

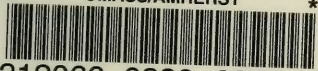
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A. G. R.

1868.



The Cycle.



M. A. C.

1890.

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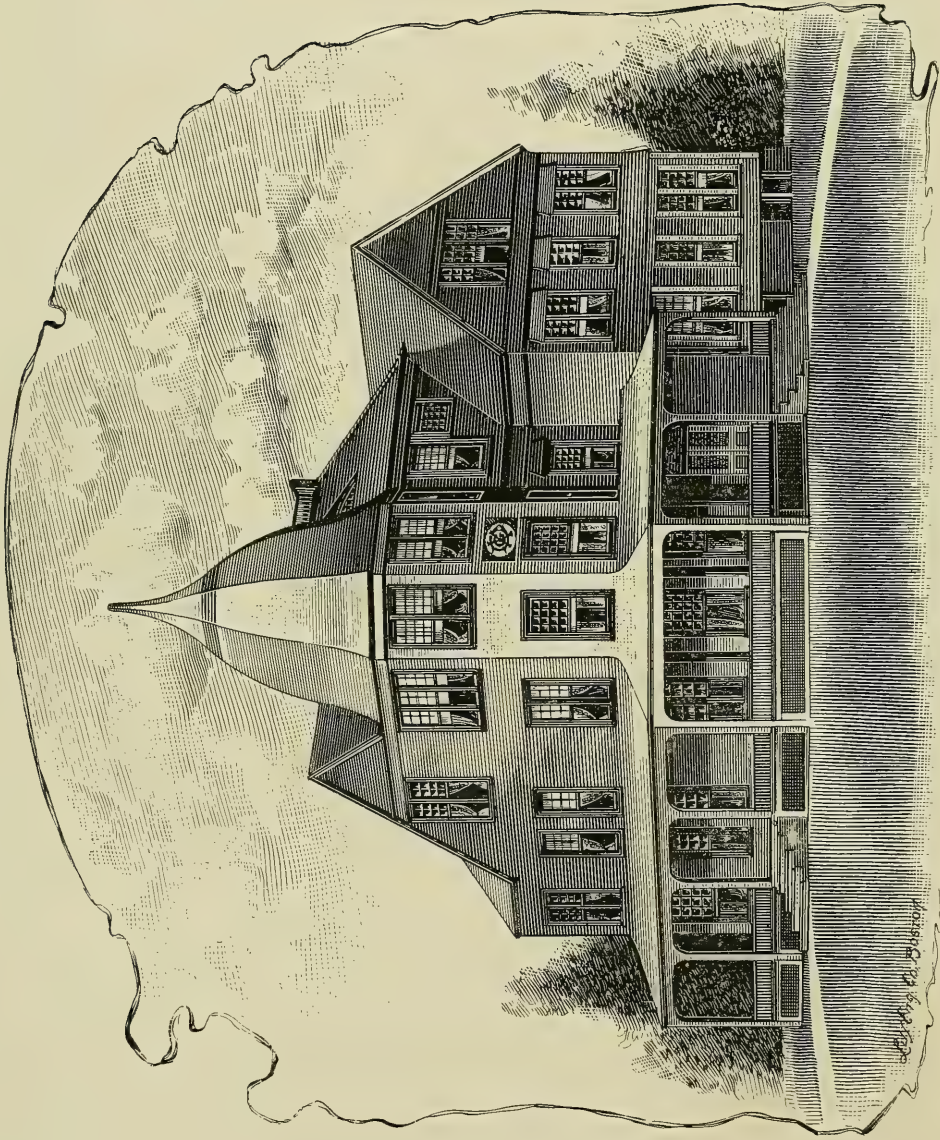
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D.G.K. FRATERNITY HOUSE.

THE CYCLE.

VOL. XII.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890.

NO. 1.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF THE *D. G. X.* FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

For the Twentieth Graduating Anniversary, June 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1890.

SUNDAY, June 15.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. Chas. S. Walker, Ph. D., Professor of Mental Science, at 10-45 A. M.

Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., of Montclair, N. J., at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 16.—Kendall Prize Speaking of Freshman and Sophomore classes, at 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 17.—Grinnell Prize Examination of the Senior Class, in Agriculture, at 8-30 A. M.

Trustee Meeting, office of Hatch Experiment Station, at 2 P. M.

Alumni Meeting in the Old Chapel Building, at 2-30 P. M.

Dress Parade, Battalion Drill, Saber Drill, at 4 P. M.

Reading of Military Essays, Presenting of Military Diplomas, in the Stone Chapel, at 5 P. M.

Reception of the President and Trustees, in the Stone Chapel, from 8 to 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.—Graduating Exercises, at 10 A. M.

THE twentieth graduating anniversary of the College has come, and with it we have the pleasure of presenting the twelfth volume of the *Cycle* for the consideration of all college friends. It is, perhaps, only fitting that this volume should open with a short review of college affairs during the past year. Hardly a year passes without some changes occurring which it becomes our duty to chronicle. The Faculty has not, as usual, lost any members during the past year with the exception of Lieut. Sage,

who was relieved by Lieut. Cornish of the 5th U. S. Cavalry. It has, however, gained new strength by the addition of two of our alumni in the department of Veterinary Science, Drs. Austin Peters, '81 and J. B. Paige, '82, while the English department has at last found a permanent position in the course, under the direction of Prof. George F. Mills, formerly principal of Greylock Institute. There has been a general improvement in the appearance of the college property and grounds during the past year which deserves some notice. Perhaps the most noticeable improvement apparent, has been in the appearance and convenience of the farm buildings. The out-buildings have been so changed and moved about that an old graduate would hardly recognize them as being the same. In the past, the sheds were on the south and west sides of the barn-yard, but a much warmer yard has been secured by removing a portion of the south shed to the east side, and extending the remainder on the south side beyond the west shed. All the out-buildings have been remodeled, a new engine-room and commodious horse-stable, well provided with box-stalls, being procured in the north building, while sheep-pens have been placed on the second floor of the southern extension, thus giving room in the basement for storing the farm tools and machinery formerly kept under South College. Large silos and root-cellars have been built in the main barn, and the dairy room, by a much-needed overhauling, has been put in the best of order. The ornamental appearance of the grounds about the farm-house has been added to by re-grading and removing some of the unsightly trees. On the farm itself many improvements have been carried out, the returns from which will of course be more manifest each succeeding year. A large part of the western section has been underdrained, and under the present management will soon prove the most productive portion of

the farm. An old land-mark, but one not at all to the credit of the College, has been obliterated by the removal of the old "sorghum mill." The botanical department is so well known a feature of the College that any discussion of it would be superfluous. Judging from the number of visitors it is well appreciated by the general public, while the students are always interested in it, indeed we sometimes think its chief believes they show too great an interest as harvest time approaches. It is now proposed to erect a dam across the hollow east of the Colleges, thus making a small lake suitable for skating in the winter and other amusements in the summer time. A temporary dam, erected by the students during the past winter, afforded opportunity for many pleasant skating parties and polo games, enjoyed by the young folks of the town as well as by the students. It is hoped that this sketch, written in the interests of our alumni, may give them some idea of how affairs are progressing here, and lead them to remember that their "*Alma Mater*" still holds a place of distinction among the institutions of this character. Other matters of interest concerning college doings will be found in the succeeding pages, which we hope will, on perusal, be found worthy of your thought.

IN view of the late misunderstanding which arose between the Faculty and students, it is perhaps but fair that we offer for your consideration a more impartial view than that which has appeared in numerous papers. The students, as a whole, feel that they have not been fairly treated and have been most decidedly misrepresented concerning their actions. The trouble arose from the attempt of the Freshmen to precede the Sophomores in leaving the chapel. This, of course, was an infraction of college law, but hardly one we think to be so rigidly dealt with as it has been. It was, undoubtedly, a class affair and not one between individual members. Yet three men were picked out, two of whom were suspended and the other dismissed. It was stated distinctly that this was not done because they were ring-leaders in the rush, but because they disobeyed a college rule. The members of those classes were naturally indignant that three of their number should be made scape-goats for the two classes, and for that reason rebelled. No doubt punishment was deserved for their rush, but it

should have been class punishment and not that of individuals. In justification for their action, the Faculty offered the lame excuse that they did not see any other men, an argument so ridiculous as not to be worth refuting. To the students, the whole action taken, appeared to be the attempt of one person to avenge the insult offered to his dignity, because one of the men punished, dared to use strong language towards him upon being quite roughly seized by the neck. The strong language may not have been justified, but at the same time the person referred to had no authority to inflict corporal punishment on any man. The Freshman class not having their petition considered, took the only means that presented itself and refused to attend recitations. This was where they made a mistake. The matter was brought before a college mass meeting and it was decided to present petitions to the Faculty and Trustees. The Freshmen having put the matter into the hands of the College, had no right to take action by going out until some reply had been received from the petitions of the college body. Having taken this action against the advice of the upper-classmen, they could no longer expect or receive their support, and consequently after staying out a day at the beginning of the term, were forced to come back on any terms the Faculty saw fit to offer them. Considering the action of the Freshmen, they were perhaps not treated with any more severity than was allowable, but the College was not treated with any respect, either by the Faculty or the Trustees. It would appear but just that an honorable petition should receive some consideration, yet the college petition to the Faculty was not even replied to, while that to the Trustees, although signed by every man in College, was replied to in such an offensive manner as to leave us in no doubt but that no justice was to be expected in that quarter however serious were our grievances. Although defeated in our purposes, we find consolation in that, like the old English strikes, which though immediately unsuccessful were eventually the cause of greater justice and redress of grievances, we may in the future find the "powers" more willing to consider matters pertaining to college discipline before inflicting punishment.

If anything is a disgrace to the institution, it is

the condition of the bathing facilities which at present cannot be too highly condemned. The need of additional accommodations is presented annually in the report but there the matter ends. The idea of forcing one hundred fellows, accustomed to homes of decency, to perform their ablutions in two tubs is revolting, to say the least. The truth of the old saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness" was never more forcibly illustrated than it is by the elegant (?) bathing room afforded here. We do not ask or expect the marble baths with their scented waters such as were enjoyed by the nobles of antiquity, but we do most earnestly ask that the "per capita" allowance of baths be increased and that a substantial floor, something in the nature of a light, and a liberal allowance of boiling water be provided. Any one seeing a man, in the dusk of the evening, wending his way towards the basement of South College, with a burning lamp in one hand, a long-handled, stiff broom in the other, cloths of various descriptions over his shoulder and a basket of soaps and essential oils to absorb the "garms," would undoubtedly believe that either he saw before him an escaped lunatic from Northampton or that the Adventists were gathering in preparation for the last day. Seriously speaking, the College has no greater need at present than that the basement of South College should be arranged in a more fitting manner for bathing.

WE earnestly advise the alumni to pass through the college reading-room in the west entry of North College. It has been improved in appearance during the last year to such an extent as to hardly be recognizable. In the past this has been the place for a heterogeneous collection of reading matter, some of a good quality, but much more of a light character hardly worthy to be the main portion of student reading. Having no lights it could not be utilized during the evenings when the greatest amount of leisure was to be obtained. Indeed, it had degenerated into a place for the fellows to congregate after dinner, to amuse themselves by romping and talking, thus rendering it impossible for any one so disposed to utilize the room for its legitimate purpose. The officers of the association in considering how best to remedy these evils, rightly decided that the association being supported

entirely by the students, it must be carried on in such a manner that they would take pride in it and thus each do his part in making it what it should be, an association the best managed of any in College. In seeking to attain this object the first thing was to remodel the room and make arrangements to have the papers and periodicals placed in a more convenient manner. Through the kindness of the President the partition between the rooms was taken out, thus giving one long room extending through the building from north to south. All work except removing this partition has been done at the expense of the association. Under the old system three or four papers were placed over each other on the same rack, from the lack of space. This was remedied by having a long A-shaped rack built extending the whole length of the room, thus giving space for about twenty-five additional papers. There is now a distinct place allotted to each publication, while its title is placed above it, thus rendering it possible for any one to go directly to the paper he wishes to peruse. The whole series of publications have been arranged in a classified way. Thus in one corner will be found the illustrated papers, such as *Puck*, *Judge* and the *London News*, where the noisy element may gather and enjoy the jokes and witticisms together and still inflict the minimum of annoyance to those of a more sedate turn of mind, who at the further end of the room may be absorbed in the deep discussions to be found in periodicals of a religious and political character. Convenient to the door are the daily papers, where fellows having but a few minutes to obtain the latest base-ball news and other such important matters, may find the desired information without loss of their valuable time. The agricultural and scientific journals have the western side, while the monthly magazines are grouped together around the stove, so that even in the coldest weather sufficient warmth may be absorbed to render their brains active enough to digest the contents. Lights have been arranged about the walls making it a pleasant room in which to pass the evening, and we even have hopes that in the future we shall see electric lights upon the walls. It is hoped that the next year's management will find themselves able to complete the work by re-papering and painting the walls, making it a model at which all may look with pleasure.

A HABIT which has, perhaps, as strong a hold as any on the average college student is that of cribbing. Although but few have this habit on first entering college, it seems to develop very rapidly and indeed appears to be highly contagious. The fault lies with the instructors as well as with the students. A few plain facts stated will perhaps throw some light upon the subject. A fair estimate, certainly not excessive, is that at least half the members of a class crib habitually. In the daily recitation it almost seems as if the instructor expected to have the books remain open, no objection being raised, although they can but see what is being done. There is hardly an examination but what quite a large number help themselves in this way. Some one may ask how it can be done to any extent with the professor in the room. We may truly say, it is very easy. The professor generally remarks at the beginning of an examination that he expects every man to mind his own business, and then he practically goes to sleep. Of course the back seats in the room are fully occupied, while paper and other cribs pass freely about. It is no uncommon sight to see some one writing his examination with his book in his lap. The point has been reached when it is not thought worth while to write cribs on cuffs or in watch-cases as better methods are so easily employed. Some might suppose that those cribbing so openly would suffer correspondingly in their standard, but this does not appear to follow. It is a great hardship on those students who earn their standard to allow this to continue. Would it not discourage any one's efforts to find that in spite of his hard study, he ranks lower than some class-mate who he knows cribbed habitually? It being evident that many students do not possess the requisite honor to refrain from such practices, we think the professors are unjust to all, especially to the students of honor, if they do not make cribbing impossible in their classrooms, either in daily recitations or in the final examinations.

It is generally accepted as true that a healthy stimulus is afforded in studies by the bestowal of prizes. There are many men who will do better work, perhaps unconsciously, if they know that there is a possibility of obtaining a distinctive honor by a steady effort on their part. There are departments in this

College which are at present unendowed with any such inducements. We have now prizes in the English, Botanical and Agricultural departments, but the other departments are entirely without them. Prizes could be worthily bestowed for the best work in natural history, chemistry and mathematics. The money value of such prizes is usually no consideration to students in endeavoring to obtain them, but rather for the honor it confers. There is, we believe, but one alumnus, Hiram Kendall '76, who has established a permanent prize. Can it be that there are not others who feel enough interest in the institution to make a return in this way for the benefit they have received here?

WE do not wish to appear captious or fault-finding, but there is one practice quite prevalent in College which we cannot too severely condemn. We refer to the custom of going into the class-room with lessons but poorly prepared or often not prepared at all, and guessing at the answer if called upon. Men may frequently be seen rising in their places and endeavoring by means of a catch-word or two picked up from the instructor's question to give the impression that they know all about the subject. The evil of the practice does not lie with the dull student but with his smarter, brighter fellow. When a poor student guesses at the answer he usually makes a ridiculous failure causing a laugh against himself. When one who is smart and possessed of fine natural abilities tries the same thing he is often successful, though such success is always far more injurious than failure. Every time that a man makes a successful guess he is hurting both himself and his classmates. He injures himself by laying the foundation of habits of idleness and inattention which he will find it difficult to overcome in after years. Then too he is apt to get the idea that he is so smart that he does not need to study. He gets into the habit of trusting to brightness and luck to carry him through, and it is often too late before he awakes to the fact that these things though excellent in themselves can never take the place of honest steady effort. Of course a man who gets a good mark in this way in a manner cheats his more industrious class-mates, but he injures still more by setting a bad example. They do not see any reason why they cannot do as well as he with the same amount of

work, and becoming tired of being continually outstripped by their bright and lazy fellow, are apt to fall into his methods with even worse results. Now if these men would substitute hard and earnest study for the course which they now pursue, they would be well repaid both in the amount of knowledge which they would acquire and the habits of patience and industry which they would form.

A WOMAN'S LOVE.

"Guau! guau, guau, rororro - - - - guau!"—a lap-dog speaks.

"Little one, precious, fond of your mistress!"—now the owner barks.

—"Fido!"

—"Guau!"

—"Come here, Sir!"

—"Guau!"

—"Come on!"

Fido obediently jumps upon the lap of the lady who delivers herself up to the sweetness of transports, kissing fondly the flat nose, the bleary-eyes and the little neck of Fido—Charming group!

Miss Virginia Diosilla Asparagus is an old maid of immemorial times: she counts over twenty-five years of service as a free orphan, and she had twenty-five, when an aunt who had nursed her, passed to a better life. She is a weak being, a queer creature, a species of fungus-woman who, as it seems, has not joined the ranks of the benedicts, that she might divide her existence with a small quadruped, her loving torment.

Fido is a dog of a mongrel breed, small, judicious, commodious, of ill manners, showing a twisted eye-tooth, and of an ungovernable temper. If he was a man and consequently an alderman, he should vote with those that always say no.

Virginia bathes him every day, combs, curls him, sprinkles him with cologne water, and although she takes great pains to rid him of fleas, nevertheless he always has them and bad ones too.

He eats at the table, and she gives him, in the morning, chocolate and milk and toast, jam for breakfast and a plate of roast beef at dinner.

He sleeps on a divan covered with furs close to the bed of his mistress, and when at dawn he feels cold, he creeps into her bed with playful intimacy,

announcing his presence with light snores and scratches

Fido shows for Virginia a sincere predilection. If she walks, he goes either behind or close to her side, if she sits down he makes himself comfortable, stretches out his little arms, lifts up his nose and looks into her eyes. If Virginia laughs he barks, jumps and scratches her skirts. If she cries, Fido makes irrational grimaces. If she talks, he answers her back with emphatic yelps. When Virginia takes a nap, he washes her face with four licks.

Besides this, I must add that Fido is very jealous and whenever he sees, coming through the door, any gentleman except the water-carrier, he rushes on with impetuosity towards the calf of his leg and thrusts in a certain tooth which he reserves for these occasions, accompanying such demonstrations with unpolished interjections.

One day when Virginia went to walk alone, he not only destroyed her skirts, but refused for eight days to take any food, to the great alarm of his mistress.

Thinking that his vexation was ended, she invited him to sing one night when she had some friends. Fido threw himself on his back upon the carpet and rolling at his pleasure, ended by playing a trick that showed his disgust for everybody and everything, and giving reasons for the ladies to say naughty things of him.

The reader probably may wish to know how it is that a dog can sing and carry his part in any performance in these days of discordance? But nothing is so simple. Fido is not what you may call a perfect artist, because he has not been in Italy, nor in the Boston Conservatory, but having quite frequently visited the dime shows and third-rate theatres he had opportunity to listen to quite a number of musical airs which he imitates with his barking in such a way that it makes you think that you are listening to the original. This strange phenomenon, this musical intuition, has caused great admiration in the *dillitanti* world and led to a curious incident.

One night while at the theatre, the alto lost the key; the orchestra and the singer made discords. At the movement of the audience, Fido who was asleep in his mistress's arms awoke, and aroused by the vibration of a violin, breaks forth in cadence, strikes the note and goes to warbling. The aston-

ished audience applauded with great enthusiasm, thinking that the sweet notes were coming from an intelligent spectator. But what was the general astonishment when Virginia brought forth the "hairy artist" to receive the compliments that he so justly merited!

Full of pride, Miss Diosilla Asparagus made Fido execute at home the same piece that made his reputation as a professional, and the dog, proud of his triumph, often repeated without any remuneration his surprising howling, to prove undoubtedly that lyric genius is a gift not confined to any particular race, but is within the power of the whole animal kingdom.

Now don't you think, dear reader, that a soul which with gigantic steps walks to reach the goal of perfection deserves all the love and the crown of laurel leaves with which his mistress crowns him?

Virginia is a daughter of Eve, and like all of them she needs an object on which to deposit her love. In her younger days she loved a man, whom she tried to govern but found she could not control: he ran away from her. Awful disappointment! She loved another and tried with him a different course, preferring that he should control her, but the second lover, somewhat scared, followed the steps of his predecessor. The third lover of Virginia went as far as to get the certificate, but on the day of the sacrifice he thought better and started for the West, leaving Virginia with tears in her eyes devouring the third *chestnut* administered to her by the ugly sex.

Fido, not indifferent to the evolutions in Virginia's youth, came near becoming mad and swore eternal hate to men who conduct themselves like dogs. On her part, the offended woman swore eternal constancy to the only being who had understood her.

Such is the romantic history of the lady and her dog. Fido is synthesis and complement of the existence of his owner—a feature of her face, a member of her body, and a decoration to her toilet: Virginia's better half!

You can never see Virginia without the dog in her arms and the string in her hand, and in this way she goes to walk, to visit, to church and to every place. Slave of her interesting little animal, she eats on his plate, drinks from his cup; she dresses him like a lord in winter and in summer trims short his hair,

leaving an elegant little brush on his tail to "shoo the flies."

Virginia, at the least symptom of anger on the part of her pet, caresses him and addresses him thus: "What is the matter with you, my idol? What do you wish, star of my eyes? Are you jealous of my neighbor's son?"

The dog says "Guan!" and adds "Hu!—hu!—or!—or!"—which means that in truth he has a Turkish humor. On the other hand Fido is happy and dances a *schottische* or a polka while Virginia plays on the piano to crown the feast.

Oh, Lovely Picture! Complete Happiness! and then humanity is accused of being without noble sentiments and pure affections! but with so much happiness how long will it last?

Yesterday I saw the lady of the dog, and the dog was not with her; her grief was her companion. She had her eyes on the floor, and the heavy veil, black as the rest of her garments, hardly permitted me to see her face. We were under her window. I passed a few words with her, and her trembling voice told me that she had suffered a great loss.

"Is your father dead?" I asked her, and she answered pointing to the window:

"There he is!"

"In heaven?"

"No, in the pot."

She moved on and I could not learn any more.

What a horrible mystery is concealed in this woman?

A cadaver! a pot! oh!

The dead one was Fido and the earthen cup, a flower-pot of an *ex-geranium* where Virginia had buried her Fido, that she might console herself with the memory of his many virtues.

But what are the things of this world and the ideas of women who prefer dogs to men? A month after Fido's funeral Virginia was carrying in her arms another dog to whom she gave the same caresses, confidence and name that she had lavished upon him.

Presently, *mirabile dictu!* the second Emperor was caught scratching and burrowing in Fido's tomb, and Virginia with her own delicate hand was seen to cast the remains of her first love into the vulgar pit.

Sic transit gloria mundi!

MISERY OR HAPPINESS.

Westward through the evening twilight,
 Down the hill below the village,
 Which is noted for its learning
 And its many ancient clergy,
 Went two "Aggies" in a buggy.
 Dulled by Poly Con's hard study
 They were yearning, yearning, yearning,
 For the rest and relaxation
 Which is found by going Hampward.
 Dressed were they in all their finest,
 To create a great impression
 On the "dears" they hoped to see there.
 "Patents" on their feet so bright were
 That in shame, old Sol went downward.
 Tim, the bob tailed, was their charger,
 And the buggy was the newest
 Red-wheeled gear within all Amherst.
 But alas for all their glory,
 Doomed were they to such misfortune
 As old Adam made us heir to.
 Dark it grew, as dark as midnight,
 Ere they reached the flowing river
 Separating Heaven from Hades,
 Still they travelled ever onward,
 Peering steadfast through the shadows
 Lest the road should wander from them,
 Past the Norwood, cross the railroad,
 Up a street and down a by-way
 Till at last they neared the loved ones,
 Cottage hidden in the shadows,
 Growsome dark and fearful wheeling
 Still they trust all will go smoothly.
 When at last three feet of gravel
 Proving hard for Tim, the fiery,
 Gently downward, earthward, sinks he
 In the mud so slimy, miry.
 From the buggy outward stepping
 Come the two brave cavaliers
 Speaking plainly words of meaning
 At the thought of their condition.
 Patents, plug-hats, coats and trousers
 Suffer sadly, till the team gets
 Fixed once more in order trim.
 Then they call, without their splendor
 Left on River St. in the darkness.
 'Twould be sad, were't not for comfort
 Measured out by lips so sweetly,
 That in joy and bliss forgetting
 All the past as thoughts grow dimmer,
 Feeling nothing like the present,
 Seeking to improve each moment.
 Suddenly a thought disturbs them.
 Midnight wickedly has vanished,
 And above, stern parents are tramping.
 One last kiss and then some others, 4

Just to safely take them homewards,
 And they "streak it" so to "Hades"
 That by sunrise they are sleeping
 In their dreary College quarters,
 Dreaming of a fair one's image
 Smiling sweetly o'er the head-board.

THE M. A. C. ALUMNI.

The success of any College must depend upon the character of its graduates. None will long survive, however liberally endowed, unless it is ever placing young men in the world, who shall be living examples of the value of its training.

In discussing our own alumni, it must be borne in mind that this is but a young College and its alumni are, of necessity, still members of the younger generation.

While Harvard is over two-hundred and fifty years old, Williams more than one-hundred and Amherst over seventy-five, this College has been in existence but twenty-five years. It cannot therefore, be expected that there will be found in the ranks of our alumni so many distinguished men as among those of the older institutions.

Again, our College is one of a few, which, demonstrating new ideas in education, differ essentially in their methods of instruction from the classical colleges. It is not claimed to be an institution for the richer class of young men, but rather for those who, coming mostly from the farms of Massachusetts, have some definite purpose in undertaking a college course and the determination to improve their entire time while pursuing their education.

Thus it is sending out young men who, when adopting the profession of agriculture, are well fitted to perform a work that will bless the farmers of America and raise this most important profession to its proper level.

No college can be expected to do more than lay the foundations of an education on which must be built, in after life, according to the bent of one's own genius. Indeed, the undergraduates are but a small part of the institution, its alumni numbering over three-hundred, while nearly a thousand young men have received, in greater or less degree, the benefits of its training.

The occupations of these men are as diverse in character as are the men themselves. Leading

representatives have become professors in our own and other institutions, others are lawyers, physicians or journalists, while nearly forty per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits. We find them holding prominent positions in the Agricultural College of Japan, commencing a new era for agriculture in Brazil, conducting experiment stations in different states of the Union, taking a leading part in mercantile occupations, while in every country and in all undertakings they are promoting the welfare and prosperity of humanity.

Two alumni associations, with their centres at New York and Boston, bring the College, through their organization and efforts, more prominently before the public and thus assist in its good work. They are in a position to repay the College for the benefits they have received, while their *Alma Mater* is now even more directly interested in their welfare than when they were under her immediate protection.

It is but proper that our alumni should take rank as equals among the college-bred men of America and the world. They are alumni of Boston University, one of the best known in America, whose widespread reputation is second to none.

Throughout the country we find an urgent demand for men who have had scientific training. The universal advance in the knowledge of natural sciences during the last twenty years, is being utilized in the industrial arts and manufactures, whose vast growth and development are the mainspring of the country's prosperity. From the discipline here received, our graduates are peculiarly fitted for success in these enterprises when the hand as well as the head must do its part.

The country is depending more and more upon its men of college attainments to take a leading part in national affairs. To obtain the position to which their training should entitle them, it is necessary that there should be a general alliance among the alumni of the scientific and agricultural institutions of the country.

Since the Massachusetts Agricultural College holds an honored place among these institutions, it is but fitting that its alumni should take a leading part in a movement of this character. Such a body of representative young men, when united, would wield a power that, if rightly directed, could but be

productive of the greatest blessings to all real progress.

The farmers of our land are becoming aroused to a sense of their responsibility and are beginning to realize that they should demand and receive their full share in the government of America.

The Grange, the League and the Alliance, already mighty forces in the political world, need only the leadership of cool, determined men, educated and trained in the scientific and agricultural institutions of our land, to make known the justice of their demands, in order to secure for themselves and for all classes of the people whose welfare is based upon the products of the soil, equal rights and enduring prosperity.

AGRICULTURE IN BRAZIL.

It is well known that there is a seriously depressed condition in the agricultural interests of Brazil, due to inherited traditions that are no more in accord with the epoch. It is a fact that the future of Brazil, prosperity or decline, depends largely upon the agricultural education.

The true evil which destroys the agricultural life in Brazil is the misfortunes of the farmers and, above all, the inactivity or idleness of those more directly interested in its progress.

The negligence which has been spread in the ranks of rural labor, with the present difficulties which surround the horizon of agricultural property is startling.

If agriculture fails in Brazil it is not because the soil refuses to produce, but because the conditions established by the farmer find themselves in opposition to the increasing and pressing necessities of agricultural education.

Indeed, lack of agricultural education prevails among most of the Brazilian farmers, so much that, even to-day, throughout a larger part of the country, the same routine of farming that was practiced by the old settlers is carried out. The extent of prejudices blinding the eyes of the people of this epoch, of light and prosperity, can with difficulty be realized.

But how can we help it if our tillers of the soil do not believe in reading agricultural books to justify the profit of procuring seeds for the improvement of their crops, farm implements for the mechanical improvements of the soil and superior animals for a

successful live stock husbandry? These conditions are quite sufficient to cause a slow progress.

On the other side, the neglect of the old government to promote a high interest of the people in the improvement of agriculture is to be marked. We have had men of talent, wealth and enterprise, who distinguished themselves by their laborious and liberal efforts for the improvement of the Brazilian husbandry, but these failed helplessly. It is true that the old government was solicitous in promoting some means of communication, which established and facilitated transportation between a few points, and in this great enterprise of civilization a new horizon was opened, large areas of fertile lands were brought within the reach of capital and agricultural activity.

But it is also true that the government established but three institutions, two of which were for agricultural education, and the other for the study of veterinary. The latter and one of the former soon went out of existence for lack of co-operative means, and now but one exists to meet the wants of the industrial classes of the Brazilian Union. At length, soon after liberty spread its rays over that vast territory, abolishing the black mantle of slavery, some eminent citizens stepped forward with a most liberal and patriotic spirit, offering their services to induce industrial education in the state of Mirras-Geráes, where much is being done for the progress of agriculture.

Soon her sister states followed that grand idea, and liberally the Republican government has offered its powerful aid, manifesting much interest in favor of creating institutions throughout the Union for the advancement of agriculture, the corner-stone of all nations.

I must confess, however, that in spite of these enlightened steps of the government and friends of industrial education, our present agricultural position meets with serious obstacles due to the difficulty of substituting free labor for that of the slaves.

Husbandry, that has been the most important foundation of social order, and the most abundant source of public wealth is nearly overthrown by the persistency with which our farmers cling to the old routine. Nevertheless, this bitter strife will urge forward the new system of education and will bring it properly before the people. But what is neces-

sary? It is necessary that everyone should endeavor to attain the ever progressive level of production, based on the acquisition of science and industrial improvement, when success will lead to confirm that numbness will bring about hopelessness and consequent destruction of wealth. In this struggle for existence, a quiet struggle but painful and incessant, he who hesitates will be entirely crushed by the obstacles before him, and, what is more lamentable, will not have even the right to complain of the difficulties which he could not overcome.

Yet the vast territory of Brazil, with her fertile soil, contains in her bosom germs of recognized magnitude. She has different sources of production, each offering generous remuneration to their explorers.

There are regions where stock-raising finds the essential elements of life. There are also sections which by their vast plains, cut up by different rivers and protected by colossal woods, present the most propitious locations for cereals and various kinds of fruits, and, in short, for any branch of agricultural industry. Everywhere the soil is fertile. The southern region, of a colder climate, is exceedingly fertile, and has a luxuriant vegetation in consequence of its immense forests, which keep the moisture of the atmosphere constant. It interests the ambitious farmer and allays the ardour of labor, not being able himself to diminish or exhaust the wonderful fertility of the soil.

The southwestern regions, not yet well explored, even by the pastoral industry, which has monopolized its great market, and having not yet been examined on any other branch of industry, are a powerful aid for the improvement and wealth of the country. Even when maintaining the old routine it is a great source of wealth, and it will suffice with a skillful and careful system of breeding to improve the live stock husbandry. This must be brought about by a complete and general system of education by which every tiller of the soil is enabled to gather current facts relating to his profession as fast as they come up.

Let the perfection of machinery and improvement of live stock be introduced throughout the country, and this added to a fertile soil will enable agriculture to keep pace with the growing events of a teeming and increasing population. Let more and

better business methods on the farm be understood, let each farmer, aided by Grange Associations, Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, and the Agricultural Press, learn how much can be gained by such associations and co-operations thus better understanding their own position, and their relation to all other industries. Then he can look into the whole world of Agriculture and relieve it of the depression that has long been put upon it. It is never late, and the Agricultural future of Brazil is certain. This has been granted by the fertility of the soil, light of liberty, and protection of the powerful government of the United States of Brazil.

THE DISHONEST WRETCH!

She was a little maiden
In Aggie colors dres't,
With a knot of bright maroon
Above a snow-white breast.

She sat within a window
And looked out upon the scene,
Declaring between ev'ry breath
That the Willistons were mean.

And every time we made a run
She seemed supremely glad;
When—dreadful thought! we lost the game,
She looked most sweetly mad.

Now, though she was so sweet and good,
It made us sad to see;
So many charms and graces
With such dishonesty.

For when she left the campus
On that unlucky day,
She was a thief to all intents,
For she took our hearts away.

WORK OF THE HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION.

In taking up this subject only that branch of it which pertains to the agricultural department will be considered. The entomological and horticultural departments under this experimental work have made much greater advancement than the other departments for this reason: they were the first to take advantage of the money appropriated for their use. Their object and the work they are doing has

been previously explained in last year's catalogue.

The work being done by the agricultural department is comparatively new to the public, and as yet no definite results have been obtained, but the work has now fully begun. Suitable buildings, implements and land have been provided with which the work can be carried out.

Prof. Brooks has the entire supervision of the work, as well as the other experiments which are being carried on in different parts of the state. He has the aid of an assistant who carries on the work at the College.

In order to facilitate the work which this new branch of experiments demands, a new barn has been erected during the past year, thus giving plenty of room and at the same time causing a complete separation from the other agricultural work of the College. The barn is situated on a knoll north of the college boarding-house and west of the Experiment Station. The main barn opens to the east and is 40x40 feet. The lower floor is taken up with a grain-room which is provided with bins for the different feeds; opposite this room is the silo which extends to the second floor. There is a fertilizer room in which specimens of the several chemical fertilizers will be kept. This will also be used as a tool-room. The records will be kept in an office which will be the headquarters for all business done in connection with the work throughout the state. Here will be measured and weighed all the seeds and fertilizers sent out to the farmers who are engaged in the soil tests which are being carried on under the direction of Prof. Brooks. The second floor has only one room and that the seed-room, the rest of the floor being used for storage of hay.

On the north side of the main barn is an ell which is divided into two rooms, one being used as a boiler-room, the other as a creamery, and is fitted up with a Cooley creamer, two or three models of churns, a butter-maker and butter-scales.

On the south side is an ell fitted up with six cow-stables; after the most improved pattern, in which will be placed the several breeds to be used in the dairy tests.

The experiments which are laid down for the year are those of the dairy in which the Cooley creamer will be tested to find out as to whether it will separate as much of solids from one breed as another,

this being the claim of the manufacturers.

In connection with this there will be feed-tests, by which the qualities of different green fodders will be tried. Experiments with ensilage are also to be taken up and the relative value of corn stover when cut and placed in a silo compared with that not so treated.

The experiments with Japanese seed which were tried last year, considering climatic influence, will be taken up again this year on a more extensive scale, and such other works as the means permit.

ABUSES OF TAXATION DANGEROUS TO THE REPUBLIC.

In discussing this subject, let us consider first, what is a legitimate tax?

Eaton defines a tax, "as a sum of money assessed upon the person, the property or the income of individuals, by the authorities of a town, county, state or other section of a country, to defray the expenses of government, to construct public works of common utility, etc."

Knies defines taxes in these words: "Taxes are the legally determined and legally collected contributions of individuals, for meeting the necessary and general expenses of the state."

The legitimate uses of taxation in a general way, are to defray all necessary expenses for the support of a government, which shall in every way protect and promote the best interests of its people. This must, of course, include the support of an army and navy with which to enable the country to guard the rights of its citizens, in whatever parts of the world they may happen to be found. Public improvements being for the general good, should be paid for by taxation, not of the few, but of the entire people of the country. To carry on experimental undertakings, which it cannot be expected will be supported by private persons, being for the promotion of general prosperity, is a legitimate use of funds raised by taxation. Promotion of scientific objects, and enterprises by the government often proves of inestimable value to the whole country.

Yet to-day there are certain abuses of taxation, the first of which may be called excessive taxation.

There is a limit beyond which, if taxation be carried it becomes unjust and oppressive. An

example of excessive taxation may be found in many of the countries of Europe, where the heavy taxes enforced, cause the majority of the population to remain in a state of servitude. The free trader would say, that duties imposed on the importation of the necessaries of life, should be considered in the light of an oppressive tax. On the other hand, the protectionist considers such a tax as just, in that it protects home industries.

A second abuse, is the inequality of the taxation of the present day, the removal of which remains an unsolved problem. Different schools of economists have adopted various theories of taxation which they believe should be the ground for assessment. Undoubtedly the most equitable tax, if it could be enforced, would be taxation according to faculty, that is according to the power of production. But in the complicated state of society, as it exists to-day, this is impracticable.

While it is undoubtedly proper that those holding the greatest amount of wealth should bear the heaviest burdens of taxation, yet, the unscrupulousness of many individuals of this class, and their forgetfulness of the duties they owe to the government, have caused general attempt to avoid furnishing their proper share of the revenue. Such persons with great facility find many methods of evading taxation, so that the burden falls upon the poor in a disproportionate degree.

Many economists profess to believe that indirect taxation, which is now the method most universally employed for raising the federal revenue, though appearing to fall most heavily upon particular classes, will eventually be diffused equally over the whole community; but this belief has never yet been accepted as an established fact. The differing strength of classes, and of individuals, too often prevents this desired result.

In conclusion let us consider what remedies there are for these abuses. First there should be greater economy in the expenditure of the state. This can only be secured by good government. Combinations and organizations of unscrupulous politicians, whose only object is to turn the revenue of the state into their own pockets, is one of the great causes of the lavish disbursements of public moneys. While there should be no undue parsimoniousness in conducting the government, yet excessive waste

should be avoided.

A great source of revenue for the government could be found, in the utilization of public franchises. Such natural monopolies as telegraphs, electric lights, water works, and railroads should be owned and controlled by the government. The railroads of other countries are operated successfully by their governments, and are among their most important sources of revenue. There is no reason why the vast sums of money derived from such sources in this country, which are now enriching comparatively few individuals, should not constitute a part of the income of the government. It has conducted the postal business of the country on a paying basis, and, by controlling these other monopolies, millions of revenue would be added to the public treasury.

Finally the levying of direct taxes, as a sole basis for the support of the government would perhaps be the most effective remedy which could be employed. This would include taxes on trades, income, articles of luxury, and all property, except that used for consumption. Thus such assessments, if vigorously enforced, would remove the encumbrances from the poorer classes, and compel the people of the country to support the government, not only in proportion to their abilities, but also in proportion to the revenues which they respectively enjoy.

STUDY HOURS.

To say that the students here have to attend recitations all the forenoon and often a larger part of the afternoon really seems considerable, especially when most of these recitations require preparation. One would think this would leave the time so limited for study and recreation that every moment must need be occupied in the most profitable way. But let us look at one twenty-four hours, in a general way, and see how this really is. Commencing at noon, the first thing we do is to go to dinner, and, of course, right after dinner it would not do to study, so we lie stretched out in the warm sun on the grass in front of the dormitories, passing away the time smoking and singing, while we settle our dinner. Before we know it the bell rings for afternoon recitation, and slowly we will wander to meet our several professors, contemplating as to who will make the biggest "flunk" and think ourselves lucky if everything happens to pass off smoothly.

After this, the last recitation for the day, comes the time for recreation, and some will play base-ball, foot-ball or tennis while others (including quite a number) will sleep off the effects of the previous evening.

Then it is time for supper and after finishing this sumptuous meal they come out, but alas! some of them have forgotten which way College lies, and trying to find their way back they will take the several different roads leading to town, East Street, Mill Valley, and it is in the records that a student was once lost on the road leading to Hamp., and so they will spend the night trying to find their way back to College.

On the other hand, those who were lucky enough not to have missed the right path when coming from supper will perhaps reach College, if the weather is favorable (and he does not see any petticoats on the way).

Here again he has to wait about an hour to settle his repast, and then retires to his room for a social smoke before commencing to study. His friends, who room in the upper regions, and who do not feel like putting forth the extra exertion of climbing two or three flights of stairs, will drop in to talk over the events of the day; ask his opinion of the game to be played Saturday, and if our chances are good. Before he knows it the subject has changed to that inexhaustible and most perplexing subject, "the girls," which never ends.

Of course he wants to study but it would not be polite to say so, and thereby make his friends leave the room, and so they talk about the "girls" until the poor fellow falls asleep in his chair, when suddenly he is startled by the village clock pealing forth the solemn midnight hour. Rousing himself, he remarks: "Well, I must go to bed now if I expect to get up early in the morning and get those lessons." So he tumbles wearily into bed, but just as that sweet sleep is coming to drive away his cares, he feels an immense weight land on him with a terrible screech. He awakes with a shudder, thinking, perhaps, that a pack of Indians has made a raid upon him, but, no, it is simply his chum who strayed away in the early part of the evening, and who, happy at having found his way back amid many hardships, has come to tell his chum of all the scenes he has passed through since they last met, and "it

is two by the village clock" when he again sinks to rest.

It cannot have been scarcely twenty-five minutes, it seems to him, when he is again suddenly awakened, this time by the seven o'clock bell, and he finds he has overslept, and the studying not yet accomplished. Hurrying to breakfast, which meal he swallows whole, he finds he has just fifteen minutes to get his lessons in before the bell rings, when he will start out to go the successive rounds of "flunks" till noon, then he will commence over again what he has passed through in the last twenty-four hours.

A QUESTION OF THE DAY.

ORATION DELIVERED AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY JUNE 4,
BY J. M. HERRERO.

Who shall vote and how shall they vote? is a question that has been much discussed by the American people and as yet has failed to receive a definite answer.

It is a question that has been satisfactorily settled neither by the constitution of the United States, nor by the constitutions of the several states, nor by general consent. It is an open question, in the answer to which is involved the future welfare of the American nation.

We all know that education is essential to popular government and that the college is the mother of statesmen.

Our rulers to be fitted for their position should be trained in the principles of social and political science, in order that they may properly fulfill their obligations to the citizens and to the State.

It is true that great care is taken in teaching young Americans the rudiments of the constitutional history of the country in order that they may be prepared to vote intelligently. Yet, you have admitted to full privileges of citizenship scores of men, born in other countries, who have little or no knowledge of American institutions.

It is a well-known fact that the bulk of these immigrants are men who could not get a foot-hold in their native lands, men who are unfitted for self-government.

These immigrants knowing nothing of the institutions and political history of this country, hardly able to speak the English language, incapable of

depositing an intelligent vote, fall into the hands of politicians who bribe them or drive them to the polls to set aside the verdict of the intelligent citizens.

If we add to these millions of ignorant immigrants the millions of negroes unfitted to vote and the reserve of illiterate voters, we shall find that the average of American citizens is not properly qualified for citizenship, and that the ballot in their hands is a dangerous weapon capable of doing harm to themselves as well as to the nation.

An ignorant suffrage will always prove to be subversive of republican government.

Unless the voters are well educated we shall find the social classes and political parties jealous of each other and at variance, we shall find powerful influences tending to corrupt the representatives and to cripple the laws. That they may be able to face the difficulties that will necessarily spring from such a condition of things, the voting population must possess a high degree of intelligence and morality.

After a well fought election the victorious party is apt to think that the country is safe. Yet sober men among them may find reason to think the contrary when they reflect upon the combinations by which the victory was won. Something must be done to raise the politics out of their mire and all true Americans expect and believe that something will be done. They do not intend to stand still and see their government fall to the ground because of ignorance, they are looking about for remedies and find a great number proposed.

First:—Reform in the administration of naturalization laws.

The law should require that a candidate for naturalization have some knowledge of what citizenship means and that he should be able to read the constitution in English. English is the American language and he, who cannot speak it, is not likely to communicate freely with Americans and get a thorough knowledge of their institutions. By carefully enforcing such rules as this, you will be surer that those entrusted with the franchise are fitted to exercise it.

Second:—The general adoption of educational qualifications for suffrage.

It is believed by some that suffrage is a natural right, and therefore should be denied no one. But this belief is very absurd. Natural rights are not

subject to restriction and limitation. The right to life, the right to hold property, the right to enjoy one's possessions, are natural rights, and the state respects them without regard to age, sex or race; but suffrage is not a natural right, it is a privilege conferred by the state for the service of the state, and it should be given to persons likely to promote the public welfare.

Third:—The disfranchisement of paupers, and persons convicted of crimes and misdemeanors.

To-day several states of the union withdraw the franchise from persons who commit offenses such as bribery, felony, robbery, murder, treason and dueling, but it is not only for these high crimes that men should be disfranchised but also for any misdemeanor that brings a man under the censure of the criminal laws. The state is injured in a higher degree by the constant attack of drunkards, thieves and law-breakers than by the few great crimes.

If all these criminals and paupers should be excluded for a period from voting, the briber would find a small field in which to act, the use of money in elections would be checked, the power of the saloon would be broken and the whole political atmosphere would be cleared.

The duty of the citizen is to rescue and protect suffrage from corruption, and to purge the voting list of the ignorant and vicious. The task is not an easy one, but by united and determined action the citizens of this continent will be able not only to check the selfishness and stupidity of the illiterate and alien elements, but also to succeed in transforming no small number of them into patriotic Americans.

Y. M. C. A.

In selecting various phases of our inner college life to place before the public, we enjoy speaking of those things which have been more pleasant and profitable to us, and it is among these that our Y. M. C. A. now places itself.

This association was founded in 1886 from the old College Christian Union. Since that time there has been a constant increase, both in numbers and in the amount of work accomplished. There are twenty-six active and twenty-five associate members in College at the present time; or a total membership of one-half of all our students.

In looking over the work of the past year there are several points which are well worth our notice. At the beginning of the fall term the Association gave a reception to the Freshman class, for which purpose our college pastor, Dr. Walker, very kindly offered his house. This proved a very pleasant affair, and, though perhaps forgotten by many, our most active members can trace its influence through the whole year. It greatly aided in doing a work which the Association has previously found very difficult to accomplish, namely to bring the Y. M. C. A. before the new college men in such a way they can really see what it is; to help them to take a decided stand and get them acquainted with the Christian men of the College. This is a most important work, for how often it has been demonstrated that the first acquaintances a Freshman forms in college will influence him for good or evil during the whole of his course. Let us hope this may continue and that next fall not only a reception may be given, but other new features be introduced to aid in accomplishing this work.

During the past year there have been ninety-eight meetings held: sixty-seven of which were prayer-meetings and thirty-one Bible classes. Mr. Mott and Mr. Speer have each been with us once. The prayer-meetings have been well attended and the time fully occupied. During the fall and winter terms our Bible classes were conducted by different students, but this last term they have been led by Prof. Mills, who has made them exceeding interesting and profitable.

Of the several conferences held the past year we have only sent delegates to one: the New England College Conference held at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., January 24—26. This is a part of the association work that should receive more attention. There is nothing which will more awaken and revive the interest in our meetings than to attend a college conference. As the expenses of the Association are very small, why can we not be represented at more Y. M. C. A. conferences? Let us push this work, and begin now by seeing to it that a large number of delegates from this College are present at the Northfield meetings this coming month.

Mr. Speer aroused among us a great interest in the Student Volunteer Movement and foreign mis-

sionaries. Heretofore nothing in this line has been undertaken. Arrangements are now being made so that at the beginning of next term the Association will undertake the support of a "native pastor." But before closing these brief remarks it is fitting that we should at least mention the name of our last president, F. W. Mossman. Made up as our Association is of men from all the other societies in College, its president must not only be fitted to fill his position in the meetings, but must be a man who has the respect and esteem of all the College. This is the nature of our last president, as is shown by his own work and the most hearty coöperation of all the members.

FLOWERS AND CLOUDS.

Mother, tell me why a flower
Now so fragrant in its bloom
Loses, ere appears to-morrow,
All its grace and sweet perfume?

Daughter, since in all this world
Where appearances do not keep,
All things pass off in an instant
Nothing's firm, and nothing's deep.

Tell me, mother, why those clouds,
Purple and of azure blue,
Lightly cross the sky together
As if carried by angels, too?

Tell me, mother, why their beauty
Changes as they seem to borrow
Blackness like death's gloomy mantle
Which must fill our hearts with sorrow?

Such, O daughter of my soul,
Are the laws made for our good
That as with the rose the thorn is
So with happiness comes falsehood.

And what is love, dear mother,
That bliss of a burning heart,
Is it at best an illusion,
The result of Cupid's dart?

'Tis, daughter, the dream of an hour
That comes but a moment to stay,
A vision, golden and brilliant,
Like the sun at the close of the day.

And these passions that scarce can be smothered
Within your bosom, my dear,

Are the flowers that quickly fade away
And the clouds that disappear.

But alas! if all is false now
And naught in existence is clear,
In what, O what can I trust then,
Will you tell me, mother dear?

In God, child, who never deceives us,
And in the heart of your mother
There is the perfect love of all
Which compasses any other.

'Tis a flower of eternal growth
In the gardens of the Soul,
'Tis a cloud of tranquil weather
Where the thunders ne'er can roll.

For there is love alone
And only truth finds birth
With the love of God in Heaven
And your mother's love on earth.

MUSIC AT M. A. C.

The old saying that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" must still be true if one can judge either by the number of singers, including of course those who think they can sing, and the endless variety of musical instruments, ranging from a devil's fiddle to a piano, which are found at this College. A stranger brought into the everyday life here would wonder how studying can be done at any time, there is so much "music in the air." It is kept up even in sleep by some who have an ear, or rather a nose, for it.

Let us, in imagination, make a tour of the College, and see what it can afford in the way of a musical entertainment.

We will start, if you please, at the extreme entry of South College, and on entering the first room we find two men of genius whose specialties are selections on the violin, cornet and a melodeon, so cracked that its tones become blended into one perfect strain of harmony. Across the way is Sam. Johnson, who can favor us with the music of any instrument by simple distortions of his mouth and its vocal appendages. In the next story are the happy possessors of a flute and banjo, while above under the roof, are a few innocent Freshmen, whose music consists of the characteristic Freshman noise.

Passing next to the middle entry, our ears are

saluted with the dreamy tones of two guitars on the lower floor, while to give sufficient contrast to this style of music we find overhead the owner of a flute, and in the third story two Freshmen who revel in the delights of a banjo and a large-sized trombone, capable of thundering forth notes which will make the timid quail.

The first entry contains only inferior musical talent, consisting of "Phip" and "Hully" on the ground floor, who perform duets on the drum and fish-horn, and a "soule" above who claims to be a cornetist. In the tower, a great Cuban banjoist resides, whose skill is such as to allow no competitor in that entry.

Passing to North College we reach the abode of two real artists, whose fame is almost world-wide. We refer to Profs. Stowe and West, whose skillful selections on the piano and organ must be once heard to be appreciated, while the sweet strains of Arnold's flute form a pleasant interlude.

We will end our tour in the East entry, as that is the true home of music. There is not a man allowed to room there until he has certified that he at least thinks he can play on something. The East Entry orchestra as now organized is composed entirely of soloists on the zither, bass horn, harmonica, drum, cornet, banjo, flute, guitar, fife, violin, accordeon, organ, jewsharp and piano. They excel in classical productions, and are eminently capable of making any night hideous.

In conclusion, we must not forget to mention that we have a CHOIR. Perhaps the least said of them the better. At times they are able to sing an entire hymn without a break-down, at others, each sings his own version of the tune in his own key, until they finally reach a climax together.

The greatest trouble with the singing here is that those who can sing will not, while those who cannot will insist on attempting to do so.

The drum corps is the best organized musical body in College, and they execute music in a very patriotic manner. As they will appear at Commencement in all their glory, we will leave you to judge of them for yourself.

A TYPICAL WESTERNER.

One afternoon in the early part of October I stood on the piazza of the hotel at Los Vegas, New Mex-

ico, and looked about for something interesting.

We had arrived that afternoon, and were on our way to Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The hotel was new, and the grounds were not yet laid out. I saw a man lazily at work with a pair of mules that were anything but handsome animals. After watching the man for some time I re-entered the hotel and spent the rest of the afternoon in resting and playing whist with some friends who had been my fellow passengers the day before.

The next morning we took a short ride out into the country, to see what it was like and to see if the land was worth anything. About eleven o'clock we saw a large covered wagon in the distance with a pair of mules feeding from a box at the rear end. As we came nearer we perceived a man sitting on a box. Near him stood two children, a boy perhaps eleven and a girl of about nine years, while a woman was frying bacon over a small fire and preparing dinner.

The wagon was a large one, with a cover, or top, that was once white but now was weather-beaten, dusty, and torn in several places. The wagon was well loaded with bedding, boxes and a very little furniture.

After the usual greetings and an awkward pause, I succeeded in drawing him into conversation while I sized up the family. The man had on an old red shirt and a pair of old brown pants hitched up by one suspender. He also wore a pair of large, heavy and dried-up boots, and a last year's straw hat that had begun to show the effects of wear. His bronzed face had about three weeks' growth of beard on it, three or four front teeth were gone, and his countenance had a sort of a shiftless, downcast and lazy expression. He looked hard. The woman wore an old calico dress and an old-fashioned sun-bonnet. She looked hard too. The children seemed quite bright, but I pitied them for their prospects looked rather dark to me.

I learned that this was the same man whom I had seen grading at the hotel the afternoon before, and I expressed my surprise at seeing him here. After a few questions he begins the following story, which I will try and give as he gave it to me.

"I used to live in Connecticut, but I got sick of that and somewhat discouraged, and so thought I had better go to Kansas and start a corn farm. That

was the way to make money. After selling everything I could and paying for a quarter section of land, some seed and a few necessary articles, I had nearly reached the bottom of my pocket-book. We got there in the fall, so as to be ready to begin in the spring. I built a sod house, and everything went well till late in the winter, when some of our nearest neighbors, who were Swedes, came to me and said they were all out of food. I had to use all my seed-corn to keep them from starving to death. In the spring I got some more seed and planted about twenty acres. The season was so dry that it all dried up and I hardly got my seed back. It was pretty discouraging, and I thought we had better get out of it as soon as possible. We packed up what few things we had and set out for Michigan and went to work lumbering. I got along splendidly all winter. However, the mosquitoes and flies were such a torment in hot weather that it was almost unbearable. We stood it two years, but were finally driven off by the mosquitoes.

We went to Nebraska and started a cattle farm, staying there five years. We were just well started when a cyclone tore down all my buildings and as I had just sold a large part of my stock, and as Colorado was booming just then, we went down there. The first year, there came a cloud of locusts that ate up everything green on the place. There was not a blade of grass or a green leaf left. That was pretty tough. I couldn't stand that, so I bought a pair of mules and a wagon and am now going to California to go into the fruit business. The fruit business in southern California is the thing to make money on. I believe that I can raise fruit as well as anybody and I hear they are all making money at it. We have been at Los Vegas for the last two weeks, at work round the hotel, but now we are ready for the journey along the line of the railroad to California.

However, if I don't like it, my wife has relatives in Oregon, who are making money there in the lumber business, and we can go up there and see them."

We began to think about getting back to the hotel for dinner and so we bid this strange family good-bye and left them.

I have thought of that man several times since and wondered if he was successful in the fruit business. I think probably he is in Oregon by this time.

A good many New England farmers think that if

they were only out West they would have no difficulty in making money. Many go West and do make a good thing but more fail. It takes self-denial, pluck and energy to make a successful farmer anywhere and the opportunities are as good in Massachusetts as anywhere.

MILITARY.

Perhaps there is nothing in College about which so much grumbling is done as our military exercises, and yet would not nine-tenths of these fault-finders really feel sorry if the Military Department was taken out of our college curriculum?

The past year has been a prosperous one in the department. All were very sorry to lose Lieut. Sage, who during his four years here had gained the greatest respect from all those under him, not only as a military man and a gentleman, but as one who had the deepest interest in the welfare of the boys. Lester W. Cornish, 1st Lieut. 5th Cavalry U. S. A., succeeded him, and has done a great deal in breaking up the monotony of drill.

In the fall, instead of forming three companies of equal size and quality, one of these companies was made up of "picked" men, and is now known as Co. A, or the Prize company. These men under Capt. David Barry immediately took up drill as a science and not as a drudgery, and in a short time became very proficient in the manual, company and battalion movements. They then challenged Co. K, M. V. M., of this town, to a competitive drill for an elegant stand of colors, which they easily won, Dec. 10. This has been the only competitive company drill we have had, although nearly every military organization for a large radius around has been challenged. The Father Mathew cadets of Pittsfield accepted our challenge, but for some reason withdrew soon after.

At a base-ball entertainment held in College hall, the company gave an exhibition drill, and then an individual prize drill in the manual for a gold medal. This was awarded to Lyman, '92.

Another new feature in this department is the military essays. The Seniors were all called upon to write an essay upon a military subject given out by the Lieutenant. Several of these are to be read and the military diplomas awarded Tuesday after-

noon of Commencement week, a full account of which will appear in the *CYCLE SUPPLEMENT*.

There has been more than the usual amount of target practice this year. The old pit, which had become unsafe, has been torn up and a new one built. This is something the cadets greatly enjoy and, judging from the scores many of us make, is something we really need. There is much talk now about forming a shooting club next fall. Why cannot this be done?

Although our companies and batallion were never in a better condition for Commencement, yet we are sorry there is not more being done with the artillery and mortars. Though perhaps these drills are not so important in some respects as the company drill, yet we think they should not be wholly left out, especially in the Commencement exhibition exercises.

A PLEA FOR A COLLEGE SENATE.

Ten years ago there was scarcely a college in the whole country where the students were allowed to have anything to do with the government of the institution. Indeed, it is not long since anything of the kind would have been looked upon as ruinous to a college; and even now there are many people who hold this view.

During the past few years, however, the tendency toward self-government in colleges has steadily increased. At the present day many of the prominent educational institutions have some form of student government, and the day does not seem to be far distant when the lack of it will be the exception, and not the rule.

Probably the most advanced system of self-government now in active work is that practiced at Vassar. There the entire government of the college is in the hands of the students. They are put upon their honor and implicitly trusted to repress all infractions of rule. The result is said to be excellent, but whether it would work as well in an institution patronized by the other sex, is, of course, an open question.

The system in common use is that of the College Senate, in some one or another of its modifications. Almost all of its various modifications are practically as follows: the students elect a number of men from among themselves, who in conjunction with the Faculty govern the college. Neither body takes any

step in matters which concern the undergraduates, without consulting the other, and many actions which both parties might afterwards wish undone are thus avoided.

The results of the system, wherever fairly tried, have been highly satisfactory. There seems to be less friction between Faculty and students, and things seem to move more smoothly than before its adoption. It exerts a restraining influence on the undergraduates, putting them upon their honor, in a certain way, and thus causing them to refrain from doing many things about which they might have few scruples under the old method. The experience of our next-door neighbor, Amherst, which has come under the observation of many of us, seems to show that this is the true system of college government. Certainly there has been less friction between the Faculty and the students, than before its adoption; and we have yet to hear of any serious difference between the Senate and the Faculty.

When we look at other colleges and see this system in successful operation, we are apt to wonder why it is not introduced into our own College. The students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College certainly ought to be as capable of self-government as those of other colleges. We would be loath to believe that the earnest, hard-working young men who attend this College, are less sensible and trust-worthy than the aimless, well-to-do youths who form so large a proportion of the undergraduates of other institutions. If they were so the quicker the State ceased to appropriate money for the maintenance of the College the better; for their education would be of but little value to the world.

As the College is a state institution it should set an example of a broad liberal system in government, as well as in education. Most of the more advanced and liberal among other colleges have adopted some form of student government, and it behooves the State College not to fall behind in the march of progress; but, instead, to keep well to the front.

That it would attract many students to the College there can be little doubt. At the present day, when a young man thinks of connecting himself with any college, one of the first things which he considers is the form of government at that college. When he is in doubt between two institutions this

alone, other things being equal, is sufficient to decide him. We certainly stand in need of more students, and anything which would tend to draw them to the College should be warmly welcomed.

Not the least of the arguments in favor of a College Senate is the fact that it is earnestly desired by the great majority of the students. There is hardly a single one, indeed, we think it safe to say that there is not one undergraduate, who does not earnestly hope for its introduction. We have received many earnest assurances that the alumni are with us in this matter, and that they think such a system would tend to the best good of the College. It does not seem possible that the whole body of the undergraduates, and the majority of the alumni, can be far wrong in the view which they hold of this matter. Certainly the alumni with their experience of college life, and with their prejudices moderated by years of contact with the world, should be qualified to judge the case fairly, and recommend that which would be best for the College.

Now with all these facts before us, we think that we can honestly say that a College Senate is really needed here, and that the day on which it is introduced will truly be a great day in the history of the College.

THE D. G. K. HOUSE.

The D. G. K. house, a cut of which figures as the frontispiece of this volume, is to be situated on the east side of Lincoln avenue, just south of the college land. It is designed not only to serve for a fraternity hall, but also as a home for the D. G. K. men during their college course.

A short description of the house may be of interest. It is to be a three-story edifice, somewhat of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The main entrance is on the west side facing the avenue. A wide, continuous piazza extends on all but the south side, making a pleasant gathering place for the summer evenings. A feature of the exterior will be the tower on the north-west corner.

The general dimensions of the house are fifty by fifty-two feet. The entrance leads into the main hall finished in oak, which extends nearly through the building. Leading from the hall-way on the left, is the reception room, also of oak finish, sixteen by twenty-one feet, shut off by draperies from the

library, which is fifteen by sixteen feet and thus affording one long reception room, when necessary. In the extreme north-east corner is the smoking-room, about eleven feet square, finished with high cherry panels, shut off from the rest of the house by a lavatory. The southern half of the first floor is occupied by two suites of rooms each consisting of a study and two bed-rooms. The second floor contains four suites besides bath-rooms, while the third story has one suite on the north side, the rest of the story being taken up by the fraternity hall, about eighteen by forty-two feet, and three connecting ante-rooms.

The studies are mostly sixteen feet square with bed-rooms ten by twelve feet, well provided with large closets. The general interior finish of the house is to be of oak and ash.

A personal inspection of the building will, of course, be much more satisfactory than this short description.

FOOT-BALL AND BASE-BALL.

After the officers were elected for our foot-ball team last fall, it was found out that the Faculty would not support them, because they said, "there were too many men injured the previous year," and so, at first, the idea of having a foot-ball team was dropped.

After a while the students commenced to feel that without any kind of fall sports, things were getting rather monotonous; so rather late in the fall, a couple of games were arranged with our old rivals the Willistons and, hurriedly getting a team together with very little practice, we played them the first game Nov. 2d, on our grounds, beating them, 12-8, before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a game at Aggie.

Encouraged at the result of the first game we thought we would make sure of the second, so we went into training for about two weeks, and getting a special train we went over to Easthampton in full force and beat them easily 18-6.

We think our prospects for a foot-ball team next year are very good, and as there is not as much danger in playing the game as formerly and no men being hurt last fall, we hope to have the hearty co-operation of both Faculty and students.

The team last fall consisted of the following men.

Rushers.

G. B. Willard, l. e.,	C. S. Crocker, r. e.,
C. S. Graham, l. t.,	M. A. Carpenter, r. t.,
M. Ruggles, l. g.,	F. S. Cooley, r. g.,
H. N. Legate, c.	

Quarter-Back.

A. C. McCloud.

Half-Backs.

F. J. MacDonald, J. B. Hull, Jr.

Full-Back.

J. M. Herrero, Capt.

Substitutes.

J. R. Perry, E. H. Lehnert.

Our team in base-ball this spring has been very successful and the boys feel well satisfied with the work.

We lost one game to the Willistons in the ninth inning with two men out, by the Willistons "rattling" our men, and making eight runs. We do not feel that we have been treated fairly by the Willistons, and many of the students wish to drop all connection with them and this will probably be decided at the mass meeting next fall.

The games this spring were as follows:

April 18th,	Aggie vs. Amherst Freshmen,	14-13.
" 29th,	" " "	12-8.
May 2d,	Holyoke H. S.,	8-13.
" 3d,	Beldings,	6-16.
" 10th,	Williston,	12-13.
" 16th,	Holyoke H. S.,	3-2, five innings.
" 17th,	Wesleyan Academy,	12-7, six innings.
" 24th,	Trinity,	5-7.
" 31st,	Williston,	21-8.
June 7th,	Wesleyan Academy,	10-4.

The players this spring were:

W. C. Paige, c. capt.,	H. E. Crane, p.,
M. Ruggles, 1st b.,	G. B. Willard, 2d b.,
J. B. Hull, Jr., 3d b.,	W. Fletcher, s.s.,
G. A. Tyng, c.f.,	D. W. Dickinson, l.f.,
C. E. Bliss, rf.,	H. L. Russell, 3d b, l.f.,
T. Hoar, p.,	
A. C. McCloud, 2d b., cf.	

D. G. K. RECEPTION.

The second annual reception of the D. G. K. fraternity, held in the parlors of the Amherst House May 16th, passed off very satisfactorily, not only to the members of the society but also to the guests who numbered about one hundred. Nearly all the Faculty were present and many of the alumni, among whom were Charles E. Beach, '82, George P. Smith, '79, Charles Warner, '82, and George Cutler, '84.

Mrs. H. H. Goodell received, from 8-30 to 10-30, assisted by some of the gentlemen of the society. The first part of the evening was passed in social conversation and introductions. It was not long before the hum of voices showed that the slight reserve which first appeared had passed away. A very pleasant feature of the evening was the singing rendered by the Arion Quartet.

Later in the evening the supper room was thrown open and the company passed out to a repast of light refreshments, after which dancing commenced which was heartily enjoyed by all and it was not until a late hour that the guests departed.

CYCLE SUPPLEMENT.

The CYCLE SUPPLEMENT will be issued, as usual, at the close of the graduating exercises Tuesday morning. It will contain a complete account of Commencement exercises, a complete list of alumni present, the list of prizes, and other interesting matter. Do not fail to purchase a copy. Price two cents.

NOTES.

W. S. Pember, '93, supplies the pulpit at South Deerfield this summer.

A new method of selecting the Senior representative to Boston University, was adopted this year. The theses from the class were read by the Faculty, and the writer of the best was selected.

The most popular pastime here during the spring and fall months is tennis. Each of the four societies has a court, all of which are well patronized. The D. G. K. and Phi Sigma Kappa societies have each erected a substantial back-net this spring. Last fall an interesting tournament was played, resulting in the class honors being carried off by J. B. Hull, Jr., '91, W. J. Goldthwaite, Jr., '92.

The joint standing committees of the legislature on Agriculture, Education and Military Affairs, to the number of about thirty, made their annual visit to the College May 1. Last year over seventy took part in this excursion but the expense to the State was so great that this year the party was limited to the members of the committee. The evening before, they attended a reception at President Goodell's home which passed off very pleasantly. Judging from the general sentiment, they found things at the College in a most satisfactory condition.

A few weeks ago a piece of improvement, or as many thought of mischief, was done under the direction of the Agricultural Department. It consisted of the removal of about fifteen flourishing maple trees which formed a very effective and striking group west of the colleges. The only object was so as to have a straight line of the cultivated land extending to the ravine. As the farm department had already more land than it could properly care for, it seems as if some of those in authority should exercise more judgment before ordering objects of beauty destroyed which cannot be replaced.

IN AND OUT OF THE DORMITORY.

Rats!!

Girls, after dark.

Phip will be in at two A. M.

Phip will be out at ten A. M.

Base-ball June 3: '91, 3, and '92, 1.

Lost, strayed or stolen, one Kellogg.

All '90 are B. U. men except A. N. Stowe.

Russell and Felton are rivals in a race for the class cup.

"Doc" Walker intends to attach a chain to the Chapel Bible.

Dr. Roscoe W. Swan, '79, has gone to Europe for a brief stay.

A Senior sells a Freshman commission merchant a College stove.

In the soup, ten-penny nails and dress buttons, at the hash house.

Ruggles:—Determine the virtuous (virtual) foci of a convex mirror.

Base-ball June 6: '91, 13; '93, 6.

Inspector-General Hughes inspected the Military Department, June 6.

Jose M. Herrero represented the class of '90 at the Boston University this year.

Senior vacation began June 7th, but as everyone must attend drill it is no vacation.

Fernald—"That pump is a humbug."

Arnold—"Is it in a perfect state now?"

It is rumored that G. W. Alger, formerly of '90, is about to enter the bonds of matrimony.

Gregory has been taking a practical course in treating heifers, under Dr. Paige of Amherst.

Prof. Brooks—"When should potatoes be dug?"

Magill—"Very soon after they are planted."

Prex. to Eames—"Who was the most important man of the fifteenth century?"

Eames—"Joan of 'Arc."

Gay describing his fast walk to Easthampton, said the telegraph poles looked like a fine-toothed comb. Due to his drinking too much cold water.

Prof. Warner (attempting to prove the absence of something in the presence of nothing, says)—"If Mr. Felt is taken away from College it is the absence of nothing."

Prof. Fernald to Seniors—"If any of you gentlemen wish to visit the insectory I should be happy to show you about, but you must not come when I am not there. If you wish to call on the young ladies you must go to their house."

ALUMNI NOTES.

'71.

Gideon H. Allen, Richfield, Kans., is City and Agricultural Editor of the Richfield *Republican*.

E. E. Thompson of Brockton, Mass., is principal of the Whitman School.

George H. Tucker is Civil Engineer in West Spring Creek, Pa.

F. L. P. Whitney is doing a good boot and shoe business at 2179 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

'72.

Herbert S. Carruth, Ashmont, Mass., Real Estate.

John C. Cutter, M. D., has finished his studies in

Germany and is at 497 Main street, Clark Building, Worcester, Mass.

F. C. Cowles, Assistant Superintendent of Construction and Civil Engineer, firm of Norcross Bros., Contractors and Builders, Court and Washington streets, Boston, Mass.

Edward N. Dyer is a clergyman in East Holliston, Mass.

Charles O. Flagg has gone to Kingston, R. I., as Director *pro tem* of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

W. R. Peabody, 165 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agent for Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.

Henry Wells is general manager of the Hydraulic Press Brick Co., Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C.

'73.

Frederick C. Eldred has gone into the poultry business in Sandwich, Mass.

James B. Ranshaw, D. D., is pastor in Spokane Falls.

S. S. Warner is doing a very lively business selling agricultural implements, Northampton, Mass.

Prof. Charles Wellington, Ph. D., has sold his horse and is now enjoying the comforts to be found in a "Safety."

'74.

E. H. Libby, Editor and Publisher of *American Garden*, has removed to 751 Broadway, New York city.

Edward E. Woodman, of E. & C. Woodman, is doing a good business in Florists' and Garden Supplies, Danvers, Mass.

Harrie McK Zeller, of Hagerstown, Md., is collector of Ground Rents.

'75.

Everett B. Bragg has gone to Agawam, Mass.

Prof. William P. Brooks, Professor in Agriculture at M. A. C., has made many improvements on the farm this year and is laying his plans for many more this summer.

Thomas R. Calender, Florist, has moved to Milton, Mass.

Frank H. Rice is in Reno, Washoe Co., Nevada, book-keeper for Folsom & Wells.

John F. Winchester, D. V. S., is practicing his profession in Lawrence, Mass.

'76.

Charles F. Deuel, Druggist of this town, is doing a large soda-fountain business this season.

Joseph M. Hawley, formerly in the banking firm of C. A. Mather & Co., Berlin, Wis., is reported to have gone to Cuba.

George L. Parker, Florist, on Washington, corner Rockwell street, Boston, Mass.

Charles H. Phelps, Florist, has removed to South Framingham, Mass.

John E. Williams, late Editor of the *Amherst Record*, died January 18, 1890, of neuralgia of the heart.

John Bellamy, Hardware Dealer, Boston, Mass., is now doing business on Elliot street.

J. M. Sears, officer State Primary School, Monson, Mass. P. O. address, Palmer, Mass.

'77.

Atherton Clark, in the firm with R. H. Stearns & Co., 140 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., is now preparing for his annual trip to Europe.

Raymando M. da S. Porto is a teacher and planter in Para, Brazil, S. A.

Joseph Wyman of Arlington is book-keeper for F. O. Squires & Co., Boston, Mass.

'78.

S. D. Foot, 101 Chambers street, New York city, File Manufacturer, Kearney, Foot & Co.

Henry G. K. Heath, LL. B., A. M., is attorney and Counselor at Law, 54 Wall street, New York city.

Charles S. Howe has gone to Cleveland, O., as Professor of Mathematics at the Case School of Applied Sciences.

Charles O. Lovell of Northampton is photographer for '90.

Lockwood Myrick is growing and handling seeds in Northboro, Mass.

Frederick Tuckerman, M. B., formerly of Amherst, is now connected with the Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

John H. Washburn, Ph. D., has finished his course in Göttingen, Germany, and is now Profes-

sor of Chemistry at the Agricultural College, Kingston, R. I.

H. E. Stockbridge has resigned his position as Director of Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

E. C. Choate is manager of the Sprague Farm, Readville, Mass., owned by H. H. Forbes, a horse breeder.

'79.

Charles Rudolph, Lawyer and Real Estate Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

G. P. Smith, Sunderland, Mass., farmer.

H. E. B. Waldron, North Rochester, Mass., farmer.

W. A. Sherman, M. D., D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon, 182 Central street, Lowell, Mass.

'80.

Alvan L. Fowler is with W. B. Smith & Co., 137 Centre street, New York city.

F. E. Gladwin of the firm F. E. Gladwin & Co., agents for the Yost writing machine, 413 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., or 31 Stark street, Portland, Oregon.

C. M. McQueen, 92 Commercial Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., President of the Progressive Publishing company.

William G. Lee is Architectural Draughtsman, Birmingham, Conn.

'81.

Charles E. Boynton is Medical Superintendent at Onondaga County House and Insane Asylum, Onondaga Hill, N. Y.

Samuel H. Fairfield is raising poultry in Walpole, Mass.

Boonzo Hashiguchi is at the Imperial College of Agriculture, at Sapporo, Japan.

Austin Peters, DD. S., M. R. C. V. S., 23 Court street, Boston, Mass. Veterinarian to the Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture, gave a course of very instructive lectures on Contagious Diseases of Animals, to the Senior class last winter.

The Meteorological Observatory, under the direction of Prof. Warner, has done good work this last year and is fast becoming a most valuable and instructive station. New self-registering instruments are constantly being added.

'82.

George D. Howe is a seed grower in North Hadley, Mass.

F. G. May, 69 Adams street, Dorchester, Mass.

James B. Paige, D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon in Northampton, Mass., gave a course of lectures on Veterinary to the Senior class, during the winter term.

D. E. Perkins is Assistant Engineer at the City Hall, Somerville, Mass.

Charles S. Plumb is Professor of Agriculture and Assistant Director in charge of field and feeding experiments at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

W. E. Stone is Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Henry S. Brodt was married to Miss Carrie Winifred Wells, Dec. 3, 1889, at Rawlins, Wyoming. He is a clerk with J. W. Hugus & Co.

William H. Bishop has returned to the Tonaglo University, Miss.

'83.

Joseph B. Lindsey is studying in Göttingen, Germany.

C. H. Preston is farming at Salem Station, Danvers, Mass.

H. J. Wheeler, Ph. D., is chemist at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.

Alfred A. Hevia is in the Spanish Department Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S. Address O'Reilly 38, Havana, Cuba, or 120 Broadway, New York city.

'84.

E. A. Jones is superintendent of the farm of J. B. Brown, Ipswich, Mass.

L. Smith, 43 Chatham street, Boston, Mass., traveling salesman for Bowker Fertilizer Co.

Harry D. Holland is doing well in the hardware business in this town; Holland & Gallond.

C. Hermes, farmer, O'Bannon Station, Jefferson Co., Kentucky.

'85.

Edwin W. Allen will finish his study in Göttingen, Germany, and return to his home in Amherst this summer.

George H. Barber, M. D., has accepted a position as assistant surgeon in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

I. N. Taylor, Jr., 513 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. with Thomson & Houston Electric Company.

Benoni Tekirian is in Cleveland, Ohio, merchant.
'86.

W. A. Atkins, 140 Sisson Ave., Burnside, Conn.

David F. Carpenter, Millington, Mass., traveling agent for Western Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. Office, 50 Bromfield street.

R. F. Duncan, M. D., is practicing in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

W. A. Eaton is in Nyack, N. Y., with the Electric Construction and Supply Co. Office 18 Cortland street.

Kingsbury Sanborn is Assistant Engineer for the Riverside Water Co., box 227, Riverside, Cal.

George S. Stone, Otter River, Mass., farmer.

C. F. W. Felt is Resident Engineer of the Northern Division of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R.R. Olenburne, Johnson Co., Texas.

'87.

W. E. Chase, 170½ Second street, Southboro, Mass.

Fred A. Davis, of Lynn, Mass., is studying at the Harvard Medical College.

Edward R. Flint, now Assistant Chemist, State Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., starts for Göttingen, Germany, in July.

Clinton S. Howe is farming in Marlboro, Mass.

F. B. Carpenter, Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C., was married to Miss Lizzie Kirkland of Amherst, last fall.

J. M. Marsh is engaged with his father in the manufacture of "Goodwill" soap.

'87 holds a reunion this Commencement, on the 16th.

C. L. Marshall had a nice lot of Small Yorkshire swine at the Bay State Fair, last fall. He is proprietor of Garden Farm, Lowell, Mass., corner of Chelmsford and Plain streets.

W. N. Tolman is in Concord, Mass.

Charles H. Watson is manager of the Lamonte Milling Co., Lamour, Miss.

F. H. Fowler, clerk of the State Board of Agriculture, Commonwealth building, Boston, Mass., became a happy father May 28, by the birth of a son.

W. H. Caldwell purchased, last fall, a farm at his native place in Peterboro, N. H. It has been named

Clover Ridge and is situated just outside of the village. He proposes to keep a practical working butter herd of cattle, combining the Guernsey with Jersey, Holstein-Freisians and Shorthorn blood. A flock of registered Southdown sheep is started and another of grades will be kept for early lambs. He also has full blood and registered small Yorkshire swine and Plymouth Rock poultry. Mr. Caldwell still holds on an increased salary his position as Assistant Agriculturist to the Agr'l. Exp. Sta. and instructor in Agriculture at the State College, Penn.

'88.

Fred S. Cooley is doing well as foreman on the M. A. C. farm.

E. H. Dickinson is farming in North Amherst.

Francis H. Foster of Andover, Mass., is a student in the mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

B. A. Kinney is Horticulturist at the State Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.

E. E. Knapp is with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Pa.

Yataro Mishima takes the degree of M. S. at Cornell this June.

George E. Newman is in Helena, Montana, agent for J. R. Spaulding & Co., dealers in stationary, maps, etc., Boston, Mass.

W. A. Parsons is assistant in the Field Department of State Agr'l Exp. Sta., Amherst, Mass.

Thomas Rice is in a seed store, Worcester, Mass.

'89

James R. Blair is with C. Brigham & Co., 386 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

A. D. Copeland, Campello, Mass., market gardener.

F. W. Davis is at Tamworth, N. H.

J. T. Hutchings is in the Electric Light works, Germantown, Penn.

D. L. Hubbard, Civil Engineer with E. A. Ellsworth, Holyoke, Mass.

W. A. Kellogg is in the Signal Service Station, Wood's Holl, Mass.

A. L. Miles is farming in Rutland, Mass.

Mark N. North, Somerville, Mass., is with his father, North's Pork Packing House, Boston, Mass.

A. M. Nourse has charge of a stock farm, Mountain View, Cal.

R. P. Sellow is on the Editor's Staff of the *New England Homestead*, Springfield, Mass.

Charles C. Whitney is farmer in Upton, Mass.

H. E. Woodbury is assistant horticulturist at the Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

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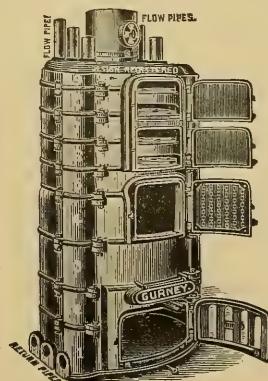
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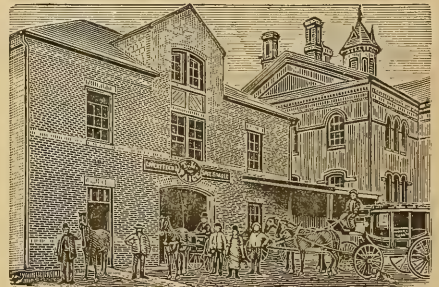
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1868.



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SUPPLEMENT.



M. A. C.

1890.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Rev. C. S. Walker preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class, Sunday morning, from the text, "Strengthen thy brethren," Luke xxxii, 32. The leading thoughts of the discourse were that the individual is ever confronted by an adversary and buffeted until the good within him is separated from the evil. As it is with the individual so also is it with the nation and the different classes of people chosen of God to advance with rapid movement the progress of mankind.

To the graduating class he said: "Choose you this day whom you will serve." The farmers of America are at a crisis of their existence, battling with an adversary, sifted as wheat, their faith tested to the last point of trial, they pray for help. The turning point has come. The farmers of America are your brethren. They need your help. They demand for themselves and for their children an education equal to the best. They insist upon a fair share of the profits of American industry, claiming that no state can long exist in which the tillers of the soil bear most of the burdens and share little of the blessings and privileges of advancing civilization. They demand a government of the people, for the people and by the people, industrially and morally as well as politically, but they are in danger of making mistakes in their struggle that shall turn back the progress of the movement. They demand leaders, will you not cast in your lots among them and whatsoever of bodily vigor and intellectual power you have, consecrate it to their service. If the spirit of the Christ is within you, if you have been sifted as wheat, if henceforth you have a mission, let me enjoin you in the words of our Master, "Strengthen your brethren." Go not to the ends of the earth on a mission, here is your mission among the farmers of America, give yourself to them and for them. You will have need of all the wisdom and talent that God and Nature have given you, and serving them faithfully will you best serve yourself.

In the evening the address before the Y. M. C. A. was delivered by Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, New Jersey. He chose for his theme, Truths and Half-Truths, taken from Paul's sermon on Mars Hill and the poem of Cleon. The sermon was on the hope of eternal life. He spoke of the longing for religious certainty there is in the whole heathen world. No tribe has ever existed without some religion. We are not happy because we do not see the whole truth. Most men hold but the half truth because they are not willing to learn. He closed with the question—what is truth? and answered it with those words of Christ—"I am the truth."

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Lester W. Cornish, 1st Lieut. 5th Cavalry U. S. A.

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First Lieutenant and Adjutant,

W. A. Brown.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster,

W. W. Gay.

Sergeant Major,

W. E. Crane.

Quartermaster Sergeant,

E. B. Holland.

COMPANY A.

Captain, C. A. Magill.

First Lieutenant, H. N. Legate.

Second Lieutenant, H. M. Howard.

First Sergeant, E. T. Clark.

Duty Sergeant, G. B. Willard.

Corporal, A. T. Beals.

COMPANY B.

Captain, W. C. Paige.

First Lieutenant, M. A. Carpenter.

Second Lieutenant, H. J. Field.

First Sergeant, F. G. Stockbridge.

Duty Sergeant, W. J. Goldthwait.

Corporal, J. E. Bardin.

COMPANY C.

Captain, H. F. Tuttle.

First Lieutenant, J. B. Hull.

Second Lieutenant, H. T. Shores.

First Sergeant, H. M. Thomson.

Duty Sergeant, Chas. Tyng.

Corporal, C. M. Hubbard.

Color Corporals,

G. E. Taylor, E. Rogers, R. P. Lyman.

Color Sergeant, R. G. Smith.

Sergeant Drum Corps, W. Fletcher.

The Eighteenth Annual Reunion of the Pi Chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa was held in the Chapter Hall, No. 16, North College, on Tuesday evening, June 17th. A fair number of old members were present. The supper was furnished by Frank Wood, and after a royal good time the company departed at a late hour.

RECORD OF THE BASE-BALL TEAM
OF 1890.

Players.	Position.	Games.	Per cent B. H.	Stolen B's.	Sc'e Hits.	F'ld'g Av'ge.	Runs Sc'd.
Paige	c, l.f	10	.465	16	0	.906	22
Bliss	l.f, c	10	.261	12	3	.937	10
Ruggles	1b	10	.209	3	1	.955	9
Willard	c.f, 2b	10	.079	12	0	.790	8
Crane	p, c.f	9	.250	2	1	.914	12
Hull	3b, l.f	9	.094	9	0	.708	11
McCloud	2b, l.f	8	.154	9	1	.571	10
Dickinson	p, l.f	7	.367	7	0	.967	10
Fletcher	s.s, p	7	.050	10	4	.879	6
Tyng	s.s, c.f	5	.200	3	1	.714	1
Russell	3b.	4	.308	6	1	.444	2

NOTES.

At 8-30 Tuesday morning the Senior class had their oral examinations in Agriculture for the Grinnell prizes. The essays for this prize were written Monday morning.

The Trustees held their annual meeting at 1 p. m. Among the subjects discussed, we understand, were the questions of adopting a new uniform, and a College Senate. Let us hope that the latter, at least, received special attention.

The alumni dinner and meeting held in the Old Chapel Building, 2-30 p. m., Tuesday, was attended by some seventy-five. Prof. Brooks acted as toast-master and replies were made by James Draper, Prof. Levi Stockbridge, William H. Wheeler, Horace E. Stockbridge and Dr. Cutter. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Pres't, Wm. C. Brooks, '77; vice-pres't, Charles E. Beach, '82; secretary, S. T. Maynard, '72; treasurer, C. D. Warner, '81; auditor, Charles F. Deuel, '76; executive committee, Parker, '76, Parker, '80, and Cutter, '82.

The Drill held at 4 p. m. Tuesday, on the campus, was witnessed by a large number. Following this were military exercises held in the Stone Chapel at 5 p. m. Music was furnished by the Arion quartette which was enjoyed by all. The essays were read by David Barry, Southwick; Edgar Gregory, Marblehead; Walter E. Taft, Dedham: The subject of the essay being, "A Military Problem for Solution." Immediately after the reading of the essays, the military diplomas were awarded by Lieut. Cornish.

The class of '90 had their class-day exercises at 2 p. m. Their program was as follows: Prayer by Dr. C. S. Walker, Breaking of the Ground by Class President, Planting Ceremony, Ivy oration by J. M. Herrero, Ivy Poem, composed by W. E. Taft, and singing of Ivy Song, composed by A. N. Stowe. These ceremonies were performed near the south side of the new chapel, where an ivy was planted, and also "90" was cut on a stone in the chapel wall. After this they gave a Farewell to the buildings, consisting of the class song, college, class and alumni yells in honor of each. They closed by presenting to each member of the class a present.

The President's reception in the evening passed off very pleasantly. The Governor and his Staff with a large number of trustees and alumni were present, also many invited guests. The prize speakers and their ladies were invited as usual.

The Graduating exercise held this morning passed off very pleasantly. The speakers were: David Barry, "The National Advancement"; Charles Howland Jones, "Room at the Top"; Edgar Gregory, "Science in Agriculture"; Henry Darwin Haskins, "Progress of American Agriculture"; Henry Lincoln Russell, "Abuses of Taxation dangerous to the Republic"; Frank Oliver Williams, "The Foundation of all Riches"; Walter Edward Taft, "The Massachusetts Agricultural College Alumni"; Jose Mari Herrero, "A Question of the Day". The Degrees were conferred by the Governor.

Prof. H. E. Stockbridge has been elected President of the North Dakota Agricultural College and Director of the State Experiment Station, at Fargo, North Dakota.

The Shakesperian Club held their customary reunion at the club rooms, Monday evening. Many of their alumni joining with the members in disposing of one of Wood's popular spreads, after which came toasts and music by the club quartette.

After the Kendall Prize Speaking the D. G. K. Fraternity celebrated its 22d annual reunion at the chapter hall. Having transacted the necessary business, those present proceeded to the site of the new chapter house on Lincoln avenue, where the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. From here the company adjourned to the Amherst House where about fifty partook of one of Landlord Chase's excellent suppers, which was followed by toasts and music. And not until daylight was the *Parting Hymn* sung.

The class of '90 were defeated by '91 at a sharply contested game of base-ball, Monday afternoon. The score being 7 to 6. Thus giving '91 the championship of the college.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Q. T. V. Fraternity was held with Orono chapter at Orono, Me., on Friday and Saturday of May 23 and 24; all the Chapters being represented and a large amount of business transacted. The Grand Lodge was called to order in the beautiful new chapter house, by the presiding officer, and after the meeting of the first day the delegates were shown over the building and all were pleased with the admirable arrangements of the house. Saturday's business did much for the advancement of the chapters, after which the convention was adjourned to meet with Granite Chapter in 1891.

The Kendall Prize Speaking took place Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: *Freshmen*—Walter S. Pember, The Rights of the Slave; Frank H. Henderson, The Minute Man of the Revolution; David P. Harvey, The Drunkard's Death; Franklin Staples, The Death of Little Paul. *Sophomores*—G. Everett Taylor, The Corsician was not Content; E. Thornton Clark, The Unknown Speaker; Charles Tyng, The Madman; Francis G. Stockbridge, Extract from Eulogy on Wendell Phillips. The judges were W. I. Fletcher, Rev. W. J. Tilley and Dr. Chas. Tuttle. The Arion Quartette furnished most excellent music. At the close of the speaking the prizes were awarded as follows: *Freshmen*—W. S. Pember, first prize; D. P. Harvey, second prize. *Sophomores*—Charles Tyng, first prize; G. E. Taylor, second prize. The selection by C. Tyng was especially well rendered.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE SENIOR CLASS, MONDAY MORNING.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENIOR CLASS: The hour so impatiently looked forward to by you has come, and but a few, brief moments more, and you too will have crossed the dividing line that separates the present from the past, and taken your place in the fighting ranks of life.

Four times the Spring has clothed these hills in all the beauty of its green. Four times the wintry storms have wrapped the mantle of the snow about them. From yonder rooms you have daily watched the glories of the sun descending behind the Western hills, and daily as your eyes have swept the outlines of the wondrous picture nature has spread out before you, you have gathered fresh inspiration and gone forth with renewed courage to perform the tasks assigned you. But now, too soon, the vivid surroundings of the present will be but a memory of the past, and the scenes amid

which you have delighted to wander, will be the homes of other than yourselves. It will cost you a pang to root out these ideals of the present hour and make for yourselves new homes, new friends, new lives. Yet, after all, it is right and natural that it should be so. For separation is the common inheritance of man. No propagated life can be fully developed till it is separated from the parent stock.

All life that lives to thrive
Must sever from its birthplace and its rest;
Steel must the sapling lop
Ere sunk in earth its fibers fresh will root;
Must from the oak-tree drop
Ere forest monarchs from the seed can shoot;

Nay, even death itself must lay its wasting hand upon all that is dearest and most precious, ere it can be transplanted to a more perfect life and growth.

Time has wrought many changes in your midst. As I look down upon you, I miss familiar faces, faces of those who set out with you. Some have fallen out by the way,—others have entered upon new pursuits and activities,—and one, alas! whose eager soul outstripped the fetters of his mortal frame, has laid down his young life in the very outset of his career and finished his work ere it was well begun. This is the hour for sober thought, for self-communion, for looking over your stock in trade and seeing what you have to offer to the world. Gone now are all the petty animosities of your college years. Vanished the little dissensions and jealousies of your younger days. The world is too large, too grand for you to harbor them longer. The cry of battle is ringing in your ears, and in the pressing duties of the present, forgotten are the resentments of the past. "When," says the apostle Paul, looking back from the ripeness of his three-score years, "when I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man, I put away childish things." Young men, manhood with all its glorious possibilities lies before you, and the question comes home to you, not what can the world do for me, but what can I do for the world? What can I do to make it wiser and better? What can I give to my fellow men to help and bless them? And just in proportion as you answer aright, will be the measure of your success.

And now, as for the last time we meet as students and instructor,—as for the last time I grasp your hand and wish you every success that follows earnest, right endeavor, there comes to my life the blessing hallowed by the usage of three hundred years:—

The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give the peace.

G. K.

1868.



The Cycle.



M. A. C.

1891.

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The age in which we live demands progress in the means and the methods by which young men prepare for the duties of life.

The course of study at the Agricultural College is not the result of traditional methods. It recognizes the fact that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The course makes ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoölogy, and, by the recent establishment of a new department, Veterinary Science. Since the mastery of the dead languages is not required, much time devoted to the study of Latin and Greek in many of our higher institutions can here be given to other studies.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, under the direction of the Professor of English lately appointed, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French also enables the graduate of the Agricultural College to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

But the course is not limited to the Natural Sciences, Languages and Mathematics. History, Political Economy, and the Science of Government, with special relations to the government of the United States and the duties of the citizen, receive large attention. Nor are those studies in any sense neglected that are adapted to give one a knowledge of himself and of his highest interests, for Mental and Moral Science constitute an important part of the curriculum, the instruction in Mental Science being designed especially to promote original thought and research.

It is the aim of the College to teach every science, as far as may be, in its relations to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in this department that our facilities allow. The ample grounds of the College, comprising nearly four hundred acres, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. Two Biological Laboratories, well furnished for work in Botany and Geology, have recently been added, for the benefit of classes, to the many facilities previously provided.

Physical training and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department, under an officer who is a graduate of West Point.

In brief, the object of the course is to form the true man and the effective workman.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the Agricultural College may be enjoyed by a large number of young men.

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THE CYCLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1891.

NO. 1

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF THE *Δ. G. Ξ.* FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

For the Twenty-first Graduating Anniversary, June 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1891.

SUNDAY, June 7.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. Chas. S. Walker, Ph. D.

Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. John Bascomb, D. D., LL.D., of Williamstown, Mass., at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 8.—Class Day Exercises, at 2 P. M. Kendall Prize Speaking, at 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 9.—Grinnell Prize Examination, at 8-30 A. M.

Trustee Meeting, at 2 P. M.

Alumni Meeting, at 2-30 P. M.

Military Drill, at 4 P. M.

Reading of Military Essays and Presenting of Military Diplomas, in Stone Chapel, 5 P. M.

President's Reception, from 8 to 10 P. M.

Senior Promenade, in Stone Chapel, from 10 P. M. to 2 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.—Graduating Exercises, at 10 A. M.

THE month of June has come once more, bringing with it Commencement and THE CYCLE and as we present this, our thirteenth volume, for your consideration it does not seem amiss that we should set before you the changed conditions under which we have labored. In former years the CYCLE was the only publication issued in the spring term, and so had for the field of its labors all the happenings of college life for the preceding year. The establishment of the college paper has somewhat changed these conditions, and we find ourselves laboring under the disadvantage of an active competitor in the journalistic field. Thus many of the events chronicled in the following pages may have received previous

mention from our contemporary. Still we do not feel that we have gone beyond the province which we may justly claim as our own, for while it is the duty of *Aggie Life* to record events from week to week as they occur, it is none the less ours to furnish a yearly *resumé* of those which are most important. This is just what we have endeavored to do and if our readers bear the fact in mind that THE CYCLE is an annual publication we feel that we shall be in no danger of receiving unmerited criticism. But as we cannot fail to recognize the fact that the college paper may justly claim much of the material which has heretofore appeared in the CYCLE we have endeavored to give this volume a more literary turn than those which have immediately preceded it. Whether we have succeeded or not we leave to your judgment, and if you can say with gentle Will Shakspeare, "I spy entertainment in it," we shall feel amply repaid for all the time we have spent and trouble we have had in its preparation.

THE year which is now so rapidly drawing to a close has been one of steady growth and progress for the college. Although improvements which appeal directly to the eye may not have been so numerous as in former years we still feel that the work of the institution has been none the less satisfactory. It is a matter for congratulation that there have been no changes in our Faculty during the past year. Having had the same corps of instructors during all portions of the year there has been no necessity for any of those annoying breaks in the regular routine of study which were so common in former years. The course of study has been much improved. Some of the old studies have been dropped, the time devoted to some has been reduced and others of more direct and practical importance taken in the time thus gained. There have been few im-

provements about the buildings, the principal reason being that the changes of former years have been so complete and thorough as to leave little room for improvement. The Hatch Experiment Station suffered a severe loss in the destruction, by fire, of the barn belonging to its agricultural department. Let us hope, however, that we shall soon see a larger and better building erected in its place and that this last fire will in the end result as have all previous ones in the permanent improvement of the college grounds. Among the undergraduates the year has been one characterized by a marked development of college spirit. This is shown by the increased interest taken in the college organizations, athletic, intellectual and social. As the direct result of this the support afforded to athletics has been more generous than for several years; a Natural History Society has been established; the interest in the meetings of the college debating society has increased, and last but not least a college paper has been established and successfully maintained. That these matters have not interfered with our regular college work we think is sufficiently proved by the fact that so many of us have been able to survive the raising of the standard from fifty to sixty-five per cent. Thus, on the whole, we think that it may safely be said that the academic year of 1891 has been one of the most successful in the history of the college.

IF there is any one event of the year deserving a separate editorial it is the establishment of the college paper. There has been a growing feeling for several years that the students needed some organ through which to express their feelings and chronicle their achievements other than the annual publications which have heretofore been maintained. This feeling found decided expression in the first mass-meeting of the year. At this meeting a committee appointed by the Senior class to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a college paper, made a report which was so favorably received that it was decided to at once carry the matter through to a successful issue. As a result of this determination *Aggie Life*, an eight-page fortnightly paper, was established. Owing to the generous support given by the students and alumni it has been successfully maintained during the year and may now justly claim

to have grown beyond an experiment and become an established factor in our college life. The importance of this step to the undergraduates of the college cannot be overestimated. They now have an organ through which their hopes and desires may find expression, and in which the most important events affecting them can be recorded as they occur. Through the columns of *Aggie Life* the alumni may also become acquainted with what is taking place in the college, and not have to depend on occasional visits or infrequent items in the daily papers for all their knowledge of their *Alma Mater*. In another way the paper cannot fail to prove of value to the students. We mean as an intellectual and literary stimulus. Many men will be led to write for it through feelings of interest or duty, and these will derive a benefit from their efforts which will well repay them for their time and trouble. Thus we may expect that a literary spirit will be engendered and fostered in the college which will do much to place her in the front rank of educational institutions. To *Aggie Life*, we would say THE CYCLE bids you hearty welcome. We feel that you have a place in the life of the college which we cannot fill and one on which we have no desire to encroach. Therefore we welcome your advent into the field of college journalism as something earnestly to be desired and wish you all prosperity and success.

THE work of the Hatch Experiment Station during the past year has been such as to be well worthy of more than passing mention. The same general methods have been followed as in former years but new experiments have been taken up and the old ones improved and perfected in a manner which leaves little room for criticism. In the agricultural department several Japanese crops have been reported on, and the soil tests of the previous year have been repeated on a larger scale. A very interesting experiment in regard to the "conditions affecting the strength of the calf's stomach for rennet," has also been carried on, and during the winter months the milk of the college herd has been analyzed with a view to throwing some light on the question of the proper legal standard for milk solids. In the Entomological department the investigations with various injurious insects, particularly the bud moth and those insects which attack the

cranberry vines, have been vigorously pushed. Experiments have been made regarding the application of Paris green, and a biological collection of inflated larvae has been commenced which will prove of great value in the future work of the department. The Horticultural department has followed up the experiments in regard to the most economical way of heating greenhouses, and as before the result has been found to be in favor of hot water heating. Many different varieties of small fruits and vegetables have been tested and reports made concerning their desirability. Experiments have been made with special fertilizers, and investigations have also been conducted as to the cause of peach yellows. In the Meteorological department the observations of previous years have been continued and new ones commenced regarding atmospheric electricity. These are made by means of the electograph, a new instrument destined to be of great practical importance. Altogether the work of the Station has been very satisfactory and results have been obtained of which the College and the State may well be proud.

