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THE CONCORDIENSIS,

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THE STUDENTS OF UNION UNIVERSITY.

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THE subjects for essays are again to be seen on the bulletin. They are as follows: Seniors—Benefits and Evils of Monopolies; Juniors—Benefits of a College to its Neighborhood; Sophomores—Qualities, Mental and Moral, of the Model Editor. Would it not be a good thing to have something different for a subject just for the sake of variety. We have had Advantages and Disadvantages, Benefits and Evils for subjects almost from time immemorial, and they are just now becoming rather stale. Give us a change once in a while, for "variety is the spice of life."

WE feel it our duty as the representatives of college opinion, as interested in the welfare of the students and of the institution to call the attention of the trustees to the neglect from which the whole college, but more especially the senior class, suffers from the want of experienced and competent instructors. We are aware that peculiar conditions existed at the beginning of the present collegiate year which made necessary a hasty choice to fill a vacancy in the faculty caused by the removal of one of the strongest

and ablest members of that body. The faculty was none too strong with Prof. Webster. It is now in some positions lamentably weak.

THERE should be some changes made in the classical course. At present it consists of Greek, Latin and mathematics. There is a mere pretense of work in essays, elocution, literature and history. Besides we believe in making French and German obligatory on classics. If necessary to institute these changes, let some of the mathematics be dropped from the classical course; let there be made a separate and shorter course in physics, and the time thus gained can be put on French and German, essays, etc. It is true that the main use of a college course, classical or scientific, is discipline; but as far as possible discipline and utility should be combined, and we are persuaded that the time spent by classics on so much mathematics might be better employed. The classical course should not be neglected. It would not be well, we take it, that Union should become a school of mathematics and engineering. This is the dangerous tendency.

THE Rev. Dr. Van Slyke, of Kingston, N. Y., preached a very eloquent sermon to the students on Prayer Day. The sermon showed careful preparation and was suited to the mind of the student; unfortunately, however, there were but few present to drink in its benefits. We can safely say that not more than one-third of the students were present in the chapel. It is a lamentable fact that after all the work of preparing a suitable sermon and a journey of one hundred miles no larger audience than twenty-five or thirty students can be assembled. Dr. Van Slyke could not but go away very unfavorably impressed with the moral condition of the college. If we have no regard for sermons we ought at least to show our respect for the man by giving him a fair audience and save the college authorities from the embarrassment of bringing a man here to preach to empty seats.

TO visit the "gym" one would suppose that such an organization as the U. C. Athletic Association never had an existence. Everything there wears a look of neglect. Many of the articles that it formerly contained have been abstracted and no one seems to take any interest in the preservation of the few that remain. Some time ago the association gave promise of remedying all this, and of infusing new life into the athletic department; but their many projects to this end have not been put into practice, and they seem to be sharers in the apathy that has now become nearly general. In the matter of physical as well as mental training, system is required. Thus far none has been pursued in the athletic department this winter. Unprovided with a trainer or instructor, except when on a few occasions "Vandy" kindly offered his assistance, each man has pursued his aimless and desultory practice in his own way. Under such circumstances it would be manifestly unjust to our men to pit them against those who have been properly and intelligently trained, and it would certainly be more gratifying not to participate in any inter-collegiate athletic contests than meet with a shameful defeat. It is evident that something must be done in this matter, and that immediately, both as regards the base ball team as well as other matters, and there is no reason why, with well directed effort, Union may not this year equal or even surpass her record in the past.

IF Charles Francis Adams' attack on the study of Latin and Greek in our colleges has produced no other good it certainly has directed public attention to the curriculum of our colleges and has pointed out how much neglected the study of French and German is in most of our institutions. If Mr. Adams was wrong in the estimate he put on the ancient languages; if seeing the neglect of French and German he went to the extreme of opposing Greek and Latin, he yet deserves the credit of seeing that French and German were neglected. We shall not attempt to show that he was wrong in attacking the ancient languages. The subject has been so frequently and so well debated that it would be useless to repeat the arguments on the question. It is after all but a question of accumulated experience. The experience of no one man decides it, even supposing that this man could read himself aright. Now Mr. Adams says that he believes Greek and Latin did him no good. Not only cannot one be certain that he could know whether they did or not, but even then it does not follow but that they

might not do others good. Indeed the experience of most scholars has been different. Yet this is not what we started out to say. We would but impress upon you that Mr. Adams was more in the right than in the wrong. In the wrong, to belittle the importance of the study of Greek and Latin, in the right, in proclaiming the importance of the study of the modern languages. Our colleges, if not paying too much attention to Greek and Latin, have certainly been paying too little to French and German. And educators are beginning to see this. The recent meeting of college presidents, which discussed this question, showed the great change which has taken place in the educational world on this subject. There was a resolution offered at this meeting that the degree of A.B. should be given to no man who could not read French and German with tolerable accuracy. Whether this resolution was carried or not has slipped our recollection. It should have been. If Greek and Latin give men broad general culture, if they possess the greatest literature, French and German are eminently practical and useful, their literature is not to be neglected, and for the scientist or philosopher an acquaintance with these tongues are indispensable to excellence. It surely cannot be right that men should graduate from college, as under the present conditions men do graduate, with as utter an ignorance of the history and literature of French and German as of the language of the cannibals of the Feejee Islands. It will not be long, we think, before French and German will form as important a part of the college curriculum as Greek and Latin.

IF there is a glee club here it should show itself. If there is not, one should be got together as soon as possible. Material enough is here to form a good club, and in view of the coming entertainment for the benefit of the B. B. C., steps should be taken to select and train the men immediately. A glee club is, in the line of amusements, one of the most pleasant and profitable associations connected with a college.

NOT long since, in speaking of the joint debate between the literary societies we made the suggestion that it would be a good plan to have these come oftener than once a year. We announce with pleasure that this suggestion bids fair to be realized. Saturday Feb. 9, both of the societies appointed a committee to arrange for another debate, which will probably take place next term.

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THE OLD KITCHEN FIRE.

NOT for "pleasure and palaces,"
 With rich drawing-rooms
 Bedecked with the fruits
 Of famed Eastern looms,
 Nor for cold marble halls,
 Which many admire,
 Would I give mem'rys fond
 Of the old kitchen fire.

I see it again
 As I knew it of old,
 Its soft light transforming
 All objects to gold,
 When that home-circle dear,
 By Fate's behest dire
 All unbroken was drawn
 'Round the old kitchen fire.

There, gathered about
 In peace and content,
 The long winter evenings
 Were pleasantly spent;
 When cold blew the wind
 The wood we'd pile higher,
 And defy the storm king
 By the old kitchen fire.

But cheerless that grate
 Once so bright is now grown,
 And the hearth with cold,
 Lifeless ashes is strown;
 While voices now sainted
 Swell the heavenly choir,
 That of old sweetly sang
 'Round the old kitchen fire.

Alone now I'm wand'ring
 Through life's dreary main,
 A stranger to joy,
 A companion of pain;
 While to join those beyond,
 Is my prayer and desire,
 Who gathered of yore
 'Round the old kitchen fire.

—ROY, '85.

LOVE, OR THE SAME OLD STORY.

ADAPTED FROM THE ENGLISH OF BESANT AND RICE FOR
 THE CONCORDIENSIS BY J. J. HOWLS, JR.

CHAPTER I.

ALL was quiet in the valley of the Mohawk, save now and then the wild laugh of the owl as it fluttered from tree to tree. The moonbeams fell softly upon the bosom of that placid river. The trees upon its banks stretched forth their shadows upon the

waters as if delighting in their evening bath. Suddenly around a bend in the river glided swiftly and silently a tiny boat with but two occupants. It is useless to deceive the reader, the form in the stern was that of Georgiana Proudfoote, a fair and beautiful girl of nineteen summers. She had a wealth of golden hair, and eyes of melting tenderness. Opposite her, resting on the oars, arrayed in light blue pants of the prevailing tightness, was none other than Felix Sidney Blitzensnipe, a young man of good morals, education and wealth. He was a descendant of that ancient Dutch aristocracy which laid the foundation of that picturesque town, Schenectady. At the time of our story he was a senior at Union College. The boat still glided on, but both were silent, seemingly in sweet communion with themselves. Yet a close observer might have discovered that the silence was embarrassing to both. The fingers of the young girl nervously toyed with the mouth-organ which had poured forth such soothing strains in the early evening. The sweetest music would now have been discord to the scene. At length Georgiana, with a determined pressure of the lips, broke the unnatural quiet.

