was held at the Hotel Rennert on the evening of February 21. The banquet was a great success from every point of view. The menu was excellent, the speeches fully as eloquent as it is usual on such occasions, those of Mr. Miller and Mr. Mifflin being in particularly happy vein. Walter A. Baetjer was toast-master. The toasts and those who responded to them were:

The Class: coupled with the name of its President—W. Graham Boyce.

The Laws of Chance; the Reminiscences of a Card Sharp—T. Morris Miller.

Sleep and Dreams (11.49 A. M.)—J. Earle Mifflin.

Word Caricatures of the Banquet—Thomas Owings.

The committee in charge of the banquet comprised Richard N. Jackson, Chairman, William H. Hudgins and Thomas Owings.

The Junior Banquet was held at the Belvedere Hotel on the evening of Friday, February 17. The "jolly juniors" took their places at the festive board about 9 P. M., and did not rise till well into the "wee sma' hours." There was the usual amount of good cheer—solid, liquid and gaseous—and everyone did full justice to the occasion. At the end of the *spirited* sitting even the most conservative were forced to admit that it had been a *corking* good time.

Mr. Horace H. Custis served as toast-master. The toasts and those who responded were:

1. Our Class—President C. K. Mengel.
2. The Ladies—E. Lyell Gunts.
3. The Second Edition of a Loafer's Life—E. H. Morse.
4. Our Professors—L. F. Revell.
5. The Future of the NEWS-LETTER—Carlyle Barton.

The committee in charge consisted of Messrs. Sioussat, Webster, Zinkhan, Collenberg, Little and Shackelford.

Soph—Say, Chris, this last bottle you gave us is "Orphan beer."

Chris—What makes you call it "Orphan beer?"

Soph—Why, it has lost its pop.

—Punch Bowl.

THE DEBATES.

The time of the class debate is rapidly approaching, and the teams are getting down to systematic work. The question to be debated next Thursday night is, "Resolved, That the Economic and Political Interests of the United States demand the Permanent Retention of the Philippine Islands." The Seniors won the toss, and chose the negative. This is the side which Hopkins will defend against Brown, on Saturday, April 8.

The members of the Senior and Junior teams have been finally chosen. For the Seniors, C. S. Stern, R. B. Zeigler, and L. E. Goldman, will speak in the order named. I. H. Kohn and J. F. Cremen have made the positions of alternate and adviser respectively. The Junior team is as follows: W. C. Smith, J. T. Singewald, and T. de C. Ruth, speakers, G. M. Griffith alternate, and C. W. Hammond adviser. The three Freshman contestants will be chosen from K. Singewald, D. E. Strouse, S. M. Reynolds, and H. L. Caples.

The prizes will be awarded on the night of the debate. The successful Freshman will receive a gold medal. Valuable sets of books will be given to each of the three speakers of the winning debating team.

This year, Mr. French has personal charge of all the speakers. For the next few weeks, visitors passing McCoy Hall will hear its walls vibrating with the eloquence of the contestants. If they should glance within, they would see a speaker on the stage busily engaged in edifying the rows of empty chairs—and Mr. French. Although both teams are confident of victory, neither is leaving any stone unturned. Both are preparing for the war of words with the same intense rivalry and class spirit with which they last year contested the cane rush. The dramatic gestures with which the rival teams hope to capture the audience are being vigorously practiced. Voice culture is at a premium. At the class debate last year, President Remsen, whose office is located directly behind McCoy Hall, spoke feelingly of having heard most of the speeches before their public delivery. This year, he will again be reminded of the Zoo at feeding time. But in a week the struggle will be decided, and the members of the classes upstairs will sink once more into their peaceful repose.

W. S. B.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The annual major chess tournament was begun three weeks ago and is now in full swing. There are ten contestants, each of whom will play one game with every other competitor. Under this arrangement nine rounds are necessary to complete the tournament. One round is played each week, the fourth round being now in progress. The scores to date are:

First Round—Addison defeated Jacobs; Bernstein defeated Kohn; Landry defeated Bransky; Dr. MacInnes defeated Cremen; Hammond defeated Meads.

Second Round—Bernstein and Landry drew; Dr. MacInnes defeated Bransky; Meads defeated Cremen; Hammond defeated Jacobs; Addison defeated Kohn.

Although the date of the Musical Clubs' Concert has not yet been announced, it is generally understood that this eagerly anticipated event is near at hand. It will probably take place on March 30.

Thanks to the diligent efforts of Manager Griswold, and Messrs. Ruth, Pagon, and Snowden, the clubs are being rapidly rounded into shape, and there is every reason to believe that the concert, this year, will be a distinct success—both artistically and financially. The Glee Club has succeeded in catching some particularly attractive songs, while the Mandolin Club has an excellent repertoire of snappy tunes and dreamy waltzes. The 1905 Medley should be a particular hit.

It is rumored that the Banjo Club is working up a new piece. While this is probably "idle talk," we may be sure that the boys will come out strong with the old stand-bys, the Red Feather Medley and the Ragged Raglan, which, despite the fact that they are dragged from the realms of antiquity, always prove bright and catchy.