ONCE more the much talked of Field Day has failed to materialize. At the annual mass-meeting last fall much interest was manifested in the project, and officers were elected for the Athletic Association, who it was thought would push the matter through to a successful issue. It was generally conceded that it would not be wise to make any move in the matter in the fall term, as there would hardly be time to secure the necessary apparatus until the season would be so far advanced as to make an out-door meeting impracticable. During the winter in-door meetings were held in the gymnasium each week which were very successful. We were assured that in view of the success of these meetings a Field day would certainly be held in the spring term, and that the management would push the matter along as expeditiously as possible. As the first few weeks of the spring term went by without any athletic apparatus making its appearance, a doubt began to arise in the minds of some of us as to whether we should have any Field Day after all. This doubt was however finally dispelled by the arrival of a hammer and shot, the jumping standards and a few of the hurdles. But then, just as we were every day expecting that the date of the meeting

would be definitely fixed, it was suddenly announced that the project had been abandoned and that there would be no athletic meeting this term. The reason given for this step was that so little interest was manifested by the students that the management did not feel warranted in proceeding. It seems to us that this step was somewhat hasty and hardly wise. There must be a first time in athletics, as well as in everything else, and we must not expect too much at first. No one was sanguine enough to expect that any world's records would be broken or anything else remarkable accomplished. What we did have a right to expect, was that a beginning should be made which would lead the way to greater achievements in the future. An athletic spirit, like anything else, must have time to grow. It cannot be manufactured spontaneously for the occasion, which was apparently what the officers of the Athletic Association expected. The result has been that the introduction of track athletics into the College has been delayed just one year longer than it should have been. We recognize the discouraging circumstances under which our officers labored, and have no doubt but that they did what seemed best to them. Still we think that they made a mistake which should not be repeated. We earnestly hope that the next year will see track athletics added to the regular sports of the College, and we have no doubt that this will be the case if the Athletic Management does not expect too much at the beginning.

It is often said that a student receives as much college training from the associations outside of the class-room as from his studies. A glance around cannot but help to confirm this opinion, if one is to judge from the large variety of organizations which exist in college and the work that most of them require. Many of these are of long-standing, yet there is one, which on account of its newness, at least, is worthy to be mentioned here. Much attention has always been given to the various studies belonging to natural history. A Junior's butterfly net harmlessly sweeping the air, or a Freshman with a botany can, is a sight familiar to many classes. Also the study of *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*, or of the *Coelentera* is no new innovation. All of this has tended to awaken an interest in natural history and to develop a few enthusiastic natural-

ists. The building of the Botanic laboratory a year ago and the fitting up of the old drawing-room in the old chapel for laboratory work in zoology last fall, together with increased attention given these branches in the class-room, has revived a lively interest in these various departments. Accordingly a Natural History Society was organized in the Fall term with twenty active members and two Professors as honorary members. A constitution was adopted and meetings have been held semi-monthly. The College very kindly placed the museums, laboratories and microscopes at their disposal. That this Society has been a success cannot be doubted by those who have taken the most active part in its workings. Coming together for strictly scientific purposes, parliamentary rule has been dispensed with as much as possible. During the year Professors Fernald and Maynard have given some very interesting talks, and a dissection by Dr. Paige proved exceedingly instructive. The call for Gypsy moth hunters reduced the membership very much, as several of the "would-be" naturalists, thinking much learning and experience would be obtained, left for the field of battle. This is a new Society for our College, and though there are already many here, and this has in many respects been a hard and discouraging year for its development, yet we hope and trust that another Fall will find it on as firm a footing as any organization in college.

WHY cannot the college have a museum building? There is hardly a college in the country but has a museum containing collections which are useful in illustrating the work of the class-room, and are also of general interest. Surely a college designed for the furtherance of agriculture should have a museum which will illustrate agricultural operations and exhibit many of the things which interest every practical agriculturalist. At present we have a museum of Natural History which, though small, is very conveniently and carefully arranged, and a fine Botanic Museum, but no Agricultural museum worthy of the name. One of the chief reasons for this is found in the fact that there is at present no building suitable for use for such a purpose. The room in the top of the Old Chapel building, which is now used to contain such agricultural implements and curiosities as the College possesses, is small, difficult of access, and altogether inadequate to the

purpose. If a large and substantial building was erected somewhere on the college grounds, in which everything of interest to the student of agriculture could be collected, the College would be greatly the gainer. It would also be found advantageous to place in this building the Natural History and Botanical collection so that all might be blended into one harmonious whole which would be of great value to the student. Of course it would require a number of years to bring such a museum to any high degree of perfection, but the undertaking would not be so formidable as it appears at first sight, and we might soon expect to have an Agricultural Museum which would be a model of its kind. It is to be hoped that those who control the purse strings will soon see the necessity for such an adjunct to the college course, and that in the near future we shall have a museum where we may see and examine the various animate and inanimate objects described to us in the class-room.

IF there is any one thing which a man should strive to acquire during his college course it is the ability to express his thoughts fluently on paper. This is a point in which many of our students fail. They do not appreciate the value of this power and so do not strive to acquire it. How often do we hear a man say when urged to write for some college publication, "Oh! I can't write, go to somebody else; if there's anything I hate it is writing." Very likely the one addressed does go to somebody else; in fact he usually has to, but nevertheless, the loss is with the speaker and not with his fellow. He has missed just one more chance of acquiring the ability to write and with it the taste for writing. We think it can safely be said that the two go hand in hand, and that any one who is able to write well cannot help but take pleasure in the exercise of his powers. Certainly there is nothing likely to be so useful to a man in after life as a good literary style, and there is no place where this can be so easily acquired as in college. To do this requires, of course, patient and steady effort but the result will be well worth all that it costs. The best way to learn to write well is to always do your best. No matter what you are writing, whether it be an essay for the class-room, or an article for the college paper, never lay it aside until you are sure that you can improve it no further. Another invaluable aid

in the art of composition is the study of the masters of English prose in its different departments. Such study cannot, however, replace personal efforts and the only way to gain ease and fluency with the pen is to write as often as the opportunity presents itself. The literary standard of our college is not so high as it should be, but steady effort on the part of every student will do much to improve it. To the underclassmen we would say, write whenever you have an opportunity. Try to gain a place on the editorial boards of your class, and society publications, and on that of the college paper. The effort may take time and bring with it an increase in your work, but we are sure that at the end of your four years' course you will feel well repaid for your exertions.

THE Chemical Society is one that has not attracted much attention among the students, save those interested. But nevertheless, its existence is none the less real. The meetings have been carried on with a fair degree of regularity. The object of the society is to increase the knowledge and interest of those students who are paying special attention to this branch of science. The meetings occur once in two weeks, and are held in the evening in the lecture-room where suitable lights have been placed. They are conducted by different members of the society, who take up some subject into which they have studied, and having obtained what knowledge they could in regard to it, present what they have found to the members by means of practical illustration performed on the lecture table. All the lecture apparatus is placed at their disposal, also the use of chemicals. The meetings held during the past year have been quite instructive to those who have attended them. The greatest good that is obtained, however, is by the person who lectures. He gains a thorough knowledge of the subject in hand, before coming in, and he receives a good deal of confidence in imparting his knowledge. It is to be hoped that this society will keep up its work next year and that more will attend the lectures. For those who are interested in this branch of science it is an opportunity not to be neglected.

THE military drill this year will seem rather unnatural to the alumni who may be present. This will be due to the change of uniform, from the old

gray, which was so familiar to all, to the blue one now worn. The change was made at the first of the year, as it was thought the old uniform was not suitable, and the expense of it was too great. It is true the blouse of the old uniform did not look well, but there is no color which appears so well on young cadets as does the gray blue with black trimmings. The great expense of the old uniform was occasionally the dress coat, which was worn by the officers. This was not considered as a necessary article, and therefore, in the new uniforms it is dispensed with and the same style of coat is worn by both officers and privates. The uniform of the privates is very plain looking as there is no stripe on the pants. While the officers' uniforms are very showy they do not look becoming on such young cadets. It is generally considered unfortunate that an entire change of uniform was made. If a blouse, similar to the one worn at West Point, had been introduced, it would have remedied the defect in the old uniform and at the same time retained the gray color so much liked by all the cadets. The blue uniform is the one generally used by the United States army and the various State Militia and not much worn by cadets. If a change back to the gray uniform could be made without great cost, it would be generally liked by the students, and with a new blouse would be far better appearing and more serviceable than the present one.

A BACKWOODS IDYL.

In a quiet, country village, in the Central part of Maine, there stood a large, old-fashioned farmhouse, with a high gable roof. It was on the outskirts of the village upon a slight western slope and it had served as a homestead for three generations who had lived and died there. The site was most beautiful, for in summer when the sun was sinking out of sight behind the western horizon, it would throw its golden light upon the slope and one would almost feel that he was receiving a foretaste of Paradise. Just below the house was a pond, whose quiet waters in summer would be covered by a profusion of water lilies, and back of the house ran a babbling brook in whose darkened pools many a spotted trout swiftly glided.

That the house was old was plainly to be seen by everything which surrounded it. The only means

of obtaining water was by the old well-sweep that stood back of the house. Oxen were still used as the motive power in all the farm work. The house had formerly been red but the weathering elements had removed most of the paint and it now looked decidedly weather-beaten. The cooking stove which stood in the spacious old kitchen was the only implement of the kind about the premises. The other rooms were heated by means of the time-honored fire-place.

The occupants of the house were four in number. Ezra Dodge had the farm left to him forty years ago when his father died. He was now seventy-two years old and was gray and bent, and had ceased from labor a few years back. His wife Sarah was sixty-five years of age and was nearly helpless. The bright spot in the home was their daughter Mary, a beautiful young lady of twenty-five years, who was denying herself the privileges of society that she might care for her aged parents. The other occupant of the house was Bill Thompson, who had worked on the farm for the last sixteen years, and who was now faithfully carrying it on for his old master. Ezra Dodge had two other children, John and Henry, but they had tired of the quiet farm life and had "struck out" into the world. John went to sea while Henry went West and entered the lumber business.

One evening, as they were wont to do, the family gathered about the huge fireplace in the sitting-room each one reading or else sitting in quiet meditation. At last the silence was broken by the old man.

"Mary, how long has it been since John wrote last?"

"It has been nearly two months and I should think we ought to hear again soon, for he usually writes more often than this."

After a few moments of reflection the old man continued:

"John was a pretty good boy to work, but he was too uneasy to make a good farmer."

"Perhaps it is better that he left, but it is rather lonesome now that both he and Henry are away," replied Mary.

Although accepting her lot, knowing that she was performing her duty in thus shutting herself up from the world, Mary would often, in these moments of meditation, wish that things were otherwise than

they were. Although not having received an extended education, she was nevertheless well informed and quite refined, and she could not help feeling that if she had the opportunity she could accomplish something in the world.

But the only path that opened now, was to patiently stay and guard her parents while they lived. The thought of losing these parents was a great deal harder to bear than the sacrifice she was now making.

And thus the months passed by, the only break in the general routine being an occasional letter from the boys, or the sight of a stranger visiting the village or going through the country on a hunting trip. But, as every desert has its oasis, so every life has its turning-point, and it was one of these strangers traversing the country in search of game, that proved to be the one who was to change the lot of the Dodge family.

William Lawson, a young lawyer from Boston, becoming wearied by a long and continuous practice, had at last decided to tear himself from his business and seek a few weeks of recreation. Having somewhat of a liking for adventure he finally decided to spend the time in hunting in the forests of Maine.

He forthwith set out, and securing the services of a reliable guide struck into the forests and bade adieu to civilization and cares for a season. After enjoying three weeks of hunting and fishing in the forest solitudes, he felt that he must return to his waiting business. Accordingly his outfit was packed and the tramp out into the open country was begun. After tramping nearly all day they at last emerged from the forest and being tired and thirsty they directed their steps toward a large farm-house which they saw in the distance.

They at last reached the house, and laying their outfit down in the yard, Lawson approached the side door. The door was opened by a young lady who, on his requesting a drink of water, invited them in.

The house was none other than the Dodge home-stead, and the young lady who waited upon the door was the daughter Mary.

While she was drawing the water from the old well, Lawson entered into conversation with Mr. Dodge, who was sitting by the fire-place in his old arm chair. At the mention of Lawson's name the old man took on an interested look.

When he was a boy, there was a family in the village by the name of Lawson, who had a son about his own age and with whom he was very intimate. The family had moved away when this son was about twenty years old, and he had never heard from them since.

The son's name was Tom and his striking similarity to the young man now before him, was what caused the look of interest in the old man's face. By a few questions he learned Lawson's history. His father's name was Thomas Lawson and he had lived up to the time of his death, which occurred when he, William, was fifteen years of age, in Western New York. His father had lived in Maine when a boy and had moved to New York when about twenty years of age. He had married a lady who had considerable property and she had, after his death, sent her two sons through college and her younger one, William, through a university.

By this account Mr. Dodge knew that this young lawyer was none other than the son of his old chum Tom Lawson.

All the while he was talking, Lawson's attention was directed towards the young lady who was flitting about getting supper. He could not but admire her beaming face and graceful form as she hurried cheerfully about her duties. As it was getting late Lawson finally concluded he must go in order that he might reach the village where he intended to spend the night. But he did not understand Maine hospitality, for Mr. Dodge had already made up his mind that his newly discovered friend should remain their guest that night. Lawson readily consented to accept the invitation, for he was tired and he suddenly became aware of the fact that he had no desire to leave, on account of a growing attraction he had found there.

William Lawson was now twenty-eight years old and had been practicing law about four years. He was very popular and had supposed that he was as happy as he could be. But as he sat down to supper that evening, in that old farmhouse in Maine, he began to think that perhaps he was not getting all of the joy of earth that he might.

Although he had been living on the rich fare of a hotel, yet he thought as he ate that supper, that he had never enjoyed a meal so much in his life. The food was plain and served in country style, yet it

was good and the added home spirit of freedom made the meal incomparable even with the sumptuous hotel spread.

And before the close of the meal the strong desire to possess a home of his own took possession of him. He had not occupied his mind with such thoughts before, as his business had been keeping him so busy that he had considered a home a useless luxury.

All the evening he kept thinking, and the young lady with whom he conversed most of the time was woven into the plans he formed as one who was to bear an important part in their fulfillment. Most of the company retired early, but two of them did not appear to feel the need of rest until quite late.

The old guide took the outfit to the barn and fixed up a place to sleep, disdaining the comforts of a bed in the house.

Early the next morning Lawson and the guide set out for town, for, although he much desired to remain longer, it was impossible for him to do so, as his business now required his immediate attention. But before he left, an agreement had been made whereby two messages were to be sent from Maine to Boston, and two from Boston to Maine each week, and during the following year the agreement was faithfully kept.

Mary Dodge had always supposed that she was free from sentimental feelings, but she now saw she was mistaken, for the first sight of William Lawson had greatly impressed her and subsequent acquaintance had deepened this feeling into intense love.

About six months after Lawson's call, Mrs. Dodge was taken sick, and after a few weeks illness, peacefully passed away. This was a severe shock to Mary and one which made her feel depressed and lonesome. Lawson, seeing by her letters the state of mind she was in, decided that something must be done to get her away from the scenes which constantly reminded her of her bereavement. He therefore, purchased a beautiful place in the suburbs of the city, with the intention of making it his home. His law business had so increased that he had recently taken a young man into partnership with him, and he decided to leave the work in his hands for a few weeks and take a trip to Maine.

His appearance at the Dodge homestead was a

surprise, but he was cordially welcomed, especially when he told Mary that he had come for the purpose of taking her back to Boston with him.

Mr. Dodge objected, at first, to leaving the old homestead, but upon reflection he saw it was the best thing to do.

Hasty preparations were made and in three weeks a quiet, private wedding took place in the old farmhouse.

A short time afterwards everything about the place had been disposed of and the old man and the young couple were ready to depart for their new home.

The farm was sold to Bill Thompson, the hired man, who had been contemplating the taking to himself of a partner for life for several years, and who thought that this was just the time for his ideas to materialize.

So with many adieus to old friends and neighbors Mr. Dodge turned his back upon those scenes, which, through years of toil had become so dear to him.

Mary left the place full of joy, for although she had learned to love those familiar scenes, she knew that she was now to enter a broader field of usefulness. She felt that now she was reaping her reward for the sacrifice she had made in remaining at home all those years and that the best way is to work patiently along in duty's way, for the reward will surely come some day.

SWEET MEMORIES.

I lean back in my easy chair
And watch the crimson Western sky,
Where like great bands of molten gold,
The fleecy clouds of evening lie.

I muse upon the four years past,
Four years of work, four years of fun,
Four years that never will return,
Four short swift years, ah! how soon done.

A flood of thoughts comes pouring in,
Thoughts that are grave, and that are gay;
But none that strikes a sweeter chord,
Than those of thee, old D. G. K.

Oh! sacred brotherhood of truth,
Brothers and friends through good and ill,
Whene'er I hear thy name, my heart
Shall give it back an answering thrill.

Sweet symbols of fraternal love,
Those dear old letters D. G. K.,
Have often cheered our drooping hearts,
And helped us on our way.

And now Fate says that we must part;
Your way lies here 'mid well known scenes,
Mine lies in life's stern busy whirl,
With all the care and toil it means.

But though I leave my college home,
And wander where and when I may,
I'll ne'er forget you brothers true
Nor lose my love for D. G. K.

And when we meet in after years,
Eye answering eye, hand clasping hand,
We still shall all be brothers true,
The same old gay and happy band.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECTS OF RECIPRO- CITY BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES?

A bill was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and approved by the President on May 24th, 1888, giving authority to the President of the United States to invite the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, St. Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to unite with the United States in a conference at Washington, in 1889, for the discussion and recommendation of certain measures of interest to the American nations.

These different countries having accepted the invitation of the United States, the International American Conference was held at Washington in 1889, different questions were discussed and a few were settled.

International reciprocity among the nations represented was recommended by the majority of a committee appointed to investigate this subject.

Reciprocity is an agreement between two nations whereby the one nation admits certain products of the other either free of duty or on more favorable terms than are granted to other nations on condition that certain of its own products are received by the favored nation on terms equally advantageous.

Protection is a system of tariff so levied on imports as to protect home industries from foreign competition.

Free trade imposing duties for revenue only is opposed to the principles of protection. The United States is without doubt recognized to be the richest country of America. Its commercial and agricultural industries have increased in the last twenty years more than have those of any other nation in the world.

Brazil two years ago was still under the chains of a monarchy which, as a worm, was slowly gnawing through its heart. Beautiful forests, prairies, and rivers abound throughout the new Republic of Brazil, but many of its resources have not yet been duly appreciated.

A reciprocity treaty has recently been formed between these two countries.

A new era has broken down the barrier which separated the two sisters, and time will tell us the results of this union. Since the first of April the following products from the United States have been admitted into Brazilian markets free of duty: wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, oats, rye, salted fish, pork, cotton, agricultural implements, and a few other products. The following are some of the products received at the reduced tariff of 25%: butter, cheese, fish, ham, fruits, manufactures of rubber, cotton, skins, iron.

Among the products from Brazil admitted into United States markets free of duty are: coffee, sugar of all kinds and skins of different animals.

From the above list it appears as if the advantages given to Brazil are many, but if you carefully study the question you will come to the conclusion that Brazil has the worst of the bargain. Before this treaty was made the Brazilian coffee was admitted into the United States markets free of duty.

The Brazilian sugar was not admitted and now is; but a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Spain was made public not long ago, and the sugar from Cuba will be admitted into the United States market free of duty, and thus a strong competition must follow between the Brazilian and Cuban sugar. The price of sugar will fall and the United States will be the gainer.

The American products will be sold in the Brazilian markets free of tax, which will occasion great loss to the Brazilian government, for this tax made up a large amount of its revenue. The public opinion of Brazil condemns the law (decree No. 1,338

of February 5th, 1891), asserting that it must be disastrous to the country.

If the financial conditions of Brazil were prosperous, this treaty might produce different results, but the country has not as yet redeemed its paper money, and the government is still forced to borrow money to cover its deficits. The provisional government was too hasty in making such a treaty. What legal authority did the provisional government have for such an act?

Questions of such importance, not only to each individual, but also to the welfare of the country, should not be decided without careful study. An honest, true, and intelligent government is that government which seeks the welfare of its people.

The United States to-day ranks among the great countries of the world; you all know why. The surest way to encourage the industries of a country is by protection. Let the United States of Brazil follow the example which the United States of America has set before the world, let the younger sister follow the policy of the older, step by step, and then the results will be different from those conditions which to-day hinder Brazil's more rapid growth. Twenty years hence Brazil may be in a condition in which reciprocity treaties may be advantageous to her, but to-day, if I am not mistaken, the step is too hasty and threatens disaster.

The Republican papers of the United States have said that the Secretary of State has done his duty; I say the same. He has enabled the merchants of these United States to sell their surplus products in Brazil protected from the competition of English merchants. In return he grants the Brazilian planter the privilege of selling coffee and sugar in the United States in competition with the merchants of all the world.

The Honorable James G. Blaine is, without doubt, one of the most efficient statesman in the world and he has carried through a measure of great advantage for his country. He protects his fellow citizens from English competition, not only in the home market but also now in foreign markets.

But how the industries of Brazil are to live and develop after this treaty is more than I can comprehend. The small and poor manufactories of a new country cannot compete with large and rich ones on the same terms. The new law which has been ap-

proved and recognized by both countries is now before the eyes of the civilized world and that world can better tell than I can its advantages and disadvantages.

What I have endeavored to prove you may perhaps think is too much one-sided; but it is not, for justice should be given to the weak. *Dura est lex, sed lex.* The law is hard but law. The treaty is made, let us now attentively watch its course; the future will disclose the result. That this treaty may prove beneficial to both countries is the desire of my heart as a true citizen of America as well as of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

A great deal has been done in the military line this year and although what has been done is well known to all of us here, yet a brief review of what has been accomplished may not be out of place at this time.

Our first drill for the year occurred on Monday, Sept. 8, and drills were held on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, except on a few special occasions until the spring term. Then it was changed and the drill which occurred Wednesday of the previous terms, now came on Thursday.

The Freshman class entered with over fifty men, and these were at once drilled in the setting up exercises and in a few of the marching movements. They were divided up into squads of about five men each, and placed under the command of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Senior and Junior classes. After these had drilled for some time it was found that a few of the men were not as proficient in the drill as the others, and these were picked out and placed in a squad by themselves, called by the other members "the awkward squad."

While the Freshmen were going through this excellent, yet wearisome drill, the Sophomores were making the hills echo and re-echo with the boom of the cannon. And with what affected sympathy they looked down on the poor little Freshies who were going through their manoeuvres. But their sympathy or joy, whichever it was, was not destined to be long-lived, for in about three weeks Lieutenant Cornish ordered the men up in line and divided them up into four companies. In previous years it has been the custom to have only three, but this year

owing to the size of the Freshman class, it was thought best to have four. This first division proved very unsatisfactory, as some of the Captains had very tall men while others had short ones and the awkward squad was placed in one company, and as we expected to have a few competitive company drills, this division seemed unfair. Again we were drawn up in awkward squad, Freshmen and Sophomores were placed in order of their size in one long line. They then counted off and the number one men were placed in Company A, number twos in Company B, and so on. These companies then went into active drill and worked hard, it having been given out that whichever company drilled the best should bear the colors. For about three months we drilled and then it was given out that on Wednesday, December 17, we were to have the prize drill in the drill hall. The companies then worked harder than ever and a number of extra drills were held. These drills, being voluntary, one might suppose that they would not be well attended, but we are happy to say that the boys took interest enough in their work to come to the extra drills. On the day appointed, at a little after three, the companies marched into the drill hall, wearing for the first time their new uniforms. Company A was the first to drill, Company B second, Company C third, and Company D last. The company which bore off the prize was B, Company D coming close after, then followed A and C. The companies did not relax their drill now, but kept steadily at work to drill for the colors at another prize drill which was to occur some time in the winter.

On January 14, we received a visit from Gen. O. O. Howard who gave us a compliment on our good drilling. We have received visits from others, but from none about whom so much interest hinges.

In January it was announced that a gold medal would be given to the man who drilled the best at a competitive drill, which would be held some time during the winter. Great interest was now taken in the drill, and numbers of the boys would get together and drill in their spare moments, and soon the drill began to seem more of a science than of a tiresome thing which all tried to shun. It was intended to hold a competitive Company drill and also an individual prize drill at College hall. Lieutenant Cornish, wishing to make it especially attractive and

paying, picked out a number of the best drilled men, to give a sabre drill. All the money that was made above expenses, the Lieutenant intended to give to the Athletic Association and to the ball team.

Saturday night, February 28, was the day appointed for the drill and the battalion marched down to College hall under the command of Major Ruggles. The first company to go upon the floor was B, the next D, then came C and last A. The prize company and the orders in which the other companies came was almost the reverse of what it was in the preceding drill. Company A was now the color company, C next, B third and D last. After the company drills came the event of the evening, the individual prize drill. Over thirty men stood up in line and were gradually thinned out until only four men were left standing. These men went through their drill like clockwork, and it was only after a long drill and a close examination that it was decided that George F. Curley had won the prize. After this came the sabre drill which was gone through in a very creditable manner. The event did not prove very profitable in the money line, and the Athletic Association and ball team did not receive any very large sums.

In the spring term we devoted most of our time to Company and Battalion drill, but in the latter part of the term, three companies were picked out for the different drills for Commencement. Company B's officers took charge of the artillery drill, Company C's of the sabre drill, and Company A's of the company drill. It was in this term that Company D was broken up and its men distributed around to the other companies. This was because so many of the cadets had gone to Malden and the adjoining towns on the gypsy-moth hunt.

Besides our companies we have had an excellent band and drum corps. The band is composed of members who do their work voluntarily, and have a rehearsal every Monday evening. The drum corps is under the direction of the Lieutenant and this organization plays on every drill day.

We have advanced in many ways in our drills, and one is in the interest taken in the work. The uniform was changed this year and we now wear one which is very nearly like that worn by the State militia. The hour spent in drill has been of great benefit to some of us in giving straighter forms.

We have gained in other things besides these, but we all sincerely hope that in the years to come the military part of our College may not suffer, but continue to do much good for our *Alma Mater*.

CAUGHT UPON THE FLY.

Heels and head struck earth together,
Shouts and plaudits rent the sky;
In my hands I held the leather,
Caught upon the fly.

Mem'ry of those cheers soon perished,
Save the glance of one girl's eye,
Which I in my bosom cherished,
Caught upon the fly.

Swift my heart went forth and left me,
And unto the maid did hie;
For that glance of it bereft me,
Caught upon the fly.

Thus three plays were made together,
Of which all the loss had I;
When the glance and heart and leather,
All were caught upon the fly.

THE DANGERS OF THE RAPID MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Looking at the history of nations, that have risen and passed away, it will be observed that, in most cases, the cause of their downfall was an internal decay. No external force brought against the mighty Roman Empire, but the slow working of inner degeneration caused its fall. Yes, it was Rome that conquered Rome, and if this glorious republic of ours is ever conquered, it will only be by the degenerate forces at work within it.

No one, with clear foresight, can but perceive that the rapid material progress of the United States is dangerous to the development of a strong intellectual and moral condition of the people. While the nation has been mounting the heights of material prosperity with marvelous advancement, there have been allowed to enter forces, which will soon, unless speedily checked, shake the entire foundation of this government.

Our nation may well be proud that it is the wealthiest of all, that the products of its industries are universally distributed, that it has such free institutions, that it has so wonderfully increased in population and that the whole civilized world acknowledges its material supremacy. And we can easily

continue to hold this leading position, provided the decaying forces now at work be checked.

These dangers beset us upon every hand and are increasing in number and power every year. Contrast the influences that came from the rural New England homes of fifty years ago and those which issue from the greater part of the city homes of today. While the former were healthful and elevating, the latter are largely corrupt and degrading.

The power of the city, the center of ignorance and vice as well as of national prosperity, is rapidly becoming dominant over that of the country. The seed of morality which our Puritan forefathers planted is fast dying out, being supplanted by the influences of modern city life.

The spiritual degeneration of many parts of the country is appalling. The Sabbath is desecrated by every kind of business. The railroad, the steamboat and the newspaper are all unmindful of the sacredness of the day.

The rapidity of our times is marvelous. By recent inventions time and space are annihilated and in ten years that is accomplished which formerly required fifty. Night is transformed into day and the wheels of trade move continuously throughout the twenty-four hours.

The intensity of business rapidly increases as a larger proportion of the people congregate in cities. The high degree of nervous tension that accompanies this activity produces a desire for stimulants, with which to keep burning the fires of exhausted life, and this increases the demand for alcoholic drinks. The great evil of intemperance, like a canker, is destroying the life of the nation. It is transforming thousands of men into brutes, and then killing them. The liquor power is becoming so great as to rule most of the large cities and the greater part of some states. It is corrupting our politics and debasing our institutions.

Immigration is pouring upon our shores thousands who are simply to become parasites or who will, when invested with the voting franchise, become great powers of evil. They are filling our prisons, our asylums and our charitable institutions. They are swelling the ranks of Mormons, Socialists and labor organizations, and are introducing influences antagonistic to law and order.

Illiteracy is becoming more and more prevalent,

and unintelligent and unprincipled voting is increasing.

The growth of infidelity, atheism and skepticism, in such an enlightened country as is this, is beyond comprehension.

The power of Socialism is being constantly augmented, and its motive is the overthrow of the government, the destruction of the capitalists and the complete leveling of society by its characteristic methods.

The Mormons, with their lecherous principles, are wonderfully multiplying in numbers and are filling up the better parts of the West: their end in view being to become the ruling power in this country.

All these evils are making their most rapid growth in the formative West, and this fact alone increases the dangers two-fold. As the West is soon to dominate the East, so these evil influences, unless checked, will become the ruling power of the whole country.

Besides these dangers there are several problems of vital importance, that await solution. There is the race problem in the South, the Indian problem in the West and the labor problems in the North.

The great mistake of our country consists in losing from view the importance of the intellectual and moral condition of the people, and material prosperity has been attained at the expense of those elements which are essential to the building of a solid foundation.

And now those of our citizens who have the welfare of the country at heart must arouse from their lethargy and array themselves for the suppression of these evils. In order that permanent improvement may be effected the masses must be reached with the elevating influences of education and religion. The Bible has been the foundation upon which all enduring reforms have been carried out and such it must continue to be.

Especially is it true, at the present time, that "the hope of the nation lies in its young men." In the graduates of the colleges of this country is invested a greater power of influence than in any other class. They are to become the leaders of the nation, and with their education and knowledge of the needs of the country, they should be able to effect great results in the suppression of these threatening dangers.

And not only is our own country to be saved, but the whole uncivilized world is looking to us for enlightenment, and from whom shall this enlightenment come, if not from us?

Yes, these black clouds of threatening danger must be dispelled, and their place taken by the shining light, which shall herald the new birth of a glorious nation.

Let every true citizen, in his own sphere, do all he can and this country will shake itself from its fetters and rise to be the leading nation in material, intellectual and spiritual prosperity.

MUSIC IN COLLEGE.

If the old saying that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" is true, one upon stopping a short time at "Aggie" might think that we were a very savage crowd; this, however, is not the case, for although music has a soothing power, it uses it only when and where it is needed, and as we never have any savage breasts at "Aggie" it is not needed here.

Some of the musicians here are not gifted with great talent, others are taking lessons and practicing, while still others are quite expert upon their favorite instruments or in singing.

It seems only proper that, while acquiring our education in the other branches of science, we should at least give some attention to the development of our musical talent if we have any at all, and there are but very few who do not have some taste in this direction.

If a musician wishes his music to produce the greatest effect on his hearers, he must throw his whole mind and soul into his work; this is especially true of sacred music. Sacred music never produces its best effect unless it be performed with true sincerity.

Last fall term it was thought that there was material enough in college to make up a band, accordingly the present band was formed, with E. H. Lehner leader, and although when they first got to work we sometimes felt that we would like to ask them to have mercy on us, yet now we are all proud of the M. A. C. band and can truly join with its members in saying:—"We are as good a band as there is around these parts." The M. A. C. band, consisting of fourteen pieces, is surely an ornament

and an honor to the college, and deserves the hearty support of both faculty and students.

Early in the winter term a very promising orchestra was organized with G. F. Curley leader, but most of its players being in the band, and as that took so much time, after a few rehearsals it was thought best to give up the orchestra for this season; but next year we feel confident that it will take up its work with renewed vigor and we can speak of it with as much praise as we give the band this year.

The drum corps is a well organized musical body, consisting of fourteen cadets. We all enjoy hearing them play on dress parade; recently the band seem to have taken that important duty off their hands; so that now usually we hear the band on dress parade days.

During the winter quite a large and lively singing school was held in the old chapel. Those who attended were well paid for their time, as they not only learned many principles of music, but also learned how to sing many of the college songs in a lively and proper manner. We, as students, should appreciate having so good an instructor in singing furnished for us.

We are glad that, this year for the first time, we are able to boast of a glee club. The M. A. C. glee club, though but recently organized, we think must do good work with H. D. Clark as leader and O. V. B. Lage, business manager. But as they are to appear at Commencement in all their glory, we will leave you to judge of them for yourself.

In this place it seems only proper to announce to the public that we have a choir at the M. A. C., and although it has its failings and was somewhat weakened by the loss of the men who went from this college on the gypsy moth commission, yet we can always boast that,

While in singing each goes mostly independent of the other,
Yet they all reach the end of the piece together.

Thus far we have considered organized music, but we would not have our readers think, for a moment, that all the music at the M. A. C. is organized; that would not show our true character. Most everyone in college contributes something to keep up the interest in unorganized music. One of the most important instruments used in this kind of music is the melodeon, which during the past year, has tired out two freshmen on the first floor, then

thinking that a change might improve its voice, it was taken by two musical sophomores to the second flight in the next entry; however, its voice did not improve and it troubled these two industrious men so, that they could not give the proper time to their work; accordingly, in a few days, they moved it down cellar. A short time after, when this poor music maker thought that it was finally at rest, two other keen eyed freshmen, thinking that they would secure a prize, carried the obedient melodeon to their room, and these men having vigorous constitutions, are not as yet overcome by the monster "Melodeon."

Next to, if not surpassing the melodeon, are the two well known cornets, which are blown, we wish we could say played, one by the major the other by his assistant. Rooming together, as these two musicians do, in about the center of South College, they have the best possible chance to torture others while practising. If at night you are trying to go to sleep, and only one cornet is going at a time, it is possible by taking an overdose of chloroform to go to sleep, but if both are being played at the same time, it would not be possible to go to sleep, no matter how much chloroform you might use.

In looking back over the past collegiate year, we can well congratulate ourselves on the advances made in music.

THE FARMER AS A CITIZEN.

ORATION DELIVERED AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY JUNE 3, BY H. N. LEGATE.

It is a fundamental principle in republican government that every citizen has certain duties to the state. Everyone should take an interest in public affairs, be well informed on the events of the day, and be able to cast his vote intelligently, on any subject which may come before the people for decision. This is the sacred duty of every citizen; nay more, it is a priceless privilege which cannot be too carefully cherished, and any class that neglects it, will sooner or later have cause to regret its carelessness and inactivity.

And now the question comes to us: Have the farmers of the United States done their duty as citizens? It is with shame and regret that we are compelled to answer, No! They have been too con-

tent in the past to allow the affairs of government to slide along without their interference, trusting that things would come out right in the end, and now they are gathering the bitter fruitage of poor laws, and class legislation, with their attendant evils.

The time for this course of inaction is long since past. It has nothing in common with the progressive spirit of the present day. The time has now come when the farmer should use for his own good, and for that of the country at large, the immense power as a citizen which he possesses, and which either through ignorance or carelessness he has so long neglected to exert. That we may fully understand this power and appreciate the necessity for its exercise, we must consider our agricultural class both in itself and in its relations to the nation.

The farmers of the United States outnumber any of the other wage earning classes, in the proportion of more than two to one. In 1880, of the 17,000,000 engaged in gainful occupations over 7,500,000 were engaged in agriculture. Of these eight-ninths were of native birth, a proportion which holds good in no other branch of industry. Thus the agricultural class is seen to be distinctively American, and as such may naturally be supposed to be more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and national pride than is any other.

Upon the farmers, more directly than upon any other industrial class, depends the welfare of the nation. They it is who feed and clothe it. They it is who produce the great bulk of its wealth; furnishing the raw material for its manufactures, and sending out annual exports nearly three times as valuable as those of all other classes combined. And more, far more, than all this, they it is who have defended it against foreign and domestic foes, meeting every emergency with un murmuring patriotism, and willingly giving their own lives that the nation might live.

It is a noticeable fact in the history of American legislation, that this numerous and powerful class, has been almost entirely neglected. We make it our boast that our legislative bodies are more truly representative than those of any other nation, but a little reflection will serve to force the conviction upon us, that they represent the interests of the minority rather than those of the majority. The number of farmers in our National House of Representatives, has rarely risen above a score, and even

in the State Legislatures until recently they have been a hopeless minority. Thus the greater proportion of our law-makers are bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, and politicians; men who represent a few favored classes, rather than the whole body of our citizens. What wonder then if the interests of the rich and the powerful, the bankers and the manufacturers, are protected and fostered, while those of the farmers and the workingmen are dextrously shuffled out of sight, and studiously neglected.

But from the consideration of what legislation has been in the past, let us turn to its future. No one will deny, that the legislation of the future should be for the benefit of all. Class interests should be made subordinate to those of the nation, and the good of the whole people be regarded as of paramount importance. It is only by such a course that our country can realize to the full the mighty possibilities of her future, and prove herself worthy of the glorious destiny that awaits her.

It is evident that what we need most to-day is pure and honest legislation, without fear or favor; and it is equally evident that the farmers are the ones who must furnish it. Holding as they do nearly half of the ballots of the nation, they have the power to do this, and when once they plainly see their duty they are not the men to shirk it. It is more than doubtful whether any other class has, in the same degree, the honesty of purpose, and regard for the national welfare, necessary for the accomplishment of this task. Certain it is that none has attempted it in the past, or given promise of attempting it in the future.

When we consider then, that the farmers have the power and the will to do all this; when we consider further, that they are intelligent and able, and that no one else will do it for them, the conclusion is inevitably forced upon us that we must look for the dawn of the era of wise and pure legislation only at their hands.

Shall not then the farmers of America show themselves equal to the occasion? Shall they not exert their power as citizens, not alone for their own good, but also for that of the whole people? Let those who made the nation rule the nation, honestly and wisely, as they are abundantly able to do, and we shall draw very near to the realization of that ideal republic, which has been the dream of the philoso-

phers of all ages; in which the will of the majority is the supreme law, while the rights of the smallest minority are never trampled upon, and the interests of the weakest citizen are guarded with the same sacredness as those of the most powerful.

PROGRESSION.

To the fair he went one evening
To see what there was there.
He saw well filled booths and tables,
And near them damsels fair.

In that town he was a stranger,
And scarce a one did know,
But was bound to get acquainted
And told a fellow so.

For he saw behind a flower booth
The fairest of the fair,
And to think he couldn't know her
Was more than he could bear.

The fellow, when he had found out
Which maiden was the one,
Said, "she was a pretty blossom,
And sweeter than a bun."

He knew her well and up they went
To where she sold her flowers,
The stranger then was introduced.
His joy soon highly towers.

He was beguiled, his heart beats came
In full and quickened thuds.
His pocket book was near collapsed,
But he bought a dozen buds.

All the evening close he lingered
Near to the charming place,
For upon a scheme his mind was set
And she suited his case.

At last the fair drew to a close.
But few were left alone,
He gallantly assisted Miss ——
And asked to see her home.

She gladly took the proffered arm,
They slowly walked away.
His mind was full of highest joy,
He knew just what to say.

At last they reached the maiden's home,
Upon the steps they wait.
He tells her things of sweetest love,
That served as proper bait.

At the door they stood for awhile,
And waited 'ere they part.
He put his arm about her waist
And pressed her to his heart.

Her face she shyly did upturn,
 With looks so full of bliss,
 He could not lose the offered chance,
 But gave her one sweet kiss.

He then departed, wicked one,
 Not being one bit daunted,
 For he had passed a pleasant eve,
 And gotten what he wanted.

A lovely sight, a quiet stroll,
 A pleasant chat had he.
 A close embrace, a kiss so sweet,
 "Enough," he said, "for me."

UNCONSCIOUS CEREBRATION.

One evening in the latter part of May, I was reclining lazily upon a couch in my apartments before a half-open window, through which the last faint flush of the sunset could still be seen upon the western horizon, but from which it would soon disappear before the shades of night, which were fast enveloping the bosom of the earth. As I sat thus in the twilight, watching the curling wreaths of blue smoke rising slowly from the cigar which was aiding me in whiling away the time, and running over in my mind the occurrences of the day, there flashed into it the recollection of a peculiar dream, which had disturbed the otherwise profound slumber of the previous night, occasioned, no doubt, by the bountiful repast which my sometimes too indulgent housekeeper had placed before me upon the evening preceding.

While not usually regarding occurrences of this kind of any particular value, either for information or amusement, yet this one so appealed to my sense of the unfitness of things, that I mentally resolved to relate for the readers of this publication the circumstances connected with it, as well as I might be able to reproduce then from my habitually poor memory.

I had retired rather earlier than is my custom on the night in question, and was presently in the "arms of Morpheus," but my very refreshing sleep was soon encroached upon, for I imagined myself being overpowered by a number of what seemed to me to be young and beardless youths, none of whom I recognized as belonging to my particular circle of acquaintances. In their clutches I was perfectly powerless, although, as you may suppose, I was

very desirous of resenting such an intrusion on their part, especially as some of them had a particularly verdant appearance, and were evidently too far from home for their good.

By these audacious youths I was taken from my comfortable quarters, and started on what proved to be a somewhat long and tedious journey, being given no opportunity to escape, as I was carefully and constantly guarded, and having my eyes blindfolded, was of course unable to ascertain my whereabouts. My youthful captors at first held no audible conversation among themselves, but it was very evident from the jealousy with which they guarded me, that they considered me an uncommonly good "find," and were determined to spare no pains in getting me safely to the end of the journey.

For some time this state of affairs continued, the monotony of the thing only being broken by the offering on the part of my captors, and the ready acceptance on my own, of the rations which a man of my digestive caliber found very agreeable, especially under the conditions with which I was then surrounded. I might state that I am not the kind of an individual to let such a trifling affair as a captivity of that sort interfere with the processes of nutrition, which I feel must go on under all circumstances.

However, one day I overheard one of my body-guard, for such it surely was, my mind being too small and feeble to require any such zealous attention, tell another, who was evidently preparing my lunch, to put in a little more of that brain food. This remark made me wonder what sort of an intellectual gathering I was being prepared for, and I very much desired to inform my captors of the hopeless task they had undertaken in trying to make something out of nothing. However, I remembered that discretion is usually considered the better part of valor, and decided to await developments. And I must say that these came in a manner totally unlooked for on my part, and, perhaps, different from anything my captors were prepared to combat with.

It is a well understood fact that all journeyings are bound to end sooner or later, and this one being no exception to the general rule, although perhaps of an exceptional nature, was destined to follow in the line of many precedents.

As we ceased our travels for the night of what proved to be the last day of our journey, I surmised from the free and easy manner with which my captors settled themselves for the night, that the destination had indeed been reached. Various little fragments of their conversation which I was able to catch, also served to strengthen this opinion. You can, however, imagine my surprise upon being given the liberty of my apartments and the use of my faculties the next day, at seeing various things which convinced me that I was a sort of captive in one of the buildings of my *Alma Mater*, although I had not visited the scenes of my college life for quite a lapse of time.

Various queries arose in my mind concerning the peculiar circumstances under which I have been placed. Why have I been thus smuggled from my home and business? What have I done or not done to merit such attention on the part of a number of such youngsters as my captors appear to be? Can it be that a new department is about to be established here, and that in me they think they have found something which will serve as a nucleus on which to build it up? Or can it be that this is a sort of punishment upon me for not having taken more interest in the affairs of the institution, to which I am indebted for the principles which gave me my start in the business affairs of life?

These and various other remorseful(?) thoughts filled my mind, but still my perplexity was only increased, with no prospect of any solution of the problem. But this state of blissful ignorance was not to be tolerated for any length of time, for early in the afternoon my keepers appeared, my eyes were again blindfolded, and I was informed that I was to be conducted before some sort of an assembly, where the mystery would be explained.

When next I was allowed the use of my eyes, I found myself in what appeared to be a sort of editor's "sanctum," judging from the size and number of the scrap baskets, which were very conspicuous among the furnishings of the room, and were nearly full of what I concluded were rejected manuscripts. There were a number of young men, evidently students, in the room, apparently engaged in writing or looking over manuscript, and I noticed that as I entered, a general murmur went around among them, as if expressive of the idea, — "we have him now."

Before one of these, who seemed to hold the balance of power in the room, I was conducted, having been previously informed that he was a Senior, but I must confess it was very fortunate that I was thus enlightened, there being nothing in his appearance or manner to prevent my taking him for a first year man.

He informed me that he and his associates were collecting material for a publication called "THE CYCLE," which was to be issued at Commencement, but that while the quantity of that supplied was good, quality had been sadly neglected, and by way of emphasis, he pointed to the well filled basket. He further stated, that having heard that I possessed some natural ability in the editorial line, and had besides had some experience in that particular line while in college, he had resolved to secure my services, had made his arrangements, and now had me before him, and in his power. He further stated, that he hoped that I would comply with his wishes, and fully believed that I would, as he didn't wish to have any further trouble.

I told him that I didn't like the thought of causing him trouble, but that I was liable to do it, for I felt that I had had provocation enough to start a crusade, and that I might be relied upon to commence operations at no very distant period of time. I also said that I didn't propose to be controlled any longer by a set of such insignificant individuals as they appeared to be, and that if they didn't release me at once something disastrous would surely happen.

Such a show of independence on my part, naturally brought the other occupants of the room to the rescue of their chief, and when equipped for "war" with the implements of the editorial room, they presented quite a formidable appearance. Such was particularly the case with one puny youth, who had armed himself with an immense ink-well, with the contents of which he threatened to blot me out of existence if I didn't do as was desired of me. This naturally was too much for my usually excellent self-possession, and I immediately prepared for action, and even now tremble when I think of the terrible fate which might have come upon that editorial board, had I not suddenly been awakened from my dream by a tremendous peal of thunder, which announced an approaching shower. I was soon

slumbering peacefully again, and nothing more in this line of "unconscious cerebration" occurring, the day soon dawned, and with it came the customary duties which devolve upon me.

Although the incident here related is, of course, not a reality, yet it has not been without its effect upon me, for I realize that I have not had the interest of my *Alma Mater* at heart since going out from her, as should have been the case, and I have resolved to attend the exercises of the next Commencement and revive many of my old memories and associations. I feel that I should also encourage the work which the undergraduates are trying to accomplish by means of their various organizations and associations, by whatever of personal or financial aid I may be able to bestow, for I am convinced that such a course of action would be beneficial to myself, and might serve to cheer on the students in their endeavors.

And, fellow alumnus, if you have come to see or feel that you also are not doing your duty in this matter, will you not offer what further encouragement may be in your power, towards the furtherance of the work which the faculty and students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College are engaged in carrying out?

THE HIGHEST CULTURE.

Education is the right training of all the faculties of human nature. It is the preparation of a rational being to fulfill aright all the obligations laid upon him by his Maker. This is what the thoughtful and intelligent mean by the term education. But nothing can be plainer than that the prevailing systems of education in this country too often ignore such a definition. That they should reach this standard if we would have schools raised to a proper degree of perfection ought also to be sufficiently evident.

We are a young and thriving nation, having been hitherto eminently prosperous, we are impatient for a still more rapid progress. We have been determined to have intellectual culture at all hazards; that our young men shall acquire knowledge, shall not fail as reasoners, linguists, mathematicians, or scientists. But while our attention has thus been absorbed has not that which is of pre-eminent importance—the proper training of the moral faculties—been neglected?

What is implied in this definition of education? Surely nothing narrow or limited. Ours is the age of analysis, and before we can understand a substance it is necessary to become acquainted with all its component parts. We say education is the right training of all the faculties of human nature. Let us divide these faculties into three grand divisions; physical, intellectual, and moral. These three are mutually dependent upon each other. If one of them suffers all the others suffer with it. A man is dwarfed and incomplete unless he is fully developed in all three. Morality, however, using the word in its broadest sense, is essential for securing the most healthful and efficient operation of the physical and intellectual powers.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of all wisdom and the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding." Correct moral and religious emotions inspire by their very nature a taste and relish for knowledge. All the sciences are but agencies which unfold God's character and each makes its own appeal to the feelings of the heart. Thus intellectual culture itself may be advanced more surely by securing the right kind and due degree of moral development.

Right moral culture secures that healthful condition of the mind which is favorable to the vigorous and the successful exertion of its powers. The consciousness that one is carrying out the grand design of his own creation by the right use of his powers quickens thought. Who can doubt that a burdened conscience is a heavy weight upon mental exertion. It destroys the cheerfulness of the social feelings, impairs the physical energies and darkens the intellectual vision. All parts of the mental machine must be free from impediment and move harmoniously in their appropriate work.

The proverb says, "The companions of wise men shall be wise." True piety is companionship with the infinitely wise Creator. Those trains of thought necessarily awakened by faithful moral culture are eminently suited to enlarge and strengthen the mind. The society of great and good men has the happy tendency to raise the mind from things frivolous; likewise do great and good subjects of thought. But are not the most sublime themes of human contemplation furnished by religion? What then is mere intellectual power without high moral aims to

give it the right direction? It is a mighty stream more likely to desolate than fertilize. Intellectual power is power for evil as well as for good and certain to produce evil when not controlled by moral principles. The teaching of morality in connection with the institutions of learning then must be of prime importance and no question of the day means more to us than the teaching of ethics in our colleges.

It was for the purpose of helping on the solution of this problem of the moral and religious training of our educated youth that the Young Men's Christian Association established a branch of its work among colleges. Immediately two important questions arose:—What can the Young Men's Christian Association do for colleges? and, What can colleges do for the Young Men's Christian Association?

This college work is but one department of the grand international work which was founded in London in 1844 and which now consists of five thousand associations with a membership of about four hundred thousand in thirty nations of the world. Among the higher institutions of learning in the United States there are sixteen thousand students connected with the four hundred associations. This student movement does not claim to have begun the organization of Christian work in American colleges. The association has however inaugurated a system of intercollegiate coöperation which broadens the student's conception of the field and stimulates him in its cultivation. There are sixty thousand students in three hundred and fifty Protestant colleges in the United States and Canada. One hundred and fifty preparatory schools with fifteen thousand students. In our law and medical schools, normal schools and business colleges there are one hundred and twenty-five thousand students.

But what has been accomplished in the past only makes the work of the Young Men's Christian Association all the more essential to the present and future. Our institutions of learning are developing so rapidly it is not an over-estimate to say that during this generation upwards of two million students will pass through our educational institutions. It is the testimony of many men who have had large experience in observing facts, that the habits and character a man forms in college will remain with him throughout life. Is it not important then that this vast army, the power of this nation in the near fu-

ture, should have every facility thrown around them to inspire a higher and nobler ambition and to establish in them the grandest type of manhood?

But in thus providing for moral culture in our colleges, let us take no narrow view of this word morality. Does it not mean the heart, conscience and soul of man? Can a man omit any one of these and not be in danger of a comparative isolation and separation of the faculties, and of a one-sided development which has so often proved a failure? Let not ambition be satisfied with athletic training and intellectual vigor, but seek for the training of the conscience, the heart and soul into nobility of character. Let the highest Christian ethics in its widest range be the standard of our desired attainments. And may those of us who leave these halls ever cherish the memory and influence of the moral culture we have here had the privilege of obtaining.

ATHLETICS IN OUR COLLEGE.

This can truly be said to have been a most prosperous year, in regard to the development and maintenance of a more intense athletic interest, than has existed in the college the past few years. Past years have been marked more by spasmodic attacks of athletic interest than by a continuous feeling of interest throughout the year. There is still a lack of the proper feeling of individual responsibility, which should prompt every man belonging to any of the athletic teams of the College to practice faithfully every day. When the time comes that this spirit prevails, and strict discipline is maintained, then the athletics of this College will take a long stride upward.

Although it might seem as though athletics were of but minor importance in the general work of students at a college, yet it is beginning to be clearly seen that they should form an important part of the student's work, if he is to do this work to the best advantage.

Often a student will become so fatigued by continuous study, that what he goes over does him little or no good, and at such a time if he will take an hour to engage in some athletic game he will be enabled to return to his study with mind clear, every artery bounding with new life and his whole mental and physical combination in a four-fold better condition to study with profit. The spirit of patriotism

and loyalty to a college, which the engaging in or witnessing of an intercollegiate contest will inspire, is very commendable to say the least, and every institution which is prominent in athletics is the gainer thereby.

If the students of "Old Aggie" had, in previous years, been more awake to all the benefits to be derived from athletics, and had introduced a greater number of sports, so that there might have been an opportunity for all students to have participated in some one according to their capabilities, and had worked harder to have taken a higher standing in those which were engaged in, then the College would have stood a great deal higher to-day than it does. More and better men would have been attracted to it, and the standard of the College would, as a natural result, have been elevated.

The interest manifested at the first of the year in foot ball was very encouraging, and the team did very good work considering the odds that it worked against. All of the teams which were played against were heavier and had had more and better training than it is possible for our team to get.

Every year the necessity of a capable trainer and better discipline in the team becomes more and more evident if we are to successfully compete against these larger college teams. The greatest hindrance to the overcoming of these difficulties lies in the financial inability to hire a proficient trainer and the supporting of a training table, etc.

There is great encouragement in the fact that so large a number of lower classmen, who did not play on the team, were seen almost daily on the campus practicing foot ball, and among the number were several who will make valuable material in a year or two.

A tennis tournament was held during the fall term, in which several of the students entered.

In the latter part of the winter a polo team was organized, but on account of the absence of ice only one game was played. The team came off victorious in this game and undoubtedly, if the opportunities had been presented, it would have brought honor to the College in many a contest. With the prospect of a permanent pond being made on the grounds before long, such an organization should in the future occupy a prominent place in the College.

On account of a growing demand for the customary track athletics of other colleges the officers of the athletic association, during the winter, held meets from week to week in the Drill Hall. In these contests the fact appeared that we have some very able athletes in the College, who would by practice, in a short time, be able to make a very creditable showing for the College. A list of the records made has been kept and will be handed down from year to year. It was intended to hold a field day this spring, but on account of the delay in getting apparatus and a lack of proper interest on the part of the students it was not held. It is to be hoped that next year the movement will be pushed, and a good track athletic meet be held during the spring term.

The base ball team began practicing about the middle of the winter term and continued it until the vacation. The team has been as strong as any for several years and has made a very creditable showing, having won a greater part of the games played. There has been great improvements in some directions in the playing of the men over previous years, this being especially noticeable in base running and throwing. There has been the same lack of interest shown by the men in practicing as has characterized our sporting teams for several years. It is to be hoped that before long there will be such competition for positions on our various athletic teams that the men will have to practice hard for a place, and not until that time comes will the athletics of our College take their proper place among those of other educational institutions.

D. G. K. SOCIETY HOUSE.

For the past few years there has been circulated, from time to time, among the students and citizens of Amherst rumors of the coming D. G. K. Fraternity House. One year ago work was begun and a cellar wall built on our lot situated just south of the college grounds, on Lincoln avenue. But finding the house did not advance as rapidly as it seemingly should, and the society men, becoming very impatient, it was decided to purchase Professor Warner's residence, also on Lincoln avenue, a little south of our lot, as a temporary home for the society.

This house has undergone extensive repairs and refurnishing and is now well suited to the require-

ments of the society. It contains five study rooms, fourteen and a half by fifteen feet, with sleeping rooms adjoining, as in the dormitories. The whole house is well heated by furnace and hot water and lighted by electricity. The grounds have been graded and are well supplied with trees and shrubs which add much to the general appearance. Also a splendid dirt tennis court has been made. But the part which we here in college enjoy the most and which we are sure will be quite a surprise to our alumni is the secret hall. No pains has been spared in furnishing this in the very best possible manner, and those who have lived in the close and limited space in which the societies in North College are quartered cannot but appreciate these sumptuous and roomy apartments. Though much has been expended in fitting up this house yet it is but a temporary home for the Fraternity, while our true society house is slowly but surely progressing.

CYCLE SUPPLEMENT.

The CYCLE SUPPLEMENT will be issued as usual at the close of the graduating exercises Wednesday morning. It will contain a complete account of Commencement exercises, the list of prizes, and other interesting matter. Do not fail to purchase a copy. Price, two cents.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

Ends.

M. A. Carpenter, E. Rogers.

Tackles.

H. E. Crane, H. M. Howard.

Guards.

M. Ruggles, C. S. Graham.

Center.

H. N. Legate.

Quarter-Back.

G. B. Willard.

Half-Backs.

J. B. Hull, Jr., (Capt.), E. J. Starr.

Full-Back.

W. Fletcher.

Substitutes.

J. Baker, E. C. Howard,

C. A. Magill, W. C. Paige,
W. H. Ranney.

‘VARSITY GAMES.

Sept. 27th, Trinity vs. M. A. C., 30-0.
Oct. 9th, Amherst “ “ 52-0.
Oct. 18th, Springfield “ “ 14-10.
Oct. 24th, U. V. M. “ “ 16-12.
Nov. 1st, M. A. C. “ Springfield, 18-12.

FRESHMAN GAMES.

Nov. 4th, M. A. C. ’93 vs. M. A. C. ’94, 12-12.
Nov. 11th, M. A. C. ’94 “ Amherst ’94, 18-0.
Nov. 18th, M. A. C. ’94 “ A. H. S., 64-4.

BASE-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

W. C. Paige, c., (Capt.) H. E. Crane, p.,
M. Ruggles, 1st b., E. C. Howard, 2d b.,
J. B. Hull, 3d b., W. Fletcher, s.s.,
G. F. Curley, l. f., G. B. Willard, c. f.,
F. J. Parker, r. f.

Substitutes.

C. H. Barton, H. N. Legate, H. C. Davis.

COLLEGE GAMES.

April 17th, M. A. C. vs. Amherst ’94, 9-3
April 22d, “ “ “ 18-9.
April 25th, “ “ Monson Academy, 25-6.
May 2d, Tufts “ M. A. C., 14-4.
May 9th, Trinity “ “ 6-1.
May 16th, M. A. C. “ Wesleyan Academy, 18-5.
May 23d, Wesleyan Academy vs. M. A. C., 5-3.

CLASS GAMES.

April 29th, ’94 vs. ’92, 14-9.
May 1st, ’91 “ ’93, 20-8.
May 5th, ’94 “ ’91, 9-8.
May 13th, ’92 “ ’93, 20-8.
May 15th, ’93 “ ’94, 24-12.
May 20th, ’91 “ ’92, 9-0. (forfeited)

There was a sweet youngster named Paige,
Who caught very well for his age,
But when he shacked bats
The nine all yelled, “ Rats!
Just quit that blamed foolishness, Paige.”

There was young pitcher called Crane,
Who thought that by kicking he’d gain,
So he kicked all the while
And made the crowd smile,
This long, lanky pitcher named Crane.

There was a first baseman called "Rug,"
 Who thought he was quite a big "bug."
 So he covered first bag
 As off on a jag,
 And endeavored the leather to slug.

There was a great baseman named Ed
 Who couldn't play ball, it is said,
 Because "college expressions"
 And other possessions
 Continually run in his head.

There was a young short-stop named Curley
 Who practiced base-ball late and early.
 He would rake in a fly
 Though it scraped on the sky
 This active young player named Curley.

There was a great player called Billy
 Who thought he had bunting down chilly,
 So he bunted the ball
 But got left after all,
 Which made him appear rather silly,

Then there is John Hull and two Freshman chumps
 To see them play ball would give you the mumps.
 This trio to mention
 Is not our intention,
 They are such miserable gumps.

MARRIAGES.

T. P. Felton, '90, married June 24, 1890, at
 Marlboro, Mass., to Miss Mary L. Whitcomb.

A. J. Hayward, '88, married July 10th, 1890, at
 Ashby, to Mrs. Jennie S. Ashley.

John Mitchell Benedict, M. D., '74, married to
 Miss Jennie Elizabeth Blatlesley, Oct. 2, 1890, at
 Waterbury, Conn.

James Roswell Blair, '89, to Miss Hattie T. Bux-
 ton, at Peabody, Mass., Oct. 14th, 1890.

Walter H. Merritt, '87, of Amherst, to Miss
 Mabel A Lovett, of Ware, Nov. 12th, 1890.

Samuel Chester Damon, '82, to Miss Elizabeth
 Taylor Willard, at Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11,
 1890.

Arthur N. Stowe to Miss Mary C. Wilkins, at
 Hudson, Mass., May 28th, 1891.

John Ashburton Cutter, '82, to Miss Ellen Wright,
 at Worcester, May 28th, 1891.

"AGGIE MOTH EXTERMINATORS."

One morning toward the close of the winter term
 the writer, together with nine others, was told that
 the President wished to see us in his office.

Obedient to the summons, we wended our way to
 that sanctum, while we pondered over our past sins
 and wondered which of them had found us out.
 But our fears were soon dispelled, for instead of
 receiving the expected reprimand, we were offered
 positions on the Gypsy Moth Commission, to assist
 in the extermination of an insect pest called the
 Gypsy Moth, or *Orneria dispar*, which is doing
 great damage to shade and fruit trees in the eastern
 part of the state.

A few days later, nine verdant youths might have
 been seen safely landed at the Boston station. Af-
 ter "doing" the city, as well as we could in the
 short time allowed, and managing to get our bag-
 gage checked to the wrong destination, we finally
 arrived right side up in Malden. A small hotel next
 yielded to our onslaught and made an unconditional
 surrender. A short experience, however, was suffi-
 cient to convince us that the Gypsy Moth was not
 the only insect pest which ought to be exterminated
 in that town.

We soon discovered that the popular feeling
 toward the Gypsy Moth Commission was anything
 but congenial. This state of affairs has been
 brought about partly perhaps, by careless or inju-
 dicious actions of the Commission in carrying on its
 work on private property, but principally, without
 doubt, by the entire ignorance of the people at large
 of the habits of insects, and the best methods of de-
 stroying them. By most of the people of the infected
 district the destruction of the Gypsy Moth had come
 to be looked upon as a huge joke and a money-
 making scheme, but it is to be hoped that the results
 of the thorough work done this year will convince
 the people that the pest can and will be extermin-
 ated.

The first work to be done was to collect and burn
 the nests. These nests are of a yellowish color and
 are made not only on trees but on fences, build-
 ings, stones, old tin cans and even on the ground
 itself. Then, when we consider the fact that they
 are usually found in the most sheltered places, it is
 evident that to find them all is no easy matter.

As soon as we had been initiated into the work,

we were placed over gangs of picked men and given sections to clean of nests. Most of the sections were cleaned very thoroughly, although in all of them some nests were overlooked and the caterpillars came out.

As soon as the eggs were hatched and the caterpillars began to feed, we commenced spraying the trees with Paris green. This is done by means of a large force pump which supplies two lines of hose. For reaching the tops of the trees we used ladders, varying from 10 feet to 60 feet in length, and in this work especially, a great deal of climbing is required of the men.

The foremost entomologists of the country advocate the use of Paris green, as the best way of destroying the pest, but practical experience seems to show that on account of its many drawbacks, spraying with Paris green is not so efficient a method as destroying the eggs.

The work of the Commission will probably be kept up all through the fall and winter and before many seasons have passed, we hope to have the Gipsy Moth completely exterminated.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'71.

Emory A. Ellsworth, 32 Main St., Holyoke, Mass. Architect and civil engineer.

Lewis A. Nichols, Danvers, Mass.

Joel B. Page, 366 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. Farm superintendent.

George P. Strickland, Livingston, Montana. Machinist for the N. P. R. R.

'72.

John W. Clark, Columbia, Mo. Prof. of Horticulture at the Missouri Agricultural College.

Edward R. Fiske, 625 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. In the firm of Folwell Bros. & Co.

'73.

George W. Mills, M. D., 24 Salem St., Medford, Mass. A physician and surgeon.

Henry B. Simpson, 1207 Second St., Washington, D. C. In the treasury department.

Albert T. Wakefield, B.A., M.D., Sheffield, Mass. Physician.

Frank W. Wood, 58 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., is a civil engineer for the Illinois Central R. R.

'74.

John M. Benedict, M. D., physician and surgeon at 18 No. Main St., Waterbury, Mass.

Edward P. Chandler, Maiden, Fergus Co., Montana, is one of our great wool growers.

John A. Hobbs, Salt Lake City, Utah, is in the United States land office.

'75.

Everett B. Bragg, 71 Wall St., New York City, N. Y., is a chemist with the Grasselli Chemical Co.

Geo. R. Dodge, Hamilton, Mass., Farmer. Post-office address is Ashbury Grove, Mass.

Lauren K. Lee, Manley, Rock Co., Minn., is a large grain buyer and flour and feed dealer.

'76.

William A. Macleod, Macleod, Calver & Randall, Exchange Building, State Street, Boston.

William S. Potter, LaFayette, Maryland, is a lawyer with Rice & Potter.

Joseph E. Root, M. D., 74 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. Physician and surgeon.

George P. Urner, Big Timber, Park Co., Montana, is a very successful druggist.

'77.

Charles Brewer, a large butter manufacturer and a fine dairy expert, Suffield, Conn.

'78.

Henry F. Hubbard, 94 Front St., New York City, N. Y., with J. H. Catherwood & Co., large tea importers.

Horace E. Stockbridge, Fargo, North Dakota. President of the Dakota Agr'l College and director of the Agr'l Experiment Station.

Rufus P. Woodbury, 2407 Perry Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Secretary of the Kansas City live stock exchange.

'79.

Roscoe W. Swan, M. D., 32 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

Hiram E. B. Waldron, Port Antonio, Jamaica, West Indies. Superintendent of a large banana plantation.

'80.

Charles M. McQueen, 182 State St., Chicago, Ill. President of the Progressive Publishing Co.

'81.

Charles E. Boynton, M. D., Red Canon, Wyoming.
Henry E. Chapin, 402 Main St., Springfield, Mass. Large importer of fine musical instruments and of sheet music.

Boonzo Hashiguchi, Sapporo, Japan. President of the Sapporo Agr'l College and Commissioner of the Kok-kaido Colonial Bureau.

Edward B. Rawson, Lincoln, London Co., Va. Teacher at Friends Seminary, New York City.

Frederick P. Taylor, Coke Co., East Tennessee. Farmer.

'82.

Eugene P. Bingham, Fairview, Orange Co., California. A large fruit grower.

Wm. H. Bishop, Tougaloo, Mississippi. Superintendent of the agricultural department of the Tougaloo University.

David Goodale, Papa Pai-kon, H. I. Owns a large sugar plantation.

Burton A. Kinney, 6 Fessenden St., Deering, Maine. Photographer.

Frederick G. May, 10 Clarkson St., Dorchester, Mass.

Asa F. Shiverick, Chicago, Ill. Clerk in the Toby Furniture Co.

Alfred H. Taylor, Plainview, Nebraska. A large stock raiser.

'83.

Alfred A. Hevia, 346 Broadway, New York City, in the New York Life Insurance Co.

Charles H. Preston, a large farmer at Asylum Station, Danvers, Mass.

'84.

Charles Herms, 1223 Broad Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Elisha A. Jones, Litchfield, Conn. Superintendent of the Echo Farm.

Llewellyn Smith, traveling salesman for the Quinipiac Co., 7 Exchange Place, Boston; lives at Quinsigamon, Mass.

'85.

Edwin W. Allen, in the office of Experiment Stations at Washington, D. C.

Isaac N. Taylor, Jr., 15 First St., San Francisco, Cal. Works in the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co.

Benoni Tekirian, a merchant at Cleveland, Ohio.

'86.

Chas. W. Clapp, Cleburne, Johnson Co., Texas. A civil engineer.

Richard F. Duncan, M. D., Williamstown, Mass.
William A. Eaton, book keeper and salesman in the lumber yard, foot of Jane St., North River, N. Y.; lives at Nyack, N. Y.

'87.

Edward W. Barrett, 331 Main St., Milford, Mass. A teacher.

Cyrus W. Fisherdick, 236 South 11th St., Lincoln, Neb. Attorney at Law.

Edward R. Flint is a student at the Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany.

'88.

Samuel H. Field, Valley Farm, North Hatfield, Mass. A farmer.

Jonathan E. Holt, superintendent of farm grounds and buildings of the Conn. Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn.

Yataro Mishima sailed for Europe May 27th, where he will remain for two months and then go to Japan by way of the United States.

Frank F. Noyes is in Savannah, Ga. Electric expert for Thomson-Houston Electric Co.

B. Luther Shimer, Bethlehem, Penn. Gilt edge Dairy Farm. Dairying and fruit culture.

Thomas Rice, grocery store in Newport, R. I.

'89.

Franklin W. Davis, Farnsworth, N. H.

Burt L. Hartwell took a position the last of May at the Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.

James T. Hutchings, with the West End Electric Co., 31st St. and Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

William A Kellogg, with the U. S. signal service, Sandusky, Ohio.

Y. Okami, 14 Gütchen St., Halle, A. S., Germany, studying at the University.

'90.

David Barry, Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Suit 8 Boscobel, Lynn, Mass.

Arthur de M. Castro, Juiz de Fora, Minas, Brazil. He recently translated an American agricultural book in Spanish for which he received quite a sum.

José M. Herrero, Jovellanos, Cuba.

John S. Loring, assistant horticulturist at the Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

Albert C. McCloud, with the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Suit 8 Boscobel, Lynn, Mass.

Arthur N. Stowe, Hudson, Mass.

Fred S. Taylor, with the Gypsy Moth Commission, Malden, Mass.

John S. West, with the Gypsy Moth Commission, Malden, Mass.

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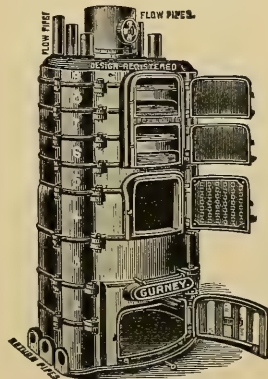
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1868.



The Cycle.

SUPPLEMENT.



M. A. C.

1891.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Prof. C. S. Walker delivered the baccalaureate Sunday morning, taking for his text, 1 Tim. 6: 10, "The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil," and for his theme, Love of money is the basis of plutocracy. The leading thoughts were that money is a tool, a means to an end, but that we must not make it an end in itself. Money involves three elements, the thing, the person and the relation between these two. We have sought improvement by changing the thing, but with little profit so we must change the person. But changing the person implies a radical change of human nature, and right here lies the gist of this whole question of labor and capital, of money and men. We have reached the point where no farther change of things can avail unless it be accompanied by a radical change of character. It is not ours to say whether human nature shall change. It changes and ever will change in spite of us; but it is for us to say whether these changes shall be for the better or for the worse. Money is a rather poor measure of the value of things: we treat it as if it were the measure of the value of the man who possesses it. But dollars do not measure the worth of men.

Let us change all this. Let us adopt Christ's estimate. He measured all things by the standard of manhood and womanhood by the divine, the Godhood, that is in it. Let us decree that money shall be that which shall confer upon its possessor the power of commanding, in exchange for itself, the labor or products of labor of others, so far, and so far only, as the money shall prove the man worthy of such command.

The time is fast approaching when money the symbol, can no longer be accepted as one and the same as the thing symbolized. The thing symbolized by money is service rendered to society; so long as money adequately represents this it possesses value. But the moment money no longer stands for and measures service to society mankind stamps, "not good" on its face and humanity throws it out as counterfeit.

In the evening, Rev. John Bascom, D.D., LL.D., of Williamstown, Mass., addressed the Y. M. C. A. taking for a theme "Liberality." The address was exceedingly interesting and instructive. We regret much that we cannot print it, but the unusual number of exercises so occupy our limited space that further notice is impossible.

RECORD OF THE BASE-BALL TEAM
OF 1891.

Player.	Positions	Games.	Runs.	Batting Aver.	Fielding Aver.	Sac. Hits.	Stolen Bases.
Paige,	c.	7	10	.323	.958	0	13
Ruggles,	1 b.	7	14	.321	.868	1	19
Crane,	p.	7		.256	.930	0	6
Willard,	c.f., 2b., s.s.	7		.107	.750	2	9
Parker,	r.f., c.f.	7	6	.150	.545	3	5
Curléy,	l.f., s.s.	6	8	.308	.700	1	5
Howard,	2b., s.s.	6	6	.250	.864	1	9
Hull,	3 b.	4	3	.214	.867	1	4
Fletcher,	s.s., 3b.	5	8	.176	.684	1	6
Barton,	r.f., l.f.	3	5	.154	no.av.	0	1
Legate,	2 b.	2	1	.111	.769	0	1
Davis,	r.f., l.f.	2	1	.000	.333	0	0

NOTES.

The class of '91 held their Class Day exercises Monday at 2 p. m. The class, headed by the band, marched from the old chapel to the new, where on the steps at the west entrance the first part of the exercises were held. These were Ivy Oration by H. J. Field, Ivy Poem by H. N. Legate, Ivy Song by the class, and Class Oration by W. A. Brown. The class then marched to a platform east of South College, which was laid on the tongues of several farm machines and while the members of the class were seated on the machines the class president, H. T. Shores, made a few remarks, which were followed by the campus oration by W. C. Paige, Class Poem, W. W. Gay; Class Song; Pipe Oration, A. G. Eames; Parting Song; Class yell; College yell, closing with the Alumni yell.

The Kendall Prize Speaking took place Monday evening in the stone chapel. The speakers and subjects were, *Freshmen*—Charles L. Brown, "The Capture of Quebec;" Frank I. Parker, "The New South;" John E. Gifford, "Law and Faith and Freedom;" Arthur C. Curtis, "Captain Hale and Major André." *Sophomores*—John R. Perry, "Against Whipping in the Navy;" A. E. Melendy, "Work of a Cloudburst;" Luther W. Smith, "The Doom of Claudius and Cynthia;" Henry F. Staples, "College Oil-cans." The judges were W. I. Fletcher, Rev. W. J. Tilley, and Dr. Charles Tuttle.

Very excellent music was furnished by the M. A. C. Glee Club. At the close of the speaking the prizes were awarded as follows: *Freshmen*—Frank I. Parker, first prize; Arthur C. Curtis, second prize. *Sophomores*—John R. Perry, first prize; Luther W. Smith, second prize.

After the Kendall prize speaking Monday night, the 23d annual reunion of the D. G. K. fraternity was held in the new chapter hall in the house recently purchased. After all business was transacted those present repaired to Masonic Hall where supper was served by Frank Wood. After the supper toasts and music were in order and it was only when daylight began to appear that the *Parting Hymn* was sung.

The Alpha (formerly Pi) Chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity held its eighteenth annual reunion in its chapter room Monday evening after the prize speaking. The collation surpassed that of former years and the toasts were responded to with animation. Although the number of old members present was smaller than usual, the gathering was an exceptionally enthusiastic one and seemed loath to leave the scene of the festivities.

The twenty-second annual banquet of the Amherst Chapter Q. T. V. was held at the chapter hall Monday evening. An unusually large number of alumni and former members were present. The collation was served by Frank Wood. The boys lingered long into the morning and all voted that the reunion was one of the happiest times of Commencement week.

The reunion at the annual banquet of the College Shakespearian Club held at the customary time in the club room, proved a very pleasant occasion to the alumni and undergraduates present. The toasts following the supper were enjoyed by all, and the members parted in the early hours of the morning, all promising to be present at the reunion next year, if possible.

The Senior class had their oral examinations in Agriculture for the Grinnell prize, Tuesday morning at 8-30. The essays for this prize were written Saturday morning.

The graduating exercises held this morning passed off very pleasantly. The speakers were Walter Cary Paige, "The Danger arising from the Rapid, Material Progress of the United States;" Frank Luman Arnold, "The Farmer and his Country;" Oscar Vidal Barboza Lage, "What will be the Effect of Reciprocity between Brazil and the United States;" Walter Augustus Brown, "The Power of Thought;" Aldice Gould Eames, "Nature and the Nation;" Henry John Field, "What shall we do?" Howard Newton Legate, "The Farmer as a Citizen." The Degrees were conferred by the President.

The annual meeting of the Trustees was held at 2 P. M., Tuesday, in the office of the Hatch Experiment Station.

The alumni dinner and meeting was held in the old chapel at 2-30 P. M., Tuesday. The officers elected for the ensuing year are, Pres't, Wm. P. Brooks, '75; Vice Pres'ts, Lewis A. Nichols, '71, John H. Washburn, '78, W. C. Parker, '80; Secretary, S. T. Maynard, '72; Treasurer, C. Wellington, '73; Auditor G. T. Aplin, '82; executive committee, J. F. Winchester, '70, and Joseph E. Root, '75. After the dinner, toasts were in order. Prof. Brooks acted as toastmaster and replies were given by James Draper, Pres't Goodell, Mr. Kilbourne, Herbert Myrick, J. H. Washburn, L. A. Nichols, Drs. J. C. Cutter, J. A. Cutter, J. E. Root, and Austin Peters.

The prizes have been awarded as follows: Hills botanical prizes: W. A. Brown 1st, T. F. Horner 2nd.; collection of native woods, E. P. Felt. The prize for the best military essay was equally divided between H. N. Legate and A. G. Eames. The names of the winners of the Grinnell agricultural prize we were unable to get.

The drill was held at 4 P. M. Tuesday, on the campus. Following this were military exercises in the Stone Chapel at 5 P. M. Essays were read by H. M. Legate, Sunderland, and A. G. Eames, North Wilmington, the subject being Military Education in Colleges. The military diplomas were awarded by Col. Myron P. Walker. Music was furnished by the M. A. C. band.

The senior promenade was held in the Stone Chapel, after the President's reception, Tuesday evening. The hours were from 10 P. M. to 2 A. M. Mrs. H. H. Goodell, Mrs. H. Heaton, Mrs. T. G. Stanton, Mrs. C. A. Goessmann, and Mrs. L. W. Cornish acted as patronesses. Music was furnished by an orchestra from Springfield and refreshment by Barr of Northampton. The affair passed off very pleasantly and was much enjoyed by all.

The President's reception in the Stone chapel Tuesday evening, passed off very pleasantly. Many alumni and noted guests were present. The prize speakers and their ladies also attended. The chapel was very prettily decorated. Music was furnished by the same orchestra that played for the Senior Promenade later in the evening.

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" " "B,"	W. I. Boynton
" " "C,"	Elliott Rogers
1st Lieut. Co. "A,"	G. E. Taylor
" " "B,"	H. B. Emerson
" " "C,"	E. B. Holland
2nd Lieut. Co. "A,"	F. G. Stockbridge
" " "B,"	C. M. Hubbard
" " "C,"	J. L. Field
Serg't Major,	Benj. Sedgwick
Q. M. Serg't,	F. S. Hoyt
1st Serg't, Co. "A,"	A. E. Melendy
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" " "C,"	H. D. Clark
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" " "C,"	C. A. Smith

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Such a moment has come to you to-day. The work of preparation is ended and your life-service for the well-being of the world begins. As boyhood merged into youth, so youth has passed into manhood and the fruition of your hopes seems close at hand. The years that lengthen out before you are full of uncertainty and doubt, and you can neither understand what they have to bring you, nor yet can comprehend that the deepest mysteries of life are explained, and the deepest problems of life are solved not in the thinking, but in the living.

In the scholar's dream, the old man who had traversed the whole range of human knowledge, confessed at last that the universe still swept on beyond him vaster and more remote for all his struggle to master it,—that he had simply learned to live his own personal life with patience, with fortitude, with trust,—that only he who lives into truth finds it, and that love alone is immortal.

Not sitting down with folded hands—no wistful dreaming of the great and good which *may be*,—but simply with patience and with trust, performing the

duties of each hour as they arise. Nor is this all. The joy of life is born out of hope and courage, and those possess life most fully who devote it to some good end. The worker never asks whether life is worth the living. The warm current of human love circling through his veins keeps him in touch with the human kind, and the good he does lights up his pathway with the inspiration of hope and courage. Life is at best a conflict. Every good thing lies beyond a battle-field and we must fight our way to it and there must be a struggle to enter in and possess it. If this is true in the physical world, it is equally true of the mental. The powers of the mind have to fight their way up to spiritual strength and development, and it is only through the stress and burden of the fight that they reach their perfect strength and vigor. Beauty and nobleness of character come only through long struggle and continued effort, and the wearer of the victor's crown is he who truly realizes that duty is, the end in which all truth culminates.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man
Commands all light, all influence, all fate.

Young men! get all the joy and gladness out of your young lives you can and let the brightness of it follow you to the end of your days. Make happiness a duty, and let duty always be a happiness. Strive earnestly, each in his own proper sphere, in the spirit of old knighthood at its best, "for the glory of God and the relief of man's estate."

So live, that each day may be to you an open door to a new truth and a fresh life. So live, that living unto truth you may find it, and experience the blessedness of that love which is immortal.

So live, that you may take up and illustrate in your own lives the words of that great councillor and statesman, who turning from his dream of philosophic perfection could leave his precious legacy to his children: "It is now no mastery for you, my children, to go to heaven, for everybody giveth you good counsel, everybody giveth you good example; you see virtue rewarded, and vice punished, so that you are carried up to heaven by the chins; but if you live in the time that no man will give you counsel, nor no man will give you good example, when you shall see virtue punished and vice rewarded, if you will then stand fast and stick to God on pain of life, if you will be but half good, God will allow you for whole good."

A. G. R.

1868.



The Cycle.



M. A. C.

1892.

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The course of study at the Agricultural College is not the result of traditional methods. It recognizes the fact that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The course makes ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoölogy, and, by the recent establishment of a new department, Veterinary Science. Since the mastery of the dead languages is not required, much time devoted to the study of Latin and Greek in many of our higher institutions can here be given to other studies.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, under the direction of the Professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French also enables the graduate of the Agricultural College to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

But the course is not limited to the Natural Sciences, Languages and Mathematics. History, Political Economy, and the Science of Government, with special relations to the government of the United States and the duties of the citizen, receive large attention. Nor are those studies in any sense neglected that are adapted to give one a knowledge of himself and of his highest interests, for Mental and Moral Science constitute an important part of the curriculum, the instruction in Mental Science being designed especially to promote original thought and research.

It is the aim of the College to teach every science, as far as may be, in its relations to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in this department that our many facilities allow. The ample grounds of the College, comprising nearly four hundred acres; furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. Two Biological Laboratories, well furnished for work in Botany and Geology, have recently been added, for the benefit of classes, to the many facilities previously provided. By means of funds received from the United States large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and equipment of the different departments.

Physical training and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department, under an officer who is a graduate of West Point.

In brief, the object of the course is to form the true man and the effective workman.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the Agricultural College may be enjoyed by a large number of young men. The late action of the legislature in establishing a labor fund, permits the offering of work to those students requiring aid. Examination of candidates for admission Thursday, June 23, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 8 Somerset street, Boston; and at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; and September 6, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The fall term begins Wednesday, September 7, at 8-15 A. M.

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THE CYCLE.

VOL. XIV.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892.

NO. 1

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF THE *Δ. G. K.* FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

*For the Twenty-second Graduating Anniversary,
June 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1892.*

SUNDAY, June 19.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. C. S. Walker, Ph. D., Professor of Mental Science. 10-45 A. M.

Address before the College Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. Edward Anderson, of Danielsonville, Ct., at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 20.—President's address to the Senior class, at 8-30 A. M.

Flint Prize Speaking, Junior class, 3-30 P. M.
Fowler Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 21st.—Grinnell Prize Examination of the Senior class in Agriculture, 8-30 A. M.
Annual Meeting of Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9-30 A. M.
Meeting of Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11-30 A. M.

Reunion and Reception of Alumni, Faculty, and Trustees, at the house of President Stockbridge, 12 to 2 P. M.

Class Day Exercises, 2-30 P. M.

Presentation of Clock by Senior class.

Dress parade, battalion drill, sabre drill, at 4-30 P. M., followed by reading of military essays and presenting of military diplomas.
Reception of the President and Trustees in the Stone Chapel, 8 to 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—Graduating Exercises, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY, June 23.—Examination of Candidates for Admissison, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

FRANCIS GRANGER STOCKBRIDGE,
Eastern and Western Farming.

ROBERT HYDE SMITH,
A Duty of the Hour.

HENRY MARTIN THOMSON,
The Science of Agriculture.

FRANK HERBERT PLUMB,
Grasses and their Adaptations

JUDSON LEON FIELD,
A Plea for the Russian Jew.

HENRY BENNETT EMERSON,
Agricultural Education.

EDWARD THORNTON CLARK,
The Problem of To-day.

GEORGE EVERETT TAYLOR,
The Education of the Future.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

LUTHER WILLIAM SMITH,
University Extension.

GEORGE FREDERICK CURLEY,
The Gladiatorial Combat and its Fall.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN HOYT,
The Nation's Debt to the Veteran.

FRANK HOWARD HENDERSON,
Labor Organizations.

JOHN RICHARDS PERRY,
A Plea for the Indian.

EDWIN CARLETON HOWARD,
American Oratory.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Freshmen:

DANIEL C. POTTER,	<i>Potter</i>
The Scholar and the State,	
ROBERT A. COOLEY,	<i>Depew</i>
General U. S. Grant,	
FRANK L. WARREN,	<i>Aytoun</i>
Burial March of Dundee,	
THOMAS P. FOLEY,	<i>Grattan</i>
Reply to Corry,	

	<i>Sophomores:</i>	
Lasca,	ARCHIE H. KIRKLAND,	<i>Desprez</i>
	ARTHUR C. CURTIS,	<i>Phillips</i>
Plea for the old South Church, Boston,	CHARLES L. BROWN,	<i>Miller</i>
The Confederate Sergeant,	GEORGE H. MERWIN,	<i>Garfield</i>
Reply to Long,		

Editorials.

COMMENCEMENT time is with us again, and like a sentinel of old, we find the CYCLE at its post. Thirteen years has it battled with success and won, and if in presenting this the fourteenth volume to the public a proportional success shall have been attained, the Editors will feel fully repaid for their labor. It has been our aim to chronicle more especially the occurrences of interest of the year, as a whole, than for this term only, but if perchance some items found in these succeeding columns treat on a subject of recent occurrence only, we would say, that their importance has caused them to be inserted. It has been deemed advisable by the Editors to arrange, on the preceding page, the order of Commencement exercises together with a list of the speakers, for the purpose of informing the alumni, unable to be present, what has been done by the undergraduates in the rhetorical line, and if some of our readers do not find this interesting we would beg them to consider those who have gone before, yet whose interest for their *Alma Mater* is never lacking, and with these few remarks we would leave the reader to criticise this issue for yourself, knowing from past experiences that our friends will ever be of that lenient spirit which has characterized all those who have perused the preceding volumes of the CYCLE.

WE are pleased to note that there have been many improvements about college during the past three terms, which reflect great credit upon both the Faculty and students. This, however, does not seem to satisfy the ever clamoring student who is wishing continually for more, but we must all remember that the college is still young and growing, slowly it may seem, but without doubt surely, and that the state of our finances does not warrant the expenditure of large sums of money in this

direction. Among the first improvements to strike the eye of the alumnus will be the high state of perfection to which the college grounds have been brought, especially the cutting down of numerous evergreen trees, which has increased the good looks of the place immensely. This year the students are proud to point out the band-stand which they, with the aid of the Faculty, have erected in the triangle north of new chapel. Here every week the college band gives the students a free band concert which is much enjoyed by all. This stand is used by the band during drill hour and also as a grand stand from which visitors can see the athletic games. This term electric lights have been placed in the drill hall. For years past it has been the desire of the students that this might be accomplished, as the light furnished by the kerosene lamps has been insufficient, thus making it inexpedient to use the hall as a gymnasium after dark. The early evening is the time when the students congregate in the drill hall, and this addition not only is a welcome one, but one that next year will attract many who hitherto have not taken sufficient exercise to keep them in the best of health. It is to be hoped that in the near future the Trustees will supplement these lights by a hard wood floor. There have been slight additions to the departments of chemistry, zoology, and veterinary this year, and since the receiving of the money from the government, we are led to believe that still greater improvements are to be made. Our library has received a number of additions also; a card catalogue has been placed in it, and it is the intention of the President to arrange the library during the summer vacation for the better delivery of books. The most conspicuous and most ornamental of all is yet to be mentioned, this is the long hoped for clock which has been placed in the tower by the class of Ninety-two, and of which more will be said in another place.

SPECIAL mention should be made of what has been accomplished by the two Experiment Stations in our midst, working in behalf of everyone in the state interested in agriculture in any of its branches. A perusal of the report of the Board of Control of the State Experiment Station will convince one of the good it has done, and is still trying to do in its various departments. Results obtained in field and

feeding experiments, in the department of vegetable physiology, and work done in the chemical laboratory all contribute to the make-up of the document. In the chemical laboratory much time has been given to the duties of the fertilizer inspection, analysis of water and a variety of materials sent in by interested parties in the state, and to doing the chemical work for the Hatch Station of the College. In addition to this the examination of suspected samples, for the State Dairy Bureau, has been delegated to this department, and makes quite an important addition to the work. The work of the Hatch Station of the College, as embodied in the various publications of the year, presents quite a variety of valuable results. In its horticultural, agricultural, entomological and meteorological departments it has an equipment which makes it capable of doing good work. The agricultural department in particular has increased its facilities for the season's work in the rebuilding of its barn, and may be expected to add its contribution to what has already been done in the line of feeding experiments. Station experiments, giving the results obtained in all work, can be obtained by addressing the Directors of the two stations.

It is with especial pleasure that we look forward to the adoption of a system of electives in our college. This question has long been agitated by both faculty and students, but not until very recently have the faculty considered it practicable to adopt such a system. Now, however, there is every prospect, that at the beginning of next term, we will be called upon to choose one of two courses. The advantages of electives can but be apparent to all, and it is owing only to the difficulties in the way of carrying it out, that the system has not long ago been adopted in the M. A. C. Since all the members of any one class are not studying for a common purpose, but rather for a great variety of objects, it is not plausible that they all require the same amount of training in any one special branch. On the contrary, while one man wishes to devote a large part of his time to the study of a certain branch of science, another man will find it to his advantage to spend less time on that particular branch, and more on something else. It is very well to have a good general education, but in this age of specialties, a man must choose some one

thing for life work and stick to it, if he wishes to be successful. Besides, if a particular study is especially obnoxious to a student, who understands his needs, it is often better that he should have nothing to do with it, rather than study it from necessity; acquiring the habit of going into the recitation room with the lesson unprepared, there to disturb those other members of the class, who have come for a purpose. This is not simply theory, but it is a fact, to the truth of which every professor can testify. It is of the greatest importance to every student, that he should elect those studies, which will be of especial assistance to him in the development of his natural abilities. Too many young men go through their college course and graduate without making up their minds what line of work they wish to pursue. Such ones are sure to regret their lack of decision, when they find themselves struggling for an existence, while their more decisive and far-sighted companions have risen to positions of honor and influence.

ONE of the pleasing sights that will greet the Alumni and friends of the college when they look over the grounds at Commencement time, is the large clock placed by the class of Ninety-two in the new chapel tower. For years past the stone chapel as a whole has been a credit to the institution, yet upon close examination it has had an unfinished appearance; the blackened disks in the tower have borne evidence of uncompleted work. As was mentioned, a short time ago in *Aggie Life*, the class of '87 tried to rectify this fault, but owing to the inability of the Trustees to aid them at the time, they were unable to accomplish their desired task. Ninety-two has come to the rescue, they have not only given something to the college which is useful, which has improved the looks of the new chapel greatly, but have erected a landmark which will ever testify to their glory and good name. For the undergraduates this clock will be especially useful, and now that we have the time before us, let us not let those moments slip by in which nothing is accomplished. Ninety-two has set an example which would be fitting for the succeeding classes to follow and although it is not our purpose to speak much concerning the future, yet we would suggest that each class upon graduating present the college

with something ornamental as well as useful, thus helping to make Aggie what she should be, at the same time perpetuating their own name.

It would seem fit that our college publications should have a word said about them here. *Aggie Life* which was started as an experiment two years ago, is now a permanent success, and has so won the hearts of all, that we cannot do without it. As yet, however, the students as a whole do not contribute enough for its best literary support, but leave too much writing for the editors. The editors should not be made to do all the work. Every student should feel it his duty to write at least one article a term for this paper. *Aggie Life* has had success so far in all its undertakings, and we would wish it success in the future. The *Index*, published annually by the Junior class came out on time, and from the opinions expressed, the editors can take pride in knowing that they have presented to the public a publication which is deserving of great praise. Many improvements are to be found in its make up, and as yet it has no superior. For the *CYCLE* we shall make no claims. You have it before you and on it you will be able to form your own opinions.

Of all the societies or associations in college, there is perhaps none which is of more real benefit to both its members and the college at large than the Young Men's Christian Association, and we are pleased to record that the past year has been a successful one for this organization. The meetings have been well attended and interesting, and their influence has certainly been for the good, although we perhaps little realize this influence while in college. It is when looking back to college days that the good obtained from attending these meetings is most noticeable. If, on entering college, one chooses companions who do not have any regard for the best interests of themselves or their associates, he will invariably be dragged down to a lower plane of living; while on the other hand, if one associates with students of good moral standing, who are striving to lead pure lives themselves, both the person himself and those whom he chooses as companions will be benefited. And the object of the college branch of the Young Men's Christian

Association is to aid in choosing one's companions, to furnish moral and religious training to the young men of our country who are being educated, to aid them in preparing themselves to fulfill their highest obligations to their Maker as well as their fellowmen. In the coming year, therefore, let us not forget our duties to this association, nor in any way under-estimate the benefits derived from its good and helpful influences, and let us endeavor, not only to attend the meetings, but try to induce others to attend also. When one takes into consideration that there are only two meetings a week of three-quarters of an hour in length, it would seem as though we could spend this short time in so profitable a way, allowing as we do so much time to pass by from which no benefit is obtained. A number of Y. M. C. A. delegates will be sent from college to attend the convention at Northfield next month, and we would advise all those who can, to be present at this convention.

THE song of the Junior and his net has often been sung, and although it is not our intention to repeat it, yet we shall speak on somewhat the same line. The Natural History Society is our special subject, and we are proud to say that this society has had a very prosperous year. The members have received great benefit from the meetings which have been held throughout the year, and the Society has had the hearty support of the entire faculty, and numerous lectures have been given which were very instructive. A class in determinative mineralogy was started at the beginning of this term and has had the use of the chemical laboratory and the help of Prof. Wellington. This class, although not very large, is enthusiastic and finds much pleasure in the work. Numerous tramps have been taken by this Society about the country, and many places of great interest to lovers of nature have been found which were before little explored. The membership of the society has increased during the last year, which places it on a firm foundation. From being one of the smallest societies in college it has risen to the first-ranks and bids fair to remain there, if the interest which is now shown continues, and there appears to be no reason why this should not be. The good derived from the society cannot be over estimated and everyone who has

any liking at all for the study of nature should become a member, as the next thing to knowing nature's God is to know nature herself.

THE past members of the Washington Irving Literary Society will be pleased to hear that the society has prospered during the year. Attendance at the meetings has been large, and the debates have been very interesting and instructive. Much interest has been taken in the work, especially by the two lower classes, and the offering of prizes each term, for excellence in debate and composition, has caused a sharp competition and made the debates much more interesting than they otherwise would have been. Since this is the only exclusively literary society in college, it should receive the hearty support of all the students. The meetings are held on Friday evenings, when no one is pressed for time, and it would be difficult, indeed, to find any other way in which the time could be spent more profitably, than in these meetings. The power of expressing one's thoughts clearly and concisely can be obtained only by practise, but without this power it is almost impossible for a man to have much influence in the world. Although it may be a very difficult matter for some to speak before an audience of their fellows, they will find it much easier to overcome their diffidence now, than later in life. There comes a time in the life of almost every man, when he is called upon to speak before an audience, and if he has not trained himself for such occasions, he will, perhaps for the first time, realize how important is the power which he has neglected to cultivate. Not only does one acquire the ability to express himself by attending these meetings, but the debates upon important questions of the time will broaden his ideas and cause him to think more upon subjects which, otherwise, he would know little or nothing about. It is a fact often remarked upon, that a college student, while devoting himself to the study of books, is inclined to overlook the events that are transpiring outside of his own narrow sphere of action. Thus, when he graduates from college, he is practically behind the times. We trust, therefore, that the enthusiasm manifested in the work during the past year may be continued next fall and that only the under-classmen, but also the Seniors and Juniors may take an active part.

MILITARY.

Sometimes when all else is hushed and still, we hear resounding through the building from some distant room the words, so familiar, "Tallion 'tention," followed in some other part by "Steady there on the right." "Who is that man Jay Cook?" "Sound off." "Hip." What is the meaning of all this? It is the Major getting his voice in trim, the Adjutant giving commands from mere force of habit, some ambitious Sophomore hoping to be promoted next year, or perhaps some Freshman who imagines that is some far off time he may be Major.

The scene changes. It is half past four. The Major stands in front of a long line of "boys in blue," giving the manual of arms. We see the white gloved hands moving in unison, and hear the dull thud, as the pieces are brought to order arms. Now and then wandering thoughts are brought back by, "Pay attention there in the first company." Soon the marching begins. The weary feet are made to move a little quicker by the strains of martial music from "Lehnert's band," or the companies are spurred on by an audience on the chapel steps, or a few teams congregated in the road. Sharp eyes watch the tower clock and how slowly the hands crawl around. At last comes the welcome command, "Captains dismiss your companies," and in a short time not a man can be seen.

One of the stipulations made by Congress in the land grant of 1862 was that military science and tactics should be taught in the Colleges established under the act, the United States furnishing an army officer as instructor. In accordance with this, Lieut. Cornish has been with us for the past three years, his term expiring in September of the present year. His stay in Amherst has been very beneficial to the College and we wish him success in his coming duties on the frontier. First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Infantry, has been detailed to relieve Lieut. Cornish.

Our organization consists of the field and staff officers, band and four companies. Although the companies are small, it seems desirable to have this number for convenience in batallion drill.

The introduction of the new drill regulations, this term, has increased the work of the officers consid-

erably. They are in many respects superior to the old tactics. All superfluous movements are left out and everything is made as simple as possible. The manual of arms is exceedingly meritorious, several of the old movements being left out entirely.

The demerit system, introduced last winter, has had marked results. A few have drilled extra, but the improvement in appearance and drill of the battalion has been a source of satisfaction to all.

The inspecting officer recently made his annual visit to the College. Some of the officers as well as privates got "rattled" on this occasion; still, we believe that we presented a better showing this year than for sometime previous.

For the past few weeks we have had battalion drill, and it is by far the most interesting drill which we have had. Many mistakes were made at first, yet much improvement has been made. We hope the interest will increase as the years go by, and that Aggie may continue to be proud of her military organizations.

MY COLLEGE SWEETHEART.

I doze beside my window small
In the dull and gloomy town,
While on blank wall and pavement-gray
The dismal rain comes dripping down.
An open book is in my hand,
But all unread it lies,
My thoughts are straying far away
To other days and skies.

I see a little college town,
'Mid gray New England hills;
I hear the rustling of its leaves,
The music of its rills;
The faces of my happiest days
I dimly see again,
But one sweet face my eye beholds
As plainly now as then.

A lovely face with sweet, blue eyes,
And ripe red lips below,
Of which some fairy at her birth
Had made a Cupid's bow;
A mass of wavy golden hair,
As aureole above,
A dimple and a witching smile,
A face for all to love.

Dear girl! thy face comes up once more
As in my college days,

When for each thought and act of mine
Thy lips had nought but praise.
I was your hero, you the saint,
My heart its offerings paid;
In all the years that since have passed,
I've seen no sweeter maid.

Ah well! we parted years ago
And went our separate ways,
But often as the years go by
I think of those glad days.
My busy life has checkered been,
And filled with joy and pain,
Yet often does my early love,
Come back to mind again.

'Tis useless now to brood or sigh,
Or think what might have been,
For I must turn my face once more
To the city's busy din,
And draw from life the best that's left
Of love and joy; and yet,
The sweetheart of my college days,
I never can forget.

ATHLETICS.

There seems to be a very much mistaken idea prevalent among newspapers in regard to the object and management of athletic sports in colleges. Whenever a paper is lacking in material for its humorous column it inevitably exerts a praiseworthy ingenuity in getting up some take-off on the college athlete. For instance, the ridiculous caricatures of foot-ball players, which appeared in a recent copy of *Puck*, give evidence of a most pitiable ignorance of the game.

The old adage that, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is just as applicable to the college student as to any other class. When young men are in college, they are passing through a period in their lives when they desire and require vigorous exercise, in order to build up and strengthen their bodies. Such being the case, how can they better achieve the object of their desire than by competing with other colleges in athletic sports? The spirit of competition and of common interest clothes with pleasure the work and training, which is so necessary for a good physique, but which might become obnoxious without this spirit.

In our own college, during the past year, a deep interest has been manifested in sports, and although

the teams have as usual been badly handicapped by the lack of a large number of regular games, they have done excellent work in those that have been played. It is becoming more and more apparent that the time has come when, in order to raise our athletics to a higher standard, a league is necessary. The principal drawback in the formation of this is that there are so few colleges of our own class within a reasonable distance. However we feel sure that the managers of the teams will do all they can toward the formation of the much-needed league.