"Mr. Blitzensnipe, you have been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, in endeavoring to embrace a poor, defenseless girl, and that, too, near a college town. I have not words to express my indignation. I consider you beneath my notice. I despise you!"

The bitter feelings of the pure, young girl found utterance in those words. Their effect upon her companion was electric. Tossing the last remnants of their lunch into the limpid streamlet, Felix Sidney Blitzensnipe raised his eyes full of supplication and burning love to the face of Georgiana. A tear coursed adown his pale cheek.

"The sandwiches are all gone, Georgy," he said with a plaintive sigh; and then, as if recollecting himself, he continued in a voice of deep emotion: "Miss Proudfoote, I deserve your contempt. I make no defense. I am amazed at my own boldness in allowing myself to show my affection so openly. But, Oh, Georgiana, who could know you and not love you? You are my soul—my life. Is there no reparation I can make?"

A slight pause followed this outburst, during which the proud young girl seemed to be inwardly suffering, then she slowly but firmly answered:

"None!"

The look of hope upon the young man's face passed suddenly away. A cold, stern glance shot from his deep blue eyes in the direction of Georgiana.

"Be it so," were the only words which fell from his compressed lips.

Onward glided the boat, now swiftly propelled by the desperate strokes of the oarsman. Neither Felix nor Georgiana spoke. An insurmountable barrier seemed to have sprung up between them. They were now within a short distance of the boat-house and soon they stepped upon the beach.

CHAPTER II.

It had been rumored in Albany for more than a week that Felix Sidney Blitzensnipe, the darling young aristocrat of Schenectady was about to sail for Europe. But none knew the reason for this sudden departure.

Some ten days after the events of our first chapter, Felix Sidney might have been seen entering a handsome house on Elk street. He was shown to the drawing room by the liveried lackey, there to await the appearance of Miss Proudfoote. He occupied himself, during the few moments at his command, by carelessly looking through the kaleidoscope which graced the central marble top table. While engaged in smelling some artificial flowers which stood in a large green vase upon the mantel, a rustle of skirts and a faint odor of delicate perfume told his beating heart that Georgiana was approaching.

The meeting was cold. Both were self-possessed. Not a quiver could be detected in young Blitzensnipe's voice as he thus addressed her:

"I have come to bid you good bye, Miss Proudfoote."

The proud belle, Georgiana Proudfoote, could hardly control herself at this abrupt announcement.

"Why surely you are not going away?" she inquired in an unsteady voice.

"Yes, I am going to Europe. I sail next Thursday on the Cynthia."

He said all this slowly and with studied coldness.

The young girl bore bravely up under this trying ordeal. Summoning all the courage of her proud nature, she was able to answer him in a tone of painful indifference.

"So soon! I had hoped to see more of you, Mr. Blitzensnipe. However, you must not forget to come and see me when you return."

A few commonplace remarks passed between them and soon Felix Sidney left the house. No sooner had the door closed upon his manly form, than Georgiana, the beautiful, the dignified, the graceful, with a wild wail of anguish, fell in a dead swoon into the arms of the lackey.

CHAPTER III.

The good steamer Cynthia lay at her dock in the

North River. An hour or more before her departure, a young man drove hurriedly up in a carriage and alighted with a sea-chair and a valise. It was Felix Sidney Blitzensnipe. He had not taken more than a dozen steps in the direction of the vessel, when a second carriage came upon the scene, from whose interior timidly stepped a young girl, heavily veiled.

She hastened after and soon overtook the young aristocrat. A little hand was laid upon his arm, he turned to discover its owner, and there beside him saw her whom he thought was miles away, lost to him forever.

"What does this mean, Georgiana? speak, child, do not trifle with me," he demanded with terrible earnestness.

"It means that—that— I love you and forgive you, dearest Felix."

In a moment the sea-chair and valise lay upon the ground, she was in his strong arms and his burning kisses fell thick and fast upon her sweet lips. As soon as he would release her she eagerly asked:

"You won't go to Europe now, you cruel boy?"

"No, Georgiana, loveliest of women, 'I shall not tempt the sea to-day,'" he replied.

"I have only one regret," she presently said, "mixed with my great joy: You're a hundred dollars out on your passage ticket."

"Then dismiss that regret at once," he reassuringly replied, while his loving eyes drank in her delicate beauty, "I worked a pass."

"Then our happiness is complete," murmured the young girl, and hand in hand those two united souls passed up the street and were soon lost in life's busy throng.

THE END.

A LEGEND OF UNION COLLEGE.

AT the danger of printing a story that may be familiar to some of our readers, we cannot forbear to publish this article, which is said to have actually occurred at Union College some years ago.—[EDS.]

"Come down to New York with us, Billy; we'll have a smashing big time, and you won't be likely to run across your Governor, because business attractions will confine his attention to Wall street."

"You fellows have an advantage, in the providential fact that your homes are elsewhere than in the great metropolis, and hence you can skip down for a few days without kicking up any kind of a rumpus. Hang it! I've half a mind to run the risk."

"By all means, old boy; now you are talking sense. We'll go to-night, at six."

"Done," cried three voices ; and the jolly juniors separated to make arrangements for absence.

Tommy Rud sorrowfully informed his class officer that his aunt had died and he must attend the funeral.

"Lengthy" Patterson had to have a tooth filled and consult the doctor about his asthma.

"Crinkle" Jones wished to take leave of some relatives just about to sail for Europe.

But Billy Montague gave the tip to some of his pals that he was likely to be ill for a few days, and unable to attend recitations.

At midnight, four lively-looking college men left the train at New York, all primed and ready for a mild spree.

The following morning, as Billy Montague was walking up Broadway, he was somewhat startled to behold his father about fifteen yards in front, coming directly towards him. "Egad," said Billy, "I think I had better step into this store a minute." But he was too late. His father's eyes had lit upon him, and instantly bulged out with astonishment at seeing their pride and light in such an unexpected place.

Billy walked on with a look of perfect unconcern in his face, gazed indifferently at his father, and was about to pass him, when the old gentleman stepped up before him and said, extending his hand, "Why, William, my son ; this is very unexpected. What brings you down here ; it is not vacation, is it?"

Bill answered, with a look of surprise, "Beg pardon, sir ; you have the advantage of me. I don't know who you are."

"But, my dear William, I am your father, James Montague. You don't mean to say that you have forgot—"

"Mr. Montague, you are mistaken in the person. My name is not Montague, and I am not your son. Please, allow me to pass."

"Well, William, I think I ought to know my own son."

"And I feel equally confident that I should recognize my father if I were to see him."

Billy looked bored and passed on, leaving Mr. Montague standing there with an air of serious perplexity. He had not walked far when he felt himself seized by the arm, and, turning around, encountered his now enraged parent.

"Come, William ; this won't do. You can't pull the wool over my eyes. I want you to come to my office and explain matters."

Billy looked intensely annoyed. "Sir, let go my arm and stop pestering me, or I will call a policeman.

I may look young, but I am not green enough to be taken in by a confidence man." So saying he wrenched his arm away and went on again.

Turning the next corner he looked back and saw his father standing in the same place, looking more mystified than ever.

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike him forcibly ; he frantically hailed an uptown omnibus and entered it.

This action caused Billy to look sad. "By Jove ; I wonder if he is going to the depot !"

The next bus was boarded by Montague junior, who arrived at the Grand Central just in time to see his father leave the ticket office with a white slip in his hand. "That settles it," said Billy, as he purchased a ticket for Schenectady and climbed stealthily into the smoking car.

The scenery along the Hudson River Road is very beautiful, but Billy did not have time to take it in. He was watching the door. At Albany a few minutes were allowed the passengers for lunch, but Billy thought he had better stay right where he was. The old gentleman climbed out and took a good square meal.

From Greenbush to Schenectady the rear platform of the last car was good enough for Billy.