A. L. BLOOMFIELD, '07.

Mr. J. Maxwell Miller, who has held for several years a scholarship on the Rinehart Foundation of the Peabody Institute, has modeled in plaster and presented to the University, a bust of President Remsen. The gift was reported to the trustees on Febru-

ary 22, and appropriate acknowledgement has been made to the donor. The bust is now on exhibition in the corridor of McCoy Hall.

Y. M. C. A.

The Bible study work of the Association this year, in point of enrollment at least, is better than ever before. Seventy men were enrolled early in the year, and some ten or twelve have been added to the list since that time. These men are now nearly all placed in the eight classes that are meeting at different hours during the week. More classes could have been organized had other leaders been available.

The advanced class in mission study last Sunday began a study of the Philippines. Dr. Blake, of the Oriental Department, spoke on the native tribes and primitive religions; and Mr. Longest, who spent three years in the Islands, spoke of the present conditions. The class sessions, held on alternate Sunday afternoons, will continue to be conducted on the seminary plan. Those interested in the work will be welcome.

Dr. Murray P. Brush, who will be nominated for the next president of the Association, writes from Rome that he expects to attend the World's Conference of the Y. M. C. A., to be held in Paris, in April.

The annual reunion of the Association members will probably again take the form of a "dinner." This plan was found successful last year, and in some respects more satisfactory than the usual reception. The General Secretary would appreciate an expression of opinion from the members. The date at present under consideration is March 24.

The Handbook Committee is now at work on the edition to be distributed next fall. Any suggestions for the improvement of the book should be handed to Mr. Hammond, '06.

Robert E. Speer, of New York, a prominent Association worker, and unquestionably one of the best speakers in the country, will visit Baltimore March 5. He will speak at Ford's in the afternoon, and also at the student service at Brown Memorial Church in the evening. Hopkins men should bear this in mind.

OUR ATHLETIC POLICY.

In the last issue of the NEWS-LETTER, I read an editorial which said that lacrosse was the only game at Hopkins where Hopkins played on an equal footing the big colleges, this is true, and why? Because Hopkins has almost every year a championship team, and the large colleges would rather play us. Because we win from Columbia by 17 to 1 do they stop playing us? No; they come back at us every year. There is no reason why Hopkins should not play the big colleges in football and baseball. True enough we are greatly handicapped in not having an athletic field, but we overcome those difficulties in lacrosse, why not overcome them in baseball and football?

I heard to my very great surprise that it was said by one in our midst that Hopkins should not play U. of Penn. in football next fall, and the reason given was that it would be rubbed in on us too hard. Why, it is more of an honor to men to play Pennsylvania than win from some unheard of almost prep. school. Does Cornell, because she was beaten by 40 goals in basket ball by Yale, not arrange a game with Yale again, or because she is badly beaten in football does she not arrange a game with the same college again? The idea here seems to be we must win, and if we are defeated, why, we are no good. However, I believe I am giving the sentiment of the whole student body when I say, arrange big games. It is up to the managers of the teams. A good schedule brings out good men, and they work harder for the team. We will have a good baseball team, and when we play Bucknell, Syracuse, and University of Virginia, our team will be heard from favorably. There is no reason why we should not play Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Princeton, and any big college if it is not too late to arrange the game. It is up to the manager of the football team to arrange big games, and then to the captain to develop the team. With such a captain as Betts, and most of this year's team back, which, by the way, was rather hard to beat. We can then say that Hopkins meets the big colleges, not only in lacrosse and track, but in football, baseball, and basket ball as well.

T. P. M.

ALUMNI NOTES.

The Alumni Association held its regular annual meeting before the exercises on February 25, in Room 11, McCoy Hall. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Dr. Henry Herbert Donaldson.

Secretary—Mr. Alfred Jenkins Shriver.

Treasurer—Mr. R. Carroll Foster.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Stuart S. Janney, Louis Wardlaw Miles, William Muse Hunley, and Lester Stevens.

Resolutions on the death of Mayor McLane were drawn up by Messrs. Albert Ritchie and Alfred Shriver, and were adopted by the Association.

The annual banquet of the Alumni Association was held on February 22, at the University Club. The celebration was in every way a complete success, and over two hundred covers were laid at the tables, in comparison with fifty-eight at the last banquet which was held two years ago. Mr. Charles Morton Stewart, Jr., acted as toastmaster. At the centre table were seated ex-President D. C. Gilman, President Ira Remsen, Dr. William Osler, Major Richard M. Venable, Dr. William H. Welch, Mr. R. Brent Keyser, Mr. Bernard M. Baker, and Mr. S. W. Stratton, chief of the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

Dr. Remsen was introduced as the first speaker. He announced that there had been a conference with the architects with a view to starting the athletic field at Homewood, as soon as the weather permitted. The President also mentioned the need of the University for more men of the highest rank, and expressed the hope of getting some of the most distinguished professors in other colleges to the Hopkins.

Other speakers were: Dr. Osler, Dr. Welch, Major Venable, Mr. Stuart S. Janney, and Mr. S. W. Stratton. The committee in charge of the banquet was composed of Messrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Charles C. Marden, and R. Curzon Hoffman.

The banquet of Johns Hopkins Alumni in New York City was held on Saturday, February 25. Governor Warfield was present at the banquet.

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