In foot-ball this year our team has had better success than for several years past. One reason for this is that there was a very lively competition for positions. There is nothing that will raise the standard of a team more than to have several men trying for the same position. The regular players are obliged to exert themselves to retain their places, and in case of the absence or inability of a player, there is an abundance of substitutes to choose from. Our college has always excelled in foot-ball more than in any other line of athletics, and there is no reason why Aggie cannot compete successfully with larger colleges. Since we are stronger in foot-ball than in any other direction, it would seem to be the best policy to exert ourselves especially in this most popular of college games, and thus attain to such a degree of excellence that our institution may become better known. The idea that foot-ball is a game that requires no skill, but simply brute force, is held only by those who have never seen the game played by college teams. On the contrary, there is a greater chance for headwork and strategy than in any other game, and it is this feature that makes the game so popular among college students.

While foot-ball is peculiarly fitted for a fall sport, the popular and purely American game of base-ball is, on the other hand, especially adapted for the warmer spring and summer weather. At the beginning of the season the prospect of placing a successful team in the field was far from encouraging, since much of our best material had been lost by the departure of the class of '91. To the surprise and satisfaction of all, however, the Freshmen turned out several excellent players. Practice was begun at the beginning of the winter term and was carried on enthusiastically throughout the term. This preliminary practice went a great way toward strength-

ening the team, especially in batting, and on the whole the base-ball season has been a successful one. Although some very good material will be lost this year, the outlook for a remarkably strong team next year is very encouraging. The manager this year has been extremely unfortunate in arranging games, but the fault undoubtedly lies elsewhere than with him, since he had arranged for an especially fine schedule, and some of the teams backed out at the very last moment, giving no time for arranging other games.

The tennis tournament last fall was very interesting, but the spare time of most of our players is so taken up with foot-ball or base-ball, that it is not easy to accomplish much in this game, although it is a favorite exercise with a large majority of the students.

It was hoped by many that we might have a field day this spring. During the winter the Athletic Association held several meets in the gymnasium, where considerable interest was manifested in the various events, but the directors of the association thought it impracticable to hold an out-of-door contest. It is thought by many that this action was too hasty and unwarranted. Such being the case, it would be advisable at the next mass meeting to elect as officers of the association only those who are known to be thoroughly interested in the matter. The work of preparing for a field day is considerable, and it might be better to select most of the officers from the three lower classes, since the Seniors cannot spare the time.

Next fall we expect to see a large class enter, and every man in college should exert himself to do all that he can for the advancement of athletics.

Let every student loyal be,
And give his money free
To raise the standard of our sports,
And that of M. A. C.

We need your money and your skill,
Your time and patience too
With these we'll try to "play the game,"
And make the errors few.

So let us raise our standard high,
And work for Aggie's fame
To make immortal and sublime,
Her glory and good name.

A HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE.

One pleasant evening during the month of September, '70, I was sitting in the door-way of the log cabin where I was boarding, enjoying a little rest after my long walk up the mountain from the log academy in the valley, of which I was at that time principal. It had been a still, sultry day, and now just as the sun was setting, the long shadows of the fine old trees about the cabin and the deeper shade of the dense forest beyond the clearing seemed wonderfully refreshing. The family, consisting of Mrs. Jackson, her daughter Missouri, and her son Andrew, who had been at the cabin on my arrival, had speedily though faithfully done their duty at the tea-table and retired to the cotton field on the farther side of the clearing. So I was alone, with nothing to disturb my reverie save the playful little wood ticks who would creep upon my pantaloons in their cunning way and screw their curious little heads into my flesh. But as I was in a thoughtful mood I took no notice of these little pests and their playful pranks. My thoughts were busy on the stories I had heard of the outrages of the Kuklux and mountain desperadoes, who under the pretext of political differences had committed all kinds of depredations on the most inoffensive inhabitants. I had been warned against coming here, as Arkansas had a very bad name; but I had always thought that these stories were exaggerated, and now, after several months sojourn in this wild region, felt confirmed in this belief. To be sure, there had been some pretty loud murmurs against the colored Sunday school, which I had organized in the academy; but-as yet no one had offered any very serious opposition. I must have been sitting in this mood for some time, for suddenly thinking of a book I had intended reading that evening, I realized that it was getting quite dark, and began to wonder that the family should stay in the field so late, and was just about to get up and enter the cabin to light a lamp to read by, when I heard a number of horsemen coming up the road. I was a little surprised when they rode into the clearing; but my surprise assumed rather a serious air, when approaching, the foremost horseman hailed me with: "Halloo! are you that d--n Yankee school teacher?" I informed them as best I could that I presided at the institution of learning in the valley, and would be glad to do anything I could for them. The leader then told me in

a way I cannot express that "I might walk right up onto that horse of Jim Blake's." I hesitated, as I had not been in the habit of walking in that way. The leader grasped me and I was about to walk in a business style, when one of the band suggested, may the saints curse him! "Let's make a scare-crow of him for the old lady." The leader was pleased with the idea, and quickly dismounting, took from the horn of his saddle a lariat. My God! I shall never forget the horror of that moment, for I was completely unarmed, with no chance of escape and in the power of men who knew no mercy. They crowded around me; but as the leader laid his heavy hand on my shoulder, with almost superhuman strength I broke from him and made one terrible lunge, with my head, for his stomach. I never knew how badly he was hurt, for at the same instant that I struck him I awoke. My head had received quite a thump as I tumbled against the corners of the logs just outside the door.

SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

From time immemorial, to a greater or less extent secret societies have existed; some living a few years, others lasting centuries, even down to our own day. The Free Masons claim Solomon as their great founder, and it has been said that Adam was the first Grand Master of the Odd Fellows.

The state of society that existed during the Middle Ages was such as to foster the growth of secret organizations; some inspired by praiseworthy motives, others, and the majority, with more or less questionable objects.

In this disturbed and transitory period, evil designs could be accomplished safer through the agencies of secret bands, and their assistance was frequently invoked.

As a type of the societies of the dark ages we may select three of the more prominent, the Assassins, the Knight Templars and the Vehmegericht.

The Assassins were a military order of the Ishmaelites, founded in the latter part of the 11th century. They looked upon the teachings of Mahomet as allegorical, upon all religions as equally correct, and upon all actions as morally indifferent. Their founder, Hassan-ben-Sabbah-el-Homairi, had been admitted into the Ishmaelitic order, but for some misdemeanor was expelled and banished. Fleeing into

his native Persia, he there collected followers and founded, on the plan of the old organization, a secret order of his own, destined to prove a terror to his neighbors.

Having captured a number of fortresses and secretly murdered many powerful princes, the Assassins gained possession of a very considerable territory. Their government was in the hands of a leader known as the "Old Man of the Mountains," subordinate to whom, as viceregents, were three others acting in his stead in outlying districts.

The rank and file of the initiated were called the Dais and the Kefiks; to these the secret doctrines were unfolded.

The Fedais, other devoted, formed the highest degree of the uninitiated; they were the executioners of the "Old Man of the Mountains," blindly doing his will. Being sent forth on their missions of blood, they were intoxicated by "hashish," which threw them into an unbounded ecstasy, in which state their acts, however hideous and abhorrent, made no impression upon their minds. A knife was always left sticking into the body, a symbol of death at the hands of the Assassins, and none dared investigate further into the cause of the victim's death.

Novices and artisans formed the last two divisions of the order. The precepts of the Koran were rigidly instilled into the minds of the uninitiated; but to the initiated the bonds of no religion were imposed.

Among the obligations of this society was an oath which compelled all members to learn the art of gaining men's confidence.

The main body of the order was destroyed in the middle of the 13th century; but under other laws a few of its branches still exist. Their name was originally Hashishim (Hemp-eaters), which has been corrupted into Assassins. The very name is indicative of their atrocity.

The Knight Templars were a religious, as well as military, order of the time of the Crusades; founded by Hughes de Paganer, Geoffrey de St. Omer and others, its object was the defense of the Holy Sepulchre and of pilgrims journeying thither.

They were known as "Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," whence their abbreviated name of "Templars."

The oath enjoined upon the knights was such as to compel them to attend religious services every day, or if unable, to repeat prayers, to eschew meat four days every week and to refuse milk and eggs on Fridays; they were allowed three horses and a squire.

After the Crusades they spread through Europe, where gifts and honors were showered upon them.

At first entirely composed of those of noble birth, finally those less well connected were admitted.

The show of poverty and humiliation they first manifested was in strong contrast with the later overbearing disposition, the arrogance and vicious habits which their prosperity had brought upon them.

This cause was the pretext of their antagonists, and finally by order of Pope Clement V, every member of the order was imprisoned, their property confiscated, and some were executed.

Their uniform was white, bearing on the left shoulder a red, eight-pointed Maltese cross. Although the order was probably extinguished during the 14th century, the Masons claim to have incorporated it, and that the Knight Templars of their own fraternity are veritable descendants of those of olden times.

The Vehme-gesichte, also known as the Westphalian or Secret Tribunal, was a society of the Middle Ages, supplying the lack of justice which then existed. In the general confusion during the latter part of the 12th century we first see the tribunals rising in importance; all laws, civil and religious, were powerless and society seemed crumbling into ruins; but the Vehme-gesichte, organized to remedy such a state of affairs, held the reins of justice and administered it with a firm hand.

Their's was a great influence; all classes had to be subservient to them; the feudal baron was restrained from exercising too dictatorial a power, and Sir Walter Scott, in his *Anne of Gierstein*, says that Charles the Bold, of Normandy, was called before them. Later, however, growing in authority, their motives degenerated and their rights were contested. Their boundaries and privileges were gradually restricted, and in 1811, by order of Jerome Bonapart, the last tribunal was dissolved.

The members had to be of a Christian religion, lead a blameless life and swear "to support the Holy Ferne and conceal it from wife and child,

father and mother, sister and brother, fire and wind, and all that the sun shines on and the rain wets and from all that is between heaven and earth."

The tribunals were held both openly and secretly ; The open courts decided civil disputes, the secret more serious cases. The accusation had to be from an initiated member under both ; a notice covered with symbolic signs was secretly fastened to the door of the accused, citing him to appear at a certain place at a given time to be led before the tribunal.

The accused could clear himself by oath, which oath could be opposed by one of the accusers together with those of witnesses ; six witnesses for defence had to be confronted by fourteen in behalf of the accuser, and twenty-one acquitted the accused. The condemned and those who disregarded the summons were sentenced to be hung ; the same customs were used by the Assassins. The knife in the body indicated the execution of the tribunal.

The Vehme-gesichte until its degeneration exercised an undoubted influence for the good ; but under the blaze of advancing civilization it melted away ; better regulated courts succeeded Westphalian tribunals and they became an institution of the past.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY AND THE STUDENT.

College work has for its aim the systematic and liberal education of young men, and to obtain the best results each student should put forth his best efforts during his college course. We are not here to watch our opportunities pass by, but to grasp and make them our own.

Upon entering college students are supposed to be well trained in the rudiments of general knowledge, that they may have a basis for an advanced course of mental development, so that when they have completed their college course, they have a foundation upon which they may battle with the difficult problems of life, which all must sooner or later encounter. We never cease to learn, life is one long lesson, to some hard and others easy.

With this before our minds it behooves us to consider how in our college course we are to develop our education to its highest standard. One of the essentials for reaching this standard is the thorough and systematic reading of books. The reading of books is the greatest medium of education that the

student possesses ; it not only produces a vigorous mental growth, but it tends to broaden and refine the mind. What we read, however, must be read intelligently and with a purpose. There is no limit to the knowledge that can be obtained from books, the more you read the better informed and educated you become.

This is the reason why all our colleges have libraries, the benefits of which they place in the hands of the students, and which in many cases, it is sad to relate, the students do not appreciate. The library is not for ornament but for use, and the student who does not avail himself of his opportunities loses the most valuable privilege of his college course. Never, while in the library in pursuance of his studies will a student's time be lost. The lessons of the recitation and lecture rooms are mere outlines, from which by the use of the library, the student may acquire the complete knowledge that he desires.

The library contains, first of all, the standard works which bear upon the student's studies throughout his entire course, and then books devoted to every branch of science, also those of daily, practical use. Then come books of history, travel, biography, etc., which tend to bring men into closer relations with each other, to broaden their minds and to open their eyes to their surroundings. Next comes the best of fiction, the productions of master minds, that which brings man face to face with man, teaching him many noble lessons through the success or failure of others. We cannot, however, spend our time in indiscriminate reading, with no other object in view but amusement, this is a waste of time and detrimental to the higher education of man. Therefore, we must limit fiction to those works which develop the morals and intellect of the reader, and which accurately describe both nature and history.

It is not expected that the student will be able to take an extended course of reading outside his studies, but at every available opportunity he should use the library to increase his store of information. A method in reading gives the student an advantage which will enable him to progress rapidly in his education. It will also give him more chance outside of his studies to read books bearing upon other subjects.

The assistance of the librarian should not be lost by any student, his knowledge saves much time in looking for certain information, and time to the student is more precious than gold. The librarian is a regular talking catalogue, having the best of books and authors on all subjects upon his tongue's end, and ready to save the student from long and difficult research. We also neglect many times to inquire of the professor, the best books upon the subject which he is teaching, and here we err greatly, for he is nearly always able to put us on the track of the standard and most reliable books.

Our college has a good library, of value to every student, let us hope that each student will realize its importance, grasp the opportunity and use the library to its fullest extent.

EASTERN AND WESTERN FARMING.

With the increase of our country in population and importance, civilization has pushed steadily westward, under the influence of restless American enterprise, together with foreign immigration, till vast tracts have been settled; and the product of this great domain comes in competition with the product of our own farms. It is a common complaint among eastern farmers, that they are unable to compete with the West, and hence farming does not pay in Massachusetts.

The fact that Massachusetts cannot compete with the West in the great agricultural staples is evident. The broad, level fields, free from obstructions, and suitable for the use of the most efficient machines, makes possible such extensive and cheap production that we are forced to turn our attention to other branches of farming. The natural fertility of some parts of the West, particularly the Valley of the Red River of the North, is simply wonderful, and is not equaled anywhere in America. Crops of wheat for twenty years show but little decrease in yield.

But what are the chances in Agriculture there; does it pay? For an answer look at the farmers of North Dakota. Nine-tenths of those who now own comfortable homes, broad acres, implements and stock, came into the state without capital and have succeeded by their own unaided efforts. They live better, have more time for reading and enjoy life more than the majority of the farmers of the East.

All this, notwithstanding the fact that the North-western States have passed through a period of depression, the cause of which can be easily seen, when these states were first settled, it was by a crowd of discontented adventurers, all under great speculative excitement. Many thought it a land of promise, where one had only to sow the seed and an abundant harvest was sure to follow. Cities sprang up in a few weeks. No wonder their growth was like that of the fungus which grows in a night, only to be destroyed by the light of day. These states are now building on a sure foundation, and have entered on a series of years of quiet prosperity and steady growth.

The West is characterized by largeness; mountains, rivers, railroads, ranches, fields, huge business transactions, ideas, all on the same grand scale. For every acre east of the Mississippi, there are two and one-half acres west of it. The rapidity with which the western states have been developed is wonderful. Only a few years ago, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were where the Dakotas are to-day. Ten years in the history of America is half a century of European progress, and ten years in the West is fully equal to fifty years east of the Mississippi. Where will fifty years take the great Northwest?

We see that the prospects of the West are good from an agricultural standpoint, as well as from every other, but the prospects of agriculture in New England are far brighter. Although we cannot compete with the West in those articles which make the United States famous, there are other lines, where even larger profits are realized than on the great farms of the West. Our plans must be for intensive, not extensive farming. In the production of articles for immediate consumption in our numerous manufacturing cities, in the raising and selling of perishable commodities, there is a good chance for success. Our markets are at our doors, while the wheat of the Northwest is carried thousands of miles, passing through so many hands, that profits to the producers are small.

While we are secure against loss by the variety we produce, if a Dakota farmer's wheat crop fails it means total failure for the year's work. His crop must run the gauntlet of drought, wind, hail and frost, while continued rains during harvest may do great damage. Many a western farmer sees a fine

crop of wheat ruined in a few minutes by hail.

It is said that our chief difficulty lies in the fact that we are obliged to apply fertilizers. But how long can their virgin soil last? Sooner or later they will come to our own condition. Careless and wasteful farming has already reduced the yield per acre, even in the Red River Valley.

By careful and well directed work along chosen lines, with close attention to soil fertility, and to economical feeding and by careful management, we can realize more in the long run than is possible on great western farms. In the East agriculture is both a science and a business.

But was not this vast western country prematurely settled? Its cultivation in many cases forces prices below the margin for profit. There is room enough east of the Mississippi for our total population and if this area were properly cultivated, we should still have a margin for export.

There are many reasons why life in New England is preferable to life in the West. There, towns are few and far apart; schools and churches are inferior to those in Massachusetts. Another serious objection to the West referred to, is its lack of springs and clear running brooks. The chief sources of water supply are sluggish, muddy rivers or deep wells, whose waters are often alkaline. The prairie states lack diversity. The wooded hills and mountain brooks of New England are celebrated in song and story. Their influence has been great in building up that sturdy, rugged character, that love of liberty and of country for which its people stand wherever they may be. So while some may love the boundless prairie, we love the old Bay State, and "Hurrah for old New England, with her cloud-capped granite hills."

THE INSPECTION OF MILK.

At this stage of the world's history fraud and deceit abound in all articles of trade, especially in eatable products; caused by the severe and relentless competition in the commercial world. Even the necessities of life are not spared, and it has grown to such an alarming degree that Legislation has been called upon to suppress it. The practice of the adulteration of foods has been carried on to such an extent as to be dangerous to the health and

prosperity of our country's inhabitants.

In our own state, and in many others, the Boards of Health have been given power to examine foods, drugs, and milk, and to prosecute any person or persons selling these articles in any way adulterated or passing off an inferior article for a superior one.

The inspection of milk in our own state affords us a good example of the methods and results obtained by these Boards, as well as for the good work which they are doing for each individual citizen. The Board employs three collectors, one of whom is a special collector who attends to all the difficult cases that occur. The other two collect samples from all the principal cities and towns in the state. They submit the samples to the chemists of the Board, of whom they employ five for analysis.

These collectors cover different portions of the state, each having his own district. One has the eastern and western, the other the northern and southern portions. The Secretary of the Board has control of these men, for whom he maps out routes and gives his advice, and to him all returns of analyses and trials are sent. Besides this, he keeps records of all the work attempted and accomplished by the Board, which he publishes in his annual report.

When an inspector's route is assigned him, he decides upon the day he wishes to collect, and sets out the evening before, so as to be at the place assigned in time to start out in the early morning to catch the wary milkman. On arriving, he notifies the local inspector, if there is any, of his intention to collect samples and asks that individual to accompany him.

He generally arises and starts off in search of samples at about three o'clock in the morning. If he has the assistance of the local inspector he readily finds the places for meeting the milkmen with their teams, if not, the work is a little more difficult, but with practice he seems to find them out by instinct. The taking of samples, however, is not confined to milkmen only, but the inspector pops in upon stores which deal in milk, and upon the different dairies in the country which furnish milk by wholesale to the city milkmen.

Let us follow the collector taking a sample of milk from a milkman's team. Of course, he must first find the team, and when one comes in sight he

orders the driver to stop, and generally, though not always, asks him to leave the team. He then gets into the wagon and helps himself to any can that may suit his fancy or excite his suspicion; it may be an eight quart can or a pint can. Shaking this well so as to get a fair sample, he pours a pint into his own can. Each collector carries a bag containing about twelve or thirteen ordinary pint cans with tin stoppers, each one being tagged or otherwise numbered, so that when a sample is put into it the collector can place in a book, which he carries for the purpose, the number of the can together with the name of the owner from whom the milk was taken, and the sample is thereafter known only by its number. After taking a sample, his next duty is to ask the driver whether or not he wants a sealed sample. This sample must be given to the milkman if he desires to have one, as it is, when analyzed, the only admissible evidence he can produce in his own behalf in regard to the composition of the milk. If he desires a sample, the collector takes from his bag a bottle, holding two gills, with a hole bored through both neck and stopple. Filling the bottle from his sample can, he replaces the stopple and through the hole passes a double copper wire, the ends of which he twists together and seals with a lead seal which he carries with him. In his notes he next enters data concerning the name of the owner, number of cans he sells, the date and place where the sample is taken, including the street, and other notes which may be of importance should he happen to prosecute the man because his milk is below standard. After signing a receipt acknowledging the receiving of a sealed sample from the collector, the driver is again free to attend to his business. Sometimes the milk is paid for and sometimes not, as the state is not obliged to do so.

After the collector has filled his cans, his next duty is to deliver them as soon as possible to one of the chemists of the Board for analysis. The collector always delivers the samples personally to the chemist or his authorized assistant. This is to prevent the question of the influence of a third party being brought up by the court, when a prosecution takes place. To the chemist the samples are only known by numbers, so that there can be no partiality in the analysis. This finishes the work of the collector with these samples, unless perchance some one or

two should fall below the standard, which is thirteen per cent or more of solids, with the exception of those collected during the months of May and June when it must contain at least twelve per cent.

In methods of analysis the chemists differ, each chemist having his own particular method. Let us however consider the method pursued by one of the leading chemists of the country, as well as our own state. The first operation is to energetically shake the milk so as to be sure that it is thoroughly mixed. From the can, by the use of a tube partially closed at one end, five grammes of milk, roughly estimated, are taken by suction and conducted to a platinum dish where exactly five grammes are weighed out.

This platinum dish is about an inch deep, two and one-half inches broad with flaring sides. The metal is quite thin and has very little alloy in it. After the milk is weighed out, it is placed upon a water bath and allowed to stand three hours so as to evaporate all the water. The temperature should be even and slightly above the boiling point of water.

When the water is all evaporated it is again weighed, and the percentage of water and total solids deduced. If the total solids are above standard the analysis is continued no farther and the sample is reported to headquarters as such. Should, however, the sample fall below the standard in its per cent of total solids the complete analysis is gone through to ascertain whether the milk has been watered or skimmed, and perchance to discover the presence of any foreign substance that may have been added to color or preserve it.

For a further analysis, the total solids are treated with naphtha to dissolve out all the fats, and the solids which are left are weighed; from the loss in weight the per cent. of fat is reckoned, and if there is a deficiency it shows that the milk has been skimmed. The remaining substance is burned by placing the dish over a bunsen flame. By this operation all the organic substances are destroyed and the ash or mineral matter is left, the percentage of which is reckoned from its weight. From the percentage of ash can be readily estimated both the skimming and watering of the milk, and also by a further chemical operation the ash can be tested for coloring matter, salt and various other substances. This finishes the analysis.

All results of analyses are reported to the Secretary of the Board, and when one below standard is reported, the inspector who collected it is given the results as obtained, and he at once pursues a prosecution against the person from whom he collected it acting as prosecuting agent for the state.

A MIDNIGHT SURPRISE.

There is a young fellow, say—Brown,
Whose jokes are the talk of the town;
Where e'er there's a racket
He's sure to be at it;
This jolly young student called Brown.

One night he dressed up in girl's clothes;
Red dress and red slippers and hose,
False hair and a bonnet,
With roses upon it,
And a veil that just covered his nose.

The college was buried in sleep,
Which echoed sonorous and deep;
Thro' corridors still,
One could wander at will,
And only the shadows he'd meet.

A Freshie was sitting up late,
His Latin trying hard to translate.
He heard a slight noise,
'Twas one of the boys
He thought, who was also awake.

He next heard the squeak of the door,
And then a light step on the floor;
He turned in his chair,
A lady stood there,
A lady he'd ne'er seen before.

She calmly walked in and sat down;
And then after looking around,
Said, enjoying the fun,
"For the night I have come;"
'Twas the funny young student called Brown.

The Freshie thought surely he'd fall.
He dashed for the door to the hall,
Right here in his room,
'Twould settle his doom,
When Prexy heard about the maid's call.

He hurried about in his flight,
Was ever a youth in such plight?
In a closet he ran,
Shut the door with a slam,
And stayed there the rest of the night.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The phenomenal growth of labor organizations during the last twenty years gives evidence of a strong tendency among workingmen to band together for the advancement of their common welfare. Such organization itself should be encouraged as an almost necessary means for the progress of society; but the violent and unreasonable methods employed by the Knights during recent years have been disastrous in their results, not so much to capital as to the progress and success of the labor movement.

As might be expected, the natural result of such rapid growth and of the sudden realization by uneducated men of the tremendous power of united action is that they have taken unfair advantage of their temporary power, and thereby have greatly injured their cause.

The shallow-brained Chicago anarchist thought it impossible that the supreme court would sentence men to be hanged for merely endeavoring to improve the condition of the workingman. These men were punished, not for their purpose, but because of the means employed for the accomplishment of their designs. The American people, although thoroughly in sympathy with all honest attempts to improve the condition of the laboring class, will nevertheless demand and insist upon it that all such attempts shall be combined with a respectful observance of the laws of the land and of personal liberty.

It is a noteworthy fact that, while labor agitators are denouncing in the strongest terms the formation of trusts and monopolies by capitalists, they are at the same time endeavoring to form a monopoly in its most odious and intolerable form; a monopoly which is in direct opposition to the spirit of American liberty. The Knights of Labor, an organization of but half a million men, attempt to dictate the personal affairs, not only of their own members, but also of all the wage-earners in the country. Nor do they stop here. They declare that any man who refuses to join their organization has no right to employment. The assumption that such a result can be brought about by lawful means is an insult to the American people; that it can be brought about by unlawful means is but the fanciful vision of socialists and fanatics. Whatever may be the object of the Knights of Labor, the methods em-

ployed by them are not such as will advance the welfare of the laboring class as a whole, but tend to the creation of a most detestable form of monopoly.

The selfish plan of combining to prevent others from learning a trade is most basely tyrannical, for it places restraint upon the personal liberty of fellow laborers in their free choice and pursuit of the various arts of civilization. Nevertheless this species of monopoly, the primary object of the Knights of St. Crispin, is still practiced by the Knights of Labor, who claim the right to limit the number of apprentices that may be employed, so that those who already practice a trade may be more secure from competition. It is to unrestrained competition that we are indebted for our steady progress from barbarism to an ever advancing civilization.

In this country, where so small a portion of the laboring class is organized, it is impossible for a single organization to succeed in its attempt to monopolize labor unless there be recourse to intimidation and violence. A peaceful strike would be a very harmless affair. Surplus labor would soon fill the places made vacant by the strikers, and men in more needy circumstances would gladly accept the terms refused by the others. But how are such men treated by the strikers? These honest, law-abiding citizens, who have been courageous enough to assert their rights, regardless of the lawless intimidation of the strikers, are stigmatized as "scabs"; insulted, stoned, and even murdered, by mobs of men, who are in name, but not in spirit Knights of Labor.

The strikers, having deliberately refused to work upon the terms offered by the employer, deny the employer's right to fill the places thus vacated. They assume the right to retain their situations upon their own terms when they are not wanted upon any terms, and they endeavor to enforce these views by the use of violence against fellow-laborers whose need of work is more pressing than their own. The application of this principle would be to separate the control from the ownership of property. The right of every man to control his own property is, in fact, the principle which underlies the whole controversy between labor organizations and capital, and the aspiration of labor organizations to control property not their own is a senseless and impossible dream. The rights of strikers begin and end with their right

to refuse to work for the wages paid, and whenever they use their power in any way to prevent other men from taking their places, or to injure the employer's property they are violating the laws of personal liberty and the rights of property.

Although the strikes are at first encouraged by the all-powerful but short-sighted public opinion, they soon forfeit the confidence of all patriotic citizens by their lawless acts and lack of self-control.

Strikes are but the outcome of socialistic ideas, instilled into the minds of laborers by ignorant and unscrupulous men, whose only source of livelihood is to augment ill-feeling between employer and employee.

It is as true as it is unfortunate that the political power of organized labor in the U. S. has deprived it of candid advisers to such an extent that politicians are afraid of offending the law-breakers; and, to the shame of our political system be it said, in our great Southwestern strike we behold the executive of a state advising arbitration between corporations whose property is being destroyed and the criminals who are destroying it.

The tendency of labor organizations, as at present conducted, is to suppress ambition and enterprise, to destroy competition, and to reduce all to the level of the indolent and unskilled.

Under the liberal institutions of our country no man need remain in the ranks of the laboring class, but by devoting all of his energies and perseverance to the solution of his own labor problem he may rise to the ranks of capital and receive the reward of his frugality and self-restraint. The only difference between capital and labor is that of brains and the ability to use them. There must always be a laboring class, and the superiority of individuals will inevitably raise them out of this class by enabling them to lay up for future use a part of the product of their labor, which we call capital.

PROGRESS.

Anyone acquainted with the early history of our country will agree in saying that more true progress has been made in agriculture during the past century than in all the previous ages. Why is this so? Is it because the farmer has devoted more time to physical labor? Not at all. It is because he has

become better educated, and that science has been applied to farming; Geology in respect to the nature of the land, Chemistry in relation to plant and animal nutritions, Entomology in regard to the insects, both beneficial and injurious, and Botany concerning the life, growth and cultivation of plants, which engage the farmer's attention. We cannot fail to see the connection between science and agriculture, and the reason why the latter had made such great progress. Perhaps some one will say that the farmer has not the means of acquiring a scientific education or for pursuing scientific investigations. In reply it may be said that our Government provides for this. It appropriates immense sums of money yearly for just such investigations as have direct bearing upon the interests of the agriculturist, and the investigations are conducted on a far more reliable basis and extensive scale than would be possible for the individual farmer to do. The results being published, are at the disposal of the public. Only sixteen years ago the first experiment station in our country was established and the value of this movement was so apparent that others soon followed. Subsequently the Government appropriated \$15,000 per year to each State and Territory for the support of an experiment station, so that now \$800,000 of the public funds are expended annually for the support of these stations in the United States, while more than four hundred men are employed in experimental research. This may seem a large fund to spend for experiments in agriculture; but it is less than two cents apiece for the consumers of the farm products.

Although this experimental work has been in progress but a few years, some of the results obtained are marvelous. Extensive scientific research has been carried on in laboratory, greenhouse, field and dairy. There is scarcely any branch of agriculture not receiving the attention of some of these stations. A few examples will illustrate some of the work: A chemical process has been discovered, by means of which sugar can be extracted thoroughly from the sugar-cane. This has increased the value of the sugar crop more than \$20,000,000 in the state of Louisiana. The New Haven station has determined the exact value of fertilizers, thus regulating their price. The Florida station discovered that the cotton worm laid its eggs on the raw

cotton in the field, and that where the cotton was entirely cleared off the following crop was not affected. These and other similar results have been of inestimable value. Fifty years ago it would have been considered absurd to spend thousands of dollars a year for experimenting on corn and beans, and the best way to fertilize them; but as years have rolled on, men who have devoted their life to the study of agriculture, have been led to see the need of this experimenting. What are we in this Agricultural College for? Why, because a man about to adopt agriculture for his life work needs as good an education as a man adopting any profession. The time is past when a young man thinks that he has acquired an education by attending a district school for a few years. It used to be the popular opinion that any one was capable of running a farm and those believing this are the ones that have run farming into the ground the most. They say that it does not pay; but farming will pay, and the man who gets a college education is the man who is going to make it pay. Let us briefly notice some of the improvements that have been made in the machinery of the farm. The days of the wooden plough and the hoe have passed. Now we have ploughs of all descriptions, adapted to all soils. We have the mowing machine which does in a day the work of fifty men, and not only do we shell corn and thresh grain by steam, but plowing, sowing and the like are now accomplished by the same agent. What will be done by the aid of electricity remains to be seen. We anticipate, however, great results in this line. Turning our attention from the subject of agriculture to that of our nation as a whole, we see progress in every department. It is growing more powerful and wealthy every year. Even individual men are not satisfied with a million dollars. We press a button and call up a man miles away, we light our cities by electricity, run electric cars from point to point, and elevated cars go flying over our heads. It is said that the day is not far distant when a dog will talk, a cat will be useful, when horses will trot a mile in a minute and a half, and when men will be both hairless and toothless. There is plenty to discover yet, and the way to get ahead of the next is to notice things which other people do not see. Although we have elevated railroads, the time is coming when the aeronaut will be

able to guide his car through the air, independent of old mother earth; when a man can get into a pipe or onto a wire and go from Boston to New York. There is a scheme now being carried out, by which we can step into a little car and go from England to France and have the air of England in our lungs when we step out of the car in France. Soon we will be able to telegraph to the people, if there are any, on other planets as well as we now telegraph from hemisphere to hemisphere.

Yes, we are living in an age of progress, and in order to keep up with the times, hard brain work is required. Students, bear this last in mind!

TIME.

Once on a time in days of yore,
When Ninety's class was here,
Our new stone chapel's tower bore
Their painted sign so dear.

Old time sped on as strong and brisk,
And in their place saw we,
Painted upon the blackened disk;
The figures "nine" and "three".

The present time reveals a clock,
Placed there by ninety-two;
Encased within the very rock,
A time-piece large and true.

The future time will soon be past,
The race of life be won;
By those who hold out till the last,
Whose life work is well done.

College-mates, let us all seek grace,
Improve each passing day;
And let not Ninety-two's clock face,
See us life's work delay.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIAN.

The Indian question is one that has been before the government of the United States, for over one hundred years, during which time the course of the government, with reference to it, has been shockingly inconsistent and experimental. The history of its dealings with the Indian has been a disgraceful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises; but now the time has come when the government, acknowledging the terrible effects of the wrongs it has done, must atone for them.

As we carefully study the condition of the Indian,

we find him divided into three classes, the civilized, the half civilized and the barbarous. There are among us a few civilized Indians, but the majority, who are half-civilized or barbarous, are bunched together in our western states, and it is with these that the government has to deal.

Looking back to the early history of our country, we find that many christian men endeavored to civilize the Indian, but with ill success in almost every instance, and why? Simply because their work would no sooner have begun to bear fruit, than an Indian war would break out, and all their labors would be checked and thwarted. There was King Phillip's War, the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, each of which carried the Indian many years back in his civilization.

The government has made hundreds of treaties with the Indian, and of all these, those which have been kept faithfully and honestly can be counted on the fingers. Had these treaties first made, been fairly and promptly carried out, countless lives and a vast amount of money would have been saved, and there would have been among us as citizens many prosperous families and mechanics, as well as thousands of Indian families.

The position of the Indian of to-day is far different from what it was two hundred years ago. Then we feared him; now he fears us. He has no lands that he can call his own, but is scattered on reservations throughout the West. Here he is struggling against the advancing tide of civilization, which is all the time threatening to take from him the little that he claims. Notwithstanding the fact that the reservation draws the line between the white man and the Indian, the white man has so encroached on this line, that, in order to prevent massacres, the frequent removal of the Indian has been necessary. The moving of Indian tribes has been one of the greatest drawbacks to his civilization, for without exception he is moved to much poorer land than that which he left, and quite often to land on which the white man could not support himself. If a white man cannot exist on such lands, surely we ought not to expect this of an Indian. The fact is he does not support himself on these lands, except by becoming an outlaw and a robber, and is thus thrown back into barbarism, with a hatred for the white man more intense than he ever felt before. Perhaps it was a great mistake to assign such large

tracts of land to the Indian, for in order to civilize him it is necessary to break up his tribal relations and lead each individual and family to the proprietorship of a portion of land. But the reservation is as necessary to the civilization of the Indian, as the nursery is to the education of the child. On the reservation he is taught the fundamental principles of civilization. Tools and implements are given him, with which he must work and learn to be self-supporting. He is made to understand the law and to obey it. The result of these influences should be to fit him for citizenship, and after he has proved his ability to be self-supporting, allot him land, give him a start in life, and treat him as an American citizen, not as a savage.

The reservation system as it is carried on to-day, is a disgrace to the country. When one party comes into power, it turns out of office men of the opposite party, whether good or bad, and makes room for its own adherents. The men who look for appointments as Indian agents are generally cheap lawyers, dishonest politicians, and men who cannot make an honest living in civil life. Thus the worst kind of a white man is brought to deal with the Indian, one who cheats him out of every cent possible, and who cares little or nothing for his advancement. How is the Indian to know but that all other white men are the same? Not until the merit system comes into full power, can the Indian see the better class of white men, and only then can great progress be made with him on the reservation. Under whatever system the reservation is carried on, the selection of Indian agents should be a wise one. The chief cause of so many of these dreadful wars and massacres has been the wickedness of dishonest Indian agents.

It has been said that the Indian cannot be educated. This is a mistaken idea, for almost every attempt to do this has proved successful. What the Indian needs is an industrial training and a common school education, that will enable him to get a living and live as a civilized person. Every year the barriers of prejudice are yielding and the disposition is growing among the Indian parents to have their children trained and educated in the ways of white men. They are coming to see, that in the education of their children lies the only hope of their future, and the love of the Indian parent for his

child is no less strong than your love for yours. Only fifteen years ago we had to beg the Indian children to come to school, but now, though the number of schools is greatly increased, they are all filled to overflowing.

Instead of reducing the appropriation for Indian education, as the government has recently tried to do, it ought to be increased. Is it practical to leave a thing half done? Should only half of these children be educated? Education is the basis of civilization, and to educate them the government must expend money. It spent millions for the freedom of the slaves, but what would have happened, if, in the middle of this work, money had ceased to come? The slaves would still be slaves. Likewise if the appropriations for the education of the Indian are stopped, he must remain uncivilized. Education he desires and education he must have. Then why not increase the appropriations, do away with his nursery, and let him grow to be a man among men.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

<i>Ends.</i>	
F. I. Parker,	E. Rogers.
<i>Tackles.</i>	
E. H. Lehnert,	C. S. Graham.
<i>Guards.</i>	
H. E. Crane,	E. L. Boardman.
<i>Center.</i>	
J. E. Bardin.	
<i>Quarter-Back.</i>	
G. B. Willard, (Capt.).	
<i>Half-Backs.</i>	
E. T. Clark,	J. R. Perry.
<i>Full-Back.</i>	
H. C. Davis.	
<i>Substitutes.</i>	
J. Baker,	E. C. Howard,
F. H. Henderson,	L. A. Tinoco,
J. H. Putnam,	L. Manley.
J. E. Gifford.	

COLLEGE GAMES.

Sept. 26th, Trinity	vs. M. A. C.,	16-0.
Oct. 7th, Amherst	“ “	44-0
Oct. 17th, Springfield	“ “	30-0

Oct. 24th, M. A. C.	“	W. P. I.,	36-10
Oct. 27th, Amherst,	“	M. A. C.,	16-0.
Oct. 29th, Amherst	“	“	20-4.
Nov. 11th, M. A. C.	“	Holy Cross,	16-6.

CLASS GAMES.

M. A. C. '94 vs. M. A. C. '95,	108-0
M. A. C. '95 “ A. H. S.,	4-0

BASE-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

E. O. Bagg, c.,	H. E. Crane, p., (Capt.)
E. C. Howard, 1st b.,	E. H. Clark, 2d b.,
W. Fletcher, 3d b.,	C. L. Stevens, s.s.,
G. F. Curley, l. f.,	S. F. Howard, c. f.,

M. J. Sullivan, r. f.

Substitutes.

H. B. Read,	W. E. Sanderson.
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COLLEGE GAMES.

Apr. 16th, Delphian A. A. vs. M. A. C.,	16-13.
Apr. 20th, M. A. C. “ Amherst '94,	12-6.
Apr. 27th, “ “ “ “	14-4.
Apr. 30th, “ vs Wesleyan Academy,	7-5.
May 7th, “ “ Beldens,	23-1.
May 14th, Delphian A. A. vs. M. A. C.,	8-7
May 28th, M. A. C. vs. Wesleyan Academy,	8-8.

CLASS GAME.

May 4th, M. A. C. '95 vs. M. A. C. '94,	6-4.
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HIS PIPE.

What, Oh! What is the joy of my life,
 Dearer than brother, dearer than wife,
 Bringer of peace after battle and strife?
 My pipe!

What comforts and soothes me at close of day,
 Chases my troubles and worries away,
 Makes me forget there are bills to pay?
 My pipe!

What aids and inspires me as nought else can,
 Makes me a happy and fortunate man,
 On a most decidedly thorough plan?
 My pipe!

A fig for the doctors who solemnly croak,
 To me their warnings are only a joke,
 While I still can lie at my ease and smoke
 My pipe!

So let them look wise and talk on to the end,
 Through the journey of life together we'll wend,
 I'll never forsake you my dearest friend,
 My pipe!

(By another hand.)

They buried the youth in the churchyard old,
 In a corner excessively damp and cold,
 And carved on his tombstone in letters of gold:
 “What caused the death of this youth so fair,
 And sent him climbing the golden stair,
 Or crossing Mahomet's bridge of hair?
 My pipe!

OUR MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity among the various musical organizations in College. Never before have the students taken so much interest in music, and the high degree of excellence which has been attained in its production is the result of hard and persistent work.

Visitors at the Commencement exercises will be greeted by the sound of martial music from the brass band, in its elevated position on the new bandstand, while the performances of the glee club and orchestra will add greatly to the pleasure of the exercises in the hall.

The glee club of eight voices under the leadership of H. D. Clark has been brought to the notice of the public more than any of the others, and judging by the enthusiasm of the many audiences before whom they have sung, their work has met with a success far beyond all anticipations. A good voice combined with musical ability is a gift which few have, and it is of prime importance that those who are so fortunate as to possess such talent should have the practice which is afforded by the glee club. Not only is such a club of great benefit to the members themselves; but by giving concerts in various sections of the state, it becomes an invaluable advertisement for the College, while, unlike the athletic teams, it is able to pay its own expenses. It has often been remarked that the most pleasing feature of college life and that which recalls old memories most clearly, is the singing of the college songs, and the production of these songs by the glee club, brings the College to the notice of the public in its most attractive form.

Under the direction of G. F. Curley the orchestra of seven pieces has furnished excellent music for the many social affairs in town during the winter. The orchestra was somewhat “under the weather” before the addition of the big fiddle, but since “Bub” has contributed his melodious strains to

swell the general harmony the music has been much improved.

One of the pleasant features of battalion drill is the playing of the band. Organized under the military department, it is composed of sixteen pieces led by Sergt. Lehnert. The music takes away the monotony of drill, and makes it much more interesting and inviting to the average student.

During the present term the students have given substantial evidence of their appreciation of the band by erecting a handsome band-stand where, on fine evenings, concerts can be given. The structure is lighted by electricity, and situated as it is among the trees north of the stone chapel, it is really an ornament to the grounds.

The banjo club has also done good work during the winter months, and although their object has not been to give public entertainments, yet on one occasion they united with the glee club in giving a concert which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Most of these organizations are about to lose valuable talent in the graduating class; but it is to be hoped that the interest which has been manifested during the past year will be continued during the next, and that all of the musical organizations will receive the hearty co-operation and support of both undergraduates and alumni.

CYCLE SUPPLEMENT.

The CYCLE SUPPLEMENT will be issued at the close of the graduating exercises Wednesday morning. It will contain a complete account of Commencement exercises, the list of prizes, and other interesting matter. Do not fail to purchase a copy. Price, two cents.

&c.

Buy a CYCLE SUPPLEMENT.

Tennis is very popular this spring.

The Governor is to be here to-morrow.

The pond last winter was not a success.

The campus needs re-rolling and grading.

Red caps and the Freshmen are identical.

'95 is not so large as it was expected to be.

There is some talk of forming a league in foot-ball.

The estate of the late Wm. Bangs was purchased by the college.

There has been a number of cases of sickness at college, this year.

The Battalion is to be composed of double rank companies, next year.

The new drill regulations will be one of the pleasing features of Commencement exercises.

The Natural History society has been a great help to the students this term.

Considerable trouble has arisen in raising money for the support of both the foot-ball and base-ball associations.

As yet we cannot get enthusiasm enough to have a field day. Wake up, boys!

Lieut. Cornish has had the Sophomore class, this year, in French and Drawing.

Band concerts are given by our own band once a week, and are much enjoyed by all.

The Board of Agriculture, as usual, presented each student with its annual report.

With the down-town people our orchestra has been very popular, and they have played at nearly all the dances.

We hope that the Trustees will heed the advice of Lieut. Cornish and speedily put a wooden floor in the Drill Hall.

Professor Mills is now acting as Treasurer *pro tem* in place of F. E. Paige, who resigned because of other business duties.

All Grangers should attend the meeting of the State Grange which is to be held at the M. A. C., June 23d and 24th.

It is to be hoped that next term will see electives in the course, plans having already been sent to the Trustees with this end in view.

It was thought advisable to enlarge the editorial board of *Aggie Life*, so that now the board consists of nine instead of seven members.

The Battalion was inspected this spring by Colonel Hughes, Asst. Inspector of the Atlantic Division, and, as usual, the drilling was creditable both to the instructor and students.

This year the college was represented Memorial-day by two companies, headed by the band.

Our college base-ball team has played first-class games this spring, and although we have had poor luck in arranging games, still those played have shown our team to excel any of previous years.

During the year the new Hatch experiment barn has been under the process of construction and is nearly finished. It is modern in every particular and it is to be one of the best of its kind in this country.

Professor Warner, owing to an accident in which he sprained his ankle, has been unable to meet his classes this term. D. F. Carpenter, '86, has had charge of his department, filling a very difficult position, to the satisfaction of all.

During the visit of the committees from the Legislature they expressed themselves as being very much pleased with everything they saw, and that the college was fulfilling very creditably the object for which it was founded.

Our Glee Club has had a year of unrivalled success, doing both justice to themselves and the college. They have sung in the following places: North Amherst, Leverett, North Hadley, Hatfield, Plainfield, Cummington and Conway.

With the generous assistance of the Faculty, the students raised money enough to erect a band-stand. It not only answers the purpose for which it was built, but also as a grand-stand from which to view the afternoon drill as well as athletic games.

It is to be hoped that M. A. C. will make a good showing at the World's Fair. Photographs of the various buildings, and a map of the college property are to be sent, and it has been proposed that cadets from every agricultural college in the U. S. hold a national encampment at Chicago while the Fair is in progress.

Ninety-two has made her name immortal by putting into the tower of the new chapel a clock, which they have presented to the college. Not only do all connected with the college appreciate this gift, but we are certain that the alumni will agree with us in saying that '92 has very fittingly paid a high tribute of honor to her *Alma Mater*.

Professor Fernald acted as President of the college during President Goodell's absence in Europe.

Lieut. Cornish, after three years' connection with the college, being relieved by Lieut. Dickinson, is to join his regiment in the West. We have to thank Lieut. Cornish for many improvements which have been made in the Military Organization. The college is not only to lose a warm friend, but also one of the energetic factors which has helped to raise the standard of the college to what it is. We would wish him success in his future duties.

ALUMNI NOTES.

MARRIAGES.

Prof. C. S. Phelps '85, to Miss Orra A. Tarker, June 10, 1891, at South Coventry, Conn.

Edgar Gregory '90, to Miss Flora Dell Stebbins, June 17, 1891, at Amherst, Mass.

Lorenzo F. Kinney '88, to Miss Helen May Wells, July 9, 1891, at Kingston, R. I.

Prof. C. D. Warner '81, to Miss Estelle Tyler, July 28, 1891, at Litchfield, Conn.

Charles L. Marshall '87, to Miss Louise M. Huntley, July 29, 1891, at Lowell, Mass.

J. Clark Osterhout '87, to Miss Rose E. Varney, Sept. 2, 1891, at Lowell, Mass.

Burt L. Hartwell '89, to May Louise Smith, Sept. 9, 1891, at Stowe, Mass.

B. Luther Shimer '88, to Miss Lena Guertin, Oct. 14, 1891, at Springfield, Mass.

E. H. Dickinson '88, to Miss Nellie G. Cowles, March 24, 1892, at North Amherst, Mass.

Frederick W. Mossman '90, to Mary S. Lombard, April 5, 1892, at Westminster, Mass.

F. F. Noyes '88, to Miss Ada F. Smith, May 2, 1892, at Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. Samuel T. Maynard '72, to Miss Amy Barnes, June 16, 1892, at Northboro, Mass.

IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHER, HARRY FESSENDEN TUTTLE,

Who died in Amherst, Feb. 4, 1892.

Whereas, It has pleased our all-wise Father to take to his sheltering care our friend and brother Harry Fessenden Tuttle, be it

Resolved, That his pleasant and sympathizing manners have endeared him to us and to all who knew him, and be it further

Resolved, That we, his society brothers, extend our heart-felt sympathy to his bereaved relatives, who in the midst of their sorrow can find consolation in remembering that he has left behind him a character of honesty and uprightness, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, and that copies also be placed in the Fraternity Records and Publication, and in the *Aggie Life*.

F. H. HENDERSON,	} Committee on Resolutions for D. G. K.
F. I. PARKER,	
E. H. LEHNERT,	

'71.

Gideon H. Allen, Agricultural editor of the *Richfield Republican*, Richfield, Kansas.

Lewis A. Nichols has gone to Lasalle, Ill.

George P. Strickland, Livingston, Montana, machinist on N. P. R. R.

Willard C. Ware, 225 Middle St., Portland, Me., manager of the Boston and Portland Clothing Co.

William Wheeler, Wheeler and Parker, large contracting engineers, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

'72.

John C. Cutter, M. D., very successful as a Dermatologist, 492 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Isaac H. Easterbrook, Box 491, Webster, Mass., farmer in Dudley, Mass.

Richard B. Grover, a minister at Roslindale, Boston, Mass.

George H. Snow, Leominster, Mass., a farmer.

Frank B. Salisbury, Graham St., Kimberly, So. Africa.

'73.

Frederick C. Eldred, a large farmer and poultry raiser at Sandwich, Mass.

James B. Renshaw, B. D., a missionary pastor at Trent, Washington.

James H. Webb, 69 Church St., Hartford, Conn., attorney and counsellor at law with Alling & Webb.

'74.

John M. Benedict, M. D., 18 Main St., Waterbury, Conn., a physician and surgeon.

Daniel G. Hitchcock, High St., Warren, Mass.

Harry L. Phelps, a very successful farmer in Southamton, Mass.

Frank L. Smith, a large manufacturer of woolen goods, Albany, Wis.

'75.

Joseph F. Barrett, 29 Beaver St., New York City, a traveling salesman.

Thomas R. Callender, Wellesley Hills, Mass., a fine florist business.

Peter M. Harwood, superintendent Crystal Lake Farm, Ravenna, Ohio.

Herbert S. Carruth is in Ashmont, Mass.

'76.

John Bellamy, dealer in hardware, 27 Eliot St., Boston, Mass.

Charles F. Deuel, a very successful druggist, Amherst, Mass.

Hiram Kendall, Providence, R. I., is one of our largest soap manufacturers.

William G. MacLeod, LL. B., B. A., Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

George L. Parker, florist at 807 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass.

Howard G. Wetmore, M. D., West Ninth St., New York City, a physician.

'77.

David H. Benson, North Weymouth, Mass., with Bradley Fertilizer Co.

Joseph R. Hibbard, a large farmer at Stoughton, Wis.

Henry F. Parker, LL. B., solicitor of patents, 35 Wall St., New York City, in the Mills building.

Joseph P. Wyman, 70 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

'78.

Arthur A. Brigham, Prof. of Agriculture at the Dakota Agricultural Coll., Fargo, North Dakota.

Edward C. Choate, manager of the Sprague Farm, Readville, Mass.

Henry G. K. Heath, LL. B., M. A., 54 Wall St., New York City, attorney and counsellor at law.

Lockwood Myrick, seed-grower, Northboro, Mass.

Frederick Tuckerman, M. D., Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

'79.

Richard S. Dickinson, Columbus, Platte Co.,
Neb., a farmer.

Charles Rudolph, lawyer and real estate agent,
41 Law Building, Boston, Mass.

George P. Smith, a farmer, Sunderland, Mass.

Hiram E. B. Waldron, with N. E. Telegraph and
Telephone Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Address, 17
Oakland St.

'80.

Charles M. McQueen, 260 Clark St., Chicago,
Ill., Room 4.

William Colvard Parker, LL. B., 53 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass., recently elected a member of the
Boston Common Council.

George A. Ripley, 1 Wyman St., Worcester,
Mass., a traveling salesman.

'81.

Walter F. Carr, civil engineer, Minneapolis, Minn

Henry E. Chapin, Box 155, Athens, Ohio.

Frank H. Fairfield, Nyack, N. J.

Charles L. Flint, 25 Congress St., Boston, Mass.,
has given money for a prize contest in the Junior
class.

Joseph L. Hills, in addition to his regular duties
as chemist of the Vermont Experiment Station, has
during the past spring acted as chief chemist of the
U. S. internal revenue laboratory for New England,
established under the sugar bounty clause of the
McKinley bill, at Montpelier, Vt.

'82.

James W. Cooper, Plymouth, Mass., a druggist.

Charles D. Hillman, a large nurseryman and
stock-raiser, Fresno City, Cal.

Frederick G. May, superintendent Cedar Knoll
Farm, Kendall Green, Mass.

Asa F. Shiverick, Tobey Furniture Co., Chica-
go, Ill.

John E. Wilder, a wholesale leather dealer, 179,
181 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

'83.

Sydney C. Bagley, a large cigar-packer at 35
Lynde St., Boston, Mass.

Joseph B. Lindsay, has recently been secured for
the position of associate chemist at the State Ex-
periment Station. He stays in Switzerland until
the 1st of August.

Charles W. Minott has resigned as horticulturist
to the Vermont Experiment Station and become
agent for Central Massachusetts for Vandewater &
Co., St. Louis, Mo., with headquarters at Worcester.

'84.

Harry D. Holland does a large hardware and gro-
cery business in Amherst, Mass.

'85.

George H. Barber, M. D., is surgeon on the
"Pensacola" of the South American Squadron.

Charles W. Brown, a farmer, Temple, N. H.

Joel E. Goldthwait, M. D., 437 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

Isaac N. Taylor, Jr., 277 Stevenson St., San
Francisco, Cal., with Thomson-Houston Electric
Light Co.

'86.

Winfred Ayres, 173 Fifth Ave., New York City,
student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

David F. Carpenter, has been filling Prof. War-
ner's position as professor of mathematics during
the latter's illness this last term.

Charles F. Felt, Oleburne, Johnson Co., Texas,
engineer Northern Division of the Gulf Maintenance
Colorado & Sante Fe R. R.

George S. Stone, Otter River, Mass., a farmer.

'87.

Fred A. Davis, M. D., surgeon Mass. Charitable
Eye and Ear Infirmary, 176 Charles St., Boston,
Mass.

Cyrus W. Fisherdick, Webster, Neb., attorney
at law.

Charles L. Marshall, 48 Stevens St., Lowell,
Mass., market gardener and florist.

Thomas F. Meehan, 159 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., law student at Boston University.

J. Clark Osterhout, P. O. Nashoba, Mass.

William N. Tolman, 39 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

Firmino de S. Torelly, a stock-raiser in Cidade de Rio Grande, Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil.

Charles H. Watson, superintendent La Monte Milling Co., La Monte, Mo.

'88.

Frederick H. Brooks is in the shoe business, 133 Portland St., Haverhill, Mass.

Samuel A. Field, Valley Farm, North Hatfield, Mass., a farmer.

Francis H. Foster, civil engineer, Andover, Mass.

Edward E. Knapp, Steelton Iron Works, Steelton, Penn.

Yataro Mishima, 1310 N St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Frank F. Noyes, is putting in an electric road at Memphis, Tenn.

B. Luther Shimer, Gilt Edge Farm, Butler Co., Penn.

Thomas Rice, 1923 Broadway, Newport, R. I., in the hardware business.

'89.

Franklin W. Davis, reporter for the Boston Journal, Boston, Mass.

James T. Hutchings, 2815 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Penn., West End Electric Light Co.

Mark N. North, Prospect Hill, Somerville, Mass. Student at Harvard Veterinary School, Boston.

Charles A. Whitney, is a farmer at Upton, Mass.

Herbert E. Woodbury, is principal of the Northboro High School, Northboro, Mass.

'90.

Truman P. Felton, farmer, Sandwich, Mass.

Dwight W. Dickinson, dentist, Brockton, Mass.

John S. Loring, with Bowker Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.

Jose M. Herrero, superintendent of plantation, Jovellanos, Cuba.

Walter E. Taft, 14 Park St., Rutland, Vt., with the Howe Scale Co.

John S. West, agriculturist, Hampton School, Hampton, Va.

'91.

Walter A. Brown, city engineer's office, Springfield' Mass.

Malcolm A. Carpenter, assistant horticulturist to the Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

Howard N. Legate, assistant secretary of agriculture, Commonwealth Building, Boston, Mass.

Henry M. Howard, Mt. Auburn, Mass., a market gardener.

Claude A. Magill, civil engineer with B. & M. R. R.

Walter C. Paige has finished at Cornell, and is expecting to take up Y. M. C. A. work at Chicago, Ill.

Murray Ruggles, Electric Light Co., Milton, Mass.

Harvey T. Shores, 4 Oxford Terrace, Boston, Mass., student at Harvard Medical School.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

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Merchant Tailor,

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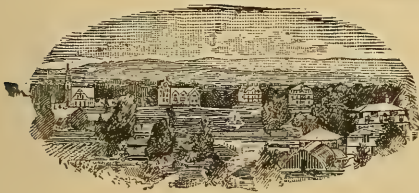
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A. G. R.

1868.



The Cycle.

SUPPLEMENT.



M. A. C.

1892.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

ABSTRACT OF THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON DELIVERED JUNE 19, 1892, BY PROF. C. S. WALKER, PH. D.

“Who knoweth whether thou art come to the Kingdom for such a time as this?”—Esther 4:14.

The college graduate on Commencement day comes into his kingdom, a magnificent empire. The realm is before him. The treasuries of knowledge, of science, ever confront him and the keys hang at his girdle. He is a prince among princes. Working alone he may accomplish much, but let all college graduates be organized into alumni associations and these again organized into one great university club, where all jealousy and contention between different institutions shall be overcome and forgotten in the common purpose of university extension which shall make the wisdom of the few minister to the enlightenment and inspiration of the multitude, then shall we see the revelation of power and the dawn of a new era.

The college graduate of to-day comes into his kingdom at a time of marvelous and portentous significance, fraught with danger to all classes of society, but to none more than to those who till the soil. Every message from one end of the old world to the other brings us sad tidings of the farmer.

Cross the line into our own United States and what do we find? The best, most intelligent and most prosperous farmers of the world; yet the condition of the American farmer is not wholly satisfactory. Make the acquaintance of the black farmer of the South; on the average he is a little better off than his father of thirty years ago. Make the acquaintance of the mountain farmer of the border states and of the poor whites of the cotton states and you will find him making a bare subsistence. Leave the beaten tracks of New England and you find yourself among ruined homesteads and abandoned farms. Watch the life of the Western farmer. He is engaged in no child's play. There are drouths and floods and blizzards to contend with, there are fires and locusts to fight, there are mortgages and taxes; to hold one's own, to wrest from the wilderness a foothold and build there for himself and his

a home in which he may enjoy the products of his labor, is a herculean task which a lifetime is none too long to fulfil.

Let not the college graduate think that the condition of the American farmer is of no interest to him. Let him not imagine that so long as he secures a good position in some village or city, it can make no difference what happens to the old folks at home, to the country school, to the rural church: to forget the claims of the farmer upon him is suicidal. Enlargement and deliverance are sure to come in due season to the farmers of America and through them at length to the tillers of the soil the world around.

The duty of the hour, incumbent upon all college graduates of to-day but especially upon those who graduate from colleges of agriculture supported by state and national funds, is to labor night and day with all wisdom and zeal to carry back to the farm, to the rural life, the best improvements of modern civilization. We boast of rapid transit annihilating space. What then is to prevent the farmer from having his daily mail, easy and quick access to the best store, the best school, the church of his choice, and the enjoyment of equal facilities and opportunities of physical, mental and moral development with the inhabitant of the village or city? It is for the educated youth of to-day to join heart and soul with the farmers of the nation in making the conditions of country life in America such that its very environment shall transform European peasants, settled on our farms, into prosperous and intelligent citizens, and all tillers of the soil into country gentlemen.

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Captain Co. C,	-	-	-	H. D. Clark.
1st Lieutenant Co. A,	-	-	-	C. A. Goodrich.
1st Lieutenant Co B,	-	-	-	F. A. Smith.
1st Lieutenant Co. C,	-	-	-	L. W. Smith.
2nd Lieutenant Co. A,	-	-	-	F. G. Bartlett.
2nd Lieutenant Co. B,	-	-	-	E. A. Hawkes.
2nd Lieutenant Co. C,	-	-	-	E. J. Walker.

NOTES.

The address before the Y. M. C. A. was delivered by the very able speaker, Rev. Edward Anderson, of Danielsonville, Ct. He spoke of the superiority of the mind over the body. Every man is laying foundations which shall not only effect himself in his own lifetime but shall live after he has passed away. This life which we have is in order that we may take in to our memories living pictures. Memory is mind. Why should not this bodily tissue of ours die when it has finished its work for the mind. Mind and soul display to us the infinite. We are all artists, our minds are the tablets on which we paint our pictures. He who lets in impure pictures is ruining all that is best within him while he who lets in the pure is building up noble instincts. God creates no mind, but it must be created by itself. Every man must do his own part in building up his mind. In conclusion he said, "Success is sure to everyone if he persevered."

The Flint Prize Speaking took place before a very fair audience on Monday afternoon, June 20. The first speaker was Luther W. Smith, and his subject University Extension. It was a very clear, strong piece. George F. Curley gave a very good description of "The Gladiatorial Combat and its Fall." Franklin S. Hoyt in the finest of language rendered "The Nation's Debt to the Veteran." Frank H. Henderson gave "Labor Organizations" in a very beautiful style. John R. Perry threw his whole soul into "A Plea for the Indian." Edwin C. Howard, with fine emphasis and inflection, finished with "American Oratory." The first prize was given to Edwin C. Howard, and the second to Frank H. Henderson. The music of the orchestra was enjoyed by all. The flowers were many and very beautiful.

The Fowler Prize Speaking occurred last Monday evening in the Stone Chapel. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: *Freshmen*—Daniel C. Potter, "The Scholar and the State;" Robert A. Cooley, "General U. S. Grant;" Frank L. Warren, "Burial March of Dundee;" Thomas P. Foley, "Reply to Corry." *Sophomores*—Archie H. Kirkland, "Lasca;" Arthur C. Curtis, "Plea for the Old South Church, Boston;" Charles L. Brown, "The Confederate Sergeant;" George H. Merwin, "Reply to Long." The judges were Prof. J. F. Genung of Amherst College, W. C. Parker of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Fairbanks of Amherst. The prizes were awarded as follows: *Freshmen*—Robert

A. Cooley, first prize; Frank L. Warren, second prize. *Sophomores*—Archie H. Kirkland, first prize; George H. Merwin, second prize. Music was furnished for the occasion by the College Glee Club.

Immediately after the Fowler Prize speaking of Monday evening, the D. G. K. Fraternity held its 24th annual reunion in its chapter hall. After all business had been transacted, the members repaired to Masonic hall where supper was served by Frank Wood. After the supper, toasts and music were in order and it was daylight before the banquet was over.

Alpha chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity held its 19th annual reunion and banquet at the Amherst House, on the evening of the 20th. An unusually large number of the alumni of the society were present, among others, two of the original founders of the fraternity. Geo. B. Willard, '92, acted as toastmaster of the evening, and responses were made by the alumni and undergraduates. The society was never in a more prosperous condition, and the outlook for the future is especially bright.

The local chapter of Q. T. V. Fraternity held its annual reunion and banquet in the chapter halls. Many of the alumni from the class of '71 and upward were represented, and together with undergraduates passed a most enjoyable evening. After the wants of the inner man had been carefully supplied and the customary toasts rendered, the brothers proceeded to make merry with music, songs and jokes innumerable. A pleasant feature of the evening was the rendering of the class yells of the different classes represented. The adjournment took place at a late hour, and all reported an evening of unalloyed pleasure.

The 13th annual reunion and banquet of the College Shakespearean Club was held at the college, Monday evening, June 20th, about 50 members being present. A business meeting was held during the evening and a literary entertainment formed a part of the exercises. The present commencement finds the club in an exceedingly prosperous condition.

The oral examination, in agriculture, of the Senior class for the Grinnell Prize, was held in the old chapel at 8-30 Tuesday morning.

Immediately after the Class Day Exercises the Military essays were read in Stone Chapel, and at 5-30 o'clock the cadets assembled for the Commencement drill on the parade grounds. Many noticeable improvements have been made in the military department since the introduction of the new tactics and the drilling has proved itself to be one of the commendable features of Commencement.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE
GRADUATING CLASS.

A wise custom has selected the early summer for occasions of this kind. It is the season of perfect days and tranquil skies, when nature, forgetful of the icy bondage of the past, awakes to new life and clothes herself in the beauty of returning youth. It is fitting, then, I say, that at a time like this, when the whole universe is filled with countless voices, and the very air is throbbing with life and motion, that you should go forth to commence your life work—out into the midst of this exultant gladness, while the bow of promise stands overarching your skies.

Thank God for this recurrent brightness with its hopes of bounteous harvest. Thank God for this sentiment of hope implanted deep within your breasts. Thank God for this hope and longing for something better,—this restless expectation,—this looking forward to one knows not what and craving an ideal, shadowy and disappointing though so frequently it prove. But for this, the world would settle down in black despair and life would be in vain. For death would be its close and the grave would swallow up all noble thought and aspiration.

There is no heart so worn and weary, discouraged, lonely or forsaken of its fellowmen, but in some corner lingers a hope of something better. Even in death itself this does not fail and hope triumphant smiles across the tomb. In all ages and all countries, sages and philosophers have recognized and recorded this unfailing power. The expectation of the good man is like unto the star that shineth out in the blackness of the night. Hope looketh toward the dawning. 'The miserable have no other medicine but only hope.' 'For to him that is joined to all the living, there is hope.' 'It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait.' 'For we are saved by hope.' 'Looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ.'

Here and there and everywhere the tireless search is going on for that knowledge which should be most helpful in these busy times. Here and there and everywhere, eager hands are stretched to touch the springs of wisdom. The eternal mysteries cover us like a veil. Philosophy is dumb when it faces the problems of human destiny. Science cannot penetrate the secret of a blade of grass. Yet it is the sure evidence of man's divine relationship that he can never rest in the presence of these obstinate questionings. "Let the oracles speak as they will,

there is always a listener waiting for some word of hope, some hint that shall help him solve the problem of his life. The mind feeds on disappointments. Failures point the way to success. All the ships that Arctic seas have crushed, are but beacon lights to him who sails for the pole. It seems like the refinement of cruelty that we should be doomed to a perpetual desire to know and a perpetual impossibility of knowing." Is life then only a repetition of the hopeless bondage of the ancient myth? Tantalus raising to his lips the water that forever mocks his feverish thirst? Prometheus chained to a rock, forever writhing under the eagle that tears and rends his vitals? No! of disappointment hope is born, and in this constant play of unsatisfied hope and longings lies our safety and our happiness.

And there is strength too in this continued striving for an ideal, even though one falls far short of what consciously or unconsciously, he longs for. Out of the first faint beams of the dawn comes the full radiance of the sun. Out of weakness, comes strength, and and from fierce endeavor and resolute will, comes victory at last. It was Michael Angelo who said "nothing makes the soul so pure, so religious, as the endeavor to create something perfect; for God is perfection, and whoever strives for it, strives for something that is God-like."

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:—

Thirty years ago this month and I, too, was standing, just as you are now standing, impatient to be gone. It seems but a day since then, yet a day fraught with many incidents. It was one of those crises in the history of nations that test the strength of manhood, and the call to action was loudly ringing in our ears. Can you wonder that I am moved as I look down into your faces? for there rises up before me the whole scene in which I participated then. Again I am listening to the words of our sorely-stricken President as, with faltering voice, he blessed and bade us go forth and play the man. Again I see the eager faces and hear the voices of those long hushed in death. Again I grasp the hand and look into the eyes of those who fell asleep amid the uproar of the battle-field. God grant that when you return to your *Alma Mater* thirty years from now, you may come back with full ranks and undiminished numbers. And now before the last good-bye is spoken, let me wish for you success in all that is grand and noble in this life. In no way can I more fully express my feelings than in those beautiful words of divine writ, "We have wished you good luck." With hearts full of tenderness and love, we do most earnestly wish you good luck, not only in your basket and your store, and in every undertaking which makes for what is noble and true, but also that good luck at last, which through tribulation and patience and experience worketh that hope which maketh not ashamed.

A. G. K.

1868.



The Cycle.



M. A. C.

1893.

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The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the Professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

But the courses are not limited to the Natural Sciences, Languages and Mathematics. Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with American institutions and fitting him for citizenship.

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The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. The action of the legislature in maintaining a labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students requiring aid.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday, June 22, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 8 Somerset St., Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 5 at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The fall term begins Wednesday, September 6, at 8:15 A. M.

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THE CYCLE.

VOL. XV.

AMHERST, JUNE 19, 1893.

NO. 1.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF THE *D. G. F.* FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

*For the Twenty-third Graduating Anniversary,
June 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1893.*

SUNDAY, June 18.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Charles S. Walker, Ph. D., Professor of Mental Science. 10.45 A. M.

Address before the College Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Editor of the *Congregationalist*. 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 19.—Address to the Senior class by the President. 8.30 A. M.

Flint Prize Speaking, Junior class, 3.30 P. M.
Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 20.—Annual Meeting of Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9.30 A. M.

Public exercises commemorative of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, 10 A. M.
Orator, Rev. Henry Hague of So. Worcester.
Addresses of Comity by representative members of other fraternities.

Meeting of Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11.30 A. M.

Alumni dinner, 1 P. M.

Class Day Exercises, 2.00 P. M.

Battalion Parade, Battalion Drill, Sabre Drill, 4.30 P. M., followed by reading of military essays and presenting of military diplomas.
Reception by the President and Trustees, in the Stone Chapel, 8 to 10 P. M.

Senior Promenade, at Town Hall, 9.30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.—Graduating Exercises, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY, June 22.—Examination of Candidates for admission, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN HOYT,
Popular Education the Hope of Our Country.

FRANCIS TURNER HARLOW,
The Successful Farmer of the Future.

ALPHONSO EDWARD MELENDY,
A Duty Neglected.

FRED ANDREW SMITH,
A Plea for Forestry Legislation.

HARRY JAMES HARLOW,
Changed Conditions in New England Life.

FRANK HOWARD HENDERSON,
Immigration into the United States.

LUTHER WILLIAMS SMITH,
Economic Value of Good Roads.

EDWIN CARLETON HOWARD,
The Mission of the Agitator.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

GEORGE HENRY MERWIN,
The Decadence of Our Nation.

ARCHIE HOWARD KIRKLAND,
Crises and Character.

ELIAS DEWEY WHITE,
Our Duty to the Freedman.

CLAUDE FREDERICK WALKER,
John Ericsson.

FRED GILBERT AVERELL,
Fanaticism in History.

ARTHUR CLEMENT CURTIS,
Responsibilities of the American Citizen.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Sophomores:

STEPHEN PETER TOOLE, *Dickinson*
The Assault on Wagner.

SHIRO KURODA, *Anon*
The Gladiators.

THOMAS P. FOLEY, *Blaine*
The Amnesty of Jefferson Davis,

EDILE HALE CLARK, *Wallace*
The Chariot Race,

Freshmen :

SALOME SASTRE DE VERAND, Crime Its Own Detector,	<i>Webster</i>
HORACE CLIFTON BURREINGTON, Charles Sumner,	<i>Schurz</i>
FRANK LEMUEL CLAPP, The Heroism of Horatio Nelson.	<i>Anon</i>
PATRICK ARTHUR LEAMY, The Tomb of Washington,	<i>Savage</i>

Editorials.

LIKE the old sentinels who used to pace the streets, and at the striking of the hours cry out, "All is well," the CYCLE gives you greeting. The Commencement seasons, as they come and go, have been the hours which passed away, and although the cry has not always been that of the old sentinels, yet as a rule it has been so, and with the closing of this year we feel that we can give thanks for the very material growth which has been manifested in all branches of the college. In athletics the college has made very great strides the past year and we would especially call the attention of the alumni to the article entitled, "A Plea for the Athletic Field." As has been our custom in the past we have endeavored to show in the present issue, those things in which we, as a college, excel, and to point out the places where still greater excellence may be obtained. For fourteen years the CYCLE has been at its post ready for the praise or criticism of its readers and we place this the fifteenth volume in your hands thanking you for whatever praise you have to offer, but also feeling that your criticism may be helpful to us. For by criticism we are lead to see our faults as others see them and are able to correct them. As we have already said the college has advanced in all its branches and we leave it for you to judge whether the present volume of the CYCLE has kept pace with the other departments.

DURING the past collegiate year work has been steadily progressing on the pond. Though many difficulties have presented themselves they have successfully met and conquered them all. The first difficulty met with was the same old story with this college, the want of money, but by the energy and skillful tactics on the part of President Goodell, and

the splendid support of the students, money was borrowed, the interest paid on it, and the work began. A Boston engineer's services were procured and the subject of a dam, which was to stay, was discussed from a scientific standpoint, and the plans being approved by all, the work was begun, late though it was in the fall. At one time Jack Frost came near spoiling everything but once more the students came to the rescue and by a few days' hard manual work, set all right again. During the winter of course the work stopped, but was resumed again in the spring and is going on at the present time. Ice was cut during the coldest of the winter months from the pond, and on its surface skating for a short time gave the lovers of that sport some enjoyment. Next year however we look for a better pond, more space and better ice. When finished there is no doubt but that the pond will add to the artistic effect of the grounds and if all the plans and rumors are true it will be a feature second to none of its kind found in college grounds in the United States. What a pleasure it will be to see the white swans slowly paddling among the beautiful pond lilies, stopping now and then to raise their heads and look at the student who with his young lady friends is whiling away a pleasant hour in idly floating on its glassy surface. Such may we theorize; let us hope it will materialize.

In passing, mention should be made of the work of the State Experiment Station, located upon land leased from the college, but contrary to popular supposition, entirely separate from it in management. During the summer Dr. J. B. Lindsey, '83, commenced his duties at the station as associate chemist, having just completed a course of study at the University of Göttingen and Zurich. The supervision of the feeding department has been assigned to him. Prof. J. E. Humphrey of the department of vegetable physiology resigned his position at the beginning of the present year, and his place has not yet been filled, although his successor will undoubtedly be chosen during the present season. A study of the Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Control of the Station will show the amount of work done during the past year in the interest of the farmers of the state. Experiments have been conducted with milch-cows, steers, lambs

and pigs in the feeding department, while in the fields, grasses, garden and forage crops in considerable variety have been successfully cultivated. The report of Prof. Humphrey gives in detail the results of his studies of various diseases of trees and plants. In the chemical laboratory work has been done for the State Dairy Bureau, the inspection of commercial fertilizers has been carried on, and a large number of analyses have been made of samples sent in by interested parties, of well water, milk, fertilizers and feedstuffs. The chemical work of the Hatch Station of the College has also been carried on. Considerable additional work has been necessary in the preparation of the station's contribution to the state exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, for which a collection of forage crops, feedstuffs and fertilizing materials was furnished. In addition to the regular field experiments during the present season, the tobacco question is being looked into, some tests with fertilizers being carried on with the cooperation of the tobacco growers of the valley. Taking all things into consideration the Stations are doing a great work for the farmers; and their influence is being felt all over the state. They form a very important factor in connection with the college and are of inestimable value to the careful student.

IN reviewing the work of the college organizations during the past year we find cause for both praise and censure. Censure may, perhaps, be a rather strong term to use in this connection, but it is possible for the few organizations that we have here, to do much to help the individual and the college, and if they fail to do this they are certainly to blame. What work the Natural History Society has done has been in the right line, but the fault is that it has not done enough. The lectures of both Dr. Lindsay and Prof. Brooks were interesting and instructive and the society is to be congratulated upon being able to secure the services of the gentlemen in question, but there were doubtless others of the faculty and alumni who would have been glad to have favored us in the same way if we had expressed an earnest desire that they should do so. In this matter the fault lies not with the officers, but upon individual members. As the new president is a quite expert naturalist there will doubtless be

some practical work done during the next year. For some reason hard to determine, the work of the W. I. L. S. has been sadly neglected. With the exception of a very few, no one seemed to take the slightest interest in the subjects which the society aims to work upon. Although the officers did their best to arouse enthusiasm and increase the attendance they met with little or no response from the other members. Even the offering of a prize failed to act as an incentive to them to bestir themselves. We regret having to make such adverse reports for it shows that our student body has neglected to avail themselves of a most fruitful source of practice along an important line, that of public speaking and debate. This practice cannot fail to be of great advantage to anyone both in college and in after life. Therefore we sincerely hope that by another year we may be able to make a much more favorable report of the work of the society. The Y. M. C. A. has been doing its usual good work, and we are glad to be able to testify to the fact. A flourishing society like this one does a great work for the students. It is to its influence that we owe our high standard of morality. This same standard is invaluable to the college as it invites the confidence of parents and guardians and helps to dispel the too prevalent idea that a college life is ruinous to a young man. It is especially appropriate that we should have such a standard here, as this is a state institution and should therefore be a model in all respects. May the good work of the association go on and may the other organizations arouse themselves to new activity and better work.

WE are happy to state that those who visit the Natural History Museum this year will see that there has been a great improvement over previous years. Numerous additions have been made to the collections so that now nearly all of the available space is filled. The cases containing the birds are of the same size and appearance as ever; but those containing the corals and small animals have been somewhat enlarged and give considerable more shelf room than formerly. This extra space is, even now, nearly filled and it is only a matter of a very short time before the collection will have wholly outgrown its present space. The case which contains the various skeletons has been moved to the western end

of the room and two similar cases, occupying the eastern part of the room, have been built. The most easterly contains specimens of the moose, bear, wolf, deer, kangaroo and porcupine. These, together with a Rocky Mountain lion and numerous smaller specimens, have been added this year. The next case was built for the use of Dr. Paige and contains various models for use in the Veterinary Department. The model of the horse, which was imported at great expense from France, will be placed here as soon as it has finished its trip to the World's Fair, where it was sent by especial request of the United States Department of Agriculture. The next case which fills up the remainder of the available floor space is especially noticeable being designed by Prof. Fernald for the showing off of birds' eggs. The lower part is a plain chest of drawers which will contain the nests of all the species of birds which can be obtained. On top of this is a triangular case, the inside of which is fitted up so that all of the eggs are brought close up to the glass covers which shut over them. Prof. Fernald is trying to get the eggs of all those birds which are found in Amherst and his collection is already quite complete. Besides these additions, several plaster casts of the features of eminent naturalists, and heads representative of the five races have been added and placed in conspicuous places. The time is not far distant when it will be an absolute necessity for us to have a new museum and we hope that the alumni and friends of the college will soon be able to see a new building of this character.

IN the Military Department we find but one change from last year, and that being the coming of a new Commandant of Cadets, Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, relieving Lieut. Cornish, who had been with us his allotted time, three years. The going of the old Lieut. was looked upon with regret by many, for during his stay he had proved himself an able teacher, a thorough student and, what was appreciated by all, a thorough disciplinarian who raised the Battalion to a high standard. He has, however, left his good work and many friends behind him, and we sincerely wish him every success in the future. Lieut. Dickinson took charge of the Battalion the first week of the term, and followed in

the footsteps of his predecessors by setting the Freshmen to work at the setting up exercises and the Sophomores at the cannon. During the latter part of the term the under classes were divided up into companies, and were instructed in Company Drill and the manual of arms. About the first of December the Freshmen began to receive their uniforms, and it was then that the battalion began to assume a military appearance. The work of the winter term in the Drill Hall was divided up as follows:—Manual of arms for the Freshmen, bayonet exercise for the Sophomores, and sabre drill for the Juniors. On the whole this was productive of good results, and at the end of the term one could see first class drilling in each of these branches. During this term the feature of allowing the Seniors one drill off a week, was much appreciated by them all. It is the hope of the lower classes that it will be continued every year hereafter. On the opening of the spring term we once more found ourselves back on the campus with Battalion Drill and the ceremonies of Battalion Review and Parade in order. On account of sickness the showing at first was very poor, but after a short time it assumed the high standard we have always had for our reputation. Commendable work was done in drilling before the Legislature and the Inspector and we succeeded in convincing them that in every particular we were thoroughly military. One change which is proposed or there is a rumor of, is to change again the uniforms from the blue, back to the gray. We sincerely hope that this will not be done, at any rate without consulting the student body, and hearing their views upon the subject. Although the grey uniform may be very good, yet we believe that a change would be very expensive and at the present time unsatisfactory to the students as a whole.

WE are pleased to inform our readers that before another Commencement we expect to be able to point to a structure situated to the west of all the other college buildings and say, "This is our new barn, probably the finest in the country." For sometime past Pres. Goodell and Prof. Brooks have been trying to secure an appropriation from the Legislature to build a new barn. The present one, although to all appearances a first class struc-

ture, has one unremediable fault. It is impossible to make it sanitary. One of the chief causes of this is the fact that the cattle are kept directly over the manure from which certain effluvia are constantly arising, and it is impossible even with the use of plaster and other disinfectants to secure the cattle against the attack of diseases such as tuberculosis. The old barn lacks also sufficient means of ventilation. In old-fashioned barns where the cattle face the driveway which is opened way up to the roof is found the very best means of ventilation. But here the cattle are enclosed by a tight floor, above and below, with only the windows at the sides to allow passage of air, and these if opened are likely to cause a draught dangerous to the health of the stock. The new barn is to be located about 200 yards to the west of the dormitories. It will be about three hundred feet long, consisting of a main or storage barn, and a wing on each side in which the cattle are to be kept. It is intended to build the barn at the foot of a hill in such a manner that teams may drive into each floor, thus dispensing with the horse hay fork. This is in accordance with the most approved methods of barn building and is likely to prove a valuable saving of time and strength. The manure instead of being piled up in a cellar will be drawn out each day in carts and immediately spread upon the land. The grounds around and under the barn will be thoroughly drained. The liquid excrement will be stored up in tanks where it will be kept from decomposing by the use of sulphates or other absorbants. Owing to the changed course of studies it will be necessary to have more room for the chemical department. This is one of the most important in the curriculum of the college and will in a few years require an entirely new building. For the present it is proposed to have morning prayers held in the new stone chapel and to have the room now used for that purpose altered over into a laboratory similar to the present one. The new room is especially intended to facilitate the study of organic chemistry and it will be fitted up accordingly. There is one disadvantage in having the laboratory in Old Chapel, the ringing of the bell jars the building so that it is impossible to keep the balances adjusted, otherwise the proposed changes will give the college one of the best chemical departments in the country.

ELECTIVES AND THE NEW COURSE.

Since the funds of the College have been increased, the different departments have been greatly improved, especially by the addition of new apparatus and equipments, and finally it has been possible to adopt the long desired object, that is of electives. After a great deal of discussion and consideration, the Trustees and Faculty have decided upon plans for giving the students at the M. A. C. an opportunity to elect for himself such courses of study as he may desire.

In bringing electives into this institution, it has been necessary to change the course of study considerably. The general outline of the course for the first three years remains practically the same as it is at present, covering perhaps more ground than formerly. The fourth year the student must elect three from the following branches, namely: Agriculture, Horticulture, Entomology Mathematics, Chemistry, Veterinary, German and Social Science. This, as can readily be seen, will give the student an opportunity to make such studies as he desires a specialty and also it is hoped will give him more time to study. Although this is a college in which agricultural instruction is the chief object and always ought to be, there are many who have entered college with a desire to get an education, but have become dissatisfied and have left, to a large extent we believe, because they were held to a single course, some branches of which they considered of no importance to their future welfare.

By the introduction of electives, the effect will be to largely diminish this idea, and a larger percentage of those who enter will graduate. When one can make his own choice of the branches of study that he wishes to pursue, he will have more interest in them, and of course learn his lessons better, thus raising the standard of scholarship.

Besides the electives, there has been added a short course of two years, intended for those who propose to follow agricultural pursuits but have not the means or time to take a four years' course. It covers, simply, those branches of study relating closely to agriculture, and is about what one would get the first two years of the present four years' course. The requirements for entrance to this course are about the same or lower than those required at present. The standard for the four years'

course has been raised, so that in order to enter, it is necessary for one to have spent at least two years at a high school.

The students entering the four years' course will be older on an average than those heretofore, which will be a good thing for the College, as there are many who have entered far too young. This good effect, however, may be offset by those entering the shorter course, still there should be no reason why a long and short course cannot be as successful in this college as in other institutions where it has been tried.

Besides these changes, there is an opportunity offered to any one having received the degree of Bachelor of Science, to take up advance work in any branch, as a post graduate course, leading to the degree of Master of Science.

It is hoped by these changes to give to the college a broader scope and thus enhance its value to all classes, especially to the farmers of the state.

THE RIDE OF DEATH.

All of you've heard of college pranks
That are done by various cranks;
But, pray give the devil his due
Only when you know it is true
That 'tis he that has used his art.
For perhaps something you may find
That was not done by human mind.
And upon this doth hinge a tale,
Such as might make the boldest quail,
And fill with dread the stoutest heart.

Perhaps you've seen the creature "Maud,"
Who ought to be beneath the sod.
The skeleton of "Black Hawk" too
Comes with her in this tale, so true.
"Ah! A worthy couple!" you say,
One night this boney pair, 'tis said,
Forgot the fact that they were dead.
Without boot, spur, or bridle rein,
"Maud" mounts the horse that has no mane,
And down the stairs they wend their way.

Out on the grass their way they take,
Making the very earth to quake
At a sight so weird and so rare.
Without a single thought of care
They race about the college grounds.
Swift and e'en swifter runs the race
As the fast horse now strikes his pace;
And in the darkness of the night
The white bones give a glowing light
As they keep up their many rounds.

When, back to their abiding place
Their weary way they try to trace,
They find that they have lost their way,
And just before the break of day,
Into the chapel room they go.
A queerer place 'twere hard to find,
For things that are of such a kind;
And now the phosphorescent light
Which hitherto has marked their flight
Seems to have lost its ruddy glow.

The morning dawned, as mornings do,
And quickly then the rumor grew
That in the chapel floor was seen
A sight, such as never, I ween,
Did student ever see before.
For there within the sight of all
Stood the skeletons, gaunt and tall;
But the power which had moved them on
Before the coming of the dawn
Is passed, and will be seen no more.

First, they said 'twas by students done,
Who, wishing thus to have some fun,
Had placed them there and then had fled.
But that it is as I have said
Everybody doth now agree.
This event happened long ago,
But to find its truth you may go
To anyone in seventy-eight
And see if I've not given it straight,
For truly, thus 'twas told to me.

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS ABOUT AMHERST.

During a stay of four years at this college, one has many opportunities and privileges besides those afforded by its curriculum, for developing his mind and broadening his character.

Especially should the student keep his eyes and ears open, ready to grasp any new idea or suggestion that may come to his attention, and be quick to adopt it for his own benefit.

In truth, if a college graduate knew merely what he had learned in his course of studies, he could not help but be very limited in experience and narrow in his intelligence. The purpose of a college training, or of any school, is not so much to teach the intellect so many abstract facts, as it is to train the mind to become more apt in grasping information and using it for the right object.

At this college, especially, it is important for the student to be observant in all things that he may be better fitted to understand the subjects that he is studying.

There are many plans that might be adopted for having some study outside the regular course, and not for study only, but for pleasure also. They that are making botany a specialty have their opportunity among the flowers of the field; likewise those studying insects and other animal life can study them best as seen in their active stage.

The landscape gardener finds his best patterns in nature.

One of the ways by which one may obtain a great deal of pleasure and at the same time derive considerable knowledge, is by taking long walks to the numerous localities in this vicinity that are of especial interest; and it is the object of this paper to mention a few of these places of interest. Of course it will be impossible to mention them all, much less to describe to any extent.

Amherst and the vicinity is a most picturesque and beautiful spot, as is testified by every one who has once been here.

The whole region is rich with historical interest. Nature blooms in the greatest of luxuriance, while the geological formations are exceedingly interesting. Thus there are unexcelled opportunities for the artist, botanist, geologist, or any student of nature.

In a southeasterly direction from Amherst a very pleasant trip may be taken to Pansy Park and a good object lesson can be learned, by those intending to go into floriculture, from the extensive grounds of Mr. Goodell, the proprietor.

In the Pelham hills quite a collection of minerals might be found, of which the asbestos is of considerable importance. From the highest point, Mt. Lincoln, a very beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

To the north is Mt. Toby, which with its cave, and the many rare and beautiful botanical specimens that can be found among its recesses, the sugar-orchards on its slopes, and the watermelon patches at its foot, always makes it an interesting locality to visit.

Mt. Toby on the east side of the Connecticut river with Mt. Sugarloaf rising precipitously

from its western banks form the entrance to one of the most beautiful and most fertile valleys of New England. From the summit of either these mountains the eye can behold the fertile farms with their painted buildings; little villages here and there with shaded streets running through them while the most pleasing feature is the grand and majestic river as it wends its sinuous course southward until it is lost from sight among the hills of the Holyoke range. It is always a profitable day that can be spent among these two mountains.

On the west side of Mt. Sugarloaf are the two Deerfields, towns of considerable historical interest, particularly Old Deerfield; this was one of the earliest settled towns in the Connecticut valley and was the scene of one of the most dreadful massacres of the French and Indian war. It makes a very pleasant drive on a hot summer's day, to go through the long broad street lined with rows of ancient elms some of which are one hundred and fifty years old or more while here and there under the shade one comes to some peculiar and odd looking house that has probably seen the days of the Revolutionary war.

In one building called Memorial Hall are many valuable and interesting relics of the Indians and the early settlers. An opportunity to visit this beautiful and ancient town should never be lost.

Nearly all the towns on the Connecticut river have their points of historical interest and any one inclined that way could find plenty of material to satisfy him.

If one wants to make a long tramp he should visit the Whately Glen, which is some distance on the other side of the river. This has always been a favorite picnic ground on account of its natural ruggedness and beautiful scenery.

Last of all I will mention the Holyoke range. At its eastern end is the 'Notch' and the 'Devil's Garden.' Here may be found many rare botanical specimens. At the west end is famous Mt. Holyoke which overlooks the Conn. Valley for miles north and south and with Mt. Tom on the opposite side of the river seems to stand guard over the surrounding country.

No one, while here at college, should miss the opportunity to visit these places as well as others, and to get as much good from them as possible.

A PLEA FOR THE ATHLETIC FIELD.

If there is one thing that the students of our college feel the especial need of at present it is an enclosed athletic field. Not only would it be a great convenience to the various athletic associations, but it would in the end prove a paying investment.

There are four great advantages that would be derived from the possession of such a field. First, the gate receipts would form no inconsiderable part of the income of the associations and would greatly aid in a financial way. At present we have no means of deriving profit from our games, and consequently it is necessary to tax the students heavily to support the teams. Second, we have no track for races of any kind, and consequently our athletes cannot show to the best advantage, or make satisfactory records. A cinder track would be greatly appreciated by such men, and would aid greatly in arousing enthusiasm in track athletics.

Third, we need a grand stand for the accommodation of the audiences, and dressing rooms for visiting teams. Visitors to our games on the campus are obliged to stand in order to get a good view of the game, and it is sometimes very inconvenient to be obliged to make use of private rooms for the visiting teams. Last, but most important of all, a field more remote from the dormitories would make the study rooms much more quiet. The continual noise from the games on the campus makes it very difficult for one wishing to study, to keep his mind from wandering to the field. It might be objected that it is a disadvantage to have a field removed from the vicinity of the buildings, on account of the walk to and from the field. But this objection amounts to but little, compared with the advantages gained.

The idea of having an athletic field is by no means a new one. It has for a long time been regarded as a pressing need, but never so much as at present. There is and has been for the last few years a continually increasing interest manifested by the students, in all kinds of athletic games. This advance, however, has not been confined to our institution alone, but has been shared by all the colleges in this part of the country, if we are to be up with the times in athletics, we must secure, in some way, the advantage of good grounds and accommodations, which most of the other colleges already possess.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the benefits of college athletics. Everyone, familiar with modern college life, must realize the importance to the student of proper exercise and muscular development. Athletics are a necessity in every live college, and the best way to reduce the chance of injury and accidents to a minimum is to provide every possible convenience and modern improvement for the use of the men.

In the early part of the winter term a movement was started by Prof. Brooks to obtain a sum of money for the construction of an athletic field, and a committee of students was appointed to co-operate with him. The trustees of the college have already granted the use of land for this purpose, and a good site has been chosen; but the one important element, money, is still lacking.

The custom of making private gifts and endowments to colleges has become so firmly established that most of the colleges depend very largely on this means of support. Our own college is generously endowed by both the state and United States; but there are many purposes for which these funds cannot be used, and for our athletic field we must depend upon private gifts and subscriptions. While it would undoubtedly be possible to raise the requisite sum of money by subscriptions among the friends of the college, would it not be a grand opportunity for some one who, having obtained his education at Aggie, has been prosperous enough so that he can confer a great favor upon his Alma Mater, and at the same time make his name respected and honored by every student and alumnus of the college? It is safe to say that no other gift to the college would be so gladly welcomed or so thankfully received by the student body, and we trust that the new athletic field is not a visionary scheme, but that it will soon be a reality.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Among the greatest economic and social problems waiting to be solved by the American people, the Immigration Question, above all others, demands our most serious thought and decided action. Interlinked, as it is, with other social questions, its solution is of the most vital importance in determining the future of the republic.

The past policy of the United States has been to encourage in every way the migration of European labor to this country, and to welcome with outstretched hands all foreigners, with a few exceptions, who wished to better their condition by leaving their homes and settling here. It cannot be denied that, in the early history of the nation, this policy was fully justified by the results. Without the millions of hardy pioneers who left their native land and, by their industry and manhood, established for themselves homes in this land of freedom, we never could have attained to the height of civilization and wealth that we now enjoy. When the nation was in its infancy, our manufacturing and agricultural interests made it imperative that we should have a great labor force to develop the resources of the country. The immigration laws were framed to satisfy our own needs, and we cannot easily estimate the benefits derived from the early immigration. But, however great may have been the advantage gained in the past, it does not follow that a continuation of the present policy would be beneficial.

To-day we find a new set of conditions. We have a large population of our own, among whom, in many cities, the struggle for existence has become as fierce as in the old world. The public lands which have always been the safety-valve of the immigration system, are already occupied, and the bewildered immigrant, instead of realizing his dreams of an "El Dorado," finds himself involved in a competition nearly as severe as that from which he has fled. Unskilled in the arts of our higher civilization, and too ignorant to learn, they congregate in the large cities, where they constitute a continual menace to our system of free government. Can we flatter ourselves that we are getting the cream of the European working classes, when statistics show that four-fifths of our immigrants are unskilled, and in face of the fact that, even here in Massachusetts, notwithstanding that we have the most perfect school system in the world, illiteracy is steadily on the increase?

Not only are the conditions and requirements of this country undergoing a rapid change, but, what is far more important, the quality of the immigration itself is changing still more rapidly. Prior to 1870, most of our immigrants came from the countries of

Northern and Western Europe. Intelligent, strong and with a purpose to make this country their home they soon imbibed the spirit of our free institutions and became readily assimilable into our civilization.

But, within the last twenty years, the character of the immigration has been greatly changed. The more wide-spread information in regard to this country among the lower classes of Europe, and the cheap and quick means of transportation have combined to lower the standard of intelligence and manhood among our immigrants. The proportion of immigrants from the Southern countries of Europe is increasing with alarming rapidity. Brought up in an atmosphere poisoned with the germs of anarchy and crime, and wholly ignorant of the principles of a republican form of government, they have no sympathy with our political institutions, and cannot be assimilated into our social organization.

Not only does this increasing horde of illiterates threaten to undermine the foundation of our political system, but its influence upon the dignity and independence of American labor is demoralizing. Living under conditions, revolting to the intelligent American workman, they compel him to enter into an unfair competition, and drag him down to a lower level of existence. Of what benefit is the "Contract Labor Law" when there are pouring into this country, every year, thousands of degraded human beings, willing to work for any price to keep from starving.

The time is come when the United States, in self defense, must lay such restrictions on immigration, as shall ward off the social dangers that threaten her institutions, and compel the nations of Europe to solve their own social problems. If we are to continue to be the most progressive nation on the earth, we must leave the beaten track of our forefathers, and adopt a policy in regard to immigration better suited to our present requirements. Just what this policy should be is a most perplexing question. No plan yet suggested seems to be without serious faults, for in benefitting the many it is inevitable that injury should be done to a few. Like other complex social problems it cannot be solved at once but only by patient and untiring experiment. No half-way measure will do. We must have a clear, practical and standard test, by which all applicants may be judged equally, before

they leave the foreign port.

An educational requirement, although faulty in some respects, seems, nevertheless to be the one best suited to our needs. Simple, consistent, and easily applied it would seem to be a wise and valuable addition to our present restrictions, and would be potent in ridding us of that undesirable element, which crowds the slums of our cities, and makes the problem of municipal government so difficult of solution.

The United States is under no moral obligation to receive the scum of European society, and it is the undisputed privilege of every society to determine who shall compose its members. It is true that this country is not thickly populated, and that it abounds in undeveloped organic and mineral wealth. There is yet room for millions of such men as founded and built up this great nation, but there is no room for the degraded and ignorant serfs, whom it is impossible for us to assimilate, and whose influence is but to retard our social and political progress. We are not suffering from overpopulation, but from lack of discrimination; and it is not only our right, but it is a sacred duty, which we owe to our country and posterity, to so control immigration, that elements, incompatible with our civilization, shall not be allowed to block the onward march of education and free government.

A RETROSPECT.

When the skies begin to redden,
And the shadows longer fall,
Then I take my fragrant briarwood
From its niche within the wall;
I sit by the open window
And the smoke clouds rise in air,
Till they blot out the sordid present
And only the past is there.

From the gray wreathes drifting o'er me
Loom the forms of days gone by,
Old faces look upon me,
And the past seems very nigh.
I see each College comrade,
Each friend of those golden days;
And I laurel the past in my musings
And crown it with myrtle and bays.

The campus lies around me,
As it lay in the years that are past,
The triumphs of old are with me

And I wish that the dream might last.
Once more the ball flies outward
From the blow of the meeting ash,
And the rushline wavers and scatters
'Neath the wedge's grinding crash.

Oh! those were the days of the giants,
Then it was life to live,
And the days to come can have nothing
One half so sweet to give.
Was ever youth so youthful?
Did hope ever run more high?
Could Nature smile more sweetly,
Than she did from our earth and sky?

Were ever maidens fairer,
Than those whom then we knew?
Was ever hair more golden,
Or eyes of a deeper blue?
Shall we ever dance such dances,
As we did with our sweethearts then?
When we were young and care free,
And were genuine college men?

Ah no! we have lived and triumphed,
We have gathered life's sweetest flowers,
We must set our faces forward,
To to-day and its weary hours.
But though we may toil and suffer,
Sweet memories lighten our lot,
And the joys of our youth at College
Can never be quite forgot.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The study of Agriculture is, without doubt, almost as old as the occupation, but it is only within the limits of the last half-century, that the careful, attentive study of nature began. For centuries the human race utilized the products of the soil, little thinking how it was that they developed so long as there was enough for the sustenance of life. They seemed to be satisfied with nature's small returns, and it was not until the beginning of the present century that there was a gradual awakening to the fact that a great field for agricultural research lay uninvestigated. This rousing up was slow, and the rise of agricultural education in this country is the result of the faithful few against the adverse many. We still hear symbols of what the opposition was a few years ago. The phrase that "Any fool can be a farmer" has been repeated continually, and even now hinders the elevating of agricultural education.

The agricultural colleges, however, are helping to blot out this impression, and the changed opinion of the popular mind regarding farming as an occupation is even now very noticeable.

To the farmer, as to all men, knowledge is power and to get this power he must be educated. The farmer has never had equal chances with the other industrial classes. Until recently, no systematic effort has ever been made to teach him the scientific truths upon which agriculture is based. Consequently, a great number have grown up in complete ignorance of many of the rudiments of agricultural science.

In 1862 the Government seeing the importance of having this class educated, passed an act giving each state a land grant, with which to found and maintain an agricultural college. Since then the Government has been very liberal, and only a short time ago passed an act giving each agricultural college an annual income.

Upon the passage of this first act there were but few strictly agricultural colleges founded, for in many states universities or colleges took advantage of this land grant by adding an agricultural department, and since the passing of the last act there has been much disagreement in some states as to which college should have the endowment. There are however a few strictly agricultural colleges and it is to these that we will turn our attention.