Just as the train rounded the curve into the station Billy swung lightly off and made rapid time to his room. It was the work of a very few minutes to change his clothes, don his dressing-gown, and settle down to a do n't-disturb-me-while-I-am-grubbing attitude.

Presently a knock was heard. "Come in," sang Billy. The door opened and there stood Mr. Montague, too much dumbfounded to say a word.

Billy jumped up and walked briskly across the room. "This is an unexpected pleasure, father ; I am real glad to see you ; come right in and let me take your coat. Too bad I did not know you were coming, I might have met you at the depot. How well you are looking. Let me see ; I have not seen you for nearly ten weeks."

"Why, William, my son. I—a—I am surprised to find you here. I thought that—a—you—I have made a great mistake."

"What do you mean, father? You will always find me here while college is in session."

"Certainly ; of course, my son ; that is right. Of course you are here. Mother wanted me to come up and see how you were getting along. You know she worries so."

"Ah yes, father ; I see."

An hour later Montague senior and Montague junior locked arms and went to tea.—*The Argo*.

THE joint debate between the Adelpic and Philomathean literary societies took place in the college chapel on the evening of Feb. 1st. The judges were Prof. Chaplin, Lieut. Hubble and Judge Jackson. The question in dispute was: "Resolved, That trial by jury should be abolished." The Adelpic, represented by Messrs. Stoller, Bailey and Parsons, sustained the negative: the Philomathean, represented by Messrs. McCown, Benedict and Griswold, the affirmative. Mr. McCown, the leader for the affirmative, opened the debate in a clear and powerful speech, mentioning in general the evils of the system, its abuses, and the universal demand for a change. He outlined the arguments of the affirmative and left to his associates the task of dwelling on and making more clear the arguments advanced. Mr. Stoller, for the negative, admitted that there were evils in the jury system, but claimed that the system should be corrected—not destroyed. He pointed out how much service the institution has done for the progress—the civilization—of man and asked, "Shall we destroy this system which has done so much good, which is capable of doing so much more, and raise in its place a system novel and untried?" He then laid out the line of proof for the negative. Mr. Griswold, second man for the affirmative, vividly and minutely portrayed the evils of the jury system and claimed that perfect justice can only be secured from a jury of intelligent educated men, a bench of judges. Mr. Bailey, for the negative, stated that juries were instituted to try and judge of matters of fact not of law. That judges preside to decide questions of law and therein instruct the jury as far as necessary. That the very learning of judges sometimes disqualifies them from forming a correct opinion on matters of every-day experience with which men in the ordinary lines of life are perfectly familiar. It was Mr. Benedict's task to show the benefits of trial by judges. He made his points clearly and forcibly. Judges, said he, are more intelligent than the ordinary jurymen, less subject to bribery, to the influence of perverted eloquence and alone able to retain the details of a protracted trial. If the trial by jury were abolished and trial by judges substituted justice would not be the farce that now, alas, it oftentimes is. Mr. Parsons, for the negative, confined his attention almost exclusively to the arguments of Mr. Benedict and he certainly weakened, if he did

not destroy, their force. Mr. McCown then closed for the affirmative reviewing the arguments, pro and con, and closed in an eloquent appeal that neither prejudice nor respect for age should stand in the way of removing an institution so clearly proved antiquated and useless for the purpose intended. Mr. Stoller closed for the negative and ended the debate. This speech of the gentleman was one that for clearness of expression and purity of reasoning would have done credit to an Erskine. If there was any doubt of the issue of the debate it was now ended. The debate was decided in favor of the negative making five debates won by the Adelpics out of a total of six.

OBITUARY.

ON Feb. 11th Mr. Orlando Meads, of Albany, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. Duer, of Weehawken, N. J., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Meads graduated at this college and was one of the founders of the Union chapter of the Kappa Alpha society. After leaving college he studied law and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Meads was a man of fine literary taste and ability, and was noted for his active interest in all educational matters. His recent address at the presentation of the bust of his old college-mate and life-long friend, Prof. Isaac Jackson, was remarkable for its gracefulness and the happy portrayal of the life and character of the deceased. At the time of his death Mr. Meads was vice-chancellor and one of the chapter of All Saints Cathedral.

LOCALS.

WINTER is waning.
The snow is fast disappearing.

Leap year parties are attracting considerable attention.

Hasten to contest for THE CONCORDIENSIS prizes.
"Strike while the iron is hot."

Song of the seniors when they have a bolt in moral philosophy. "Agnes (agnus) where art thou?"

It was reported that "Pandy" had gone to Cornell, but such is not the case. He is still resident in Troy.

There is some talk among the members of the Athletic association about purchasing a rowing machine.

Mosher has laid in a stock of collars and cuffs for

the accommodation of the students. See his advertisement on page vi.

Lieut. Hubble does not like to have the freshmen horned — at least so says one of the profs. to whom the lieut. complained.

Junior in physiology:—"You may talk about oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen sustaining life, but give me some good old Holland gin."

Persons unconnected with the college, especially boys, frequent the gym, and appropriate things to their own use. It is about time this was stopped.

On Monday the 25th, at the court house, is to be given a drama for the benefit of Christ Church, in which a number of the students will appear.

Mr. Anable is making it very pleasant for the sophomores in Clarke's English. His talks are very interesting and the boys certainly appreciate his efforts.

The college from time to time makes a sale of lots on the avenue in the rear of the college for building purposes. One of the secret societies was offered one of these plots for a chapter house.

We are pleased to state that some new apparatus has made its appearance in the "gym." How long it will remain we will not attempt to say. "Whence it cometh and whither it goeth ye know not."

The inter-collegiate tournament of college athletes will take place at Mott Haven sometime in May. We have heard that some of our men might participate, but nothing definite has been decided upon.

A graduate of Union, of days before the war, living in the far south, intends leaving to the college considerable property in this country, and also a possession which will fall, or has fallen, to him in France.

In our December number we announced that T. E. Lawler had left college. The report was unfounded. In our last number a typographical error crept in while endeavoring to correct our previous mistake.

When is the long expected reference library to be opened for the use of debaters, who are called upon to settle (?) the affairs of the nation, and of the essayists seeking to lay a broad foundation of mental improvement?

Dr. Potter sailed on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, for Europe. He is expected to return in May. During his stay abroad he will visit Mantone, where Mrs. Clarkson N. Potter has a villa, and Florence, where his only sister resides.

Report has it that the Sophomores and quite a number of upper class men make Wiencke's even more regularly than they make any of the other Profs. "Charley" says he is ready to grant diplomas to several '84 men as they have taken ten spots in him for this term.

An attempt has lately been made to revive the long defunct glee club. A meeting of all the singers in college was called in the chapel and the matter was there discussed. Whether any definite result was reached was unknown. However, a portion of it did good service on prayer day.

The freshmen are drilling at present three days of the week and are well advanced in the rudiments of war. The other day they shouldered arms and marched down street to the music of the drum. A company of upper class men are also drilling once a week.

No appointment has been made of a successor to "Col." Pickett. It is probable that none will be made before spring. The absence of the "Col." is already very noticeable in and about the college buildings. We doubt very much if any one can be got who will fill his place.

All essays have been postponed for two weeks and the several classes have been receiving some important lectures on thought and the mode of thinking, by Prof. Lamoreaux. This series of lectures, or rather informal talks, has been done away with for several years past and has now for the first time been revived.

The season for class suppers has again arrived. At a meeting of the sophomore class, held in the chapel, it was unanimously decided to have a class supper at as early a date as possible. A committee of five was accordingly appointed to make arrangements and L. W. Groat was elected toast-master. The supper will be held at Wrights, in Troy, Feb. 24th.

Now that the winter is almost gone and the snow is fast dissolving, our thoughts are turned forward to the time when out-door sports will again be revived. The memory of the field-day with which we were favored last autumn is still fresh in our minds and awakens a desire that we may be favored with one in the coming spring.

At a meeting of the trustees, held Jan. 25th, at Albany, the degree of D.D. was conferred on Prof. Alexander. A request was received from the Psi

Upsilon society for a piece of college ground on which to erect a \$25,000 chapter house. It was agreed that Prof. Staley should continue to act as treasurer. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the senior class held Feb. 15th H. V. N. Phillip was unanimously elected toastmaster of the forthcoming class supper and A. H. K. Jervis base ball director by acclamation. It is hoped that immediate steps will be taken to procure funds to defray expenses of the nine.

An awful racket was made in one of the sections in South college the other evening. Investigation proved that several sophomores were singing (?) that ballad which appeared in our January number the first verse of which is: "Good bye sweet heart since we must part," etc. The boys were singing it to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," but candor compels us to state that the concert was not a success.

A meeting of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the college fair was held on the 11th inst. But few were present and the outlook was discouraging. As it appears to be a failure, would it not be well to set about trying something else? A dramatic association is talked of and we have no doubt it would accomplish good results. Considerable might be made in this and adjoining towns.

Prof. Wells returned from Bermuda during the present week. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 19th he delivered a lecture in the State-street Methodist church on his travels in Bermuda. The lecture was very interesting, and all who attended were fully repaid. The admission was only fifteen cents. The professor has been absent nearly two months, and on his return was heartily welcomed.

The meetings of the college Y. M. C. A., we regret to say, are not very well attended. There seems to be a general lack of interest among the students in regard to religious matters. In one of our earlier issues we made some apology for this on the ground that the hour was very inconvenient to most students. This, however, seems scarcely the true reason as almost any one can spare a few minutes once a week to attend these meetings. Even the church members among the students are seemingly as disinterested as the rest.

The preparation of a general catalogue is making good progress. The compilers would be helped materially if many of the graduates would volunteer the

information necessary, without waiting for the usual circulars, postal cards, etc., which remind them of their duty. The alumni of the college are found in all the great centres of activity on our broad continent, as well as in the remotest and most unexpected corners of it. They also turn up in India, Syria, South America, and South Africa. Nearly \$500 of the necessary amount for the publication of this catalogue has been contributed by three or four gentleman.

President Potter recently paid a visit to Hobart college where a grand reception was tendered him by the faculty and a number of prominent citizens. The president returned much pleased with his visit, and there seems to be a strong belief at Hobart that he will accept the call to the presidency of that college. Every possible inducement was given him. The financial condition of the college was fully set forth and he was given to understand that should he accept the presidency, Hobart would see an era of prosperity hitherto unequalled. The president will sail for Europe about the middle of the present month, and in his absence his duties as professor will be assumed by Professor Lamoreaux; as president, by Prof. Staley.

Those of us who admire the beautiful in nature, will look with horror upon the barbarous work which is being done under our very eyes. The beautiful hill of pines, which was once the pride of this vicinity and one of the most beautiful spots in this city—a most perfect natural park—is fast disappearing. It was at one time thought of as a site for the college observatory, but the rivalry and wealth of Albany put that out of the question, and the idea was abandoned. It is a very shame that in this rich city such a spot as that is allowed to go to ruin, when it might be made into a park the peer of which could not be found. Those who have had occasion to visit the city of the dead, and there are many among us who have, will remember what a delightful walk it always was through this forest of pines. The view could not be excelled in all the town. But now it is fast disappearing, and only a blot upon the fair surface of this city will show where once one of nature's most beautiful spots had been. Is this civilization? Is this the advancement towards perfection? Oh! that a small grain of the knowledge of the fitness of things could be infused into the minds of the citizens in this advancing age.

Sometimes when a man puts his soul (sole) into his work he also puts his foot into it.

OUR VALENTINES.*

TO our Pres.—Bon voyage!

To our Prof. Nat. Phil.—An Emeritus professorship.

To our Prof. of Greek—The respect and affection of all.

To our Prof. of Modern Languages—A speedy return and restored health.

To our Prof. of Chemistry—More sand.

To our Dean—A sure cure for rheumatism.

To our Prof. of Mathematics—Health.

To our Adj. Prof. of Physics—A long residence at Union.

To our Prof. of Latin—A prayer book.

To the head of the Dept. of Essays—An essay on the Benefits and Evils of writing on the benefits and evils of—

To our Prof. of Pol. Econ.—A D. D.

To our Prof. of Mechanical Engineering—A cradle.

To our Prof. of Military Instruction—Temperantia in omnibus.

To our Tutor in Mathematics—A client.

To the students—A receipted subscription for the CONCORDIENSIS.

* We had intended to illustrate profusely the above, representing our P. D. (a freshman) handing the different valentines to their respective recipients, but the thought of the forthcoming class supper rendered our special artist totally unfit for his customary duty, and we trust the vivid imaginations of our readers will fill the deficiency.

WHAT HAPPENETH IN THE COLLEGE WORLD.

WILLIAMS.—The ball nine is the best the college has had in some years.

The glee club is in active practice.

A coasting accident took place on one of the favorite slides a short time since. The sled, on which were a number of students, ran into a stone bridge at the foot of the hill and the steerer, a senior, was almost instantly killed. Others were injured.

The *Gul* has appeared and is an improvement over the one of last year.

AMHERST.—George M. Cable lectured in Amherst, Friday evening, Feb. 8th.

Members of the ball nine are taking boxing lessons as a part of their training.

The glee club received a brilliant reception from their audience in Springfield.

Pach opened his studio about Feb. 10th.

Doxology is the latest name for the senior physiology.

COLUMBIA.—Several theatre parties were formed to attend the first performance of Prof. Boyesen's play,

"The Alpine Rose," which was brought out not long ago at the Madison Square Theatre.

Columbia has withdrawn from the Childs Cup contest and Cornell takes her place. The challenge to Harvard has not yet received a reply.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The sophomores held their class supper Friday, Jan. 5th. The freshmen celebrated likewise on the 18th.

The marking system has been changed. There are nine grades—perfect, excellent, very good, good, medium, passable, inferior, bad, and failure.

DARTMOUTH.—The ninth annual dinner of the Dartmouth alumni in Cincinnati and vicinity was held on the evening of Jan. 19th.

A telegraph company is being formed among the students.

'86 has a glee club.

The literary work done by the faculty last year is extremely creditable to the college. It consists of four books, all of which have met with success.

MADISON.—The reason why the base ball interests were not represented at the convention in Utica, was that no notification of any kind was received from Rochester.

The seniors are contemplating a public debate in the opera house some time prior to commencement.

RUTGERS.—By an act of the legislature, provision has been made that the students of the scientific department be instructed in military tactics. The faculty have only allowed one hour a week for such instruction.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

SHINKEL, Cornell's celebrated oarsman, has been heard from again. This time he has been engaged in the delightful pastime of robbing graves. The pockets of his fellow collegians was too small game for him.—*Acta*.

The second annual convention of the Inter-Collegiate Press Association met in Cambridge on Dec. 27th. Delegates were present from Amherst *Student*, *Brunonian*, *Herald-Crimson*, *University Magazine*, and *Acta Columbiana*. Good work was done by the convention.

Mr. Crawford, the author of "Mr. Isaacs," etc., was formerly a student at Harvard and received a diploma in sanskrit under Prof. Lanman.

The Yale glee club has demanded \$1200 from the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company for damages from loss and delay in engagements.

Albany Law School.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1884.

Editors Concordiensis :

In your December number (History of the Albany Law School) you say "The first class graduated but twenty-three men." This is an error. The first class contained twenty-three men but graduated only seven, to wit: Edwin E. Bronk, Charles A. Fowler, Worthington Frothingham, Willard P. Gambell, John C. McClure, Edward Wade and George Wolford. Of these, Bronk, Gambell, McClure and Wolford are dead. The fact is not very important, perhaps, but it is as well to be correct, even in trivial matters.

ALUMNUS.

HISTORY OF ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

CHAPTER III.

IN the summer of 1879, after careful consultation, Hon. Horace E. Smith was chosen dean of the school, and immediately thereafter assumed control of its affairs. To the position Prof. Smith brought long experience as a successful lawyer, indomitable energy and great learning, and it was largely through his influence with the late Thomas W. Olcott that the improved accommodations of the school were obtained. Indeed from the moment Prof. Smith assumed control of the school its affairs began to take on a brighter aspect, and improvement in its management and success has marked every year of his administration.