The words agricultural education cause much confusion of thought and confusion of thought works mischief in any subject. The first work of these colleges was largely agricultural, hence they became generally known as Agricultural Colleges, and not without a great deal of contempt. Their design now is to give a higher education, both liberal and practical, and to do so with advantage to those wishing to become farmers. The larger and better colleges have two courses, the four-year course, intended not only to give the student a thorough knowledge of agriculture but also to fit him for a man of business, in the different walks of life. The two-year course is particularly desirable for farmers, in which they get all the Agricultural training possible, together with the sciences directly bearing on agriculture, the longer course taking too much time, and being too expensive for them. These colleges were not established for the sole purpose of agri-

culture, but to give farmers a chance to acquire knowledge of all the sciences bearing upon the central one. For instance, the application of Chemistry has worked miracles for the farmer and without it, the present knowledge of agriculture would be years behind what it is. Besides the sciences it is necessary that they should teach some of the languages, for a knowledge of them aids the farmer much in his studies, many of the finest reference books being written for Chemistry, in German, and for Veterinary in French. Latin also helps him a great deal in his study of plants and their diseases.

These Colleges are also for the purpose of infusing into the minds of men, that physical labor is not necessarily a drudgery. They are to show that farming is an art, a science, a business, and that when so treated, the work is not a drudgery, but a continuously interesting experiment. One must not think an agricultural college a training school for farm laborers. A skillful and successful farmer is not necessarily an expert in the usage of all farm implements.

Even if such was expected, college is not the place for him to learn. A student should be as much prepared for an agricultural college, before entering, as for any other, by being more or less familiar with farm life. The effort to make dexterous farm laborers usually results in a failure and a waste of valuable time. All work however should not be omitted, such as laboratory work in Chemistry, microscopic work in Botany, and the grafting and pruning of trees in Horticulture. This work is very essential, but do not compel them to work further than is educational.

We want to ennoble farm labor, but do not try to do it by bringing intellectual labor down. That we may do this, the best men must enter these colleges for if they do not inferior men get their positions in connection with Agriculture to the exclusion of superior natural powers.

Second only to the Colleges in Agricultural Education are the Experiment Stations. Wherever they both exist, the college is the station and the station a department of the college. The station is a continuation of the college, the latter training and educating those about to follow agricultural pursuits, while the former discovers and adds to that knowledge those facts which are of importance to

those already engaged in it. All the stations may not yet work in unison, but they are young and time and experience will prove the best methods.

Both stations and colleges are entering upon a new era of usefulness. Our collegiate departments have a great future before them. The demand for graduates of agricultural colleges is rapidly increasing. One of the greatest questions of the day is—Who will feed our coming millions? The products of the soil do not much more than meet the demand now, and the demand is continually and rapidly increasing. Who will solve the tremendous problems connected with agriculture, the greatest American industry? It is the men who receive the training that have got to do it, and that means the young men who graduate every year from our agricultural colleges.

A FANCIFUL SKETCH.

It was my fortune not many summers ago, to be stopping in a delightful little country town in Western Massachusetts.

The house where I lived was one of these old-fashioned rambling structures so common fifty or seventy-five years ago, but so seldom seen nowadays.

The inmates of the house were our host and hostess, a couple a little past middle age, an old sea-captain, who had retired from active service having acquired enough of earthly treasures to satisfy his needs, a young lady of about eighteen summers, a student in one of our female colleges, and myself.

The scenery around this little place was charming. To the north and east rose several low wooded hills, suggestive of delightful shade and quiet, while to the south and west lay fertile meadows through which flowed a sluggish stream. The only noises that disturbed the peaceful solemnity of the old place by day were the shouts of the farm laborers in the meadows below, the drowsy hum of the insects and the chattering of squirrels in the woods back of the house. By night the same stillness prevailed and except for the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill and the musical buzz of the festive mosquito would have been unbroken.

It was our custom on these warm evenings, to sit on the broad piazza in front of the house and pass the time in smoking, keeping off mosquitoes, and

listening to the stories of the loquacious old sea-captain, whose fund of "yarns" seemed inexhaustible. I remember one of these stories which struck me very forcibly, and I will tell it to you as well as I can in his own words.

"In the fall of '51, when I was coasting around the Horn, we stopped at Santiago for a load of guano. After we had started from this port, and had sailed about sixty or seventy miles I was nearly taken off my feet to see a man emerge from below the deck. A man quite well dressed and of very good appearance. I was at this time only first mate, but the Captain happened to be laid away at the time from some ailment or other so I had command of the craft.

"I recognized this man at once as a stowaway, but I must say he was the most gentlemanly and refined stowaway I ever saw. I stepped up to him and he asked me if he might work his passage to New York.

"Now it was against our orders to allow any such man to remain on board, but I was so much taken with this man's appearance, that I resolved to keep him even at a risk of losing my job, so after calling a meeting of the officers to discuss the matter I informed him that he might stay.

"Our voyage continued with the usual monotony of an easy passage, and our stowaway proved himself a faithful, generous fellow. One could see that he was a man of more than ordinary ability and his thorough knowledge of seamanship confirmed his story that he had sailed for several years. He made frequent allusions to this fact but never mentioned the places he had visited in his voyages, nor when he had made them. One day, however, I resolved to question this strange man and this is what he told me.

"He said he was about thirty years old and had sailed for four years. I inquired where, and he said around the world. After much questioning I brought out the rest of his story. It appears that there is a ship that makes a voyage around the world once a year. On board this ship are one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty young men who are being taught practical seamanship. There are also on board several older men who act as instructors and guides, and have a general supervision over the whole. The ship is supported by a

large company for which the men work after completing their voyage. The boat starts in September, and sails until the following June when it makes an annual stop for necessary repairs, provisions, etc. In September it starts again.

"A man may stay on board for four years or even more if he wishes, but the majority of the men stay on board four years and then go to work for the company which runs the boat. Their places are taken every September by new men so the ship's crew seldom falls under one hundred and twenty-five men. Stops are made at various places during the voyage and some men disembark, having become tired of the routine work or for some other cause, and never come on board again, but are left to get back to their native land as best they can. As a rule the men were faithful both to themselves and to each other but occasionally one would come on board with the idea that the less work he could do and still keep along the more good he was getting. Such men seldom made the whole voyage but were left at the first stopping-place.

"After sailing for four years our stowaway said he and a friend determined to see a little of the world so they started by boat from New York to San Francisco. Off the coast of Chili their boat was shipwrecked and of the crew of sixty-five men only three escaped the hungry waves, and of these three, only himself had survived, the others having died from exposure. He knew by some means that he must be near Santiago, he said, and so pushed southward reaching the city after two days, during which he suffered almost beyond measure from hunger and thirst. Arriving at Santiago he spent what little money he had in buying some clothes and food. He had then managed to smuggle himself on board our boat and the rest of his history I already knew.

"The remainder of our voyage was uneventful and we arrived in New York about six weeks later. The authorities never found out about our stowaway and to-day he is a prominent man in the Massachusetts Legislature."

Our little company broke up after this story, I going to my bedroom to weave it into my dreams. I dreamed that the ship was the Massachusetts Agricultural College, that the men on board were the students and professors; that the company who had charge of the boat was the state and that

after the men landed after their four years' voyage they did all in their power to help the interests of the state; that the men who were indifferent on board were the same in college and were left at some convenient port, as the end of the term, or were dropped entirely; that the annual stop was Commencement when the senior class graduates and on the following September the freshman class are taken in.

In the morning at the breakfast table I told my dream and the old captain only laughed. The young lady member of our company declared however that she would write the story for her society paper when she returned to college in the fall. I have always wondered if she did but have never seen her since and to this day I do not know whether she did or not.

AMONG THE MUSICIANS.

One of the things which shows most truly the degree of refinement of an educational institution is the character of its musical organizations. By these the outside world is able to learn somewhat of its inside workings and to judge with what zeal the students carry out an undertaking. It therefore behooves those students who are fortunate enough to take some part in one of these organizations to do their very best, and the students in general to do all in their power to support and further the interests of these very necessary departments of our college.

During the past year the musical organizations of the M. A. C. have certainly made an improvement over the year preceeding.

The Glee Club of eight voices under the leadership of H. D. Clark began the season well. Concerts were given at North Hadley, Sunderland, South Deerfield and North Amherst, and several others were arranged for. But owing to the sudden and protracted illness which befell the leader no more concerts were given, although the club continued to practice acquiring thereby, without doubt, skill which will be very useful next year, although with the graduation of the senior class the Glee Club will lose more than half of its members.

When concerts are given at such places as North Amherst, which are near to college, more of the students should attend, thus giving the club support

and showing outsiders that we take an interest in its welfare.

No important changes have occurred in the Orchestra in the past year. Its work has been therefore better than formerly, as is shown by the increasing demand for it at dances and like performances around town. Its skilled productions have also led to several out-of-town engagements. Some trouble has been had in securing a clarinet player since Hubbard left college. It is to be hoped that the incoming class will contain musicians enough to fill such vacancies as these as well as those caused by the departure of the senior class.

Our Band has been our pride during the year, and it is likely to remain so as we will probably lose but one member. One of the shortcomings of the band has been in respect to the concerts which were so freely promised while the subscription paper for the Band Stand was passing round. At one time things looked stormy because some of the members did not care to hire instruments to furnish music for which they received no remuneration. The difficulty was settled by Lieut. Dickinson, who agreed to buy the instruments and loan them to the students under the same conditions as are imposed upon members of the battalion having rifles.

The Banjo and Guitar Club was not reorganized at the opening of the winter term, because of the scarcity of men who could play these instruments. We should start such a club as soon as possible as its music makes a very agreeable addition to the Glee Club concerts.

Last but not least is the mention of the College Singing School. President Goodell recognizing how helpful a knowledge of music is for the fullest enjoyment of life, engaged Prof. Charbury to hold a school once a week in Gld Chapel. This allowed the students to obtain a good understanding of the rudiments of music. A large number embraced this opportunity and the school was a decided success.

Thus we go on improving a little each year or adding some new departure which will tend to raise the standard of our college, and thereby benefit us and the world in general.

CHANGED CONDITIONS IN NEW ENGLAND LIFE.

Ever since the first colonies in these New England states were established, there have been con-

stant changes in modes and conditions of living. A steady development has been going on which is the natural product of a nation founded by such an energetic and determined people, as were the Pilgrims and Puritans. No department of life has been left out. Population, politics, industry, education, and religion have been affected, and it is difficult to determine where the change has been most complete.

At the close of the last century, the great majority of the people were of English origin. In all political questions their ideas were similar. Farming was the common occupation. Each farmer made all implements, vehicles, and other articles necessary for use on the farm; his wife prepared the food, spun the yarn, wove the cloth, and made the clothes, and was as versatile in the house as was her husband out of doors. As has been said, "each farm was a factory of odds and ends, a village store in itself, a laboratory of applied mechanics." Education was very rudimentary and practical. The district school fitted all for the common walks of life, but the chosen few, who wished to follow a profession, continued their studies at the academy and college.

Religion was the all important part of life, in which everything centred. The meeting-house was the centre of the town, the Bible the statute book of the community, the minister the governor of society. Membership in the church was the condition of suffrage in the state. In the more enlightened and broader views of to-day, we are liable to ridicule the colonists for coming here for religious freedom and to condemn their strict measures. But religious freedom did not mean to them what it does to us. They knew that in order to found a successful state there must be the very closest union. They could not allow any conflicting creeds or clashing opinions to break up the unity and prosperity of the nation they were striving to establish. It was not because they hated the beliefs of the Quaker, the Baptist, and the Catholic, that the admission of these to Puritan circles was denied, but through fear of the disintegrating effects which their opinions might have. To them the church and state were as one, and they could look on opposing creeds only with alarm. John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, gave as a definition of civil liberty, "the liberty that honors authority; the liberty to that

only which is good, just, and true." Who can say that they did not have this liberty, and that it was not dearer to them than anything else? When the mother country, seeing how rapidly this new nation was developing, determined to keep it under control, every citizen was ready to give up life rather than freedom. Seeley says "the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers found the power to turn the offended colonists into a new nation." More than half of the continental troops in the Revolution came from New England, and more than a fourth from Massachusetts alone.

From this picture of New England a century ago, when there was a common people of common faith, with a common love for the state and for each other, let us look at the conditions of New England life to-day.

One quarter of the population is of foreign birth, another quarter of foreign parentage. Only fifty-two per cent. by the last census are of native parentage. The proportion varies in the different states. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been most effected. In these states, only two-fifths are of native birth. Forty thousand French Canadians are coming to New England annually, and they already constitute one-tenth of the total population.

The town meeting, where every man expressed his own views on all subjects, and voted for the men and the measures of his choice has surrendered much of its power to the caucus, and now "the machine," which a few men control, too frequently nominates governors, mayors, aldermen, selectmen, and other officers, without regard, oftentimes, to their knowledge or views concerning affairs of the greatest importance to both town and state.

Agriculture is no longer the general occupation, but has come to be less respected than other industries by many of the people.

Education is, to a certain extent, ornamental rather than strictly practical. Getting his exercise in athletics, the student no longer has the dignity of manual labor so forcibly impressed upon him.

As a natural result of broadened minds and enlightened ideas on all other questions, religious beliefs have been completely transformed. The American worships God in the manner he chooses, if he worships Him at all. Every sect exists, and a member of one faith has the same rights as has a

member of any other. The foreigner brings with him a religion which is fully as strict as that which the Puritans brought, but under such broad and free influences as exist here, he soon modifies his creed.

The religious and political changes are perhaps the most marked. The Roman Catholics to-day constitute one-eighth of the population of the United States, one-fourth that of the New England states, and two-fifths of the population of Massachusetts. They claim to hold political power in sixty-nine of the larger cities and towns in this state.

The decrease in rural population is a question of vital importance to both town and city. Statistics show most of our small towns decreasing every year. The value of property lessens even faster than the population. It would seem that prices of New England farms must have nearly reached the lowest limit, and with the market and means of transportation constantly improving, a change may be hoped for in the opposite direction. The new system of connecting the cities and towns by electric railroads offers great encouragement to the small towns.

With the population of New England so completely transformed, and the incoming of such large numbers of immigrants, who, although of the greatest importance to our industries, still lack knowledge of the government under which they are brought, and the institutions amid which they are to live; with the decline of the town meeting, which Jefferson called "the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation," and the substitution of the caucus, which is no longer a place for open discussion but for the carrying out openly of what has been devised secretly in some other caucus; with the common school supplanted in many places by the Parochial schools; with the laborers united to fight against their employers and the state too, if necessary; it can hardly be said that this transformation of New England life is entirely a change for the better. It is undoubtedly true that the average man is socially and financially improved, but morally it may be that the change is in the opposite direction.

The changes which have already taken place are surely astonishing, but others even more wonderful are yet in their infancy, and without doubt the approaching century will witness a development

which shall hasten the coming of that wondrous transformation of society for which the ages have so long and so fondly hoped.

THE PLANT HOUSE.

There has been a great change made about the Plant House during the past year. The old house which was becoming somewhat dilapidated, has been entirely remodeled and several new houses have been erected. Among the new additions are the vegetable house, forcing house, workshop and the enlarging of the Durfee Plant House.

The vegetable plant house is a large, glass structure attached to the southern end of the upper plant house. It has been very carefully built, and has a good system of ventilation and heating. It will be used for conducting experiments in the growth of vegetables. The forcing house will be used for raising young plants. It is arranged so that a high temperature may be obtained when desired. Experiments will be conducted in the cold graperly on the indoor culture of grapes.

The workshop, which has so long been needed, is now built. It is quite a large structure and will be put to various uses. At one end is a wagon shed and at the other a workshop. The work shop is divided into three rooms. One is equipped for iron work, another for carpenter work and the third is to be a general work shop.

The most slightly additions are those connected with the Durfee Plant House. Besides being remodeled, it has been considerably enlarged. The house has not only been remodeled outside, but there has been a general change throughout. Stone benches, in the place of the old wooden ones, have been put in, and a new heating apparatus now takes the place of the old one. The plants have been rearranged, and the whole house presents a better appearance than ever before. The Durfee Plant House is now considered as a model of glass structure, and at a lecture to be given on the subject at the World's Fair, views of the building will be shown with the stereopticon. The house is certainly very fine, both inside and out, and is a great ornament to the college grounds.

The greatest attraction here this Spring is the century plant, which has been growing in the greenhouse so many years. The plant is a little more

than fifty years old and has reached its maturity. There has been a large tower erected over the plant to protect the blossoms. On the outside of this tower is a staircase reaching the two landings, by which people may ascend and study the growth of the flower stalk. Many visitors come to the plant house daily to view this plant.

These plants, although quite common, blossom only in a very few instances and when they do, they are seldom as large as this one. It is about twenty feet across and is a very perfect specimen. It seems almost a pity that so fine a plant should die after blossoming, but it is the habit of this species of plants to grow from year to year, storing energy until they reach maturity when the blossom stalk is thrown out and grows very rapidly, sometimes at the rate of several feet per day. The plant exhausts all its energy in developing the flowers and dies.

THE PRACTICAL MAID.

They sit in the moonlight together,
There was never handsomer pair,
The lover is tall, dark and tender,
The maiden is slender and fair.

He whispers his heart's adoration
In tones all a'tremble with love,
While the moonlight falls softly around them
And the stars twinkle brightly above.

"Hearts dearest, I love you!" he whispers.
"Oh how can I win your dear hand?
Oh how shall I breathe my soul's longing
In words that you must understand?"

"Shall I speak of my love in poems?
A sonnet indite to your eyes,
A triolet write, or a chanson,
Of the magic that in them lies?"

"Shall I tell you in metrical numbers
Of the passion that's eating my heart,
How I think of you waking and sleeping,
And how oft from my slumbers I start?"

He has paused in his passionate wooing,
And sits with his eyes on the ground,
While the balmy night breeze gently sighing
Just rustles the leaves all around.

But listen, the maiden is speaking,
 With lips that are rosy and sweet,
 But the look in her eyes is less pensive,
 Than that of the youth at her feet.

"I'll tell you the way you can win me,
 And spare me these metrical shocks.
 Quit writing and talking, and hustle!
 Just hustle and collar the rocks!"

THE MYSTERY OF HER HAIR.

Whenever I hear of anyone's being badly frightened, I am reminded of an incident which came under my notice last summer. It was in the latter part of July, that worn out by hard work at my desk, and by the heat and dust of the city, I ran up to the mountains for a week or so, to see what a little rest would do for me. I selected a quiet little hotel and settled down to do some solid loafing.

Although the hotel was a small one, I soon found that it rejoiced in the possession of what was thought to be quite a curiosity; and thereby hangs my tale. On sitting down to the table, the evening after my arrival, I was startled by the appearance of the person who sat in front of me. The cause of my surprise was a young lady, evidently about twenty-one or two years old, who was very good looking, and who resembled many other handsome girls in all respects save one, her hair, instead of being brown or black, as you would expect it to be, was pure white. Although it made her look quite bewitching, as the actions of many of the young men testified, still it looked rather strange to me, and I determined to discover the why and wherefore of the matter, at my earliest opportunity. It came at once, for as I was starting for a smoke, after the meal was over, I made the acquaintance of a gentleman who was similarly bound, and after some preliminary remarks I broached the subject that was uppermost in my mind. Who was the young lady with the white hair, and what had made it so? He laughed when he heard my questions as if he had rather expected them. "Your questions," he said, "are those which we have all been asking ourselves ever since her arrival, but we know no more about her now than we did, except that her name is Alice Stanhope and that, until recently, she has been traveling in Europe with her father."

As I became better acquainted with my fellow boarders, I found my friend's statement to be true, everybody wondered and nobody knew. Now ever since I was a boy and read detective stories, I have prided myself on my ability to unravel ordinary mysteries, and here I thought, was a chance to try my skill. I even went so far as to make a wager that before the week was up, I would be able to enlighten them all on the mystery of Miss Stanhope's hair. It is very plain, I asserted, that she had been badly frightened sometime and her white hair is the result. This seemed not unreasonable, since such things had been known to have happened, and because we knew that as she had traveled much, she had had, doubtless, some strange experiences.

Meanwhile the object of all this was to all appearances unconscious of the stir she was creating, and seemed only bent upon enjoying herself. She was so unconscious, in fact, and was on the go so much that I met her but seldom; and I began to think, as my vacation drew to its close, that I should have to give up my purpose, and leave the mystery unsolved. I disliked to do this very much, for I had rather ridiculed some of the people on account of their inability to solve the puzzle and had made some brags as to what I was going to do. I was spared the humiliation, however, for at the last moment fortune favored me with the long-desired opportunity.

It was on the last day of my stay, that a party of us started out to climb a neighboring mountain, from whose summit there was a very fine view of the surrounding country. I am something of a botanist, and, as I stopped to examine many of the plants which I saw, I finally found myself so far behind that I could see nothing at all of the rest of the party. I was hurrying along to catch up with them when I heard some one calling my name, and turning I beheld Miss Stanhope, who, for some reason or other, had also loitered behind the others. "O! Mr. Jackson!" she said, "Will you be kind enough to let me take that strap which I see hanging from your pocket?" I gladly complied with her request, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing her shawl fastened to her charming waist by the strap of my field glasses.

She seemed very talkative and as we walked along, I, having in mind my purpose in regard to her, and thinking it to be my last opportunity, proceeded to

turn the conversation to the subject of fright. I was enabled to do this without arousing her suspicions, by the fact that the evening before someone had related an interesting anecdote of a person who had died of fright. This slender pretext proved sufficient, however, for upon my mentioning the subject, she evinced considerable interest and said that she believed it was not only possible but probable that a person might be killed by fright. "I have been the more certain of it," she said, "since I was so badly frightened myself." I saw by her manner that she was about to relate to me the account of the adventure, and immediately began to congratulate myself that I was about to accomplish my design.

"This time that I speak of," she said, "was two years ago when I was traveling in Italy with my father. Father had some peculiar ideas on the manner of traveling and, instead of following the beaten track, was fond of exploring out of the way places and traveling by unfrequented roads. The consequence was that we met with many adventures, and in one of these I received the terrible fright I spoke of. One evening as we were pushing toward a small town which we had planned to make our stopping place for the night, we detected signs of a rapidly approaching storm, and were obliged to take shelter for the night in an old tumbled-down castle, which was the only building in sight. I was somewhat afraid to do this, for I had observed several rough, brigandish looking men hanging about the place; but Father laughed at my fears, and, as the people inside seemed pleasant enough, I began to think he was right. Being quite tired, after a long day's journey over rough roads, I retired early and was soon fast asleep. Sometime during the night, I afterwards found that it was about eleven o'clock, I awoke suddenly to find several villainous looking masked men in my room. I was speechless with fright, for I felt that my worst fears were about to be realized. They no sooner perceived that I was awake than they proceeded to gag me, and bind me hand and foot. How it happened that I did not faint, I do not know, but I did not, and instead, although my condition was a very serious one, I lay in a sort of daze watching their movements and vaguely wondering what they were going to do with me. I had not long to wait, for with a silence

which showed that the deed had been carefully planned beforehand, they proceeded to remove all the furniture from one side of the room. One of them then pressed some hidden spring, when the whole side of the room slid back disclosing to my view the most horrible and blood curdling sight that I have ever seen, and the like of which I hope I may never see again. There on a low table, standing in the center of a small dimly-lighted room, lay the body of one, who in life must have been a fine-looking young man, but who now was cold in death, and with a horrible gash in his throat reaching from ear to ear. He was bound as I was, and by the actions of the men I saw that I was to be placed beside him, doubtless to share the same fate. Words cannot describe my feelings of horror and fright. My heart seemed to stand still, and the cold sweat broke out all over my body. In a single moment there flashed through my mind all the events of my life. I thought of my poor mother who was dead, and of my father who would be killed by the shock of my horrible death. Somehow I felt that I could not, must not die, and when they lifted me up to my death, I made one superhuman effort and succeeded in wrenching myself from their grasp, and fell heavily to the floor. All was darkness for a moment, when I felt someone shaking me, and on opening my eyes found father standing by the bedside telling me to wake up. "Well, well, Alice," he said, "I guess you have been having one of the regular old Stanhope nightmares, I thought when I heard you scream that you were being killed." The revulsion of feeling was too much for me and I fainted. Now you will doubtless think that it is strange, but although the whole thing was a dream, it left a visible effect on me, and I feel that the thought of it will haunt me as long as I live."

"That then explains," says I, "the reason why your hair is white."

"Oh, no," she said, "I was not frightened as bad as that. A Parisian hairdresser bleached my hair for me about six months ago, and father was mad, I can tell you."

Just then we came in sight of our party, and I hastened to join them, a disappointed but a wiser man.

OUR ATHLETIC STANDING.

The relation of our physical development to our mental growth is that of a direct proportion, and is of such importance that it should not be ignored by any student. A healthy body means a healthy mind, and both are attained by athletics of which there are many branches. To obtain perfect health some sort of training should be resorted to by every person. We may not become athletes, but we can build up a strong body and use to the best advantages the powers and resources given to us in the beginning.

In our college during the last year much has been done towards bringing each student into some connection with physical development. Most of the credit is due to the Athletic Association and is highly commendable, but their great reward is in their results, which surpassed our expectations. The foot-ball team has also made a name for itself, and one which every student in our college is proud of and which will arouse them to work very hard in the future to sustain. Every student has a chance or rather a duty to help the team and our college; you can do it by simply coming out on the campus and practicing foot-ball. All can not get on the team but those that come out and do not get on, should not feel badly for they have improved physically and have given the team the desired practice. Base-ball is the same; the team has done splendid work for the college, and it needs the individual support of every member of this college.

Though perhaps a milder game than the games above mentioned tennis holds as high if not a higher position in regard to physical development. Everyone can play tennis; the more you play the better you play, and by adding the excitement of beating somebody makes the training very enjoyable. This is a game in which to play it every muscle in the body must be used, and the result is a thorough development, and it is sure to give a clear head for the evening's studies after a day's attendance at lectures and recitations. At present the game is left a little in the lurch and we sincerely hope that next year may see a change for the better in placing it on an equal footing with the other games.

During the winter the Athletic Association began its good work by holding indoor meets every Satur-

day afternoon, and in encouraging and putting on a sound basis class competition. Then came the spring and they went still further: out-door training was set in motion, a field day arranged and a banner secured. In all this the students responded in a manner which reflects a high degree of credit upon them, and which bore fruit when Field Day came.

Let us now run over each branch of our athletics and note what improvements have been made and what ones are required yet to be made. Then let us next year one and all put our shoulders to the wheel and shove our athletic standard up a peg.

In foot-ball last year we have much to be proud of. It was the best season by far that we have had yet. It owes its success to quite a number of things. One of these is that of electing the captain at the end of the foot-ball year for the following year instead of the old custom at the beginning of the year. The captain has time to make his plans, look over his men, indulge in a little light practice during the spring, and what is most important of all to be able to get to work as soon as college opens in the fall. Another was the coöperation of the students in coming out to practice against the team, and we hope it will continue with a larger number out each year, for it makes a competition for positions on the team and this competition raises the standard playing of the team. In this game we seem to do our best, owing to its popularity, non-professionalism, and because it is strictly a scientific game, though it seems strange because we have so comparatively few to pick from.

However we must not neglect base-ball for our team this last year has been doing first-class work, better than ever before, and it needs the sympathy and congratulations of each one of us. The Freshman class brought in several good players and as we lose but one man from the team next year, the outlook for the coming year is very bright. We can note here the improvement of having a trainer, and of practicing in the Drill Hall all winter. It is a first-class game for physical development and should be entered into by more of the students than simply those on the team, for their own good as well as the good of the team. We still hope for some sort of a league in base-ball soon, and also for a second team which will play against the first team for practice. Here also we may add that the managements of

both foot-ball and base-ball teams was of a very high order and was greatly appreciated by the students, and in that particular we are improving every year.

In tennis there was a tournament last fall and another this spring, in the latter the feature of class competition was introduced with marked success. As however was remarked in another place tennis does not receive the attention it should, and it is hoped that there will be something done for the better soon.

By far the best results in physical training are obtained in the Gymnasium. Every student should spend a certain amount of time each day there, and if it should be made compulsory, it would be much more preferable than our military drill in many ways and would be by far productive of much better results. It is true our gymnasium facilities are very poor, but with a wooden floor on the drill hall where we may practice without danger to lungs and limbs we may attain very good results.

What we need is a new gymnasium apart from the drill hall, in charge of a competent instructor, compulsory attendance, modern apparatus and bathing facilities. In the future they will probably come, but by continually asking and by good hard work in our present gymnasium we shall obtain it sooner, and the sooner the better.

As it stands now however let us keep right on in the way we did last year, having indoor meets, with class rivalry, the gymnasium open nights and every student doing something for himself, his class and his college. For the first time in our history we had a Field Day, and what is the best about it is it was the work of the students, and was brought about by the gymnasium work and by each student's interest.

The contest was held at Hampshire Park, the day was far from a model one, but the students' enthusiasm was in its zenith and neither cold winds or cloudy skies could spoil the day for them. In the events the Seniors entered but few, while the great struggle came off between the Juniors and Sophomores, as the Freshmen did but little. Everything went off smoothly; the competition in the events was close, and pronounced by the student body as highly satisfactory. On finishing the last event it was found that Juniors lead with the Sophomores a close second, leaving the other two classes far

behind. Let us now look forward to one every year. Let each student work harder than ever before and soon we will make records and be able to enter some league, for there is no reason why we should not.

It is with pleasure that we look forward to our proposed new athletic field, and all we can say is let us have it speedily; now is the time while we are trying to build up our college. Next year we look forward to a better foot-ball team, a better base-ball team, more interest in tennis, and more individual gymnasium work. Remember fellow students it lies with us to make the records every year; we must keep on climbing up the ladder until we reach the top, then all of us can claim success, for that of the college will be our own.

ONE GIRL.

There are maidens light and maidens dark,
There are maidens grave and gay,
But the one that always comes out ahead,
Is the girl with the petting way.

She pets the men impartially,
Be they dull or witty, they all are men,
They very seldom leave her side,
And always come back again.

She may not be handsome, or clever, or rich,
She may almost be stupid and tame;
But mankind adores her and bows to her nod,
And she gets there, you bet, just the same!

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

Ends.

A. E. Melendy, L. Manley.

Tackles.

W. C. Duffield, F. H. Henderson.

Guards.

H. C. Burrington, E. L. Boardman.

Center.

E. C. Howard.

Quarter-Back.

L. A. F. Tinoco.

Half-Backs.

E. O. Bagg, J. R. Perry, (Capt.).

Full-Back.

H. C. Davis.

Substitutes.

J. E. Gifford, R. E. Smith,
R. W. Drury, J. H. Putnam,
P. E. Davis, C. H. Higgins,

I. C. Green.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1892.

Sept. 24,	M. A. C. vs. Trinity,	0-6
Oct. 1,	“ “ Worcester Polytechnic,	28-10
Oct. 5,	“ “ Amherst,	10-58
Oct. 8,	“ “ Mt. Hermon,	16 10
Oct. 11,	“ “ Amherst,	0-4
Oct. 15,	“ “ Worcester Polytechnic,	18-4
Oct. 19,	“ “ Williston,	22-12
Oct. 25,	“ “ Amherst,	4-22
Oct. 29,	“ “ Boston University,	62-0
Nov. 5,	“ vs. Springfield Training School,	16-18
Nov. 9,	“ vs. Mt. Hermon,	12-12
Nov. 12,	“ “ Harvard '96,	12-46

CLASS GAME.

M. A. C. '95 vs. M. A. C. '96, 32-0

BASE-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

W. J. Curley, c., G. F. Curley, p., (Capt.)
H. B. Read, 1st b., E. H. Clark, 2d b.,
P. A. Leamy, 3d b., F. H. Read, s. s.,
R. S. Jones, l. f., S. F. Howard, r. f.,

M. J. Sullivan, r. f.

Substitutes.

G. Day, J. L. Marshall.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1893.

Apr. 15,	M. A. C. vs. Worcester Polytechnic,	3-7
Apr. 22,	“ “ Mt. Hermon,	9-2
Apr. 26,	“ “ Amherst '96,	10-3
Apr. 29,	“ “ Worcester Polytechnic,	8-14
May 13,	“ “ Trinity,	25-7
May 27,	“ “ Trinity,	11-6
May 31,	“ “ Williston,	9-4
June 10,	“ “ Williston,	1-4

CLASS GAME.

M. A. C. '95 vs. M. A. C. '96, 9-4

A number of the boys have been in training, this spring, for book agents. There are two companies which are at work and there is some competition to see which shall do the best. In consequence the boys expect to do well.

CYCLE SUPPLEMENT.

The CYCLE SUPPLEMENT will be issued as usual at the close of graduation exercises Wednesday morning. It will contain a complete account of Commencement exercises, the list of prizes, and other interesting matter. Do not fail to purchase a copy. Price, two cents.

CHIPS.

Next year brings in electives.
The field-day was a big success.
A college button was adopted last fall.
The N. H. S. has taken no trips this year.
The pond has proved an expensive luxury.
We hope to see Gov. Russell here on Wednesday.
Saturday drills have been in order during the spring.
Several valuable additions have been made to the museum.

Our latest mascot is a turkey well bedecked with ribbons.

Our ball team received unusual financial support this year.

A portrait of Lord Tennyson has been placed in the library.

We hope to have some new concrete walks in the near future.

Ball game to-morrow between the college team and the Alumni.

The century-plant is one of the chief attractions at the Botanic.

A wooden floor is to replace the old cement one in the drill hall.

Two companies from the battalion marched on Decoration-day.

The *Life* has been admitted to the Intercollegiate Press Association.

Quite a number of the boys went to Hamp. June 3, to see the circus.

Shall we have co-ed next year? A feeble attempt at it was made last fall.

The Athletic Association has been a great credit to the college this year.

Aggie and Williston have been able to again meet in friendly contest.

Book-agents abound.

The students enjoyed the privileges of a singing-school during the winter.

The Grinnell prize examination in Agriculture was held Saturday, June 17.

A Press Club was organized last fall and its good work has begun to make itself shown.

We hope soon to see a fraternity house erected by the local chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa.

Photographs of all the buildings and college organizations can be seen at the World's Fair.

The Connecticut River rose higher during the first week in May, than it has for many years before.

President Goodell kindly donates the money received by library book fines to the Athletic Association.

Political excitement ran high during the last election. The college supported three political organizations.

In the Military prize, F. S. Hoyt got first and E. H. Lehnert, second. They will deliver their orations to-morrow after drill.

A reception was given by Prof. and Mrs. Maynard, on the 5th inst., in honor of their guest, Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Prof. and Mrs. Maynard gave receptions to the different classes during the winter term. They were much enjoyed by all.

The Freshmen held a class supper at Hotel Hamilton on the 9th inst. The Juniors were entertained at the Amherst House.

Most of the Junior class intend to elect Agriculture next fall. This shows that the college is working along its proper lines.

The convention of the Grand Lodge Q. T. V. was held Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19, at the United States Hotel, Boston.

Prof. Warner has accepted the position of meteorologist on the Arctic expedition of Lieut. Peary. He will be second in command.

There is one new prize this year; that is the Mathematical prize of \$50. This will help some Senior to pay his Commencement bills.

Dr. Seelye, of Springfield, acted as foot-ball trainer last fall. And Mr. Niland, of Lynn, filled the position of base-ball trainer this spring.

Where are the band concerts?

Arrangements have been made for the meeting of Aggie undergraduates and alumni at the Massachusetts state building during the World's Fair.

The money is slowly being raised for the Athletic Field. Quite a sum has already been secured and it is hoped that much will be done this week toward raising more.

The Williston base-ball games have proven very interesting this season. There was the old time enthusiasm without the clashing which marked these games in former years.

New additions are constantly being made to the Library so that we are fast coming to a point where we can say that we have one of the finest agricultural libraries in the United States.

It speaks well for the college when men who have left decide to come back and finish the course which they started here. At least two and probably more of the men who have left will reënter in the fall.

Through the influence of Prof. Brooks the Trustees set apart five acres of land southwest of the North Hadley road as an athletic field. The Alumni have been asked to furnish means to fit it for use.

There will be very few rooms empty next fall and probably nearly all of the entering class will be obliged to room outside. There is need of either some society houses or else a new dormitory. May it be the former.

There are prospects of a large entering class next fall. This is the last year that the old standard will be in use and it is thought that many will take the examinations on that account. Besides that the college has been more widely advertised, by means of the Press Club, than ever before.

ALUMNI NOTES.

MARRIAGES.

Henry S. Hyde, trustee of the college, to Mrs. Ellen Trask Chapin, Jan. 14, 1892, at Springfield.

E. W. Morse, formerly of '94, to Miss Ruth M. Atwood, Apr. 13, 1892, at Brockton.

Irving W. Bentley, formerly of '94, to Miss Lucy S. Whitney, Apr. 21, 1892, at Hillsdale.

Dr. Frank H. Zabriskie, '80, to Miss Fannie Deane, June 16, 1892, at Greenfield.

'71.

Lewis A. Nichols is, at present, at La Salle, Ill.

Edgar E. Thompson can be found at 27 Wellington St., Worcester.

George C. Woolson is at Passaic, N. J.

'72.

John W. Clark is farming at North Hadley.

Francis E. Kimball is at Worcester.

William R. Peabody is an assistant general freight agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, at St. Louis, Mo.

'73.

Walter Leland is a teacher in the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord Junction.

James B. Renshaw is doing missionary work at Trent, Wash.

Frank W. Wood is doing civil engineering with the Illinois Central R. R. His address is 58 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'74.

John A. Hobbs is one of the owners of the Rocky Mountain Dairy, 279 S. Main St, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Frank S. Smith is a manufacturer in the Albany Woolen Mills, Albany, Wis.

Harry McK. Zeller is an agent of the Fidelity Loan Building and Investment Association of Hagerstown, Md.

'75.

Everett B. Bragg is superintendent of the Grasselli Chemical Works, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas R. Callendar is at Northfield.

Lauren K. Lee is doing well as a grain and seed commission dealer at 1122 Raymond Ave., St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn.

Peter M. Harwood is Professor of Agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

'76.

William E. Martin is secretary of the Sioux Falls Candy Co., at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Charles H. Phelps is at 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

John M. Sears is farming at Ashfield.

Howard G. Wetmore is a Physician at 10 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

'77.

Charles Brewer is a butter manufacturer and dairy expert at Suffield, Conn.

Atherton Clark is with R. H. Stearns & Co., 140 Tremont St., Boston.

George E. Nye is in the Union Stock Yards with Y. F. Swift & Co., 70 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

'78.

Sanford D. Foot is now at 100 Reade St., New York, N. Y.

J. N. Hall is a physician at 730 Sixteenth St., Denver, Col.

John F. Hunt is a civil engineer at Clifton, Pa.

Charles O. Lovell is at 514 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

Lockwood Myrick is now at Springfield.

Frederick H. Osgood is a professor and surgeon at Harvard Veterinary School, Boston.

Frederick M. Tuckerman of Amherst is now traveling in Europe.

Rufus P. Woodbury is a secretary in the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, 2118 Minnie Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

'79.

Charles Rudolph is a lawyer and real estate agent at 41 Sears Building, Boston.

Roscoe W. Swan is a physician at 19 Oakdale St., Worcester.

Hiram E. Waldron is with the N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Co., Jamaica Plain.

'80.

Alvin L. Fowler is with H. B. Smith & Co., 137 Center St., New York, N. Y.

George A. Ripley is a traveling salesman. His address is 5 Clifton St., Worcester.

Almon H. Stone is at Tougaloo, Miss.

'81.

Charles A. Bowman is now at No. 3 Hamilton Place, Boston.

Charles E. Boynton is now situated at Buena Vista, Ore.

Henry E. Chapin is Professor of Biology at the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Frank H. Fairfield is a poultry dealer at 90 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Edward B. Rawson is a teacher in the Friend's Seminary at 16th St., and Rutherford Pl., New York, N. Y.

Hiram F. Smith is a physician at Orange.

Abel W. Spaulding is an architect and civil engineer at 661 Bank of Minneapolis, Minn.

Frederick P. Taylor is a farmer at Athens, McMinn Co., Tenn.

'82.

William H. Bishop is at Newark, Del.

Everett S. Chandler is a minister at Harvey, Cook County, Ill.

John A. Cutter is a physician. His address is Room 47, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

David Goodale is with the Colorado Smelting and Mining Co. at Butte, Mon.

Burton A. Kinney is a traveling salesman for the Lowell Novelty Wire Works, Lowell.

Frederick G. May is at the Cedar Knoll Farm, Kendall Green.

William A. Moore is at Room 12, 28 State St., Boston.

Dana E. Perkins is a civil engineer at 34 Wareham St., Medford.

Charles S. Plumb is Professor of Agriculture at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

Joseph L. Windsor is at La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

'83.

Joseph B. Lindsey is at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst.

Charles W. Minott is now situated at Westminster.

'84.

Elisha A. Jones is Superintendent at the Experiment Station farm, New Brunswick, N. J.

Llewellyn Smith is at 24 Wellington St., Worcester.

'85.

Joel E. Goldthwait is a physician at 719 Boylston St., Boston.

'86.

Osgan H. Ateshian is at 172 Tremont St., Boston.

D. F. Carpenter is at Millington.

Charles W. Clapp is farming in the town of Montague.

'87.

Edward W. Barrett is at Lee.

William H. Caldwell will represent the American Guernsey Cattle Club at Chicago as manager of the Guernsey herd. He is also a member of the Committee on Dairy Breed Tests.

Fred A. Davis is an optician at 120 Charles St. Boston.

Cyrus W. Fisherdick has a law shingle out at Lincoln, Neb.

Edward R. Flint is an analytical chemist at 15 Congress St., Boston.

Charles L. Marshall is doing quite a business as a market gardener and florist at 48 Stevens St., Lowell.

William N. Tolman is a civil engineer with H. M. Whitney, 39 Court St., Boston.

Firmino de S. Torelly is a stock raiser at Cidale do Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

'88.

Edward H. Belden is with the General Electric Co., Denver, Colo.

Frederick K. Brooks is book-keeper for Chesley & Rugg, 83-85 Washington St, Haverhill.

Francis H. Foster is with the City Board of Survey, Boston. His address is Andover, Mass.

Albert I. Hayward is at Ashby.

Edward E. Knapp has left Steelton, Pa., and is now at Franklin.

Robert B. Moore is at 11 Erie St., Elizabeth, N.J.

Frank F. Noyes is with the General Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Wilfred A. Parsons is at Southampton.

'89

Arthur D. Copeland is a florist at 243 Belmont St., Brockton.

Franklin W. Davis can be found at the Editorial Rooms of the Boston Journal, Boston.

James T. Hutchings is at Thirty-first St., above Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

William A. Kellogg is at 18 Powell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'90.

David Barry is at Amherst.

Dwight Dickinson is attending the Boston Dental College, Boston.

Truman P. Felton is farming at West Berlin.

John S. Loring is in the milk business at Shrewsbury.

George B. Simonds is Superintendent of the Fitchburg Almshouse, Fitchburg.

Fred L. Taylor is a civil engineer at Brookline.

'91.

Walter A. Brown is at the City Engineer's Office, Springfield.

Malcolm A. Carpenter is Assistant Horticulturist of the Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst.

Aldice G. Eames is a Post Graduate student in Entomology and Botany at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Henry J. Field is a Post Graduate student in Chemistry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Willard W. Gay is with F. L. Olmstead, Landscape Architect, Brookline.

Louis F. Horner is at Newton Highlands.

Henry M. Howard is a market gardener at Mt. Auburn.

Claude A. Magill is a civil engineer at 15 Cedar St., Malden.

Walter C. Paige is in the Y. M. C. A. work at 148 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Murray Ruggles is Superintendent of the Milton Electric Light Co., Milton.

Arthur H. Sawyer is at the Oak Grove Fruit Farm, Cromwell, Conn.

Harvey T. Shores is a student at Harvard Medical School, Boston.

'92.

Alfred T. Beals is a florist at Sanderson St., Greenfield.

Walter I. Boynton is a student at the Boston Dental College, Boston.

Henry E. Crane is with Crane & Son, Grain Dealers, 24 Washington St., Quincy.

Henry B. Emerson is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Judson L. Field is a salesman for Marshall Field & Co. Address, 4826 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

William Fletcher is at 138 Appleton St., Lowell.

Charles S. Graham is at Lowell.

Edward B. Holland is at the Experiment Station, Amherst.

Cyrus M. Hubbard is farming at Sunderland.

Jewell B. Knight is Superintendent of a farm at Cannobia Lake, N. H.

Richard P. Lyman of 50 Village St., Boston, is a student at Harvard Veterinary School.

Frank H. Plumb is a florist in the U. S. Nurseries at Short Hills, N. J.

Elliot Rogers is with the Towne M'fg. Co., 108 Lincoln St., Boston.

Robert H. Smith is at the Experiment Station, Amherst.

Francis G. Stockbridge is the local manager of a coal mining company at Dickinson, N. D.

George E. Taylor is farming at Shelburne.

Henry M. Thomson is Assistant Agriculturist at the Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst.

Homer C. West is on the Gypsy Moth Commission, Commonwealth Building, Boston.

Milton H. Williams is a student at Harvard Veterinary School, Boston.

George B. Willard is clerk in a drug store at Charlestown.

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M. A. C. 1893.

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BY PROF. C. S. WALKER, PH. D.

"To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Everyone that is of the truth heareth my voice." *John 18: 37.*

The scientist is one who knows, in its relations, that which is. His first essential characteristic is faith; in himself, in human testimony, in the unseen. The intensity of his faith equals its extent. Another trait is love of truth. To this he adds obedience to what the truth involves. His great incentive to action, the benefit of science, upon analysis proves to be love of humanity. Every true scientist is impelled to make discoveries that he may give them to the world; to conceal knowledge and hide invention is to commit an unpardonable sin. Thus characterized by faith, love of truth, obedience, and love of humanity, the scientist comes inevitably to add self-sacrifice to his other magnanimous traits. Out of all these hope is evolved. He finds many shadows and sombre depths. There are retrogradations and lapses. The movement is indeed slow. Nature seldom seems to be in a hurry. But the movement, measured by eras and epochs, is a movement from darkness to light, from chaos to cosmos, from confusion to order. He recognizes a power, without beginning and without end, a power that works for righteousness; the trend is upward and onward toward beneficence.

In the rumble of all machinery and in the wonders of international life displayed at the Columbian Exposition one cannot but perceive the handiwork and glorious results of the unobtrusive but creative genius of the scientist of the nineteenth century.

But whence comes this scientist of to-day? How comes it that there was no scientist of the ancient world? Why do we talk of modern science? With-

out faith, love of truth, obedience, love of humanity, self-sacrifice and hope, developed not only now and then in solitary bosoms, but planted as essential traits in human nature, common possessions of common people, prevalent more or less among the community, both science and the scientist must be impossibilities.

There is then a most intimate connection between Jesus of Nazareth who planted in human nature faith, love of truth, obedience, love of humanity, self-sacrifice and hope and made these traits so common, and the scientist of the nineteenth century; without the first there never could have been the latter.

The scientist of the nineteenth century is thus revealed to be the Christian scientist.

Forgetfulness of self and humility, accompanied by service to humanity, are some among many marks which prove the genuine scientist of to-day to be in reality the Christian scientist, whose life and beauty, like the perennial flow of the springs of the desert oasis, have their source in distant fountains distilled from heaven-kissed heights.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE Y. M. C. A.

Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D. of Boston gave a very interesting address to the college Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening on the subject of the Bible. For an hour he held the audience's attention by the directness and earnestness of his manner.

He said that every year life became more complex, the world grows more intricate as it comes closer together. Problems that were very simple years ago have become more difficult and the man that can solve them will find fame. Notwithstanding this the noblest life is the simplest living, the profoundest thought was the simplest thinking. This is what is taught in the Bible. When we read the teaching of Christ we see and understand, but feel that our strength is too small to rise to his

greatness. There must be a personal sense of responsibility. Every question has a moral side.

The Bible is not a single book but a complete library of sixty-six books, written in three languages by an unknown number of authors, extending over a period of over four thousand years and giving the history of the most interesting people in the world.

It treats of everything, history, drama, fiction, government, society; but with its infinite variety one theme runs through it all and that is of man's redemption. It is put so plain that anyone can grasp it. There is one hero and that is Christ. Three questions are asked by the simplest child that are studied by men in the fullest maturity of years. What is man? What is God? What is universe? Every human emotion is expressed or has its interpretation in the Psalms. These are read more than any other book in the Bible. They contain either a cry of deliverance, or a song of thanksgiving, or a sense of gratification is expressed.

Two passions rule the human heart: first, the love existing between man and woman, second, the passion of patriotism. These are admirably expressed in the Songs of Solomon. Three books in the old Testament are didactic. The book of Proverbs ought to be committed to memory by every young man. Job is an example of a man of righteousness. The book of Ecclesiastes is the expression of Solomon who had everything but found nothing in it all. He had sold himself for all his wealth and could not buy himself back again. "For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

We should walk in the paths of wisdom. The Bishop of London said to a man, "Turn to the right and keep straight on and you will reach heaven." That is what everyone should. The great question of salvation rests with a man's own will.

PHI SIGMA FRATERNITY.

One of the prominent features of this past Commencement was the celebration by the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity of its twentieth birthday. The meeting was held in the Stone Chapel with the Alpha Chapter.

The meeting was called to order by President J. F. Barrett, '75, who, after a cordial address of welcome, introduced the orator of the morning, Rev.

Henry Hague, '75, of South Worcester, who took for his subject "In College—What?" In his address, which was very interesting and well appreciated by his hearers, he spoke of college life as having, like a square, four sides, the physical, mental, social, and the spiritual. As far as societies were concerned his remarks are pretty general in their nature, his aim being to show that a membership in a well-administered, flourishing, secret society is conducive to excellence on all four sides. He dwelt most strongly on the literary and social advantages offered by societies, how they furnished their members with valuable practice in that all-important art, the use of English, and how they made college life seem more natural and home-like. In speaking of the physical part in man, he said that men, college men especially, were apt to spend too much time in developing the physical. A man should be trained enough to enable him to keep a sound body so that his studies would not suffer. Some men will carry through life a weak body because of too much physical training.

In political lines men are apt to let things slip along. The country's hope is in her best citizens. Carlisle once said that the country was all right as long as there were fifty-one St. Paul's to forty-nine Judas Iscariots. It therefore behooves each one to enter into political life; and while in college a person should enter into the government of some body.

The social question is one of great importance and it will be very striking to those who live in cities. All classes of people make up our national life, thus making the social question a very complex one. Men are fond of companionship, and so he should join some society while in college. Especially is this true of men of our own college, as we are separated somewhat from the town. In closing, he said that men and deeds were wanted, and that being men and doing good deeds we would be sure of success in life.

Addresses of comity were delivered, for D. G. K. by H. E. Stockbridge, Ph. D., '78, of North Dakota; for Q. T. V. by Judge Lyman of Belchertown, and for the College Shakespearean Club by Dr. Lindsey of Amherst. Owing to unforeseen difficulties the latter part of the programme was omitted. The celebration passed off very successfully and reflected great credit upon the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity.

NOTES.

The Flint Prize Speaking was held before a very fair audience on Monday afternoon, June 19. George H. Merwin was the first speaker and his subject was "The Decadence of Our Nation." Its rendering deserves much praise. The next speaker was Archie H. Kirkland, and he rendered a very logical discourse upon "Crises and Character." Elias D. White showed very plainly what was "Our Duty to the Freedman." Claude F. Walker, with the greatest of ability, told us of "John Ericsson." Fred G. Averell next spoke very fascinatingly of "Fanaticism in History." Arthur C. Curtis finished with "Responsibilities of the American Citizens," into which he put his whole soul. The first prize was awarded to Arthur C. Curtis and the second to Elias D. White. The judges were J. H. Sawyer of Easthampton, Rev. J. H. Holden of Amherst and A. A. Ewing of Amherst College.

The Western Alumni Prize Speaking took place last Monday evening in the Stone Chapel. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: Freshmen—Salomè Sastrè De Varand, "Crime its Own Detector;" Horace C. Burrington, "Charles Sumner;" Frank L. Clapp, "The Heroism of Horatio Nelson;" Patrick A. Leamy, "The Tomb of Washington." Sophomores—Stephen P. Toole, "Assault on Wagner;" Shiro Kuroda, "The Gladiator;" Thomas P. Foley, "The Amnesty of Jefferson Davis;" E. Hale Clark, "The Chariot Race." The judges were Mr. C. A. Mills of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Babson. The prizes were awarded as follows: Freshmen—First, Frank L. Clapp; second, Patrick A. Leamy. Sophomores—First, Thomas P. Foley; second, E. Hale Clark.

The twenty-fifth annual reunion of D. G. K. was held at the Fraternity house immediately after the prize speaking Monday evening. A business meeting was held, after which the members repaired to the Amherst House where a very substantial banquet awaited them. After doing justice to the viands which were set before them, toasts were responded to by various members of the society and the society songs were sung. The gray streaks of dawn were beginning to lighten the sky when the party at last broke up.

The twenty-third annual commencement banquet of the Amherst Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity was held in the Chapter Halls Tuesday evening, immediately after the prize speaking. Barr of Northampton did the catering and about fifty alumni and undergraduates sat at the tables. Afterwards the toast-master Alphonso E. Melendy, '93, called upon the various members to respond to toasts; and instrumental and vocal music enlivened the occasion. T. F. Keith, '94, delivered the fraternity poem. Following this was held the annual meeting of the Q. T. V. Corporation.

The twentieth annual banquet of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity was held at Barr's, Northampton, Monday evening. The members of the local chapter and the delegates from other chapters left Amherst at 11 p. m. on a special train. After the banquet, which was of high excellence toasts were responded to by Elmer D. Howe, '81, Master of the State Grange, Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, '75, W. C. Parker, '80, of Boston, Rev. H. Hague, '75, of Worcester, and many others. J. F. Barrett, '75, ably presided as toastmaster in place of Dr. T. W. Longhran, '90, Beta, who at the last moment telegraphed his inability to be present.

The fourteenth annual reunion and banquet of the College Shakespearean Club was held in the parlors of the Amherst House on Monday night, June 19, fifty members being present. The annual business meeting of the corporation held at the same time devoted to the election of officers and the transaction of necessary business.

The Grinnell prize examination in Agriculture was held in Prof. Brooks' room on the 17th inst. The first prize was awarded to F. G. Bartlett and the second to F. S. Hoyt.

The Class Day exercises were a perfect success and they reflect great credit on the class of '93. Immediately after these exercises the regular Commencement drill was held and the appointments for next year were announced. Next followed the delivery of the Military theses by F. S. Hoyt and E. H. Lehnert who took respectively the 1st and 2d prizes.

The Hills Botanical prize was awarded as follows: First to F. T. Harlow and second to H. F. Staples.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Not quite eight hundred years ago in a small city in the south of Europe was gathered an immense assembly. * * * It was no ordinary event that had brought together men of such varying race and language and stirred them with a common purpose. The fate of Christian Europe was hanging in the balance. * * * One thought, one single purpose animated every heart, the rescue of the Holy Land and Sepulchre. After days of tedious deliberation, at length the time seemed right for action. * * * In the midst of this confusion, the great churchman, Pope Urban II rose. With matchless eloquence, he portrayed the captivity and misfortunes of Jerusalem and called upon his hearers to revenge the insults offered to divinity and not to man. Then turning directly to them, he exclaimed: "Christian warriors who seek without end for vain pretexts for war, rejoice for you have to-day found true ones. You who have been so often the terror of your fellow citizens go and fight against the barbarians, go and fight for the deliverance of the holy places * * *" At these words, an indescribable fury took possession of the vast assembly. With frenzied cries leaping to their feet and brandishing their swords, as with one voice they shouted "God wills it." The die was cast and when the meeting was dissolved and its members departed to their homes, it was only to return the following year and join the gathering host, the first of those great armies which for two hundred years prolonged the contest and deluged the fertile plains of Palestine and Asia Minor with blood. * * *

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS. It is not without a purpose that I have outlined to you to-day this story of the first crusade. It is the same lesson repeating itself. The fixed resolve, the will to do, the soul to dare and victory at last. Those same grand principles which move to action and success lie dormant in the hearts of each of you and need but the burning touch of enthusiasm to brighten into flame. Remember that he "who does the best his circumstances allows, does well, acts nobly; angels could no more." But with this, to ensure success, must be united an all absorbing enthusiasm, an enthusiasm which as its name

implies is born of God, for that is the inspiration of all things great and noble. The poor, unlettered monk, inspired with pity for his fellow men and filled with a divine belief in himself and in his mission, stirred Europe to its centre and inaugurated a movement which never ended till it broke upon the shores of Palestine. His burning words found ready faith in the hearts of men, and the eloquent pontiff who followed him seizing upon the unconscious expression of the will of the multitude gave to it a creed and battle cry, by which to live and die. *God wills it* and on the plains of Ascalon the pagan hosts flee utterly discomfited before the Christian heroes. *God wills it* and at Tyre, the chivalry of Europe burst through the solid masses of the infidels. *God wills it* and the lofty walls and moated battlements are but as broken reeds and the triumphant army sweeps in and takes possession of Jerusalem. And so too in the battles and successes of our daily life. *God wills it* and the powers of darkness oppose in vain. *God wills it* and truth and righteousness prevails. *God wills it* and victory and heaven at last.

The courage required of you to-day is far higher than that demanded of the hardy warrior of the eleventh century. To stand for right for right's own sake—to oppose the wrong because it *is* wrong, in face of a debased public opinion—to lend one's influence in bringing to a higher level the public sense of morality and integrity requires a truer, manlier courage. There never was a more urgent demand for honest, honorable and loyal citizens. Corruption in political life, dishonesty in office, laxity in morals, atheism lurking under the guise of freedom of thought, intemperance, anarchy and crime, all these confront you at every turn. "Covenants are of no use without honest men to keep them; laws of none, but with loyal citizens to obey them."

Children of the state, the state has need of you. Children of humanity, the world is calling for you. As we send you forth to battle for the right, be this our parting message:

"Love thyself last; cherish the hearts that hate thee;
* * * * * Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

A. G. K.

1868.



The Cycle.



M. A. C.

1894.

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The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the Professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

But the courses are not limited to the Natural Sciences, Languages and Mathematics. Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with American institutions and fitting him for citizenship.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. The ample grounds, comprising nearly four hundred acres, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. A model barn and dairy has been erected. Two Biological Laboratories supply adequate facilities for work in Botany and Zoology. By means of funds received from the United States, large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and equipment of the different departments.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer who is a graduate of West Point

To form the true man, the effective workman and the well equipped scholar three courses of study are offered: one of two years, requiring simple terms of admission, very practical in its nature, leading to a diploma; one of four years requiring more advanced preparation and allowing electives in the senior year but leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years leading to the degree of Master of Science.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. The action of the legislature in maintaining a labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students requiring aid.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset St., Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 4 and 5 at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The fall term begins Thursday, September 6, at 8:15 A. M.

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THE CYCLE.

VOL. XVI.

AMHERST, JUNE 18, 1894.

NO. 1.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF THE **I. I. X.** FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

For the Twenty-fourth Graduating Anniversary,
June 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1894.

SUNDAY, June 17.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Chas. S. Walker, Ph. D., Professor of Mental and Political Science, 10-45 A. M.
Address before the College Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., of Springfield, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 18.—Address to the Senior class by the President, 8-30 A. M. Flint prize oratorical contest, Junior class, 3-30 P. M.
Western Alumni Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 19.—Annual Meeting of Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9-30 A. M.
Alumni Meeting, 11-30 A. M.
Meeting of Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11-30 A. M.
Alumni Dinner, 12-30 P. M.
Class Day exercises, 1-30 P. M.
Battalion parade, battalion drill, artillery drill, sabre drill, 4-15 P. M.
Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 P. M.
Senior Promenade, 9-30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.—Graduating exercises and presenting of diplomas by the Governor, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 21 and 22.—Examination of candidates for admission at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. Two full days are required for examinations.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

EDWARD HAMMOND ALDERMAN,
Silos and Silage.

THEODORE SPAULDING BACON,
Decisive Battles and their Effects.

ARTHUR CLEMENT CURTIS,
Recent Progress in Democracy in England.

FREDERIC LOWELL GREENE,
Manual Training as an Educational and Social Factor.

CHARLES HERBERT HIGGINS,
Bacteria.

ARCHIE HOWARD KIRKLAND,
*The Life History of *Protoparce celus*.*

RALPH ELLIOT SMITH,
Plant Diseases.

CLAUDE FREDERIC WALKER,
Relation of Chemistry to Civilization.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

ROBERT ALLEN COOLEY,
Personal Freedom.

FRANK LAFAYETTE WARREN,
Democracy, Our Nation's Strength.

CLARENCE BRONSON LANE,
A Plea for a Physical Education.

THOMAS PATRICK FOLEY,
Woman's Suffrage.

DANIEL CHARLES POTTER,
Physical Deterioration.

EDILE HALE CLARK,
America for Americans.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Sophomores:

SALOME SASTRE DE VERAND,
The Death-Bed of Benedict Arnold. *Lippard*

PATRICK ARTHUR LEAMY,
The American Sailor, *Pendleton*

HARRY HOWARD ROPER,
The Boy in Blue, *Long*

FRANK EDMUND DELUCE,
The Gray Champion, *Hawthorne*

Freshmen :

CHARLES IGNATIUS GOESSMANN,	
The Dukite Snake,	<i>O'Rielly</i>
JOHN RICHMOND EDDY,	
The Black Horse and His Rider,	<i>Lippard</i>
LAFAYETTE FRANKLIN CLARK,	
The Eloquence of O'Connell,	<i>Wendell Phillips</i>
CHARLES AYER NORTON,	
Judas Iscariot,	<i>Anon</i>

Editorials.

ONCE again the CYCLE brings greetings to its old friends and it hopes by this issue to secure many new ones. Since the first number was published, sixteen years ago, the CYCLE has steadily improved and has now become a permanent college publication. Its chief aim is to promote the welfare of the college, and to chronicle the principal events of the year. We do not wish to praise ourselves so we leave our readers to judge the merits of our work. We will feel amply repaid for our earnest endeavors if this present issue of the CYCLE is as well received as those of former years have been. During this year "progress" has been the motto of the college and while much yet remains to be done in the way of improvement, we appreciate the valuable changes which have already been made. In the past year the much needed farm barn has materialized and we now point with pride to what is undoubtedly the best barn in the state. It is situated in the valley west of the college dormitories. An electric light plant is soon to be added to the list of improvements and we gladly welcome it. The danger of fire from the present system of lighting some of the buildings, especially North College, is very evident. We regret that we cannot announce the erection of a much needed dormitory but we hope in the near future such a structure will adorn our grounds. Active measures have been taken towards the erection of society houses. Building lots have already been purchased by most of the societies and we trust before very long these houses will become a reality. The work of the various organizations has reflected credit upon the college; especially would we commend the work of the Natural History Society which has been a great success. Several lectures were delivered during the winter term and proved to be especially interesting. A

microscopic club has recently been organized through the instrumentality of Prof. R. S. Lull. It is our aim in this issue to present to our readers such articles and news items as will be of interest to all and we trust our attempt will not prove wholly fruitless.

THE college is to be congratulated on being able to secure a course of lectures from the noted English agriculturist, Sir Henry Gilbert, the associate of Sir John B. Lawes of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England. The series of six lectures given by the renowned experimenter were extremely practical and full of scientific facts which were deduced from the results of many years of careful investigation. These lectures were attended not only by members of the college but by the public in general. The story of the work at Rothamsted was presented in an interesting way; at the same time facts were brought out which were almost invaluable from a scientific standpoint, facts which cannot be found in many of the books which treat of Agriculture at the present day. Such a course of lectures is a great help to the college, and it would be better if we could have them oftener. Several colleges applied for the honor, but ours was the favored one. This shows the prominent position which we hold among our sister institutions, and we have reason to be proud of the Massachusetts Agricultural College which stands at the head.

As we glance over the work of our musical organizations during the past year, we find room for much praise and, also, some criticism. The members of the Glee Club have shown a spirit worthy of the highest commendation and by faithful and persistent practice have produced an organization that has reflected credit upon themselves and the college. Several successful concerts have been given in the surrounding towns. At the close of the winter term a concert was given in the stone chapel which was well attended by the students and their friends and proved a very enjoyable affair. Such occasions are too rare in our college life, and we hope that these annual concerts may become a permanent custom. The orchestra, although not exactly defunct, is at present in a dormant state. Practice was begun early in the fall term and the places left vacant by '93 men were filled with quite promising material.

Very creditable music was furnished by them for several parties and dances in the fall, but owing to the absence of the leader and first violin, during the winter, it was decided to disband for the remainder of the year. Musicians, like poets, are born geniuses and ought not to be judged by the standard of ordinary mankind. Men who dote on an imperfect fifth, and go into raptures over a diminished third, can be safely relied upon to care little or nothing for the beautiful curves of the graph of $65 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ and to have their souls unmoved by the profundities of zero minus infinity. The failure of the professors to realize that musicians are entitled to a special standard has proved disastrous to the band. Only six of the famous "Lehnert's Band" returned to college this year. New recruits were mustered in but after two terms of practice, "they folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away." Those who were left have, however, done very creditable work and their martial music has proved an attractive feature of the drill. The choir has been represented by a variable combination of singers and as would naturally be expected the quality of their singing has also been rather variable. It has been composed for the most part of lower classmen and with the training received this year the prospects for the future are bright. We have several good banjo and guitar players in college and attempts have been made to form a banjo club, but these attempts thus far have proved unsuccessful. On the whole the year has been a prosperous one for the musical organizations and the faithful and persistent work of their members has kept them up to the standard and established those recently formed upon a firm basis that will insure their perpetuity.

WHEN a change is first introduced it is hard to tell what the final outcome will be. If a change is made for the better the good results may reach far beyond what the originators intended and effect the well being of persons who come upon the stage of action many years later. And as a stone will set all the water of a lake in motion and stir the sands of the whole shore line, so these changes may affect the whole life and being of the person or institution that causes them. When the elective system was first introduced into our college, one year ago, we believed

that it would be of great benefit to those who would be affected by it; but even the greatest friends of the system could not have foretold what the final outcome would be and to-day we can see only a small part of the good which has and must come. Not the least of its benefits is that it fixes the more surely within us a definite aim and object and the mind is turned to the thought of what the future is to hold in store for us. And as we dwell upon this one line of thought it develops the character and changes the whole scope of vision. As the Senior class were taking only the studies which seemed to them the best able to fit them for their life work, they soon perceived that their interest in the work was sufficient to keep them up to their best endeavors, and the belief became prevalent that if this were so then the final examinations might be dispensed with. You all know how this culminated in the dispensing with examinations to all students who received a term mark of 85% or over. It cannot be doubted that this must have a great effect upon the students of the college by keeping them always up to their best work. The elective system has thus set in motion many changes outside of itself which must be of benefit to the college. There is a growing opinion that the system should be extended to the Junior class, and the CYCLE hopes that the college will soon be in condition to do this.

LAST year Commencement visitors found a noticeable improvement on the grounds in the shape of a new Plant House; this year the new barn will demand their attention. This magnificent building, situated on the slope to the west of the dormitories, is pointed to with pride by all as the best farm barn in the state. The original plans of the structure were the results of the combined labor of Professors Brooks and Cooley, and embody all that is best in agricultural architecture. When the barn is stocked and in running order, the cream will be manufactured into butter on the grounds instead of being sold to the creamery as formerly. A class in practical dairying will be organized, and class-rooms have been provided near the dairy room. The practical course thus offered will form a most important addition to the college curriculum, as there is a rapidly increasing demand for experienced butter-makers and creamery superintendents. The barn is

to be stocked with native cattle, as they are less apt to be infected with tuberculosis than imported stock. These enormous silos are provided for ensilage which has now become a permanent factor in economic feeding. In fact, as has been said, all the most modern and practical ideas are embodied in this gigantic structure. In time it is hoped to make the practical departments of the college, models to be followed by all, and the new barn is a long stride in that direction.

THE importance of literary work in all colleges is beginning to be recognized, and more attention is being given to the department of language than ever before, especially that of English language, and rightly too, for it is the most important. Of what value is a scientific education to a student after he leaves college if he has not learned to express himself. Language is the first requisite to success in almost every profession. It may be called the foundation of education. When we have mastered the language of our own tongue, then, and not till then, are we prepared to master the sciences and unfold them to others. We must be able to express ourselves well in order to have any influence upon our fellowmen when we finish our college course and take up the duties of active life. To many the study of language is dry, yet it is the most important study of the college course and should not be neglected. We are glad to see so much attention given in the M. A. C. to the study of English, essay work and oratory. It is just the preparation we need for the future and if we neglect it now, we shall doubtless have occasion later in life to regret our failings in this department. Although the literary work in the college has been kept up to the standard during the past year, there is much room for criticism. The Washington Irving Literary Society has not had the support that it ought to have had. This is not because the students are not capable of supporting it, for there are men, and plenty of them, who can do good work. The Society has held town meetings, mock trials, and offered prizes as incentives to draw the students into the work, but nothing seems to have the desired effect. Is there not still some hope of renewing this organization and swelling its membership to the *sixties* of old, and still higher. Shall we not this coming year

do our utmost to revive the enthusiasm of the past. *Aggie Life* is the college paper. This shows no signs of decline, but is gradually being raised to a higher standard. Surely it is worthy of the support of all, and everyone should consider it his duty and privilege to contribute to its columns, and help to raise it to a still higher standard of excellence. Perhaps nothing aids in advertising our college more than this little paper, which has a circulation of about six hundred copies, and is doubtless read, more or less, by three times that number of people. Since the reputation of the college is dependent upon it in a great measure, every effort should be made to make it an excellent publication.

ABOUT the middle of the spring term, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered a course of lectures before the Junior class. The outline of these lectures will be given more in detail in another column. Dr. Fernow is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and by means of stereopticon views and charts, he presented it with great clearness. The value of forests as influencing the health of the people, climatic and mechanical conditions, and as a source of timber supply is beginning to be recognized. It is well known that the amount of forest land has been greatly reduced since the discovery of America. Instead of having sixty per cent. of the country covered with forest, as it was in 1492, we have now reduced the amount of forest land to sixteen per cent. The demand for timber is increasing every year, hence the amount of forest land must increase to supply the demand. The Government now recognizes the importance of this subject and appropriates large sums of money every year for investigation and experiment. We cannot wonder at the fact that the amount of forest land is decreasing, when we remember that one billion dollars worth of wood is consumed in the U. S. every year. This is the first time in the history of the U. S. that any class has received so much instruction on the subject of Forestry. Surely the Junior class at the M. A. C. ought to feel favored, and greatly appreciate these advantages. This is a subject that is rapidly coming to the front, and there is already a large field of work open to those who are masters of the subject.

THE work of the Military Department during the past year is worthy of commendation. Although no striking change has been made in any direction, yet some new features have been introduced which have made the work in this department less monotonous and more attractive, especially to the Seniors. At the opening of the fall term the Freshmen received the customary drill in the setting up exercises, and the Sophomores had artillery practice. The increased number of the Freshmen class greatly enlarged the battalion so that four good sized companies were formed near the close of the fall term and instructed in Company Drill and the Manual of Arms. The work of the winter term in the Drill Hall was practically the same as last year, except that the Senior privates were instructed in flag signalling. This is a new feature of the Military Department and is much appreciated, as it adds interest and variety to the work. The larger part of the time during the spring term was devoted to battalion drill and the ceremonies of battalion review and dress parade. During a part of the spring term the Senior privates were instructed in the use of the Heliograph. This is also a new line of work in the Military Department and others would be gladly welcomed. The larger part of the students come to this institution to obtain a scientific education and not for military discipline, hence this department is liable to become monotonous and burdensome to them unless it is made attractive. During the spring term the battalion adopted as a part of the uniform white duck trousers, in place of the blue. This change greatly improved the appearance of the battalion and added much to the comfort of the men. The work of Lieut. Dickinson has certainly been very efficient and praiseworthy. He has worked hard to have the battalion attain to a high standard of excellence, and his efforts are not without their reward, for the battalion was never in a better condition than it is to-day. If we were to make any criticism on the way in which the work has been carried on in the Military Department, we would suggest that there be more competition. This could be brought about by offering a prize at the end of the year to the company attaining the highest degree of excellence. Even a small prize would be an incentive to do better work, and would no doubt produce good results.

MUSINGS.

'Mid the emerald of the hills and the shadow of the woods,
Breathe the blue and white and scarlet of Nature's fairest
goods.

In robes of richest splendor are the lilies of the field,
Fairer than all the garments that Solomon's riches yield.
But the fairest of the flowers, the slowest to depart,
Are those which are unfolding in the seed-bed of the heart.

Flowers of nature are enthronèd with flowers of the mind,
The love for Alma Mater by her beauties are entwined.
The friendships that we garner in the storehouse of the
soul

To college days will bring us, as time shall onward roll.
And memory shall linger around brick and ivied wall,
As night shall gather round us and shadows longer fall.

Like sunbeams flashing brightly through the leaves of
forest trees,

Or the rippling of the waters by warm midsummer's
breeze,

Come the melodies that cheer us on the sombre paths of
life

And bring their lessons to us of the battle-field and strife;
For the years in college passing, the noble story tell
Of the treading of life's vintage and the final sad farewell.

Fair Clotho holds her distaff, she has drawn her slender
thread,

And on Learning's rose-strewn pathway the eager feet
may tread;

With lap filled full of flowers, Lachesis ready stands
To twist in flowers of friendship with her kind and lov-
ing hands;

Four times the brooks unfettered lave the cowslip and the
moss,

Ere the slender thread is severed by the shears of Atropos.

And as from thy arms departing, Oh Mother of us all!
In answer to the summons of life's diviner call,
In the book of our remembrance thy treasured lessons are,
And thou wilt be unto us our fortunes favoring star,
And Fates may spin and sever, but they cannot weave
more fair

Than they did for us in college, when free from doubts
and care.

A PLEA FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The first requisite to success in life is a healthy body, and a nation of healthy men is the first condition of national prosperity. Not only does the event of war turn on the strength and hardiness of soldiers, but the contests of peace are in part determined by bodily endurance. Up to this time we have found no reason to fear a trial of strength with

other nations in either of these fields, but there are not wanting signs that our physical powers will not be equal to the contests that await them.

Already under the keen competition of modern life, the work required of almost everyone is such that few can endure the strain without more or less injury. Already thousands are breaking down under the high pressure to which they are subjected. If this pressure continues, it will test severely all but the strongest constitutions. The combined influence of a trying climate, and rapidly changing industrial, economic and social customs is exhausting the vitality and nervous energy of our people at a rapid and ruinous rate.

Out on the ocean of life is raging the storm of fierce competition, of wicked lust, of religious fanaticism, untempered ambition and financial greed. In the midst of this sea of human strife are seen the physical and mental wrecks which the incoming waves are constantly bearing to our hospitals and insane asylums. What has caused this condition? It is the ignorant, heedless, sinful disregard of the laws of health.

The human body is a most complicated, yet most perfect piece of mechanism; but it has been abused, neglected and despised to such a degree that there is hardly a man to be found to-day who resembles the Roman of old.

Physical degeneracy is one of those slow working evils which is undermining the very foundation of our national strength. We do not notice its effects to any great extent to-day, but nevertheless, the deadly work is going on, and unless it is checked there is no need of a prophet to predict the final result.

It is a startling fact asserted by not a few, that the educated classes of the present day are neither so strong nor so well developed as those of past generations. What is the meaning of this? Is it because past generations had better food than we have to-day; does the present style of clothing influence our physical condition unfavorably; is it because cheap modes of travel induce men to take less exercise? Each of these has probably had a share in producing the evil, but there has been still another detrimental influence at work, perhaps more potent than any other, that is, excess of mental application. Read the annals of the bench and the

bar and you will find that a large proportion of the lawyers and statesmen have been obliged to retire from active life at the age of sixty. Was this nature's design? No! Nature's balance has been destroyed and this is the result. Instead of living their full lives men are continually falling into premature decline.

Instead of respecting the body and ignoring the mind as in primitive times, we now respect the mind and ignore the body. Both of these attitudes are wrong. The ancient and modern conceptions should be combined.

Let us now consider the importance of physical education in our schools and colleges. It is an undeniable fact that thousands of thoughtless students throughout the broad land are toiling incessantly over their books; but when the goal of their ambition is reached, they are cast into the world with a brilliant mind but with a wrecked constitution.

Is mental development so valuable that young men can afford to sacrifice their health and physical vigor to attain it? The records of Yale college show that a large number of honor men who have graduated within the last ten years are already dead. This death rate is abnormal. Is it right I ask you, for young men of superior intellectual attainment, to destroy their mental powers, yea, and sacrifice their lives, through a disregard of physical development?

It is time for us to take active measures to preserve the health of our young men, who are the backbone of our nation, the very foundation of its future prosperity. How can a nation expect to prosper, if when it calls its young men into the arena of active life they are feeble, crippled, and physically incapacitated for its duties?

It is officially reported that in the United States there is one college graduate to every two hundred of the population. We have three hundred and twenty-five thousand college graduates. What a potential force is here represented! It may be safely asserted that the destiny of our glorious country is in the keeping of these three hundred and twenty-five thousand college men. In the world of literature, of art, of science, of government, of religion, these are the leaders. Directly or indirectly, they control our national wealth and shape the political economies of our country. Is not then

physical education in our colleges and universities of vital importance?

The college graduate does not go forth into a holiday world, but into a world of work. As a leader of men, he should be able to assume the responsibilities of leadership, to endure the strife of competition and to meet manfully the duties of his day and generation. To do this he should have the benefit of the most complete culture which is the coördinate education of body and mind.

It has been plainly proved that an excellent physical development is a favorable condition to success in scholarship. This explodes the popular fallacy that the development of a scholar's mind and that of his body are in inverse proportion, and shows that they stand in closest correlation. Any system of education in which mental training is excessive and bodily training is neglected, is injurious to the health, strength and happiness of the people and dangerous to the welfare and safety of our nation. To send out graduates fully equipped for their life work is the duty of every college. This duty is now recognized in theory. Every college feels compelled to build a gymnasium and to throw it open during a portion of the day. This is in itself a step forward, yet after all many of our colleges are only playing with the problem. They have no definite requirement for physical training, no recognition of this important department in the college curriculum.

It is beyond all possible dispute that a college does not meet its full measure of obligation until it has placed in successful operation a department that cares for the physical well-being of its students. Let us consider some of the systems now in use and see if they answer these requirements. Intercollegiate athletics cannot be made the basis of physical education, because they reach only a small fraction of the college. They do too much for the strongest and almost nothing for the weakest. Students who participate in those contests in which the maximum of muscular development and physical endurance is essential are martyrs to the cause of physical education. The aim should not be to manufacture mere muscle, but to develop a body, strong to support, prompt to obey and efficient to execute the thought and purpose of the man.

Military drill is not to be neglected, it is invaluable as a means of teaching prompt obedience and

alertness of mind and body. But this does not answer the requirements of physical education, because it tends to partial development.

The Sergeant system, so called, is perhaps one of the best. By it, a student's deficiencies are revealed to him and an interest in his own physical development is awakened. This system develops body and mind to a certain extent, yet it is, in a measure, artificial and unnatural.

We want a system that will co-ordinate body, mind and will; a system that will make the weak strong and the strong stronger, and furnish the mind with the best condition of healthy action.

It is time that we became rational and practical in our methods. It is time that the physical laws and physical conditions which regulate mental action should be observed. The Department of physical education in our colleges should be placed on a systematic and scientific basis and should be presided over by a well qualified physician of collegiate and medical training. Each student should undergo a thorough physical examination in order that such forms of exercise may be prescribed for him as are suited to his individual case.

Physical education is of sufficient importance to receive the same intelligent consideration that is given to the other departments in the college, and the gymnasium director should have the same rank and power in the faculty as the other instructors.

Leave physical exercise entirely to the students and irregularity and excess must be expected. Leave it entirely to the inattention of an indifferent faculty and what wonder that the exercises are neglected. But enlist the enthusiasm of the students under the guidance of a capable director and it is possible to maintain a course of physical education which will give to every student, who is not hopelessly handicapped by heredity or disease, a sound and healthy body, to be the support of a vigorous intellect and the instrument of a resolute will.

Do you any longer doubt that there is a physical basis in education and that it is only when this is intelligently appreciated and practically adopted that any system of mental culture can realize its full measure of success?

Great Britain is almost the only European state which does not insist upon physical education. In

Germany, France, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, physical instruction is compulsory in all schools. Shall we let our nation go to ruin while it is within our power to prevent it, this free and independent nation for which our fathers shed their life blood? No! It must not, it shall not! Better fling the books to the winds, than destroy our national power and involve the people in ruin. Let every possible influence be used against the present neglect of physical education.

It is a duty to ourselves, to our friends and to our country to develop and respect these precious bodies which are birthrights given us of God.

“OUR INFERIORITY.”

The inferiority of our courses of study and of our students as compared with those of the classical colleges, is the *bête noir*, the horrid ghost, which stands between happiness and some, in our midst. Luckily the membership of this fraternity is not large, but in the interest of all concerned, it is earnestly to be desired, that the influence of this evil genius may be removed beyond our bucolic bourn.

That those remote from the grand opportunities of this vigorous modern institution should favor us with their pitying glances may not be strange; but why a person acquainted with the principles upon which the college was founded, and which form part of its organic structure, should disparage our work is not clear. Least of all do we understand how a young man can study here for a single term and fail to imbibe the inspiration which permeates each of our “four hundred” acres, as well as science bachelors.

This weird and anachronistic wail impresses the hearer much in the same way as does the demand of the American nihilist. In each a modern institution, the result of centuries of experience, is repudiated in favor of what the same experience has remanded to the past.

If upon trial of our methods our fellow students fail to see the point, then a comparison would be in order. This, however, should be carefully made. Indeed to understand why the Massachusetts Agricultural College exists, and why its methods are so diverse from the “old college” methods, a quite respectable glance should be taken into the history of pedagogic evolution. No such thing is offered

in these paragraphs. But one need merely skim the popular reviews of the last decade to become attracted to this surpassingly interesting study.

The boy of to-day, upon entering the college of to-day, is ere long introduced to the doctrines of evolution. He is shown that things were not, and will not be, always thus; that *everything* grows, and has grown from the beginning. The childish idea that only plants and animals are endowed with life, he leaves behind. Every science, every art and every cult is the temporary result of an inevitable evolution, still in progress. The learner soon sees that the science, as well as the art of education, has gradually evolved itself from the simplest beginnings to the complicated forms of to-day. If now he should direct his attention to the “college course” of four hundred years ago, he would find it to possess the same skeleton as has our “classical college” of to-day. Of course nothing can exist for four hundred years and fail to show marks of growth or perhaps decay. This ancient institution shows a new tail, the ears are cropped and it *goes* at a swifter pace, but does it reach the goal? Let the judges say “Il y a des Juges à Berlin.” The Teuton, our dear brother, says no. Consequently, at Berlin, and at every intellectual center in Germany, the Real Schule, the Polytechnikum and the Agricultural Institute have appeared and have drawn from the “old colleges” a very large portion of their students. There are also judges in Boston. They say no. They have established at pains and expense, the Massachusetts Agricultural College as it is to-day. This institution, like its German congeners, has a skeleton which may be called new, for you cannot trace in it the lines of its ancient ancestor. If our student now inquires after the cause of this catastrophe, he finds quick answer. It was not an overturn, but the necessary result of long working causes. The old system was not in touch with nature or with life. A system must be established which would follow the lines laid down by modern thought, which would develop all the powers of the man. Instead of requiring the student to fill his years with treadmill exercises in languages which died because they were not strong enough to live, and worse than that, to emulate the parrot in repeating the deadest deductive syllogisms, he should be led out into nature and there taught the science of

his life and the art of maintaining it to the glory of his race.

Which of the following appears to you, fellow students, to offer the broadest and most thorough discipline for the work of this life and for the next life,—a system which aims to hold the student from the earliest possible moment in close relations with all nature, of which he in his every member is a part; or a system which teaches in the quadrangle, the multiform expression by which past races have tried to present the same thought? Do you prefer the inductive, the natural method; or the deductive, the artificial method? Linnaeus was a good guide until a better in De Candolle was found. Surely the artificial method must again surrender.

Perhaps it is the *grade* of scholarship at M. A. C. which is considered inferior. If it exists let us place this fault where it belongs. It certainly has existed in the recent past. Simply because you and I have not taken the high standing required, the college has been forced to come down to us. But what do we see at this moment? Three different grades, the Two Years, the Four Years, and the Graduate courses are now offered, in order that the demands of all students may be met.

Our college curricula are by no means perfect; no college curriculum can ever hope to be. But all will agree that scarcely a semester passes without bringing some essentially new feature into the institution. And the college will not be hindered in its development nor will it fail to adopt the highest standards of educational work.

What significance can the *agricultural* features of our college have for any young man seeking a *general* education? My space allows no adequate answer to such a question, not more than a hint.

Agriculture may be regarded not as a science of itself, but as a complex, into which enter a number of sciences, whose acquisition is necessary to the successful agriculturist. No prophet would venture to limit the character of the agriculture which in the near future is to take possession of the larger portion of our industrial life. Evolution is nowhere more marked than here. The student of modern agriculture must acquire the *best* education. It must be broad as well as deep; it must prepare him for life on the farm, in the market, in the government and in society. He must know the world,

its people and its business. What better general education for the student of any specialty? Agricultural versus classical! Let us remember well that ideas in education are fast changing. What does it mean that Johns Hopkins and Harvard have long since ceased to *require* Greek; that extended study of Latin is no longer demanded?

The tenets of Presidents Angell, Eliot, Gilman and White; of Harris, James, Paulsen, and the rest of our educational reformers are nobly exemplified here. Instead of turning to other gods let us honor our college. Nowhere else does nature interpret more clearly the inexorable laws to which she bends each will.

DENNIS' GHOST.

I had in my employ several years ago a workman just over from the Emerald Isle, and he was as verdant as the most exacting could desire. He shared in common with his fellow countrymen an almost unaccountable fear of ghosts and supernatural appearances and he was the subject of many a good-natured joke on this account. His stories of old country ghosts and goblins were certainly hair-raising, and as he believed in them as though contained in the Bible, I had some sympathy for him and did not censure him very severely unless I heard of his filling our little girl's head full of ghost stories.

The house that I lived in was one that formerly belonged to an old man and his wife who lived and died there. The old man had the reputation of being very miserly, and it was said that an attempt had once been made to rob him of his wealth, but he shot one of the burglars, killing him instantly, while the other escaped uninjured. The report was that he buried the corpse in the cellar. I took very little interest in the affair and I must say that it did not seem very credible to me.

Nevertheless, the house was known as the "haunted house" and it was said that every year, for a week in October, the murdered burglar's ghost appeared and took midnight excursions over the premises.

This story furnished Dennis with the basis for many a crazy conjecture, and I doubt not he replenished his stock of stories from ideas suggested by it.

One evening I was very much occupied with some business and so I sent Dennis to the village, instead

of going myself, as was my custom. He did not return until after dark and went immediately to his room after giving me the mail.

The next morning at breakfast time, he told me that I might be looking after some one to take his place. I did not question him at all, but I had an idea that he had "seen the ghost," as it was about the time when the "appearance" was said to occur. I thought possibly by night his mind would change if I said nothing, but as time showed, I was wrong.

After supper that evening he went to his room and soon reappeared bringing all of his small stock of personal belongings. I was sitting on the front piazza when he came down stairs. I heard him bid my wife and little girl goodby and resolved to question him before he went, and if possible to persuade him to stay as it was in the busiest part of the harvest season and I was in need of all the help I had.

He soon came out and before going thanked me for all that I had done for him but he said he would not sleep under the roof of a haunted house another night in any circumstances.

I will not try to reproduce his dialect for his brogue was so peculiar and his expressions so uncommon that it would require more of genius than I possess to do it, but here in plain English is the substance of the story he told me.

On returning home from town on the previous evening he had unharnessed his horse and was leaving the barn when his attention was attracted by an unearthly noise behind him. On looking round he saw a sight that caused his blood to curdle. Rising directly out of the floor and ascending slowly towards the roof was the "ghost" and the noises he made appeared to Dennis the "wurst he iver hurrd." Of course Dennis was too scared to investigate and ran immediately to the house as fast as nature would allow his trembling legs to carry him.

All I could do or say would not persuade Dennis to remain another night, and so he departed and has never returned to this day.

For some time the mystery remained unsolved and I had begun to think it was a mere hallucination of Dennis' over active brain. One rainy day, however, about a month later as I was at work in the barn my attention was attracted by a noise seemingly directly over my head. I looked and saw the pulley that was used to draw up the corn to the granary in

the top of the barn, slowly ascend without any apparent cause and accompanied all the time by a hideous noise. Knowing that I was the only person in the barn I was curious to learn the cause and was led to investigate. I approached the pulley carefully and looked up. There about three-quarters of the way up the rope were two enormous wharf rats trying to climb up. Their weight was more than sufficient to counterbalance the weight of the other side of the pulley and as they swung from one side to the other in their efforts to ascend, the rope descended faster and faster till it finally reached the end. All this time they kept up a hideous squealing which together with the noise made by the wheel of the pulley was unearthly in the highest degree. Here at last was a solution to Dennis' ghost.

During the harvest season we had a bag attached to the pulley in which to draw up the corn and at the time when Dennis saw the ghost the same thing had occurred that I had witnessed, except that in Dennis' eyes the bag which was attached to the rope took the form of a ghost. The noise was the same that I heard. I told this story to Dennis when I happened to meet him several months afterwards but nothing would convince him that his ghost was not real.

FAREWELL TO ERIN.

O Erin, fair Erin, the home of my childhood,
With deep welling sorrow I bid thee adieu,
Thy rocks and thy valleys, thy green dells and wildwood,
And all that I love which my infancy knew.

The breeze o'er thy green fields, O Erin, is blowing,
To waft the proud ship o'er the white briny foam,
Proud waters of Shannon like music are flowing
To cheer my lone heart to my far away home.

From the graves of my loved ones to me so endearing,
As an exile I go to the wanderer's shore;
Deep, deep is my sorrow, the hour is nearing—
I must bid them adieu, I shall see them no more.

Bright stars in the land of the stranger are beaming,
Bright, bright is the sun in his gilded array,
But oft will my heart in deep sadness be dreaming
Of Erin and friends who are far, far away.

There's a tie in my bosom that always will bind me
 To thy groves and thy lakes and thy temples of fame;
 Let grandeur and honor and riches embrace me,
 Still deep in my heart will I cherish thy name.

Thy shamrock and bluebells, thy hawthorn and daisies,
 The sweet, gentle zephyrs that float o'er the sea;
 Thy lilies and roses, thy deeds and thy praises,
 Will seem, when I'm absent, far dearer to me.

But the breeze o'er thy green fields, O Erin, is blowing,
 To waft the proud ship from my own native shore;
 Proud waters of Shannon to cheer me are flowing—
 O Erin, farewell, I shall see thee no more.

LOYALTY TO ALMA MATER.

The loyal student is always looking for some way by which he can help his college; some way, however small it may be, of bringing more glory to the institution in which he has chosen to prepare himself to enter the great battlefield of life. The reputation of the college is his reputation, and whoever casts a slur on his college casts one on him also. Alumni, faculty and students all work for the up-building of an institution which shall withstand all the attacks of time and be a factor in the greater building of the nation. The debater, the orator and the athlete, work not so much for personal glory as that the institution which they represent may be set forth in a brighter light than ever before.

The athlete of a college is one of the potent factors in advertising it, and bringing it before the public, and neither the ridicule of comic papers nor the prejudice of mistaken individuals, can drive this factor from the college, because beneath it and interwoven with it is an undercurrent of loyalty, of patriotism, and self-sacrificing endeavor, which make up the very life of the student body.

Last fall, eleven men, only three of whom had been regular college players in years before, could be seen daily upon the campus endeavoring to get into such shape that they might uphold the honor of the college. Behind them were one hundred and fifty students who came out generously with their financial aid, in order that the team might not be handicapped for lack of funds. The manager succeeded in arranging an excellent schedule of games and, although defeat usually crowned the efforts of the

team, yet defeat can be turned into victory, and if the foot-ball team of '93 has succeeded in building up a foundation for next year's team, and has left things better than they found them, they may feel well paid for the trouble and work which was theirs to bear and do.

The tennis tournament which was held during the fall was very successful and with the foot-ball made up the athletics of the fall term of '93.

Many of us will look back with pleasure upon the winter term of the present year; for probably never before in the history of the college was there so much interest taken in the different branches of athletics. In the weekly meets indoors, was continued the good work of last year, and every night the members of the different classes might be seen practicing for the various events. It is this constant work and striving with defeat and victory that gives zest to college days, and fits the student for the greater battles of life.

On the pond was found one of the great pleasures of this season, and the thanks of the college are due to the Polo Association for arranging the series of class games which were so interesting to the participants and to the students in general. The snow did not stay away quite long enough for the championship to be decided and the classes of '94 and '95 will probably never know which has the better material for the make up of a good polo team.

The seasons are passing rapidly away, already fall and winter with their foot-ball, polo, and preliminary baseball, have passed, and the spring with all its singing birds, with all its wealth of bud and bloom, and with its green grass and greener trees is upon us, and the voice of the "coach" is heard calling to the ball player as he slides safely under the second basemen. The manager of the baseball team succeeded in arranging a better series of games than ever was arranged before, and the college stood behind it with as good if not better financial support than was tendered the foot-ball team. But no trainer could be found at the opening of the spring term to come and give the nine the training which is so necessary for a well equipped team. To this fact as much as to any other thing probably is due the poor success of the season.

Field day comes upon us before we are aware, and all wish that more time could have been had for

practice; but as the 16th of May had been granted us by the faculty of the college for field-day this was out of the question. Interest centered at first in the two classes '95 and '96 but as the day progressed it was seen that the Sophomores did not stand even a fighting show of winning the banner, for which so much time and work had been expended, and all energies were turned toward the lowering of the records of last year, nine of which were buried by the efforts of the contestants. This may have been due partly to the fact that the track was in better condition than last year, but it also shows that harder, better and more systematic training had been done by those who took part in the events of the day. There must soon be something more than the banner to call out individual work and the Intercollegiate Association should be the aim of the college.

It has been my aim in this article to give a brief summary of the athletics as they exist in college, and also to show that victory is not always the chief end sought in our college athletics. If we can succeed in making our college better known, if we can year by year add a little more of honor to our Alma Mater, then we are content. But the teams cannot act alone, the student body with them in order to maintain our reputation for gentlemanly conduct and loyalty. It should always be the aim of the captain to leave things in a better condition than he found them in, and if he succeeds in this he can afford to laugh at defeat, for he is not working for selfish ends and he knows that the future of that which he has worked for must be brighter than the past.

THE EFFECT OF STUDIES ON CHARACTER.

Abeunt studia in mores. So wrote the philosopher of old and Lord Bacon, in his essay on "Studies," quotes the words with approval. Indeed, Bacon goes further; for, not content with merely stating that "studies pass into character," he at once adds, "nay, there is no stand or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies." And by studies is meant, not alone the different branches taught in school, but all that one reads as well: history, poetry, fiction, no less than languages, nat-

ural sciences, mathematics,—all are "studies" and all "pass into character."

But what is character? Well, character is that mysterious something which is called "the particular constitution of the mind" and soul of man. It is finer than anything the man ever says, and better and greater than anything he ever does. It derives its being partly from mighty forces which exist in that realm whence the soul comes to this life of ours, yet it is ultimately the result of up-building influences which operate upon it here. It is not only mind-force, but soul-force; and why and how it comes to be what it is, is a problem not to be handled after the fashion of problems in mathematics. What possibilities, what germs of power the soul may contain before, in this life, it becomes conscious of itself, is known to God alone; but the development of these germs into permanent tendencies is character; and the measure of its depth and strength with which studies have passed into that development, is the measure of the worth of one's education.

Now, it is the real foundation of character that is laid during youth, and no effort of later years may alter it. If the foundation be broad, deep, well-built, firm, no one can tell how fair a structure may rise from it; if it be narrow, shallow, unstable, every effort to build on it will end in disaster and ruin. Or, if for a time it appears to succeed, it will be but like the house upon the sand, and the first storm of life will bring the fall that shall be "great." What one makes of himself during school and college life, then, that he surely will be. His studies there will pass into his character and shape it, for good or ill, forever.

Just how studies pass into and create character, no one can tell. It is a mystery that Lord Bacon himself would not have presumed to attempt an explanation. Yet the testimony of experience, the testimony of every great mind from Plato to the philosophers of to-day, the testimony of our own consciousness, all confirm the truth of the statement. Cicero, in his defense of the poet Archias, speaking of some of the great men of the past, says: "If they were not helped by studies to perceive virtue, they would never have betaken themselves to the pursuit of these things." The entire oration is an eloquent plea for the character-making power

of studies, and Cicero is but one of a very great company, all of whom agree in regard to this thing.

Then, too, studies are an interpretation of life; they interpret us to ourselves. They all "find us" in some degree, or else they or we are good for nothing. What a probing of character is Macbeth! Yet it can reveal to us only the Macbeth element in ourselves. What a sea of tumultuous thought is Hamlet! Yet it can touch only the Hamlet-like nature within us. All the creations of genius, in epic, drama, tale, awake within us only such parts of our being as may be akin to themselves. These studies are the glass in which we see ourselves, and, having seen, it does not become us to forget what manner of men we are. "A good poem affects the character of its readers by formulating their opinions and feelings, and inevitably prompting their daily action." So says Emerson, and what is true of poetry is true in some degree of other studies, for all are bound together by a common relationship. Modern science dissects nature, analyzes everything; but it cannot analyze life itself. And the best scientific knowledge passes into character, not as the scientist is apt to think it does, mechanically, but vitally, through the imagination.

Yet, studies do not all pass into character with equal influence, nor into all characters alike. No one can be *made* to love beauty and goodness, nor can a single cubit be added to one's mental and moral stature from the outside. Instincts, faculties, character, cannot be dovetailed, and it is sadly true that there are those who are apparently blind and halt and lame in this age of enlightenment; yet who shall say that the last possibility is ever exhausted in anyone? A well known musical critic, when a boy, could scarcely tell one tune from another; an opera was to him a series of pretty scenes accompanied by a great deal of noise. Yet, feeling that he was lacking in a matter of real culture, he began the critical study of music and persevered until that, too, passed into his character to such an extent that he not only secured for himself a refined pleasure, but became a recognized authority on matters musical.

Perseverance will work wonders, and germs of power are hidden deep in the souls of many, waiting the magic touch that shall cause them to spring to life and bear fruit abundantly. This touch—a touch

that shall cause "a desert waste to bloom with flowers more gloriously golden than those that sprang to being in rocky Delos when fair Apollo was born"—this touch will be felt if one strives for it, studies for it. The appreciation of beauty in nature and in art, the power to comprehend the higher aspirations of cultured existence, the power to enjoy the best work of the best minds may be won by patient effort, and, being won, will pass into the character unconsciously, on the side of quickened sensibilities, refined taste, better manners, purer conduct, broader intelligence, which are its outward manifestations.

O, you who are young in years, is it nothing to you that you were born in these later days, and have inherited the wealth of thought of all the centuries? Is it nothing that great souls have struggled, endured, triumphed over temptations through sorrow unspeakable, and have left to you such legacies as only the great and pure in heart can leave behind them? Their trials, their temptations, their sorrows, enshrined in legend or history, or veiled in the harmony and beauty of wondrous verse, are with us to-day to guide, warn, and inspire us, to enable us to win, by an easier path, the heights of intellectual life they agonized to attain. And what shall be thought of us, if we pass by this priceless bounty and feed our souls with husks—husks fit for swine only?

Yet, some do this. They spend their time in studies that are not studies; they read books that are weak, trashy, degrading, and neglect the means of real culture, ever picking up from their surroundings pebbles, while, by a little *effort*, they might secure rubies and pearls. They would by no means expect their bodies to grow strong and shapely if fed on poor or insufficient food; how do they, how can they expect their souls will thrive on the refuse continually heaped before them?

These things, too, will pass into character, and will stunt and deform what was designed to be stately and beautiful. Though some traces of celestial loveliness may be discerned even then; for, like a flower planted in unwholesome soil and deprived of light, the soul will evince its divine source by some feeble effort at bloom and fragrance, however sickly, pale, and faint; who shall say how fair would be the result, if, like a favored flower, it were placed

in congenial soil, and were permitted to drink in the clear sunlight, the pure air, the joyous bird-songs, the dews of night, and the calm mysterious influence of the stars? But the flower must grow where the gardener places it—it cannot select its own surroundings; while we may choose our own mental environment, and, if we will, may dwell among the fairest, mightiest, best of all time.

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

A subject such as this, a generation ago, would of necessity have called for an article descriptive of some one of the many noted educational towns of the East, but in such a country as ours, great changes take place in a very short period, so that things hardly thought of a few years back are now fully realized. Even those people of prophetic tendency failed to extend their imagination sufficiently to foretell the length and breadth of the marvelous development that has taken place in our country during the past twenty-five years.

Chicago, the subject of this article, has long been known as the great commercial centre of the Mississippi Valley, the West and Northwest. It is noted as being the greatest grain and livestock market in the world, and the largest railroad centre in this country.