The school has graduated nearly two thousand men and has had upon its role nearly as many more who did not take a complete course. Its students have been gathered from nearly every State in the Union, and not a few foreigners have pursued a course of study there.

Many of its graduates are known to fame, some having been called upon to don the judicial ermine, some having served in Congress, some having won laurels on the field of battle, several have enjoyed gubernatorial honors, and many have won their fame as the brilliant lights of the legal profession.

Moot courts, in which questions or causes previously given out are argued by four of the students, were organized at the foundation of the school and are still continued. Moot court clubs, debating and literary societies have also been organized nearly every year since the foundation of the school. The oldest clubs, as to the existence of which there are any authentic

records, are those of the class of 1862, viz.: the Webster club, Mansfield club and Associated Congress.

In 1872 the clubs were: University court, Edwards, Allen, Evarts, and 290 clubs, University Lyceum, Washington Literary association and Associated congress. The oldest record of class officers shows S. F. Brown to have been president of the class of 1867. Elmer A. Hancock was president of the class of 1868, N. D. Arnot, Jr., of the class of 1870, Wm. A. Smith of the class of 1871, S. A. Kennedy of 1872, G. L. Farnum of class of 1873, Charles W. Brown of 1874, Charles A. Fowler of 1875, John P. Dorr of 1876, A. N. Fitch of 1877, Irving W. Cole of 1883, and J. H. Davidson of 1884.

For many years the diploma of the school was, by statute, made sufficient to admit the student to the bar without any further examination, but jealousy of rival institutions and opposition by members of the bar induced the Legislature to repeal the law. It is but justice to the school, however, to state that never since the revocation of this power has a graduate of the school failed to pass the regular examination prescribed by the Court of Appeals.

One of the noticeable improvements effected since Prof. Smith's connection with the school is the addition of many valuable works to the library.

The success of the Albany Law School may be largely attributed to the interest taken in its welfare by the justices of the higher courts. Judges Harris and Parker were active in its inauguration, and through many years served its interests faithfully. Chancellor Walworth did not think it beneath his dignity to lend a helping hand to the school. Judge Wm. F. Allen was actively connected with it for many years, and to-day one of the ablest and most prominent representatives of the bench, Hon. William L. Learned, gives very valuable assistance.

The school has been a success since its foundation. The course, covering but a single year, offers inducements to many young men who would otherwise be unable to attend where a longer course is necessary; but what is to the student's advantage, in this case, is not to the advantage of the school, for the course is not long enough to inspire one with that interest which a long course would do, and the result is that it receives no endowments.

The school is entitled to the respect, confidence and support of the public. It has been supported and sustained for over thirty years by a few men of sincere purpose and generous heart. At the time of its organization it had no competitor in this section of the

country, except that of Harvard. It was a new enterprise, born of the generous purpose to build up here a seat of legal learning, to raise the standard of legal education.

Inspired by its past record and present success, with a larger and abler faculty than ever before, with the well-wishes of hundreds of graduates, and with better accommodations than in times past, the school bids fair to live on to a noble future.

NOTE.—Acting upon the suggestions of fellow students who were anxious to know something of the history of the Law School, I attempted to gather enough together to give a brief and general history of it. There seems to be no records from which to obtain the desired information, and that which I have been able to collect has been meagre indeed. Taking hold of arduous duties, whose difficulties I did not comprehend and have been unable to overcome, I beg the indulgence of whomsoever it may concern.

F. E. S.

LIBEL AND SLANDER.

Perhaps there is not one thing in itself so dangerous to society and its individual members as the brother demons—libel and slander. While slander flourishes 'mid the angry passions (conceived and born in a moment) libel seeks a place of quietude. It does not spring into existence in a moment, but is the fruit of careful thought and deliberate preparation.

For this reason it is more to be despised than slander. In relation to a man's happiness, slander is homicide—libel, murder. The daily paper that leaves the press to-day clothed in moderate language, may to-morrow bear upon its sheets a libel that will split asunder the happiness of its victim and make him an object of the prying curiosity of an inquisitive public. A man may write of another with no malicious intent, (in fact), but in such a manner as will be to that other of injury, and at the same time of no marked benefit to the public. This would be libel. Truth may justify an assertion, but not always. He who wishes to write of another—not in defence of himself—should consider two things, viz: Would the written expression of his thoughts work an injury to the object of them? 2nd. Would such written expression be of public benefit? Any article of a public nature that would demand the answer *yes* to the first query, and the answer *no* to the second query, would without doubt be a libel: the valuation of which would depend upon an intelligent jury. A libel is a malicious defamation made public either by printing, writing, signs or pictures, tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, by exposing him or his memory to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

A seditious libel embraces all of those practices, whether by word, deed or writing, which are calculated to disturb the tranquility of the state and bring the administration of justice into contempt or ridicule.

To those who are aggrieved by a libel, two courses are open: either to prosecute the offender criminally by indictment, or to seek redress by a civil action; but there are cases where the injured party has a remedy by action, though the wrong-doer is not criminally punishable. The principle is, that whenever an action will lie for a libel without showing special damages, an indictment will also lie. While on the other hand there are cases (the gist of which is the loss to the person libeled and not a criminal offence) which are the subject of civil but not of criminal proceeding.

On the other hand sometimes a person is criminally though not civilly liable for what he has written. This is often the case when the matter of the libel is true. It is clearly established, as a rule, that in a civil action the truth of the matter is a good defence, or as a bar to special damages, whereas in a criminal action it does not amount to a good defence, unless it be proved that it was for the public benefit that the matter should be published.

Slander is but libel stripped of its written expression and conveyed to the others, not by signs, pictures or print, but by sound—by word of voice.

There are two kinds of slander: that which is criminal and that which is civil. The first will lie without showing damage; the latter will not lie without special damages being clearly shown. In the following case an action will lie without special damages being proven:

(1) For all words spoken of another which may have the effect of excluding him from society.

(2) For all words spoken of another which impute to him a crime, the commission of which would be punishable by law.

(3) For writing or publishing anything which will make another appear ridiculous or contemptible; but this does not exceed the limits of fair criticisms. A fair, liberal criticism, however uncomplimentary, is not a libel. For instance, if I should say, "Friend B has not sat in a chair fifteen minutes since his attempted settlement in Albany, owing to his moving night and day." This would not be libel, for it is a fair criticism; but if I should say that "Mr. B drew a powder pistol on an aged lady," I should be nearing the verge of libel.

It constitutes a more serious offence to embody the objectionable matter in writing than merely to give verbal utterance to it. To make a writing a libel, it must be published or divulged to others; otherwise it

will not be libel. The proprietor of a newspaper or other principal is liable both civilly and criminally for acts of his servant, in the publication of a libel. It would be exceedingly dangerous to hold otherwise, for then an irresponsible person might be put forward and the person really producing the publication might remain behind and escape. However, it is now provided that the defendant, principle or agent, may prove that the publication was made without his authority, consent or knowledge, and that the said publication did not arise from want of due care or caution on his part.

One of the most serious of all libels or slanders consists in imputing to another the actual commission of some crime or indictable offence. This so unmistakably detracts from any man's character and reputation, that to say, or write, or publish such imputation is a cause of action whether or not the plaintiff has suffered special damages.

As might be supposed, this imputation is seldom made in direct terms, but usually is to be implied out of some existing circumstance, whether it is express and direct, or merely implied, is a matter of evidence for the court and jury, and the result when obtained is the same.

But when the words are ambiguous, or are accompanied with some comments which qualify their general meaning, it then becomes important to ascertain whether the effect of the whole language is to impute a crime or only some conduct approaching but not reaching a definite crime. Any criminal proceeding for libel was not known until the time of Richard II—before that time mere words were not actionable without special damages.

Lord Dorchester in 1660 received a verdict against the defendant for saying of him, "He is no more to be trusted than a dog."

Lord Tounsend in 1676 brought an action against Dr. Hughes for saying, "He is an immoral man and acts against law and reason." The jury gave a verdict for \$20,000.

The Duke of York in 1682 obtained a verdict of \$500,000 against one Pilkington. This was an action for slander. The defendant said in public that the Duke had burned the city and was now come to cut the people's throat.

Such is the freedom of speech and the press!

No one would wish to infringe upon the liberty of the press, but those who abuse the privilege are the first to look indignant, and with tears in their eyes view the distant "horison, crying, Oh! departed liberty!"

and imagine that they hear the clanking bondage chains coming down upon them.

"It is well known that the liberty of the press has always been the favorite watchword by those who live by its licentiousness. It has been from time immemorial, is still, and ever will be, the perpetual decantation on the lips of all libellors." There is hardly a public man in or out of office who has not at some time been the unhappy victim of newspaper libel.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." The only requisite is amount to something in a free country, "Censure is the *tax* a man pays to the public for being eminent."

A man may live a long life, when old and tottering beneath the infirmities of his age, if he can look back and view a name founded upon honor and integrity, his dim eyes will glisten and his heart will throb with pride; but the scathing, cutting tongue of the slanderer or the pen of the libellor may rob him and the memory of man of this last boon, and place in its stead a sting that will poison his past career, consigning him to an ignominious grave. For this reason, if for no other, let us be careful how we handle the name of another. Let us not say, "what's in a name? that which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet," but rather in the words of Bryant, utter, "So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan which moves to that mysterious realm, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death," that each may go with unfaltering steps and a clear conscience, detesting and condemning anything that will pull a man from the pinnacle of honor and sink him in a libellous, hissing sea of disgrace.

C. F. A.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA.

Australia is an island-continent containing five colonies: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia. About 200 miles south lies the island of Tasmania, once called Van Dieman's Land, which forms another colony; While 1200 miles east are the islands of New Zealand, forming the seventh colony. Australia and Tasmania cover an area of 3,000,000 square miles and have nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants. In Australia there are three Universities—Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide—and there is one in New Zealand. As the University of Melbourne is the largest and most influential, it is our purpose to say something about it. This university embraces four departments; the arts school, law school,

medical school and school of engineering. In the arts school the curriculum extends over a period of three years, leading up to the degree of B.A. The candidate must pass an entrance examination which appears to him a gigantic barrier. He knows that regularly something like two-thirds of the applicants are "plucked," and that he must do his level best to be successful. Ten subjects are given him, in any six of which he must pass in order to matriculate. Upon the ringing of a signal bell at 9 A. M. he pushes his way, with a crowd of perhaps 700 others, through the corridors into one of the examination rooms. Taking his seat, he reads the printed regulations and then applies himself to his first paper for which he is allowed two hours. Then, having folded his paper neatly and handed it to the presiding officer (generally a graduate), he leaves the room, to return again, may be, in an hour for his second paper. His examination lasts three days. When it is over he may be obliged to wait a week or two for the publication of the results. Directly the time comes for such publication he hastens with anxious heart to the University quadrangle to read the list posted there. He counts the number of capital P's placed after his name, and if he has obtained at least six he is "through," and may enter his name as an undergraduate. Having thus matriculated he begins his course. There are several subjects laid down for the first year, from which he must select five, two being Latin and Greek. At Oxford or Cambridge in England a student is largely guided by his own tastes, so is the student at Melbourne. After the first year no subjects are compulsory, but everything is left to a man's choice. At the end of each year there is a rigid examination, when two-thirds are again "plucked," and many of the remaining third left scarcely a feather to fly with. Those who *do* get through may — a week afterwards — attempt a difficult examination for honors, where there are three classes, first, second and third; and he who gets into one of these may boast that he has not only *passed*, but passed with *honors*. If the undergraduate be lucky enough to steer ahead without once failing (how few do it, though), he may receive the degree of bachelor of arts, with the initials written in the English fashion, viz: B. A. and not A. B. Two years afterward he may take the M. A. by passing a rigid examination. The curriculum for the degree of LL. B. covers a period of four years, unless the candidate be a B. A. and then he may finish in two years. The first year is almost the same as in the arts course, four subjects being required instead of five. The first year ended, the

remaining three are spent in the study of law, history, etc. When the degree of bachelor of laws is conferred the fortunate possessor of it may be called to the bar without further trial. After the expiration of three years the LL. B. may become a candidate for LL. D., but he is wonderfully blessed if he can obtain it, inasmuch as the examination is terribly severe. Some, however, are smart enough. We remember one man who had a particularly brilliant course, the following being his record: B. A., at the age of 18; M. A. and LL. B., at the age of 20; LL. D., at the age of 23. The owner of the last named degree is addressed with the prefix Dr., for the title is of the highest value.

The medical course lasts five years; the first year is the same as arts, and the remaining four are devoted exclusively to medicine and surgery. No time need be spent with a practising physician, for it is not required by the university. The man who can forge along for five years without being plucked receives the degrees of M. B. and B. S. (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery). With these he may become "legally qualified" to practice his profession. Upon the expiration of three years more spent in private or hospital practice, he may *attempt* to get the degrees of M. D. and M. S. (Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery). We say *attempt* because the examination, embracing, as it does, topics as well as professional subjects, is so difficult that it is almost impossible for one busily engaged every day to prepare for and pass.

The School of engineering demands a three year's university training, and two years in the field, for the certificate of C. E., which is not (or was not a short time ago) a degree.

BRIEFS.

THIS month closes the second term.

Several of the students are absent from the school on account of sickness.

Prof. Smith was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday last, since which time he has been unable to attend to his duties at the school. The whole school unite in wishing him a speedy recovery.

The lectures now in progress are Prof. Smith on "Negotiable Instruments," and Prof. Sickles on "Evidence."

During the past month, Hon. N. C. Moak has delivered several very interesting and instructive lectures on "Books."

CLASS ELECTION.

A meeting of the class for the purpose of electing officers, was held in the lecture room on Friday last. The meeting was organized with A. C. Steck as chairman and D. J. O'Sullivan as secretary. The usual excitement attending such affairs was not wanting, and at the end of two hours and a half the following officers had been elected :

Pres., J. H. Davidson ; 1st Vice-pres., J. L. Weeks ; 2nd Vice-pres., A. W. Ray ; 3rd Vice-pres., R. McMahon ; Cor. Sec'y., D. J. O'Sullivan ; Rec. Sec'y., L. T. Mudge ; Treas., E. A. Gifford ; Hist., G. M. Boynton ; Poet, L. J. Emerson ; Editor, B. C. Sloan ; Orator, D. H. Sullivan ; Prophet, J. B. Moffett ; Marshal, W. Gould ; Executive Committee, E. B. Simonds, J. A. Colgan, E. Rutherford, H. W. Lane, N. S. Embury.

Albany Medical College.

IT was our fortune to be present at the meeting of the State Medical Society when the discussion was had and vote taken on Dr. Didama's resolution for the reinstatement of the old code as the system of medical ethics. The hot controversy and the determined action of this body of distinguished men was truly quite startling, and as a resultant we find the medical profession of the State of New York divided into two separate and distinct factions. We think that it behooves us as medical students, as *men* who will sooner or later be members of the profession, to somewhat thoroughly acquaint ourselves with the causes of this schism, in order that when we have reached the full fruition of that "sooner or later" we may, if called upon, take a wise and intelligent position with regard to the matter. Of course we all know that *the* bone of contention is the consultation clause of the old code ; that, concerning the other clauses of this code except "Obligations of patients to their physicians" and "Obligations of the public to physicians"—clauses which, if their subjects mean anything, should be addressed to any one save the physician—as Dr. Roosa says : "They contain advice that Dr. Percival might properly enough have given to his son, or which any experienced physician might properly give to a young practitioner, but such essays on good manners are hardly suited for the the formal declaration of scientific bodies."

Dr. Flint, Sr., says : "It is a gratuitous reflection on the National Code of Ethics to imply that it interdicts professional services under any circumstances in which they are required by humanity." In reply to this, Dr.