The foregoing facts are matters of universal knowledge, but it is hardly realized, even in our own country, that Chicago is also a great educational centre. It has been stated, upon good authority, that there are more students attending the institutions of higher learning in this city than in any other city in America. If such is the case at the present time, when everything here is comparatively in its infancy, what may not be expected of Chicago in the future from an educational standpoint? If a survey be made of the favorable conditions to which Chicago is heir, one cannot help but see that in a few years this well known commercial centre will in the race for educational honors become a formidable rival of the great university cities of Europe.

Let us look for a moment at a few of the favorable conditions to which Chicago lays claim. The most important factor is without doubt its geographical location. It is situated in the very heart of the most productive section of America, and the section

in which the greatest development is to take place in the future. This fact means that men and money, the two great factors in educational work as in nearly all other lines of work, will be forthcoming in abundance. Chicago has also proved its interest and ability to a remarkable degree along educational lines. In other words it has a very manifest educational tendency. In the World's Fair, Chicago gave to the world the greatest educational exhibit that has ever been seen.

Again, Chicago is noted for its "push" and enthusiasm and is unsatisfied with any but first place in whatever enterprise it undertakes. It has startled the world again and again by its gigantic and successful undertakings. In view of the foregoing facts Chicago has a just basis for claiming attention to whatever it undertakes, and especially to educational matters.

Let us now take notice of such of the higher educational institutions of Chicago as exist at the present time. Chicago University easily takes the first rank both from the standpoint of what it is and what it is sure to become. When one thinks of the gradual growth of the large universities of the East through years of struggles and difficulties, the record of this new western university appears like one of the wonders of the age. Unlike most institutions of its kind it at first appeared nearly full grown without having to pass through the periods of infancy, and childhood. In this, the second year of its history it already has magnificent buildings, large endowments, nearly a thousand students and a corps of professors and instructors unsurpassed by any university in the land. Its curriculum covers nearly every branch of learning and it seems highly probable that in a few years it will be the greatest university in America. A new departure made by this institution is its keeping open the year round.

The most important class of educational institutions in Chicago are the medical colleges. There are ten of these in the city. A very early beginning was made in this direction, and Rush Medical College, the oldest in the city, is said to be the largest one in America, there being some seven hundred students in attendance. Chicago, Physicians and Surgeons, and Northwestern Universities, Bennett, and Hahnemann Medical Colleges are the other principal institutions of this class. There is a special

medical college for women and a bacteriological college in the city. There are also five dental colleges, three pharmaceutical schools, one veterinary college and three schools for training nurses. With such a list as the foregoing Chicago is undoubtedly without a rival in this line of educational work.

In theological schools Chicago is also well endowed, there being six of them within its borders and two or three of these are among the first of the land. Chicago and McCormick Theological Seminaries are the two most prominent institutions of this class. Besides these theological schools there are other institutions in the city preparing students for Christian work. Most prominent among these is the Chicago Bible Institute, (Moody's) which has an enrollment of about two hundred and fifty students and prepares men and women for all kinds of Christian work. There is also a Young Men's Christian Association Training School, for the training of general secretaries and physical directors, and two missionary schools for training all classes of lady missionaries.

Of the so called regular colleges there are five in number, two of them being catholic institutions. There are two polytechnic institutes, the Armour Institute and the Chicago Manual Training School. The first named has a large endowment, fine equipment, and notwithstanding the fact that this is the first year of its history, it has over a thousand students. The last named is an old and well equipped institution.

The Central Department of the Young Men's Christian Association has an evening college in which forty different branches are taught and over six hundred young men are enrolled. There is also a law school, a musical conservatory, an art, a literary and a historical institute in the city. Of the schools for deaf mutes there are four.

Besides this long list of educational institutions there are numerous business colleges, private schools, academies and high schools.

In the line of libraries Chicago will soon be unequalled by any city in America. The Chicago Public Library is now erecting a magnificent building on the "Lake Front" near the centre of the city. On the North Side is the Newberry Library with an endowment of millions of dollars. On the South Side is soon to be erected the Caesar Library which

also has a large endowment. Throughout the city there are numerous branches of the Public Library with free reading rooms.

It will be seen by this article that Chicago is not only strong in the line of professional schools, but that it has also abundant facilities for teaching any branch of learning. These facilities are rapidly increasing in number and efficiency, and Chicago bids fair to become in the no distant future the foremost of America's university cities.

DAIRY SCHOOLS.

Now that a course in practical dairying is to be added to the college course a few words on the above subject may not be amiss.

We all of us like good butter and good cheese; but there are many people to whom these very desirable articles are luxuries. Over ninety per cent. of the butter consumed in this country is made on farms or in private dairies; some of this is very good; but when we consider the large number of small towns in this country, and the quality of the butter which is brought into the grocery stores of these places, we cannot help but see that a great deal of our butter is undeniably bad. With some variation the same might be said of cheese.

Although we may find fault with this condition of affairs, it is no wonder that such is the case. It is only recently that scientific and systematic instruction in the manufacture of these goods has been offered anywhere in this country. The fundamental principles in the handling and care of dairy products are almost unknown to the majority of butter makers. Every farmer's wife has her own so called system in the making of butter, and although they frequently turn out a good article; it is more often by luck than good management. The engineers have their schools of technology, the doctors their medical schools, and the druggists their pharmacy schools, but the dairy farmers have had no place where they could receive proper instruction in butter and cheese making. Although there have been Agricultural colleges in the country ever since 1855, as far as practical dairying is concerned, they might as well have not existed at all. Lectures in dairying were in some cases given by the Professor of Agriculture, but he had charge of so many other

subjects that it was impossible for him to give it more than a cursory notice. This condition of things has led, of late years, to the establishment of of separate schools for practical instruction in butter and cheese making.

The first school in this country was opened four years ago at the Wisconsin Agricultural College. In 1890 a short dairy course was arranged for students taking the winter course in agriculture; two out of twenty-seven took the course. The next year seventy-two students entered, thereby crowding the school. In 1891 a new building was erected, especially for a dairy school, and students are turned away every year. Students came from Canada and from nearly every state in the Union where dairying is a leading industry.

As has been mentioned elsewhere, ample accommodations will be furnished in the new barn for a large class in dairying, and every man who intends taking a practical course should avail himself of the opportunities here offered. We would like to be able to give the schedule of work in our new school but that has not yet been wholly decided upon.

The dairy industry of the U. S. cannot fail to receive a great impetus through the agency of the dairy schools; the quantity of dairy products will be increased, and the quality improved by a better understanding of the theory and practice of their manufacture. The magnitude of our dairy industry makes this educational work a most important one. In 1880 the value of the annual produce of butter and cheese was one hundred and forty million dollars. When we remember the average annual yield of butter per cow in this country is about a hundred and twenty-five pounds, while whole herds have averaged as high as three and even four hundred pounds a year per cow; when, furthermore the mass of butter sells at an average of less than fifteen cents a pound, while private parties are getting as high as fifty cents a pound; we can see what a grand opportunity is offered to educators for missionary work along this line. This work our dairy schools will soon be doing and American dairying will rapidly progress toward a higher standard through these agencies.

April 19 was observed as a holiday, and many of the students took long tramps after arbutus.

PROF. B. E. FERNOW'S LECTURES.

The following is the schedule of the course of lectures introductory to the study of Forestry which was delivered before the Junior class by B. E. Fernow, chief of the division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1. The Battle of the Forest. Illustrated.

Evolution of Forest-growth. Forest distribution with relation to forest and soil. Destructive agencies reducing forest-growth.

2. What is Forestry? General Outline.

Historical development in the treatment of forests. Timber as a crop. Forest influence upon water, soil, climatic conditions. Nation economy and forests. Forestry as a science, art, and as a business.

3. How trees grow?

Brief review of gross anatomy, (form and development of organs); of histology of a conifer and an oak; of physiology, chiefly assimilation and reproduction. Special consideration of rate of growth and its measurement.

4. Conditions of forest growth explained. Classification of trees according to physiological capacities. Aggregation of species into forests. Height classes.

5. Forest management.

Cutting for reproduction; cutting for improvement. Pruning. Thinning.

6. Forest management.

Methods of treatment of forests; their classification according to natural development. Coppice. Timber forest. Standard coppice. Timber as a crop. How to treat the woodlot.

7. Sowing and planting.

Seeds, their nature, method of gathering and preserving. Germination. The seed bed and nursery. Sowing and planting, which? Methods of planting.

8. Reforestation under difficulties.

Burnt forests. Denuded mountain sides. Prairie planting. Sand dunes.

9. Forest regulation and valuation.

Forestry as a business. Administrative features

of forest management. Methods of measuring and calculating yield per acre. Determining rotations. Financial problem.

10. Forest utilization and forest protection.

Felling, marketing and transporting timber. Utilization of by-products. Protection against fire, insects, wind, frost, etc.

11. Timber physics.

Wood structure with reference to physical and mechanical properties. Exterior appearance of different woods, material condition. Physical properties, mechanical and technical properties. Wood inspection. Diseases and faults.

12. Forest conditions and forestry problems in the U. S.

OUR ALMA MATER.

(Air—The Old Oaken Bucket.)

In a fair lovely valley, 'mong historic mountains,
With spring, brook and river, and fields ever green,
Stand the halls of our college and clear sparkling fountains,

More dear to our hearts than all others have been.
The campus, the chapel, and flag-staff near by it,
The green ivy climbing and twining the wall,
The bell with its iron tongue breaking the quiet,
The brook and ravine are most dear to us all.

O fair Aggie College, our dear Alma Mater,
Thy memories and pleasures are dear to us all.

We love all the haunts and the home of our childhood,
We love the green pasture, the flock and the herd;
We love to recline in the shade of the wildwood
And mingle our song with the notes of the bird.
But the vine covered hillside, the plant-house and meadows,

The fields where the daisy and buttercups grow,
The lake in the valley reflecting the shadows,
Seem dearer to us as the years come and go.

O fair Aggie College, our dear Alma Mater,
Thy memories and pleasures are dear to us all.

There are climes far more sunny where birds of bright plumage,

Trill songs and pipe music the whole livelong day,
Where sweet giving flowers, the tulip and orange
Distil loads of perfume which winds bear away.
But when from the southland the birds come in spring-time,

To sing and to nest by the old college door,
And bells in the valley ring joyfully their sweet chime,
Our hearts cease to long for the foreigner's shore.

O fair Aggie College, our dear Alma Mater,
Thy memories and pleasures are dear to us all.

When life's work is over and old age is waiting,
And wrapped in warm blankets we sit by the fire,
We shall think of the new dawn so quietly breaking,
Of the past, and the future, and heavenly choir.
We shall dream of the campus and chapel near by it,
Of the green ivy climbing and twining the wall,
The bell with its iron tongue breaking the quiet,
And all who are gone, most dear to us all.

O fair Aggie College, our dear Alma Mater,
Thy memories and pleasures are dear to us all.

C. D. W.

A SKETCH OF STUDENT LIFE.

One fall several years ago there came to "Old Aggie" a Freshman by the rufhonious name of Brown. He was quite a boy in his way; at least so he thought. He had always lived in a small place, and as one does not have to be very small to be a wise man among fools, he had been a big man in his own district. His fond and doting parents looked upon their young hopeful as an embryo statesman, and Brown had come to the "Farmers' College" prepared to place his name above all others on the tablet of fame. His first experiences strengthened his conviction that he was about to become a leader; for no sooner had he turned the corner of the new Chapel, than he was approached by a man wearing a bland smile, who introduced himself as Mr. So-and-So of the Junior class and expressed the deepest concern in Brown's welfare. From Mr. So-and-So's conversation Brown became convinced that the most important step for a Freshman to decide was what society he should join; but it seemed to him at the same time that there was but little chance of doubt as to the right one, and that one seemed to be the A. B. C. fraternity, to which Mr. So-and-So eventually mentioned that he belonged. He advised Brown to wait however, as it was never well to be too hasty in the matter. Mr. So-and-So expressed himself much impressed with Brown's good qualities and offered to help him in every possible way, inviting him to come to his room, as he wished to make him acquainted with a few friends of his.

Brown was about to start for his room when he received a call from two or three other Juniors who had been passing his door and thought they would just drop in and see how he was getting along. From their somewhat rambling conversation Brown

learned that they were all, strange to say, members of the X. Y. Z. society, and somehow he also got a vague impression that this society offered greater advantages to its members than any other society in College. He happened to mention the A. B. C. fraternity, but his remarks seemed to cast a gloom over the community and the subject was tabled. The men said it was not the policy of their society to unduly influence anyone, but instead to advise them to wait, feeling sure that the X. Y. Z. society would in the end be their choice. Finally Brown went over to his room where he found congregated a half dozen students who received him with open arms, making him feel that in making his acquaintance they had experienced the greatest pleasure of their lives. It happened quite accidentally that A. had some fruit and confectionery in his room and Brown was treated to quite a feast, and then in the frankest possible way they told him that they were much pleased with him, they felt sure that he was to become one of the leading men of his class, and wouldn't he do them the great favor of promising to be one of them, pointing out the great advantages they could offer him. By this time however Brown had become so impressed with his own value that he felt he ought to give all the societies a fair chance at him, and decided to wait. After this for a few weeks his friends seemed legion, and he grew several inches in his own estimate. At last carried away by the eloquence of its members he joined the G. H. I. society and there he received his first set back. Brown, who the day before had aroused undying friendship for him, passed by on the other side or shook their heads and mildly hoped that he would always be satisfied with his choice; their manner caused him to fear that he had made the greatest mistake of his life, their coldness destroyed a good deal of his self confidence and he returned to his room to muse on the fickleness of humanity in general. Brown soon discovered that there was one society whose acquaintance he had not yet made and that was the Owl Club. He was regaled with tales of their wild orgies and midnight raids and was advised to look out for these. This kind advice fell on barren ground. Brown drew himself up in all the majesty of his young manhood, and remarked that while he did not wish to be understood as making any brags, still he did not feel at all alarmed and his noble eyes boded no good to the members of the famous club

if they should have the nerve to invade the sanctity of his bachelor apartments. Nevertheless it came to pass a few nights after, as Brown was calmly reposing on his downy couch dreaming of his future greatness, he was suddenly awakened to find himself surrounded by what seemed to him a delegation from the abode of the Devil. Before he had time to utter a sound or move a muscle these shrieking imps were upon him, and what followed comes back to him now as a dream. Having obtained permission to sing to him, they laid him face down on the floor and placing themselves along his spine proceeded to make night hideous with their discordant rendering of several popular airs, and several airs that the public had no knowledge of whatever. Then standing the trembling youth in a corner they asked him in sepulchral tones if he wouldn't sing one or two of his favorite hymns. As in the case of crowned heads this request was to all purposes a command and urged on and encouraged by sundry pokes and digs Brown sang with much pathos the well-known air "Home Sweet Home." In fact he never seemed to realize the deep meaning of the piece until that evening. He was next politely asked to execute a heel and toe polka and to give an exhibition of the shirt dancing and what he gave them can better be imagined than described. His visitors with unequaled consideration decided to give him a little fresh air and accordingly kindly but firmly marched him down three flights of iron covered stairs, and ran him around the campus, occasionally giving him a Dutch whirl to keep his blood in circulation. His midnight callers then informed him that he had a swelled head which must be reduced at once. So he was conducted to the faucet at the east end of North College and his head treated to cold water shampoo. They told him he must remember that they were doing this for his own good. William Cullen Bryant had been treated in the same manner when a boy. Somehow Brown didn't derive as much pleasure from this fact as might be expected, in fact he was heard to sputter out something that sounded like "Bryant be d—d;" or words to that effect. His benefactors then left him weary and helpless by the wayside and departed for new fields of conquest.

These preliminaries did much to lessen Brown's self respect and prepare him to settle into his proper

place in the College. He had still many things to learn and a good many more to unlearn. He had to find out that most of the professors knew as much as he did, and that it was well to pay due respect to the grave and reverend Seniors. He was gradually made to understand that Freshmen like little children "should be seen and not heard." He also became cognizant of the fact that no one man is of much importance in himself, and the sooner a man finds this out the better.

To give any idea of a student's experiences during the four years of his college course would require a book and a large one at that. We have merely mentioned one or two as an example of some of the most important ones.

The great value of a college course is not so much the book knowledge acquired as the knowledge of ourself and men in general. The ordinary college is a miniature world, where a man learns the lesson that will prove of value to him in later life; obedience, regard for the rights of others, and regularity in thinking and acting. No man can attend a college four years without coming out with a broadened horizon and a better knowledge of men and things in general. There are a good many pranks played, but they are merely outbursts of human nature, and any unfortunate results and accidents are deplored by all. We wish that every father might feel as we do and that every young man should have the opportunity of attaining a good college education and reap the benefits thereof.

THE EDUCATION OF THE FARMER.

The idea that an ignoramus would make just as good a farmer as though he were educated and intelligent, is now held by the few rather than the many. It has been found that while farming is to the unlearned man a simple art by which he may gain a livelihood, to the thoughtful, intelligent investigator it becomes a profound science ever broadening and deepening as he discovers the secrets of nature and ever impressing him with the thought that life is too short for him to learn all that he ought to know concerning it.

Bacon said: "Knowledge is power, the philosopher's stone that turns everything it touches into gold; it is the sceptre that gives us power and dominion over nature, the key that unlocks the

store house of creation and opens to us the treasures of the universe."

The legitimate results of education are not to do away with hard work, but to bring our labor into harmony with nature's laws, to adapt our efforts to existing conditions and to make a wise application of energy in order that our toil may be effective. It is only by education that we can hope to attain such a result. The operations of nature are regulated by fixed and inexorable laws, the manifestations of which are subjected to many varying and sometimes conflicting forces, which may often seriously affect results. The laws are, nevertheless, certain and he who ignores them is destined to reap the fruits of disobedience.

Life is too short for any individual to attain eminence in more than one direction and he who attempts to compass the whole field of learning is in danger of becoming too diffuse to be effective in anything. The present is preëminently the age of specialists and the highest success comes to those who devote themselves to some one branch of learning. True education, then, cannot be measured by the number of studies pursued but rather by the amount of discipline, which the mind has received.

The great majority of people receive their start in education in our district schools. The hope of our future, then, depends upon the excellence of these schools; and at present they are receiving substantial aid from the agricultural classes. The dignity of the teacher's position is not fully appreciated and the great responsibility of training the rising generation is not always committed to proper hands. Too many of our district "fathers" especially in the agricultural sections of our country, consider cheapness as the first and most important qualification of the teacher. They seem to forget that with cheap teachers, as with other cheap articles, the quality corresponds with the price. There is no situation in life where a lack of good leadership is more disastrous than in the school-room. An inefficient teacher spends, not only his own time to no purpose but allows his pupils to do the same and in the days when these pupils should be acquiring a substantial basis for future usefulness and a taste for culture to be developed in years to come, they are really acquiring a distaste for study and thus

preventing their higher and nobler aspirations from developing.

Science is one of the greatest benefactors of modern times. It has revolutionized the processes of manufacture in almost every department, so that what were once the luxuries of life, enjoyed only by the privileged classes, have become the common property of all. Scientific education has given the farmer improved machinery, improved domestic animals, more desirable fruits, vegetables and grains, and has raised the calling from one of common drudgery to that of dignity.

But the acme has not yet been reached. Let us have more education and thus improve the intellectual standard of the farmers. Education will make the calling more attractive and thus develop talent. It will make it more profitable materially and will increase the comforts of humanity. Let us have a generation of farmers who are fitted for positions among men.

But to do this the farmer must have a special training. He must be taught to bring farming down to a system and to understand exactly what he is doing. The man who has neither the brain nor energy to succeed in any other occupation in life will never succeed in farming. Let the farmer be educated in farming just as men in other vocations of life are educated in their particular callings and it will revolutionize the present system of husbandry in our country. Let farming be reduced to business principles and the question of profit and loss will right itself.

In national affairs, his influence should be more potent than it is now. Vast social questions whose solution will effect not only the present but also the future generations are calling for his decision. Upon the conservative, level-headed, intelligent farmers of this land rest the settlements of these problems. Whatever the amount of knowledge or degree of culture there is room for its fullest exercise.

Let him, then, who would reap the best possible results from his toil, who would elevate his calling in the eyes of the world, who would have its influence felt in behalf of truth and right, give every leisure moment to self-improvement, remembering that the most profitable work on the farm is the cultivation of knowledge.

THE OLD BARN BURNED.

About a quarter past eleven the evening of the ninth, several students who were coming up to college from the D. G. K. house discovered that the old barn was on fire. They soon spread the alarm, but although a large body of students were soon upon the ground, the fire had spread so rapidly that the most they could do was to save the cattle and part of the machinery. The local fire companies turned out and helped the college brigade; and together they succeeded in saving the farm house and drill hall.

As near as can be ascertained the fire started in a loft in the western end of the barn, and was without doubt of incendiary origin. It spread with great rapidity and by midnight nothing was standing but the large timbers of the frame. This was the more remarkable as there was hardly a breath of wind stirring. One double wagon, a large amount of hay, several tons of grain and a great many tools were destroyed. In the loft over the piggery was stored a lot of fine new farm machines, intended for museum uses; but everything was lost. At the present writing the exact amount of loss cannot be stated; but we understand that it is well covered by insurance. As to why the fire was set it will doubtless remain a mystery. The person, whoever it was, could hardly have chosen a better time for the perpetration of his crime. Nearly all of the students were just about leaving their society meetings so that they would be sure to see the fire nearly as soon as it was set; and the fact of its being set in the upper part of the barn gave them an extra chance to save the cattle and horses. Fortunately the new barn is nearly finished, or matters would be much worse than they are. The ruins will look rather unpleasant for Commencement but a large force of men will be soon put to work and the debris removed.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHER, HARRY GRIGGS STOCKWELL,

Who died in Sutton, Oct. 18, 1893.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Heavenly Father to take to his sheltering care our dear friend and brother, Harry Griggs Stockwell, and

Whereas, We recognize in him qualities that won the respect and esteem of all. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Aleph Chapter of the D. G. K. Fraternity, do sincerely mourn his loss, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our departed brother, and that copies also be placed on file in the Fraternity records and be published in the CYCLE and in the College publication.

H. M. FOWLER, } Committee
 JASPER MARSH, } for the
 CHAS. I. GOESSMANN. } Society.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

Ends.

L. Manley, J. Marsh.

Tackles.

C. H. Higgins, H. S. Fairbanks.

Guards.

E. L. Boardman, H. C. Burrington.

Center.

R. E. Smith.

Quarter-Back.

J. H. Putnam.

Half-Backs.

J. E. Gifford (Capt.), J. L. Marshall.

Full-Back.

S. P. Toole.

Substitutes.

A. H. Cutter, C. W. Crehore,

I. C. Greene, E. A. Bagg,

A. J. Morse, F. L. Warren,

F. B. Shaw, E. D. Palmer.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1893.

Sept. 25,	M. A. C. vs. Mt. Hermon,	0-26.
Oct. 1,	“ “ W. P. I.,	0-16.
Oct. 4,	“ “ Amherst,	0-26.
Oct. 13,	“ “ Wesleyan University,	12-18.
Oct. 18,	“ “ Williston,	38-0.
Oct. 21,	“ “ Yale Freshmen,	0-16.
Oct. 28,	“ “ Mt. Hermon,	0-54.

CLASS GAMES.

M. A. C. '96 vs. M. A. C. '97, 36-0.

BASE-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

P. A. Leamy, c., H. B. Read, p.,
 M. J. Sullivan, 1st b., E. H. Clark, 2d b., (Capt)
 G. Day, 3d b., F. H. Read, s. s.,
 R. S. Jones, l. f., J. L. Marshall, r. f.,
 S. F. Howard, c. f.,
 A. F. Burgess, substitute.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1894.

Apr. 19,	M. A. C. vs. Haydenville Athletic Club,	6-8.
Apr. 21,	M. A. C. “ W. P. I.,	3-6.
Apr. 28,	“ “ Wesleyan,	2-6.
Apr. 30,	“ “ Mt. Hermon,	10-13.
May 5,	“ “ Boston Univ. Law School,	1-20.
May 10,	“ “ Holy Cross,	10-19.
May 12,	“ “ W. P. I.,	2-12.

CLASS GAME.

May 8, M. A. C. '96 vs. M. A. C. '97, 12-0.

CLASS POLO GAMES.

1894.

Jan. 26,	M. A. C. '94 vs. M. A. C. '96,	2-1.
Jan. 20,	“ '95 “ “ '97,	3-1.
Feb. 24,	“ '96 “ “ '97,	2-1.

CYCLE SUPPLEMENT.

THE CYCLE SUPPLEMENT which has usually been issued at the close of the graduating exercises Wednesday morning will be omitted this year. In previous years it contained a full account of the exercises which occurred after the publication of the CYCLE. But as nearly all of these important news items are to be found in the *Aggie Life* it has been considered best to discontinue it this year.

GLEANINGS.

Where is the new dormitory?
 95's athletes won the banner.
 Shall we have electives in the Junior year?
 Glee Club concert at 10.30 A. M. tomorrow.
 The battalion acted as escort to the G. A. R.,
 May 30.
 We hope more interest will be taken in Field Day next year.

The Sophomores have been seldom seen surveying this spring.

The Y. M. C. A. will publish their usual handbook this week.

There has been considerable interest in Tennis during the term.

How about the Athletic field? We have not heard much about it lately.

Six assistant professors have been added to the faculty list during the year.

Since the burning of the barn all of the live stock has been sold or disposed of.

It is rumored that the name of the Two Years' Course is soon to be changed.

The Seniors hold their farewell banquet at Albany, N. Y., next Thursday evening.

Twenty-eight of the students visited the World's Fair during the summer vacation.

The class of '96 observed Arbor Day by starting a grove on the south side of the Ravine.

Prof. Wellington gave the senior division in Chemistry a spread after their last recitation.

The students gave over \$800 for the support of the football and baseball teams this year.

The present graduating class is the largest in the history of the college, 33 men will receive diplomas.

This evening the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity go to Northampton for their annual reunion and banquet.

All students receiving a term mark of 85% or over are exempt from examinations at the end of term.

The Seniors and Juniors were given a reception by Prof. and Mrs. Warner, at their home, May 18 and 25.

Quite a number of shrubs have recently been planted around the pond, which adds much to its beauty.

The D. G. K. fraternity will hold their annual banquet at their Society House this evening.

Asa P. Dickinson, ex-'91, has recently presented the college with a fine engraving of Shakespeare.

Book agents are not as numerous as last year. Evidently "hard times" has effected the book business.

The Botanical laboratory has recently been remodelled and newly equipped under the direction of Professor Stone.

An appropriation of \$7,700 has recently been made to establish an electric light plant upon the college grounds.

The College Shakespearean Club and Q. T. V. fraternity will hold their reunion and banquet at the Amherst House this year.

Those members of the Junior class who took a first prize at the recent Field Day were photographed at Kenfield's on the 9th inst.

Col. Hughes inspected the battalion, June. 6. He expressed himself as being much pleased with the work done in the Military Dept.

Quite a number of the students are intending to be present at the World's Conference of College Students, at Northfield, this summer.

The Aggie Life was represented at the annual banquet of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association, held at Worcester, May 23.

Major Alvord delivered a very interesting and profitable lecture before the students and the public, on the subject of "Dairying at the World's Fair," Feb. 2.

The Hatch Experiment Station is making an experiment with alfalfa, endeavoring to prove that it may be grown advantageously on the light lands of the East.

A committee from the Agricultural Society visited the college last fall, and awarded the Horticultural Department a prize of \$50 for the excellence of its vineyard.

There is talk of a new college button.

Prof. and Mrs. Maynard gave receptions at their home to the Freshmen and Juniors during the winter term, June 7 they entertained the Seniors at a "Sunset Tea."

The Freshmen held their class supper at Hotel Glendower, Springfield June 1. They presented the Junior class with a spread at the Amherst House, last Friday evening.

Six new henhouses have been built at the Hatch Experiment Station, and, after stocking them with the desired breeds of poultry, a series of experiments will be made with them.

June 26, the Day of Prayer for Colleges, was observed. The first hour after prayers was devoted to addresses by Rev. Mr. Sprague of the Episcopal Church and Dr. Tuttle of Amherst College.

Next year brings quite a change in the schedule of studies. Chapel exercises will be at eight o'clock, and recitations will begin at 8.15 instead of 8.30 Drill will take place in the forenoon at 11.30.

The Senior promenade will take place to-morrow evening, in the Drill Hall. Realizing the danger of storing the ammunition in the Armory, Lieut. Dickinson has had a small powder house erected a short distance west of the Drill Hall.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the D. G. K. fraternity was celebrated at the Amherst House, Friday evening, November 17. A number of the Alumni were present, and after an excellent banquet toasts were responded to by Prof. Warner, Dr. Wellington and others.

The Directors of the Reading Room Association have recently made extensive improvements in the reading room. The shelves which formerly occupied the centre of the room have been removed and a number of tables substituted, upon which are to be found the leading magazines and weeklies. A set of spring-back covers have been purchased for the weekly and monthly publications.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'71.

Gideon H. Allen, Journalist, 87 Union St. New Bedford, Mass.

Andrew L. Bassett, Pier 36, East River, New York City, has presented the College with a collection of minerals from the countries of Syria and Turkey.

Wm. A. Bowker, Pres. of Bowker Fertilizer Company, is chairman of the committee on Experiment and Station Work of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture. He is also a member of the Executive committee of the board.

Robert W. Lyman, LL. B., Registrar of Deeds, Linden St., Northampton, Mass.

Lewis A. Nichols, 56 Hotel Barteau, St. Paul, Minn.

'72.

Herbert E. Morey, Dealer in Foreign and American coins and stamps, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

Wm. R. Peabody, General Ticket Agent H. T. & S. F. R. R., 165 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

'74.

Edgar H. Libby has gone to Tacoma, Wash., from New York.

H. McK. Zeller, agent for Fidelity Investment Association, 145 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.

'75.

Dr. G. W. Mills, 24 Salem St., Medford, Mass., has presented the College library with thirty-four volumes of books treating upon medical subjects.

'76.

Geo. W. M. Guild, 5 St. John St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'77.

Atherton Clark, who has been for many years with the firm of R. H. Stearns & Co. of Boston,

Mass., has been admitted to partnership in that firm.

'78.

Sanford D. Foot, File Manufacturer, Karney Foot Co., Patterson, N. J.

Josiah N. Hall, M. D., 730 16th St., Denver, Colo.

Amos L. Spofford, 154 Merrimac St., Haverhill, Mass.

Prof. H. E. Stockbridge has been elected secretary of the Sisseton Sheep Co., Fargo, N. D.

'81.

Chas. E. Boynton, M. D., Buena Vista, Mexico.

Walter F. Carr, General Manager of Roanoke Street Railroad, Roanoke, N. C.

Elmer D. Howe of Marlboro, Mass., has been elected a member of the State Experiment Station.

'82.

Wm. H. Bishop, Professor of Agriculture at Delaware Agricultural College, Newark, Del.

Burton A. Kinney, Traveling Salesman for Lowell Novelty Wire Works, Lowell, Mass.

Joseph L. Windsor, with Geo. M. Harvey & Co. Insurance Agents, 187-189 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

'83.

Samuel M. Holman of Attleboro, Mass., has been elected Grand Prelate of Grand Lodge K. of P.

Chas. W. Minott is in the employ of the Gypsy Moth Committee of the State Board of Agriculture.

'84.

Elisha A. Jones, Farm Supt. State Experiment Station, Rutgers, N. Y.

'85.

Edwin W. Allen, Ph. D., assistant in the Experiment Station of the agricultural department, at Washington, D. C.

Chas. P. Spaulding, East St., Amherst, Mass.
Beoin Tekirian, chemist for Y. T. Matzoon Co.

'86.

David F. Carpenter, Professor at Agustschmidt German—American University, 83 Irving Place, New York City.

C. F. W. Felt, Resident Engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. R. Lock Box 232, Galveston, Texas.

'87.

G. E. Stone, ex-'87, Assistant Professor of Botany at the Mass. Agricultural College.

Fred A. Davis, Instructor in Physiology at Harvard Medical School, 120 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

Edward R. Flint, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Mass. Agricultural College.

J. Clark Osterhout, Chelmsford, Mass.

'88.

Edward H. Belden, Expert Electrician with Thomson-Houston Electric Co., 40 Norfolk St., Roxbury, Mass.

Edward E. Knapp. 1018 Rout Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

'89.

William A. Kellogg, Amherst, Mass.

Arthur L. Miles, Professor at Lyman School, Westboro, Mass.

A. M. Munroe, Rancho Peidra Blanca, San Simeon, Cal.

Robert P. Sellew, Manager of the Advertising Dept. of the *New England Farmer*, Boston, Mass.

Herbert Woodbury, Horticulturist at Storrs Agricultural College, Mansfield, Conn.

'90.

David Barry, Supt. Electric Light Works, Amherst, Mass.

Clinton E. Bliss, Attleboro, Mass.

John S. West, Student at Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

'91.

Aldice G. Eames, North Wilmington, Mass.

Porter E. Felt, Teacher of Science, Clinton Lib-
eral Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Willard W. Gay, 33 Elm St., Brooklyn, Mass.

Louis F. Horner, Supt. of John Pitcairn's Estate,
Huntingdon Valley, Penn.

Claude A. Magill, Civil Engineer, Masonic Block,
Westfield, Mass.

Arthur H. Sawyer, Graystone Farm, Hudson,
Mass.

'92.

Henry B. Emerson, 110 State St., Schenectady,
N. Y.

Charles S. Graham, Supt. of Farm, Lyman's
School, Westboro, Mass.

Elliot Rogers, Mousam House, Kennebunk, Me.

Francis G. Stockbridge, Northfield, Mass.

'93.

Joseph Baker, Dudley, Mass.

Fred G. Bartlett, Lunenburg, Mass.

Henry D. Clark, Veterinary Student at Magill
University, 55 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.
Summer address, Spencer, Mass.

George F. Curley, student at Jefferson Medical
College, 1329 Race St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Herbert C. Davis, Savannah, Ga., in wholesale
grocery business.

Charles H. Goodrich, Student at Columbia Col-
lege, New York City.

Francis T. Harlow, Fruit Grower, Marshfield,
Mass.

Harry J. Harlow, West Bolyston, Mass., in the
milk business.

Ernest A. Hawkes, Hudson, Mass.

Frank H. Henderson, Civil Engineer, Boston.
Address, 344 Cross St., Malden, Mass.

Edwin C. Howard, Teaching in Bloomfield, Conn.
Wilbraham, Mass.

Franklin S. Hoyt, Instructor in Mathematics and
Sciences, Bridgeton, N. J.

Eugene H. Lehnert, Veterinary Student at Ma-
gill University, 6 Union Ave., Montreal, Canada.

Alphonso E. Melendy, Sterling, Mass.

John R. Perry, with Perry & Whitney, 8 Bos-
worth St., Boston, Mass.

Cotton A. Smith, Student at Sheffield Scientific
School, 347 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.

Fred H. Smith, Market Gardener, Euclid Ave.,
Lynn, Mass.

Henry F. Staples, student at Cleveland University
of Medicines and Surgery, Cleveland, O.

Luiz A. T. Tinoco, Campos, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Edward J. Walker, Clinton, Mass.

MARRIAGES.

Prof. F. S. Cooley, '88, to Miss Grace C. Smith,
Oct. 4, 1893, at Ashfield, Mass.

A. L. Miles, '89, to Miss Marie H. Putnam,
Aug. 15, 1893, at Westboro, Mass.

G. E. Taylor, '92, to Miss Lila Harrington, Sept.
27, 1893, at North Amherst, Mass.

C. W. Clapp, '86, to Evelyn A. Metcalf, April
12, 1894, at Providence, R. I.

J. E. Goldthwaite, '85, M. D., to Jessie S. Rand,
May 16, 1894.

W. B. Fletcher, '92, to Miss J. A. Fulton, Jan.
1, 1894, at Chelmsford, Mass.

Dr. David Goodale, '82, to Miss Carrie Cox,
Jan. 24, 1894.

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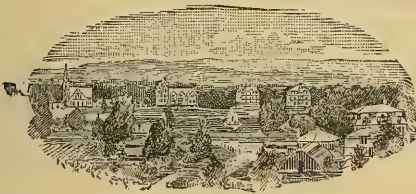
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The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the Professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

But the courses are not limited to the Natural Sciences, Languages and Mathematics. Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with American institutions and fitting him for citizenship.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. The ample grounds, comprising nearly four hundred acres, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. A model barn and dairy has been erected. Three Biological Laboratories supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. By means of funds received from the United States, large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and equipment of the different departments.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer who is a graduate of West Point.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar three courses of study are offered: one of two years, requiring simple terms of admission, very practical in its nature; one of four years requiring more advanced preparation, allowing electives in the senior year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years leading to the degree of Master of Science.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. The action of the legislature in maintaining a labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students requiring aid.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 3 and 4, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The fall term begins Thursday, September 5, at 8-15 A. M.

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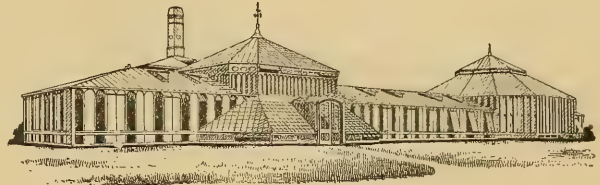
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THE CYCLE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF THE D. G. K. FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. XVII.

AMHERST, JUNE 17, 1895.

No. 1.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

*For the Twenty-fifth Graduating Anniversary,
June 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.*

SUNDAY, June 16.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. C. S. Walker, Ph. D., Professor of Mental Science, 10-45 A. M.

Address before the College Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. J. H. DeForest, D. D., of Japan, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 17.—Address to Senior Class by the President, 8-30 A. M.

Flint Prize Oratorical Contest, Junior Class, 3-30 P. M.

Burnham Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 18.—Annual Meeting of Trustees at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9-30 A. M.

Concert by College Glee Club, 10-30 A. M.

Meeting of Committee on Experiment Department at the office of Hatch Experiment Station, 11.30 A. M.

Alumni Dinner, 12-30 P. M.

Class Day Exercises, 1-30 P. M.

Battalion parade, battalion drill, sabre drill, 4 P. M.

Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 P. M.

Senior Promenade, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—Graduating Exercises, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 19 and 20.—Examination of candidates for admission at the Botanic Department, 9 A. M.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

EDILE HALE CLARK,

The spirit shown by the soldier; ought it to be rewarded?

HARRY EDWARD CLARK,

Cattle Feeding.

ROBERT ALLEN COOLEY,

Natural History of the Gypsy Moth.

THOMAS PATRICK FOLEY,

The Problem of Labor.

ROBERT SHARP JONES,

Modern Medical Science.

CLARENCE BRONSON LANE.

The Chemistry and Economy of Foods.

WRIGHT ASAHEL ROOT,

Co-operation.

EDWARD ALBERT WHITE,

Rose Culture.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

FRANK LEMUEL CLAPP,

Claims of Armenia on America.

FRANK EDMUND DELUCE,

Our Duty toward the Negro.

S. P. W. FLETCHER,

Democracy, its failure and its future.

PATRICK ARTHUR LEAMY,

The Soldier of the Republic.

SALOME SASTRE DE VERAUD,

Immigration in Mexico.

FRANK PORTER WASHBURN,

The Influence of New England.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Sophomores :

PHILLIP HENRY SMITH,
Sense and Sentiment.

FRANK COWPERTHWAIT MILLARD,
Responsibilities of Young Men.

JOHN ALBERT EMRICH,
Visions of the Past.

GEORGE DAVIDSON LEAVENS,
Burlingame's Reply to Preston S. Brooks.

Freshmen :

THOMAS HERBERT CHARMBURY,
Heroism of Horatio Nelson.

WILLIS SIKES FISHER,
Robert Emmet's Speech of Justification.

JOHN PETER NICKERSON,
The White Man's Government.

RANDALL DUNCAN WARDEN,
The Arrest, Trial and Death of Danton.

ANOTHER college year has rapidly passed away and now at its very close, THE CYCLE modestly makes its appearance and wishes to give its old patrons a most cordial welcome, and trusts that this issue may merit the patronage it has hitherto received. We make no boast of literary talent, if indeed we have any, we leave it with our readers to decide. The past year has been one of marked advancement in the history of the college and even now movements are on foot to push the standard of the institution to the very van guard of Agricultural Colleges. The various departments are now prepared to give to the enthusiastic student a course of training not to be excelled. By another year the Agricultural Department will be prepared to give a course hitherto unknown and with the addition of the Dairy School will place it on an equality with the foremost in the country. The Botanical Department has been divided into various branches in which the student can devote his entire time to one special branch. In fact, all the Senior Electives are arranged to give the student unlimited resources and chances to prepare for his special line of future work. During the past year, electricity has been introduced into the Old Chapel and North College.

An electric plant has been put in for lighting the college buildings and furnish power at the barn. Although we cannot point to its location with any degree of pride, yet we have the plant and are hoping for a new electric station, which will be a credit to itself. We are pleased to announce that the Q. T. V. fraternity is very pleasantly located in Mr. Wentzell's new house. We hope that the date is not far distant when all the societies will occupy houses of their own. The grounds have been improved in several places, most noticeable of which perhaps are the removal of the clump of pines between North and South College, the grading over of the old barn cellar and the removal of several trees. The Freshman class is the smallest in number that has entered for a long time, due doubtless to the condition of the country and, perhaps, to the advanced requirements for admission. The excuse system has been changed quite materially and needs to be changed again. The idea of going to each professor and asking for an excuse reminds us of our grammar school days. The purpose of this CYCLE has been to present to its readers such material as would be both pleasing and entertaining. In a publication of this nature we feel that a considerable space should be devoted to the workings and happenings about the college. In conclusion, we wish to thank our friends for their generous patronage in the past and trust that this issue may meet with equal favor.

THE Mathematical Department has been very unfortunate, having suffered the loss of both its old instructors, Professors Warner and Washburne. Whether the x, y, z 's of Algebra or the *sines* and *cosines* of Trigonometry had begun to lose their fascination, we are not prepared to state, but the fact that both of them have gone into mercantile pursuits seems to indicate something of a similar character. The college is to be congratulated that it was so fortunate, in the middle of the academic year, to secure so competent instructors. Professors R. B. Allen and B. P. Hasbrouk were chosen to fill their place for the remainder of the year. These men together with Professor Lull complete a trio of Rutgers men of whom the M. A. C. are justly proud. In them we recognize a spirit of enthusiasm in both their departments and their interest in the athletics

of the college. We are glad to state that the work in the mathematical department has not suffered to any material extent and we have nothing but words of appreciation to speak in their behalf. Next year the department will be in charge of L. F. Metcalf, who has been with Wheeler & Parks, Hydraulic Engineers, Boston, for the past few years. We wish him all possible success.

THE subject of Junior Electives has been more or less talked about among the student body the past year, especially by the Sophomore class. The granting of electives to the Seniors with its gratifying results, has had its influence in starting a cry for Junior electives. It is an important question and may be viewed in two ways: first, in its tendency toward and following in the line of specialties and, secondly as differing from the idea of a general education starting in a special line of study before general education, perhaps, has neared completion. The tendency toward special lines of study, more noticeable in our larger colleges and universities, is increasing year by year and grows more in contrast to general education. Very naturally it should; but the question arises where should the general education be dropped and the special branch taken up. There is danger in not continuing the general education long enough, and so failing to give the student that all around development, every where recognized as necessary for a young man starting out to meet the world. Of course there are some, perhaps, who will continue this development of their own accord while pursuing a specialty but they are the exception, not the rule. With our college the standard of admission would have to be raised to allow of junior electives, for without the change the student would start the special line, having cut short his general studies for just one year.

THE work of the Military Department for the past year is worthy of special mention. We feel that the interest that has been taken in this work deserves more than a passing comment. During the past year the work has been essentially the same as in the year preceeding while there have been a few changes made in the equipment of the department. The old 12 lb. Napoleon guns, formerly used in artillery drill, have been replaced by new field guns

of the latest pattern. They are the regular 3.2 inch breech-loading rifles of the United States Artillery. The Military Department is to be congratulated in securing them as they are the only ones of their kind in the state. During the early part of the year it was the hope of the cadets that they be allowed an opportunity to taste a little of real soldier life in the way of a week's encampment with the State Militia at their annual muster at South Framingham. This idea, after being approved of by the faculty, was brought before the trustees in the form of a petition; but for some reasons we were obliged to forego this pleasure for this year. There is no doubt that there are many practical advantages as well as pleasures which could be derived from such a trip. The prospect of a week's encampment and drills would be a powerful incentive to more faithful work, thus raising the already high standard of excellence. The prize drill for the gold medal held during the latter part of the Winter term awakened a spirit of competition among the cadets. We feel that this idea is a good one and one that will stimulate still more faithful work among the cadets. On May 7, the battalion acted as escort for Gen. Hooker's 3d Army Corps G. A. R. at their commemorative exercises in Northampton and Hadley. The appearance of the cadets on this occasion was one to be commended. In general there has been among the students during the past year, a feeling of pride in their work, but there are a few who have been the greatest hindrance to the success of the battalion. Much credit is due Lieut. Dickinson for the commendable way in which he has directed the work of the battalion during the year. The present high standing of the cadets is due in a large measure to the practical ability and untiring efforts of our instructor.

THERE has been considerable talk and discussion, in years past about a Junior Promenade but that is as far as it ever went, never materializing. But during last winter term, it was suggested that the college fraternities take the matter in hand, which they did. Consequently on March 15, 1895, a reception was given in the Drill Hall by the societies, followed by dancing. The students appeared in their military uniform, although many remonstrated at first, it afterwards proved to be a very prominent

and pleasing feature of the evening. There was, at first, considerable doubt as to the success of the affair, many even making severe and uncomplimentary remarks about it, but now there can be little doubt as to the real success for, under the efficient management of the committee having the matter in charge, everything run without the slightest friction. Much praise is due them for their untiring efforts in its behalf. The benefits arising from such a pleasant time are self-apparent and it is to be hoped that a similar affair may be held during the coming year, to break the monotony of the dull winter term.

THE new electric light plant has now been in operation for over seven months, and with the exception of a short time before Christmas it has given perfect satisfaction. The engine and dynamos are situated in the basement of the right wing of the new barn, and are both of the most approved pattern. A Manning upright tubular boiler is used to supply steam for the engine and also to furnish hot water and steam for use in the dairy. The engine is a Hamburg Ideal of very high speed making two hundred and eighty strokes per minute, the strokes being twelve by twelve. The dynamos are two in number, one a direct current generator used to supply power for the motors in the dairy, and on the upper floor, the other a Thomas-Houston Alternator capable of running five hundred incandescent lights. By the introduction of this plant, lights have been furnished to the students at a very reasonable price, and during this summer it is intended to connect some of the professor's houses and also the Experiment Station with this plant. Besides furnishing light for the students, it has also been used by the Seniors for practical instruction in electricity, and in this way has proved of inestimable value, for by its use many principles have been made clear which could not otherwise have been easily comprehended. The one great fault with the plant is its location; if it could have been placed in a building designed especially for its use, and of sufficient size to contain a laboratory for work connected with the study of electricity, it would have added much to the facility of teaching this subject, and would have been free from all dampness which is so injurious to electrical machinery and is so detrimental to the best results.

LAST Commencement the attention of all visitors was centered on the new barn; this year we would call your attention to our new gun-shed and the addition that is being made to the Insectory. The gun-shed is a building sixty by twenty-eight feet on the west side of the drill hall and connected with it by a narrow passage way. The arrival of two new breech-loading cannon has necessitated the erection of this building, as the present armory is not large enough to hold them. Besides containing the cannon, provision has been made for a shooting gallery to extend the whole length of the building on the west side. This will doubtless prove of great value to the students, making it possible for target practice to be carried on during the winter, as well as the fall and spring terms. Those who attend the Senior Promenade this year and do not care to dance will appreciate the new visitors gallery, at the south end of the drill hall. The need of this gallery has been long felt and now visitors can watch the drill at any time without interfering with any of the military movements. For the last two years the lack of room in the present Insectory has been much felt. Several of the present graduating class electing entomology were denied admission and were obliged to select another study. To supply this need a new entomological laboratory is now in process of construction on the north side and connected with the old building. When completed it will be thirty-two by thirty-six feet, containing on the ground floor an office, lecture room and laboratory large enough to accommodate from sixteen to twenty students, on the upper floor, two private laboratories for special work and a photographing room. It is hoped that this may be ready for use by next fall, and when equipped and in operation it will be a model of its kind. With this valuable addition to our Entomological Department it will become one of the best departments in college, and will help to make the course offered second to that of no other college in the country.

In considering the work of the several organizations, we have nothing but praise to offer for the manner in which the directors of these associations have conducted their work. Foot-ball naturally occupies our attention first. The team last fall was considerably below the usual average in weight but

played a "spunky" game and the boys will not soon forget the victory at Wesleyan nor the close game with Amherst. We look forward for a heavier team next year with just the same spirit of enthusiasm, and hope for as good if not better results. The Base-ball team have played a very loose game on the whole, not because they could not do better but they seemed to be defeated before the game commenced. We are pleased to notice an increased number of games on the campus, and a victory sprinkled in here and there. The most serious drawback that the association has been obliged to face was the lack of financial support but let us hope that by another spring the team may receive a more substantial backing and play more of a winning game. The Natural History Society has covered itself with honor, for through its instrumentality the college has been favored with a course of scientific lectures, each one of which was delivered by a specialist in his subject. The society has taken several trips to places in the vicinity proving instructive and enjoyable to all who availed themselves of the opportunity. For some unknown and unexplainable reason the Washington Irving Society was allowed to die out rather early in the winter term. We hope this matter will be rectified by another year for the training of the society affords will be of inculcable worth in later years as many of the alumni can testify. The Athletic Association has labored under trying circumstances, for very little interest has been taken in athletics. The directors tried to conduct a series of indoors meets but it was not a success consequently there was no regular Field Day. We feel sure that the directors have done their part well, even offering prizes for the winners and having obtained the assistance of two professors to aid the fellows in training. Notwithstanding all this indisposition on the part of the majority, two records were broken in the winter meet and five this spring. The Glee Club has done very creditable work having given several concerts out of town and it deserves a more generous support of the students than it has received. It has adopted a constitution and has thus become a permanent constitution. The Polo Club has had no chance to do anything the past year, partially due to the continued snow last winter and whenever an opportunity did come to have any games the ice

must be cut and pleasure quietly stand aside. The Tennis Association has reflected much credit upon itself. A tournament has been held and the competition was spirited. The courts have been occupied most of the time, the game being the popular fad this spring.

IMMIGRATION IN MEXICO.

The social problems of a nation change from age to age. The position of a country, its external history, its inner development and the new demands made upon it from time to time present first one set of questions and then another. The earliest problems forced upon the people of Europe by the evolution of history were political. The German tribes, as they emerged from the primeval forests and overwhelmed Roman civilization, began the great work of establishing a state-reform and of defining the limitations of nationality. The French Revolution overthrew privileged classes and established the right of individual man to liberty and safety. But at one time or another every nation has faced the problem of immigration, one of the most important problems that ever confronts a people.

In the minds of the American people immigration is one of the greatest perils that threatens the country. Foreigners are landing on American shores by the thousands; to-day a great wave may come from Russia, to-morrow a whole army of immigrants may come from Sweden, France or Germany. Europe could pour out an unceasing stream of two million immigrants a year for a century and still increase her population. And the prospect is that this great "gulf stream" of humanity will flow on with a rising flood, and because of this great inflow of immigrants Americans are beginning to question the security of their government in the future.

But how is it with Mexico? In this country the condition is just the reverse. Immigrants are seldom seen there and this is the very country that needs them. Her states are very thinly populated; she has an inexhaustible mineral wealth especially in silver mines which have been the most productive in the world; she has thousands of acres of unoccupied land capable of yielding the best returns in agricultural products and tropical fruits; her climate is healthful and, in the temperate elevations free

from extremes. With these conditions Mexico ought gladly to hold out the hand of welcome to the immigrant; but she offers him no inducements, and owing to certain conditions which exist there, the immigrant is not readily attracted across her borders. One of the features which is very unattractive to the emigrant is her poor government. Although Mexico claims to be a Republic the fact is her government is not republican at all. Instead of the people's electing their rulers, the President has the whole control. If two men are candidates for Governor of a state, it doesn't make any difference what the choice of the people is, the President puts in the man he chooses and that is the end of it.

Again, instead of the government's owning the land and letting it out to immigrants as in the United States, she has no control over it. The land is owned by a few rich men who do not pay a cent in taxes; but when the poor immigrant comes in he has to pay just what the rich landowner chooses to ask him.

This state of affairs should not exist. Immigration is the only hope of making it better. What would America have been to-day but for immigration? She would still be inhabited by the low-lived Indians and by wild beasts. Immigration has made America although immigration may ruin her. To it she owes her progress in every department. Her government is but a type of the old English form. Her science and her art were all developed by foreigners. The wonderful growth of this country is due in a large measure to the constant addition to her productive laboring population by immigration, and thus she has been enabled to occupy and settle the lands of the West. Nearly one-third of all the persons engaged in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries in the United States in 1880 were of foreign birth; in her cotton-mills forty-five per cent; in her woolen-mills, thirty-nine per cent. in her iron and steel works, thirty-six per cent; among her engineers and firemen twenty-seven per cent. and so on through almost the entire list of factory operatives.

Not only is the condition of Mexico to-day similar to that of the United States half a century ago, but, what is still worse, Mexico has made very little advancement for the last twenty-five years. In many parts of the country but little machinery is

used and every industry is at a low ebb. Immigration is what is needed to revive it. Her broad fertile plains are capable of the largest returns if rightly cultivated. At present there is but little encouragement for immigration. Mexico must offer better inducements or she will never rise above the low condition in which she is to-day. She needs the immigrant to show her the use of machines and implements of every kind, to show her the use of steam and electricity as motive powers, to establish good schools and colleges and to raise her to the modern plain of civilization.

Though Mexico is an old country she must have a new people to establish a better government and make her a prosperous nation. Some one says that immigration is an injury rather than a benefit to a country and that it brings in strikers and anarchists. This is true of some countries but it is simply because they have reached the stage where immigration becomes a curse. But to establish a new government in Mexico immigration is of the greatest benefit. It is one of the favorite theories of social philosophers that mixed races are the strongest and it is true as a matter of history that the most progressive people of Europe are of mixed blood. By immigrants I do not mean paupers, criminals and vagabonds, but people of good character. Of course some of the bad element will come with the good, but let it come. Immigration is Mexico's only hope and it must not only be tolerated but encouraged or she will always remain in the background or be plunged into utter ruin.

THE LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

The idea that animals can talk and that some few human beings have acquired their language is curious chiefly for this reason. It is a direct contradiction to universal and unbroken human experience. Nobody ever did understand the talk of beasts or birds, or meet anybody who understood it. Beasts do roar and bellow and bark and squeak, birds do sing and chirp and twitter, and it is certain that some if not all of the sounds they make are intelligible not only to their own kind but in some limited degree to other animals or birds.

Some men living much among animals or birds, moreover, learn to know many of their cries, and

can tell unerringly whether they signify anger, or pleasure, or even perplexity, or doubt. It is quite certain that a few persons of either sex have some unexplained attraction for beasts, birds, or even bees; that the creatures have a special confidence in them and that on occasion they will come at their call. We all know people whom dogs will lick at sight; there are children at whose call loose horses, otherwise uncatchable, will come back to the halter; and there are men who can attract the birds of the air.

Is it not extremely surprising that human beings understand so little of the meaning of the sounds made by beasts and birds familiar to them for many generations. The creatures all utter sounds. They all utter, or at least they seem to utter the same sounds to express the same emotions. The love-cry of the nightingale, the low by which a cow recalls a straying calf, the mew of a cat which wants the door opened—that is wants to attract attention—the bark of a dog to testify recognition are all, to human ears at least, unchanging sounds, sounds with one meaning and no other and containing always the same notes. The creatures, in these instances at least, utter definite sounds and it is hard to believe that they do not do the same on other occasions. Crows, when setting their sentries or warning their comrades of danger, utter a sound more like a bark than a caw. Oxen employed in field-work listened to one another's lows, and raise their heads to attend to the sounds, which when they are collecting to go home are so regularly the same that even human beings can understand their meaning.

The creatures, in fact, "speak" in a limited way; and as a few of them—dogs and horses, for example—understand the words of men, some words even when not addressed to them, they probably understand one another. But if they utter sounds with meaning, and always the same meaning, they use language in a limited degree; and by what *a priori* reasoning is it shown to be impossible to learn that language?

Why, for example, is it ludicrously absurd to suppose that a man studying the jabber of an ape for twenty years, as some of the missionaries have studied the "clicks" of the clicking races, should

learn to know with accuracy what that jabbering meant? If it were impossible for man to learn an unknown tongue without an interpreter, the answer would be easy; but we know this is not the case, for educated men cast among savages, have in repeated cases learned to speak their language. We are not saying for a moment, be it understood, that beast "language" can be learned. The whole history of human experience pronounces it impossible; but the rationale of the impossibility is most difficult to discover.

The beast or bird has no thoughts? Grant this, though it is the purest assumption, utterly contradicted by the sullenness of a scolded dog, or the malice of a provoked monkey; but what has that to do with the matter? The parrot has no thought, but we understand the parrot when he pronounces human vocables, and why can we not understand him after long experience, when he utters his own cries, if, as experience seems to indicate, those cries are always the same and always have a meaning? If you say they are never the same that is an answer, but then it is an untrue one, as any gamekeeper will testify; or if you say they have no meaning, that is an answer, but then it does not consort with experience. Suppose by incessant and continuous attention, man had learned to comprehend, and what is more difficult to register, the meanings of the cries uttered by the few animals he has domesticated, say, as accurately as the animals have learned to understand the cries he addresses to them, what should we have gained? Not much, but yet something. All we should gain is clear knowledge when the creature was pleased or displeased, when it was sick,—when, in fact, it felt an emotion. We can nearly tell this much now about some animals; but we should then be able to tell it with much more certainty and continuance of conviction. Our experience of animals would be much deeper, and would be less strictly confined to the individual creature.

The results would be a perceptible increase in the power of control, which would be further enlarged by this. The sound you understand you can imitate; and we should use sounds to call attention, to encourage, to warn, or to summon, which the beast would either learn more readily than our words or would understand without learning at all. The

communication between man and the brutes which already exists in an inchoate and imperfect form would be facilitated and it is on that communication that man's authority for all useful purposes mainly rests. The dog who could understand no whistle would be of little value, and the horse which would neither stop or go on at the word of command would be comparatively a nuisance.

A knowledge of the meaning of the beast's cries would be equivalent to many new whistles, and give us perhaps unexpected words of command. That is all we should get; and that little, after three thousand years of experience, is as far off as ever.

A SENIOR'S REVERIE.

It was four years ago that I first set foot on Amherst soil and found my way to Aggie College, full of hope, ambition and high ideas for the future. Four years then was too much for me to comprehend, it was a long period to say the least. A senior then appeared like an overgrown boy of great talent, commanding voice and too much superior to a freshman to be recognized by him. But there was nothing for me to do but make a beginning. The janitor was found, my room selected and put in order. The first morning at chapel; yes, I remember that. The choir sang, the Chaplain prayed, and when the President announced that he wished to see the freshman class, my heart throbbed violently for I thought my time had come to graduate. But while notices of conditions were fired right and left, as luck would have it I escaped, and there remained at least a little more experience of college life for me.

The first military drill; yes, I remember that! How I tried to keep my feet at an angle of just sixty degrees, arms straight and eyes to the front! How the big junior gave out the orders "Attention there! Get in step!" And threatened to report me if I laughed again. But it is all very simple now. Like all freshmen I was in the Bush and had my hat knocked in and clothes torn almost beyond repair. I Bolted on four minutes, then joined in the Class Yell which is one of the first products of the freshman's brain.

Sophomore year was characterized by less studying and more deviltry than even the freshman year, but I passed through this, yes, that's just what I

did and only absorbed enough knowledge to allow me to keep my place in the Institution.

Junior year was an easy one and full of pleasant occasions. I would like to live that year over again. I would like to take the junior trip and make the junior collection of insects and flowers just once more. "I would do it better," but that time never comes but once, I must be content. The first, second, and third years are gone, yes, and the fourth year has gone too, and this is what surprises me most. What! Your college course completed, that four years which looked so far away when you were a freshman, all gone? Yes, and never to return; and are you satisfied? No! Lack of satisfaction is the cause of my reverie. These four years have been years of rare opportunities, but I have wasted so many. Where have I spent my time? On the campus? Yes, some of it and it was time wasted too. Exercise is all right to some extent, but I see now, more plainly than ever before that football and baseball never made a man or a college and never will. Excessive exercise in athletics is time thrown away and a needless waste of energy which should be more profitably expended.

Where else have I spent my time? On the college paper? Yes, this was good practice to be sure, but I see now that a large amount of time spent in this way is not used to the best advantage for the student. A little writing is good, but excess in this direction is almost time wasted in college, where we can use it so much more profitably.

Where else have I spent my time? I have worked several hours a week extra time in some of the departments, and this I do not regret very much, because I have learned a great deal and have a better understanding of things in general. If this labor could have been avoided however, I should have preferred not to have worked. Summing it all up, then, I might have spent more of my time to much better advantage than I did.

Now I have finished the college course I can see better what the college needs. Does it need great athletes and victorious athletic teams which so many are trying for? No, this will not make a college. I believe that the college needs more than anything else, thorough students, who will make men in the world, men who will be leaders in science; men who will be teachers in colleges and other institutions;

men who will be successful in business, and leaders among their fellowmen. This, I believe, will help a college more than all the athletes it can produce. It is the educated men who are advertising the college today.

But I have finished my college course. Now I must turn to something else. What? A college claims to prepare men to obtain a better living and I believe it does. Then having obtained a college education I ought to be fitted to fill a responsible and paying position. Although I may succeed in obtaining a position, I might have been better fitted for it if I had improved more of my opportunities while in college, but it is my own fault, and not that of the college. O! that I could begin again! Then methinks, I would do better. Freshmen beware! Time wasted today will be regretted tomorrow.

THE M. V. M. CAMP AT FRAMINGHAM.

For several years past the annual muster of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has been held at Framingham where the State has purchased a tract of land containing over a hundred acres, which in situation and natural features is all that could be desired.

With the exception of a small hill in the southwestern corner this whole tract is a level plain having neither trees nor stone to interfere with the various military movements that take place here. This field is surrounded by a high picket fence, entered by two gates on the eastern side, and two on the northern side. In the southeastern part of the field is situated the State Arsenal and the house of Capt. Landy, who has charge of the grounds, and other state property kept here during the entire year.

Between Capt. Landy's house and the parade grounds are located the twelve targets used for rifle practice during muster week, these are all arranged in the most approved manner and are models of their kind.

As you enter the grounds from the main entrance on the eastern side you are first attracted by a small building directly in front of the gate which is used by the men detailed for guard duty, opposite this is the guard house where disorderly privates are confined.

The soldiers are quartered in the regular army tents. These tents are arranged in rows so that the men of each company are together, and one company is separated from another by what is called the "company street;" there are usually from four to six men assigned to a tent, the officers, however, are not so crowded and their tents are set apart from those of the privates. The commandant and most of his staff have their quarters in the north-eastern corner, away from the noise of the camp, here the state has erected several buildings for their use.

The camp is usually arranged with the Infantry occupying the right and the Artillery and Cavalry the left in order that they may be near the stables, the ambulance and a signal corps have their quarters on the northern side.

The muster generally lasts a week from Monday till Saturday night, but on Monday every thing is in an unsettled condition and on Saturday they break camp at noon, so that really there are only four days of real camp life. The time while in camp is made to coincide as nearly as possible with actual army life. At ten minutes of six the first call is sounded followed at six by the reveille, at which time all are supposed to be up and ready to begin the work of the day.

Breakfast is usually at quarter of seven and soon after, guard mounting takes place. At nine the daily inspection is made and at nine fifteen the first call for drill is sounded and for an hour all the men who have not been on guard duty during the night are obliged to drill.

The morning drill being over, the men are free to do as they please until half past two when another drill takes place. At twenty-five minutes past five assembly is sounded for dress parade which lasts until half past six; this ends the duties of the day, unless one is so unfortunate as to be detailed for guard duty during the night. At seven thirty-five retreat is sounded, at ten tattoo and roll call and at eleven, taps, at which time all visitors are put off the grounds and the camp settles down for the night.

This is the daily routine for the infantry on all days except Friday which is "Governor's day" so called, because it is on that day that the Governor makes his visit to camp, and reviews the brigade. The

review is usually about three o'clock in the afternoon this is followed by a "sham battle" and the daily dress parade, thus making Friday afternoon the most interesting time to visit camp. The life of a soldier while in camp is full of hard work and also lots of pleasure for from morning until late at night the grounds are crowded with people who have come to visit their soldier friends while in camp.

During the leisure hours of the day time there are always ball games going on between the different companies, and at night there are concerts given by each of the three or four bands connected with each brigade.

Formerly any one who wished was admitted to the grounds, but of late years passes have been required, and the laws regarding them have been implicitly complied with; visitors are not only required to show their passes to the grounds at the gates in order to gain admission, but are frequently stopped and requested to show, by the guards inside of the grounds.

The first brigade goes into camp about the middle of June and the second a month later. Each brigade is composed of three or four regiments of infantry, one company of artillery, a company of cavalry, an ambulance corps and a small signal corps.

It necessarily costs the state a large amount of money to drill and maintain this large body of men, and the question naturally arises, Why this outlay by the State?

To answer this question briefly is not an easy task. However, it would not be a very creditable reflection upon the people of our State, which has furnished so many gallant soldiers to the Union, to be without the assistance of a militia, in case of civil out-breaks in any part of the State, which are liable to occur at any time, as they have happened during the past year in various parts of the country.

The possession of a well drilled and well equipped militia is of inestimable value in restoring quiet and preventing the loss of life and property on such occasions. The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as a whole is a large and well organized body of men well worthy of our respect and pride, and may the day be far distant when we shall have cause to witness its efficiency, and be convinced that its existence is not only desirable but necessary.

THE TWO YEARS COURSE.

This commencement finds the course of the first Two Years Class finished. The class is small, yet not any smaller in proportion to the number entered than some of the other classes. The class at the time of its entrance numbered nearly twenty-five men but they have been constantly falling off until now only twelve remain.

The position of the two year men in college and among the students has been the source of considerable dispute ever since the entering of the class.

Many requests have been made to the President and Faculty for an answer that would clear up the subject as to the real position of the class and make it plain in the minds of the members and the student body.

The college associations all needed the financial aid and athletic assistance of the class, but to get that and no more has been a difficult undertaking.

Athletics, Glee Club, Foot-ball and other associations have received men from the Two Years Course and as the college publication says:—"It would be suicidal policy to exclude them."

As things now stand all the disagreeable occurrences that happen, the small number in college, and the small entering class are all laid to the presence of the Two Years Course. Surely the class is not responsible for the large number of men that are leaving on account of dissatisfaction or financial difficulties. And to try to put the cause of the small entering class upon it, is wholly out of the question for the First Year men, and the Class of '98 together would not make the Freshman class which the faculty expected and which the college needs.

In the college paper the right to use the college dormitories and Labor Fund was denied. The statement is wholly wrong for there is no truth in it. If all the rash statements were confined wholly to the course itself, matters would not be so bad but the individual members are obliged to stand a share of the blame. And without any definite facts upon which to base their claim the students of the Four Year Course have tried to make a position for the class, a question which the Faculty or Trustees ought to have decided before the class was ever allowed to enter.

The benefits which can be derived from the Two

Years Course are many. It might be called a condensed Four Years Course. The time devoted to each study is much shorter, yet sufficient time is taken to give a general knowledge of the subject. The course is best adapted to Agriculture and Horticulture but in Veterinary, Chemistry, Botany and Natural History the course is excellent. It gives the student as good a knowledge of the subject as is possible in the time allotted and also gives a good foundation for further reading. It is very possible that a student who should apply himself strictly to study could get as much out of the Two Years Course as he could out of the Four Years Course with the exception of Senior Electives.

It is no doubt true that the course is a detriment to the regular course as it furnishes a "catch-all" for those who cannot pass the entrance examinations for the regular course or keep up with it after they have once entered, but it cannot be other than a help to the college and public, for it furnishes a course of which farmers' sons and others can take advantage and get a good education if their time or means are limited.

REMINISCENCES.

DEDICATED TO THE D. G. K. FRATERNITY OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Down from the Campus to green field and heather,
Ripe in the perfumes of rare June weather,

Touched by an artist whose secrets untold,
Speak in the visions of red, green and gold,

Wanders the Pilgrim from manhoods unrest,
Knowing such richness spread forth for a guest,

Welcomed, thrice welcomed, to board and to sup,
With the past and the present o'er one loving cup;

Hand grasps and greetings to link with alloy,
Days of maturity to those of the boy.

For his delection flowers bloom anew,
Jeweled as for bridal with opacent dew;

Homely in meadows where kine graze all day,
Stately in garden, 'neath shadows of bay,

Laugh they, and speak all the greetings to one
Who lingering, muses on what time has done

To trees that he planted, now sturdy made
By wind, rain and sunshine, an ample rich shade

For his rest of the noon hour on cushions of green,
As merging their wealth into emerald sheen,

Low whisper in murmurs their tales of the dead,
Who lie with the memories of happy hours fled,

In slumbers untempted to wake for the call,
Of the seekers who wish but to batter the pall

Of friendships and troubles too sacred to tell,
Slain in life's battle and draped where they fell.

Birds that are spring born song-toast this hour,
Their monarch The Present wields despotic power.

Bells in the towers and beats of the drum,
Join in a wed-lock the days that are done,

Holy and solemn with those that may be,
Now shaping great destinies on land and sea.

Building with wisdom thrones in an age;
Electing the ruler, charging the page.

Giving to leaders the might which may hold;
Labeling the dross, and revealing the gold.

Voices in chorus and songs on the wing,
Tremble in cadence and unchallenged ring,

Over the turrets through the loved halls;
Comrades in praises where learning enthalls,

And drink at the fountain of Knowledge and Truth;
Changing to man's garb the vesture of youth;

Seeing with eyes trained to clearest of light,
Flecks in the sunshine and beams in the night.

ENVOI

As children have sung
By a fireside refound,
So we sing Alma Mater
On our old college ground.

DEFEAT IS SUCCESS.

When sanguine youth surveys the voyage of life,
it makes no plans for rough weather. All preparations for embarking finished he considers his work at an end and prepares to rest. Great troubles he thinks may come, such as an occasional hurricane; but of the countless lesser evils that will beset his course, (the calms, the headwinds, the counter currents), he takes no thought.

But as the harbor fades in the distance, experience begins to teach him that there is no rest for one who would get on in the world, but a constant striving, now followed by success, now by defeat,—and that

he who would conquer at last must do so through unremitting effort. A well known speaker once observed that whenever the race had bumped its head, it has seen stars. Certainly rude shocks will often arouse listless faculties, and open eyes to both dangers and opportunities never realized before.

The only elements of worth in the world are developed through struggle and under pressure,—and thus our antagonist oft becomes our helper. In Nature and man we find proofs of this truth. The ocean when undisturbed is calm and monotonous; battling with the hurricane develops her grandeur and her power. Oaks are made strong by the winds. Thunder storms purify the air. The quartz yields its gold only under the stroke of the hammer. Dr. Samuel Johnson was by nature melancholy and indolent. Had he owned a fortune it is to be doubted if Literature would ever have received a stroke from his pen. But poverty being his lot, he was obliged to work. Upon the death of his mother, money was necessary to pay the funeral expenses and “*Rasselas*” written in one short week was the result, thus showing what one man could accomplish under stress of circumstances.

Again, the mistakes of yesterday oft become the blessings of to-day. It was a mistake to assassinate Lincoln and Garfield but they were never so great a power as after they had become martyred presidents. It was a mistake to murder Thomas à Becket, but that mistake canonized him.

There are some men who never find out the value of a law except by breaking it. A saying attributed to Mr. Parnell will illustrate this. When he first entered Parliament he made many blunders, and was frequently called to order on account of his ignorance of Parliamentary rules. “How will you ever learn the rules of the House?” asked one of the impatient members. “By breaking them,” was his laconic reply. What a school was Parliament to him!

One should never be discouraged by defeat; if a spider breaks his web twenty times, he will mend it as many. Defeat should be the spur that pricks one on to fresh endeavors. Witness Bruce and Bannockburn. Disraeli failed in his first speech in Parliament, and when his humiliation was greeted with laughter and hisses, he retorted, “You shall listen to me yet.” He died, honored as one of the first orators of England.

Something like this may be the experience of all. When mistakes are made teachers, errors turned to good account, blunders used as stepping stones, then defeat will bring ultimate success. The only failure is failure to strive.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

Ends.

F. L. Warren, J. Marsh

Tackles.

R. E. Smith, H. S. Fairbanks

Guards.

H. B. Read, H. C. Burrington

Center.

H. A. Ballou.

Quarter-Back.

W. B. Harper.

Half-Backs.

C. W. Crehore, J. L. Marshall

Full-Back.

F. P. Washburn.

Manager—F. L. Warren. Captain—J. Marsh

Substitutes.

J. R. Eddy, R. P. Nichols,

S. P. Toole, F. B. Shaw.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1894.

Sept. 24 M. A. C. vs., Amherst, 0-6

Oct. 1. “ “ Mt. Hermon, 16-0

Oct. 5. “ “ Trinity, 0-10

Oct. 12. “ “ Wesleyan Univ., 10-0

Oct. 20. “ “ W. P. I., 0-42

Nov. 3. “ “ Williston, 16-0

BASE-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

M. J. Sullivan, c., (Capt.) H. B. Read, p.,

E. H. Clark, 1st b., A. F. Burgess, 2d b.

F. H. Read, 3d b., J. L. Marshall, s. s.,

R. S. Jones, 1. f., (M'g'r) R. D. Warden, c. f.,

C. L. Stevens, r. f.

Substitutes.

Norton, Harper,

Toole, Shaw.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1895.			
April 20.	M. A. C.	vs. Haydenville,	4-9
April 27.	"	" W. P. I.,	9-15
May 3.	"	" Tufts,	11-32
May 4.	"	" W. P. I.,	18-29
May 22.	"	" Williston,	8-6
June 1.	"	" N. Y. M. C. A.,	25-13
June 5.	"	" Williston,	6-5

CLASS GAME.

M. A. C., '97,	vs. M. A. C., '98,	17-13
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COLLEGE RECORDS.

Mile Run—H. J. Fowler, '94,	5 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds.
Half Mile Run—H. D. Hemenway, '95,	2 minutes, 26 seconds.
440-Yards Dash—H. D. Hemenway, '95,	58 2-5 seconds.
220 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole, '95,	24 2-5 seconds.
100 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole, '95,	10 3-5 seconds.
25 Yards Dash—S. Sastre, '96,	3 1-5 seconds.
Hurdle Race(120 yards. 3 1-2 feet hurdles)—H. S. Fairbanks, '95,	21 seconds.
Half Mile Walk—F. L. Warren, '95,	3 minutes, 50 4-5 seconds.
Running Broad Jump—F. B. Shaw, '96,	20 feet 6 3-4 inches.
Standing Broad Jump—J. A. Emrich, '97,	10 feet 1-2 inch.
Three Standing Jumps—S. P. Toole, '95,	28 feet, 10 inches.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—S. P. Toole, '95,	40 feet, 10 inches.
Standing Hop, Step and Jump—Jos. Baker, '93,	26 feet, 8 inches.
Running High Jump—L. Manley, '94,	5 feet, 2 inches.
Standing High Jump—L. Manley, '94,	4 feet, 4 inches
Running High Kick—E. L. Boardman, '94,	8 feet, 8 inches.
Standing High Kick—J. S. Eaton, '98,	7 feet, 11 inches.
One Mile Bicycle Race—E. A. Bagg, (2 year) '95,	2 minutes, 55 4-5 seconds.

Putting Shot—(16 lb.)—F. B. Shaw, '96,	32 feet, 11 1-2 inches.
Throwing Hammer(16 lb.)—C. W. Crehore, '95,	88 feet, 7 3-4 inches.
Throwing Baseball—F. B. Shaw, '96,	318 feet.
Batule Board High Jump—W. J. Curley, ex-'96,	6 feet, 8 inches.

The College has been favored during the past year with two series of lectures, one under the auspices of the Natural History Society and the other by the College. We give a schedule of each below :

I, FEB. 15.

The meaning of Size and Form in Plants.

Prof. W. F. Ganong, Ph. D.

II, MARCH 1.

The Geology of the Agricultural College Farm.

Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson, Ph. D.

III, APRIL 17.

The Food Habits of Birds and their Relation to Agriculture.

Mr. E. H. Forbush.

IV, MAY 8.

The Chemistry of Food.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, M. A. B. S.

V, MAY 16.

The Brain as a Basis of Intelligence.

Prof. C. F. Hodge, Ph. D.

The following are a series delivered by R. L. Bridgman, of the *Springfield Republican* :

I, APRIL 12.

Our State Government; or, the People as an Organism.

II, APRIL 19.

Government by the People; or, How the Organism Grows.

IV, MAY 3.

Progress by the Ballot; or, How the Weak Parts of the Organism are Strengthened.

V, MAY 10.

Neglect of the Government; or, a Constant Danger to the Organism.

VI, MAY 17.

Separateness and Frequency of Elections; or, the Intensity of the Organic Life.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

(With Apologies to Mr. Belamy.)

Blast the Surveying! With this rather forcible if not elegant expression I closed my battered old blue covered book, and proceeded to pronounce a mental blessing on mathematics and the world in general. It was a warm night in June, and for two mortal hours I had been plugging away for dear life with the laudable ambition of making up a condition contracted the year before. The job was bad enough at any time; but on this particular night it was more distasteful than ever, for the boys had invited me to come round and take a hand at whist, which invitation I had declined to accept with a heroism and courage worthy of the old martyrs. In this frame of mind I had seated myself in my study chair and had tried to master the mysteries of Omnimeters, cosines, variations, verniers, and the rest, while across the page floated visions of eight trumps in one hand, egg nog with sticks, etc., which of course served to help me along amazingly.

At last I gave up the fight as before stated and reached for my "bookals," (a fanciful designation which was applied to a fine piece of appletree wood, in which I burned incense to the god of nicotine, at the remarkably low price of five cents a package,) to soothe my over-wrought energies. A few whiffs of the "dream compelling weed" served to soften my feelings somewhat. "There were others" and from contemplating my own martyrdom, I began to reflect what a delightful place college would be if the students, or at least one student in particular, were to be consulted as to the best way of running the "institute." At this point a most remarkable thing occurred, for as if by magic, I was transported to an actual Utopia, the counterpart of that which I had been planning to myself. In this beautiful land I began my college life anew but Oh, how differently. I boarded a North Amherst electric car and prepared to meet my fate at the hands of the examiners. Wonder of wonders, I passed without a condition. As I came from the Botanic Museum, which by the way was a beautiful stone structure, no smiling youth rushed forward to grasp my hand and express his delight at seeing me, and offering to show me the place, nor did any such

appear during the day, a broad concrete walk lead over to the College buildings and thither I bent my steps.

In the valley lay a pretty sheet of water, in which I failed to discern any signs of frogs or grass. By its side rose a stately dormitory which had every symptom of being occupied.

A volume could be filled, however, with the delightful discoveries made that day. A few of the most wonderful must suffice.

There was no owl club, and Freshmen could sleep calmly without putting all their furniture against the door. No chapel on week days or Sundays and on the latter day we did not have breakfast until ten o'clock. By the way I would here remark that there was an asphalt pavement from the dormitories to the Hash-House, the steak was tender and the waiters were really and truly handsome girls, yes, and there was an electric light on the corner by the ravine. Recitations and drills were fifteen minutes long, and the band could play as many as six different pieces. A system of cuts was in full working order, and students were not obliged to prevaricate when they wished to be excused. The editors of the college papers had more contributions than they could print, and the W. I. L. S. held crowded and enthusiastic meetings. Each society in collegé had a house of its own and the goats were fat and gentle. The flags on the observatory were always correct and the rooms were always warm in the winter. There was no inspection and the janitor had to make the beds and remove the ashes. There were no banjos in college, and practicing for the band had to be done in Pelham. Such a thing as a banana peel was never seen in front of South College and the janitor never swore about the boys. The baseball and the football teams occasionally won a game, and plenty of money was contributed for their support. The president and faculty were interested in athletics, the gymnasium was well equipped, and a regular instructor was in attendance. Down by the riverside was a magnificent athletic field where we had a field day every year. An electric road ran to "Hamp," the last car came back at three o'clock in the morning and students rode free of charge. The professors and students loved each other as fathers and children, and a condition was something unknown. The grapes and

other fruits in the vineyards and orchards were free as water and the men who worked at the Plant House were paid fifteen cents an hour. The country was full of good-looking girls who would not smile on any but Aggies. The professor's jokes were funny and typewritten notes were given the highest marks. There was an excellent reception room in South College, and the trustees visited college twice a year without sending word of their coming. All the seniors were officers, and Colonel Hughes never asked any questions. The farm made money and the cows wore horns. But why linger longer over these details, everything was as it should be and every one was happy and contented. For three short and happy years I gleaned the fields of science and literature in this paradise of learning, without having a "headache" or "severe cold." One evening near the close of my Junior year, I was holding sweet communion with my friend, the pipe, thinking of past joys and dreaming of pleasures and triumphs to come, when as if by an earthquake shock I was thrown to the floor and—well I awoke to find that my room mate who had just walked over from "Hamp" had pulled my chair out from under me thereby shattering my illusions and causing my fall. Ah, what a fall was that! - I know now how Lucifer felt when cast from the pearly gates. I helped my room mate into his downy couch and retired to my own to dream of surveying Mt. Holyoke and seeing the professor fall from a lofty crag, and become impaled on a leg of the tripod.

OUR COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The relation of our physical development to our mental growth is a subject not to be ignored by the student. Physical education is of as much importance as is the education of the mind. To form the perfect man we should have the equal development of both mind and body. The aim in physical development is not merely the building up of muscle but it is to build up a body strong to support, and efficient to execute the thoughts of man.

It is beyond all possible dispute that an institution does not show its true standing until its athletic resources are really developed. To-day we find no institution that is more universally recognized as a leader than that one which shows the greatest activity in college athletics.

For some years there has been a popular fallacy that athletic training proves a hindrance to the proper education of the mind. But from the statistics of our larger colleges we find that a large part of the students graduating with honors are those who have been prominent in athletics. In all our college athletics we find developed one of our best qualities, self-control.

In our own college during the past year there has been much interest taken in athletics. The interest taken in foot-ball at the beginning of the year was very encouraging and the team made a good showing for the season. One new idea that was carried out last fall was the organizing of a regular second eleven. This proved to be of great value to the varsity eleven and probably accounts for a part at least of the success of the team.

The base-ball team commenced practice in the drill hall about the middle of the winter term. The work of the team during the season has not been what it should have been. It is not the whole team but a few of the players who have been responsible for the defeats in the early part of the season. Another thing which should have been severely criticised by the student body was the attitude of some students toward the base-ball team. Instead of inciting the players to greater efforts by encouraging them, they seemed to take a pleasure in destroying what little enthusiasm the players did have, by sneering at their efforts and in always predicting defeat. But it has been the few rather than the majority who have maintained this attitude toward the team. This feeling is one that no loyal college man will show, and is something that deserves severe criticism.

The Athletic Association has worked faithfully to raise our standing in athletics. In the Winter term two indoor meets were held in the drill hall. These contests proved beyond doubt that we have several athletes in college who would with practice make a very creditable showing. Two college records were broken during that term. In the Spring term it was intended to hold a field day, but on account of a lack of proper interest on the part of the students it was not held. A kind of informal field day was held during the term, at which some very creditable results were obtained. Five college records were broken. This fact certainly shows there is not a

lack of material but rather a lack of interest which hinders our success in this work. When the proper feeling of individual responsibility exists in our institution then will the athletics of our college take a long stride forward.

One thing which has tended to promote the growth of athletics during the past year has been the attitude of the faculty towards them. In previous years a majority of the faculty have not shown a proper spirit in athletics but the growing importance of athletics in other colleges has caused them to take some action in the matter. A committee of three was appointed by the faculty to confer with the officers of the athletic association as to the best methods of raising our athletic standing. This has been a step in the right direction for when the students can feel that they have the support of the faculty in any undertaking, better and more faithful work will be done. When there is a direct coöperation of faculty and students, then the best results will be obtained.

As yet work has not commenced on the new athletic field although a fund is being started by the alumni to carry out this project. An athletic field has always been one of the greatest needs of our athletic association and the speedy realization of this project will be a great benefit and of inestimable value to the students. As we are situated at present, there is no good place near the college where the students can have a chance to thoroughly prepare themselves for athletic work. Our field days would have much more attraction for the students if we had a good athletic field of our own.

Although a milder game perhaps than ordinary college games, tennis holds a high position in regard to physical development. This game requires the use of every muscle in the body and as a result we get a thorough development of all parts. Never before in the history of the college has there been more interest taken in tennis than during the past year. Two very interesting tournaments have been held during the year and it must be said that the interest taken in this game has been fully as great as that in any other college sport.

As we glance over the year that has just ended we see in athletics much that is of excellence to which it should have attained, but there seems to be brighter prospects than ever for the future of ath-

letics. Let every man deem it his duty as well as a privilege to work for the interests of our college, for every act that tends to elevate the standard of athletics is one more step towards the glorious future of our institution.

COL. HUGHES' REPORT.

The following is a fac-simile copy of Col. Hughes' report which he sent in to the authorities at Washington. We publish the same for we think that our patrons will value it coming as it does from such an authority.

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 15, 1895.

The Inspector General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I respectfully submit the following report of the annual inspection of the Military Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

The department is in charge of 1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 17th U. S. Infantry, who is now in the third year of his tour of duty.

This college is now congratulating itself that college-details have been extended to four years instead of three as heretofore, for the very potent reason that it is at present reaping the maximum benefit and bids fair to do so until Lieut. Dickinson's tour closes.

The military course is compulsory upon all students unless excused on account of physical incapacity certified to by a physician in good standing. At the present time there are but five students excused in this way.

The student body is organized into a battalion consisting of:—

STAFF.

1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster
1 Fire Marshall.
1 Assistant Instructor in Rifle Firing.
“ “ “ Signalling.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
1 Armorer.
Band of 10 members.
Company A 26 “
“ B 26 “
“ C 24 “
“ D 21 “

Grand Aggregate 115

All were present at inspection except four, 1 Cadet Captain, 1 Sergeant, 1 Private and 1 Musician—all of whom were absent by authority and for good and sufficient reasons.

The battalion is neatly uniformed and was presented for inspection in forage cap, dark blue blouse, white duck trousers, and white gloves. The appearance was excellent and the bearing of the cadets is good, both when on duty and when about their academic work. The true spirit of corps pride was very evident on all sides and it made my work simply one of pleasure, with all that is disagreeable in formulating safe criticism entirely out of sight as the military Department now stands here, the members of the graduating class are qualified to organize and command companies and battalions with a reasonable degree of confidence in themselves. Target-practice is limited to the short ranges, but all the cadets are instructed practically and the records show some good shooting.

A course in practical signalling is given the members of the senior class who are not cadet officers. The course in Standing Gun-Drill, or manual of the piece, is scheduled for the autumn but the 3.2-inch rifles did not reach the college until late in winter so that the light 12 pounder had to be made use of during the current year but has now been displaced.

The theoretical course is now in progress and is entirely satisfactory. It consists in tactical recitations and a series of lectures on Explosives, Fortification, and the Science of War.

The Government property consists of :—

- 2 3.2 inch breech loading rifles and carriages ;
- 2 Caissons for 12 pounder light brass field pieces ;
- 2 8 inch seige mortars and bed for same ;
- 147 Cadet Rifles and equipments ;
- 5000 Rounds of ball-cartridges for the same ;
- A supply of targets, pasters, etc.

It is all properly cared for and in good condition with the exception of the gun-caissons and mortar-beds. These excepted items are yielded to the effects of time and are no longer in serviceable condition but may answer all requirements here for some time to come.

Respectfully submitted,

R. R. HUGHES,

Colonel, Inspector-General.

TRUE AMERICANISM.

A few weeks hence and we shall celebrate the anniversary of that patriotic act of our forefathers which was the first step toward our establishment as a free and independent Republic ; a few weeks since we left our daily duties to honor the memory of those brave men who so heroically laid down their lives that this glorious Union might be preserved. At a time like this we are forced to ask ourselves whether if those brave statesmen and blue-coated heroes were to come back to us and know of our actions and sentiments, whether they would feel that we were true to their memory and example. Were we to come before them now, could we meet them in the proud knowledge that we possessed their noble patriotism and unflinching courage ; or would we, in the knowledge of recent events and of our secret thoughts, hang our heads in shame, realizing that we have departed from the way in which they taught us to go.

If war were to be this day declared upon us by a foreign nation there is but little if any doubt that men enough would rally under the Old Flag to carry it on to victory and drive the invaders from our shores ; but there is a patriotism and loyalty to be shown in times of peace as well as in times of war. There is a duty we owe our country other than that of repelling actual invasion or the putting down of rebellion. It is this patriotism that we do not feel and this duty which we do not perform.

Conscious of our national wealth and power we have drifted into a state of criminal indifference, and allowed our minutes to be filled with petty personal aims to the exclusion of all else. Our foreign policy for the last few years has been a disgrace to the country. Its history is so recent that it needs but brief mention. Our course in regard to the Hawaiian Islands was most decidedly un-American throughout. All our interests demanded that we should annex the Islands ; from a commercial and military standpoint they were indispensable to us ; but instead of making them our own, or even assisting in the establishment of a republican form of government, we attempted to perpetuate a monarchy in the person of a depraved, debauched and half-civilized savage. Fortunately the plans miscarried, but through no fault of ours.

The Nicaraguan Canal, which might and should

have been under our control has been allowed by an unpatriotic policy to drift into the control of foreigners. Within the last few weeks we have been witnesses to the humiliating spectacle of the British flag flying over territory consecrated to the sway of liberty and freedom. Nations of hardly second class importance have dared to insult our flag. We have seen our national securities bartered in foreign markets for ten per cent less than their value. These are but a few instances out of many similar ones.

At home the same indifference to our interests has been shown. Our legislators have placed private and corporate interests before national ones, and have remained deaf to all entreaties that they should do something to relieve the great business depression from which we are just emerging. That all these things should come to pass is bad enough; but worse still is the fact that our citizens had sat guilty by and offered only the slightest remonstrance.

Another sign of indifference is the tendency to belittle everything that is American; American manufactories, American schools, customs, and manners; all are spoken of disparagingly. Many of our worthy people strive to imitate foreign ways and manners, and to become cosmopolitan, as if they were ashamed of their native land.

We do not wish to pose as pessimists or calamity howlers, we do not believe that this country is going to ruin, or that our people have in reality degenerated. Our patriotism is not dead but sleeping, and the sooner we awake from our lethargy the better. We must guard our country's honor with jealous care, and school ourselves to think and feel that we are living in the greatest country under the sun. Lessons in patriotism should be taught in our schools and colleges, and on each recurrence of the anniversaries which we have and are about to observe, we should pledge ourselves anew to the duty of showing to the world that a government of the people by the people and for the people can and will endure forever.

BOTANY.

The study of Botany and its relation to Agriculture is growing more important each year. The old idea of studying the flowers simply to be familiar with their form and Latin names is fast being super-

seded by the careful and pains taking study of the anatomy of the plant and its physiology. This is of greater importance by far than the mere superficial knowledge which one gains by simply familiarizing one's self with the form of the plant and its Latin name. A student having made a careful study of the anatomy and physiology of one plant has facts which will be of inestimable value to him in the study of any form of plant life.

Modern investigation more especially during the last few years has brought to the front many new methods and theories; this is especially true of Physiological Botany. The more investigation continues in this line the closer the sciences of Chemistry and Botany are drawn together.

The study of a plant's life and history has brought to light the different diseases to which it is subject. All this cannot fail to be of inestimable value to the farmer and horticulturist.

The study of fungus diseases is increasing every year and with great success; and well it may be for it has a great deal to cope with in overcoming the fungus diseases which annually destroy millions of dollars worth of food materials in the United States. The wheat and corn crop suffer every year to an extent of many millions, due to rusts and fungus diseases. The peach crop also is seriously affected in the same manner but by a different disease.

All this adds fresh impulse to the study of fungus diseases and their prevention. Most all of the valuable fungicides have become known during the past decade. By reason of these valuable discoveries great interest is aroused in the subject. A decade ago a Botanical laboratory for the study of vegetable tissues, their form and uses, in plant structure was unknown. Now no college is well equipped without one. Our college surely is well toward the front in this department and making good progress in it under the able direction of Dr. George E. Stone.

The science of Physiological Botany has been extended by the founding of the Agricultural colleges themselves as it was early recognized that Botany in its close relation to Agriculture was an essential study in such an institution.

The Botanical Laboratory of the college has accommodations for twenty-five students and is well equipped with all the latest improvements necessary

for the work in this line. During the winter term the Sophomore class is instructed in Microscopic Botany the work being mostly in the laboratory together with lectures.

The subject of Cryptogamic Botany is taken up during the Senior year, being one of the electives. The course that year is very thorough consisting of laboratory work and lectures. There are experiments being carried on all the time by the professor in charge which cannot fail to be of great value to the student. To supplement the Laboratory the student has access to the large plant houses which contain a large and well assorted collection of growing plants. The grounds of the Botanic Department also containing as they do all the different and many varied forms of plant life offer an excellent chance for the study of plant diseases and the various conditions under which plants are susceptible to them.

There has been during the past year a considerable amount of work done on the college herbarium. There has accumulated at the Museum the past few years a large number of valuable specimens all of which have been properly classified and labeled. At the present time there is at the Museum a collection of about five thousand Cryptogams all of which have been mounted and labeled to conform to the latest standard work. It would be of great benefit in connection with the study of these if they could all be inclosed in folios and placed on shelves in convenient form for reference.

The Knowlton Herbarium has been enlarged by the addition of a few hundred species, mostly western ones. It is the intention of those in charge of the herbarium to have it card catalogued, thus enabling one to see at a glance what the collection contains. There are constantly being introduced into the State new and adventive species and it would be well to have them represented in the herbarium as they occur. It is the species that come to us from other countries that usually prove a curse to the farmer, and there is no better place to study their habits and distribution than at the College. The collection of Cryptogams which has been greatly improved the past year is a very important one especially as it contains Cryptogams which have an economic value. This group is very necessary in the study of Vegetable Pathology. The collection

contains at present about eleven hundred species and is constantly receiving additions. This collection affords a valuable reference for the student of Cryptogamic Botany.

In the Laboratory the Seniors make a careful study of the economic plants of the farm and garden. All this together with lectures and all the material at his command afford the student one of the best courses offered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHER ARTHUR de MORAES e CASTRO,
Who died at Juriz de Fora, Minas, Brazil, May 2, 1894.

Whereas, It has been the will of our Heavenly Father to take to his sheltering care our dear brother Arthur e Castro, and

Whereas, We know him to have been a true and upright man. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Aleph Chapter of the D. G. K. Fraternity do sincerely mourn his loss, and be it further,

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and consolation to his friends and relatives in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our departed brother and that copies also be placed on file in the Fraternity records and be published in the CYCLE.

JASPER MARSH, } *Committee*
W. L. PENTECOST, } *for the*
F. E. SWEETZER, } *Society.*

IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHER, CLINTON EDWARD BLISS,

Who died in Attleborough, Aug. 24, 1894.

Whereas, It has been the will of our All-Wise Father to take to His sheltering care our dear brother, Clinton Edwin Bliss, and

Whereas, We know of him qualities that won the respect and esteem of all. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Aleph Chapter of the D. G. K. Fraternity, do sincerely mourn his loss, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our departed brother, and that copies also be placed on file in the Fraternity records, and published in the CYCLE and in the College publication.

W. L. MORSE, } *Committee*
I. C. POOLE, } *for the*
F. E. SWEETSER, } *Society.*

HAPPENINGS.

Don't miss the Glee Club concert.

Shall we ever have Junior electives?

A singing school was held last winter.

There is a prospect of a large peach crop.

Are we ever going to have a college pin in use?

When will the Athletic Field be ready for use?

C. W. Hearn was class photographer this year.

The CYCLE SUPPLEMENT will not be published this year.

The battalion acted as escort to the G. A. R. May 30.

The Y. M. C. A. will issue its usual Handbook this year.

The class of '93 will hold a reunion this Commencement.

Prof. Warner has purchased and refitted the old creamery.

W. H. Ranney has resigned his position of foreman on the farm.

The battalion was photographed in three positions on May 21 by Kenfield.

The Mathematical room has been provided with dark shutters, for work in Light.

Several good sized fish have been caught in the pond this spring, with what results?

A fire alarm box, No. 98, has been placed on the northeast corner of South College.

Aggie Life was represented at the N. E. I. P. A. banquet held in Worcester, May 18.

This has been a favorable spring for collecting Botany and Entomology specimens.

M. E. Scannell, ex '96, died at his home in Amherst Feb. 17, after a long continued sickness.

A mock court martial was given last winter in the Chapel under the direction of Lieut. Dickinson.

The Battalion did escort duty to the G. A. R. at the reunion of the 3d Army Corps in Hadley, May 7.

Col. R. P. Hughes, U. S. Army inspected the Battalion May 15. A full report is printed in another column.

Lieut. Dickinson's term has been changed from three to four years, so that he will remain until '96 graduates.

The farm has established a quarantine station, through which all new cattle must pass and be examined for tuberculosis.

A Prize Drill took place March 14. The prize, a gold medal, given by Mr. I. C. Green '94 was won by C. A. Norton '97.

The new breech-loading cannon are now in use in artillery drill. You can have a chance to see them in use Tuesday afternoon.

The Freshman Class presented the College Library with a collection of novels, twelve in number, the works of our best authors.

About forty of the students turned out and graded around the new gun-shed, June 8. The money thus saved is to be expended for chandeliers in the Drill Hall.

Of the six men from the Senior class who took examinations for positions on the Gypsy Moth Commission, five were successful.

It is reported that the cause of poor lights at times this spring is due to the fact that no breeze can be obtained around the dynamos.

The dress hats, which were formerly worn by the battalion having become obsolete, have been given as relics to students desiring them.

The Sophomores and Freshmen have each won a victory from the other, the former in base-ball, the latter in rope-pull. Who owns the walks?

A committee from the faculty have been working in unison with the various athletic organizations to advance the standard of our college athletics.

Speak a word of encouragement to any and all who may be hesitating about coming to the M. A. C. and let there be a large Freshman class next fall.

The Committee from the Legislature made its annual visit May 24. A drill took place directly after chapel for their benefit. They inspected the various departments and seemed pleased with the condition in which they found them.

We understand that the trustees are discussing the matter of annexing the Clark estate to the College property. It would make a valuable addition to the Botanical Department and we hope that it may come under the College jurisdiction and become what it might easily be, one of the most beautiful places in Massachusetts.

A Dramatic Club was formed last winter and were planning to give an entertainment but it never came. This is a good thing, let us hear from it next year.

An attempt was made to have the Battalion go into camp at South Framingham but as the bill to defray the expenses did not get to the Legislature in time to be acted upon in the last session the plan was necessarily dropped. Let us hope that the matter may be considered favorably next year, so that we may enjoy a week's outing.

As there are many visitors who come to look over our College at Commencement time, some of them may be at a loss where to find the department which interests them especially. The following are some of the more prominent points of interest upon the grounds:

Insectory.

Plant House and grounds adjoining.

Horticultural Department.

Botanical Museum.

Botanical Laboratory.

Tropical Garden.

Experiment Station Buildings.

Hatch Experiment Station, with its numerous experiment plots.

Chemical Laboratory.

Museum.

Agricultural Museum.

Meteorological Observatory.

Drill Hall, Armory and Gun Shed.

Barn.

Electric Light Plant.

College System of Sewerage.

Any and all students will be pleased to give strangers all possible help in finding their way about the College. Don't hesitate to ask where these various places are.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'71.

Jabez F. Fisher, Fitchburg, Mass., paymaster in the Cleghorn Mills.

Frank LeP. Whitney, 435 Washington St., Boston, Mass., boot and shoe business.

'72.

Dr. John C. Cutter of Worcester, has presented to the College Library a second collection of books.

Wm. R. Peabody, Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo., A. G. F. A., Mo. Pac. R. R.

'73.

Asahel H. Lyman, wholesale and retail druggist, 425 River St., Manistee, Mich.

Dr. George W. Mills has been commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major of the 1st Cavalry M. V. M.

Frank W. Wood, 488 41st St., Chicago, Ill., civil engineer.

'74.

Edgar H. Libby, North Yakima, Washington, editor of *The Ranch*.

Frank S. Smith, Albany, Wis., manufacturer, Albany Woolen Mills.

'75.

G. S. Hatch of Medford has been appointed Legacy Tax Collector by Gov. Greenhalge.

'77.