S. Oakley Vander Poel says : "Either the National Code of Ethics must be taken at its strict expression, or else it has no binding force. If the right of individual construction is permitted, under any circumstances, the concession covers all that the advocates of the new code claim." In an essay entitled "A Plea for Toleration," Dr. Thomas Hun gives a very interesting bit of history, and draws some very nice deductions therefrom ; we quote him as follows : "But there is, according to Dr. Flint, still a disqualifying clause which should exclude homoeopaths from consultations, and this is the 'assumption of a name and organization distinct from and opposed to the regular profession.' There is undoubtedly force in this objection, but if we look back at the history of the rise and growth of homoeopathy in this country, the objection will be weakened if not invalidated. Surely the doctor is old enough to remember the persistent efforts made in the beginning by the homoeopaths, when as yet they had no organization, to be admitted into our county medical societies, or in the case of members of the societies who adopted homoeopathy to resist expulsion. The numerous suits unsuccessfully brought before the courts to compel the societies to admit or retain them, sufficiently attest that if they now have a distinct organization the fault is not on their side. We thrust them out of doors, and now it comes with a bad grace from us to give as a reason for refusing fellowship with them that they are not in our house." Probably of all the arguments in favor of the old code, the following by Dr. Flint is the best : "If they who thus assume an attitude of antagonism to the medical profession conscientiously hold to the distinctive tenets which, as they profess, are the ground of their antagonism, how can they consistently desire to meet members of the latter in consultation, and, with opposing views of therapeutics, how could such consultations accomplish 'the sole object in view,' namely, 'the good of the patient?' If, as is asserted, homoeopathy has practically been abandoned by most of those who practice under this name, or so modified that the modes of treatment in cases of disease are not essentially different from those of the regular profession, why retain the separate organization and the name, which imply to the public a radical therapeutic distinction? If the assertion be true, the name and the organization being retained professional fellowship is rendered thereby immoral on the ground of complicity in a fraud upon the public."

We might produce quotations *ad infinitum* on this very interesting topic had we time and space for such

business, but we have not, and, so far as they are concerned, will refer the reader to *An Ethical Symposium*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and to volume XXXVII of the *New York Medical Journal*. We said, in the beginning of this paper, that the profession of this State is divided into two factions. At the meeting of the State Society, also referred to in this paper, because of the action of the society with regard to the code, about seventy-five of its members left the room—not the society—and formed a new organization, to be known as the New York State Medical Association. This action was taken, not only because these men believe in the old code, but because they feel that the State Society has, by adopting the new code without first consulting the American Medical Association, wronged that body. In other words, with these gentlemen two wrongs make a right. If they retain their membership with the New York State Medical Society, and, as the New York State Medical Association, send delegates to the American Medical Association, how will those delegates be classified? Will they be admitted at all? It is to be lamented that these gentlemen thought it necessary to take such decided action. If we must part with either, it seems to us that in the interests of science we can better spare National than State unity, for, without State unity we certainly have not National unity.

THOSE of our students who graduate this year will have many important questions to settle on entering upon the practice of their profession. Horses, carriages, instruments, books—all these must be had sooner or later, and in most instances a wise discrimination in selecting will be needed, for there are but few of the present class, nor has there ever been nor will there ever be many in any class who will, after having spent so much time and money to procure an education, possess much means to invest in articles which *may* be dispensed with. Before many other instruments or appliances, such as the large operating or post mortem cases or a quantity of splints, the microscope should be had; its aid in the diagnosis of diseases, especially those of the kidney, render it indispensable to the intelligent would-be physician; those whose years of practice and stock of self-conceit render them competent to get along without it may do so, but the *young* doctor should never permit himself to fall into such erroneous ways. Of books there is no end; but, after a few standard works on the various subjects, the journals, of which there is also a superfluity, should claim consideration from our young

adventurers. We have it from excellent authority that among them all the *New York Medical Journal* and the *Medical Record* hold first rank, but we wish to speak a good word for a little periodical to which our own professors are the chief contributors; we refer to *The Medical Annals*, published by the Medical Society of Albany county and printed in this city; it is quite neat "in its make up," and always full of good practical matter; we doubt if there is any way by which a graduate may better invest a dollar each year than by sending it to the *Annals*. Those who find it necessary to settle at once, who have not the means or for some other good reason can not continue their studies, as we understand some of their more fortunate brothers will do, at some post-graduate school or so-called polyclinic, will undoubtedly find doctors in abundance; but "they must not be discouraged in well doing." "Keep abreast with the times," gentlemen, and then if you have zeal and love for your chosen calling, honesty, good habits, and all these tempered with a courteous and manly deportment toward all, understanding that you are the servants and not the masters of the public, you will be able to find some nook or corner in this broad land where you may obtain at least a living income and be permitted to discharge the proper functions of a good and useful citizen of the republic.

AS the bill to establish the medical faculty of the University of the State of New York, etc., etc., a portion of which was printed in our last, has been occupying the minds of medical men lately, perhaps it will be as well to make a few facts history. When the classes of '85 and '86, A. M. C., found that injustice would be dealt to them if the bill became a law, meetings were called and held, and two committees, consisting each of seven, were appointed from the two classes, to see what could be done. The committees were composed of: '85, Armstrong, Marsh, Curran, Stillman, Hasbrouck, Geel and Tompkins; '86, Cutter, Holley, A. P. Van Diense, Whitehorne, Carr, Clyne and Lloyd, and soon met for consultation. A memorial was drawn up and presented, signed by the committees, to the chairman of the committee on Public Health, in whose hands the bill was. The memorial spoke to three points, namely: that it was unjust to demand fees of candidates in order to pay the expenses of an examination for the protection of the people; that the examination of candidates by a mixed board in Theory and Practice of medicine was unwise and unjust, and that all present medical stu-

dents having entered into a contract with the various medical colleges, expected after complying with its, the student's, part of the contract, to receive from the college a diploma, which, upon registration at the office of any county clerk, will entitle him or her to the right to practice physic and surgery in that county. Wednesday, Jan. 30, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, a hearing was held before the Committee on Public Health, which in itself was of very strange character. Paid lawyers; Doctors Pierce, Gunn, Curtis, Loomis, A. Flint, Jr., Moore, Van Derveer, Sturgis and others spoke *pro* and *con* the bill. Mr. J. P. Marsh, '85, represented the students of the A. M. C. and brought forth the ideas of the memorial to the committee in forcible, clear, expressive English. The hearing adjourned after an afternoon and evening session. The next day the chairman of the committee was met by three of the students who, on questioning him about the bill, learned that the fees had been reduced to \$25; that the vote necessary to pass a candidate was changed from an unanimous, to one of seven of the board; that the patent medicine men would be allowed to manufacture and sell their commodities (?) as merchandise. These students discussed with the gentlemen to some length as to the justice of charging the candidates anything for the examination, and as to the exclusion of present medical students from it (the examination). Similar discussion was had that same day with a member of our faculty, and the next morning, on going to the Assembly Chamber, it was ascertained that a clause had been inserted in Sec. 13 excluding all "medical students who have already matriculated in any legally incorporated medical college in this State." The action of the State Medical Society in regard to the bill is known by all interested, and it is hoped that another year will see a bill introduced into the Assembly which will be satisfactory to all. We are still of the opinion that to raise the standard of the medical profession, strict entrance examinations to medical colleges ought to be held all over the land, and although the examination by a State board of all candidates, degreed or not, will bar out improper persons from practising, still the barring should be done at the college doors, and then those that are not fit for the profession will not spend three years of the best part of their lives in labor which will in the end prove useless to them.

THERE is a feeling in some quarters that a post-graduate course might be introduced into our

college with a fair hope of success. We certainly do not see why such should not be the case; we surely have ability in abundance in our faculty, and a little effort would furnish clinical material enough to illustrate the necessary clinical lectures. Such a course would introduce us to many in the profession who are comparative strangers to us now, would tend to bring us more students and clinical material for our regular course and "give crumbs of comfort" to many who feel that they can not afford to go to New York or Philadelphia for such a course.

FIRST CHAPTER OF SAMUEL, A. D., 1884.