Charles Brewer, Delaware Water Gap, Pa., farmer.

Henry F. Parker, L. L. B., 26 Cortlandt St., New York City, solicitor of patents.

'78.

Arthur A. Brigham, Marlboro, Mass., has been appointed non-resident lecturer on Agriculture at the University of Vermont.

Frederick H. Osgood, has been appointed president of the Massachusetts cattle commissioners to succeed President Levi Stockbridge.

H. E. Stockbridge, Ph. D., address Amherst, Mass.

'79.

Hiram E. Waldron, Hyde Park, Mass., manager, New England Telegraph and Telephone Co.

Charles N. McQueen, Chicago, Ill., door keeper at Grand Opera House.

'81.

W. F. Carr was superintendent of the construction of the electric railroad of North and West City Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. C. D. Warner has resigned his position at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He is now of the firm of Wright & Warner, Fagin Building, St. Louis Mo., real estate brokers.

'82.

Samuel C. Damon of Lancaster is a new member of the board of trustees and has been on the finance committee of this college.

Burton A. Kinney, 106 Second Ave., North Minneapolis, Minn., manager of paper box factory.

Frederick G. May, Kendall Green, Mass., superintendent of Hook & Hastings Co., church organ builders.

Wilbur H. Thurston, West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, surveyor, chief deputy and auditor, Adams Co.

'83.

Chas. H. Preston, Asylum Station, Danvers, Mass., farmer.

'84.

Charles Hermes O'Bannon, Jefferson Co., Ky., grape grower.

'85.

George H. Barber, M. D., surgeon on the U. S. Bache, call of navy department.

Isaac N. Taylor, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., with Edson Light and Power Co.

'86.

Winfield Ayres, 47 West 93d St., New York City, physician.

Charles W. Clapp, Turner's Falls, Mass., civil engineer.

Richard F. Duncan, M. D., 332 Hamilton St., Albany, New York.

'87.

William H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H., secretary and treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

William E. Chase, 349 Twelfth St., Portland, Ore., with Portland Coffee and Spice Co.

William N. Tolman, 15 Court Square, Boston, Mass., surveyor.

'88.

Edward H. Belden, 1 Mulberry Place, Roxbury, Mass., Meter Department Suburban Street Power Co.

Edward E. Knapp, 1037 Evans Ave., Pueblo, Col., foreman. Converter Mill at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

Frank F. Noyes, Screvern House, Savannah, Ga.

Thomas Rice, Fall River, Mass., reporter for *Fall River Daily News*.

'89.

Mark N. North, Corner of Bay and Green Sts., Cambridge, Mass., veterinarian.

Robert P. Sellew, with Lee & Cummings, Boston, Mass., traveling salesman.

'90.

David Barry, Superintendent of the Amherst Electric Light Works, has taken charge of the electrical division at the college since Prof. Warner's resignation.

Fred. W. Mossman took a course in Dairying at the Wisconsin Dairy School last winter and is now located at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

'91.

Malcolm A. Carpenter has resigned his position as Assistant Horticulturist at Hatch Experiment Station and is now with Olmstead, Olmstead & Elliot. Address Mount Auburn, Mass.

Aldice G. Eames, Orchard Lake, Michigan, Professor of English and Elocution at Michigan Military Academy.

Willard W. Gay, 212 North 36th St., West Philadelphia, Penn., Landscape Gardener.

John B. Hull, Jr. Business manager of Hathaway Café, 614 Atlantis Ave., Boston, Mass.

Walter C. Paige, Salem, Ore., General Secretary and Physical Directory of Y. M. C. A.

Harvey T. Shores, M. D., 222 East Seventeenth St., New York City, in Post Graduate Hospital.

Walter I. Boynton, 690 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., student at the Boston Dental College.

Edward T. Clark, Superintendent of Duke's Farm, Somerville, N. J.

Francis G. Stockbridge, 394 Park St., Hartford, Conn. Farm Superintendent at Watkins Farm School.

Homer C. West, 92 Brown St., Waltham, Mass., Inspector on State Board of Agriculture.

George B. Willard, 509 Main St., Charlestown, Mass., Druggist.

'93.

Joseph Baker, West Thompson, Conn.

Henry D. Clark, 272 Main St., Milford, Mass.,
Veterinarian.George F. Curley has been awarded the Forbes
Anatomical Prize of \$150 at the Jefferson Medical
College.Franklin S. Hoyt has resigned his position at
West Jersey Academy.

Eugene Lehnert, Clinton, Mass., Veterinarian.

'94.

Edwin H. Alderman, Oakdale, Mass., Market
Gardening.

Fred G. Averell,

Linus H. Bacon, Spencer, Mass., with J. E.
Bacon & Co.Theodore S. Bacon, 42 Washington St., Natick,
Mass. Student at Harvard Medical School.Louis M. Barker, 406 Main St., Brockton, Mass.,
in Martin's Business College.

Edwin L. Boardman, Sheffield, Mass., Farmer.

Charles L. Brown, Feeding Hills, Mass., Farmer.

Arthur C. Curtis, Professor of English and Mili-
tary Science in St. Austin Private School, Staten
Island.Arthur H. Cutter, Ward Master in Boston City
Hospital.Perley E. Davis, general agent for *Eagle* Pub-
lishing Company, Hartford, Conn.

Elliott T. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass.

Halley M. Fowler, Gardner, Mass.

Henry J. Fowler,

John E. Gifford, Sutton, Mass.

Fred. L. Greene, Supt. of Grounds for a New
York lawyer, Southampton, Long Island.

Ira C. Green, 65 High St., Fitchburg.

Charles H. Higgins, Montreal, Canada, Veteri-
nary Student at Magill University.

Samuel F. Howard, Wilbraham, Mass.

Thaddeus F. Keith, Fitchburg, Mass., Insurance
Agent.Archie H. Kirkland, 13 Stanwood Hall, Malden,
Mass., Assistant Entomologist of Gypsy Moth
Commission.Charles P. Lounsbury, Assistant in Entomological
Department, Hatch Experiment Station.Lowell Manley, Superintendent of Weld Farm,
West Roxbury, Mass.

George H. Merwin, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

Alvertus J. Morse, Belchertown, Mass.

Robert F. Pomeroy, Amherst, Mass., Florist at
Mass. Agr'l College.Joseph H. Putnam, Assistant Horticulturist at
Hatch Experiment Station.William E. Sanderson, 34 South Market St., Bos-
ton, Mass. with W. W. Rawson & Co., Seedsman.

Horace P. Smead, Greenfield, Mass., Farmer.

George E. Smith, Sheffield, Mass., Farmer.

Ralph E. Smith, Amherst, Mass., Instructor in
Botany and German at Mass. Agr'l College.Charles H. Spaulding, Harvard, Mass., Milk
Farming.Claude F. Walker, 78 Lake Place, New Haven,
Conn., Student in Chemistry at Yale University.

Elias D. White, Highlands, Macon Co., N. C.

MARRIAGES.

Atherton Clark, '77, to Miss Alice J. Gilman,
April 18, 1895, at Newton, Mass.Henry F. Hubbard, '78, to Miss Julia Anne Cally-
gan, Feb. 2, 1895, at New York City.David Barry, '90, to Miss Mary Doherty, Jan. 7,
1895, at Amherst.Henri D. Haskins, '90, to Miss Fannie E. Graves,
Oct. 10, 1894, at North Amherst.Willard W. Gay, '91, to Jessie Irene Brown, April
19, 1895, at North Amherst.Claude A. Magill, '91, to Miss Fannie S. Sheldon,
Oct. 23, 1891, at Malden, Mass.Frank H. Plumb, '92, to Miss Fannie E. Cooley,
Oct. 20, 1894, at Westfield, Mass.Alphonso E. Melendy, '93, to Miss Alice Blood,
Aug. 1, 1894, at Sterling, Mass.Harry D. Clark, '93, to Miss Sophie Pierce, Oct.
2, 1894, at Amherst, Mass.John R. Perry, '93, to Miss Alice May Pratt,
Feb. 20, 1895, at Boston, Mass.C. H. Spaulding, '95, to Miss Mattie Childs,
April 5, 1895, at East Lexington, Mass.

STUDENTS,

IF YOU WANT NEW SUITS, OR WANT YOUR OLD ONES MADE TO LOOK GOOD, CALL ON

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PRICES WAY DOWN.

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D. G. K.

1868.

THE CYCLE

M. A. C.

1896.

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The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. The action of the Legislature in maintaining a labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students requiring aid.

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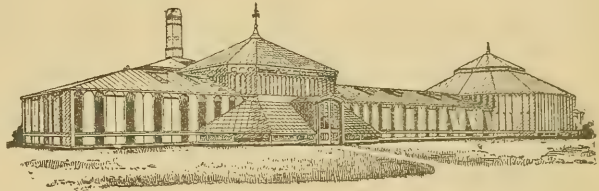
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THE CYCLE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ADELPH CHAPTER OF THE D. G. K. FRATERNITY, MASS. AGR'L COLLEGE.

VOL. XVIII.

AMHERST, JUNE 15, 1896.

No. I.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

*For the Twenty-sixth Graduating Anniversary,
June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.*

SATURDAY, June 13.—Grinnel prize examination of '96 in Agriculture.

SUNDAY, June 14.—Baccalaureate sermon by Prof. Charles S. Walker, Ph. D., Professor of Mental Science, 10 45 A. M. Address before Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D of Boston, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 15.—President's address to Senior Class 8.30 A. M. Flint Prize Oratorical Contest, Junior Class, 3-30 P. M. Burnham Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 16.—Annual Meeting of Trustees at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11-30 A. M. Alumni Meeting 11-30 A. M. Class Day Exercises, 1-30 P. M. Battalion Parade Drill, Sabre Drill, 4 P. M. President and Trustees Reception, 8-10 P. M. Senior Promenade, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.—Graduating Exercises and Presentation of Diplomas by the Governor, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 18 and 19.—Entrance Examinations.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

HARRY H. ROPER,
Modern Barn and Stable Construction.

LUCIUS J. SHEPARD,
Manufacture of Quick Lime in Berkshire County.

FRANCIS E. DE LUCE,
The Perpetuity of the U. S. as a Republic.

ERFORD W. POOLE,
The Ant.

STEPHEN W. FLETCHER,
The Peach in New England.

FRANK L. CLAPP,
Determination of Available Water Power from the College Brook.

FREDERIC B. SHAW,
Tuberculosis.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

JAMES L. BARTLETT,
Political Dishonesty.

LAFAYETTE F. CLARK,
The Basis of our National Structure.

GEORGE A. DREW,
Which: Arbitration or War?

CHARLES I. GOESSMAN,
Crime: Its Origin and Increase.

J. ALBERT EMERICH,
Cuba.

PHILIP SMITH,
Salvation Army.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Sophomores :

CHARLES NEWCOMB BAXTER,
Minute Men of the Revolution.

JULIAN STILES EATON,
Defence of Hofer ; The Tyrolese Patriot.

JOHN PETER NICKERSON,
John Brown.

RANDAL DUNCAN WARDEN,
Freedom of the press.

Freshmen :

DAN ASHLEY BEAMAN,
The First predicted Eclipse.

JOHN REMSEN DUTCHER,
Napoleon at the Pyramids.

WARREN ELMER HINDS,
Popular Interest in Elections.

GEORGE CALEB HUBBARD,
A Cry in the Darkness.

COMMENCEMENT is with us again and with it has appeared the CYCLE bringing greetings to old friends and hoping by this issue to secure many new ones. The EDITORS in placing this number in the hands of the Alumni wish only that this, the 18th edition, may meet with the unqualified success of past years. Our aim is to furnish our patrons with such news as may prove of interest; to chronicle the principal events of the preceding year and to bring forward for discussion such subjects as we deem are deserving of treatment.

We would leave the reader to criticise this issue knowing from past experience that our friends will be of that lenient spirit that has characterised those who have scanned the columns of previous Cycles.

During the past year many incidents have occurred which are of interest to the alumni as well as to the student body, hence we take the opportunity of giving an outline of the happenings for the twenty fifth year of Aggie

The only building that has been erected is the New Entomological Laboratory, annexed to the Insectary. It is certainly a credit to the institution and a valuable addition to the college equipment.

The Zoological Museum has made rapid strides toward perfection and during the past year has secured many fine specimens, and the collections have been so arranged that one can intelligently observe the animal kingdom from the lowest to the highest form

The two years course has been discontinued and in its place a short winter course has been established commencing in January and closing in March embracing all the branches for a short scientific and practical agricultural education.

The cadets have taken great interest in the military exercises and have participated in two very successful competitive drills. The Military Ball was indeed a great success and it is to be hoped when this event becomes prominent through repetition the alumni may be able to grace the festivity with their presence.

As regards the various associations, they have all succeeded in maintaining their customary standard. The Banjo Club being a new organization made quite a "hit" but owing to the departure of its leader was obliged to close its short and sweet career.

Appropriations have been granted for the building of an addition to the Chemical Laboratory of the Hatch Experiment station and negotiations are on foot to secure the Clark place for the use of the Horticultural department. Also to erect a special building suitable for an electric light and power station.

The senior class has made itself very prominent by adopting the cap and gown for graduation. This in our opinion lends a new dignity to our commencement exercises.

During the past few years a desire has sprung up among the more progressive class of farmers for a better knowledge of dairying and especially the care and handling of milk.

Farmers realize that in order to produce a good even quality of butter or milk, there must be some regular, systematic method of caring for it.

For instructions in these methods they naturally look to the Agricultural College.

Until quite recently the lectures delivered by the professors of Agriculture constituted the only instruction in this line given at most Agricultural Colleges, ours included.

When the new barn was built ample accommodations were made for a large class in dairying. The whole north wing was set aside for this purpose. The two rooms upstairs have been arranged for lectures and the more theoretical part of the work, while the rooms below have been fitted up with the machinery necessary for the proper instruction in the practical part of the work.

All the rooms are heated by steam and the lower rooms are piped for hot and cold water. Power is furnished by an electric motor.

During the latter part of the Winter term classes were held here daily under the direction of Professor Michels of Wisconsin.

The work was carried on in the same manner as at the Wisconsin Dairy School, the whole class being divided into several small squads, each squad having charge of a certain part of the work. All were given blanks at the beginning of the exercise on which to record the different processes.

By changing the squads from day to day each man was given a chance to become familiar with all the different processes of creaming milk, making butter and the use of the Babcock tester.

So far the work has proved very successful, and with the addition of more machinery and a well equipped laboratory, we do not hesitate to say that the course in dairying given here will compare very favorably with that given at any other college in the country.

During the past year a great deal of interest has been manifested in the prospective laying of an electric road between South Amherst and Sunderland passing along the state road east of the pond. This of course is of interest to all those connected with Aggie as it will bring the college in closer touch with the center of the town and thus make life a bit more attractive. A petition was drawn up recently asking that the electric

road company extend a spur track from the point where the college road branches from the main road and run this track down by the pines, up by South College and connect again with the main line at the junction of the state road and college road near the Exp. Station buildings but later it was found that separate action would be necessary on the part of the trustees of the college before the track could be laid.

At present it is expected the company will have a small station on the south east corner of the college grounds for the accommodation of Aggie traffic.

It was hoped that the road might be laid so as to be in running order by Commencement, but delays prevented and it now appears that the road will not be completed before the Fall term.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that the CYCLE is called upon to bid farewell to our military instructor, Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson. With his departure the college loses a man of whom she is proud. He, has always been deeply interested in his work and the battalion under his instruction has made wonderful progress toward perfection.

Lieut. Dickinson, during his stay, has introduced many improvements into his department. The Drill Hall has been remodeled and a gun shed has been erected in which has been placed a shooting gallery for winter practice. The old Napoleon guns have been replaced by two fine breech-loading pieces. The adoption of white duck trousers for the battalion was a great addition and due to his efforts. Two competitive drills have been held in the Drill Hall and one in Boston where Aggie Cadets showed what the result was of being under a good disciplinarian.

The interest that has been manifested by the students in the work of the military department is indeed the best mark of appreciation that could be shown him. Every student appreciates what Lieut. Dickinson has done and there will always be a warm spot for him in the hearts of his cadets. Dur-

ing his stay of four years he has made hosts of friends and in leaving Old Aggie the College is not only to lose a warm friend but one one of her most energetic factors.

The college catalogue put in its appearance somewhat latter than usual and besides the customary statistics contained matter of much interest to the man with a scientific turn of mine.

Owing to the hard times and financial difficulty the *AGGIE LIFE* was obliged to suspend publication. Numbers of the alumni who owe for back subscriptions failed to settle Resources ran dry, and the Editors, not wanting to incur personal responsibility, deemed it well to discontinue the edition till the necessary funds should be raised.

As a whole the college has prospered well during the past year and although much remains to be done in the way of improvement we appreciate the valuable changes and additions that have been already made.

During the past year the various musical organizations have not reached the standard of excellence that was expected early in the year.

Almost as soon as college opened the Glee Club was organized with Mr. de Luce as leader. Prof. Bigelow of Amherst College was engaged as instructor.

Under this management rapid advancement was made, so much so that before the end of the fall term two very successful concerts were given, one in the college chapel and one at Warren, Mass.

Many who heard the college concert pronounced it the best ever given in the chapel.

With this brilliant start one would naturally expect many concerts during the winter term but strange to say, there has been practically nothing done since that last concert at Warren.

Toward the latter part of the winter term Mr. de Luce resigned and not until the middle of April was Mr. Emrich elected to fill his place. Of course it was then too late to prepare for more concert work this year, but with the men that will remain, and the experience of their leader next year ought to see a very creditable Glee Club.

The Banjo Club which was organized in connection with the Glee Club and contained many of its members, proved very successful and added greatly to the few concerts given.

Mr. Canto made a very good leader, and with the training received from Mr. Lombard Amherst, '96, several difficult selections were mastered, these with a few duets, made a very entertaining programme.

When Mr. Canto returned to his home in Mexico the idea of continuing the Banjo Club was abandoned, but as in the case of the Glee Club there is plenty of good material which only needs the proper training to become a successful Banjo Club.

Of the college choir there is little to be said, its work has been fully up to previous years.

Perhaps none of the musical organizations have made as much actual improvement as the band.

At the beginning of the Fall term more than half the fellows were unused to their instruments but through the efforts of Lieut. Harper great improvement has been made.

March 4th. the band furnished music for the Advertising Carnival and acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

Its work on the parade ground, with the exception of a short time during Mr. Harper's absence, has been better than that of the last two or three years still there is a chance for much improvement.

The outlook for a band next year is at present far from promising Unless the next freshman class brings in more musicians than ninety-nine there will probably be no band at all.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Over a hundred eventful years have faded away into the past since the close of the colonial struggle for American Independence, yet the story of how our forefathers sacrificed wealth, happiness, and even life itself for the liberty of the American people is as fresh in the minds of the Americans today as it was half a century ago. Every true American loves to dwell with pleasure on those scenes that give to the American people their freedom and to the world a mighty nation.

As we glance over the history of such a people, when we consider how they were once under the control of a foreign power and how by patient and continued struggle they acquired their freedom, we cannot wonder that the sympathy of that people should be so strongly with the Cubans who are today in a position remarkably similar to that of the Americans over a century ago. History has repeated itself and the issue of the present struggles of unhappy and oppressed Cuba is as important to her people as was the result of the Revolution of Seventy-six to the American forefathers.

There are three causes that have tended to create in the United States special interest in the Cuban question; first, sympathy with the idea of Cuban independence from Spain; second, the oppressive character of Spanish colonial rule; third, the desire to annex the island to the United States. These three potent ideas have been so strong among the masses of the people and the idea of annexation so evident among influential men that it has been extremely difficult at times for the government to preserve a strict neutrality in regard to Cuban affairs. Now the question which confronts the thoughtful mind of the people of this land is, What is the duty of the United States to Cuba? It is a question not to be decided by popular sympathy but by broader and deeper interests of humanity and civilization. Before we can form an intelligent idea of the Cuban question we must glance briefly at the past history of the island and its people. The story of Spanish oppres-

sion in Cuba is both an old and a sad one. Soon after the beginning of the present century, when the other Spanish American states revolted from Spain, Cuba remained faithful to Spanish interests. But the effect of the continental colonies obtaining their freedom was not without its influence upon the Cuban people. It lighted a spark of freedom in the breast of the Cuban that has from time to time been fanned into the flame of revolution each succeeding outburst being stronger than the one preceeding. The first outbreak that awakened Spain to any realization of her position in Cuba began in 1868 and lasted for ten years, when Spain, weary and tired out by the fierce struggle of the Cuban patriots, promised certain reforms to the Cuban people if they would only lay down their arms. The Cubans took Spain at her word and ceased their struggle, but Spain, as has been her custom from the very earliest times in European history, utterly disregarded her pledge and without any realization of what the acts might mean for her in the future, broke every promise. The result of this treachery and the bloodshed that accompanied it and of the increased abuses in government that followed, was that the Cubans, still unconquered, commenced preparations for another and more vigorous struggle that started over a year ago. Such is very briefly the past history of Cuba and its people.

We have noticed how this small island but a few miles away from our coast is now again after recurring revolutions and disturbances extending over a a period of seventy years, the scene of revolution far more formidable than any of those that are now stories of the past. For over a year the Cubans have maintained a war, they have established a government, they control a large part of the island and have shown almost conclusively that Spain is unable to suppress the insurrection. She may complete the ruin of Cuba but she cannot conquer the Cubans.

In the repeated uprisings that have marked the history of this island since 1825, the sympathies of the people of this country with the Cubans have been strongly manifested.

These revolutionary troubles led to many diplomatic representations on the part of our government and during the war of '68 to the offer of a large sum or the guarantee of the debt of the island if Spain would grant the independence of Cuba. Such has been the policy of the United States with regard to this island and now that the oft recurring problem is again brought forward for solution, it is well to understand the policy in the past and follow the course mapped out by some of the greatest of American statesmen.

With regard to the question of the duty of the United States to Cuba there are two courses that might be followed. The United States can offer its good offices to Spain to secure the peace and independence of the island or else accord to the people the right of belligerency. The idea of using the good offices of the American government for the securing the independence was used by Pres. Grant's administration in 1870 and it only showed how futile are the attempts to treat peacefully with the proud and indignant Spaniard. As to belligerency I see no reason why the right should not be accorded the Cuban patriots. The United States is under no obligation to Spain to withhold our recognition, as it is not an act for war, and every nation has the right to use it when it thinks necessary. The strong anti-American feeling among the masses of the Spanish people should not in no way influence the administration in this Cuban crisis.

So far nothing has been done for Cuba by this country except the expression of profound sympathy adopted in various forms by overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress. But what has been the policy of the present administration? It has not shown the slightest sympathy for the Cubans nor has it given the least evidence of any appreciation of the importance of the question to the United States. On the contrary it has not only shown a cold indifference to the question but has gone so far as to step beyond the plain duty of strict neutrality and has even favored the cause of Spain. It has seized ships carrying merely munitions of war

and unarmed men which it had no right to seize and which the United States courts in several instances have promptly released. It has gone even farther. It may be the duty of a neutral power to pursue suspected ships from the port from which the expedition set forth, but the government has not the right and is not called upon to intercept vessels on high seas where she has no jurisdiction. Yet this is precisely the work of the present administration when she sent out vessels to intercept the "Hawkins" off our coast. That is not strict neutrality, it is aiding Spain against the Cubans

It was this attitude that forced Congress to express its opinion on the Cuban question. While the resolutions of Congress themselves are of little value, they have brought the question before the American people. They have tended to show the importance of the question to the United States. In the second year of the ten years' war in Cuba, Charles Sumner said "In the interest of humanity the contest should be closed. The days of European colonies has passed, at least in the new hemisphere where the rights of men were first proclaimed and self government first organized." These words of Sumner present us with the true aspect of the question today. The damage of American property in Cuba, the ruin of American commerce with that country, the field that would be opened to American enterprise and the market that would be gained for American products by Cuban independence, as well as the geographical and political importance of the island, all are good reasons for decisive action on the part of the United States. But these reasons are narrow. That which should make action necessary in this matter rests on a loftier plane. The combined interests of humanity and civilization are the controlling reasons that demand the peaceful interposition of the United States to stop this savage war and give to Cuba peace and independence

No great nation can escape its own responsibilities. The United States has a responsibility with regard to Cuba which she cannot evade. The American people, so strongly in

sympathy with the Cubans, will not much longer suffer the indifference on the part of the administration to continue. If the administration declines to meet its responsibilities as the people demand, then will there be put in power a party that shall fulfill its mission and hasten the coming of the day when the Lone Star Flag of Cuba shall wave peacefully and triumphantly over a free, happy and prosperous people.

THE ANT AND ITS HABITS.

From the earliest times down to the present day the habits and movements of the ants have proved most interesting to all who have observed them. Even Solomon in his day recognized their industrious habits and wrote of them as "A little people but exceedingly wise." The ant has ever attracted widespread attention and has been celebrated from the earliest ages by all classes of writers as a pattern of prudence, foresight, diligence and wisdom.

The history of this wonderful little people dates far back into geological times centuries before the coming of man. Many remarkably well preserved specimens of these ancestral ants have been found imbedded in amber. So beautifully and perfectly have they been preserved that one could fancy they had been entombed in this crystal prison but a day.

The ants are social insects and to study their life and habits one must study not only a single individual but the entire colony.

Each ant hill is a miniature city and its busy throngs swarm through its streets and storehouses, its stables and nurseries like the multitudes in a large city. In every avenue of their formicary we find cleanliness and order which equal that of our best regulated cities. There is an extraordinary variety in the architectural designs of these homes as well as in their size and utility. Outwardly they present a very confused appearance but within these domiciles we find structures admirably adapted for the protection of the young from injurious changes in the temperature.

The life of an ant is divided into four distinct periods: the egg, the larva, the pupa and the imago or perfect insect. The eggs are white or yellowish, very small and of an oval form. Most writers believe them to hatch in about fifteen days, but according to observations of Sir John Lubbock, a month or even six weeks may be required for development. The newly hatched insect is a white footless grub, somewhat comical in form. They are perfectly helpless but are most efficiently cared for by the adult workers of the colony who feed them and carry them from one place to another as changes in temperature require for their comfort.

There is a wide variation in the time spent in the larval stage, as some take less than a month to complete the period, others six weeks, while still others pass the winter in this stage. When these infants have reached their full growth, they weave oblong silken cocoons of their own design, within which they pass the pupal stage. This stage may be passed in these cocoons or in a naked condition and lasts for several days when they emerge as the perfect ant or imago.

Among the adult forms there are three or four classes of individuals, the male, female, and one or two classes of workers. The male is a winged form, found in large numbers at the swarming or mating period after which they soon perish. The term queen usually applied to the adult female is really a misnomer for she is in no sense a ruler but is the mother of the colony. She is always an object of extreme devotion to her attendant workers who feed her, care for her, in fact never leave her for a single moment. The queens have well developed wings when they reach maturity but after the mating, which takes place on the wing, they tear off their wings, having no further use for them. Henceforth the life work of the female is to found a new colony or to maintain the population of the old nest.

Probably the most interesting portion of the whole ant people is the class of individuals known as the workers. These busy wingless individuals feed the colony, build and defend the nest, care for the queen, the

young and also for the stock, carry on the wars and are in fact necessary to the very existence of the colony.

The food of ants consists of honey dew, sugar and insects, millions of which they destroy; indeed scarcely any animal or sweet substance comes amiss with them. The manner in which they obtain honey dew from certain species of aphids or what have been aptly termed the milch cows of the ant, is exceedingly interesting. Every now and then these aphids eject from two small tubes at the top of the abdomen small drops of the so called honey dew. The ant does not have to await the pleasure of the aphid but simply caresses it with its antennae and this action causes the aphid to immediately give off a drop of this liquid which is eagerly lapped up by the waiting pensioner.

Two species of ants have slave making habits and occasionally sally forth from their nests on predatory expeditions for the singular purpose of procuring slaves to perform their domestic duties

These little captives, of a dark color, are taken from their nests in the larval form and educated to work for their captors. So accustomed to their aid do the masters sometimes become that after a while it is absolutely impossible for them to exist without their dusky slaves.

The habits of this so-called Driver ant, found abundantly in the tropics, are worthy of special notice. These totally blind insects are the scavengers of the desert for before them every animal flies in terror. In countries where they exist, when their periodical visits occur, families are obliged to surrender their homes to these countless hordes and on returning in a short time they find that their visitors have cleared the dwelling of every form of household pest. Before the determined progress of these Driver Ants every rat, mouse or cockroach falls a victim for none can escape their search.

Another class of ants comprise those species commonly known as the farmer or agricultural ants. As an example of this class we have in our own country the agricultural ant of

Texas which stores up for food the seeds of a species of grass called ant rice. They clear a space some ten or twelve feet in diameter around the entrance to their nests and in this open ground and especially around the outer edge they cultivate their crops carefully keeping out every other plant. When ripened the seeds are harvested and gathered into granaries for future use.

A very singular modification of form and function takes place in certain members of a Mexican species known and described by Dr. McCook as the honey ant. Of this species while some have the ordinary form, others which never leave the nest, are developed into honey bearers. They have the abdomen swollen into a semi-transparent sphere of the size of a Delaware grape filled with a kind of honey which forms an important part of the food of the colony. This honey is accumulated within this globular store room of animal tissue for times when the workers fail to gather food or the supply fails in nature.

Such is very briefly an outline of the life and habits of some of the ants. We have found that ever since the time of Solomon their movements and economy have awakened feelings of the deepest interest and unfeigned astonishment. They have attracted almost universal attention and have presented themes for consideration and study for the naturalist, the philosopher and the poet. There is a wide field still open for their study for the story of their life and habits is far from complete. This class of insects, the richest of all in varied industry, in original manners and customs and in curious instincts, offers for our consideration a subject yet to be comprehended in all its aspects. In the study of this wonderful little people, we find that,

“To him who in the love of nature,
Holds communion with her visible forms,
She speaks a varied language.”

THE ARTIST.

To a poor and lowly artist,
Yet unknown to wealth and fame,
'Neath Bohemia's brilliant heavens
Once a mighty monarch came.

With his bags of gold and jewels
 And his haughty, proud command:
 "You must paint for me a picture,
 One whose fame will fill the land;
 Let it be a holy subject,
 Quite unknown to all but thee.
 When thy task is full completed,
 Let the work be brought to me.
 If the painting suits my fancy,
 Then this gold to thee I'll give—
 From that hour, devoid of trouble,
 Thou may'st long in comfort live."
 Thus the mighty monarch left him
 To his dreams of joy and wealth—
 Doubtful were the thoughts he harbored,
 Painful were the fears he felt.
 Yet, to see a prize before him,
 Meet to win the proudest man,
 And to know the gulf between it,
 Scarce his humble soul can span.
 With such thoughts to cause him anguish,
 Fain his heart not tears would weep;
 But the gods became his succor,
 And he loses self in sleep.

* * * *

In the arbor sing the night-birds,
 Through the vines about the door
 Silver moonbeams dance and gambol
 With the shadows on the floor.
 By the dreamer's couch so lowly,
 Spirit fair—an angel stands.
 In his own, so soft, confiding,
 Clasps he fast the artist's hand,
 And from out the humble cottage
 Float they noiselessly away—
 From the shades of gloom and sadness
 To a clime of endless day.
 Swift they pass o'er glen and valley,
 Rippling brook and hillside green,
 Till they meet two rugged mountains,
 With a hamlet small between.
 Pure its home, so white and lowly,
 And its way so calm and still,
 That sweet thoughts, profound and holy,
 Fast the dreaming painter fill.
 Right before one tiny cottage,
 Far more lowly than the rest,
 Slow the twain are now descending,
 Soon the earth their feet have pressed,

* * * *

Round an open doorway hanging,
 Lovely roses, fragrant, fair—
 Framing to the wondering artist
 Clear a picture, beauteous, rare:—
 By a bench of rough boards standing,
 Works a man both bent and old;

At his side a child is watching,
 With fair locks like threads of gold—
 In whose curls the happy sunbeams,
 Passing by in search of play,
 Seeing there this lovely infant,
 They no farther wished to stray,
 Near the worker, slowly spinning,
 Casting off her threads with care,
 Sits a modest, lovely maiden,
 On her lips a trembling prayer.
 And the artist's soul is ravished
 By this peaceful, restful scene—
 At his silent, bright companion,
 Looks to see what this may mean.
 But the angel smiles in answer.
 Then the artist turns once more,
 With fond eyes to watch the vision
 Through the rose-framed, open door.
 Sees the old man working steady,
 While with care his plane he moves
 O'er a rough, uneven surface.
 Into lines, and dents, and groves.
 And the child beside him watching,
 Follows close each careful turn,
 Trying with his infant fingers
 Quick his simple task to learn,
 Speaks the maiden at her spinning—
 She, the mother of the child—
 Often to the aged worker,
 In a tone unknown, yet mild.

* * * *

Now the scene grows misty, dimmer,
 And the vision fades away
 Like the melting of soft snow-banks
 At the close of a summer's day,
 'Round the air seems cold and chilly,
 Moves the artist in his sleep—
 Fast the early dawn is breaking,
 With its light the hillsides steep.
 Slowly now his eyes are opening
 To the work of coming day,
 While his heart and captive fancy,
 Happy, wander far away,
 From his couch he quickly rises,
 To obey his king's command,
 And on canvas smooth and even
 Traces, with a steady hand,
 Forms that in his dreams have wandered—
 Aged man and gentle child;
 At her spinning, as he saw her,
 Places too the mother mild.
 For long days and hours he labors,
 Until aged, gray and bent,
 Yet his face grows hourly fairer,
 While his strength seems nearly spent.
 One bright day his task is over,

And the artist drops his brush—
 Yes, his heart has ceased its beating
 In the twilight's gentle hush.

* * * *

To the king was brought the picture,
 While in purple richly dressed—
 In the vault of some old chapel
 Was the artist laid to rest.
 Time has passed in steady marches
 Bearing with it hosts of dead;
 Fleeting joys on wings have vanished,
 Ancient splendors too have fled.
 While this lowly artist's picture,
 Living in its sphere sublime,
 Yet unmoved by passing ages
 And untouched by hands of time,
 Traced upon the walls of memory
 Of each loving Christian heart,
 Fondly treasured, often copied,
 Surely it can ne'er depart.

*FRUIT AND VEGETABLES; THE
 ORIGINAL, NATURAL AND
 BEST FOOD OF MAN.*

No task more closely concerns the life and health of man than that of providing for his nourishment. The consciousness of this necessity lies deep rooted, not only in man himself, but in every living creature, and is the cause of that "struggle for existence," which prevails throughout the entire organic world. But experience has shown that it is by no means a matter of indifference how and wherewith this nourishment is effected; for upon the quality and quantity of our food depend, in a marked degree, our physical and moral condition. It is therefore highly important that we possess a scientific foundation on which to establish a natural diet. The difficulty of securing such a foundation is great and it is a subject upon which there is a great diversity of opinion, and even the learned pursue different courses in their efforts to find a more correct solution of this vexing problem.

Information concerning the original food of man is of necessity confined within very narrow limits; but all accessible evidence tends to show that the original food of man was derived wholly from the vegeta-

ble kingdom. The first races of men were bound by sacred laws to abstain from the eating of flesh, and indeed there seemed to have been, during these early periods, no desire for animal food. Moses said, when describing the progress of creation;—"And God said, 'Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed;— to you it shall be for meat.'" Thus we have distinctly stated what God intended should be the food of mankind; and which, no doubt, is the best adapted to his nature, most conducive to his health, happiness and longevity, and the best calculated (so far as food is concerned,) for preserving purity of mind, and for subjugating the passions to the mental force.

Man, at his creation, was placed in a situation in which he might find an abundance of such delicious fruits as were adapted to please his eye, gratify his taste, and contribute to his bodily and mental vigor. Thus we must plainly see that fruits and herbs (or as we now consider them, fruits and vegetables) were designed to be the food of man. But if some contend that these are not sufficient for the nourishment of man's body in all respects we must say that He, who made this appointment, is fully capable of furnishing all that is necessary, and we may rest assured that he will.

Before the deluge, when man's food was derived from the vegetable kingdom solely, his longevity was many times what it now is. Men then often lived to be over nine hundred years old, while now the longest life is seldom over ninety years; and the average far below even that. This decrease has been partly due to the fact that animal food has entered so largely into man's diet. Whether this decrease in the years of an average man's life will continue till man is wholly extinct is a question we cannot answer; but we can do much to lengthen our lives by a careful study of what we eat and of its effects upon our system.

If the products of the vegetable kingdom were the original food of men, then there

must have been a great change to bring man into his present condition. That there has been such a change we cannot doubt if we are to believe what has been written by many past and present writers. The change of the climate over the face of the whole globe has had much to do with this change of diet. Man formerly occupied only the torrid regions where there was an abundance of vegetable food, while later he had to seek nourishment in more temperate climes where vegetation was more scanty. Hence the change from the vegetable to the mixed diet. In order to make this change man was given the ability to use animal products as food. But while man's organs are so constructed that he *can* use animal food, yet a careful study of the structure of the human organs employed in prehension, mastication, and digestion of food, shows that they have a special adaptation for performing their duties in a certain manner and that the use of animal products causes them to carry on their work in a different manner. Ill health, pains, misery, and shortened lives are nature's means of telling us that we are deviating from the prescribed path.

The external characteristics of man place him in close relation, above of course, with the highest apes, which lives wholly upon fruits. We cannot make a new order for man because his physiological characteristics will not permit it.

In all matters connected with organic life, comprehending the preservation of existence, and the propagation of the species, man is directed by similar instinctive feelings, and governed by the same general law, as are inferior animals. These instincts, in a great measure, depend on those organs of sense, which are placed in direct relation to the organs of digestion. These senses are sight, smell and taste. By these, man and all other animals are directed in their choice of food. Of all things in the form of food, the mellow fruits and the ripe vegetables appeal most forcibly to these senses, hence man is led naturally to seek for these and to satisfy his desires with the possession of them.

Man's sensitive and moral feelings show almost conclusively that he was not intended to feed upon animal products. Every manifestation of pain or suffering awakens man's sympathy unless his feelings are blunted by repeated acts and scenes of cruelty and misery. If God had intended man to feed upon the flesh of animals that must first be slaughtered would He not have made him cruel and ferocious like the carnivorous animals?

Having shown that fruits and vegetables *were* the original, and *are* (now as well as in former ages,) the natural food of man, the inference that they are also his best food, seems to be in order.

Firstly we will consider the important purposes of food. During life an uninterrupted series of transformations is constantly taking place within the body. Every motion of our limbs, every manifestation of force, every sensation we experience from without, and every mental affection within is accompanied by a breaking down of bodily tissues. One of the principal uses of food is to furnish nutriment to the body for the building of new, and the repairing of the broken down tissues. Another important function is the furnishing of heat and energy which are essential to life.

Chemistry has proved beyond a doubt that fruit and vegetables contain all the elements, and in their proper proportions, which are necessary for supplying material for rebuilding the tissues and for furnishing heat and energy for the healthy body.

There is abundant proof that fruit and vegetables are easily digested. Invalids to whom all animal food is often totally indigestible can eat almost any fruit and many of the vegetables and digest them without any difficulty. If, then, they can be digested by the weak stomach of invalids, there can be no doubt of the ease with which the normal, healthy stomach will digest them.

All foods are both nutritive and stimulative and upon the relative proportions of these two qualities depends, in a large measure, the value of any food for producing the best con-

dition of life. Daily experience proves the fact that animal food is more stimulative than fruit and vegetable food. But experience does not stop here, it also proves that vegetable food contains a proportion of the stimulative properties that is sufficient to maintain man in perfect health. Hence animal food must contain an excess of stimulative properties and be injurious to health.

A very significant fact in relation to vegetables as food, is that, all other things being equal, the man who is fully accustomed to a vegetable diet can endure severer cold, or bear the same degree of cold for a much longer time than the man who is accustomed to a flesh diet. In the very warmest regions the strongest and most hardy people are those who subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables.

The prevailing notion that a fruit and vegetable diet requires the continual exercise of self-denial and considerably diminishes the pleasure arising from the gratification of the palate, is decidedly false, and facts cannot be found to prove it.

Those who have adopted a fruit and vegetable diet have found, by experience, that they can pursue their studies or carry on their work whatsoever it may be, whether physical or mental, with much greater freedom and energy, than they could when flesh formed a part of their diet. Their ideas are clearer, their spirits more buoyant, their attention more capable of being exclusively directed to the subject under consideration, their physical powers much more capable of doing their utmost.

On the other hand, who has not experienced the difficulty of applying the mind and attention to a subject requiring deep thought and research, after he has partaken of a full meal of animal food? Who feels like working hard after such a meal? There is always a tendency to indulge in sleep and abstain from all work till the meal is digested. Fruits and vegetables do not have this effect. You may eat heartily of them and go to your work at once feeling as though it were morning all the time.

In the vegetable kingdom, man has food

resources almost without end; and when science shall have shed its brightest light upon the production and preparation of food, every tree, every shrub, every herb and root will assist in supplying nutriment for the human race. Sooner or later, easy and efficient modes of combining the various properties of fruits and vegetables, to produce an infinite abundance of foods best adapted to the perfect development of his organic structure will be discovered. In times of need, man's ingenuity would find for him subsistence from the juices and fibres of plants or even flowers. Man will not be compelled to depend on flesh as food to keep from starving.

Since flesh was granted to man as a food only after the deluge when he was in a comparatively degenerate stage of existence; it is probable, that now, as he advances in the scale of perfection, he will gradually lay aside animal food; and will return again to the products of the vegetable kingdom as his original, natural and best food.

THE HISTORY OF GRAND PRE.

The history of this little settlement is a story of sadness and suffering.

Situated as it was in one of the most fertile valleys in the country it soon became the flower of New France, and for this reason it was made the object of many invasions by both the French and English.

The first to disturb this peaceful community was a part of English under Sir William Phipps. For several years after his invasion the people were under English rule, but it was destined to soon pass into other hands for after taking Port Royal for the French, the Chevalier Vellabon proceeded to recover all the old French lands between the Bay of Fundy and Penobscot, of course Grand Pre was included so the Red Cross was forced to give way to the White Lillies.

No sooner had the news of Villabon's conquest reached New England than Col. Church that famous old Indian fighter and slayer of King Phillip, organized a band of New Englanders and set out up the coast; regaining

the land for England but leaving behind desolated homes and burned villages

Church's piety has been much exalted by historians, yet his conscience never seems to have told him that selfishness and cruelty were wrong, and that peaceful Catholics deserved both his love and respect.

The Acadians he came to conquer were not only peaceful, but honest and square in all their dealings, especially is this true of the Indian treaties. To them the red man was a brother, and their history is free from broken vows and midnight massacres.

The Indians were to the Acadians what Massasoit was to Roger Williams and in return for their hospitality and friendship, they were taught by the French priests the Christian religion and in this way were made better and wiser people.

Church came upon this quiet settlement with all his fury and meeting with no resistance he soon drove out the inhabitants and burnt the town.

After a time what were left of the original settlers found their way back to their old lands, rebuilt their houses, patched up the dikes and in a short time the broad sea meadows were green again. But fate seemed to be against these people, for in the years that followed they were constantly changing kings, first the English Cross, and then the White Lilies of France waved over their heads, until they hardly knew of whom they were subjects.

In spite of its misfortunes however the town continued to increase until it had a population of eighteen thousand souls.

Speaking of these people Abbe Regnal says; "They all owned their own houses and lands besides keeping many sheep and cattle; spun their own wool and made their own clothes.

They had little or no money yet poverty as we understand it was unknown. If one was unfortunate he had a common home with the whole community; instead of becoming an outcast he was adopted by all."

In fact, if we believe the records of this French priest, Grand Pre without any false

coloring came as near to an earthly paradise as could possibly be realized.

Any one who could have desired the destruction of such a place must have had a heart of steel, devoid of all those human feelings that animate the ordinary man.

But the invaders came. It was in September 1755, the harvest had been gathered and there was an abundance for every one, all was happiness and prosperity.

The inhabitants who were under oath of allegiance to England but had refused to take arms against their French brothers, regarded themselves, neutrals and free from all harm.

But their hopes were in vain, one bright fall morning there appeared in the beautiful harbor of Minas five or six ships, under the command of Capt. John Winslow, who, I am sorry to say, was a Massachusetts man.

These vessels carried a body of armed men who had come to enforce the King's command.

He landed and issued a proclamation commanding all the male inhabitants, both old men and young men and boys over ten years of age, to meet at the church on Friday, the 5th of Sept. to hear the King's proclamation.

These simple people, unused to deceit, were easily led into the trap Winslow had set for them and so at the appointed hour the church was filled to overflowing.

Before the proclamation was half read they realized the fate that awaited them, and the scenes that followed are beyond description; the men were not even allowed to visit their families. Armed soldiers guarded against every chance of escape.

Four dreary days were the men imprisoned in the church. On the fifth day just at sunset they were marched in a gloomy procession to the shore.

Who can imagine a more heartrending spectacle than the passage of these men of Grand Pre from the chapel to the transports that were to carry them forever from their homes.

Surrounded by their wives and children, hurried on by the bayonets of the soldiers, they bade farewell to their homes and were

carried away exiles to a foreign shore.

In this manner was Grand Pre invaded and left desolate.

Of the town today there is little to be said. During the last few years many Americans have built summer cottages there, but even with these additions it is little more than a settlement.

Visitors are still shown the sight of the shop of Basil the blacksmith, which is marked by an old willow. The road taken by the exiles to the king's ships is pointed out by the townspeople. Aside from these two points of interest the town has but little except its own romantic beauty to attract the ordinary tourist.

It is said that Longfellow would never visit Grand Pre for fear it would destroy his own ideal of the place, but I think his fears were groundless.

The scene of these cruel tragedies is today a place of remarkable beauty.

When viewed at sunset from the tower of the Acadian college at Wolfville it can never be forgotten. Away to the west stretch the great meadows from which the town gets its name, beyond these Cape Blomidon raises his stately head like a sentry guarding the silvery waters of Minas' Basin from the rough hand of the sea.

Gradually as the warm summer sun sinks to rest behind the distant headlands, sea, mountain, orchards and prairie all seemed filled with a wondrous beauty. As we gaze upon this beautiful landscape bathed in the dim light of departing day, we are reminded of the words of Longfellow;

"Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers
forever departed !

Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty
blasts of October

Seize them, and whirl them aloft and sprinkle them
far o'er the ocean

Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village
of Grand Pre."

CRIME: ITS ORIGIN AND INCREASE.

Every evil has its cause. A thing is evil because it fails to retain its perfection. Nothing can be evil of itself for every being as such is good; therefore evil must have a cause. Vice and virtue are habits of the soul and each is acquired and increased by exercise. Virtuous habits incline a man to good just as vicious habits incline a man to evil. In whatever light we view moral evil we come again and again to the important truth that the voluntary depravity of the human will is the cause of all crime and if we would lessen crime in the world we must strengthen the will or remove it from all temptations.

This fact being made clear, in tracing the origin of crime we instinctively turn to the legitimate beginning of human life, the family.

If the parentage and home of a child can be kept pure we may hope for much because it is probable that the child will enter the world free from inherent tendencies to crime, but if the springs are poisoned the stream that flows from those springs will not be free from the taint. To reform a man who has come into the world with the criminal blood of his parents in his veins and who has received his earliest impressions from the vilest surroundings, by many is believed to be impossible. There is no work more difficult than the task of straightening a warped nature and recasting a human character.

The criminal is not only the transgressor of the law and consequently the enemy of society, but he is often an outcast, hapless child the possible victim of weakness inherited from former generations. The mental and moral infirmities render the unfortunate offender deficient in will power and deformed because without a clear and positive perception of what is right.

A careful analysis of our prison records shows that the criminal records are largely made up of the children of idle, worthless parents. Hereditary pauperism and crime can never be lessened till the homes of the people are made safe and pure.

The records also show the existence of two

well-defined classes of criminals, the instinctive criminal and the passionate criminal. Now the acts of an instinctive criminal are wrong when voluntary, but often it is impossible to distinguish the deliberate intent to do wrong of the criminal, from the unconscious impulse of the lunatic. The passionate criminal is driven to crime by circumstances and sudden temptations rather than by inherent tendency. His wrongdoing is not frequent and never long premeditated. Few instinctive criminals are reformed in the sense that they can be set free with grave fears of relapse; in spite of spiritual help and moral support they will remain weak in the presence of temptations. Of the passionate criminals, all, or nearly all, should be restored to their proper rectitude if properly treated. The increase of crime indicates that there is something wrong in society when the instinctive class increases and flourishes in the midst of our progress and civilization.

Experience has shown that in order to prevent crime and to reform criminals there must be a complete change in the methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents. Punishment may make the guilty tremble, but kindness, moral discipline and divine help alone can make them better. Educate the child and educate the criminal, we are told, and you will preserve the one and reclaim the other; but in spite of our advanced system of education crime has risen like a flood and, unrestrained, is rolling its billows over our land. Intellectual culture is no security against temptation; ignorance and crime do not always go hand in hand. Education to be truly good must be intellectual, moral and religious.

Besides vicious parentage and defective training there are three chief causes of crime. They are Godlessness, avarice, and the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating drinks. The first we see manifested every day in our novels, magazines and newspapers and like so many grains of poison is sure to be fatal if but allowed to act.

A second cause of crime is avarice, the inordinate desire for wealth and the ambition

to secure it at any cost. "Seek money before all else!" is the golden rule of the nineteenth century. It corrupts the courses of trade; destroys honesty of legislation and the execution of justice and turns political power into fraud and robbery. Many an honest, upright man has been pulled down and his moral courage broken by being robbed of his wages through the greed of society.

A third cause, the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is a scandal and a shame, and unless brought under by the power of the people, for they alone possess the power necessary to subdue it, the ruin of our home and of our social institutions is not far distant.

Still another cause of crime is the heartless indifference of society toward our outcast, half starving children. For some trivial offence a child is arrested and sent to the reformatory. Here he is started in the pathway of crime. Unless utterly and hopelessly depraved a child should be spared the disgrace of being sent to some, at least, of our reformatories as at present conducted, for the moment that the child enters such an institution the indelible brand of the criminal is stamped upon him and the memory of that disgrace will be with him to his dying day.

The principal objection to the present management of reformatories is found in the fact that in most of these, two classes of children are thrown together for it is impossible to distinguish between those not yet morally corrupt and those who are schooled in crime far beyond their years. That evil communications corrupt good manners is well exemplified here, and many of our jails and prisons are hot-beds of vice and crime.

How to bring about a decrease of crime and the proper treatment of the criminal are questions that call for the exercise of the greatest wisdom and the broadest charity. First of all we must purify the home making the surroundings and atmosphere as pure as when it first came from the hand of God. Then society should erect those safe guards that shall protect the weak and prevent their fall. Last of all, the management of our reformatory institutions must be committed to

men and women who are strong in faith and are animated by the spirit of christian charity. When we have perfected these conditions we shall have progressed far in the solution of one of our most difficult social problems.

OUR ATHLETICS.

"Mens sano in Corpore sano." What a meaning this motto conveys to all lovers of athletics. Ever since the early Grecian games athletics have held an important place in every nation's development, especially in educational institutions athletics have always held a high rank which to-day is higher than ever before.

No matter what arguments can be brought against it, the growth and development of the body and of the mind are inseparable, and must be carried on simultaneously.

Neither ridicule nor argument will ever drive athletics from American college life. What other factor in our college course instills into the student a greater feeling of loyalty and patriotism for his Alma Mater?

The past year has been one of activity in our different athletic associations, especially in polo, base-ball and foot-ball.

Early in the Fall term foot-ball practise was begun; several players of last years team returned to college, thus giving a good nucleus for the new eleven. The entering class did not bring a great deal of foot-ball material, but a few, under the able coaching of the captain and the older players, were soon in 'Varsity form. The team started out with good prospects of a successful season, but in the very first game, several of the best players were so severely injured, that they were obliged to give up playing. This, in a great measure, was the cause of so many defeats. Six games were played, of which we lost five.

The winter was a rather open one and we had a good deal of skating on our pond. The polo association took advantage of this, and had perhaps the most successful season in its history, having a better record than any of the other athletic associations. A mass meeting of the College was held January 14,

and a College team organized, with J. L. Marshall, '96 Capt. and C. A. Nutting, '96 Manager. Practise was begun at once and soon the team was ready to play. The first game was played Wednesday, January 22 with a picked team from the Amherst High School and Amherst College. Our team easily defeated them by a score of 5 to 0. The second game was played February 1st, with the Storrs Agricultural College team; here again we were victorious, defeating them by a score of 2 to 1. Other games were arranged but the elements defeated all our plans. Three times return games were arranged with Storrs, but each time the weather defeated the possibility of a game. The season thus closed with an unbroken record, two victories and no defeats. We hope another year will offer similar advantages, and that more games can be played.

The base ball association has had a successful season. The team commenced practice in the drill hall about the middle of February. The season opened very successfully and so continued nearly through the entire playing period. The team met with but two severe defeats, and these at the hands of semi-professional teams. Taken all-together, the base ball team made a very creditable record, a great improvement over last year.

The Athletic Association has worked hard and faithfully to improve our college standing in this line of work. During the Winter term two indoor meets were held in the drill hall. These contests were successful in a measure, but the competition was not as sharp as it should be. The trouble is the general lack of interest for such work, and the want of proper facilities and means for preparation.

There are a few men in college who would, with regular and systematic instructions under a competent trainer, make very good athletes.

In the Spring term it was intended to have a field day, but the plan fell through because of the lack of interest manifested by the students.

As last year, a committee of three members

of the faculty was appointed, who with the athletic directors had charge of the work of the association.

It is through this committee that the faculty acts and shows its interest in athletics.

During the year attention has been called repeatedly to the poor condition of our gymnasium and our need of a competent instructor in this very important work. Nothing however has been done, but let us hope that before another year we shall find as good a gymnasium at Aggie as can be found anywhere in New England, with an able and experienced man in charge.

Nothing has been done on the new athletic field beyond clearing the land of the wood standing on it. Next year the stumps will be removed and the land brought under cultivation, and in a few years after we hope to see the field ready for occupancy.

We hope that the fund started by the alumni to carry out this project will soon be available. Next to a good gymnasium with a competent instructor, the athletic field is one of the greatest needs of the athletic association and its completion is eagerly looked for by all the students. With a good athletic field our field days will be more of an attraction to the students, and practice and training for them will be more regular and systematic.

A glance over the work of the past year shows that wherever sufficient interest was shown the results attained were satisfactory, and vice versa. This again emphasizes our need of better facilities for athletic work.

The interest will increase correspondingly with better facilities; then, and not till then will our standing in athletics be raised to the level of that of similar institutions.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

F. B. Shaw, *Ends.*
R. E. Smith, *Tackles.*
A. D. Gile
A. S. Kinney

Guards.
H. C. Burrington, H. T. Edwards
Center.
C. A. Nutting.
Quarter-Back.
W. B. Harper.
Half-Backs.
R. P. Nichols, J. C. Burrington
Full-Back.
F. P. Washburn.
Manager—J. L. Marshall.
Captain—H. C. Burrington.
Substitutes.
B. K. Jones, J. W. Allen,
C. A. King, J. A. Davis.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1895.
Sept. 25, Aggie vs. Amherst, 0-42
Sept. 28, " " Worcester Tech., 4-16
Oct. 5, " " Pittsfield Y. M. C. A. 6-0
Oct. 11, " " Wesleyan, 0-26
Oct. 19, " " Trinity, 0-22
Oct. 23, " " Williston, 10-14

BASE-BALL.—COLLEGE TEAM.

Newton Shultis, Manager,
J. D. Marshall, Captain.
P. A. Leamy, c., J. S. Eaton, p.,
F. B. Shaw, 1st b., J. A. Emrich, 2d b.
F. H. Read, 3d b., J. L. Marshall, s. s.
W. E. Hinds, l. f., R. D. Warden, c. f.
W. A. Hooker, r. f.

Substitutes.

C. A. Norton, W. B. Harper,
H. T. Edwards, E. W. Capen.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1896.
April 25, M. A. C. vs. Haydenville, 7-12
April 29, " " Trinity (10 inn'gs) 4-5
May 2, " " N. Y. M. C. A., 9-6
May 9, " " Hamiltons of H'ke 18-11
May 13, " " Williston, 17-16
May 23, " " Athletics of H'ke 7-25
June 6, " " Williston, 7-19

CLASS GAMES.

May 29, M. A. C., '98 vs. '99, 7-8

POLO.—COLLEGE TEAM.

H. W. Moore, 1st rush, F. B. Shaw, 2d rush
J. L. Marshall, (Capt.) center.

W. A. Hooker, h. b.,
C. A. Nutting, (M'g'r) goal,

Substitutes.

J. S. Eaton, L. E. Lincoln,
T. H. Charnbury.

COLLEGE GAMES.

1896.

Jan. 22, M. A. C., vs. A. C. & A. H. S., 5-0
Feb. 1, " " Storrs Agr'l College 2-1

CLASS GAMES.

M. A. C., '96 vs. M. A. C., '98, 2-1
" '97 " " '99, 0-3

COLLEGE RECORDS.

Mile Run—H. J. Fowler, '94, 5 minutes, 23
1-5 seconds.
Half Mile Run—H. D. Hemenway, '95, 2
minutes, 26 seconds.
440 Yards Dash—H. D. Hemenway, '95, 58
2-5 seconds.
220 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole, '95, 24 2-5
seconds.
100 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole, '95, 10 3-5
seconds.
25 Yards Dash—S. Sastré, '96, 3 1-5 seconds.
Hurdle Race (120 yards, 3 1-2 foot hurdles)—
H. S. Fairbanks, '95, 21 seconds.
Half Mile Walk—F. L. Warren, '95, 3 min-
utes, 50 4-5 seconds.
Running Broad Jump—F. B. Shaw, '96, 20
feet, 6 3-4 inches.
Standing Broad Jump—J. A. Emrich, '97, 10
feet, 1-2 inch.
Backward Jump—F. L. Warren, '95, 6 feet,
6 inches.
Three Standing Jumps—S. P. Toole, '95, 28
feet, 10 inches.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—S. P. Toole,
'95, 40 feet, 10 inches.
Standing Hop, Step and Jump—Jos. Baker,
'93, 26 feet, 8 inches.
Running High Jump—L. Manley, '94, 5 feet,
2 inches.

Standing High Jump—L. Manley, '94, 4 feet,
4 inches.

Running High Kick—E. L. Boardman, '94, 8
feet, 4 inches.

Standing High Kick—J. S. Eaton, '98, 8 feet,
1 inch.

Pole Vault—F. B. Shaw, '96, 8 feet, 9 inches.

One Mile Bicycle Race—E. A. Bagg, (2 year)
'95, 2 minutes, 55 4-5 seconds.

Putting Shot (16 lb.)—F. B. Shaw, '96, 32
feet 11 1-2 inches.

Throwing Hammer (16 lb.)—C. W. Crehore,
'95, 88 feet 7 3-4 inches.

Throwing Baseball—F. B. Shaw, '96, 318 feet.

Batule Board High Jump—W. J. Curley, ex-
'96, 6 feet, 8 inches.

THE PRIZE DRILLS.

In another column the work of the Military Department is commented upon. In this article we wish to speak of the prize drills held during the year. Last year Mr. I. C. Green, M. A. C. '94, offered a gold medal to be given to the student showing the greatest proficiency in the manual of arms and firings. This year he offered a second medal to be competed for under the same conditions as last year. The drill took place on the last regular drill day of the winter term, March 12. Capt. Pettit, Military Instructor at Yale acted as judge. About 40 students competed. They were divided into squads of ten, which were drilled separately and in succession. A few minutes drill sufficed to weed out all but eight; these were drilled rapidly for about 15 minutes when but four remained. After another sharp drill, during which many of the movements were applauded, two of the four were dropped out, and the medal was awarded to C. A. Peters, '97; the second prize, a new military uniform presented by Mr. Alfred Glynn, was awarded to A. Montgomery, '98.

About the middle of the winter term Lieut. Dickinson received an invitation from the Mass. Institute of Technology of Boston to enter a squad in a competitive prize drill to be held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, on May

15. For several years past the Instructor of Technology and Harvard have held competitive drills in Mechanics Hall. This year the Technology students took the initiative step to increase the number of competitors at this drill, and make it an intercollegiate affair open to college battalions in New England. Hence the invitation extended to us.

Invitations were extended to and accepted by Harvard and Brown. Thus there were four colleges competing—viz. M. I. T., Harvard, Brown, and M. A. C.

Preparations were immediately begun for this drill. A squad of the best drilled cadets in the battalion was formed under the command of Capt. Burrington and First Lieut. Edwards, and drilled in the manual of arms, firings and the bayonet exercises. Additions were made from time to time, until the squad including officers numbered 21 men. From this number twelve were chosen to enter the individual competitive drill. They were First Lieut. Marshall, First Sergt. Kramer; Sergts, Emrich, Drew, Smith; Corps. Norton, Peters, Warden, Montgomery, and Privates Eaton, Beaman, and E. M. Wright. Many extra drills were held and every man practiced faithfully. The squad left Amherst on the morning of May 15; arriving in the city they immediately proceeded to Copley Square Hotel, where the Aggie men made their headquarters during their stay in the city.

The day was a gala day for Boston. In the forenoon the High School Battalions of the city paraded through the principal streets. At 4.30 P. M. the Brown Battalion arrived and was escorted to Mechanics Hall by the Tech. Battalion, being enthusiastically cheered at many points along their line of march.

The prize drill took place in the evening. M. I. T. and Brown were represented by their whole battalions, Harvard and M. A. C. by squads. The programme for the evening began with a dress parade, the representatives from the different colleges marching on the floor and taking their places in the fol-

lowing order, M. I. T. on the right; next Harvard, then Brown and M. A. C. on the left. After dress parade all were marched from the floor and the prize squads from each college assembled. M. I. T., Brown and M. A. C. entered twelve men each, and Harvard seven. Each man was numbered arbitrarily, in order that the contestants would be intermingled. The whole squad was then assembled, the men being placed in numerical order. They were marched into the hall and drilled in the manual of arms and firings, the commands being given by the senior cadet officer from each of the contesting colleges, at the option of the judges. After the drill in the manual of arms the squad was inspected for military appearance and then left the floor. About a dozen were dropped and the remainder again marched in, to be drilled in the bayonet exercises. In this the training of the men began to show itself, especially when commands for combined movements were given. After going through the scheduled list of commands, the squad again left the floor. This time all but ten were dropped. For fifteen minutes these were sharply drilled. After a short rest the squad was marched out and on returning but four remained, one each from Harvard and M. I. T. and two from the M. A. C. After ten minutes of continuous drill the four left the hall to await the decision of the judges. A short delay followed, after which two successful men were marched into the hall and the decision of the judges announced. They awarded the first prize, a gold medal to First Lieut. Corse of the M. I. T. and the second, a silver medal to First Sergt. A. M. Kramer of the M. A. C. The announcement was made amid great applause from the spectators, and amid yells from the college students, the cheering of the Aggie supporters being very hearty and prominent.

After the individual drill, Brown and M. I. T. had a competitive battalion drill. This proved to be very uninteresting and many people left the hall before it was over. After

the battalion drill was over, all the cadets were again assembled and marched into the hall, forming three sides of a square. In the center, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott and three members of his staff were stationed. As soon as the cadets were aligned and quiet restored the Governor announced the decision of the judges, calling the winners of the individual prizes from their place in rank and presenting their respective medals to them. The battalion prize, a flag, was awarded to the M. I. T. battalion. For the last time the cadets were marched out amid thunderous applause and cheers from the audience.

The hall was then cleared and dancing was in order till taps was sounded. The hall was well filled and presented a very pretty appearance, especially those sections occupied by the college girls, who turned out in full force. One section was reserved for M. A. C. men and this was well filled by students, alumni and their friends. Although few in number compared with the friends of the other competing colleges, our alumni showed their loyalty to their Alma Mater by the hearty applause and encouraging cheers. In fact all through the drill we were greatly encouraged at the sound of our college yell, which spurred every man on to do his best.

It is a singular fact that we have again defeated Harvard. In 1874 our college crew met and defeated all its competitors, including Harvard, Yale, Amherst etc. Although in a somewhat different line, the maroon and white has again been victorious over the crimson.

For our success in this drill we are deeply indebted to our commandant, Lieut. Dickinson. It is through his patience and thorough instruction that our present proficiency has been attained. Too much credit cannot be given him, and the college as well as every student owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his work here. His detail here with us expires this year, much to the regret of the whole college. We wish that he might again be detailed here for duty, but this is impossible. Let us hope that his successor will carry on the work so well begun by him.

In conclusion we would say that we hope that this intercollegiate drill will become an annual event. Like other intercollegiate contests it will bring the colleges into closer touch with each other, and be of mutual benefit to all. Let every man in our battalion aim to do good conscientious work on drill. Then only can we hope to be victorious and bring honor and glory to ourselves as well as to our Alma Mater.

CHARLES AUSTIN KING.

On Thursday morning, April 16, 1896 the college was called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most honored and respected members, in the death of Charles Austin King of the class of ninety-seven.

His loss will be deeply felt as he was a man of exemplary character, as faithful as well as a brilliant student and an earnest Christian. He was prominent both in his class and in the college, being one of the six chosen from the Junior class to compete for the Flint oratorical prize at Commencement, a member of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, a member of the '97 Index Board, and editor of the college paper, and the ranking 1st Sergeant of the battalion. He was never found wanting when needed on the athletic field; he never failed to perform a duty however unpleasant, but always "did with his might what his hands found to do."

In his death his class lose a faithful, loyal comrade and the college loses one who, if he had lived, would have been an honor to it.

Brief funeral services were held in the college chapel on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock and were attended by the faculty and students in a body. Early Friday morning his remains were escorted to the train by the battalion, and were then conveyed to his home in East Taunton by the escort from his class.

The funeral services at East Taunton were held in the East Taunton Congregational church and were largely attended by his friends and former classmates. Professor Mills paid a beautiful tribute to our beloved friend, and in behalf of the college extended its sympathy to the bereaved family. After the services at the church his body was escorted to its final resting place by his sorrowing classmates who paid their final mark of respect to his memory by firing a salute over his grave.

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

Twilight and evening bell,
 And after that the dark!
 And may there be no sadness of farewell
 When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourn of Time and Place
 The flood may bear me far,
 I hope to see my Pilot face to face
 When I have crossed the bar."

COLLEGE CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The College Y. M. C. A. has passed a very successful year. Early in the Fall Term it tendered a reception to the members of the incoming class, to give the new men a chance to become better acquainted with the students and members of the faculty and to extend to them the fellowship of the association. Many interesting and helpful meetings have been held during the year. These meetings have done a great deal toward improving the moral standing of the college and preserving for it, its good reputation. A number of outside speakers have helped to make the meetings very interesting.

The Washington Irving Literary Society cannot claim very much of our attention, for scarcely anything was done during the past year by this once very flourishing organization. Several questions for debate were chosen and the speakers appointed but there seemed to be so little interest in the debates that they were given up. What the cause was for this lack of interest we are unable to say. If there was a lack of push in the officers we hope the new ones will do better. Whatever may have been the cause, we hope a remedy will be found for it another year. Certainly the Senior ought to derive enough benefit from the association in their debating work to make the society a lively one.

The Natural History Society received its share of attention during the past year. The officers have done their work faithfully and well and deserve our praise. During the winter term some very interesting lectures were delivered by members of the faculty. Their subjects were well-chosen and of especial in-

terest to the students who attended the meetings. They certainly were repaid for the time they spent. Besides this, members of the Senior and Junior classes read very interesting and instructive papers upon various scientific subjects.

The Aggie Life has just passed through one of the most successful years of its existence. The excellence which the literary part of the paper has attained has entitled it to a rank among the best college publications. The student-body here has been very small for the last few years and consequently the literary talent from which to choose a board of editors has been limited but still the paper has flourished. The old adage, "quality, not quantity, counts most" is well exemplified here. The board has received, unsolicited, testimonials that make us feel proud of our paper. The only drawback has been the lack of financial support from the subscribers which has greatly embarrassed the managers for some time past. If this can be overcome the outlook for the future of the paper is bright.

Of the Reading Room Association very little need be said. It has done its work faithfully and well. All the latest and best periodicals and magazines and all the dailies which are of interest to the students have been kept on file in the Reading Room. The Association has also successfully managed the distribution of the mail at the College.

The Boarding Club has flourished as usual and many a hungry man has been fed by it and sent on his way rejoicing. Probably no alumnus who is fortunate enough to have been a member of that famous organization will ever forget its suggestive yells of,

"Ou, Ah, Ou,—Ou, Ah, Ou;
 Roast Beef and Turkey too;
 Apple Sass and 'Sparagrass;
 This is our menu."

Through it we are able to obtain our board at bottom prices. Many a student can save dollars that would be swallowed up by the ordinary boarding-house keepers, and at the same time, get good, wholesome food and enough of it.

The Whist Club although a new organization has gained for itself a place among the college associations. Two progressive tournaments were held during the winter term both of which were well contested.

The Chess Club still continues to exist and to claim the attention of those interested in this game. Not to be outdone by the other associations it held a tournament during the winter term which brought out all the talent of the college. A number of very interesting and in some cases very hard fought games were played before the championship was decided.

Tennis forms the leading pastime of the spring term. To keep up the spirit of enthusiasm among the players the association arranged a tournament and offered liberal prizes for the winners, first and second in both doubles and singles. The contest was open to all and we are glad to see that some of the faculty indulged in the tournaments. The sets have been well contested and show that there are some very good players in the college.

REVIEW OF THE COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

The college catalogue this year, combined with the report of the Hatch Experiment Station makes a bulky volume of about three hundred pages, containing much interesting and useful information.

On the first page is an excellent picture of the stone chapel, north and south college dormitories and the chemical laboratory as seen from the east looking across the pond.

The trustee's report points out the fact that, the entering class being so small, was due

to the failure of many to pass the entrance examinations. This seemed to be caused by the ignorance, of those applying for entrance, in the very rudiments of English grammar and arithmetic. Important changes have been made by the trustees in the courses of study. Latin, after a trial of two years, has been removed from the requirements for entrance. Four new electives are offered to the Senior class:—one in Engineering; one in Mathematics; one in Latin; and one in advanced English. The two years' course has been discontinued and in its place has been substituted a short winter course for those who have not the time or means required for the ordinary course. The dairy school was opened for the first time, this past winter, and offered an excellent opportunity for the study and practice of dairying. Appropriations of about \$15,000 are asked for, for the purchase of the Colonel Clark place, which joins the botanical department on the east; for extending the laboratories of the experiment departments and for various other additions and improvements about the college.

Professor Brooks' report shows the farm to be in good condition. The live stock upon it consists of fourteen horses, ninety-five head of cattle, a flock of thirty-eight sheep, and ten hogs. Considerable work has been done during the past year in clearing up the land south of the Hadley road and in improving the land of the farm.

From the report of the treasurer we see that the college is on a firm financial foundation. All money received has been disbursed in ways which have done most to promote the interests of the institution.

The military department under the charge of Lieut. Dickinson, has upheld its reputation well. Two new 3.2 inch breech-loading steel guns have been received to replace the old twelve pound Napoleons which have done service here for so long. A balcony has been placed across the south end of the Drill Hall for the accommodation of visitors and a gun shed for the storage of the field guns, etc., and a shooting gallery for winter target

practice has been constructed on the west side of the Drill Hall.

The college calender, including as it does a part of two college years, places the number of students at one hundred and seventy-six. This includes the class of '95 which graduated in June, leaving the total at about one hundred and fifty.

The foregoing, together with a few minor points concerning the degrees conferred, the scholarships given, the equipments of the various departments, etc., makes up the bulk of that part of the catalogue which deals with the college proper.

Appended to this is an excellent treatise upon the Crambidae of North America, or those insects injurious to the grasses, by Professor Chas. H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., head of the Entomological department of the M. A. C. This is one of the most complete and exhaustive treatises ever published upon these insects. It shows deep research and complete knowledge of the subject. An accurate description of each species is given together with its habitat. A general review of the whole family is made giving the history, distribution, injuries and external anatomy of the insect. A number of excellent colored plates present the lifelike appearance of the insect. The whole subject is well dealt with and worthy of considerable attention from all readers interested in these insects.

The catalogue as a whole is exhaustive and shows careful preparation and thorough work of those in charge of the reports of the various departments.

GLEANNINGS.

Buy Cycle!
 Hello, Central!
 Lo, the cap and gown!
 Love all: Play!
 This is Lieut. Dickinson's last year here.
 Who stole the calf? What!
 More electives for the Senior Class.
 Who runs the tea wagon? Ranney.
 Senior vacation began Sat. June 6th.

Where is the Sunderland-Amherst electric railroad?

Hastings of Boston was chosen class photographer by '96.

Where is the yacht (?) that once sailed? so proudly on our lake (?)

The unsolved mystery, or who rung the Old chapel bell, "Don't do it again, children."

What is the attraction on East Street? Many students are seen in that locality—after dark.

Mr. N. Wallace of Ludlow, Mass. has succeeded Mr Thompson engineer and electrician at the college.

The present Two Year course has been discontinued and in its place a short Winter course has been established.

Mr. F. E. de Luce, '96, represented the college at the Boston University commencement this year. The subject of his oration was "The Perpetuity of the U. S. as a Republic."

The Freshman-Sophomore baseball game was played Friday, May 29, and resulted in a victory for the Freshmen by the close score of 8-7. This settles the question as to who owns the sidewalks.

A new addition to the college associations is the Populist Party. What its object is, if it has any, we are unable to determine.

Foot-ball was not a success this year. Six games were played but in only one we were victorious. To be sure we played stronger teams but this alone was not the cause of our defeats. The lack of a competent coach was keenly felt.

Prof. W. P. Brooks has been granted leave of absence from his college duties for one year. He intends to occupy the time in study abroad.

David Wentzel, for nearly twelve years farmer at the Experiment Station, has resigned his position and is now living in his house on Pleasant Street.

A fine steel engraving of Paul Delaroché's "Napoleon at Fountainbleau" has been presented to the college library, by those men who have been Military Instructors at the College since it was founded.

At last a long felt want has been satisfied.

A Dairy Course was established last winter term with Prof. Michels of Wisconsin in charge. It was a complete success and will be permanent.

Thursday, June 4, was Mountain Day for the Freshmen. In charge of Prof. R. E. Smith the Notch was thoroughly explored and many valuable botanical specimens were obtained.

Prof. and Mrs. S. T. Maynard gave a Sunset Tea to the Senior class, Thursday, June 4th from 4 to 7 P. M. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. '96 will always remember the good times that Prof. and Mrs. Maynard have planned for them and never forget their kind wishes for her welfare.

T. H. Charmbury, ex-'98, was very sick with appendicitis the latter part of the winter term. An operation was successfully performed and Mr. Charmbury is now able to be out again.

Arbor Day was observed at the college in a fitting manner, the Junior, Sophomore, and second year classes each setting out their class trees.

Prof. F. S. Cooley, for the past four years superintendent at the College farm resigned his position April first and Mr. E. A. Jones, M. A. C. '84 was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Prof. J. B. Paige has been absent from his duties at the college the past year, studying in Germany. His position has been most acceptably filled by Dr. E. H. Lehnert, M. A. C. '93, and Magill University '95.

The '97 Index appeared at last after considerable unavoidable delay. It was a volume that reflecting credit upon the Board-of-editors and upon the whole class. Whether it was an improvement on '96's publication we leave the reader to decide for himself. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

A short Winter course in agriculture has been established here to take the place of the Two years course which will be dropped when the present First year class graduates. This course will give instruction in those branches especially related to Agriculture for those who have not the time or means to take the regular Four years course.

The free delivery of mail in Amherst began Monday, April 6, 1896. There are two deliveries daily at the college, one at 11 A. M. and the other at 4 P. M. Mail is collected four times each day. This is a vast improvement on the old system and saves the students the expense of hiring a carrier to bring the mail from town.

A new college pin has at last been adopted. It is a fac-simile of the state seal with a maroon band running obliquely across it, on which are the letters M. A. C. in gold. It is very neat and pretty and a great improvement over the old button.

The Committees on Agriculture, Education, and Military Affairs from the State Legislature visited the college, Friday, April 24th. After chapel exercises were over and the library had been inspected, they were treated to an exhibition drill by the Battalion. Then all college exercises were suspended and the students given a holiday while the professors showed the committees about the place.

The second prize drill for the gold medal offered by Mr. I. C. Greene, '94, of Fitchburg was held in the drill hall, Thursday, March 12 at the regular drill hour. About forty cadets entered in the contest. The judge was Capt. Pettitt, instructor of cadets at Yale. The first prize, a gold medal, was won by C. H. Peters, '97. The second prize, a twenty dollar uniform presented by A. Glynn of Amherst was won by Alex. Montgomery, '98.

The shooting gallery—the new gun-shed afforded excellent opportunity for winter target practice. It was expected that the Government would furnish pistols for this practice but as it did not see fit to grant them, we were obliged to resort to the regular rifles.

On Saturday, September 21, G. H. A. Thompson, '98 while hunting with a classmate, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of the latter's gun. His shoulder blade was shattered making an ugly wound from which it was feared he would not recover. Careful nursing and a naturally strong constitution, however, have brought about his complete recovery.

Mr. Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham

has been recently appointed by Lieut-Gov. Wolcott, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the college, caused by the resignation of Mr. Francis H. Appleton. Mr. Appleton has been for many years an enthusiastic worker in the behalf of the college and his resignation was accepted with much regret.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'71.

William Wheeler has been elected engineer to the State Board of Agriculture.

'72.

Prof. S. T. Maynard has been elected botanist and pomologist of State Board of Agriculture.

Prof. J. B. Paige has been elected veterinarian of State Board of Agriculture.

Dr. John C. Cutter, 7 Gates St., Worcester, Mass. Physician.

'73.

Prof. David P. Penhallow, '73, has recently received the degree of M. A., from Magill University.

Dr. George W. Mills, 24 Salem St., Medford, Mass. Physician.

Frank W. Wood, Chicago, Ill., care Union Stock Yards. Book-keeper.

Daniel Hitchcock, Warren, Mass., was chosen delegate to the Congressional Congress.

'75.

Harry P. Otis, Florence, Mass. Superintendent of Northampton Emery Wheel Co.

'76.

George L. Parker, Washington and Rockwell Sts., Dorchester, Mass.

'77.

Charles Brewer, Pelham, Mass. Farmer

'78.

Arthur A. Brigham, Marlboro, Mass,

Frederick H. Osgood, Professor and Surgeon of Harvard Veterinary School, Boston, Mass.

'80.

William C. Parker, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

'81.

Prof. C. D. Warner, St. Louis, Mo., Garland & Warner. Dealer in Stocks.

W. F. Carr, Superintendent of Construction Electric Railroad of North and West City Railway, Chicago, Ill.

'82.

Samuel C. Damon, Lancaster, Mass. Brick Manufacturer.

Prof. C. S. Plumb has recently published a book on the culture of Indian corn. Mr. Plumb was elected secretary and treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Aug. 26, 1896.

'83.

C. W. Minott, 17 Park Ave., Somerville, Mass.

'85.

George H. Barber, M. D., care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Surgeon.

Dr. Joel E. Goldthwaite was elected vice-president of the American Orthopædic Association.

'86.

Winfield Ayres, 117 West 95th St., New York, N. Y. Physician.

Charles W. Clapp, 2 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Civil Engineer.

'88.

F. F. Noyes, 1720 2d Ave., Columbus, Ga.

William M. Shepardson, Middlebury, Conn. In employment of Olmsted, Olmsted & Co. Superintendent of laying out estates.

'89.

Robert P. Sellew, 401 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

'90.

Charles H. Jones, Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

Fred W. Mossman, Westminster, Mass.

'91.

Malcolm A. Carpenter, 215 Arlington St., Mt. Auburn, Mass. In employment of Olmsted, Olmsted & Co.

E. P. Felt, 56 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y. Assistant State Entomologist.

Willard W. Gay, Haverford, Montgomery Co., Penn. Superintendent for Olmstead, Olmsted & Co.

John B. Hull, Jr., Stockbridge, Mass.

H. N. Legate, Commonwealth Building,
Boston, Mass. Office of State Board of
Agriculture.

Harvey T. Shores, M. D., 129 State Street,
Springfield, Mass., Physician.

H. M. Howard, Arlington Heights, Mass.
J. B. Hull, Pittsfield, Mass.

'92

Walter I. Boynton, 365 Main st., Springfield,
Mass., with Dr. Morgan, Dentist.

J. E. Duel, 2161 Washington street, Boston,
Mass.

J. B. Knight, Southwick, Mass., Teacher.

R. P. Lyman, 328 Asylum st., Hartford, Ct.
Doctor of Veterinary Science.

M. H. Williams, M. D. V., Office 170 Bond
St., Lynn, Mass.

'93

Joseph Baker, Grosvenor, Dale Ct, Super-
intendent of Farm.

Fred G. Bartlett, Hadley, Mass., Gardener
for E. H. R. Lyman, Northampton, Mass.

George F. Curley, passed the highest ex-
amination of the Graduates of Jefferson Col-
lege Medical School and has been appointed
Resident Physician of the City Hospital at
Elizabeth, N. J.

H. C. Davis, 9 Highland ave., Atlanta, Ga.,
City Salesman for E. D. Davis.

C. A. Goodrich, 112 West 70th st., New
York, N. Y. Class of '9 College of Surgeons
and Physicians.

Clarence B. Lane, New Brunswick, N. J.,
Jersey Experiment Station.

Henry W. Lewis, Rockland, Mass., Civil
Engineer Corps.

E. A. Hawks, Winchester Park Building,
Springfield, Mass. Member of Industrial
League.

E. C. Howard, Westport, Mass. Principal
of High School.

Franklin S. Hoyt, Ogontz, Penn. Instruc-
tor in Cheltenham Military Academy.

Eugene H. Lehnert, Amherst Mass. Pro-
fessor of Veterinary Science at Mass. Ag'l.
College.

Cotton A. Smith, 240 S. Hill St., Los Ange-
les, Cal. In Dry Goods Business.

Henry F. Staples, 180 Chestnut St, Cleve-
land Ohio.

'94

Fred G. Averell, 22 Union Park, Boston,
Mass.

Louis M. Barker, Milton Mass, with French
& Bryant, civil engineers.

Perley E. Davis, Dedham Mass.

Henry. J. Fowler, 13 Stanwood Hall, Mal-
den Mass. Gypsy Moth Commission.

Samuel F. Howard, Westboro, Mass.
Teacher.

Thaddeus F. Keith, 106 Chandler St. Bos-
ton Mass Correspondent for *Boston Standard*.

Chas. P. Lounsbury, Cape Town, Cape
Colony, South Africa, Government Ento-
mologist.

Robert F. Pomeroy, 255 Euclid Ave. Lynn,
Mass,

Joseph H. Putnam, Amherst, Mass. Su-
perintendent Horticultural Department of
Mass. Agr'l. College.

Elias D. White, 22 McDaniel Road, Atlan-
ta, Ga. United States Post Railway clerk.

'95

Henry A. Ballou, 2180 Market St. Boston.
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Waldo L. Bemis, Spencer Mass.

George A. Billings, Amherst, Mass. Ass't
Chemist at State Experiment Station.

William C. Brown, Clark's Ranch, Neb.

Albert F. Burgess, Winchester, Mass. Scout
for Gypey Moth Commission.

Edile H. Clark, Hartford, Conn.

Harry E. Clark, Wilbraham, Mass. Farmer.

Robert A. Cooley, Amherst, Mass., Ass't
Entomologist Hatch Experiment Station.

Charles O. Crehore, Chicopee, Mass.

Robert A. Cooley, Amherst, Mass. Ass't
Entomologist Hatch Experiment Station.
Farmer.

Charles M. Dickinson, 68 Lake St., Chi-
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Mass.

Thomas P. Foley, Montclair, Colo. Profes-
sor of Mathematics and German, Commam-

dant of Cadets, Jarvis Hall Military Academy.

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Robert S. Jones, 334 Washington St. Brookline, Mass., with French & Bryant, civil engineers.

Shiro Kuroda, 15 Holyoke St., Boston Mass., Superintendent of Japanese Department of Shepard & Norwell.

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Maurice J. Sullivan, Littleton, N. H.
Frederick C. Tobey, Matawan, N. J., Instructor in Glenwood Collegiate Institute.

Stephen P. Toole, Amherst, Mass., employed by Horticultural Department of Mass. Agr'l. College.

Frank L. Warren, Medical Student, University of Penn., Philadelphia, Penn.

Edward C. White, Amherst, Mass., Ass't Florist at Mass. Agr'l. College.



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Examinations of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 24 and 25, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 7 and 8 at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The Fall term begins Thursday, September 9, at 8 A. M.

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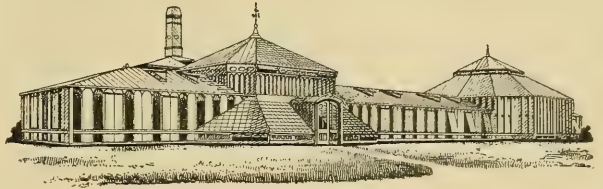
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PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF **D. G. K.** FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. XIX.

AMHERST, JUNE 15, 1897.

No. I.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

For the Twenty-seventh Graduating and Tri-Decennial Anniversaries, June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

SUNDAY, June 20.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Worcester, 10-45 A. M.
Address before the Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon of New Haven, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 21.—Flint Prize Oratorical Contest, Junior class, 3-30 P. M.
Burnham Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.
Fraternity Banquets, 10 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 22.—TRI-DECENNIAL DAY.—Salute of thirty guns, 9 A. M.
Annual Meeting of Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station 9-30 A. M.
Battalion Parade and Drill, 10 A. M.
Meeting of Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11-30 A. M.
Tri-decennial Exercises, at the Chapel, 1 P. M.
Class Day Exercises, 3-30 P. M.
Suppers of various classes, 6 P. M.
Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 P. M.
Comers of Trustees, Former students, Faculty and Undergraduates, in the Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.—Alumni meeting in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.
Graduating Exercises and Presenting of Diplomas by the Governor, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 24 and 25.—Examination of Candidates for Admission, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. Two full days are required for examination.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

GEORGE DAVISON LEAVENS,
A Practical View of Education.

HARRY FRANCIS ALLEN,
A Perplexing Problem.

HERBERT JULIUS ARMSTRONG,
Public Parks.

CHARLES IGNATIUS GOESSMANN,
War in its Influence on Progress.

JAMES LOWELL BARTLETT,
Roads a Measure of Civilization.

CHARLES ADAMS PETERS,
Investigation of Paints. (Extract from Thesis.)

FLINT SPEAKERS.

AVEDIS GARRABET ADJEMIAN,
Europe and Her Rulers.

CHARLES NEWCOMB BAXTER,
George W. Curtiss.

WILLIS SIKES FISHER,
A Gift of the Nineteenth Century.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, JR.,
A Voice from Riverside.

JOHN PETER NICKERSON,
Cuba, our Neighbor.

RANDALL DUNCAN WARDEN,
An Opportunity Missed.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Sophomore :

WILLIAM HENRY ARMSTRONG,

Surrender of Burgoyne.

WARREN ELMER HINDS,

Battle of Monmouth.

HOWARD EDDY MAYNARD,

Patriotism.

EDWIN MONROE WRIGHT,

*Webster's Speech.**Freshman.*

CHARLES AUGUSTUS CROWELL, JR.

American Flag.

ALLEN LUCAS MARCH,

Assault on Fort Wagner.

GEORGE FREEMAN PARMENTER,

Speech of Titus Quinticus to the Romans.

FRANCIS GUY STANLEY,

Vision of the Past.

COMMENCEMENT is with us again and with it has appeared the CYCLE bringing greetings to old friends and hoping by this issue to secure many new ones. The Editors in placing this number in the hands of the Alumni wish only that this, the 19th edition, may meet with the unqualified success of past years. Our aim is to furnish our patrons with such news as may prove of interest; to chronicle the principal events of the preceeding year and to bring forward for discussion such subjects as we deem are deserving of treatment. We would leave the reader to criticise this issue knowing from past experience that our friends will be of that lenient spirit that has characterised those who have scanned the columns of previous CYCLES. During the past year many incidents have occurred which are of interest to the alumni as well as to the student body, hence we take the opportunity of giving an outline of the happenings for the twenty-seventh year of Aggie.

THE Freshman next year who has not had a full high school preparation will be at a premium. What we want in the future will be young men from good high schools or at least men with three years preparation from the municipal preparatory schools.

With this foundation to start upon there should be no cause for criticism on the part of the state board or even from those who oppose the institution. In the future a strong body of alumni can represent us in the legislature and from their speaking, their writing and their scientific research can do honor to their alma mater. The English department has been one of the first in the good work. The others are quickly following the pace.

OTHER colleges have a neat concise Catalogue of their own. But M. A. C. is hampered by the combination of its prospectus with the reports of the Hatch experimental station. This is done in recognition of our state appropriations and in the aid of science, but these two factors do not appeal to the embryonic Freshman. This difficulty was evaded this year by the publication of dainty illustrated booklets, describing the college and outlining its courses. As a result we have more applicants at this time of the year than ever before. It is interesting to note that we are beginning to have candidates for degrees from the eastern part of the state whence in the past we had more friends but less students than from any other county of the commonwealth.

THE present spring has been rainy and cold, but as every cloud has a silver lining we have a fresh and luxuriant vegetation at the sacrifice of the pleasant sunshine. Never before in the history of the college has the Campus looked so beautiful and the old alumni who return this year for the first time in twenty-five or thirty years can congratulate Professor Maynard and his able assistant upon their absolute good taste and careful superintendence. Many improvements have been made this year and others are still in progress. The new electric railway, in spite of the unsightly poles, will give a cosmopolitan air to our rural beauty. The contrast will be as happy as the service will be appreciated. Much praise is due President Goodell for his labors in behalf of the new water works. When the rest of Amherst will be suffering from a water famine at the discretion of the present regime, M. A. C. can live in purity and luxury. The State

College of the future will be a city by itself, conveniently connected with the surrounding towns.

THE German universities have their annual Kneipe but we in the future will have our Commers. After the plan of the Amherst Alumni Dinner all students, alumni, professors and friends of the college are prevailed upon to attend the first annual alumni banquet, at the Drill Hall, June 22 at 10 P. M. Let all fall into the enthusiasm of the thirtieth anniversary of the first agricultural school of the country. This year marks an era which all should note. Through the influence of M. A. C. scientific agricultural colleges have been established throughout the whole United States. Come to the Commers and rejoice in this fact if for no other reason. Let the hearts of old and young swell with enthusiasm that night. All rejoice that you are alumni of M. A. C. Eat, drink and be merry.

It is a common notion that the student comes out of college, laden only with "book knowledge" and that book knowledge is unpractical and more or less useless. This is a wrong idea, like many others, which people form without investigation. The fact is that the higher education deals with a great mass of knowledge which is not of direct value to the student. Languages and history are not mere intellectual luxuries. They are the records of what men have been thinking and doing in many lands and in many ages. No one can be the worse for such knowledge, no matter what his purpose is, a thorough knowledge of these subjects prepares anyone for a more successful career. An essential part of the modern higher education includes science, such as chemistry, physics, geology and biology; without these branches a modern college is incomplete. For all these deal with the subject matter of knowledge. These are the things in which the world to-day is making great progress, and they are essential elements in the development of a higher mind. The higher education is calculated to give a broad intelligence which fits men to better understand such problems as may rise before him. No man, no matter what his general intelligence is, is fitted for a specific business until he has mastered

a broad education, then the special knowledge which belongs to that branch will be acquired more readily. As a rule, that special knowledge is not so difficult to any one who has surveyed the general field of a broad education. He will grasp rapidly and learn readily. And as compared with one who has merely acquired the special knowledge, the highly educated man has an advantage in this wider range of intelligence. The higher education makes an intelligent man; and the more intelligent a man is, the better adapted he is for business. The higher education gives mental grasp. A large part of education consists in the training it gives. Knowledge may be power, but a disciplined mind is more powerful. Discipline can be obtained in many ways and is often the result of an orderly conduct. For the knowledge which the student may acquire is not so important as the control of his own mind which he should get from his college education. No matter if he cannot read a page of Latin, or demonstrate a single problem in geometry. If he has learned how to think, how to use all the powers of his mind readily, this is the richest fruit in all the college course. It is the trained alertness of the mind which business men need above all. One may get it without much schooling; but the college man who has improved his opportunity is sure to have it. He can think quickly and accurately. In short, he has ready command of the tool which every business man must use, that is "His Head."

ONE of the many questions, which have occupied the American mind, is the question of educating the youth. That America believes in education and appreciates its value is proved by the number educational institutions and the great sums of money which she is spending yearly for that purpose. But one may ask, what after all has education accomplished? We say to him, go and consult history. Compare the present condition of our nation with that of the past. Compare the state of the civilized nations that have welcomed educational advantages with those of semi or uncivilized nations. Consider the comfort and happiness which it brings to the great mass of people by improving the means of daily existence. It is true that sometimes, it has

accompanied by vices which instead of being decreased by the influences of education have run with the latter side by side. But is it right to condemn it as a whole? Does not that show the lack of the moral side of education, the education of which has been neglected? Any educational undertaking that develops in full proportion the whole powers of human nature is the one to be sought for. Education was not so much valued once as now, because the means for obtaining it were lacking. After men found that it was a motive power to our progress they thought over all the ways in which their sons could get it without burdening each individual. As a result, we to-day see Massachusetts taking a great hold of the work and giving her youth all the possible means of obtaining an education without the expenditure of a large sum of money. She has furnished a college which though yet young in its history is doing great service not only to our own country but to humanity in general. Our college to-day under the guide of an able president of whom we are proud, is doing marvelous work. A number of able professors are teaching different branches of the sciences which enable the students to see the secrets of nature and to make use of them in their after life. While the time is taken up largely with the sciences, it has by no means forgotten the great value of studying the English language and literature. Military science is also studied and has been looked at by both instructor and students with the greatest interest. This may be shown by the work of Lieut. Dickinson in the past and the work of Lieut. Wright at present. Would Aggie have returned from Boston with a medal if it had not been that we had an instructor who was interested in us? The effects of the Y. M. C. A. is shown in the better feelings of the students to one another. Everything is being done to make the institution complete in the necessaries of college life. Electric lights have been placed in front of nearly all the buildings. The boarding house has been put in good shape. Under the efforts and supervision of Prof. Metcalf, we have secured a reservoir with new pipe and hydrants for use in case of emergency. Above all there has been started by Dr. Wellington, the Kneipe, a social enterprise new in its kind to the U. S. It has for

its aim the renewal of the relations of all the members of the college, graduates as well as undergraduates and trying to make them feel that they owe something to their Alma Mater. Like a mother she participates in the joys and sorrows which we encounter. Considering all these things, we should heartily thank our state for the success of her great enterprise which has shown what can be done towards educating our youth.

*SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AS NAVIGATOR
AND ADVENTURER.*

Of the life of Sir Francis Drake we have very little absolute knowledge. Records of his early career are scant and unreliable. In fact of his later exploits we have only slight assumed knowledge.

Born in the period of awakening maritime enterprise he was a seaman from his cradle, and applied to his profession talents which might have rendered him successful in any character. His birth as might be expected, was mean. His father, a yeoman and zealous Protestant, was obliged to take refuge in Kent during the persecutions in the reign of Queen Mary. On account of poverty, Francis was put apprentice to a kinsman, Sir John Hawkins, master of a bark. Under him Drake was made an able seaman, inasmuch as the bark was employed in coasting along the shore, and sometimes in carrying merchandise to Zealand and France. At the age of eighteen, through his painstaking and diligence, he had risen to be purser of a ship trading to Biscay. At twenty he made a voyage to Guinea, and at twenty-two he was made captain of the *Judith*, in which he accompanied Hawkins to South America and eminently distinguished himself in the more glorious than fortunate exploits in the Gulf of Mexico. In this last expedition the fleet in which he sailed was attacked by the Spaniards and only two of the ships escaped.

Drake returned to England with what little he had gained from his humble employment entirely lost, but with a reputation gained. At once he proceeded to the court of Spain to seek indemnity for his losses.

In vain were his petitions laid before the Spaniards. Enraged at his treatment he formed plans

for the future in the hope of gaining from the Spaniards retribution for the losses which he had sustained. In 1570 he obtained a regular privateering commission from Queen Elizabeth, the power of which he immediately exercised in a cruise in the Spanish Main. Knowing the wealth of the Spanish colonies in the new world he directed his plans against them. In 1572 he made a descent upon the New Granada, with all the resolute, needy and avaricious followers whom he had persuaded to embark with him in his three ships. Settlements were captured and plundered, and a vastly larger fortune was acquired than had previously been taken from him. Led on by the adventurous spirit of their leader this slender force of seventy-three men and boys stormed the town of Nomhe de Dios, in the Isthmus of Darien, and soon after seized Vera Cruz where a large booty was obtained. But the most important result of these acquisitions was the establishment of a friendly intercourse with some rulers of the natives, so that he intercepted a convoy of silver and gold of such enormous bulk that the gold alone could be brought to the ships.

Upon his return to England in 1575 he had gained both the reputation of a hero and immense wealth in addition. From the isthmus of Darien, he had seen the waters of the Pacific and had formed a purpose of visiting those waters at some later time. He besought aid from the Queen for his project for a voyage thither through the Straits of Magellan, an undertaking to which no Englishman had ever yet aspired.

On the fifteenth of November, 1577, he sailed from Plymouth, with a fleet of five vessels carrying one hundred and sixty-four men. The account of this celebrated voyage, is well known: The storm encountered in the Straits of Magellan, the continued dangers from the tempest after passing through the strait, the immense spoil obtained from the defenceless Spanish settlements.

Apprehensive of the vengeance of the Spaniards he determined to avoid the track by which he had entered the Pacific ocean, and bent his course to the shores of North America, seeking with that spirit of enterprise which so eminently distinguished him, a passage to Europe by the north of California. Disappointed in this endeavour, he sailed to the

East Indies, and returning to England by the Cape of Good Hope, landed at Plymouth on the third of November, 1580, the first of his countrymen to enjoy the honor of circumnavigating the globe.

His arrival in London was received with great enthusiasm and the utmost extravagance of approbation. The Queen knighted him upon the deck of his ship. He was made a member of Parliament. But the more cautious and discerning were inclined to censure his acts of piracy upon the Spaniards.

But the applause of the multitude had the usual effect of making him desirous of performing still greater exploits. In 1585, open hostilities had commenced with Spain. Drake was appointed to the command of twenty-one ships of war, with which, having on board 11,000 soldiers, he sailed in the autumn to the West Indies and sacked the towns of St. Jaja and St. Domingo. Thence he passed to Florida, took Carthagen and destroyed several other smaller settlements. Early in 1587 Drake was sent with a fleet of thirty sail to the Spanish coast, and having received intelligence of a great fleet being assembled in the Bay of Cadiz and destined to form a part of the Armada, he entered the port and there burnt upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping, a feat which he afterwards jocosely called, "Singeing the King of Spain's beard."

In the ever memorable service of the following year, Drake whom Elizabeth had appointed Vice Admiral had the chief share. His sagacity, his activity and his undaunted courage were equally conspicuous in the series of mighty actions which composed it, and the terrible vengeance experienced by the dispersed and flying Armada was inflicted principally by the division of his fleet. The Spanish government with the intention of crippling if not entirely destroying the English navy had prepared the great Armada. Already it had approached the English shores by way of the Channel, when sighted by Lord Effingham, commander of the English fleet. In the shape of a crescent it spread out over the sea in a curve seven miles in length. These immense galleys presented a most formidable appearance to the Englishmen. Such an impression did they make on the mind of the commander that he gave orders not to come to a close fight with the Spaniards where

the size of the ships, and the number of the soldiers, he suspected would be a disadvantage to the English. A great ship of Biscay and the immense galleon of Andalusia fell behind the rest of the fleet. The daring Drake gave pursuit with his division of the English fleet and after some resistance captured both the ships. By stratagems the large part of the fleet remaining was soon taken. In the capture of the ships and as Vice Admiral Drake figured prominently. An enterprise, that had been preparing for three years was utterly crushed.

The year 1589 was distinguished in the life of Drake by the ill-conceited and mismanaged attempt to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. A divided command produced its usual results and the attempt of Drake and his companion were unsuccessful. Some years passed before the Admiral could retrieve his failure. At length he persuaded Elizabeth once more to send a powerful armament to Spanish America; for his hatred against the Spaniards never abated. But here again division caused disaster, this time between his friend and patron John Hawkins. Hawkins soon died barely survived by Drake, who met his death in Darien. Here where his awakened ambition had been spurred on the sight of the Pacific waters, he resigned all earthly ambitions, and ended his adventurous career in the land which had first stimulated his desire for the hazardous undertaking of circumnavigating the globe.

EUROPE AND HER RULERS.

The study of creation, whether in the scriptures or in nature, will reveal to us along with other truths, those which though not revealed to our senses yet are self-evident, truth that concern man and his destiny. This fact has been well shown also in the history of the human race and has given a clear illustration of the great influence which such truths have exerted on intelligent men and through them have affected their respective nations.

We well know that humanity at large, from time immemorial has been conscious of responsibility to a superior and Almighty Being whose infinite wisdom pervades the whole universe. It has acknowledged the truth that man possesses a higher nature,

that to him there speaks the voice of God, which enables him to distinguish between right and wrong. Through persistent effort, aided by Christianity this truth has been brought to light; that since we are the children of one great father, our relations with our fellowmen must be according to the principle of brotherhood.

Is not this a common idea with most of the American people? Pardon me if I use my own case as an illustration and assert that to that great principle of brotherhood I owe the privilege of enjoying the advantages of this college and of expressing my sentiments before you. Did not your great leaders Washington, Lincoln and Grant once feel the same responsibility to a higher being and try to do their duty within the limits of what was right? Was not the abolition of slavery, which caused so much blood-shed due to this principle of brotherhood? Yes, man appreciates such truths and understands their great value and yet it is surprising how he is misled. The general truths being acknowledged, let me take you for a moment across the ocean to the continent of Europe. Let us see to what extent, at the close of the 19th century the rulers of that continent estimate the real value of these great truths. Europe, though the smallest of the three sister continents in the Eastern hemisphere, in many respects stands superior. She has produced rulers who have held the world's fate in their hands. She has given birth to heroes who have defied death for the promotion of noble purposes. Science and literature have found there an ample field in which to work and have progressed to this day. Here have occurred social and moral changes which have decided the fate of nations. What is more, she has been the only continent of the Eastern hemisphere that has taken up the cross and for this reason has been called Christian Europe. But it will not be strange if some one investigates the causes that have raised Europe to her present superiority. Is it sufficient to attribute this to her geographical position? or shall we explain it by saying it was the design of Providence to give her a prominent place on the stage of the world? We admit that the physical and geographical features of a country largely influence its inhabitants. We believe that the climatic conditions affect the constitution of a population. But

is it right to ignore the great fact that Europe owes her present condition largely to those heroes who felt their responsibility to a higher Being?

History will show that whenever and wherever the leaders of a people have listened to the Voice of God within them, they not only have raised themselves above the ordinary level but have opened a path of prosperity for the community which they serve. Greece became the center of the old civilization because she was led by men of discerning ability. Rome with her majestic splendor grew up like an eagle and spread her wings abroad so long as she had men of noble character. So long as Caesar adhered to higher and nobler purposes, his star was bright and shining, but as soon as he became ambitious he found a Brutus. Such has been the history of the nations of Europe ever since the establishment of Christianity. The lack of such men has been fatal to prosperity while their presence has been a blessing. What then can be said when we consider the attitude of the rulers of modern Europe? We seem to give up every hope, and once more raise our voice with Wordsworth and say,

“Milton: thou should'st be living at this time
Europe now hath need of thee
Oh, raise us up, return to us again
And give manners, virtue, freedom, power.”

Are we to go back once more to the closing years of the 18th century? Must humanity be fettered by the so-called interests of these foremost powers of Europe? Do they not hear that inner voice which tells them of their responsibility to a higher Power? Have they none of that sympathy which was in the breast of their forefathers, who espoused the cause of humanity and became defenders of their fellowmen? The annals of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 are all blackened by deeds which posterity will look upon with horror. We say nothing now of the condition of affairs on this side of the Atlantic and of the cry of Cuba whose heart-rending voice is striking on your ears day and night. The larger question now confronts us, how can Europe justify herself in not giving a peaceful solution to the questions that now agitate her and under the pretence of avoiding a general war, which will never be necessary if their leaders have the courage to appeal to their higher nature, in causing more death and misery among

her unfortunate people? They are trampling down the great principles of brotherhood set forth by their acknowledged Master. We do not claim that these foremost powers are obliged to endanger their lives and sacrifice the rights of their respective nations in their effort to promote the cause of humanity; but we do claim that Europe having to-day the fate of nearly the whole world in her hands is bound to listen to the cries of innocent people; that though she may be jealous for the interests of her own people, she can protect the helpless also from the fiery heat of the burning sun. But is this the course pursued by the great rulers? Does their way of acting correspond to the desires and feelings of the respective peoples which they govern? Ambition again is asserting herself with mighty power and the better qualities of men are wholly ignored or forgotten. Would Europe be taught an instructive lesson? Let her look to another continent younger than herself. How strong the contrast between the two: Europe spends thousands of dollars in maintaining powerful armies that shall be able to procure more wealth and more territory. America through her missionaries, is trying to spread education in the East and to bring comfort to the wounded hearts of the weak and ignorant. Europe with all her knowledge and progress has not realized that international disputes may be settled by the power of reason. To-day, America with England makes such settlements possible by arbitration. Is there, then no appeal to which Europe will listen and which may call her aside, from the path of indifference? Let her not forget these mighty truths, that there is such a thing as national responsibility, that sounding cannons and powerful armies must yield at last to the superior force of moral power and that justice will not always be a slave to human passions.

INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO GRENADA.

“Strike eight bells, call the watch
Relieve the wheel and chain
O! won't we have a rattling time
When we get home again.”

Stand by the starboard anchor! Let go! Swish! Swish! Splash? This was the medley of sounds that woke us one night after a long and stormy passage from the Azores to Malaga.

Jumping out of my hammock I hurried on my clothes and rushed on deck to get a glimpse of land. The unvarying white washed tiled roofed town of Southern Europe lay at the end of the harbor opposite us.

Over the town, like a lordly giant towered an immense sombre cathedral. The various Mediterranean craft were sailing to and fro, soon after we had come to anchor a general rush of "bumboatmen" towards the ship began.

I had scarcely glanced around the town and harbor when assembly sounded. The "Old Man" (otherwise the Captain) informed us that there would be no liberty here until the ship was put in good order and cleaned. Many a longing glance was cast landward and visions of dark eyed *Senoritas* floated before our eyes.

At mess formation that night, the Captain told us that those who wished could have liberty for six days beginning the next morning and we could go where we pleased.

As Grenada was the nearest place of note, containing the Alhambra and other famous places, we all settled on it as a point for an excursion. The next morning we prepared for our journey and most of us for the first time took a trip on a European railway.

The "coaches" are about the size of a freight car. The seats run completely across, and but six people can seat themselves on one side of the compartment. In this compartment they are securely locked.

The road bed was rough over mountains and valleys through narrow close tunnels and dusty and deserted fields. Our speed through the country was at the fearful rate of fifteen miles an hour. On one side you could look from one window and see a cliff rising half a mile straight from the road bed and from the other side, you could catch sight of a valley thousands of feet below.

We arrived in the city of Grenada about eight o'clock in the evening. We made the distance of over one hundred miles in about nine hours. The city which is the seat of government for the province of Grenada is situated on the confluence of the Darro and Genil rivers not far from the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Getting out of our luxurious quarters on the train we were forceably reminded, as we stretched our cramped and aching limbs, of the Continental saying that "only Americans and fools ever travel first class, as one could get cramped and crushed just as much in a second or third class carriage." Barges conveyed us from the station to the Grand Hotel Washington Irving within the grounds of the Alhambra.

Immediately after supper we set out in groups of five and six to see the town. It was the season of Corpus Christi—a sort of religious ceremony celebrated very much after the style of our own fourth of July. Everyone was in the streets and all were hurrying towards the principal square to see what we thought rather a poor display of fire works. Spain you know was at this time burning all her spare powder in Cuba. Since we were not there to see any thing of the sort we moved on, and entered a large cafe where a fandango was on in full blast. After watching this for a while we moved on again strolling out on the Alamedia where Spanish ladies delight to promenade after the heat of the day.

Andulasia is noted for its beautiful women and their Germanic extraction is noticeable in their light complexions. I thought they were far the handsomest women I had ever seen as they walked back and forth, glancing now and then at passers by.

Returning to the hotel we found everything in an uproar; two of our shipmates had met with a serious mishap. On arriving in the city they had first proceeded to find a hotel where they could stay during their entire stop in the town. Finding one that suited them in the center of the town, they left their baggage, paid one day in advance and went out to see the town before turning in. They returned about eleven and shortly, after getting between the sheets they were aroused by a knock on the door; opening it they found the landlord who was gesticulating in a very lively manner trying to make known the fact that he wanted money for the room which had already been paid for in advance. In the argument he walked into the room and the boys seeing the uselessness of discussing the question bundled him rather roughly out of the room, and then waited to see what the outcome would be. Suddenly the door was pushed open and seven or eight

Spaniards headed by the proprietor burst into the room.

Again they began to jabber in Spanish and enforced their arguments by drawing knives and stiletos. How it would have resulted is hard to tell had not one of the boys quickly drawn a revolver and fired several times over their heads. With wild cries of alarm the crowd scrambled for the door and rushed down the stairs each thinking that they would be the next one shot. With sighs of relief the boys straightened out their disordered room, thinking that all trouble was over but angry enough to do almost anything to relieve their feelings.

Imagine their terror however when they heard the clanking of sabres outside the door, and opening it to the knock found themselves face to face with a sergeant and five *gend' armes*. They marched into the room and after a long scuffle secured the boys and marched them off to jail.

The next morning our senior cadet officers with the mayor interceded with the jailer and secured their release.

Four *gend' armes* nursed several sore spots and two passed a few days in the hospital. The boys told us that after being put in jail they passed a very uncomfortable night and on awaking in the morning found themselves surrounded by a motley collection of criminals. A breakfast of bread and beans was offered them which they respectfully declined and soon an under jailor came around and informed them by signs that they were to clean out the prison sanitary; this they also declined with thanks but their thanks were not accepted and then they positively refused; this also availed them nothing for the jailor immediately seized a club and knocked one of them over. This satisfied them and they did as they were told, but their dignity had received a sharp cut. After their release we went with them to the train in the morning to see them back to Malaga and the ship where they received their punishment from the captain.

Then sight-seeing commenced in earnest, and, having a guide, we started "to see the sights" in Europe; and in doing this, you must remember to never by surprised at anything, for if you do not,

as Mark Twain says, "You will see everything," but this advice is rather difficult to follow, or at least I found it so.

What a feeling of excitement crept over me when I saw the tile that Columbus knelt on to ask permission to come to this country.

The party I was with began with the Palace of the Alhambra, the ancient fortress and palace of the Moorish Sultans. It is built on an elevation. At the north are the snow-capped Sierras and at the foot lies the city of Grenada. The name Alhambra means (The Red) from the walls of the outer fortification, which are built of red brick. It was erected between 1248-1354 under the reign of Ibn-l-Abrnm and his successors. The splendid decorations and particularly the paintings are ascribed to Yussif I. In 1482, after the conquest so finely described by Washington Irving and Lord Lytton, the Spaniards began to commit acts of vandalism and destruction in this the finest work of the Moors; still the ruins show what a truly great race it was that kept alive in Europe that wonderful learning and art during the time Christendom was plunged in the Dark Ages.

Charles V rebuilt portions of it in the modern style of the time and destroyed most of the beautiful winter palace to make room for the edifice that has never to this day been completed.

The structure aside from its molding is not very imposing, but the currying stucco, and paintings together with the romantic legends make it one of the most interesting places in Europe for a tourist to visit. Many of the Courts are large, and must have been magnificent at one time. The Court of Lions is the most noted, but to Americans the Hall of the Ambassadors is of an almost thrilling interest. It was here that Ferdinand and Isabella held their court, here Columbus knelt before their Majesties and begged to be allowed to find the western passage to India and the very spot where he knelt is pointed out, but some relic hunter has stolen the tile and the Spanish Government Officials are too honest or too poor to impose a bogus one on visitors. During our tour of the buildings we were shown the room occupied by Irving during his stay there.

A large book is kept, where each visitor enters

his name and country, and American's names are very numerous.

Passing out of the Alhambra you see the grim side, the side that faced the foe. What a mighty stronghold this must have been before the time of cannon. On the opposite side of the Darro is the Generaliffe, the summer palace of the sultan, now converted by the government into a beautiful garden of palms, pines, and tropical flowers.

After leaving the Generaliffe we went down to the city to see the various points of interest, of which there were many. In the Cemetery of Antequeraela one of the fouburgs of the city are the ruins of an ancient Mosque.

There is a large number of churches, some of them fine modern structures, and some dating back to the conquest. The Cathedral is a huge building containing many interesting and valuable works of art, painting and statues of kings and queens, produced by the most famous contemporary artists and sculptors. In one of the chapels (the Royal Chapel) are the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella and their ill-fated children.

Other interesting buildings are the Monastery of St Geromino founded by Gonzalo de Cordova in which are some of the most valuable illuminated volumes and costly inlaid work in the world; and the Carthusian Convent adorned with the paintings of Morales and Murello. The theaters of the place were poor and the nights were cold, so we passed all our evenings in the hotel making the most of the daytime and at the end of three days the majority of us decided that we had seen enough and some went back to Grenada while the rest went on to Madrid, all of us taking care not to pay our board in advance and to throw no one down stairs. At the end of six days we all reported aboard with the exception of a Roxbury boy who decided that he had enough of the Briny Deep.

THE WARREN HASTINGS OF TO-DAY.

In a niche of Westminster Abbey stands a bust with superscription commemorative of England's erring patriot and statesman of the eighteenth century. Time has softened the harshness of hostile criticism. The fruits of his misdirected efforts

have placed him in his true light in the English mind.

Lying in the sun by a brookside on his seventh birthday, the little orphan Warren Hastings dreamed that he should recover the degenerate name and estate of the noble Hastings. He would be Hastings of Dalesford! The purpose grew and ripened, at seventeen the bright young lad was snatched from school, and hurried off to the enchanted land of India to make at least his bread. From clerk he rose to the company's trader. At this point Smayal Dowlah declares war against England and Hastings becomes a prisoner. English officers flee but the youth survives. Clive has discerned genius and draws him into political life.

Step by step he rises to the post of Governor of Bengal, a revolution under a master mind, a sure and steady hand!

Alone he stands. It is a new office he undertakes. By one stroke of diplomacy, the Nabob as if by magic sinks into a pensionary, and the new province is effectually established. Traders and clerks became the public servants of India's noblest colony. Law and finance sprang into life at his command. Corruption, he put down with a hand as firm as Clives. He raised the revenue of Bengal and sent home a surplus of half a million to the Company; yet after a century Indian mothers hush their babes to sleep with the name of Warren Hastings. By intrigue and subsidy he balanced hostile tribes and preserved himself. But a moment comes when the French set his enemies, the Mahra Has in motion. He stood firm. The war was pressed with tenacious purposes. Another out-break at Madras, and peace is patched up quickly to prepare for a second struggle. He is victorious. Benares is annexed. An Indian empire is founded.

And now the victor returns to England in hope of a reward for his services. Alas! English spirit has changed. He has pushed forward his unscrupulous conquest alone. He expects praise. He is greeted with grave charges. He looks for reward. He receives impeachment. Instead of a benefactor he is called an extortioner. Instead of receiving the title "Patriot," he is branded "Murderer." In the long continued trial the voices of Burke and Fox and Pitt rang out in bitter denunciations. Ye

England receives the heritage at the hands of him she spurns.

One century later the world is stirred by England's charges against her present statesman. Today Cecil Rhodes is made the target for abuse and denunciation. England is again involved in colonial difficulties and another patriot has erred in his ambition for his country. A nation's ingratitude and censure is heaped upon him.

Like Hastings too, they were abiding with the map of Africa outstretched before him, he draws a line across it from ocean to ocean near the sources of the Congo River and exclaims! "All that English!" That is my dream.

To realize his purpose, two things were necessary political power and financial power. After a few short years of toil he obtained them. Though a shining scholar, his years at school were few. The world was his academy and experience his teacher. By chance of ill health he is lodged in the South African colony. The struggle for wealth began, on the lower rungs of the ladder. With the cherished end in view, the means came of themselves. The planter is now the "Diamond King." Before thirty years of age he enters the Cape Assembly and in a few years is made Treasurer of the Cape. In 1890 he has succeeded Sir Gordon Sprigg as Premier of Cape Colony. Now he is able to work out his desires.

His Loyola like ambition is to be crowned. With 80 millions of money, what cannot this Croesus do?

With all his might he extends the British power northward. He dares to do anything. Paul Kruger the modern Cromwell, he is checkmated at his own game.

The Jameson raid occurs, and amid praise and blame our present day Hastings resigns and returns to England.

But what of his reception? He is denounced, and brought to trial. He confesses his errors, his large responsibility for wrongs. But in the English Government he finds little sympathy. He has sacrificed for England's gain. She accepts the result, but rejects him. What shall we say of him? We condemn his rashness. We praise his patriotism. His was a generous error.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY AS ANTICIPATED AND AS SEEN.

Among the many objects of interest in New York is the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island in the harbor. This statue is the work of the French sculptor Bartholdi, and was presented to the American people by France in commemoration of the liberty which America gained by the Revolutionary war. Representations and descriptions of it are doubtless more or less familiar to all, so that nearly everyone has some idea of its size and general appearance. But to get a true idea of it one must see the real work itself. It was the pleasure of the writer, in company with several fellow students to visit this noted statue one day last spring;—and these lines will show in some degree how different was the anticipation from the real view of the statue.

The idea which I had of the work as a whole was that of an imposing representation of a draped female figure, mounted upon a high and massive pedestal. I seemed to measure off what I thought was about two hundred and twenty feet in air, and set that as the height of the whole. Of the proportion of the parts my view was not so well defined. I could see in my mind's eye the tablet with the "1776" engraved upon it, supported by the left arm, while the right arm was extending heavenward holding aloft in the hand a torch of some kind while a crown rested upon the head. I imagined the torch by night a guiding star for sailors, and a symbol of the light of Liberty illuminating the world.

This was the general picture that came to me when I thought of visiting the statue, and I was curious to compare it with the real.

From the edge of the harbor near Castle Garden, where we waited for the boat, the statue could be seen. The outline was similar to that of the representations I had previously seen. As the boat approached the island the features of the figure became more and more distinct, and the folds of the garments and the points of the crown became more defined. Upon landing the desire to ascend by the interior of the statue was stronger than to view the outward appearance, though in passing to the entrance a hurried survey was taken. It did

not seem then to be even two hundred feet high, but after ascending a spiral staircase winding around a huge iron stay which extended from base to top, I was quite willing to believe that the height was truly given.

From openings in the eyes an extensive view of the city and harbor was afforded. In these openings colored glass globes were placed from which powerful electric lights are displayed by night. As I enjoyed the interesting view I could feel that I was truly looking through the eyes of Liberty upon what Liberty had wrought.

It was not until after descending that the true greatness of the statue was impressed upon me. Then, as I walked leisurely around it and viewed it now from this point, now from that, each new aspect revealed some grand new feature, or stimulated my thoughts. The folds of the drapery, massive yet graceful in their twinings; a protruding sandalled foot adding an appearance of life; the crown of triumph; the serenity of the countenance; the accurate proportions of all the parts; the noble bearing of the whole figure; all these combined to leave an impression not soon to be forgotten. Then my mind naturally turned to that of which the statue is the emblem: "Liberty enlightening the world."

As I unwillingly turned to go away, I thought, "It is only the actual view that can convey the most meaning and leave the deepest impression. The anticipation was, in part, correct. It was also pleasant; but the actual sight is really inspiring."

ATHLETICS.

The athletics in American colleges seem to steadily increase and grow more popular from year to year. We do not mean to flatter ourselves when we say that this year we have steadily pushed forward in athletics. We have not been as victorious as we would have desired, but we have had our share, when we compare the smallness of numbers we had to choose our material from.

In the fall term it was first decided not to have any football team, as we had lost all of our best men in the class of '96, and Prexy had forbidden the

conditioned men to play. The schedule was cancelled and for a time there was little life on the campus. About a week had elapsed when a mass meeting was held and it was a unanimous vote that we should have a football team. The team was made up of entirely raw material and our short time for practice had a great deal to do with our defeats. Next year we expect to have the same men and do good work on the gridiron. Shortly after the winter term opened a meeting of the polo directors was held, and J. S. Eaton was elected captain and L. L. Cheney manager.

Two games played with Amherst college were very close and exciting but both were won by Amherst. We played one game with Storrs Agricultural college and were defeated by a close score, we were handicapped here as the ice was very poor, and two of our best men were unable to play.

Very little was done in indoor athletics owing to the poor apparatus, in our so called gymnasium. Practice in baseball began with the opening of the spring term. Our first three games were very close but we lost, this made the fellows feel tired, but later on they braced up and the losses and gains were about balanced.

About the middle of the winter term we received a challenge from Storrs Agricultural college, for a field meet. A mass meeting was held and it was voted to accept the challenge, and a tax was also levied on the fellows to back the track team financially. J. S. Eaton was elected captain of the track team and H. Armstrong manager. The track team began training at once and with the help of Prof. R. S. Lull and Mr. Nelligan the team steadily improved. The last ten days before the meet the team trained on the Amherst college track which they had kindly offered to let us use. The meet was held at Willimantic, Conn., May 31 and it was a "walk over" for Aggie. We won by points 69 to their 39.

Next year we expect to meet all the New England state colleges in all our athletics and we will all hope it will increase the enthusiasm and raise the standard of athletics higher in our dear old Alma Mater.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOT-BALL—COLLEGE TEAM.

Ends.

J. S. Eaton, J. C. Chapman

Tackles.

D. A. Beaman, J. C. Burrington

Guards.

F. G. Stanley, G. H. A. Thompson

Center.

G. F. Parmenter.

Quarter-Back.

G. H. Wright.

Full-Back.

A. D. Gile.

Half-Backs.

J. W. Allen, W. R. Crowell

Manager—C. I. Goessmann.

Captain—J. W. Allen.

Substitutes.

L. L. Cheney, J. A. Davis

Y. A. Canto, H. E. Walker.

C. M. Adams, J. E. Halligan.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Aggie vs. Northampton Y. M. C. A. at Amherst
Oct. 17.

Aggie vs. St. Joseph A. C. at Thompsonville Oct. 24.

“ “ Williston at Easthampton.

“ “ Mt. Hermon at Northfield.

BASE BALL—COLLEGE TEAM.

J. S. Eaton, Manager.

J. A. Emrich, Captain.

W. R. Crowell, c, J. S. Eaton, p

Halligan, 1st b, J. A. Emrich, 2d b

Warden, 3d b, J. C. Chapman, s s

W. E. Hinds, 1 f, W. C. Hooker, c f

C. D. Colburn, r f.

Substitutes.

J. R. Dutcher, C. A. Peters,

C. G. Clark, F. G. Stanley,

W. Rogers, H. Courtney.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Aggie vs. Haydenville at Amherst.

“ “ Northampton Y. M. C. A. at Amherst.

“ “ Mt. Hermon at Northfield.

“ “ Williston at Easthampton.

“ “ Mt. Hermon at Amherst.

“ “ Williston at Amherst.

“ “ Bay State at Amherst.

“ “ Northampton Y. M. C. A.

POLO—COLLEGE TEAM.

Charmbury, 1st rush, Rogers, 2d rush

J. S. Eaton (Capt.) center.

Hinds, h. b. J. A. Emrich, goal.

Substitutes.

Montgomery, H. E. Maynard.

COLLEGE GAMES.

M. A. C. vs. Amherst College.

“ “ “

“ Storrs Agr'l College.

CLASS GAMES.

M. A. C. '99 vs. M. A. C. '00.

TRACK COLLEGE TEAM.

J. S. Eaton, Captain.

H. Armstrong, Manager.

100-Yards Dash.

J. R. Dillon, (First)* A. D. Gile

220-Yard Dash.

J. R. Dutcher. (First)* J. A. Emrich

120-Yards Hurdle. (3 1-2 ft.)

J. S. Eaton, (First)* A. D. Gile, (Second)*

Mile Run.

H. Maynard, (First)* F. Merriman

Broad Jump.

J. A. Emrich, (Second)* C. I. Goessmann

Mile Bicycle Race.

E. B. Saunders (First)* C. D. Colburn (Second)

Shot Put.

J. S. Eaton, (First)* G. F. Stanley, (Second)*

Throwing 16 lb. Hammer.

F. G. Stanley, (First)* H. Baker, (Second)*

Pole Vault.

J. C. Chapman, J. R. Dutcher

High Jump.

J. S. Eaton (Second)* J. R. Dutcher

440-Yards Dash.

J. S. Eaton, (First)* L. F. Clark

Mile Walk.

L. L. Cheney (Second) A. Kinney

*Willimantic Meet, May 31, 1897.

COLLEGE RECORDS.

- Mile Run—H. J. Fowler '94, 5 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds.
- Half Mile Run—H. D. Hemenway '95, 2 minutes, 26 seconds.
- 440 Yards Dash—H. D. Hemenway '95, 58 2-5 seconds.
- 220 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole '95, 24 2-5 seconds.
- 100 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole '95, 10 3-5 seconds.
- 25 Yards Dash—S. Sastré '96, 3 1-5 seconds.
- Hurdle Race (120 yards, 3 1-2 feet hurdles)—H. S. Fairbanks '95, 21 seconds.
- Half Mile Walk—F. L. Warren '95, 3 minutes, 50 4-5 seconds.
- Running Broad Jump—F. B. Shaw '96, 20 feet, 6 3-4 inches.
- Standing Broad Jump—J. A. Emrich '97, 10 feet, 1-2 inch.
- Backward Jump—F. L. Warren '95, 6 feet, 6 inches.
- Three Standing Jumps—S. P. Toole '95, 28 feet, 10 inches.
- Running Hop, Step and Jump—S. P. Toole '95, 40 feet, 10 inches.
- Standing Hop, Step and Jump—Jos. Baker '93, 26 feet, 8 inches.
- Running High Jump—L. Manley '94, 5 feet, 2 inches.
- Putting Shot (16 lb.)—J. S. Eaton '98, 33 feet, 1 inch.
- Standing High Jump—L. Manley '94, 4 feet, 4 inches.
- Running High Kick—E. L. Boardman '94, 8 feet, 4 inches.
- Standing High Kick—J. S. Eaton '98, 8 feet, 1 inch.
- Pole Vault—F. B. Shaw '96, 8 feet, 9 inches.
- One Mile Bicycle Race—E. A. Bagg (2 year) '95, 2 minutes, 55 4-5 seconds.
- Throwing Hammer (16 lb.)—C. W. Crehore '95, 88 feet, 7 3-4 inches.
- Throwing Baseball—F. B. Shaw '96, 318 feet.
- Batule Board High Jump—W. J. Curley, ex-'96, 6 feet, 8 inches.

THE PRIZE DRILL.

Encouraged by the result of the prize drill, the Institute of Technology determined to have one this year. As before, Brown and M. I. T. each drilled a battalion for a prize banner. The number entering for the individual prizes was cut down to six from each college and instead of two prizes there was a first and second prize in both the "manual and firings" and the "bayonet exercise."

Lieut. Wright received our invitation in the early part of the winter term and immediately began preparations for the event. At the opening of the summer term a competitive drill was held and the following men were selected to train in extra drills before going to Boston: Captains Emrich and Smith, Lieuts. Allen, Drew, Peters and Norton, Sergts. Montgomery, Cheney, Nickerson, Warden, Fisher, Eaton and Clark, Corporals Beaman, Dutcher and Turner and Privates Hinds, B. H. Smith, Crane, Lewis and Parmenter. This squad, under the command of Capt. Barry and Lieuts. Leavens and Armstrong, was thoroughly drilled in the "manual firings" and the "bayonet exercise."

On May 21 we took the early train to Boston and on reaching the city went immediately to the Copley Square Hotel. The afternoon was spent in sight seeing and at seven o'clock we assembled at the office of the hotel. Here we learned the names of those who were to drill for the prizes. The M. A. C. bayonet squad consisted of Emrich, Peters, Norton, Montgomery, Warden and Hinds while the squad for the "manual and firings" were Norton, Peters, Drew, Montgomery, Warden and Beaman. From the hotel we marched to Mechanics Hall where the drill was held.

As Brown drilled by the "New Manual" and M. A. C. and Tech. drilled by the "Old Manual" it was necessary to drill each squad separate. At a little after eight the Brown squad was marched in and after giving them a short drill they were marched off and the Tech and Aggie Squads entered. These were put through the manual and taken off. The next squad consisted of the two best men from each squad. After an exciting time, during which a fine exhibition of drilling was given, the first prize was awarded to Adjutant A. R. Williams of

Brown and the second prize to Lieut. C. A. Norton of M. A. C. The next number on the programme was the "bayonet exercise." The three squads were drilled together and then they were marched off and three men were taken out selected to compete for finals, Adj. Williams of Brown, Sergt. Turner of M. I. T. and Lieut. Norton of M. A. C. These men were so evenly matched that it required the closest marking and after a long discussion the first prize was awarded to Sergt. L. H. Turner of M. I. T. and second to Adj. A. R. Williams of Brown. Following this was the Battalion Drill.

The Brown Battalion took the floor first and executed the commands with snap and accuracy. After going through a number of movements they were marched off the floor and M. I. T. took possession and although they did well in the "manual and firings" their marching was very poor. This drill being finished the Tech. and Brown Battalions were marched into the hall and halted so as to face each other. The M. A. C. squad was then marched between them and halted facing towards the center.

Then Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island after addressing the cadets with a few words, called each winner from his place in ranks and presented him with a medal. The judges were Capt. Frank H. Edmund, Lieuts. E. St. J. Greble, and Johnson Heywood. The hall was prettily decorated but on account of the threatening weather the attendance was smaller than last year. A pleasant feature of the evening was the cheering of the different colleges for one another. And although M. A. C. had but few men her cheers were loud and long.

In remembering our success we must thank our commandant, Lieut. Wright. In the short time that he has been with us he has shown the true spirit of a commander and to his unceasing effort and zeal we must lay our success. In conclusion we must say that this may be our last competitive drill with these colleges for at Brown, drill has been abolished. But if this is the last drill it must not hinder us from doing our best work, and endeavoring to bring honor to ourselves and to our college.

A bronze bust of Judge Henry F. French, the first president of the M. A. C., has been presented to the college by his son.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The College Y. M. C. A. is at the close of a successful year, both in the number of new members, and in the large amount of good done. Early in the Fall Term it gave a reception to the members of the incoming class, to give the new men a chance to become better acquainted with the students and members of the faculty, and to extend to them the right hand of fellowship of the association. Several helpful and interesting meetings have combined to help improve the moral standing of the college and preserving for it its good reputation.

The Natural History Society is well deserving of a great deal of praise. Its officers have labored long for its success and this year has been more than successful. During the winter term the college was treated to some very interesting lectures by members of the faculty.

The Aggie Life has passed through a very successful year. Its high standard has been improved upon and it ranks with the best college publications. Owing to the small number of students here, it has been very hard to select the proper persons for the editors. The board has received testimonials from the faculty as well as outsiders which should make the editors feel proud of it. The paper is better, financially, than a year ago, although there are many delinquent subscribers among the alumni.

The Reading Room Association is in a prosperous condition and tries to suit the desires of all. Several new newspapers and magazines have been added to the list of reading matter kept on file in the Reading Room in North College. It has placed a public telephone in the room and also sees to the distribution of the mail promptly after the arrival of the carrier.

The Boarding Club is in a prosperous condition and one hears but little or no complaints against it. It was to help the student obtain his board at cost that the club was started. It has been successful in the saving of many dollars to the students.

The Whist Club has not dropped from our sight and is the means of causing many of the long winter evenings to pass rapidly.

The Chess Club is not behind the other clubs and the tournament during the winter term brought forth many able players.

Tennis is one of our prettiest pastimes and at which we have several fine players. This spring a tournament was arranged and nearly all of the students entered.

GLEANINGS.

Lovell of Amherst is '97's class photographer.

Members of '98 have been elected to the K. K. K.

For the commencement programme, etc., consult the CYCLE.

Do not go home without taking a CYCLE and a '98 *Index* with you.

Professor and Mrs. Maynard tendered a reception to the Freshman class, Feb. 19.

A telephone has been placed in the reading room under the auspices of the Reading Room Association.

The first Kommers ever held in an American college was at the M. A. C. boarding house March 12, and was a grand success.

C. A. Smith, Leach, and Howes of the short winter course, having received the three highest marks, were awarded certificates.

The Clark property on the hill has been obtained by the college. Part of this is to be set out with young trees and another portion has the new reservoir upon it.

On the 15th of August, 1896, Henry Day Holt '99, who was camping out at North Hadley Pond, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun as he was getting into a boat.

President Goodell has forbidden the painting of class numbers on the sidewalks as it is getting to be a thing of days gone by, besides causing lots of ill-feeling among the lower classmen.

Col. R. P. Hughes inspected the battalion Tuesday, June 8. After passing in review, the battalion was put through battalion movements and then gave a pretty exhibition of skirmish drill.

The college can pride itself (?) on possessing a drum and bugle corps of fourteen members. As yet it has not been out of town, possibly on account of the timidity of its members, ten of whom are Freshmen.

Sept. 25 was '99's mountain day. They visited Leverett and Shutesbury and returned, reporting an excellent time. Later reports go to show that they created a great impression on the inhabitants of the towns visited.

The M. A. C. was represented in the Sound Money parade in Boston on the evening of Nov. 2 by a squad of fifty men in uniform, and on the evening of Nov. 10 led a similar procession in Northampton.

The college has had new water mains and hydrants put in which are connected with the town system and also with an emergency reservoir on the Clark place. The reservoir is circular in form, 50 feet in diameter, and 12 feet in depth, and will hold 150,000 gallons of water.

Despite the predictions of a great many, the '98 *Index* appeared on time. It has a neat, attractive binding and the interior reflects credit on the Board of Editors and upon the whole class. Every one who has not yet obtained one can get a copy of R. D. Warden, Business Manager, 8 So. College.

The committees on Agriculture, Education and Military Affairs from the state legislature visited the college Friday, May 14. After chapel exercises were over and the library had been inspected, the battalion gave an exhibition drill. College exercises were suspended for the day, while the professors showed the committees about the place.

Professors Stone, Babson and Paige spent last summer in Europe. Prof. Paige was abroad the entire year making scientific investigations concerning veterinary science. Prof. Stone studied the fungi connected with the business of grape growing, while Prof. Babson made a tour for the purpose of instruction and recreation.

Many of the people who had often declared that Aggie had no spirit, changed their minds on the evening of May 17 when they beat Mt. Hermon with a score of 8-7. The victory was celebrated by about 75 students in nightshirts and all sorts of fantastic rigs. The drum corps led the procession to several of the professors' houses where, after a speech by the professor and a rousing cheer from the students, the procession moved on.

Many of the friends of the college might take more interest in the Boston *Transcript* if they knew the liability of its containing anything concerning the college. For the benefit of these we would refer them to the numbers which appear on Wednesday evenings in which there are some pages devoted to the colleges. Prof. Babson every week sends true articles about this college, which are given as much room as Harvard or Yale.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'73,

William O. Smith has been appointed Attorney General of the Republic of the Hawaiian Islands.

'78.

Arthur A. Brigham who for several years was Prof. of Agriculture at Sapporo Agric. College of Japan, has entered upon his duties as Prof. of Agriculture at the R. I. State College.

'86.

C. F. W. Felt, Chief Engineer of Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, Galveston, Texas, was re-elected March 3, a member of the American Soc. of Civil Engineers.

'91.

Henry M. Howard married to Miss Hattie E. Stanley at Franklin, Mass., Oct. 26.

Harvey T. Shores, M. D., Physician, rooms 174
177 Lambie Building, Northampton, Mass.

'92.

H. E. Crane married to Miss Charlotte E. Sargent at Quincy, Mass., June 2.

H. B. Emerson and Miss Elizabeth E. Sutliff, married June 7, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Charles S. Graham married at Lowell to Miss Annie J. Blanchard, Sept. 16.

'93.

Born to Dr. H. D. and Mrs. Clark, a daughter, Jan. 8.

'94.

William E. Sanderson has returned to the firm of W. W. Rawson & Co., 34 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

A. H. Kirkland, married Feb. 2, to Miss Clara B. Rice of Malden.

Fred G. Averell, agent New York Mutual Life Ins. Co. Address, Amherst, Mass.

'95.

Maurice J. Sullivan, married at Milford, Mass., to Miss Margaret Droney, on April 21. They will reside at Littleton, N. H., where Mr. Sullivan has a fine position.

E. A. White has accepted a position as landscape gardener on the estate of C. C. Grissem, Haverford, Pa.

John H. Jones, ex-'95, keeper at Insane Asylum, Northampton, Mass.

Williams Eaton, 2-yrs. '95, married June 9, to Miss Clara Weeks, at Westboro.

'96.

W. L. Pentecost, Ass't Agriculturist at Storrs Agricultural College, Conn.

Steven W. Fletcher has received a fellowship of \$500 at Cornell University for 1897-98.

ARBUTUS BUDS.

Would you list to a simple story
Of a May flower long ago,
Which grew in a distant country
'Neath the Orient's brilliant glow?
'Tis only an idle fancy,
A dream that comes with the hour,
All fragrance and sweetness and beauty,
Could mortal resist its power?

'Twas right where Judea's valley
Slumbered beneath the sun,
Gold bathing its humble hamlets
Till the summer's day was done.
Where breezes with burdens of perfume
Gamboled and played by the hour,
And stole in their onward travel
New beauties from each sylvan bower.

Where the purling of fresh dripping water
But mingled its silvery tone
With the lays of the birds and the zephyrs
That echoed the pines solemn moan.
Ah! this was a Garden of Eden,
A spot where the spirit could rest,
A bower which the sun, in deep raptures,
For ages and ages caressed.

Then come with me, lovers of nature,
 Away from the world's deafening strife
 To the home of this fair, simple blossom,
 All beauty and freshness and life.
 'Tis only a bud of Arbutus,
 In a garb both rusty and brown ;
 Its ocean-shell tinted flower-cups,
 And stems deep mantled in down.

And yet on this tiny floweret,
 Many long years ago,
 The sun shown down one spring day
 With such fierce and deadly glow,
 That it pressed its tiny petals
 'Gainst the side of the mossy well,
 (For it grew by the Scriptural Fountain,)
 And it thought that the drop which fell

From the jars of the mothers and maidens,
 Who came at the break of day,
 Down the valley from Judea
 Would drive its thirst away.
 And sighed if I had but perfume
 (For it had no odor then),
 I could waft a breath of sweetness
 To greet some maiden when

She stoops to draw the water ;
 Oh ! she would heed my woe.
 Thus spoke the dying floweret,
 Ages, long ages ago.
 And then its head drooped lower,
 While its leaves pressed parched earth,
 For life was slowly ebbing
 Towards Him who gave it birth.

When lo ! Oh, radiant beauty,
 Fair star without a peer,
 A vision, bright, bewildering,
 Was slowly drawing near.
 Yes, down the narrow pathway
 Comes one that sunrise hour,
 A daughter of Judea,
 A being of magic power.

She draws near to the fountain,
 Her eyes, cast down, behold
 The dying little blossom
 Amid the mossy mould.
 And with a heart whose kindness
 All faithful souls have felt,
 She took some crystal water,
 And fondly, as she knelt,

Around its roots and leaflets
 She pressed her moistened hands,
 And smiled upon the floweret,
 The Queen of Angel Bands.
 What need to tell the story
 Of what you sure must know ;
 Could Mary touch a creature
 And then its life not glow

With new and deepest beauty,
 And soulful perfume rare,
 The fondest of all mothers,
 The heavenly Queen so fair ?
 If you would test my legend,
 Why, come with me to-day,
 Behold Dame Nature's beauties,
 Fair Flora's spring array.

The violets are slumbering,
 The wind flower on the hill
 Is dreaming, quite unconscious
 That the rushing new-born rill
 Is calling, as it passes—
 Awake ! Awake ! my dear,
 Your wintry sleep is over,
 Arbutus Buds are here.

Arbutus Buds are opening
 Amid the rocks and sand,
 The rarest, sweetest, earliest
 Spring's herald in our land.
 And now let memory bear you
 To days of long ago,
 When first this child of Nature
 Drooped 'neath an Orient glow.

And bless the hands which gave it
 Fresh water from the well,
 Who steeped its buds in perfume,
 And wrapt her magic spell
 Around its life and beauty,
 Till kindly waves and winds
 Then bore its seeds in plenty
 To other sunny climes.

Of when in Life's long travel
 You meet by dusty way,
 This sweet New England Spring-child,
 Whose perfume fills my lay,
 Then read this idle fancy,
 This dream that came with the hour,
 All fragrance, and sweetness, and beauty,
 Could mortal resist its power ?



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1898

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Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The age in which we live demands progress in the means and methods by which young men prepare for the duties of life.

The courses of study at the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars. Electives in Geology and Astronomy are now offered.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture, Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building will soon be erected for the Veterinary Department.

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The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students, residing in this state who need aid.

Examinations of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 6 and 7, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The Fall term begins Thursday, September 8, at 8 A. M.

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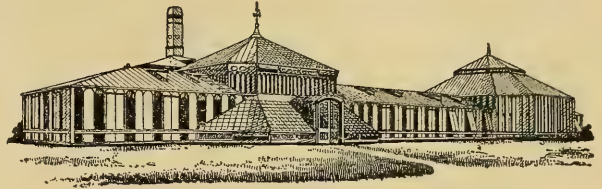
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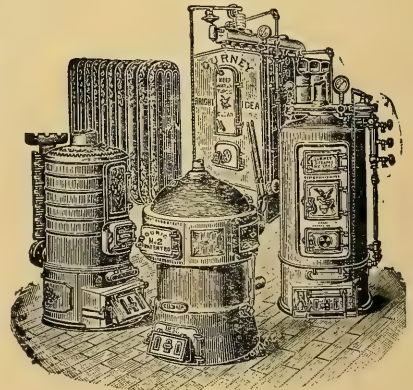
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THE CYCLE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF D. G. K. FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. XX. AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 20, 1898. No. 1

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

For the Twenty-eighth Graduating Exercises June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

SUNDAY, June 19.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Joseph H. Crooker of Troy, N. Y., 10-45 A. M. Address before the College Y. M. C. A. by Rev. George H. Clark of Malden at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 20.—Burnham Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M. Fraternity Banquets, 10 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 21.—Alumni meeting in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M. Annual Meeting of Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9-30 A. M. Flint Prize Oratorical Contest, Junior class, 10-30 A. M. Meeting of Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11-30 A. M. Patriotic Addresses and Presenting of Military Diplomas, 2-30 P. M. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of U. S. Navy. James L. Bowen of Springfield, Mass. M. Fayette Dickinson of Boston, Mass. Suppers of various classes, 6 P. M. Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 P. M. Komers of Trustees, Former Students, Faculty and Undergraduates, in the Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—Graduating Exercises, Annoucement of Prizes, and Conferring of Degrees, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 23 and 24.—Examination of Candidates for Admission, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. Two full days are required for examination.

PROGRAMMES.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

JOHN P. NICKERSON,
The dreaded Ptomaine.
ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, JR.,
Civil Service Reform.
CHARLES N. BAXTER,
The English Novel.
AVEDIS G. ADJEMIAN,
Methods of Feeding in Turkey and the United States.
RANDALL D. WARDEN,
Modern light upon the Monroe Doctrine.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

CHARLES M. WALKER,
The Spaniard and the Cuban.
WARREN E. HINDS,
"Liberty Enlightening the World."
HOWARD E. MAYNARD,
The Shaw Memorial.
DAN A. BEAMAN,
Telegraph Monopoly.
BERNARD H. SMITH,
The Colonists of Virginia and Massachusetts.
FRED H. TURNER,
The Freedom of the Press.

SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN SPEAKERS.

Sophomores:
MR. BAKER,
Truth and Victory.
MR. C. A. CROWELL,
The Historic Codfish.
MR. KELLOGG,
The Old Minstrel.
MR. STANLEY,
The Man for the Crisis.
Freshmen:
MR. BRIDGEFORTH,
How the General Paid His Debt.
MR. DICKERMAN,
The Hero of Manila.
MR. MOULTON,
College Oil Cans.
MR. WILSON,
The Saxon Elements in Civilization.

THE present edition of the CYCLE marks the ending of another year, with all its hopes and aspirations; with all its failures and despairs. This is the 20th edition that the editors offer for the consideration of the Alumni and they fondly hope that it will be treated as kindly as any of its predecessors. The aim of the CYCLE is simply to chronicle events as they have happened in the college work, to open subjects for general discussion when such subjects prove timely, and above all, to enliven old memories with delectable goods in a somewhat new literary dressing. We do not invite your criticism, nor do we crave your indulgence, we simply have a word to say to you and we would say that word as briefly as possible. If the reader happens to be a luxurious epicure we may not be able to please his palate, but if he be ready for what we can give, and have a relish to receive if, then, we fondly believe, he may go abroad satisfied. During the year that has flown by, many incidents have occurred that are undoubtedly of interest to the Alumni, and it has been our *devoir* to place those in print as acceptably as we are able.

MUCH praise is due Pres. Goodell for his work in defeating the Homestead Bill that was recently brought before both Houses of Congress, in Washington. This bill aimed to reduce the appropriations given by the national government to the various agricultural colleges throughout the country. The wording of the bill was so peculiar that on its face it looked like a good measure and it was only through quick actions of our President, aided by those of other similar colleges, that the bill was finally defeated. If the measure had become a law it would have meant a reduction in our appropriation of some \$15,000 yearly, which would have crippled us severely.

It is to be hoped that the coming years will witness a change in the morale of this institution. The College is no worse than many others in regard to class feeling, indeed it is not as badly off as some that could be named, but a change is desirable and it is likely to be brought about this year. College proceedings are not always conducted in a gentlemanly manner, and due allowance

is generally given the students, but pranks and hazing may often be carried too far. This has become the case lately at the College and much unfavorable feeling has been engendered, but, we believe, that the crises has at last passed. There is much that can be done in a gentlemanly manner to keep an interesting activity between classes without relying upon that rowdiness that is more characteristic of the Bowery tough than of the College student.

The introduction of an Honor System in the College work has been seriously considered by many of the students, and has ended in the Juniors establishing it in their work. To much cannot be written in favor of this innovation and it is to be regretted that the other classes have not as yet found the time expedient for its acceptance. It is bound to come in the future, as it is the only honorable method of procedure, and its hastening will in no way deteriorate from its usefulness. With some professors the system is in vogue, but without the hearty co-operation of the students. It is doubtful if this latter state of affairs is equitable as the boys give no written or verbal assurance that their examination papers are free from cribbing. It seems as if there ought to be honor sufficient among the students to inaugurate any procedure that will have to do with the establishment of a system to put at an end any unfair practice that one man may take over another.

THE annual College Catalogue was issued rather later than usual, being delayed by the extended report of the Experimental Station. Otherwise it is about the same as ever. There is an encouraging increase in the number of students at the college and a corresponding enlargement of scope in the work undertaken. The several courses have been broadened and strengthened, and the scholarship has been advisedly raised. We are to have a much needed Veterinary Hospital where animal diseases may be treated and carefully studied. The mathematical department has just completed the fitting out of a Physical Laboratory which promises to fill a long felt want. The Juniors have spent much of the last term in this laboratory under Prof. Hasbrouck where

the electrical sciences have been carefully studied. It is to be sincerely hoped that the coming Freshman class will be larger than usual, as every indication points in that direction.

A WORD to the Alumni will surely not be out of place at this time. Last year marked an anniversary of this college, this year marks another. Alumni! Every year marks an anniversary of your Alma Mater. Every year should serve but to remind you that you are seriously remiss in all that has to do with your college. You have left these historic walls, but you should not sever your love for your old home; you should not withdraw your support from the institution to which you owe so much. Morally you are bound to help us to the utmost of your ability, and have you done this? We thank you heartily for all the good words and kindly actions that you have all ready put forth; we thank you in advance for those we know are sure to come, but we would impress upon you that any university is strong only when its alumni is strong.

WE have had our Kneipe and our Commers: both patterned after our German cousins' enjoyments, but falling far short of the peculiar atmosphere that inevitably goes with that foreign social gathering. The idea hardly bears transplanting to our nervous climate, and when shorn of many of its accessories, it inevitably loses much. The social life of the college needs a strong stimulant, but it is doubtful as to the nature of that stimulant. There can be no American Kneipe; that is an impossibility. We have not the plegmatic flow of blood which is needed for a thorough enjoyment of this kind of sport. Transplant us to some small German university town and we will become acclimated. The Commers which is incident to our commencement is really a reunion of the Alumni, professors and undergraduates, and as such it does a notable piece of work. Its influence can be widespread and hearty or it can be weak and vascillating.

THE past year has witnessed that which few of us ever expected to see again thrust upon our country. We have been so remote from the foreign imbroglios, we have little dreamed that we should be

brought into one at some later day. And yet how narrow is this little world! But yesterday we were congratulating ourselves upon our isolated position and to-day we are facing a foe at our very doors. Those of us who are left at home, are living in doubt, while those along our seacoast are steeped in inaction. The College has nobly responded to the call for troops, and small though our student body is, we have sent our full quota of men. Especially is this true of our D. G. K. society. Three of our brothers are stationed along the northern coast in the first regiment of heavy artillery. These men laid aside all that was held dear, to answer their country's call; they placed the needs of the nation above that of mere self and in doing this they deserve great honor. Whether they return grimmed with powder or fresh from the salt breezes, we shall honor them and their names shall be enrolled amid our heroes.

A WELCOME.

Once more, ye hills reverberate the sound
That swells from Sugarloaf to Holyoke grim;
Awake, old Deerfield, of historic ground,
And add your paens to the interim.

Connecticut, from Whately to the bend,
More tortuous than the fabled snake of yore,
Catches your notes, and to their tones will lend
The sleepy singing of her log marked shore.

Far to the south old Nonotuck now stands
And bids ye welcome, sturdy sons of toil:
And Warner stretches out her golden hands,
Rich from the culture of a stubborn soil.

All these, and more, your triumph now doth mark,
They know your voice; they recognize your hand.
Full many a time, hath Pleasant after dark
Been welcome forage for marauder band.

And yet, me thinks, 'twas at the Devil's Glen
That pranks were played that better not be told.
And Tom hath witnessed many scenes that pen
Would ever fail to paint in words o'er bold.

Such days are past and have been long forgot;
The Freshman to the Senior, quickly grown,
Leaves such behind and scorns the simple plot
That once would seat him on a trembling throne.

The games once played have long since grown too old,
For childish fancies flutter as a dream.
Our frames are cast to-day in studier mould,
To breast the angry surges of Life's stream.

These well-loved walls that knew you once so well,
 Have aged with you in years that now are past;
 They, too, on recollections often dwell
 And with the day, do yesterday contrast.

Yet do they hold for you a welcome cheer,
 Wide open doors, where latchstrings are not known.
 Your names, to Alma Mater always dear:
 Your efforts, she must always claim her own.

Her pride you are :—her very busy boys :
 Young nurslings once beneath her tender wing ;
 The height of all her many hopes and joys,
 Alone you soar ; alone your song you sing.

THE STORY OF AN OLD CLOCK.

Upon the top shelf of my book-case there stands an old clock whose day of usefulness has long since gone past. Now, tarnished in spots, chipped about the corners, it stands amid its sumptuous surroundings, an uncut gem amid a cluster of pearls. The works of this old timepiece have long ago ceased their labors, and its wheels never turn unless some curious finger adds weight to the cogs.

Its uncouth cherubs, cut in solid brass above the face, lean awkwardly against their couches, while the silver-toned bell rises over all like the dome of a miniature St. Peters. Never in my memory has this bell been struck by its hammer; its soft-toned chimes no longer reverberate through the room with the passing of the hours, and yet, I have seldom heard a bell whose tone was purer, more sustained, or of a more pleasing quality. I delight to tap it with my finger, and hear the notes go echoing through the evening air.

The hour figures are painted blue upon old porcelain shields half broken and loosened. There is but one hand and that is rusted and objects to being turned. I have never known of another hand; indeed, I believe that even in its youth it could not boast a minute hand. And then, as if to make up for any constitutional discrepancy, its face is fancifully decorated with intricate scrolls of indifferent design and workmanship.

This clock was once fastened against the wall where its weights could hang down and its pendulum have full play; but now both weights and pendulum have gone and it sits dejectedly among my treasures, its fame lost in the dim ages; and where once it looked upon kings and princes, it can now gaze only on the book-worm,

What scenes it has witnessed would require volumes to record. What bloody days it has timed! How many lives it has pushed to eternity! Who can tell? The historian with all his data is still at fault; the biographer, however careful and painstaking, seldom enters the inner recesses of his subject's heart. Who alone but its owner can tell of these troublesome times?

And the owner! How he lay across the room in curtained bed and watched that hand, that solitary hand, as it denoted the death of another victim! How he pointed with pride to its face and foretold the bloody execution of some innocent woman! It marked the time when blood flowed more copiously than water; when human nature, maddened and angered, surged against the bulwarks of a nation and sacrificed upon the altar of selfishness the flower of manhood.

Yet later this self-same clock marked the fall of its owner; a fall of savage pomp to an ignominious grave; a fall of human passion overwrought to frenzied heat to an unsuccessful suicidal climax. And now, as I sit looking on that silent face with its one lonely hand, I like to believe that its works ran down when its owner ended his career; I like to believe that when one of the noted of France, expiated his crimes, my poor old clock closed its life.

I can imagine those gloomy days when it ticked so solemnly on the walls, foretelling dire disaster. There is something attractive in its awful history, linked as it was to that of the "Butcher of Paris." And why should I not value my clock? Once it was Robespierre's own; once it hung upon Robespierre's chamber wall and he, fresh from a new execution, took his tea beneath it. And, now after it has outlived its master, I have it, and treasure it, and keep it for its old-time memories. That is why I value my old brass clock.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

It is with some trepidation that I relate this tale as I am well aware that many of my readers will pooh-pooh it and call me an impressionable old fossil. I have told this story so many times at the tavern that the regular habitués of the place are apt to slyly tap their foreheads and look at me with something of commiseration. But let me say right

here, that I am sound in wind and limb, that my mind is not in the least unbalanced, and that I know this tale to be true.

To begin my story it will be necessary to relate a small part of my past history. I am a graduate of a small western college and have practiced medicine now for about forty years with varying success. I am a homeopath by choice but an allopath by circumstances; I have changed my treatment of diseases as I have changed my abode; environment and dollars always controlling my life.

Twenty years ago, when I was about forty-five years of age, I came east and settled in the small college town that now claims me as one of its inhabitants, and I have managed to pay my town taxes with a regularity pleasing to the assessors. I have even created so favorable an opinion, that my good neighbors have placed me upon their board of health, and once in my life, have done me the honor to nominate me for congress on a forlorn hope. For all this I have been duly grateful, and have partly repaid my public debt by ushering into this world several new presidents of both sexes.

My household consists of myself, an office boy, my housekeeper and an old horse whose years are so numerous that I have failed to keep an account of them. However he answers my purpose well, and I have no reason to complain as he has many times carried me to the bedside of some patient in ample time for me to officiate at the death struggle.

The country in which I live, that is the valley that follows the winding course of the river, is an ideal place for malaria, and ought to be a fairly profitable ground for any enterprising doctor, but Nature played one of her freaks when she fashioned the soil and there never was a healthier place than that same, low, marshy valley. I nearly starved for five years and was about to give up my living when an unforeseen accident happened that started up my business at such an astonishing gait that I feared it would be necessary for me to obtain an assistant. The nature of that accident has nothing to do with the story and so I shall not mention it in detail; suffice it to say that for two years I was kept busy most of the time.

At the end of a very hard day, when my horse

had travelled something over his usual fifteen miles, there happened so strange an adventure and one of so peculiar a character that I have at last prevailed upon myself to record it herewith; that future generations may know its true details in all their fantastic aspect. I shall endeavor to picture the events just as they occurred, neither giving them color nor strength, that some one, wiser than I, may solve what seems to me to be an incomprehensible riddle.

As I have said before my horse and I had returned after a very hard day, and we were both thankful to get home. It was just about dusk when I entered my office and the uncertain light of the west was reflected from the slight fall of snow that covered the ground. The sleighing had but just commenced and the roads presented an uncertain appearance. I lit the lamp and saw a letter lying on the table, addressed to me. It had not been there when I went out in the early afternoon, and now I tore the envelope with disgust, as I knew that it must be from some patient in need of me, and true enough it was from a man who lived over the other side of a range of hills about four miles toward the south.

His case was urgent, moreover he always paid cash for my services, and so I felt that it would be wrong of me to neglect him. The trip meant at least three hours of my time and it was too late now to get off before supper. Hannibal, that is the name of my horse, was in no condition to make such a journey and I knew it, so the only alternative for me was to telephone to our livery stable and get some sort of a rig that would carry me there and back. I remember that the stableman said he had only one sleigh left, but that he would get that around to my door by seven o'clock without fail.

I patiently ate supper and waited for the appointed time, but no horse came; I gave the stablemen a quarter of an hour to get around and then telephoned again. The head hostler told me that they had been obliged to get another sleigh from one of the neighboring farmers as they found just as they were hitching up, that their remaining sleigh was broken and they did not wish to send me an injured vehicle. I thanked them for their solici-

tude for my comfort and banged the receiver into its metal rack.

About half past seven the sleigh arrived and a more peculiar outfit I have never seen: at first I believed that some joke was being played upon me, but on closer inspection I found that it was not a toy trap that had been sent me but a real, bona-fide sleigh.

"Where did you get that, John?" I asked.

"Over to Farmer Biddle's. It was the only one we could get sir," said the attendant.

"Has it its like in the country?" I asked.

"No, sir," the man replied. "It is the only one of its kind hereabouts."

I judged that it was. The body was a bright sky blue, the runners were of a vermilion red, and the shafts were a dirty green. I came to the conclusion that farmer Biddle had used up some spare paint on the rig, for I had never seen so many shades of color on so small an amount of surface before.

I pulled my large fur cap over my ears, drew on my heavy driving gloves and got in. The seat was so low that I nearly fell over backwards on sitting down, but it was comfortable and I concluded that the ride would not be so unpleasant after all, especially as the moon was coming up.

As I drove along I could not help commenting upon the peculiar figure I made, with the varicolored sleigh, the crazy-patchwork robe that covered my lap and the large, bony, coal black horse that drew me along with a shambling gait, now fast, now slow. The moon had risen before I had gone very far, and its slanting rays of silvery white made the landscape seem all the colder. The evening was wonderfully still, not an echo broke the silence and I marvelled at this, until I became unpleasantly aware that my sleigh had no bells upon it. This angered me not a little as I had some narrow ravines to go through, and in which it would be exceedingly unpleasant to meet another team unawares. The natural stupidity of farmers in general and country stablemen in particular irritated me and I cursed my luck.

The trip to the home of my patient was uneventful, save for the varieties of scenic pictures offered to my sight, but my stay at the sufferer's house was

prolonged until nearly midnight so that I started home with the moon well up in the heavens. I had met no one on my trip south and I expected to meet no one on my homeward journey, and so it was that I gave away to a drowsy feeling about my eyelids and let the horse have his head. I never lost consciousness, for I distinctly remember passing landmarks that I had noted on my way down, and I was ever alert for any unusual sound upon the road. I remember once starting up suddenly at some strange noise, only to sink back again into my comfortable corner when a crow, black and portentous, arose from some underbrush.

We had been jogging along for the best part of an hour, and had reached the top of a thickly wooded hill, when my horse gave a snort and jumped sideways into the gutter. At the same time a blast of wind rushed against my left cheek and a sleigh with a running horse sped past me on that side. I had but a moment to see the phantom, for it was hardly anything more to me, when my horse laid back his ears and started on a frightened run for home; but in that moment, as the moon shone over the trees, I saw a sight that made my blood run coldly in my veins.

The sleigh had but one occupant and that occupant I could have sworn was myself. He, whoever the stranger was, had a fur cap exactly like mine and driving gloves the same as I wore. The sleigh was an exact counterpart of the one I drove, color and all, and the lap robe was the same crazy patchwork that covered my own frozen legs. The horse was as large as mine, as black, and as raw and bony; altogether I might have been driving by a looking-glass, so faithful was this counterfeit of myself. But strangest of all, the hurrying phantom had no bells upon his sleigh.

There come times in a man's life when he knows not whether he be of this world or of some other. For the next twenty minutes after I left that hill, I knew not whether it was I driving like mad for home or whether that horrid phantom I had so lately passed really possessed my soul. My mind was incapable of reasoning, and my only wish was to cover the next two miles with as much haste as possible.

When the town was reached I heaved a deep sigh

of relief and my first duty on entering my office was to brew myself a cup of something hot. Then I sat down and pondered, and I have pondered ever since, and have never been able to solve the problem to my satisfaction or to that of anyone else. I knew I had the only sleigh of the kind in that county and I was probably the only one upon the road without any bells, and yet I met my exact counterpart in the loneliest part of the road. I could easily explain this as an hallucination if my horse had not seen the apparition too, but he had seen it before I had; indeed he had given me my only warning. It is hardly probable that my horse could be deceived, someone passed us but who he was, I have been unable to find out to this day.

*ADDRESS OF AN UNDERGRADUATE TO
THE ALUMNI OF HIS COLLEGE.*

GENTLEMEN:—To you, who have successfully passed the portals of your alma mater, I would speak a few words. Not words of advice, for that would be presumptuous upon my part, an undergraduate; but words that shall bring back to your mind those recollections, that you must cherish, of the institution that fitted you for the broader field and nobler work in which you are at present engaged. I would offer you words of welcome on this, your return to former collegiate triumphs.

You have left us, and entered that wider usefulness wherein your efforts are directed in the various channels that make the name of your alma mater so famous. You have left the mother who weaned and cherished you, and, with her benediction still resting upon your head, you have valiantly fought upon the broad battle-field of life. A measured share of failure and prosperity has been yours. We, as your successors, have followed your career with unabated interest and expectancy; we have striven, in our small way, to map our course upon those better lines that you have plotted out for us, and we, too, have met with our share of praise.

Now that you hold positions of trust and responsibility in the business world, we fully realize that your mind and your time are occupied with such duties, as each succeeding day may bring; but, in the bustle and hurry of financial stress, we beg of

you to remember with kindly feeling the institution that gave you birth; that institution to which you owe so much and which asks so little of you in return.

There is no path in life that is not benefitted in a marked degree by such an educator as you have had; there is no graduate, however lowly, but has felt its influence upon his after-life. The successes of our greatest men are founded upon those days and nights, when, in the lengthened vigils of study, they laid an intellectual foundation upon which they built by experience, until the very forces of Nature trembled before their advance.

If, then, so much has been given you, what should be your duty in return? It should be yours to love and cherish these venerated walls; it should be yours to revere and strengthen the better traditions of this institution. It should be yours tenderly to nourish and foster all associations that have to do with the advancement of your college; it should be yours so to regulate your own individual lives that the glory of your alma mater may find a living example in your every word and action.

Our duty to you, and to our college, is to strive daily in broader paths, to widen our individual lives, to increase the influence of this institution, and to raise the standard of its scholarship, that we may be well-fitted to take our place beside you and, with you, to valiantly battle in this life.

There are no associations more binding or more enduring than those connected with that glorious name of alma mater; no love is more tender than that which you have for your college. We undergraduates may not understand its full import; we may not be able to measure its scope or its great depth, but we know that it exists and in all its wonderful beauty within your hearts.

This love we are yet to experience; it is not all ours, in its full splendor of attachment, but it will be ours some day, not far distant. We are now preparing ourselves, that later we may join hands with you all and be your equals in the affections of this college. Let us, then, work together, undergraduates and alumni, that the present status may be materially bettered by a closer bond of fellow-feeling between those who have gone before and those who are to follow.

THE MILITARY BALL.

On Friday evening, Feb. 11, 1898, a Military Ball was given in the Drill Hall by the officers of the battalion. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of J. S. Eaton, chairman, A. Montgomery Jr., R. D. Warden, J. P. Nickerson, F. H. Turner, Y. A. Canto, D. A. Beaman and E. M. Wright. The patronesses were, Mrs. H. H. Goodell, Mrs. C. A. Goessmann, Mrs. G. F. Mills and Mrs. J. E. Ostrander.

Neat and appropriate invitations were issued and the hall was handsomely decorated. The decorations which consisted of colored bunting, palms, and the usual array of warlike implements was the work of the boys.

Lieut. Wright, who had supervision of the arrangements, was indefatigable in his zeal to have every detail perfect, and to him and those students who assisted, every praise is due for the wonderfully beautiful effect made of what is otherwise somewhat of a barn. The orchestra was stationed at the north end behind some tall palms and small potted shrubs; on either side stood the guns of the field artillery, while gracefully stacked about were the rifles and the many accoutrements that go to make up the personal of the soldier. Upon one wall was a rosette of bayonets in the center of which were grouped red, white and blue lights. Upon the opposite wall, the sabres were picturesquely grouped.

From the heavy rafter in the center of the roof, fluttered broad streamers that were carelessly caught at the corners of the hall and balcony. Tall southern palms partially shielded the space beneath the balcony, and this was given up to the patronesses, the members of the faculty and their friends. Here, heavy rugs were strewn upon the floor and inviting wicker chairs were placed about; well-shaded piano lamps added a soft light to the whole effect. M. A. C. and class banners were tastefully draped amid the wealth of red, white and blue, while hundreds of electric lights added much to the artistic success.

Charming little tête-a-têtes were arranged in the odd corners—to be used between the dances. While over all proudly majestic floated the stars and stripes.

In the early part of the evening the College Banjo Club rendered many popular and pleasing selections. About one hundred couples occupied the floor and the glitter of the uniforms as they mingled with the gay dresses gliding gracefully about was a most charming spectacle. The grand march was led by Prof. and Mrs. Herman Babson.

At 11-30 o'clock refreshments were served by Caterer Wood while the Springfield Orchestral Club played the sweet strains of the Intermezzo from Cavaleria Rusticana. At two o'clock the dance broke up, and the hall, once so brilliant and gay, became deserted and lonely.

The President was obliged to be absent on a lecturing trip and much regret was expressed that he, of all others, should be forced to be absent. Smith College sent its usual delegation which always adds so much to the life of any occasion.

COLLEGE RECORDS.

- Mile Run—H. J. Fowler '94, 5 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds.
 Half Mile Run—H. D. Hemenway '95, 2 minutes, 26 seconds.
 440 Yards Dash—H. D. Hemenway '95, 58 2-5 seconds.
 220 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole '95, 24 2-5 seconds.
 100 Yards Dash—S. P. Toole '95, 10 3-5 seconds.
 25 Yards Dash—S. Sastré '96, 3 1-5 seconds.
 Hurdle Race (120 yards, 3 1-2 feet hurdles)—H. S. Fairbanks '95, 21 seconds.
 Half Mile Walk—F. L. Warren '95, 3 minutes, 50 4-5 seconds.
 Running Broad Jump—F. B. Shaw '96, 20 feet, 3-4 inches.
 Standing Broad Jump—J. A. Emrich '97, 10 feet, 1-2 inch.
 Backward Jump—F. L. Warren '95, 6 feet, 6 inches.
 Three Standing Jumps—S. P. Toole '95, 28 feet, 10 inches.
 Running Hop, Step and Jump—S. P. Toole '95, 40 feet, 10 inches.
 Standing Hop, Step and Jump—Jos. Baker '93, 26 feet, 8 inches.
 Running High Jump—L. Manley '94, 5 feet, 2 inches.
 Putting Shot (16 lb.)—J. S. Eaton '98, 33 feet, 1 inch.
 Standing High Jump—L. Manley '94, 4 feet, 4 inches.
 Running High Kick—E. L. Boardman '94, 8 feet, 4 inches.
 Standing High Kick—J. S. Eaton '98, 8 feet, 1 inch.
 Pole Vault—F. B. Shaw '96, 8 feet, 9 inches.
 One Mile Bicycle Race—E. A. Bagg (2 year) '95, 2 minutes, 55 4-5 seconds.
 Throwing Hammer (16 lb.)—C. W. Crehore '95, 88 feet, 7 3-4 inches.
 Throwing Baseball—F. B. Shaw '96, 318 feet.
 Batule Board High Jump—W. J. Curley, ex-'96, 6 feet; 8 inches.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

G. H. Wright, Manager.

J. S. Eaton, captain.

J. S. Eaton, p,	W. R. Crowell, c
T. Graves, Jr., 1st b,	J. E. Halligan, 2d b
R. D. Warden, 3d b,	M. F. Ahearn, s s
W. E. Hinds, 1 f,	A. R. Dorman, r f
W. A. Hooker, c f.	

Substitutes.

H. A. Paul, J. C. Barry,

W. B. Rogers.

GAMES.

April 23, Haydenville vs. M. A. C.—10-7.
 “ 27, M. A. C. vs. Vermont Academy—17-8.
 May 4, Northampton Y. M. C. A. vs. M. A. C.—10-8.
 “ 13, Amherst vs. M. A. C.—10-1.
 “ 18, University of Maine, vs. M. A. C.—8-7.
 “ 21, Williston vs. M. A. C.—7-4.
 “ 30, M. A. C. vs. Trinity—3-0.
 June 4, M. A. C. vs. Williston—8-6.
 “ 8, Amherst vs. M. A. C.—5-0.
 “ 11, Williston vs. M. A. C.—5-3.

FOOT-BALL ASSOCIATION.

R. D. Warden, Manager.

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Guards.

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Tackles.

J. S. Eaton, D. A. Beaman

Ends.

J. E. Halligan, H. E. Walker

Half-Backs.

W. R. Crowell, W. B. Rogers

Center.

G. F. Parmenter.

Full-Back.

A. D. Gile.

Quarter-Back.

A. R. Dorman.

Substitutes.

M. B. Landers, J. Baker

F. H. Turner, J. C. Barry

Y. H. Canto.

GAMES.

Sept. 25, Holy Cross vs. M. A. C.—4-0.
 “ 29, Amherst vs. M. A. C.—20-4.
 Oct. 2, M. A. C. vs. N. H. State College—10-4.
 “ 6, Wesleyan vs. M. A. C.—18-5.
 “ 9, Trinity vs. M. A. C.—26-5.
 “ 23, Williston vs. M. A. C.—6-4.
 Nov. 6, M. A. C. vs. Storrs—36-0.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The *College Y. M. C. A.* has passed through another prosperous year. As usual, it gave an annual reception to the members of the Freshman class upon the opening of College last fall. This reception was largely attended, the decorations tasteful and the refreshments daintily served. The aim of this association is to introduce the incoming student to those who will be his colleagues for the ensuing four years, and to extend to him the right hand of fellowship. The association has been especially fortunate in its speakers for the past year and promises more healthful meetings in the future.

The *Natural History Society* has again proven to be a society of great benefit to the students. Some of the most interesting lectures that have occurred here, have been held under its auspices. Its officers deserve warm words of praise for the manner in which they have conducted the meetings. Members of the faculty and outside professors have joined forces to make these winter meetings enjoyable. It is to be hoped that the coming year will witness a renewal of the good work that has been accomplished in the past.

The *Aggie Life* has appeared this year in a more literary garb than ever before and the editors are to be congratulated that they have at last achieved that which seemed to be almost unattainable. The small number of students at the College makes it very difficult to procure good literary matter; there has been a sad dearth of it; but this seems now to have ceased. The establishment of new departments in the paper is to be highly commended as they give promise of much good work yet to come. The *Life* takes an excellent position among college publications and is fast becoming a factor in college life. If its editorials were stronger and of more decided tone, there would be little to ask for. The hearty co-operation of the faculty is asked that the paper may obtain the wide circulation that its pages merit.

The *Reading Room Association* is as prosperous as ever. Several new publications have recently been added and now, any American paper, either weekly or monthly, that is of standard value, may be found upon its tables. The crowds that infest the rooms between recitation hours, amply prove its efficiency.

The *Boarding Club* is still at the same old stand. Improvements about the rooms and grounds are badly needed, but its success this year has been attested by the increased number of students who have availed themselves of its cuisine.

HAPPENINGS.

War! War! War!

The Battalion has disbanded.

The Lieutenant and the guns are gone.

Be sure and buy a CYCLE to take home.

R. H. Smith is studying Chemistry in Germany.

Ninety-Eight had Lovell as their class photographer.

There will be no class day exercises and no drill, owing to War.

Prof. R. E. Smith has gone to Germany to continue his study in Botany.

H. E. Walker has been working with the Gypsy Moth Commission since the first of May.

Lieut. Wright has been promoted to the office of Asst. Adjt. General with the rank of Captain.

S. W. Wiley has secured a position in the chemical department at the Hatch Experiment Station.

The successes of last year on the gridiron have shown us that the procuring of a coach is a paying investment.

Packard, Leach, and Holt of the short winter course received the three highest marks and were awarded the prizes.

The Freshmen have had two botanical trips this season under the leadership of Prof. Kinney. They have been very successful.

This year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of Boston University. They celebrated this event by introducing class day exercises.

An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made for the purpose of erecting a new laboratory and infirmary for the veterinary department.

The Col. Clark property has been beautified by the college by the planting of a new orchard which we hope will be a paying undertaking.

Professor Wellington has started a special class in Chemistry which is well attended. He intends to continue this throughout the summer vacation.

On Oct. 21-22 the Juniors in company with Dr. Wellington visited Boston on a chemical trip. They saw the Food Fair and several of the factories around the city.

The baseball team has just closed a very successful season. Although they have not won all of the games the scores have been very close. The prospects for next season are very bright.

Prof. Maynard and Lieut. Wright have been very fortunate in having some new members added to their families which we hope will increase the number of our Freshman class in the near future.

The Military Ball was held Feb. 11, and it was a grand success. Let us continue it in the future.

Four members of the Sophomore class, Gile, Frost, Brown, and Saunders, have joined Battery D 1st Reg't Heavy Artillery. Brown has been promoted to the office of sergeant and Gile to rank of corporal. They are stationed at Ft. Pickering, Salem, Mass.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'86.

D. F. Carpenter, Principal of Dickinson Academy and Deerfield High School, Deerfield, Mass.

'89.

Charles S. Crocker married Miss Mary Eleanor Gaylord at North Amherst, Mass., Dec. 27, 1897.

'92.

A. T. Beals married Miss Jessie R. Tarbox at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 2, 1897.

Henry B. Emerson married Miss Elizabeth E. Sutliff at Schenectady, N. Y.

Henry E. Crane and Miss Charlotte Sergeant married June 2.

Cyrus M. Hubbard married to Miss Blanche S. Ball, Oct. 27, 1897, at Montague, Mass.

Richard P. Lyman and Miss Annie Downing Evans, married at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1897.

'94.

Lowell Manley, Sup't Wild Farm, West Roxbury. Married at No. Amherst, Oct. 25, 1897, Joseph H. Putnam to Miss Kate M. Taylor.

'95.

H. A. Ballou, married March 28, 1898, to Miss Josie B. Hartwell.

Married at Deerfield, June, 1898, Wright A. Root to Miss Anna Wight.

'96.

W. L. Pentecost, Sup't Edward Warren's stock farm, Spencer, Mass.

F. E. DeLuce, Co. G, 22d Reg't, Camp Black, L. I.

W. B. Harper, Principal Musician 2d Reg't Virginia Volunteers.

B. K. Jones has been elected to the Chair of Agriculture and Chemistry at the No. Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, No. Carolina.

'97.

C. I. Goessmann, assistant chemist at Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

C. A. Peters has been awarded a scholarship in the graduate school of Chemistry at Yale University.

F. P. WOOD,



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— * —
MERCHANT TAILOR,

— * —
HUNT'S BLOCK.



STONE CHAPEL.

G. R.

1868



The Cycle.



M. A. C.

1899

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The age in which we live demands progress in the means and methods by which young men prepare for the duties of life.

The courses of study at the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars. Electives in Geology and Astronomy are now offered.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture, Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowing electives in the senior year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March, open to applicants of both sexes, without examination, and without charge for tuition to residents of the state.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students, residing in this state who need aid.

Examinations of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 5 and 6, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The Fall term begins Thursday, September 7, at 8 A. M.

Catalogues furnished on application to the President.

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Prices the lowest.

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SMALL FRUITS and PLANTS,

TRUE TO NAME, ALSO

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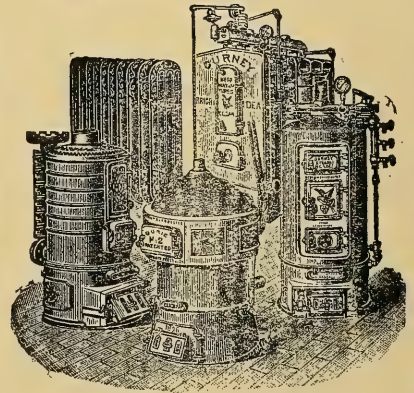
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THE CYCLE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER OF **D. G. K.** FRATERNITY, MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. XXI.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 19, 1899.

No. 1

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

*For the Twenty-ninth Graduating Exercises June 18,
19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.*

SUNDAY, June 18.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. C. S. Walker, 10-45 A. M.
Address before the College Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., of Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, June 19.—The Flint Prize Oratorical Contest, Junior class, 3-30 P. M.
The Burnham Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.
Fraternity Banquets, 10 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 20.—Alumni Meeting in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.
Annual Meeting of the Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 8-30 A. M.
Meeting of the Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11-30 A. M.
Class Day Exercises, 2 P. M.
Suppers of the various classes, 6 P. M.
Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 P. M.
Banquet of Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, and Undergraduates, in Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.—Graduating Exercises, Announcement of Prizes, and Conferring of Degrees, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 22 and 23.—Examination of Candidates for Admission, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. Two full days are required for examination.

PROGRAMME.

SENIOR COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.

The Massachusetts Farmer and Coöperation.

SAMUEL ELDRIDGE SMITH.

The New Industrial Revolution.

HOWARD EDDY MAYNARD.

Corporations,

FREDERICK HARVEY TURNER.

The Natural Glycerides.

MELVIN HERBERT PINGREE.

The Artificial Glycerides,

BERNARD HOWARD SMITH.

The Morrill Act of 1862,

WARREN ELMER HINDS.

FLINT SPEAKERS.

The Influence of Labor upon Character,

MARK H. MUNSON.

The Battle of El Caney,

F. GUY STANLEY.

The Evolution of the American Race,

ARTHUR C. MONAHAN.

"Liberty Enlightening the World,"

EDWARD T. HULL.

The Genesis and the Power of the Trust.

JAMES W. KELLOGG.

A College Education as a Business Investment,

HOWARD BAKER.

BURNHAM SPEAKERS.

FRFRESHMEN:

RANSOM WESLEY MORSE,

Moral Courage.

MAURICE ADIN BLAKE,

Fort Wagner.

JOHN CLIFFORD HALL,
Charles Sumner.

DAVID NELSON WEST,
The Minute Man of the Revolution.

SOPHOMORES:

EDWARD STEPHEN GAMWELL,
Corruption of Municipal Government.

THADDEUS GRAVES, JR.,
Energy and Patience.

NATHANIEL DAVIS WHITMAN,
The University, the Training Camp of the Future.

WILLIAM CARLTON DICKERMAN,
Conservatism an Essential Element in Progress.

AFTER a most eventful year THE CYCLE makes its appearance again to welcome its old friends back to their Alma Mater and to make many new ones. The past year has witnessed many changes in our College equipment and in the *esprit de corps* of the student body. The incentive for students to do good honest work was never before so great as at present. The additions which have been made to our College in the way of laboratories make individual investigation possible for every student. The advantages of individual work over class-room work are too evident to need mentioning. The system of admitting students on certificates of approved high schools is a step in the right direction.

THE showing made by our track team this year is remarkable in view of the fact that none of the men were prepared for spring training by having had indoor gymnasium work during the winter. If we are to continue to send out athletic teams that are a credit to the College we must have a gymnasium fitted out. Our men have shown their ability to surpass at athletics and all that they require is an opportunity to develop their powers.

THIS year again we shall gather around the festive board and drink long life and success to Old Aggie at the Kommers. In the past we may not have been able to share in the enthusiasm which was felt for the future of the college. But after walking over the grounds once more and noticing everywhere signs of life and energy can we

reasonably doubt that our future success is assured? We have too high a regard for the judgment of the people to think that they will fail to appreciate our advantages and the opportunities we offer.

WE are sorry to note the small number of M. A. C. sweaters which are worn by students who have achieved athletic honors. We think that we can safely say that at present not one sweater is worn around College bearing the College letters. We see whites, blues, greens, blacks, and even fawn colored sweaters but what has become of the maroon which a few years ago was considered a mark of high honor? We see a large number of class sweaters which seem to have supplanted the College sweater. Has class spirit taken the place of college spirit in a similar way?

THE question of athletics has arisen so often that it seems superfluous to once again bring it before the notice of our readers, and yet, now if ever is the time to exert an influence to better our condition in this respect. The fall will see a foot-ball team in the field supported in some manner by the college at large. The fall schedule is one of great excellence and displays the good judgment of the manager; let every undergraduate appreciate this and give that hearty support that is deserved. The members of the Alumni, who are now with us, can help materially if they will but exert themselves. Every word of encouragement will be gratefully received and there is no reason why we should not take our just position in the arena of physical sport.

AT this time in the year it is customary for us to speak of the general future and, as we now occupy a rather precarious foothold in our existence, a word will not be out of place. During the past year fellow students have left us and new ones have come here; new buildings have been erected, new courses instituted; a general change has been inaugurated that bodes well for the future. With the changes at our college, changes have also occurred in our fraternities. With the passing of the

months we have broadened and taken unto ourselves a newer lease of life with all its hopes and aspirations. We have laid a foundation upon which we feel that we can build with some certainty; we have opened our doors to all brothers and they have stepped forward with an interest hitherto unknown. This Commencement makes another milestone in our lives and some of us are to leave the cherished walls that have for a short space of time been our only home. We cannot forecast the future, but we do firmly believe that it can contain for us only what is good and true. To our returning brothers we extend that hand of good fellowship that is their due and we sincerely trust that they will bear us that same good will that we feel for them.

THE success which was attained by the new Reading Room was due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of Dr. Wellington. In the organization of this association great difficulties were encountered. Many students felt that they had been treated unjustly by the old association and were little inclined to contribute toward a new reading room. The project of establishing a reading room where quiet and order should reign was considered by many to be visionary. Despite the predictions of these, however, the new reading room has prospered and still continues to be valuable to students who wish to have access to all the principal papers and magazines. The new reading room has supplied a long felt want and its influence is beginning to be noticed in other student organizations. But to attain to its highest perfection, the aid and cooperation of every student is necessary. With the number of students in College and the rooms at our disposal there is no reason why the usefulness of the reading room might not be increased very much. A proposition is being considered for extending the reading room and taking in three more rooms. With the increased space conversation rooms and other valuable rooms might be added.

SEVERAL things have been done in the last year by the College in the way of advertising. This will

certainly be productive of good results, and there is every indication of a large entering class in September. When these eager seekers after knowledge arrive we will once more be confronted by our yearly problem: How to start aright this element of the College so as to make them of value to their institution and to make the College do the most for them. The treatment which a student receives from the higher classmen during the first few weeks that he is in College has a great influence for good or evil. If the new arrivals see, by the actions and appearance of the students, that the College they have chosen to attend, is a place where order and harmony reigns; if they are taught by example the lesson of respect; if they are treated fairly, honestly, and honorably; there is no doubt but that they will reciprocate the kindness shown them and become a class which shall do honor to "Old Aggie." Let there be an abundance of class spirit and enthusiasm but let all rivalry be honest and fair. Let them neither be praised too highly nor rebuked without cause. In no other way can we hope to mould the incoming classes into loyal students of M. A. C.

THE subject of college advertising is of so comprehensive a nature that it seems foolish to endeavor to treat it in a short editorial. However, we shall essay the task. Much has been said and written against this subject from the advertisers' point of view and as they are the ones to be suited it is eminently fitting that a few words should be said upon this side. No manager of a college paper will ever claim for his periodical the same range of readers that is credited to a weekly or even a monthly and no advertiser expects this. What a college paper offers the advertiser is a select coterie of students who usually are profitable for the local tradesmen and who look for their furnishings solely in their college or fraternal periodicals. The advantage to be gained from this clientele is a constant patronage throughout the college course. Each year the college loses one quarter of its students and takes in one fourth of its whole number from the strange outside world. This new

class must be made aware of the advantages offered by storekeepers and those who have remained over from other years must not be allowed to forget that they can obtain their haberdashery from those whom they already have favored. This then is the use of the college paper to the advertiser; to the student its duty is as great. It should inform the new comer of the latest in neckwear, the newest in hats; it should so conduct its columns as to impress upon its readers the necessity of patronizing those who have in turn patronized the society or college paper. The one community owes a duty to the other, a duty that should be honorably discharged whenever it be possible.

—

THERE is no element so powerful in moulding the character of man as the force of example. At no time in our life can we say that we are not governed in our action to a greater or less extent by this omnipotent influence. From childhood to the grave our lives are but the repetitions of the lives of others who have gone before us. The highest moral and intellectual development has been attained by imitating the virtues and subduing the vices of some great and good man.

But we need not look to the great characters of the world for the inspirations which shall lead us in the paths of virtue. The greater part of the influence which shall change us for the better or for the worse is sure to come from our immediate friends.

The power which example exerts over individuals is greater in his formative period than in after life. When the youth is just upon the verge of manhood; when the ideas which are sure to flood the mind at this period of existence are wavering; and when that awful feeling of uncertainty comes upon him, then it is that the youth is in danger. Just at this period habits are formed which are sure to become a part of the individual and well may the youth rejoice who has spent these years amid associations that inspired him to become good and pure. With just cause may the degraded man curse the fate which placed him during these years among companions whose examples were inducive to wrong doing. We occasionally meet men whose

inherent will power and love of right is only increased by the evil example of companions. We also see men who have had every good example and yet fail to be benefited by them.

But the rank and file of the young men who enter our colleges and start life anew, as it were, are upon the whole impressionable in character. The companions which they choose during their first few weeks at college will influence not only their actions in college but their whole life.

It is with these points in view that we mould impressions upon those freshmen who are to come among us soon the necessity of choosing their associates with the greatest care for upon this choice may depend their future life.

THE RECRUITS.

Many a youth from town and city
 Answered to his country's call,
 Answered to the boom of cannon,
 That his flag might never fall.

From the hills and from the valleys,
 These recruits came pouring in,
 Eager all to serve their country,
 And if need be die like men.

Well they knew the lingering hardships
 Which, as soldiers, they must share,
 Yet to save their country's honor,
 These they willingly would bear.

Let us honor them, these soldiers,
 Let us praise their noble fight,
 Which in driving out oppression
 Gained a victory for the right.

MEMORIES OF FRESHMAN DAYS.

From my earliest remembrance I have never taken more pleasure in anything than in a good sonorous sleep and nothing is more liable to disturb my usual good temper than breaking in upon me when I have surrendered myself to the charms of Morpheus. The events which I am about to relate were the efforts of some of my friends to rob me of the pleasure of burning incense to this most pop-

ular deity. It was in my freshman year that I determined in some slight way to overcome my passion for extended morning slumber and join that useful band of workers who officiate in white duck suits every morning and evening at the cow stables. The varied occupations which were allotted to me appeared at first sight to be just the training which I needed. Here, thought I, will be an opportunity to gain the practical experience which shall help me to a position of eminence in the agricultural world. To these scenes of honest toil my mind will revert in future years when I sit in my comfortable office directing operations upon my broad acres. Oh how deluding and transitory are the joys that beset the uninitiated.

My first real hardship came when I endeavored to escort two bovine strangers to their respective stalls. I had previously prided myself upon the fact that I had always been a favorite with dumb animals. Here was to be my first disappointment. I endeavored to lead the milder looking animal but she seemed to be perfectly well aware of my intentions and apparently had a much greater fondness for the open yard than for her usual apartments. When I discovered that force would avail me none I tried diplomacy. I expostulated with the pair in my native language and several others which I had acquired during my short stay at College. I even tried the effect of mimicry and, hiding all but my head I imitated those noises which I had heard from some of the juvenile members of the herd. Either the maternal spirit in my tormentors was not sufficient, or I had failed to bear that resemblance to a calf which many of my friends had often been pleased to ascribe to me. Crouching on one side of the doorway with the two cows across the yard looking placidly at me and unheeding alike my commands and entreaties, I felt like Mohammed when he failed to accomplish that gigantic change in the landscape which he had promised his followers. Unfortunately for me, however, I had not the alternative which saved the prestige of Mohammed. One point was certain, those creatures must come in and soon too. Grasping a milking stool I sallied out once more into the yard. This time I was determined. Concentrat-

ing all my eloquence into a few short words and all my strength into a few persuasive blows I at last had the pleasure of seeing the creatures start at a slightly accelerated pace for their stalls. After this victory I felt quite elated and it was some days before I condescended to speak to my old time friends. When my friends discovered the cause of my elation their jealousy became aroused and I could see that their evil looks boded me no good.

The following evening was cool and balmy and I retired to enjoy the dreams of success. How long I slept I cannot say but I awoke with a feeling of dread all over me and felt myself drawn by an irresistible force from my bed toward the window. My agony was the more excruciating because the point of application of the force seemed to be the giant member of my left foot. Oh, how that toe did ache. During my eventful life I have faced death a thousand times but never has the suspense been so terrible as those few moments. All the sins of my life loomed up against me as I paused there upon the edge of my window-sill. What would I have given if I had only left those grapes alone! What a consolation I might now receive from thinking that I had left an example for others to follow. I braced myself against the sides of the window, determined to hold my ground at all hazards. What a haggard appearance I presented, braced there upon that window sill! Suddenly a flash light glared up and upon the ground below I beheld a form holding a camera pointed at me. In a moment the light went out, the force upon my foot relaxed and I tumbled backward upon the floor with a long rope hanging from me. I then realized what had happened and remorse took possession of me to the effect that I wept great bitter tears till morning. That morning I was absent from the barn and when in the evening I mustered up courage enough to again go to my work, I beheld the foremost among my tormentors of the preceding night seated by the side of my favorite cow and I fully appreciated the fact that with my great ability I should seek broader fields of action.

A few weeks later I was presented with a photograph of myself as I appeared in the window and it now lays among my other mementoes where I shall prize it as a token of my college days.

FORT PICKERING.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has ever been foremost in upholding the honor of the nation's flag, and her soldiers have always borne their just share of the nation's burdens. At Baltimore the first martyrs of the Civil war were sons of Massachusetts, and at the breaking out of our late war the first volunteer regiments sent to the front came from this state.

In speaking of the volunteer soldiers of our state let us for a moment stop to consider from whence came these men to answer to their country's call. Among the volunteers we find men of every station in life, every trade and every profession is represented, both town and city have given their noblest sons to the nation's service. The volunteers who were of the most use to the government were the state militia. In them the nation found organized troops and without them her armies would have been small indeed. In the main the militia were men drilled and proficient in military science. What they lacked was experience and this they soon obtained. Now that war is over we are apt to forget the service rendered by our State militia who were stationed along the coast. But when our seacoast cities were in danger of an attack from the Spanish fleet we felt secure knowing that such fortifications as we did possess were ably manned. The work which the First Massachusetts Artillery did at Fort Pickering is interesting to many of us in view of the fact that our College was well represented there. When Battery D. was sent to Fort Pickering it found there an old fort which would be powerless against an attack. All through the summer our soldiers worked with a will and when in the fall the regiment was ordered away, they had remodelled the fort and left it in such a position so as to be able to offer a creditable resistance to a naval attack.

Fort Pickering is situated on Winter Island of about five hundred acres extent. Several cottages are located on the Island and before the occupation of it by the soldiers most of it was given up to farming. When D. and C. batteries arrived they pitched their tents at an angle to each other along the edge of the moat which separated the fort from the island. On the warm summer evenings the soldiers enjoyed

themselves in the moat, and outside in the bay.

In the cut at the front of this book D. Street is shown upon the left with the moat in the foreground. Upon the right is C. Street, and in the distance upon the hill the outline of headquarters is dimly visible. The bridge seen crossing the moat leads to the fort.

In the view of the camp facing this article the line officers' tents are shown in the right foreground; at the left is the end of D. Street; and running across the hill is seen B. Street. In the background the parapet lifts itself up, and from its top the sentinel can view the whole island. At the extreme right in the background is seen the guard tent. Here it was that justice was meted out to offenders and the culprits were never allowed time to meditate upon their misdeeds.

In the street scene upon the same page we have another view of D's quarters which were, perhaps, better situated than those of any other battery upon the island. The two large elm trees and the maple lent their shade and gave the street a more dignified appearance. The general appearance of the camp was neat and attractive and was suggestive of the order and discipline which was maintained. The condition of the soldiers was good and they were fully prepared at a moment's notice to be sent to the front if needed. The men who were brought by their patriotism here will never regret the summer which they spent together. On this little island, ties of friendship were made which shall grow stronger as years go on, and when the upright manly frames which marched so sturdily at Pickering have become bent with age, the minds still young and vigorous in patriotic ardor, shall revert with pleasure and satisfaction to these days.

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

In all countries there are times when some great event or crisis awakens the feelings of the individual man; when some overwhelming wrong arouses the indignation of the masses. The more advanced the civilization is, the harder it becomes to awaken these feelings. But when such a people are thoroughly aroused it becomes next to impossible to swerve them from their determination, unless full



THE CAMP.



THE MOAT.

retribution is made for the wrong done. The American people are in a measure hard to arouse, but when once started none are more certain to pursue a struggle to the bitter end. In so doing the object aimed at is to obtain justice but not vengeance. In what follows we shall consider one of the instruments of justice used by our country—the American volunteer.

There is a wide range of motives which urge a man to rush from civil life to the service of his country. In doing this some cool and serious thinkers are prompted by conscientious motives. Others less cool perhaps, but equally serious, rush forward for mere love of adventure, to gratify the natural and ever present desire of man for conflict, to engage in a contest where death is the penalty of defeat. Among this class of volunteers we find those who have never fully conquered the animal passion for being at the throat of their fellow man. Other volunteers we find who are cool and passionless, "seeking" as Shakespeare puts it, "the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth."

These three classes unite in making a volunteer army that knows no fear and desires only to be at the front. We are liable in many cases, however, to under-estimate the endurance of the volunteer because it is from him that we hear the most complaints of ill usage. It is undoubtedly true that for garrison duty or for severe marches the regulars surpass the volunteers. But for a sudden charge where spirit and dash are desired, the volunteer has no superior. At El Caney we saw them in their glorious charge up the hill, a charge that will be remembered as long as there exists those who love to recount the American triumph of arms. Before Santiago we saw them, lying in their trenches cold, wet and hungry, patiently awaiting the orders of their superiors. Not alone on land have they established their prowess, we have heard the sound of their guns on the Prairie, the Gloucester and the Vixen; and have felt secure along our seacoast with volunteer sailors on our coast defenders.

Our volunteers, fresh from homes of plenty and comfort could hardly be expected to withstand the ravages of an ordinary campaign without complaining, but they have passed through one of exceeding severity without a murmur, one wherein the condi-

tions which surrounded the soldiers either through neglect or inability were a disgrace to Christian officials.

Our soldier has shown himself a model of bravery in the trench as well as before the deadly aim of the enemy. Our volunteers are the pride of the nation, our young men whom we have seen go forth to battle in all the pride and vigor of their youth. We have seen them return with halting step, listless eye and sunken cheek, matured men with the remembrance of an experience they are never to forget. Let us honor them and honor their companions whose life blood flowed for us and for posterity.

On Cuban hills they fought and died,
In Cuban soil they rest,
And may the Lord who was their guide,
Count them among the blest.

THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST.

As man progresses through various degrees of civilization we can notice in his history distinct periods which pass away and then reoccur with amazing regularity. During some of these periods the prevailing question is, how to better domestic conditions? During other periods the nation is animated by a desire to add to her dominion and to bring under her control her weaker neighbors. Whether or not these desires are satisfied they are sure to pass away. Our nation is just entering upon an era of conquest after over thirty years of peace, during which time our mercantile interests have become so large that our statesmen are crying, "Let us expand! Let us expand!"

The present movement for the disarmament of the world is of great interest for it is an endeavor to quell one of man's natural instincts by national decree. While we hear from across the waters of the schemes and projects of those who would establish and maintain perpetual peace, we see on every hand preparations for war. We see all Europe watching China with jealous eyes. We see England with her various colonies, leaving no stone unturned in making herself invincible. And we see our own army slaughtering half naked savages in the Philippines. With all these facts in mind we can see little ground for the opinion that war is a thing of the past. There has been no time in

man's history when there was universal peace. From that day when the spirit of war first broke forth in Cain the natural opposition between man and man has continued to show itself.

Man is not naturally a peaceful being, rather he is naturally warlike. Placed as he was at the head of the animal kingdom he has been obliged to maintain this supremacy by a continuous warfare with the other animals. In this struggle man has been victorious and has so completely subjugated his wild antagonists that he could now lay down his arms and rest assured of no further opposition from that source. But can the spirit which has thus animated and dominated mankind for centuries be so quickly laid aside? Can the human race after battling from its earliest days with exterior enemies settle its domestic questions without resorting to physical force. No! Man taught to be distrustful of everything, when he has conquered the wild beast, finds it only natural to turn to man as a new enemy. And in his new-found foe he has an opponent worthy of his best efforts and instead of fighting to live, he lives to fight. His wildest delight comes in the mad rush to death or glory, and when he raises aloft over his dying victim his trophy of victory, we catch no note of remorse in his wild exulting death cry. Or, on the other hand if he is the victim, he joins with his victor in the death song. Even in the most highly civilized nations we see men accepting war as a happy relief from business cares.

Every day we see men roaming the fields in search of some poor miserable animal which the law allows them to destroy. Here they catch again the spirit of their boyhood dreams and long for nobler prey. Man cannot depart from his natural instincts to oppose and to meet opposition. Human life is but a continuous round of opposition. Nature herself thwarts us at every step and it is only by surmounting these obstacles and overcoming this opposition that we attain the object of our existence.

The greatest intellects have been developed amidst the fiercest struggles; the noblest patriotism shows itself upon the battle-field; and the grandest offering is life itself.

The after effects of a war are recognized by every

one. Recovery from victory or defeat enlivens an individual or a nation. We have abundant examples of this in the history of all our great nations. In our own country business has at no time been so prosperous as after our wars. As a nation is emerging from a war cloud a new life is infused into her people and a new energy spurs them on. The rejoicing which we feel at the news of a newly established peace is particular more than general. We are glad to see the army returning more because it brings back to us our own immediate friends, than because it is a sign that war is over. We say that we are tired of bloodshed and yet hardly is the smoke of war given time to clear away before we are making preparation for another.

Thus we see that much as we may try to counterfeit peace, war is ever present and only when there is a thorough distribution of knowledge and a much higher degree of enlightenment than at present can we hope for universal peace.

IMMORTALITY.

Sweet immortality, be mine;
Thou art a being most divine.
I seek thee in this desert life,
Yea, in the battle's bloody strife,
I seek thee.

Thou art the heart and soul of love,
A most fair goddess from above,
And though yet hopeless in my chase
Though ne'er have I discerned thy face,
I seek thee.

Through summer's smiles and winter's wind,
I leave this old world far behind,
Soaring to regions high in air
With yet no thought of keen despair,
I seek thee.

While now with rising spirits blest,
My soul asleep in sinful rest,
Forgetting God's supreme command,
And allied to a doubtful band,
I seek thee.

While youth remains, on land or sea,
In north, or south, no home for me;
But on the desert's weary plain,
Or in the forest's wild domain,
I seek thee.

On mountains high, in caverns wild,
 A wanderer still, fate's only child;
 With never a boon companion near
 To share my happiness or fear,
 I seek thee.

Each day more weary of my race
 I slacken some my mad'ning pace,
 Until at last with slower speed
 Pondering o'er each thought and deed,
 I seek thee.

At length, with all my motives changed,
 With Heaven upon my side arranged,
 While love for all earth's living things
 Quickly into my bosom springs,
 I seek thee.

No longer is my search in vain,
 No longer comes that deadening pain;
 But filled with peace, and hope, and love,
 All choicest gifts from God above,
 I meet thee.

SUMMER.

At no time does the heart of man expand to its greatest limits of charity and goodness, as in summer. When all nature rejoices in its rebirth, the feeling of rejuvenation cannot escape man. All the poetry and religious feeling of man is awakened by the communion with animated nature which he enjoys in summer; and when the sun pours down his brightest rays, then should man be at the height of exuberation. In no place are the effects of summer seen as in college, and here the influence is most potent. Who could endure the humiliation of being stuck in mathematics at any other time than summer? Who is it that would not sink under the weight of a final warning from the Faculty, if it were not for the melting rays of the sun which bring back our cheerfulness? Who could listen to the soft (?) melodious notes of our amateur cornet players without being driven into insanity, had he not been prepared for such abuse of his organs of hearing by the tuneful lays of the frogs in early spring? How can we compare the enjoyments of winter to those of summer? We need only to think for a moment of the allurements of the strawberry patch to find a pleasure which eclipses all the indoor amusements of winter. If we are to spend our whole summer here, our mind

at once reverts to the summer school and all other thoughts are driven away. What greater bliss could mortal wish to enjoy than listening to the local musicians at Riverside park, and while we are considering that beautiful spot, so dear to the lovers of a quiet conversation, can we forget the friends whom we have met there and the associations which will always remain dear to us? With all these pleasures looming up in favor of summer, let us never for a moment consider winter a time for anything other than seriousness and forgetfulness. Let us close our eyes to the world of nature when the cold winds begin to blow and save our animation for summer skies and green fields.