AND there was in those days a great commotion among the followers of Esculapius, so much so that there was a great uprising among them; and their very distant relations, the Eclectites and the Quackites, were also much disturbed. Now it so happened that the very wise men of their country set apart a time when they would give ear unto the voice of all those tribes, and on that day there was a great gathering of them at the temple of the wise men, which is in a great and noble city called Albany, which is in the midst of their country, on the banks of the river Hudson. And they came from all parts of the land, came the followers of Esculapius and their very distant relations, the Eclectites and Quackites; came they from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, even from that great city down by the sea, called in their tongue New York. Now, when the time had come, the temple of the wise men was quite full of the people of these tribes; even many of the children of the followers of Esculapius were gathered there, some of them quite fresh from their mothers' arms, so young were they; these had come that one of their number might lift up his voice and talk to the wise men for them. And now, when the time had come, there was making of many words in the temple, and great eloquence flowed all through the inner chamber of it.

And the followers of Esculapius said: We come from that great city down by the sea, which, in our tongue, is called New York; yea, come we hither even from New York, and there is no nine men in this broad country who is as wise as one of us; nay, not even nine! And it came to pass that their child arose and said: Gentlemen of the jury, if this bill be allowed to pass, a mother can't put a mustard paste to the back of her child! And the wise men listened with exceeding great patience. Now it had happened that the chief of the Eclectites had, with much flourish

of weapons, raised his cry, and it was: Mister Chairman, we once had a United States Medical College, but where now is it? Any three of the Eclectites are just as good as any three of the followers of Esculapius! At this time the great Henion, who is chief of the Quackites in the city where the temple of the wise men is, arose and in a loud voice exclaimed: "Thank the Lord I'm a Quack!" And the followers of Esculapius, their children, the Eclectites and the wise men bowed their heads in thanks, bowed they their heads in thanks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE commencement and last number of THE CONCORDIENSIS containing Albany Medical College news will be issued about the 20th of March. A full description of the commencement, with the "valedictory addresses" and "essay" will be contained in it. All subscribers and those wishing copies of that number will please give their names and addresses to the medical editors.

To the Editor of the Concordiensis:

THE article entitled "Advantages of a College Education," which appeared in the January number of THE CONCORDIENSIS, seems to call for a protest from one who has not enjoyed these advantages. The author of this article is evidently a college student, and in love with his position, and though some allowance may be made for the exuberance of feeling, as the result of the "charm" of which he speaks, it is hardly sufficient excuse for the sweeping assertions he has made. It is far from my intention to question the good that may be derived from a college education, nor do I doubt the said "charm"; but I do say that a college is not the only place where a man may prepare himself for the study of a profession. He appears to take it for granted that no one who has not attended a college can by any possible chance have acquired more than the mere "rudiments of learning," and concludes very prettily from this that any one so unfortunate is incapable of acquiring the knowledge requisite to succeed in a profession. He seems to think beyond a doubt that a student of medicine, for instance, must be totally devoid of knowledge upon any subject outside of his profession, unless his medical studies have been prefaced by a college course. Is it not possible that he is a victim of the shortsightedness of which he complains in others? Where is this boasted training in "many departments of thought" if it has not enabled him to see beyond

the college walls? Finally I would ask the gentlemen if it is in the spirit which he has evinced in his article that he intends to go forth and grasp the "great questions upon which the prosperity of a nation, the happiness of individuals, and perhaps life and death depend?"

ONE OF THOSE WHO
"ARE COMPELLED TO YIELD TO THEM."

THE following were of the firms which exhibited in Agricultural Hall during the meeting of the State Medical Society:

Wm. P. Warner & Co., represented by Mr. Alfred R. Page.

Parke, Davis, & Co., Detroit and New York, represented by Messrs. Roberts & McWalker.

W. H. Shieffelin & Co., represented by Mr. B. L. Comstock. Two medals, London exhibition, '81, and Paris, '76.

Meyrowitz Bros., New York, branch house at 78 N. Pearl street. (Advertises in this paper).

John Reynolds & Co., represented by Mr. G. W. Lincoln and Mr. T. W. Nellis, of this city.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster, N. Y., "Extractum Pancreatis," represented by Mr. Fairchild.

Thos. J. Amerde, manufacturing chemists, represented by Mr. C. Nemitz.

McKesson & Robbins, represented by Dr. I. Sceery.

Messrs. Grosvenor & Richards, manuf. surgical goods, represented by Dr. J. C. Angier and J. C. Grosvenor, Jr. Novelty adhesive bandage and absorbent lint and cotton.

John Wyeth & Bros., Philadelphia, represented by Geo. H. Drury.

Royal Chemical Co., Albany, pepsine, Dr. S. E. Ullman.

H. C. Lea's, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Mr. H. Da Costa. Medical works.

Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y., represented by John S. Dunbar. Encyclopædia of Surgery, etc., etc.

LOCALS.

IT was with great regret one day in January that the boys heard that Scully had broken his leg. But the next morning he turned up at the college, "big as life and twice as natural," and it then transpired that the broken-legged Scully was not our Scully, but some other Scully. It's a cold day when Scully gets left.

When Prof. Tucker announced that he would give but a "short introductory lecture on the metals for

this hour, Hasbrouck convulsed the boys and Professor by a round of applause on his own hook, and then got very red in the face.

The following is handed to us: Mr. T. continues his calls on Jay street. But why does he not knock on calling? Because the Ould Ghint is always watching for him.

Saturday's surgical clinic, Feb. 1, was quite a notable one, in several ways. The material, which of late has been very good and plenty, was more so on that date. The Honorables, Doctors Cartwright and Palmer, of the Assembly and Committee of Public Health, were present. Dr. Hailes' patent cauterizer would n't work for a time, and called forth from Prof. Ward the story of "a little girl, with a little curl, in the middle of her forehead; and when she was good, she was very good, and when she was bad she was horrid."

As fractures are now the point of discussion, we would like to offer a few words of remonstrance and entreaty. There are quite a number of doctors in Albany and some of them do not have as much practice as they would like. But for all that, medical students do not feel as if they were obliged to help them out, but they *do feel* that Jim ought to keep ashes or sawdust sprinkled on the marble steps of the college. Tuesday morning the 8th, we witnessed one (out of many) slip and slide down those steps, striking his head as he went, with the feeling that he would need surgical assistance. Happily he did not, and if Jim, whom we all respect and like, will think of the students slippery mornings, broken heads and limbs may be averted.

Albany College of Pharmacy.

THE College of Pharmacy closes its third collegiate year on the 26th of this month. The year just past has been most successful in every respect. Both the senior and junior classes are larger than ever before. The class of '84 will graduate thirteen men, all of whom will be an honor to their profession. The examinations for both classes will be held on the week beginning Feb. 18. Commencement day will be Feb. 26th. Mr. E. P. Waterbury, President of the State Normal School, will deliver the address to the graduating class. Mr. Frank Richardson will deliver the valedictory, and H. C. Veeder the history. Prof. W. G. Tucker, secretary of the faculty, will deliver the

prizes, which are four in number. As to who will obtain these prizes there is much speculation, but in a class where all the members rank alike it is difficult to decide. A banquet at the Delavan House will follow the graduating exercises, which will be attended by the faculty, board of trustees, alumni of the college, and the graduating class.

THE following bill was introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday, Feb. 5th: The New York State Pharmaceutical Association is to nominate ten pharmacists, from which the Governor shall appoint five who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. The board is to meet on the first Tuesday of September, 1884, at the College of Pharmacy in Albany and organize. Said board shall grant all licenses and shall have power to make necessary rules and regulations.

THE Alumni of the College of Pharmacy hold their annual meeting on the afternoon of commencement day at 3 o'clock. The election of officers for the ensuing year and other business will be transacted. All graduates that possibly can are requested to be present.

LOCALS.

WE are pleased to announce that the rule requiring a certain amount of time in business before graduation will prevent but one member of the senior class from receiving his degree.

The senior class group taken by Abbott gives general satisfaction. It is one of the best groups ever taken for the college.

A number of the students attended the New York State Medical Convention held in Geological Hall last week.

The senior class of the New York College of Pharmacy numbers 128, and the junior class 186 students.

The St. Louis, Mo., drug clerks are about to form an association.

When you come to think of it, it is not odd that literary men prefer a pipe to a cigar. It is handier to smoke when they are writing, and ever so much cleaner. And then it gives them the true essence and flavor of the tobacco. In Blackwell's Durham Long cut, they have a source of solace and inspiration quite unknown when a less dainty and luxurious leaf is used.