AN EXPERIENCE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

In the summer of 1894 after graduating from college I decided to take a trip to the Adirondacks to recuperate from the strain of my last few weeks. This trip I intended to take alone and as my stay was to be quite long, I went well provided with rifles and fishing rods.

I arrived late one afternoon at Mt. Topec and after arranging a few matters with my host, I went out upon the broad piazza to view the sunset. Many other guests were there before me but, as I had come there determined to enjoy perfect seclusion, I did not seek the acquaintance of any of them, but walked over to an unoccupied corner of the piazza and sat there drinking in the scene before me. On my right a large mountain rose up against the sky and in front of me, the wooded plain stretched away and ended abruptly in a broad smooth river.

When I had tired of the landscape my eyes turned involuntarily to the groups of people along the piazza. The first group consisted of a gentleman and two ladies. The gentleman was short and stout and his rounded contour and ruddy face showed him to be a descendant of one of the early Dutch, possibly of one of those who had long ago settled at the mouth of the great river which lay before us. The two ladies were tall and middle aged and one of them had the appearance of an invalid. A little farther along was seated a young lady with light hair and a pale face which immediately suggested to me the thought that she too had come up here to

entice back the color to her cheeks. She was looking steadily at a book which she held in her hands but I noticed that she had not turned over a page since I sat down. I found myself wondering who this strange young lady was and what she could be thinking of so seriously. In my imagination I even went so far as to picture her past history. Once I looked up and thought that I saw her withdrawing her gaze from me. That night I dreamed of the people whom I had seen upon the piazza and awoke early to the delightful freshness of a summer morning in the mountains. I set out quite early to explore the large mountain on the right and was soon following a narrow trail through the underbrush. About noon I reached the summit, and stopped there to partake of a light lunch which I had brought and also to expand my knowledge of local geography. One side of the hill was heavily wooded and the other was more abrupt and ended in overhanging cliff, below which, was a small deep lake. On the margin of the lake and at the foot of the cliff was a narrow ledge. After I had satisfied my curiosity concerning the summit of the mountains, I started to descend the slope. I had proceeded a considerable distance when I perceived upon the ledge near the lake a party of four and by the aid of my glass made out my fat friend of the evening before and the two ladies. The fourth person I discovered to be the young lady who had particularly attracted my attention. They sat upon the rocks and were evidently preparing for their dinner. I determined to continue down the mountain as I had started to do and turn off just before I reached the top of the cliff. The slope became very steep as I went down and not far from the edge I could only walk by clinging to the bushes. The party below evidently heard the cracking of the branches as I went in my downward course and were gazing up at me. Suddenly I lost my hold on a branch and I went rolling and tumbling down the incline. I reached the top of the cliff and grasped wildly at the shrubbery but all was to no avail, and I plunged head foremost straight for the edge of the rocks below. The time of my fall must have been exceedingly short and yet I distinctly remember how I calculated just where I should fall. When I had fallen some distance I felt my-

self pushed outward and I landed in the water instead of upon the dangerous rocks. I soon managed to clamber up on the rocks and stood dripping with water. The party explained to me how they had watched me in my descent and been terrified to see me falling from the cliff. The young lady whom I learned to be a Miss Smith had with wonderful presence of mind pushed me as I fell just sufficient to clear the rocks.

We made our way back to the hotel by the nearest path and after changing my wet clothing I came out upon the piazza to meet my friends. During the remainder of my stay I enjoyed many pleasant tramps over the mountains in company with the party whom I had met so fortunately.

ATHLETICS.

A glance at the old athletic records of our college shows us that record breaking has been confined to certain periods. This season has witnessed the reoccurrence of one of these periods and it closes with seven of our old records broken and two new ones added. The dual meet with Williston upon June 10 was the closing event in track athletics at M. A. C. for 1899.

During the past two months our athletes have trained conscientiously and have shown their appreciation of the support which the college has given them. The equipment of the men was the best that could be procured. Through the kindness of Amherst, we enjoyed the use of their field, for practice, and from their trainer, Mr. Nelligan, much valuable assistance was obtained. To the captain and manager of our team much praise is due. The success of our track team this season shows us that we have with us some of the best material, which needs only assistance and encouragement to enable us to compete creditably with many of the larger institutions, and it is hoped that next year we shall be able to meet track teams from the other state colleges. To do this with a fair show of success, two things are needed primarily. First, sufficient apparatus in our gymnasium to enable us to train throughout the winter. This is absolutely necessary to obtain the best results from the men and also to keep alive enthusiasm. Second, an

athletic field is needed. A good field where men can train without the danger of being injured by running or jumping on rough ground, will ensure a large number of contestants for positions on our track team, and thus will be accomplished better the end in view, i. e., the training of the physical side of the student.

The spirit shown by our track team toward their captain and manager might well be imitated by men on other teams in college. Nothing is more discouraging to a captain and more disgusting to spectators than to see men showing a lack of respect and reliance for those whose place it is to direct their efforts. Another point in line with this is the display of enthusiasm. The assistance which any team in the field can obtain from the well directed cheers of their friends upon the side lines is appreciated by everyone. Not only are the individual players benefited by hearing the voices of their friends rise in unison above the rabble, but the whole college feels, as if, after all there was some bond which united them together and gave them a common purpose. There are times and places however when a yell should not be given, but when a yell is called for, it should be responded to by every man present.

The man who is to call forth a cheer from the college should be a man of judgment and must hold the confidence of the students. This confidence and riper judgment goes with years and experience and the honor should be left for those who possess the qualifications described. To see a man who has been in college only one year, assuming the leadership in a celebration when upper classmen are present, makes that man appear altogether too precocious and assuming, besides weakening the respect of the students for their yell. For a student should look upon his college cry with respect and reverence as it stands for far more than a game won or a point carried. It stands for good fellowship among students, it is a sign of respect for his professors, and it is pledge of love for his Alma Mater.

If we can continue to keep alive the spirit manifested toward our track team this spring, there is no doubt that we shall see upon our campus in September a winning team.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

FOOTBALL—COLLEGE TEAM.

Ends.

M. Ahearn, W. B. Rogers

Tackles.

D. A. Beaman, F. Cook

Guards.

F. G. Stanley, G. T. Ball

Center.

W. R. Crowell.

Quarter-back.

Y. H. Canto.

Full-back.

J. E. Halligan.

Half-backs.

A. D. Gile, J. F. Barry

Manager, G. F. Parmenter.

Captain, A. D. Gile.

Coach, Dr. Weeks, Quarter-back U. of P. '97.

Substitutes.

W. A. Hooker, J. H. Chickering

W. R. Pierson, A. R. Dorman

COLLEGE GAMES.

Sept. 24, Aggie vs. Holy Cross—0-23.

Oct. 1, Aggie vs. Worcester Tech.—0-6.

“ 8, Aggie vs. Amherst—0-0.

“ 15, Aggie vs. Vermont Academy—40-0.

“ 22, Aggie vs. Williston—0-6.

Nov. 12, Aggie vs. Worcester Tech.

COLLEGE TRACK TEAM.

A. C. Wilson, Captain.

H. E. Maynard, Manager.

100-Yards Dash.

J. H. Chickering, F. H. Brown

220-Yards Dash.

J. H. Chickering, F. H. Brown

<i>440-Yards Dash.</i>		
J. H. Chickering,	F. H. Brown,	N. D. Whitman
<i>880-Yards Run.</i>		
E. L. Macomber,	H. E. Maynard,	W. A. Dawson
<i>Mile Run.</i>		
P. L. Felch,	H. E. Maynard,	A. C. Wilson
<i>120-Yards Hurdle.</i>		
L. C. Claffin,		A. R. Dorman
<i>220-Yards Hurdle.</i>		
L. C. Claffin,		A. R. Dorman
<i>Mile Bicycle Race.</i>		
P. C. Brooks,	H. L. Crane,	E. B. Saunders
<i>Two Mile Bicycle Race.</i>		
P. C. Brooks,	H. L. Crane,	E. B. Saunders
<i>Shot Put.</i>		
T. F. Cook,	T. Graves,	F. G. Stanley
<i>Throwing 16 lb. Hammer.</i>		
H. Baker,	T. F. Cook,	F. G. Stanley
<i>Throwing Discus.</i>		
J. E. Barry,	T. Graves,	F. G. Stanley
<i>Pole Vault.</i>		
M. B. Landers,	J. C. Barry,	W. Z. Chase
<i>Running High Jump.</i>		
M. B. Landers,	L. C. Claffin,	J. C. Barry
<i>Running Broad Jump.</i>		
J. C. Barry,	L. C. Claffin,	W. C. Dickerman

COLLEGE RECORDS.

Mile Run—H. E. Maynard, '99,	4 min. 57 sec.
Half Mile Run—E. L. Macomber, '01,	2 min. 10 sec.
440-Yards Dash—J. H. Chickering, '01,	56 1-5 sec.
220-Yards Dash—S. P. Poole, '95,	24 2-5 sec.
100-Yards Dash—S. P. Poole, '95,	10 3-5 sec.
25-Yards Dash—S. Sastre, '96,	3 1-5 sec.
120-Yards Hurdle—L. C. Claffin, '02,	18 3-5 sec.
220-Yards Hurdle—A. R. Dorman, '01,	29 4-5 sec.
Half Mile Walk—F. L. Warren, '95,	3 min. 50 4-5 sec.

Running Broad Jump—T. B. Shaw, '96,	20 ft. 6 3-4 in.
Standing Broad Jump—J. A. Emrich, '97,	10 ft. 1-2 in.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—S. P. Toole, '95,	40 ft. 10 in.
Standing Hop, Step and Jump—Jos. Baker, '93,	26 ft. 8 in.
Running High Jump—M. B. Landers, '00,	5 ft. 1-8 in.
Standing High Jump—L. Mantey, '94,	4 ft. 4 in.
Running High Kick—J. S. Eaton, '98,	8 ft. 4 in.
Standing High Kick—J. S. Eaton, '98,	8 ft. 1 in.
Pole Vault—T. B. Shaw, '96,	8 ft. 9 in.
One Mile Bicycle Race—G. B. Saunders, '00,	2 min. 28 2-5 sec.
Putting Shot (16 lb.)—F. G. Stanley, '00,	35 ft. 9 9-16 in.
Throwing Hammer—F. G. Stanley, '00,	104 ft. 6 in.
Throwing Discus—T. Graves, '01,	91 ft. 3 1-2 in.
Throwing Baseball—F. B. Shaw, '96,	318 ft.
Batule Board Jump—N. J. Curley, '96,	6 ft. 8 in.

 THE WILLISTON-AGGIE MEET.

On June 10, our track team met and defeated the Williston team upon the new field of the latter at Easthampton. The score, 88 to 47, shows clearly that the Williston team was not our equal. Nothing better could have been asked for in the way of weather and both teams were upon the field in the best of spirits, confident of success. The meet started with the 100 yards dash which was won by Chickering of Aggie. The condition of the track made fast time an impossibility. After this followed the other runs and the bicycle races. In the half-mile run, Macomber of Aggie did well winning out unexpectedly. In the mile run the pace set by Wilson of Aggie showed good team work. In the half-mile and hammer throw all three places were won by Aggie men. In the shot put Cook did excellent work and Stanley threw the hammer.

over 104 feet. Owing to the poor condition of the track most of the events were not as well done by the Aggie men as usual. The best work for Williston was done by Hibbard in the runs, Dibble in the bicycle race and Nelson with the discus. The results were :

100-YARDS DASH.

First, Chickering of Aggie.
Second, Hibbard of Williston.
Third, Bangs of Williston.
Time, 11 2-5 sec.

120-YARDS HURDLE.

First, Clafin of Aggie.
Second, Shares of Williston.
Third, Dorman of Aggie.
Time, 19 1-5 sec.

880-YARDS RUN.

First, Macomber of Aggie.
Second, Maynard of Aggie.
Third, Dawson of Aggie.
Time, 2 min. 10 sec.

ONE MILE BICYCLE.

First, Dibble of Williston.
Second, Saunders of Aggie.
Third, Cooney of Williston.
Time, 2 min. 32 1-2 sec.

440-YARDS DASH.

First, Hibbard of Williston.
Second, Chickering of Aggie.
Third, Hart of Williston.
Time, 54 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE RUN.

First, Maynard of Aggie.
Second, Wilson of Aggie.
Third, Eggleston of Williston.
Time, 4 min. 57 sec.

220-YARDS HURDLE.

First, Dorman of Aggie.
Second, Marra of Williston.
Third, L. C. Clafin of Aggie.
Time, 29 4-5 sec.

220-YARDS DASH.

First, Hibbard of Williston.
Second, Chickering of Aggie.
Third, Brown of Aggie.
Time, 24 sec.

TWO MILE BICYCLE.

First, Dibble of Williston.
Second, Lewis of Williston.
Third, Crane of Aggie.
Time, 5 min. 5 sec.

POLE VAULT.

First, Chase of Aggie.
Second, Barry of Aggie.
Third, Foster of Williston.
Height, 8 ft. 3 in.

PUTTING 16 LB. SHOT.

First, Cook of Aggie.
Second, Stanley of Aggie.
Third, Nelson of Williston.
Distance, 35 ft. 5 in.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

First, Landers of Aggie.
Second, Clafin of Aggie.
Third, Maddox of Williston.
Height, 5 ft. 2 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

First, Clafin of Aggie.
Second, Bangs of Williston.
Third, Dickerman of Aggie.
Distance, 18 ft. 8 1-2 in.

THROWING 16 LB. HAMMER.

First, Stanley of Aggie.
Second, Baker of Aggie.
Third, Cook of Aggie.
Distance, 104 ft. 6 in.

THROWING DISCUS.

First, Nelson of Williston.
Second, Graves of Aggie.
Third, Stanley of Aggie.
Distance, 95 ft. 5 in.

Total, M. A. C., 88; Williston 47.

OUR FLAG.

O'er our heads floats that banner,
 The red, white, and blue,
 It waves in its beauty
 For me and for you.

Now 'tis shining resplendent
 With new laurels now,
 Suggesting the deeds
 Its defenders have done.

Now it tells of a river
 That's flowing blood red
 With the blood of the soldier
 Whose spirit has fled.

Now it tells of a battlefield
 Covered with dead,
 On whose cold stiffened bodies
 The vultures have fed.

Now it tells of a widow,
 Whose son true and brave,
 Went forth to the battle,
 And thence to his grave.

And it tells of the soldier
 Whose last dying breath
 Was a prayer for the flag
 He had followed to death.

It tells of a people,
 Abused and oppressed,
 Now under its folds
 With sweet liberty blest.

It tells of the day,
 And it tells of the hour
 That brought to our nation
 Its strength and its power.

It tells of all things
 That are noble and true,
 As it waves in its beauty
 For me and for you.

Let it wave through the long day
 As bright as the sun,
 Let it wave till the moment,
 The day's light is done.

Then grasping the halyard
 Draw it down in a trice,
 And fold it up gently
 All careful and nice.

Let not that fair banner
 Be cast on the ground,
 Lest a voice from the heavens
 With thundering sound,

Be heard crying, "Shame,
 To the man so debased
 And worthy of death,
 That his flag he disgraced."

In the morn when the sun
 First appears through the trees,
 Once more you'll unfurl it
 To wave in the breeze.

Let it wave there for you,
 Let it wave there for me,
 Let it wave for the soldier,
 Where'er he may be.

And may God bless its folds,
 Which together unite
 The rich and the poor
 In the struggle for right.

And if ever that banner
 Be torn from its place,
 If its enemies ever
 That proud flag deface ;

Then the nation shall clamor,
 And patriots cry,
 "To save our flag's honor
 We're willing to die,

"We shall give our dear lives,
 And we'll shed our dear blood
 Till our enemies flee
 And be drown'd in its flood."

Then our flag shall wave on
 O'er the good and the true,
 It shall wave in its beauty
 For me and for you,

COLLEGE NOTES.

- Commencement.
- Kommers Number Three.
- Lovell is the class photographer.
- The pond has at last been cleaned.
- Drop in and see the reading room.
- The track team was photographed by Lovell.
- Bicycle racks have been put up around college.
- Eleven Juniors have elected veterinary for next year.
- Our diploma is now accepted at the University of Göttingen in Germany.
- Work on the Veterinary Laboratory has been completed and it will be opened in the fall.
- Prof. Lull is spending the summer in the "bad lands" of Wyoming, hunting for dinosaurs. He will return in the fall.
- A summer Course in Chemistry shall be instituted this summer provided a sufficient number of students can be obtained.
- Prof. Hasbrouck to Junior: "How much time have you between now and the end of the term?" Junior—"Three minutes."
- Visitors at the college will notice the absence of the old tree upon the west side of the campus which for many years has served at a landmark.
- Prof. Hasbrouck: "Mr. Merrill will you kindly explain a rectilinear lense." Merrill: "A rectilinear lense is a certain kind of lense, corrected in a certain way, for a certain thing."
- The study of landscape gardening by the junior class has been greatly facilitated by the use of Prof. Maynard's new book "Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration."
- The attention of visitors is called to the fast improving herd at the farm. Every year these animals are being improved and the young animals for sale are always high grade. The equipment of the horticultural department is also worthy of special notice. In the nursery can be found the most beautiful and useful of the trees and shrubs for shade and decoration.

—We learn with regret that Professor Flint will not return in the fall. The Professor has always been a universal favorite with the students and he carries with him the best wishes of the College. He is to take a course in medicine at the Harvard Medical School. His successor has been appointed from among our graduates and there are rumors abroad that a fellowship in chemistry will also be established. This will be a valuable feature of the chemical department and should prove an incentive to good work.

—The class of 1900 celebrated the arrival of Arbor Day this year in a most fitting manner. The exercises were held upon the campus beginning at midnight and lasting about two hours. As the clock struck twelve, the class tree which had previously been obtained at the nursery, was placed in position and planted in the most approved manner under the directions of Messrs. Crane and Frost. Light refreshments were served while the planting proceeded and music was furnished by Felch and Baker. After several selections, the class paraded the campus, lead by the drum-major swinging a crowbar. A halt was made at the back stop where seats were taken and several speeches made. F. A. Merrill gave selections from Flint's latest jokes and Frost entertained the gathering for a half hour with a description of "Life in Maine." Campbell sang a German song and Kellogg recited a war selection. Atkins spoke on "Students whom we see at North Amherst," and Halligan delighted (?) his hearers with prolonged selections from the latest negro melodies. A final effort by Halligan and Frost to sing the "Watch on the Rhine," stopped the chapel clock and broke up the exercises.

The Spaniards came down from Spainilla,
And sailed into the Bay of Manilla,
And said, "If Dewey comes here,
We'll turn him into a gorilla."

But Dewey sailed into Manilla,
With ships and guns that could killer;
He fired a bunch, went out for a lunch,
And came back and sank the whole dog-gone flotilla.



STONE CHAPEL.

WEALTH AND BEAUTY.

In the town of Essenzig is situated the university of the same name. Those college walks which to-day appear so peaceful, were once the scene of many a struggle between student factions. Forty years ago, in that large building now unused, we gathered round the festive board and many were the jests and pranks of those who met within its walls. As I think of those old scenes, the companions of my college days come back to me in memory once more. I seem to be seated again at our table, gazing around me at the faces of my friends. At my right is Harmony—the same old pirate as of yore, ever ready for a jest, serious, yet light-hearted, his yellow hair tossed and tumbled in its natural profusion. Directly across I saw Shartzer as fat and good natured as ever, his spare mustache, whiter if possible, than I had ever supposed it to be. Near by is Geldish. Here let me pause a moment. My imagination reproduces him as I have often seen him. Away up above his clouds, looking down at us poor mortals below, conjecturing whether or not there should be rain. And next that man of steel, invincible and invulnerable, he, the hero of a thousand battles. One of the first to go at his country's call. He whose name appeared so often among those who had fallen, yet he always managed to recover from his injuries, and it is rumored that he never failed to do justice to inventions of Dunderbeck, whose praises he continually sang. Nature made no mistake with this cold impassionate man when she named him Frazer. And now the last face meets my view. Another man of the sword, another defender of the flag. I shall not attempt to describe him. Those who marched by his side as he trod the blood stained battlefield tell me that he is bold, those who have been captivated by his wonderful mustachios tell me that he is gentle. But I, who have never stood under those heavy clouds of smoke with the leaden hail pouring down; I who can even to this day stroke my bare unshaven chin, have no appreciation of these things. And, until that unsought hour when I too shall face the enemies of my country, until that hour when I too shall rejoice in flowing mustachios, I shall withhold my opinion. I shall, how-

ever add that fortune was kind when she named him Dorfzig.

In those old days which come back to me, we six had often vowed that never should we forget each other. I remember that vivid scene when Frazer administered the oath of allegiance to each of us. And, oh, that oath. Little did we imagine how often it should be broken, little did we know as we met there at our daily meals of the deep animosities that would separate all of us so soon. I shall never forget that day when first there entered into our lives the element which broke up our peace and drove away our enjoyment.

Never can I erase from my memory the look which I saw steal over the face of Geldish as upon that morning, he glanced from the window of our dining hall at some one in the distance. We all sat down together upon that day, but it seemed as if a shadow had been cast over us. All our light hearted witticism failed to bring Geldish back to his usual good humor. All that day he seemed absorbed in a revery and when we gathered again at evening, Geldish was missing. During our meal, which was eaten in silence, we perceived Dorfzig gazing through the window which only that morning had presented to Geldish the view which had so changed his whole demeanor. We soon learned the cause of this sudden change. Not far away, the object of all his attention, passed a bright, cheerful young lady wearing the most enticing looking Tam o'shanter one ever saw. This was but the beginning, and before long all my friends were well acquainted with the wearer of the Tam o'shanter. Oh what a lonely life I led while my friends were all captivated by Tam o'shanter as I was pleased to call her. Alone I ate my meals, scarcely ever meeting my friends, who came in one by one and never assembled all together as before. I tried to remonstrate but without avail. What they sought was sympathy, and how could I, who had never felt those strange yearnings which filled my friends, offer my sympathy.

For weeks this state of utter distraction was upon us, but at length there was a break in the clouds, and one evening I was surprised to find all my friends except Geldish and Dorfzig assembled in

our dining hall. Once more we tried to be cheerful, but despite all our efforts we always failed without Geldish and Dorfzig to aid us. We argued with the pair and at last we saw how we had been untrue to our promises to each other. At a suggestion from Dorfzig we organized a club which should hold each member under the most solemn obligations never to refer to the cause of our difficulties. Even Geldish promised to return to us again. The flinty hearted Frazer we appointed chief justice, and we instructed him to order summary punishment for him who broke his promise again. Once more we enjoyed peace and good will, but it was not for long. Frazer discovered that Geldish had betrayed Dorfzig to Tam o'shanter and he ordered us to prepare to do our duty unflinchingly.

We visited Dorfzig at his room and he is inconsolable. For hours we reason with him, but to no purpose. At length, as if guided by some inspiration, he starts up and rushes to the window. For a moment he screens his eyes from the sight. A short distance off we see Geldish with a red Tam in his hand cautiously making his way home in the dusk. A thousand conjectures fill our minds, we are helpless to assist Dorfzig whom we expect every moment to see fall. But the form that a moment before was bending with sorrow now straightens and a new light shines in his eyes. We are all appalled with the change which has come in our friend. Extending his hand toward the retreating form he hissed at us between his teeth, "Vengeance! I hold you to your oath." One by one my companions slink away. Even the passionless Frazer bears a look which might be mistaken for fear as he glides out. At length I am alone with my excited friend. The fear which drove my companions from the room rivets me to the spot. All this time I am fearful lest he should wreak his vengeance on me. Really I am a man of peace and a combat with any one is distasteful to me. In my desperation I arouse myself and speak. "What vengeance," said I in a faltering voice, "do you contemplate for Geldish?" He looked at me with a scornful glance, "What vengeance," said he, "What does he deserve? What did his and all our

oaths imply? What punishment is too severe for an act like his?" I shuddered, for I knew my companion to be a man not easily changed when once he reached a conclusion. Raising my eyes to his again, I said, "But do you really think that Geldish comprehended the gravity of his offence? Do you not think that we should consider the great temptation under which Geldish acted?" I saw that I had made some impression on my companion for already he had lost that appearance of ferocity which had driven our friends from him in fear. My own fear had by this time vanished, and I became eloquent in my plea for my friend Geldish. "Might we not subject him to ridicule by taking him as a prisoner through the streets, and when we have collected a sufficient number of spectators, cool his ardour by dipping him with all possible tenderness into the watering trough?" This trough I may here remark was a large tank of little use to the students of our college before this time. For some time I pleaded thus for Geldish, and at length induced Dorfzig to abandon his desire for complete satisfaction, in favor of the scheme I had proposed of introducing the traitor into the watering trough. Then and there we made our plans for every movement, which we would make the next evening, in carrying out our project.

As I walked slowly homeward that night, I thought how Geldish would bless me for saving him from the fate which my friend had proposed. Little did I know of the deep hatred, which Geldish would treasure up for me, for many years to come. On the following evening all was made ready for the approaching event. One of our number had secretly invited large numbers of people to witness the bath, and it was only by the greatest care that the authorities were not apprised of it. Geldish expected something uncommon and when he saw us all starting for Dorfzig's room, he made a dash hoping to put himself under the protection of Tam o'shanter before any evil should befall him. But Harmony, whom we had always relied upon for such an emergency, was too watchful to allow this to take place, and looking only for reassurance from Frazer, he dashed after our fleeing victim and was soon standing over him, waiting for us to come up

We soon arrived, and the cowering, shrieking Geldish was born between us in a mournful procession to the tank. Here the charge was read, and in a trembling voice Geldish admitted to every accusation. When several barge loads of students from neighboring seminaries had assembled, the victim was placed upon the edge of the tank, and a sudden push from Harmony sent him sprawling into the water. Frazer who had acquired a clerical appearance by parting with his dearly beloved mustache stood upon the brink and cried, "At this thy baptism I christen thee Forsaken." When he had undergone complete emersion our aquatic friend was drawn out, we quietly withdrew, leaving him to make his way home, closely followed by the eyes of the watchers. He soon recovered from the shock which his sensibilities had received and also from his infatuation and no doubt is to-day as rational as most men.

Clouds are gathering in my memory now and those scenes, always hazy, are becoming more and more indistinct. The old college upon the hill is slowly disappearing from my view. As I arouse myself, one scene alone remains—that old deserted hall. And before that too vanishes, I shall lay down my pen.

LIKE A LADY.

"Frances," said that little girl's mamma, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. You know how to do it better than that. Now go back and come down the stairs like a lady."

Frances retired, and after the lapse of a few minutes re-entered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come down stairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear. I am glad you came down quietly. Now don't let me ever have to tell you again not to come down noisily, for I see that you can come quietly if you will. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, while the first time you made such a noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.—*Exchange.*

ALUMNI NOTES.

'72.

E. M. Bragg is general manager of the National Chemical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

'74.

H. L. Phelps, recently appointed Deputy Sheriff, West Springfield, Mass.

'75.

H. S. Carruth, in business at St. Michael's, Ind.

L. K. Lee, is in the employ of the St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Resides at 211 Franklin St., St. Paul, Min.

'76.

Dr. C. W. Mc Connel; address, 171-A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

'77.

D. H. Benson, is president of the Standard Dry Plate Co. of New Rochelle, N. Y.

'81.

C. D. Warner, is with the Southern History Co., Halderman, Conard & Co. Props., Publishers and Engravers of St. Louis, Mo.

'82.

Wilbur H. Thurston, has gone gold hunting in the Klondike.

'85.

Almeida, Lucians J. de., Coffee and Rice Planter, Cajurn, Providence of San Paulo, Brazil.

William A. Eaton, married to Miss Laura Estabrook Kimball, at 253 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Oct. 28, 1898.

'86.

G. S. Stone, married to Miss Mary E. Leland, at Otter River, Mass., on Sept. 3, 1898.

R. B. Mackintosh, has been elected a resident member of the New England Botanical club.

'87.

C. W. Fisherdict, married to Miss Cora B. King, at Denver, Col., on July 27, 1898.

'89.

A. D. Copeland, married to Miss Janet Lathrop, at West Bridgewater, Mass., on July 6, 1898.

A. L. Miles D. D. S., Harvard Dental College '98, now practicing at Cambridgeport, Mass.

'90.

George B. Simonds is in the postal service at Fitchburg, Mass.

'91.

H. J. Field, married to Myrtle Emerson, Oct. 6, 1898.

W. A. Brown, married to Stella Helen Prince, at Iowa City, Ia., on June 2, 1897.

L. F. Harner, is now Supt. of the estate of Mrs. C. H. Mc Cormick, Montento, Col.

'92.

Dr. R. P. Lyman, married to Miss Annie D. Evans, at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1898.

J. L. Field, married to Miss E. P. Field, at Leverett, Mass., on Sept. 24, 1898.

'94.

E. T. Dickinson, D. M. D., is practicing in Northampton, Mass., at 107 Main St.

A. J. Morse, Instructor in Mathematics and Science, at St. Austins School, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

'95.

F. C. Tobey, Instructor in English at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

H. L. Frost & Co., Foresters and Entomologists, at 12 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass., with W. W. Rawson.

R. S. Jones, Civil Engineer, address, 3 Cambridge Terrace, Allston, Mass.

A. F. Burgers, assistant Entomologist on the Gypsy Moth Commission.

'96.

A. S. Kinney, supt. of the Botanical department of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

H. C. Burrington, married to Miss Lulu G. Rice, at Greenfield, Mass., on June 22, 1898.

M. E. Sellev is at Black Hall, Conn., employed in ornamental grading.

S. W. Fletcher Ph, D., has been appointed to the Exp. Sta. Staff.

A. M. Kramer, is with Leonard Metcalf, Concord, Mass.

L. J. Shepherd, married to Miss Harriet C. Wilson, Sept. 27, 1898.

F. H. Reid, Principal of Commercial Depart. of High School at Woonsocket, R. I.

Cesar Sastre Verand, married to his cousin, Soledad F. Verand, on March 18, 1899.

R. S. Hayward, ex-'96, is foreman of a farm at Ellington, Ct.

'97.

P. H. Smith, assistant in foods and feeding department at Hatch Experiment Station.

L. F. Clark, teacher of Mathematics and Military Tactics, West Jersey Academy, Bridgton, N. J.

C. A. Peters has been appointed assistant in the Kent Chemical Lab. of Yale University.

H. J. Armstrong; address, Chicago, Ill., care of Chief Civil Engineer, Illinois Central Railroad.

L. L. Cheney, has finished a second year's successful work in the Veterinary College of the University of Penn.

Allen M. Nowell, ex-'97, married to Miss Ruth Moore Taplin, at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on Feb. 2, 1899.

J. L. Bartlett is now in charge of the Weather Bureau Office at Cienfuegos, address Cienfuegos Cuba.

F. W. Barclay, ex-'97, married to Miss Emma Buckel, at Haverford, Pa.

C. A. Norton; address, 12 Relyea Place, New Rockville, N. Y. Mr. Norton is with the Lowell Dry Plate Co.

'98.

G. H. Wright has accepted a position as instructor at Dr. Brown's Institution, at Barre, Mass.

J. P. Nickerson, has entered the Medical School of Tufts college.

C. N. Baxter has entered the regular course of Harvard University, address, 80 Quincy Ave. Quincy.

W. S. Fisher: address for the present is Lancaster St., Albany, New York.

J. S. Eaton is in the sugar brokerage business at 80 Wall St., N. Y.

Clifford G. Clark, is in the market gardening business at Sunderland, Mass.

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VOL. XXII.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 19, 1900.

NO. 1

As the commencement time approaches we naturally look forward to the publication of the twenty-second volume of the *CYCLE*. This year it has seemed advisable to change the style somewhat but its old friends will have no difficulty in recognizing it. The past year has been a most prosperous one for the fraternity and she has every assurance of future prosperity. The days of doubt and depression have flown and the sun shines forth again in all her old-time splendor. The aim of the *CYCLE* this year is to bring to the returning alumnus sweet recollections of his college days, and to awaken in every D. G. K. man in particular those dearer memories connected with his fraternity associations.

A COLLEGE custom is an unwritten law of action, which is the result of a dormant public opinion, existing in the past, and handed down by virtue of its inherent worth, something against which no single individual can hope to maintain a long continued opposition. Every institution, which has been in existence for any length of time, has developed in it customs which, as time goes on, become more and more binding. Although our college dates its birth to a year within the memory of many, we yet have certain customs. We regret to say that there has existed, in recent years, more particularly, a deplorable tendency to ignore these customs. It is true that, while there exist those to whom we can refer questions of college history or college tradition, we find no halo over the past. We fail to find anything sacred in a custom when we can appeal to its originators and find that it came into existence for purely commonplace purposes. It is only when a shadow of doubt and uncertainty obscures the past, that we come to look upon it with due respect and reverence.

There are signs, however, about our college which seem to point toward a change in public opinion with regard to the observance of customs. Concerning them the time is now ripe for us to act wisely, abolishing those which are detrimental to the best interests of the college and enforcing the observance of those which would give her dignity. There is nothing more efficacious in keeping alive a real college spirit than the existence of good precedent in the shape of college customs.

It is with pleasure that we note the attempt on the part of the College Y. M. C. A. to extend its influence by securing a secretary who is bound to give to the organization his best efforts. It has been evident for some time that although the members of the Y. M. C. A. were doing all in their power to assist it, yet it was not exerting as great an influence in College affairs as it was capable of exerting. The organization has the good will of every man in college; but to be capable of the most good it needs more than good will. It needs the hearty cooperation of the majority of students. An organization which administers to the spiritual side of the students nature should be a powerful element in moulding the public opinion of the College. It should be a passive organization. It should be alive and active, working more by example than by precept to make men better. It should lead onward and upward to a nobler life. From it should emanate the light which would lead others aright. The rays of its light should be thrown forward and not backward. It should beware however of casting its light to far ahead of the masses, lest they in their eagerness to reach the light, be lost in the intervening darkness.

A matter which should command the attention of the college is the ventilation of our recitation rooms. It would seem that a precaution so necessary to the health of students and instructors would not have been neglected. And yet there are several of our recitation rooms which are particularly bad in this respect. The English recitation room in the Drill Hall is perhaps the worst having no ventilators whatever. The Y. M. C. A. room in the chapel, which is used for French and German, is very undesirable on account of its size and its lack of proper ventilators. The senior and junior recitation room in the Chemical Laboratory is deserving of the greatest condemnation. It combines all the defects found in any of the other recitation rooms without having any of their good points. Situated as it is behind blackboards and work tables it receives but very little light. All the light which it does receive comes from straight ahead and shines into the eyes of the class. Something should certainly be done to make this room fit for use. In fact the need of a new Chemical building is a pressing one, but if the attainment of one seems a long way off then it would be advisable to make some repairs on the old one.

THE college senate which was organized about a year ago had a very meteoric existence. It came into being at a time when there was sore need of a reform, at a time when respect for superior had dwindled down to mere tolerance. The organization of the senate was the first attempt of the student body to govern itself by means of a body at once legislative, executive, and judicial. That the senate did not represent the public opinion of the whole college was shown by its short life. Whether it will ever be advisable to again organize such a senate is doubtful. This method of college government has been unsuccessfully tried in many colleges in the past ten years. In almost all cases where college senates have been tried, one of two things has happened. Either the senate has advanced too far and gone beyond the college, or it has lagged behind and been an impediment to the progress of the college, changes in the existing order of things at college must come slowly and steadily, not by leaps and bounds. Only in extreme cases does the will of a college need an interpreter. Dominant public opinion will work its way into the mind of every student and in general any interference with the public action of students, by means of monitors, will do more harm than good.

WE have upon the college grounds the ruins of a one time beautiful residence. About the cellar flowering shrubs blossom forth with their many colored flowers, birds delight to fly from branch to branch of the evergreen trees, and gorgeous winged butterflies flit about in the sunshine. Here the beech tree grows with its most delicately tinted leaves, the maple rears its perfect form against the sky and the camperdown elm forms its most enticing canopy. In early spring the golden bell first tells us that nature is here awakening. All through the season numberless other flowering shrubs give the place a lively beauty hard to surpass. The collection of trees and shrubs found upon the Clark place, for it is this place of which we speak, would be hard to duplicate. As we wander among the trees, over the crumbling walks, it seems to us a pity that so much beauty should be allowed to run wild for want of a little care and attention. A slight expenditure upon this place would make it the most beautiful spot on our grounds. About a progressive institution like ours there should be no suggestion of decaying splendor. The ugly cellar hole upon the Clark place, if it is not being reserved as a site for a building, should be filled and graded over. If it does not seem advisable to repair the fountain and once more add the sound of splashing water to the quiet beauty around it, then it should be removed and the landscape gardener with saw and pruning scissors should lend his assistance to nature in making the whole more beautiful.

DURING the past year there has been in existence the very commendable law that freshmen salute seniors on passing them, and the freshmen in general, appreciated the value of such a requirement, and with the exception of a few individuals, they needed no coercion. In a few instances, however, individuals have felt called upon to withhold the mark of respect which their classmates were showing to those who would soon go out of the college, and become its alumni. Considering the precedents which they had to follow the freshmen, are to be complimented upon their action in this matter, and the shortcomings of individual men do not reflect upon them as a class. Small minded men will always think that respectfulness is an admission of inferiority and that insubordination is a sign of strength of character. Those who have refused to show respect to those whom they should respect, will later on in their college course learn the folly of their ways. If they do not, their course has not been of the fullest benefit to them. The plan should be inaugurated of making all students salute the members of classes higher than their own. There is a certain discipline connected with the military salute, which is invaluable in college government. Bearing these points in mind we earnestly advise the college to take such steps next fall as will arouse a still greater feeling of respect and confidence between upper and lower classes, and between students and instructors.

THERE is no student enterprise that receives so much aid from the College management as does the *Aggie Life*, and there is no other enterprise which receives so little support from the students. We regret very much that this is so. A college paper should have a board of editors who are able and willing to write for its columns, and it should be a coveted honor to be elected to this board. Not only should the members of the board labor earnestly to make the paper a credit to their college, but men who are not editors should contribute occasional articles of value. To some, time spent in writing seems wasted, but this is not the case. The training which a man receives as an editor on a college paper, will be of great value to him, in no matter what sphere of life he may be placed. The ability to think connectedly and to express the conclusions at which he arrives should be possessed by every student. The man who is not able to put his ideas into words lacks one of the principle requisites of education. The

modus operandi of the *Aggie Life* board in the past, seems to have been for the assistant editors to stand by and receive all the emoluments of office, while the editor-in-chief was supposed to write articles, hunt up alumni notes, and correct proof. Happily this condition of affairs has changed somewhat, recently. When the members of a board are not all doing their work it is most difficult to get out a good paper. Of course it would be possible for the editor-in-chief to write the whole paper, but few men have the time to do this. Nor would it be advisable for anyone to do so. If the paper is gotten out almost entirely by the efforts of one man the college begins to lose interest in it. The paper should be representative of the whole college, and not of one man. A great source of discouragement to the management of the *Life* is the lack of interest shown by candidates for positions on the board. Men seem in some instances reluctant to accept a place on the board, or if they do want one they are oftentimes not willing to work for it. What is needed along this line is more competition between students. As the *Life* is becoming quite prosperous from a financial point of view, it might prove a judicious expenditure of money to change the cover somewhat, and to use better stock, the insertion of an occasional picture, would add much to the paper. If it is impossible to induce men to compete for the board, the cooperation of the English department might enable the management to secure the most capable men for the paper. That the *Life* will some day occupy a different position in the College from the one she holds, is certain. Let us hope that she will keep abreast of the College in its progress and be able to offer it some slight assistance over the rough places in the path.

ON the twenty-second of last February the fraternities in college each held their annual banquets. This departure from the time honored customs of holding them on Monday night of commencement week, was brought about through the instrumentality of the local officers of the alumni association. When first proposed to the fraternities at a joint meeting of the fraternity conference and alumni committee this innovation seemed to some to possess peculiar merit. It was argued, and to the minds of many conclusively proven, that by holding the fraternity banquets in the winter, the alumni would be brought back to the college twice in a year instead of once, and thus their interest in the college would be doubled. The question was put before the alumni and a large majority voted in favor of a change. So large was this majority that many were led to expect great numbers of alumni here on the twenty-second. The banquets were held at the appointed time and the result, it is unnecessary to dwell upon. Suffice to say that in its practical application the scheme proved an utter failure. As might have been foreseen, the alumni did not come back. The weather at the time threatened to be stormy, and many other influences explain their absence. The summer alone can draw men away from their employments to the scenes of their college days. As the month of June approaches, the alumnus is led to think of that month of June five, ten, or perhaps twenty years ago, when he said goodby to college associations, to begin his career in the business world. He feels a longing to return to those scenes which have connected with them so many pleasant recollections. He wishes to meet again those friends with whom he parted at the close of his college course. He has come to know that he will find many of them back to the commencement exercises, and he too is irresistably drawn there. Let us earnestly hope that we can again unite the feeling for college and the feeling for fraternity, and by this double attraction ensure a large attendance at commencement.

SLOWLY but surely our college grounds have changed from an ordinary farm, to one of the most beautiful spots in Western Massachusetts. When the founders of this college started their work here, they were of necessity very limited in their operations. The scene of their labors presents to-day a very different appearance from what it then did. Standing on what is now Clark Hill, they saw before them only a few old farm buildings, with the surrounding land checkered by Virginia rail fences. Old apple trees that had long outlived their productiveness were scattered here and there. The brook which now adds so much of beauty to our grounds, then wound its tortuous way along, half hidden by a rank growth of rushes. But with all these disagreeable features, the picture which nature spread out before them still had something of the beautiful in it. It was to their zealous spirits rich in promise.



To-day standing upon Clark Hill what a different sight meets our eyes. Directly below us the Horticultural Department with its numberless attractions, its walks and driveways, its arrangement of trees and shrubs, its many colored flowers, the sparkling fountain, all its triumphs of the landscape gardner's art, inspires us. A little to the right is the Experiment Station, with its attractive buildings, and its experimental plots so accurately planned. Here nature is whispering her secrets to those who are eager to tell them to the world.

Directly before us the placid waters of the pond reflect to us the college buildings. Here our eye rests a moment. How infinitely superior are the appliances in these buildings, to what they were thirty years ago. Beyond the college buildings is the farm in a perfect state of cultivation. Our eye is captured by the fields of waving corn and we only change the direction of our gaze to catch a glimpse of "Old Glory" waving in the breeze. With this inspiration let us close our eyes to the present and look into the future. We see the ravine with its winding walk and its tall trees casting deep shadows around. How different it now

appears. The hand of man has assisted nature in producing these changes. The landscape gardner has found here an excellent field for his activities, and he has well improved his opportunities. The Botanical Garden on Clark Hill has grown, and is an interesting feature of our grounds. A new chemical laboratory has replaced the old one and a new dining hall is conspicuous. The "Goodell Library" and the new Gymnasium offer increased opportunities for culture, both mental and physical. To some all this may seem a chimera, but not so with those who realize the position which the college is bound to hold in a future not far distant.

WHEN it devolves upon any one to induce men to come out and give a few hours of their time to athletics, he discovers that many are so very busy that they cannot spare a moment. At least this is the statement which he will receive from them. Now although it gives us pleasure to hear that students are busy most of the time, yet we are apt to be skeptical as to the way in which many of these busy hours are spent. There are about college many kinds of busy men, as well as different kinds of idlers. First, we have the busy man who is always hurrying. He rarely has time to recognize his friends as he passes them. If asked to play ball he hurriedly explains that he has no time. Nor does he engage in any athletic sport. He works no where, and takes no interest in any college organization. He is too busy. To him life is short, terribly short, and time too, fleets as it does with no one else. You also have learned to avoid him. When he stands up in recitations he does so with a start and often has occasion to sit down just as quickly. He rarely gets his lessons. He is too busy. What in the world is he doing? If you were to ask him he could give you no answer other than that he is hurrying.

Another busy man we can see almost any time standing in the doorways rehearsing to an interested group of listeners, the various duties which he is about to perform as soon as he can find time. This busy man sometimes goes into athletics, but if he does he invariably neglects his other duties. The trouble with both of these men is often as much a physical as a mental one. They are responsible for their mental condition only inasmuch as it has been affected by their physical condition. Unfortunately we are only able at college to furnish men with the opportunity to better their physical condition. The student who is negligent of his physical being is himself, to a great extent, responsible for his short comings, both physical and mental. The man who cannot overcome his inclination for lounging is a deplorable sight, as he is wasting the best hours of his life in idleness.

THE "cut system" which has recently been introduced into the college has many things to recommend it. The system provides that every student be allowed to absent himself from ten per cent of his recitations without furnishing an excuse for his absence. If, however, he exceeds the prescribed number of absences, the system provides that he shall fall into the hands of the head of the department, and be at his mercy. He is generally obliged to do extra work in the department in which he transgressed, and is made to feel very uncertain about his likelihood of continuing in college. There is connected with this system one virtue which we quickly recognize. It is an accepted fact that the college man is an adept at making excuses. In fact this proclivity for making excuses has prejudiced many business men against college graduates. The cut system puts excuses out of the question. What the world demands to-day is men who will do what is prescribed for them to do, without excuses or delays. The world must judge a man by what he does, rather than by what he would do were it not for certain adverse circumstances. The world wants the man who can rise above circumstances.

In these points the cut system agrees perfectly with the unwritten laws of the world. The cut system prescribes certain things which must be done, and from it there is no appeal. It presupposes that students will take proper care of their health and not absent themselves on account of sickness more than the prescribed number of times. In the number of absences however the system is most generous. No man could possibly desire to be ill more than one-tenth of the time. With regard to chapel exercises the system is doubly generous. It appreciates the weakness of human nature and with supreme toleration allows the man who indulges in late study, besides the usual number of cuts, three extra mornings during which he can remain under the spells of Morpheus for fifteen blessed minutes longer than usual. There is one application of the cut system however which we cannot help condemning. This is its recent application to military drill. Those who have been in college over two years have come to look upon drill as an exercise from which only good and sufficient reasons could excuse. In order to preserve the formation of a company every man should be present at drill. We are sorry to say that during the last term this has by no means been the case. Applying the cut system to drill lessens the respect of men for it. It is to be hoped that those who have drill in charge will see the error of this method and go back again to the old system.



OUR FRATERNITY HOME.

GUNS WITHOUT WHEELS.

Through the winter a dancing class was held in the Drill Hall, A. X. Petit, instructor.

Beginning with this year no compulsory attendance at Sunday Chapel service has been required.

On June 1 the battalion was inspected by Major Davis, First Artillery, United States Regular Army.

The report is about that a Professor of Modern Languages is to be added to the faculty in the near future.

At the inauguration of Arthur T. Hadley as President of Yale, Dr. C. S. Walker represented this college.

According to the usual custom the Y. M. C. A. tendered a reception to the Freshman class early in September.

An appropriation of \$8000 annually for four years has been obtained from the Legislature of Massachusetts for the college.

Professor R. S. Lull delivered a very interesting, illustrated lecture upon his trip to the Bad Lands of Wyoming, recently.

President Goodell has but lately returned from Washington, where he has spent much time and labor in working for the interest of the college.

Early in the season the Glee Club organized and went as far as having a picture taken for publication in *The Index*, then ended in the usual fizzle.

The Fraternity agreement has proved an excellent thing for all parties concerned. Never has the College had a more prosperous year than the one just passed.

Some time ago, Dr. Wellington and about twenty of the Junior class spent a day looking over some of the principle industries of Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton.

J. Flanagan, the world champion hammer thrower, was at the college in the early part of this term. He gave the men much good advice and several exhibitions of his skill in throwing the hammer.

A committee from the legislature recently spent the day inspecting the college. Early in the morning they reviewed the battalion. Mr. Goulding, member of the committee on military affairs, made a short address to the cadets.

An outline of a course in Zoölogy and Entomology has been issued by the college. This is one of the best and most complete course given at present. The graduate course of three years leads to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

A college is better known to the outside world by the men it sends out than in any other way. In this respect the Massachusetts Agricultural College is particularly fortunate as it has a good working alumni body. There are at present four alumni clubs.

Toward the end of the foot-ball season there was a great deal of talk about an athletic field. At the reception held just after the Amherst game. Professor Brooks gave a very encouraging account of what had been done toward securing a field, but since then nothing has been heard about it.

From time to time through the college-year the Kollege Kemical Klub has held meetings. At every meeting some one has read a paper upon a subject connected with chemistry, and usually light refreshments were served. The papers were always interesting as well as instructive. Everybody interested in chemistry is heartily welcomed.

Only a short time ago, the Commandant obtained two breech-loading cannon from the Watervlet Arsenal. The pieces are of the improved pattern and of modern construction, but owing to some oversight no carriages were ordered with them, so that no artillery drill can be given for some time yet.

In December the agricultural division of the senior class took a trip through Northboro and Framingham for the purpose of seeing agriculture in its practical application. Wolf Pen Farm owned by J. Montgomery Sears, Deerfoot Farm of sausage fame, and the farm of Mr. N. I. Bowditch were visited.

Among the various improvements about College since the last issue of *The Cycle*, has been a plank walk leading from North College over toward the M. A. C. Boarding Club House, with a string of electric lights along it and lights have been placed up the road leading from the Stone Chapel out to the car track.

The reading room in the Stone chapel has an exceedingly good collection of agricultural and scientific papers and journals. That reading room and the one in South College furnish a choice of reading matter that can not fail to suit all tastes. It ranges from the light story to deep, heavy, scientific research.

"History repeats itself." Again is the episode of the "Washburn Six" of '96 brought to mind by the actions of '03. But this time it is not a squad but a whole company that become so enamored with recitations that they will not use a bolt, but go hurrying in like a flock of sheep at the sight of the Professor.

There in no man in college, that would not resent an insult offered to the American flag, yet, it has been noticed that the fellows pass the colors without paying the slightest attention to them. In the army,—and this is supposed to be a military college—to pass the colors without raising the cap is considered an insult.

Now that the New Veterinary Laboratory and Hospital are completed this department has the best quarters of any on the grounds. The college receives considerable attention from the people of the surrounding towns and the students receive great benefit, in practical work from the free clinics which are held every Wednesday afternoon at the Hospital.

The College Shakespearean Club has purchased, as a site for a fraternity house the northwest corner lot of the property of Mrs. Louisa Baker. The lot lies next to the College land and faces the triangle between the old road and the county road. It is bounded on two sides by the county road and the College road which leads the summit of Mt. Pleasant.

There has been a great improvement made in the reading room in South college this year. The old rack that used to extend along the entire room has been replaced by a neat table and the arrangement of lights has been altered. Now a good assortment of the leading daily papers and also a fair collection of the literary weekly and monthly magazines are to be found there.

A great improvement about the grounds last year was the removal of the row of Black Poplars which lined the walk leading from North College to the Plant House. The trees had become altogether too large and gave the appearance of dividing the farm too much. Also some trees upon the island in the pond which were doing very poorly were replaced by some which naturally grow in such a place.

On Feb. 21, the Military Prom. was held, The Drill Hall was profusely decorated for the occasion. The Philharmonic Orchestra of Springfield furnished music; Daniels of Northampton was caterer. The patronesses were Mrs. H. H. Goodell, Mrs. J. E. Ostrander

Mrs. R. S. Lull, Mrs. J. B. Paige, and Mrs. H. Babson. The most striking thing about the whole affair was that not a uniform was to be seen.

Last February the entirely new plan of having the annual Fraternity banquets in the winter was tried. Its utter failure can be seen from the fact that scarcely a score of the old alumni were back. Such a gathering should be held when it will accommodate the most alumni. Now that the utter failure of the winter scheme is seen, it is hoped that the time of holding the banquet will go back to its proper place, Commencement.

At the beginning of the winter term the men started to train for track athletics. For their use the board track in the Drill Hall and various other equipments were bought. Practice meets were held between the classes but owing to very poor management these soon ceased and nearly all the men stopped training. This spring it was found impossible to get out enough men to make a track team and so a meet that had been arranged with Worcester Tech. had to be given up.

The past year has seen several changes in the faculty. The position of assistant Professor of chemistry made vacant by the resignation of Professor Flint, has been successfully filled by Professor S. F. Howard. Doctor H. T. Fernald was called to occupy the newly created chair of entomology. Miss Ella F. Hall has been in the position of Librarian. John Anderson, Captain, United States Regular Army is now serving as Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

This year the Natural History Society has not given its usual course of lectures. That lack, however, has been amply filled by the Union Lecture Course, which for several seasons has been run by the people of the town. On the program of the course were lectures by William Webster Ellsworth, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, and President Harris of Amherst College. There were also concerts by the "Ladies Military Band" of Boston and by the "Mozart Symphony Club" of New York.

Through the fall term athletic ardor ran high as was shown by the staunch support given the foot-ball team. Not only was the regular tax easily collected, but a special tax was levied for the purpose of presenting to each man on the team a college sweater with the "M". Not satisfied with that, some of the over zealous, when they learned that owing to the good management there was a surplus in the Boarding Club treasury, voted to give the players their board during the rest of the season.

On Jan. 26, the alumni club of Massachusetts held its annual banquet at the Quincy House, Boston. President Damon of the club presided. The speakers were President H. H. Goodell, Senator Patch, Representative Benent from Salem, Dr. Hills, President of the State Board of Education, Professor Babson, Dr. Wheeler of the Rhode Island State College, Lemuel B. Holmes, District Attorney in New Bedford, Professor Fernald, M. B. Landers, representative of *Aggie Life*. About sixty members were present.

A great step toward placing this college on a more businesslike basis was made at the beginning of this term when a definite "cut system" was adopted by the Faculty. The system, which is nearly the same as that practised in most colleges, is found to be a great improvement over the old plan. At present, a student is allowed to absent himself from ten per cent of all the recitations if he wishes. The one objectionable point about the system is that two tardy marks count as a "cut," which seems to be allowing but a small margin.

On the "Medal List" of the Sons of the American Revolution, who served in the war with Spain are the following names: Walter M. Dickinson, Captain Seventeenth Infantry,

United States Army; William M. Wright, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, Captain Second Infantry, United States Army; Clifford A. Tinker, Private First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. About four hundred received the medals which were cast from a captured Spanish gun obtained from the government for that purpose.

The Freshmen tried to revive the old custom of making in the middle of the room of some particular friend, during his absence, a heterogenous pile of all his furniture,—commonly called a stack. But they gave up attempting to bring back this custom of good old days upon finding that the Sophomores were able to make more artistic “stacks” than they could; that public opinion as expressed in that noble body, the senate, was opposed to such deeds; and that the Faculty were severely against such a rude awakening of custom that they fondly believed was dead.

At present there are about 20,900 volumes in the college library. New works are constantly being added under the direction of President Goodell. On the shelves are books that probably cannot be duplicated without great trouble and expense. Without doubt this is now one of the best scientific libraries in the country. No subject of a scientific nature can be brought up that some work or reference book does not treat of. One thing that will aid materially in making the library more useful is the bill lately passed by Congress making all Land Grant Colleges repositories of all public documents.

Old Aggie at various times has given her neighboring colleges a number of surprises. Probably the greatest sensation she ever created was when her crew were so victorious in '71. It is only right now that her trophies should be properly cared for. To be sure the old shell, now much dilapidated, is swung up among the rafters of the Drill Hall. But there was a banner won at that race. Probably half the men in college are not aware of this and if they are it is doubtful if they can tell where that banner is at present. It seems only proper that this banner should be hung somewhere, perhaps in the Stone Chapel Reading Room with the class banner, where it may serve as a proof of “Aggie” pluck and grit and also as an inspiration to other teams.

Early in 1900 some very important changes were made in the course of study here. The Metric System and Descriptive Geography were taken from the entrance requirements, and English Grammar will now be included under the head, English. The trustees recognizing the necessity of a thorough course in French and German have made German a required study in the Sophomore year, French being kept in the freshman year. Both are elective studies in the Senior year and anyone can have two years in those studies which will give a very good foundation. Book-keeping is taken from the regular course although still kept in the short course. The report has also spread that Junior Elective courses are to be given at a date not far distant. We hope this is true as the three year, hard and fast, course is one of the greatest faults of this college.

As is well known this college receives a large part of its support from the National Government. This income, as provided for in the Morrill Act of 1890, is derived from the sales of public lands, and is distributed among the forty-nine colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the various states. The proceeds of these sales amount to over a million dollars annually, so every college is entitled to twenty-five thousand dollars a year. In our case this amount has to be divided, one third going to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, so that only seventeen thousand dollars come to this college. In almost every Congress since the passage of the Morrill Act, some bill has been introduced with the purpose of giving away the public lands. Of course such a plan would end our revenue and entirely kill or at any rate,

greatly disable all the state colleges which are to a great extent dependent upon this income. This year one of those bills known as the "Free Homestead Bill" was introduced in the House. Immediately upon learning of it President Goodell went to Washington. There in addition to the "Free Homestead Bill", he found two other bills in the House, and one in the Senate, bearing upon this matter. But owing to influence brought to bear upon various members by presidents of these Land Grant Colleges, some of the bills fell through. Another, containing the proviso that if the proceeds from the sale of public lands are not sufficient to pay the regular annuities to the Land Grant Colleges, the deficit will be paid from the United States Treasury from such sums as are not otherwise appropriated. This of course ensures to the College a continual income.

TO D. G. K.

Now the hour soon is coming,
 When this pilgrimage is o'er,
 When I leave these college friendships,
 And return to them no more.

There are many pleasant prospects
 In the broad world where I go,
 But there's also many heart aches,
 Much unpleasantness and woe.

At the parting I am saddened,
 There are things I hate to leave,
 Here are fondest of connections,
 That I do not care to leave.

And of late I've often wondered,
 What is nearest to my heart,
 And to what associations,
 I will cling most, when we part.

D. G. K. round thee I linger,
 With moist eyes I say adieu,
 These four years were spent together,
 Bound me closely unto you.

Now thy name I dearly cherish,
 Cherish all thy secrets dear,
 In my bosom they are hidden,
 Buried there for many a year.

ATHLETICS.

The brilliant and successful playing of the football team of last fall, adds a most interesting chapter to the athletic history of our College. A glance at the records of previous years shows us that Aggie never before put so strong a team in the field. Our success was due to the increased interest and loyal support which was manifestly evinced by both the faculty and the student body; and to the excellent management,—in fact, the ablest we have ever secured. The management received the best of support; a scrub always turned out when asked for, the taxes were promptly paid, and fraternity and personal feelings put aside, anything in anyway helpful to the team was heartily and cheerfully done. To the team itself, too much praise cannot be given, they trained hard, practiced constantly, and by playing clean, snappy ball, commanded the respect of their superiors as well as their inferiors.

On Sept. 11, in answer to a call for men to compete for positions on the team, about twenty men appeared on the campus and immediately began to practice in passing and tackling. On the following day Coach Murphy arrived. He soon had the team worked into good shape, and kept them at hard practice until the game with Holy Cross on Sept. 23. This was their first game as well as ours. Both teams played hard, but did considerable fumbling and loose playing. During the first few minutes Holy Cross scored twice, but our men soon discovered their weak points and by a strenuous effort prevented them from scoring during the rest of the game. The next game was with Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn. Our team suffered another defeat, but this game showed to Captain Halligan the weak positions in his team, which he remedied by changing his men from one position to another. Stanley, the old left guard, was put in left tackle, and Snell was moved from end to guard. Bodfish, who played tackle, was changed to end, and Paul was taken from the scrub and put in center, in place of Bridgeforth. This made a decided improvement, the team was greatly strengthened and although the game with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. was loosely played, the reason was probably on account of the newness of the men to the positions.

On October 14, Aggie defeated the team of the Pittsfield Bicycle Club before a crowd of two thousand spectators. Aggie played hard to win. They began to realize their own strength and the knowledge increased their courage; during the rest of the season they played a strong game, and showed a determination to win. October 18, the first home game was played. Aggie simply outclassed the Springfield Manual Training School, and run up a large score.

Trinity defeated our team on October 21. This was the third and last defeat of the season. Aggie played hard and held Trinity down to a small score. During this game Halligan kicked a goal from the thirty-five yard line. The next game was at Burlington, Vt., with Vermont University. It was a hard stubborn battle, and though every man was in the pink of condition, Aggie failed to run up a large score.

Next came the famous "Amherst game," at Pratt Field. The field was muddy and slippery, and fumbles were frequent. Amherst won the toss and gave Aggie the ball. Halligan kicked off, and the ball was downed on the twenty-five yard line. Amherst used the wedge formation and made a few short gains; an offside play gave Aggie the ball, and Halligan punted into Amherst territory. Amherst rushed the ball to our twenty-five yard line, and lost on downs. Snell and Chickering advanced the ball to the center of the field; Cook made a hole in the Amherst line, Halligan saw his chance and made a run of fifty-five yards for a touch-

down. Barry kicked an easy goal. The first half ended with the ball on Aggie's fifteen-yard line. In the second half Amherst made the most desperate attempts to score and once had the ball on Aggie's five-yard line. O'Hearn secured the ball on a fumble and Halligan kicked to the center of the field, and here the ball was kept till the end of the game. Halligan, Cooke, and O'Hearn, deserve special mention for their part in this game. This was by far the most important game of the season and showed what we could do when competing with the larger colleges.

Our two last games were with the Connecticut State College and Williston Seminary, both proving easy games. The total score of the season is as follows:

Sept. 23, Aggie, 0; Holy Cross, 11.
 Sept. 30, Aggie, 0; Wesleyan, 27.
 Oct. 7, Aggie, 17; Springfield Y. M. C. A., 0.
 Oct. 14, Aggie, 12; Pittsfield, 0.
 Oct. 18, Aggie, 34; Springfield Training School, 0.
 Oct. 21, Aggie, 5; Trinity, 16.
 Oct. 28, Aggie, 11; Univ. Vt., 6.
 Nov. 1, Aggie, 6; Amherst, 0.
 Nov. 4, Aggie, 34; Conn. State College, 6.
 Nov. 8, Aggie, 17; Williston, 0.
 Totals, Aggie, 136; all others, 66.

Touchdowns: Bodfish 1, Halligan 9, Stanley 2, Paul 1, O'Hearn 2, Snell 1, Cooke 3, Chickering 2, Barry 1. Goals from touchdowns: Barry 16. Goals from field: Halligan 2.

The men who made up the team for the season are as follows:

ENDS.		
G. E. O'Hearn,		H. L. Bodfish.
TACKLES.		
T. F. Cooke,		F. G. Stanley.
GUARDS.		
E. B. Snell,		E. S. Gamwell.
CENTER.	QUARTER-BACK.	FULL-BACK.
H. A. Paul.	Y. H. Canto.	J. E. Halligan.
HALF-BACKS.		
J. H. Chickering,		J. C. Barry.
SUBSTITUTES.		
G. R. Bridgeforth,		W. B. Rogers,
N. D. Whitman,		W. R. Pierson.
Manager, C. L. Rice;		Captain, J. E. Halligan.
Coach, F. W. Murphy, Captain Brown, '98.		

Next season's prospects are very encouraging. Only three men will graduate from college who played on the team last fall. Canto's and Stanley's places can be easily filled but the loss of our full-back, Captain Halligan, is more or less serious, and the position will be hard to fill. Mr. T. F. Cooke, of Pittsfield, has been elected captain of next year's team. All have the greatest confidence in Cooke, and his ability as a captain. He is the strongest man on the team and played the best game last season. Under his leadership we may expect next season to be even more successful than last.

Next season's schedule is as follows:

Sept. 22, Holy Cross at Worcester.
 Sept. 29, Open date.
 Oct. 6, Norwich University at Amherst.
 Oct. 13, Wesleyan at Middletown.
 Oct. 17, Williams at Williamstown.
 Oct. 20, Trinity at Hartford.
 Oct. 27, Vermont University at Burlington.
 Nov. 3, Storrs at Amherst.
 Nov. 10, Worcester Tech. at Worcester.
 Nov. 17, Amherst at Pratt Field.

Immediately after the close of the football season the college voted to support a 'varsity Basket Ball Team. A captain and manager was elected. He arranged his schedule, and four games were played, Aggie winning one game of the series. This record shows us that basket ball in our college is practically an impossibility. The teams in our vicinity are veteran teams, and are acquainted with the scientific principles of the game, and however well our own team played, it should never have tried to compete with them on anything like an equal footing. The first game was played on the Drill Hall floor, Jan. 10, with Northampton Y. M. C. A.; score: Aggie 14, Y. M. C. A. 9. Jan. 13, a game was played with Ware; score: Ware 26, Aggie 4. Williston defeated the home team Jan. 17, with a score of 21 to 4. The last game was played with Chicopee, and settled for all time the advisability of having a basket ball team at Aggie. Such a ridiculous exhibition as our team gave us had better not be repeated.

During Christmas vacation a running track was placed in the Drill Hall. The track is six feet wide and runs entirely around the hall. Immediately after the close of the vacation training for field and track athletics began, and on Saturday, Jan. 27, an inter-class meet was held. The attendance was good and the contests interesting and exciting. The track events were as follows: 25-yard dash, 1000-yard run, 600-yard run, relay races. Field events: shot put, running high jump. Score by points: 1901, 33½; 1902, 20; 1903, 6½; 1900, 3.

On Saturday, Feb. 10, the first handicap meet was held. Numerous entries, and a great deal of interest, made the meet all that could be desired. The running events attracted the most interest, the races being close and exciting. Brown, 1900, was by far the best runner, and showed remarkable speed and sprinting qualities. The events and winners were as follows: 25-yard dash, Landers, 1900, 3⅔ sec.; 440-yard run, Brown, 1900, 1 min. 6 sec.; 880-yard run, Chickering, 1901, 2 min. 29⅔ sec.; mile run, Chickering, 1901, 5 min. 33⅔ sec.; shot put, Stanley, 1900, 34.30 ft.; running high jump, Tower, 1903, 4 ft.

Friday, May 25, a practice meet was held with Amherst on Pratt Field. Aggie was not able to win many points. The boys were out of training, and were unable to secure any advantages over the well trained Amherst team. Chickering secured third place in the quarter mile run; Clafin third in the high hurdles; Higgins came in third in the 220-yard dash; Cooke got second in the shot put; Stanley third in the hammer throw, Graves third in the discus, Landers won first in the high jump. He also tied for second place in the pole vault.

On the whole a surprisingly poor showing has been made in track athletics this year. The college team was unable to enter the N. E. Inter-collegiate League at the beginning of the season, and add to this the poor management which has been shown, it is small wonder that interest lagged and the whole thing went through in a fizzle. The election of a new and enterprising manager and track captain would give a new impulse to track athletics, and place them in their proper sphere.

COLLEGE RECORDS.

- 100-yards dash, S. P. Toole, '95, $10\frac{3}{5}$ sec.
 220-yard dash, S. P. Toole, '95, $24\frac{3}{5}$ sec.
 440-yard dash, J. H. Chickering, '01, $56\frac{1}{5}$ sec.
 880-yard run, E. L. Macomber, '01, 2 min. 10 sec.
 Mile run, H. E. Maynard, '99, 4 min. 57 sec.
 120-yard hurdles, L. C. Claffin, '02, $18\frac{3}{5}$ sec.
 220-yard hurdles, A. R. Dorman, '01, $29\frac{4}{5}$ sec.
 Running broad jump, F. B. Shaw, '96, 20 ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Running high jump, M. B. Landers, '00, 5 ft. $5\frac{1}{3}$ in.
 Pole vault, F. B. Shaw, '96, 8 ft. 9 in.
 One mile bicycle, E. B. Saunders, '00, 2 min. $28\frac{2}{5}$ sec.
 Putting 16-lb. shot, F. G. Stanley, '00, 35 ft. $9\frac{9}{16}$ in.
 Throwing 16-lb. hammer, F. G. Stanley, '00, 104 ft. 5 in.
 Throwing discus, T. Graves, Jr., '01, 94 ft. 5 in.

INDOOR RECORDS.

- 25-yard dash, S. Sastré, '96, $3\frac{1}{5}$ sec.
 Standing broad jump, J. A. Emrich, '97, 10 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 Running high jump, L. Manly, '94, 4 ft. 4 in.
 Running high kick, J. S. Eaton, '98, 8 ft. 4 in.
 Standing high kick, J. S. Eaton, '98, 8 ft. 1 in.

The following men are qualified to wear the "M":

FOOTBALL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| G. F. Parmenter, | E. S. Gamwell, |
| F. G. Stanley, | H. A. Paul, |
| J. E. Halligan, (Capt.) | N. D. Whitman, |
| Y. H. Canto, | C. L. Rice, (Manager), |
| J. C. Barry, | W. R. Pierson, |
| T. F. Cooke, | H. L. Bodfish, |
| W. B. Rodgers, | E. B. Snell, |
| J. H. Chickering, | G. E. O'Hearn, |
| G. R. Bridgeforth. | |

TRACK TEAM.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| H. Baker, | T. Graves, Jr. |
| M. B. Landers, | E. L. Macomber, |
| F. G. Stanley, | A. C. Wilson, |
| J. C. Barry, | W. Z. Chase, |
| J. H. Chickering, | L. C. Claffin, |
| T. F. Cooke, | E. B. Saunders. |

What promised to be a fairly successful baseball season opened on April 10, in a practice game with Amherst, at Pratt Field. The game was very ragged, and faulty, Amherst winning by a score of 9 to 6. A second game was arranged and played with Amherst, who again won, score 8 to 3. These games fixed the position of the men on the team. Cook being sent from catcher to centerfield, and Henry a substitute being put in catcher on the regular team. Bowler left field, relieving Bodfish who is the regular pitcher. The remaining games of the schedule were as follows:

- May 8. University of Norwich at Northfield.
 May 9. University of Vermont, at Burlington.

- May 10. Vermont Academy at Saxton's River.
 May 16. Boston College at Amherst.
 May 18. Bowdoin College at Amherst.
 May 26. Storrs at Eagleville.
 May 30. Worcester Tech. at Amherst.
 June 2. Trinity at Hartford.
 June 9. Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Tuesday, May 8, Aggie was defeated by Norwich University at Northfield, Vt. Norwich made her runs in the first two innings. Bodfish was then substituted for Bowler, and he finished the rest of the game by holding them down without a run. Aggie's team work was very good. The score was as follows: Norwich University, 5; M. A. C., 1. May 9, Aggie played University of Vermont at Burlington. It was a cold day and a strong wind which caused many errors in the field, lost us the game. Bodfish played his usual fine game, striking out seven men. Score, University of Vermont, 6; M. A. C., 1.

The last game of the Vermont trip was lost by a score of 6 to 5. Halligan pitched an excellent game, being hit for a total of four bases, two of which were of a scratchy order, while Huse, the Vermont Academy pitcher, was touched for twelve bases. Errors in the field lost us the game.

An interesting practice game of eight innings was played with Syracuse University at Amherst, on May 11. The feature of the game was a double play by Graves unassisted. The game resulted in the following score: Syracuse, 8; Aggie, 2.

Friday, May 18, Aggie won a well-played, five inning game from Bowdoin by a score of 1 to 0. Aggie scored in the first inning. It was a pitchers battle, but Bodfish had the best of it from the start, only one hit being made by Bowdoin, while Aggie made three base hits. Altogether it was a fine exhibition of baseball playing. May 26, Aggie beat Storrs in an uninteresting game, by a score of 8 to 2. May 30, Aggie was again victorious, defeating the Worcester team 9 to 7. The game was full of exciting plays and critical moments and was not Aggie's game until the ninth inning. June 2, our last game was played with Trinity, and after a desperately contested game, Trinity won by a score of 1 to 0. The other games on the schedule were cancelled for various reasons.

COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAM.

Captain, T. Graves, Jr.
 Manager, Y. H. Canto.
 Assistant Manager, W. C. Dickerman.
 Coach, W. H. Breckenridge.

W. R. Pierson, r.f.,	P. H. Bowler, l.f., p.
H. A. Paul, s.s.,	L. A. Cook, c.f., c.
G. E. O'Hearn, 3b.,	J. B. Henry, c.
J. E. Halligan, 2b.,	H. L. Bodfish, p., 2b.
T. Graves, Jr., 1b.,	E. L. Macomber, c.f.
Substitutes, E. G. Proulx, c.,	W. B. Rodgers, r.f.

The baseball team has shown itself to be a hard working team, and has in a measure come up to the requirements. The team has not had the support it should have had to make it a successful and winning team. Right here a word to the alumni might be in order. Financially the team is supported by taxation of the student body, already overtaxed to support the football and track teams. Now here is a chance for the alumni to win the everlasting gratitude of their Alma Mater by donating funds for the purpose of athletics at our college. A few dollars from each alumnus will do wonders, and put our Athletic Association on a firm financial footing.

A DELAYED APOLOGY.

The night was a cloudless one, and myriads of stars lit up the sky. The last electric light had been turned off in the rooms, and the corridors shared their darkness by reason of the empty sockets, which hung so low that one occasionally came in contact with them in the darkness. A young man in a soiled pair of duck trousers, outing shirt and much begrimed tennis shoes, made his way in the darkness, up the stairs. At the landing he turned the corner and walked down the corridor, avoiding the vicinity of an empty socket in a manner which showed that he was thoroughly acquainted with the building. At the end of the corridor he paused, and taking a knife from his pocket, he inserted the blade between two pieces of sheathing. The crack widened, and soon he took out the board and laid it cautiously aside. Two other boards followed the first and he then felt cautiously in the darkness. A latch might have been heard to click and a flood of light was thrown out into the corridor. The light issued from a small opening concealed beneath the sheathing. The opening had a small door, which swung into a room beyond. The room was long and narrow with sheathed walls and was furnished with a couch, a table and a few chairs. The young man replaced the outer boards, from the inside and then closed the door. As he closed the door an exclamation more voluble than complimentary came from another young man seated at the table, reading. An electric light hung over the table and the walls of the room were covered with pictures of devils with pointed teeth and protruding eyes. This room had been left at the end, without an entrance when the building was constructed.

The young man who had entered was John Preston and the other man was his friend and classmate, Paul Winters. These two men had been friends since they entered college four years before, and this was their last night together, before commencement. No one but themselves knew of the existence of this room, it having once been used by a college fraternity, that had long ago disbanded. The young men found it convenient to make use of this retreat, on account of the stringency of the regulations imposed by the military department of the college. In the seclusion of this chamber they could enjoy each others company until late into the night, while if in their own rooms all lights must be out at ten o'clock.

"To-morrow we part, Jack," said Winters, as Preston threw himself upon the couch.

"I have been thinking," replied the latter, "that it might be well not to make known the secret of this room."

"A capital idea," said Winters, "and I say Jack, let's meet here five years from to-night when you return from Brazil."

Preston, immediately after commencement, was to accept a position from a firm, in which his uncle was interested, and he would spend some years in Brazil in the interests of the firm. So it was agreed that neither should disclose their secret, until they had met in their retreat once more.

The next day concluded the commencement exercises; and in the night the graduates were to hold their last banquet together. Jack Preston was to leave for New York the morning after the banquet, so the afternoon before, he spent in bidding goodby to his numerous friends. He first visited the various professors with whom he was intimate and then hurried around to the rooms of those of the students who had not yet gone away. He was reserving the last hour of the afternoon to spend with a very particular friend of his. The friend in question was Miss May, a young lady whom he had known while at college and whom, to say the least, he held in the very highest esteem. A week before there had been between Miss May and Preston a petty quarrel, occasioned by the negligence of Paul Winters in carrying a verbal

message between them. Preston did not fully understand the error made by his friend and altho he knew him to be somehow or other the cause of all the trouble he had not sought an explanation. The result of this quarrel was that Preston had not seen his friend for over a week, and he had put off the intended apology, until the last moment. Altho a well-meaning man, he was of a peculiarly nervous temperament, and was subject to spells of dejection during which he was more or less irresponsible. While he was going the rounds, one of these spells came upon him and he cut short his visits and went to his room. There he sat upon the edge of a box, which was packed ready for the expressman. A great commotion, over which he had no control, was going on within him. The trend of his thought was made manifest by the expression which at length escaped him. "I will not apologize, I won't go there at all."

When he had come to this decision Jack settled back against the wall and lapsed into a reverie from which he was aroused by the expressman, who came for his box.

That night he sat down to his class banquet, feeling glum and dejected. He was at war with himself, and he wished to involve the whole world in the conflict. He took up a menu and began to read the list of toasts, disinterestedly. When half way down the page he gave a sudden start upon seeing his own name, as one of the speakers. A huge lump rose in his throat, as he glanced across the page at the couplet following his name:

"He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will."

To him the lines seemed suggestive of his relations to a certain individual. His heart beat rapidly as he looked up toward the end of the table, where his friend, Winters, sat as toastmaster. He fancied that he saw a smile lurking in his friend's eyes, and he ground his teeth with rage. After all these years Winters had played him the mean trick of tampering with his feelings. He could hardly control himself. At length he arose without saying a word and slipped out into the parlor of the hotel. Here he sat down for a moment and looked meditatively at the floor. When he arose he was cool and decided. He could not, in his present frame of mind, go down to the banquet hall and speak on the subject which had been assigned to him. Against Winters he had now a life long enmity and he wished never again to meet him. He went to his room and found a railroad timetable from which he learned, that if he hurried he would be just in time to board the midnight express for New York. He speedily packed his bag and within an hour, he was being whirled away toward New York.

* * * * *

Jack Preston stood in the Grand Central station and looking up and down the platform. Five years had elapsed since he had left college and during all these years he had been in Brazil. On arriving there he had found letters from some of his college friends and among them was one from Winters, in which he expressed his surprise at Preston's actions and ended by announcing his engagement to Miss May. At this, Jack had torn the letter up in disgust. He resolved to forget the past, so far, at least, as two of his former friends were concerned. This, he found, was not as easy as he imagined it might be. He received several letters from both Winters and Miss May, but he invariably tore them up without opening them. Notwithstanding however these external appearances of indifference, he still at times yearned for both of his friends and could scarcely refrain from writing. But then, a recollection of the events of commencement day would embitter him and he would seek forgetfulness in his work. As he stood in the station on the 17th of June he was undecided, as to whether he should go back to the commencement exercises at his college, or not. He well remembered his promise made

to Winters, five years ago and altho there were grave differences between them now, yet the promise bound him just as strongly as ever. At length he boarded the train, determined to keep his promise, notwithstanding the embarrassment which it would cause both parties.

It was night when he arrived in the old college town and nothing seemed in the least changed, since he had left it five years before. When he came in sight of the college buildings they appeared to him dark and uninviting. He entered the hall, with which he was so familiar and made his way confidently up the stairs. At the landing he avoided the vicinity of the pendant socket, through force of habit and stopped at the end of the hall where he had so often paused before. Taking out a pen knife, he inserted the blade between the boards and removed them in the usual manner. He smiled as he paused with his hand on the latch of the little door. What folly, this whim of his. Even if Winters remembered the promise, he probably would not keep it. He threw the little door open and to his surprise, the glare of an electric light dazzled him. There was Paul Winters within, seated beside the table reading the same book which he had laid aside five years ago. They both rushed eagerly forward. All enmity disappeared from Jack Preston when he again met his friend. What was the past to him now?

The long delayed explanations now came out and both saw the misunderstanding which had created such a barrier between them. On graduating from college, Winters was engaged as an assistant professor of mathematics and had been in this capacity ever since. He had married a young lady, Miss May, shortly after commencement, but not the same Miss May with whom Preston was acquainted. The two friends talked until nearly morning and then departed without even closing the door behind them. Great was the surprise of the students next day on seeing the opening in the wall and greater still was their surprise when on investigating the interior, they discovered its former occupants.

Early in the day Preston made a call on a friend who had remained Miss May all these years.

Here my facts become exhausted and if I proceed further I must be guided by imagination, solely. Rather than thus mingle fiction with fact, readers, I would leave to your imaginations the task of completing this tale.

Prof. Brooks (describing a German forest) "Beer gardens are scattered here and there through this forest, and I can assure you it makes a delightful place to roam."

Prof. Paige:—"I can't kick on spelling, I have bad spells myself."

Prof. Howard to Sophomore:—"That reminds me of a man who drew a picture of a hen and threw it into the waste basket and it laid there."

Freshman. (Recitation in tactics):—"Advance the right foot half its length to the rear."

Prof. Babson (After talking three quarters of an hour to the freshmen):—"Of course gentlemen you understand I don't know what I am talking about."

Student to Captain:—"This law would appear to be *ex post facto*."

Captain:—"Yes but the fact is this isn't a post."

Dr. Walker (overhearing confidential chat between Monahan and Frost):—"I guess there was a late frost last night."

Dr. W-l-l-n-t-n to Seniors:—"You may laugh gentlemen at these chemical trips to the brewery but next year we are going to New York, and the year after we are going to-to-to-Europe."

HE HELD IT DOWN.

Around the board we've often sat
And many a joke we've sprung,
Since we were dauntless freshmen
And our oldest joke was young.

But to us came a joke one day,
The bearer wore a smile.
We each looked pleasant as we could
And waited all the while.

This day the fellow had a joke,
A joke of great renown ;
About a man who wished to lie,
But somehow held it down.

He stopped when half way through his joke
And looked from Frost to Brown,
And saw the smile that lit each face,
Then swore he'd hold it down.

At first we thought he'd spring it soon,
The only joke in town,
But flatly he refused us all,
He swore he'd hold it down.

Long, long we've waited for that joke,
Our hopes he cannot drown,
He has a joke I'm sure of that,
But still he holds it down.



PROGRAM FOR THE THIRTIETH COMMENCEMENT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17TH.

Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. C. S. Walker, 10:45 A. M.

Address before the College Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. J. C. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 18TH.

The Flint Prize Oratorical Contest, Junior class, 3:30 P. M.

The Burnham Prize Speaking, Freshman and Sophomore classes, 8 P. M.

College Banquet for Trustees, Faculty, former students and Alumni, 10 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH.

Alumni Meeting in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9:30 A. M.

Meeting of the Committee on Experiment Department, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 11:30 A. M.

Class Day Exercises, 1:30 P. M.

Battalion Parade, Battalion Drill, 4 P. M.

Suppers of the various classes, 6 P. M.

Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 P. M.

Senior Promenade in Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH.

Graduation Exercises, Announcement of Prizes, and Conferring of Degrees, 10 A. M.

Commencement Speakers:

Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Hull,	Mr. Landers,
Mr. Frost,	Mr. Harmon,	Mr. Monahan.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 21ST AND 22ND.

Examination of Candidates for Admission at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. *Two days are required for examination.*

Dr. C. A. Goessmann, with his wife and three daughters, returned from his travels in Europe, on June 1. The Doctor made a tour of Germany, France and Belgium, visiting the various Universities and Experiment Stations. Of the agricultural industries, the sugar beet especially attracted his attention and furnished him with convincing proof of its value to the agricultural interests of Germany. His Alma Mater, the University of Göttingen claimed his dearest recollections. It was here that the Doctor worked for seven years with the celebrated scientists, Wohler and Weber, and it is here that so many of our college graduates continued their studies. The Doctor, on his return, stopped a few weeks in Paris, visiting the Exposition which opened on April 14, with great splendor. Dr. Goessmann will resume his work in the College with a feeling of gratitude toward the trustees for this opportunity of visiting his fatherland, after an absence of over forty years.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE '01 INDEX.

There was a little class,
And they all had little names,
And they wrote them just as plain as they could,
Be, be, be.

At the bottom of a paper,
Just where the Cap. would look,
And read these little names that he could
See, see, see.

They took their little paper
To the man that runs the drill,
And they hollered just as loud as they could
Bawl, bawl, bawl.

Oh, this class they all got kicking
About who should fill the bill,
But in the end those fellows had to
Crawl, crawl, crawl.



THAT VETERINARY STUDENT.

In his hand he holds an instrument for measuring the heat.
Oh, he measures it in inches and he measures it in feet,
He goes testing for bacillus,
Dreadful things that often kill us,
He is such a benefactor as you very rarely meet.

In his pocket is a leather case that's full of little knives,
That are admirably suited for taking doggie's lives,
All the puppies run to greet him,
They are very glad to meet him,
For to give them satisfaction he invariably strives.

Oh, some day he'll be a doctor, with a prefix three feet long,
Then he'll make those little puppies grow like horses, big and strong,
And the boys they all will "Dock" him,
And disease germs he will knock them,
In the middle of the night, where they belong.



THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Three fair maidens, bright and ruddy,
Came one day unto my study,
Came to my palatial dwelling,
There my study to explore.
And while there they were abiding,
All my pictures they were hiding,
Hiding all the beauteous pictures
Of my youthful days of yore.
Then pursued I, these marauders,
Followed them with sternest orders
To bring back my stolen chattels,
Bring them back unto my door.
There was one that soon returning
Set a hope within me burning,
Hope that I might see my pictures
See them back with me once more.
She, the thought of this theft spurning,
With my pictures, came returning,
Came returning with my pictures,
Laid them down before my door.
So I sent her fairest flowers
To recall those transient hours,
To bring back those fleeting hours
That had quickly gone before.
Thought I, no offense is taken,
Only dormant memories waken ;
So I'll write these lines poetic,
And I'll lay them at her door.



THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

On June 28th, 1863, General Hooker, at his own request, is relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Meade, commanding the 5th army corps is appointed to succeed him. General Halleck, from Washington, writes to Meade, "You are intrusted with all the power which the President, the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief can confer upon you, and you may rely upon our full support." General Meade at once proceeds to find Lee, and orders his various corps to move to the north with the intention of giving battle at Pipe Creek, Maryland.

General Lee, with the Army of Northern Virginia, is invading Pennsylvania and is threatening Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. War is reaching far into the North and impending events look serious. The militia of all the neighboring states is ordered out at once, factories and mills are shut down and the workmen furnished arms and drilled, ready to protect their own homes from the Confederate invasion. Excitement is intense and is kept at this high pitch by numerous rumors of the movements of Lee's advancing army. But Lee, through a scout, hears that Meade has been placed in command of the Federal army, and is moving rapidly north. Though he is subsisting off the country, he cannot allow his supply of ammunition to be intercepted, so orders Ewell back just as he is about to fall upon Harrisburg, and throws Longstreet and Hill back to concentrate at Gettysburg. Lee is rapidly nearing Gettysburg with his whole army of nearly 70,000 combatants and 250 guns, that will go into action, while Meade will have nearly 85,000 combatants and 300 guns to send in. The Confederate army is in three corps; while the Federal army is organized in seven. Each has its cavalry corps also.

On June 30th, Buford's cavalry occupies Gettysburg and Seminary Ridge, west of the town. Early the next morning the Confederate advance arrives and engages them in a position taken up at Willoughby Run, beyond the Ridge. Devin's right extends nearly to Oak Hill and Gamble's left about as far to the other side of the railroad cut. The front is deployed to meet an attack from Heth's division coming down the Cashtown pike. The long thin line of cavalry, together with Calef's battery, hold the Confederates in check. When Buford's report of the enemy's advance reaches Reynolds, who commands the left wing, he at once sends word to Doubleday and Howard, to hurry forward with the 1st and 11th corps, and, with Wadsworth's division he hastens on to Gettysburg. It is nearly ten o'clock when he arrives and proceeding at once to the belfry of the seminary, he takes in the situation at a glance and sets out to encourage Gambel's men. Doubleday arrives in advance of the last corps and is directed what position to take to relieve the cavalry. His right is just taking position when struck by Davis, and to save it, it is ordered to retire. Davis is in turn driven from the field by Fowler. On Doubleday's left is the Iron Brigade (Meredith's) which is sent forward to dislodge Archer's brigade that occupies an important position in the woods in front. Reynolds is here in person and the enemy is driven back across Willoughby Run. But it is here that General Reynolds is killed instantly by a sharpshooter. "The death of this splendid officer," writes Fitzhugh Lee, "was regretted by friend and foe," and he adds, using Napier's words, "No man died on that field with more glory than he, yet many died, and there was much glory."

Heth forms his division in line west of Willoughby Run and Doubleday re-establishes his former lines, Meredith holding the woods where General Reynolds was killed. At noon Howard arrives and takes command, directing the 11th corps to take position in prolongation of the 1st corps, on their right, while one division is posted on Cemetery Hill as a reserve. Ewell is now reported, approaching on the Heidlersburg road, and word is sent to Sickles's 3rd

corps to come up, which they do with celerity and zeal. Ewell arrives and sends artillery to occupy Oak Hill. The fire from these batteries causes a change of front by the Union lines to meet it, which is taken by Rodes to mean an assault, so he orders an advance. It is disjointed, however, and is repulsed and many Confederates captured. Early's division brings an overwhelming force to bear upon the 11th corps which is obliged to withdraw before being ordered to retire. It passes through the town and rallies on Cemetery Hill. Hill has attacked the 1st corps with both of his divisions. He has met with a stubborn resistance but when the 11th corps give away, exposing the right of the 1st, Doubleday gives the order to fall back on Cemetery Hill which is done in good order. On arriving on the Hill, he finds General Hancock, who has been sent by Meade to take command, on the death of General Reynolds. He now orders the dispositions and soon the line is as secure as possible.

General Lee has witnessed the final attack of the Confederates, but repeats to Ewell his caution not to attack in force until the army has arrived. The position seems to be too strong for an attack to be practical, and the troops are in no condition to renew the engagement.

Prior to the engagement of July 1st, General Meade still thinks of Pipe Creek as the selected battle ground. He reasons that Lee, to subsist, will have to scatter his army more or less, or else keep it united and starve it. Simple demonstrations by Meade will necessitate the latter plan and then Lee will be forced to fight Meade where the latter chooses, or retreat without a battle, which in all probability his government will not allow. Under these circumstances Meade orders Pipe Creek to be inspected for the future battle-field. Stuart's cavalry has left the Confederate army and is off on a wild raid round the Union army so Lee knows very little of the movements of the enemy. Meade himself has no idea that the Confederate army is so near that Reynolds will strike it at Gettysburg. The action of July 1st however changes the situation materially. To withdraw from Gettysburg now and take up a position on Pipe Creek will be an acknowledgement of defeat where no defeat has occurred, and from reports he knows the position is a good one to fight it out at Gettysburg. Orders are given for the army to proceed there by forced marches, the different corps coming from various directions.

On the morning of July 2nd the general outline of the battlefield is in the form of a fish-hook. The point of the Federal position rests on Culp's Hill, then swings round Cemetery Hill and along the ridge to the Round Tops at the left of the line. The Confederate position is a larger fish-hook, Ewell being at the point, or on the left wing, Hill in the centre with his troops along Seminary Ridge from the town, while Longstreet commands the right wing opposite the Round Tops. Troops are arriving all day and taking up positions in both armies. The morning is a busy and anxious one, Meade expecting an attack at any time and giving orders for the right under Slocum to be in readiness to attack Ewell. Nothing occurring, he abandons the idea and strengthens his position to receive Lee's attack.

Lee is up early on the morning of the July 2d, but the movements of his troops are slow and he loses much of the advantage gained in his more speedy concentration. He intends to begin his attack early but it is in the middle of the afternoon before the active engagement begins, though light skirmishing near the Peach Orchard and some cannonading has occurred. It is not until four o'clock that Longstreet has his divisions in position to attack. Hood occupies the extreme right of the Confederate line, and perceiving the commanding position of Round Top, notifies Longstreet. Longstreet says his orders are to attack along the Emmetsburg road, so Hood forwards his protest to Lee, whom it reaches after the advance has begun. On his own responsibility however Hood sends troops toward Round Top. But General Warren of Meade's staff has already noticed the exposed condition of the Round Tops

and orders up Weed's and Vincent's brigades of the 5th corps, then arriving, with Hazlett's Battery, just in time, for the enemy are climbing the other side. After a fierce hand to hand struggle, the Round Tops are left in our possession. Weed and Hazlett are killed and Vincent mortally wounded. From here the Confederate artillery could have enfladed the whole Union line. Longstreet's attack first strikes Sickles at the Peach Orchard, which Lee has thought to be the main line of the Union army. Sickles has advanced beyond the position Meade selected for him and has his left on Devil's Den, the line then running along the minor ridge to the Peach Orchard and bending back along the Emmetsburg road. It is too late to withdraw, so reinforcements are sent to the Peach Orchard as the lines there are very thin. Longstreet is at first held off but toward six o'clock the Angle is broken and the 3rd corps retires. Humphrey, on the right, greatly outnumbered, slowly and skillfully withdraws to Cemetery Ridge. The enemy follows in force, far outflanking Humphrey, and charges, with the peculiar "rebel yell", the thin line of the 2nd corps, greatly weakened by detachments sent to other parts of the field. The line is pierced and guns siezed but the enemy is soon driven out and retires in the dusk under a heavy artillery fire. The great number of officers and men killed and wounded in this part of the field bear witness to the desperate nature of the encounter.

On the right of the Union line Ewell has opened a cannonade, on hearing Longstreet's guns and this he keeps up for an hour. At dusk the 12th corps is withdrawn from the right to reinforce the left wing, except Greene's brigade, which is left to occupy the intrenchments of the whole corps. As the rear is moving off, Johnson attacks in force, but Greene fights steadily for nearly three hours with a few reinforcements, and holds him back though he gets possession of the abandoned works below, of Geary and Ruger. With the Confederates in possession of the Baltimore pike just beyond Greene, the Union right and centre would have been taken in reverse.

Early's and Rodes' divisions are to attack Cemetery Hill, when Johnson advances on Culp's Hill. Early comes on with great spirit and carries the position, breaking the line on the slope and reaching the artillery on the crest. But reinforcements from Hancock, sent unasked, and Rodes failure to come up, causes Early to withdraw, with heavy losses on both sides, after an hour's fighting.

To sum up the results of the second day as reported by the commanding general, we find Meade reports to Halleck: "The enemy attacked me about 4 P. M. and after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded." Lee reports to Davis: "We attempted to dislodge the enemy, and, though we gained some ground, we were unable to get possession of his position."

Lee has ordered operations on the right and left of his line to be renewed at dawn on the third day. On the Union right artillery has been brought up during the night, commanding the position occupied by Johnson's division in the advanced works of the 12th corps. Johnson, with reinforcements is about to advance when the Federal artillery opens on him preparing a way for retaking the works. When the cannonading ceases an advance is made from both sides, but after long fighting the Confederates retire and further assaults are repelled. On the enemy's right Longstreet is arranging his troops for a turning movement on the Union left. Orders come from General Lee, however, directing that the attack will be made on the centre by Pickett's division of Virginians, the flower of the army. Ewell is not notified in time, so Johnson has begun his attack and finished it before Pickett begins his advance. Longstreet is not in favor of this movement, but when Pickett comes up, shows him the point of attack. Before noon artillery can be seen from the Union army taking position along the

whole Confederate line. At one o'clock begins the most sublime artillery duel ever witnessed on this continent. General Hunt, chief of the artillery, is on Little Round Top when the signal gun is fired and the enemy opens with all his guns. "From this point the scene is indescribably grand. All their batteries are soon covered with smoke, through which the flashes are incessant, whilst the air seems filled with shells, whose sharp explosions, with the hurdling of their fragments, forms a running accompaniment to the deep roar of the guns." While this "most terrific and appalling" cannonade is in progress, General Hancock, with his staff, rides along the front of his line and inspires his troops by his coolness.

The whole army knows that after the artillery has done its work, an infantry attack will be made. After an hour and a half Hunt orders the artillery to cease firing to save ammunition and let the guns cool to be ready for the final charge. The Confederates think that the guns are at last silenced, and Pickett, reinforced from Hill's corps up to 15,000 men goes to Longstreet for direct orders. "General, shall I advance?" he asks, but Longstreet cannot speak and only bows his head when the question is repeated. "Sir, I shall lead my division forward," and Pickett gallops away. The Confederate fire ceases, to allow the infantry to advance beyond its guns and then renews, as the whole Federal artillery opens on the advancing column, five hundred yards wide, sweeping down the slopes a mile away. Across the valley of death, steadily and with colors flying as on parade. No one can gaze on that advance without the deepest admiration. The Union artillery is concentrated upon the column and its effects are terrible, mowing down Pickett's men in long winrows. Yet on they come in good order. The batteries exchange shell for canister and the slaughter is frightful. The left staggers, but Pickett presses on and the other divisions follow. A volley is delivered and the Union muskets open fire. The massing for the final charge takes place, then on they come. Pickett gains the position and is in among the guns, but other divisions, attacked in flank, are driven and fall back leaving Pickett alone and almost surrounded. He gives the command to withdraw and the grand attack on the centre is repulsed. Brigades are sent out from the Confederate lines to cover the retreat, but the fighting is over and General Lee has not "gained possession of the Federal position." The total losses for both armies, during the three days' battle, foot up to nearly 50,000 men. Neither army is in condition to renew the engagement and Lee is allowed to retire across the Potomac.

In conclusion is Lincoln's address at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

ALUMNI.

'71.

Wm. Wheeler, Civil Engineer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

L. A. Nichols, Engineer, Nichols Engineering & Contracting Co., 1538 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

S. H. Richmond, Editor of the *Biscayne Bay*. Address, Cutler, Dade County, Fla. (Perrine Grant.)

'72.

Frank C. Cowles, 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

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Chas. M. Cooke, Pres. Bank of Honolulu, Honolulu, H. I.

S. S. Warner, Northampton, Mass.

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John A. Hobbs, 13 E. 3rd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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F. A. Rice is with the Pacific Coast Borax Co.

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S. D. Foot, Secretary of the Kearney & Foot Co., Patterson, N. J.

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Geo. A. Ripley, clerk, Prospect House, Rutland, Mass.

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Joseph L. Hills, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

Chas. A. Bowman, Div. Engineer, Reservoir Dept., Metropolitan Water Board, Clinton, Mass.

Chas. E. Boynton, M. D., Smithfield, Coche Co., Utah.

W. B. Howe, Cor. Maple & Harvard Sts., Marlboro, Mass.

'82.

C. D. Hillman, Box 47, Watsonville, Cal.

'83.

E. W. Minott, 192 Salem St., Medford, Mass.

'85.

Isaac Newton Taylor, 815 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Edwin W. Allen, office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

'86.

C. F. W. Felt, is Chief Engineer of the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fé R. R. Co., Galveston, Texas.

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Henry N. W. Rideout, Ass't Paymaster in office of Fitchburg R. R.

Wm. H. Caldwell, Sec. & Treas. Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H.

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J. E. Holt, Andover, Mass.

E. E. Knapp is with the E. & G. Brooks Iron Co., Birdsboro, N. H.

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C. S. Crocker, Ass't Chemist, L. B. Darling Fertilizer Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

H. E. Woodbury, M. D., Natick, Mass.

D. L. Hubbard, City Engineer's Office, Boston, Mass.

A. D. Copeland, Florist, Three Rivers, Mass.

'90.

Chas. H. Jones, State Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

F. J. Smith is in charge of the Dept. of Insecticides, Elizabeth, N. J.

Henry L. Russell, 34 Greene St., Pawtucket, R. I.

D. W. Dickinson, 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

W. E. Taft, Berlin, N. H.

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M. A. Carpenter, Park Road, Mt. Auburn, Mass.

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Homer C. West, Sup't Waltham Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass.

M. H. Williams, Sunderland, Mass.

E. T. Clark, Sup't Wolf Penn Farm, Southboro, Mass.

J. B. Knight is pursuing a course in Entomology, Chemistry and Botany at M. A. C. for the Ph. D. degree.

A. T. Beals with Wells Bros. & Co., Greenfield, Mass.

Dr. W. I. Boynton, 365 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

H. E. Crane, Quincy, Mass.

J. E. Deuel, Pleasant St., Amherst, Mass.

H. B. Emerson, Schenectady, N. Y.

J. L. Field, 3646 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'93.

C. A. Smith is with N. B. Blackstone Co., dealer in dry goods, Los Angeles, Cal.

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'94.

- Claude Walker, Teacher of Chemistry in High School at Calumet, Mich.
 F. L. Greene is now a teacher in Trinity School of N. Y. City. Residence, 410 W. 115th St., N. Y. City.
 Alverrus J. Morse, student at Boston Univ. Law School, 54 Pickney St., Boston, Mass.
 Arthur C. Curtis, student at Emerson School of Oratory, Boston. Residence, 54 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
 Dr. Theodore S. Bacon, 6 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.
 Lowell Manley, Supt. Weld Farm, West Roxbury, Mass.
 A. H. Kirkland is Acting Director of Gypsy Moth Committee, Mass. State Board of Agriculture. Address, Malden, Mass.
 I. C. Greene, Supt. Leominster Div. Greene & Sheldon Ice Co., 222 Pleasant St., Leominster, Mass.
 Chas. P. Lounsbury, Cape Town, Africa.
 H. J. Fowler is in the employ of the Standard Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.
 Perley E. Davis is manufg. the "Kippanwoods," 28 Courtney St., Taunton, Mass.
 H. L. Frost, 12 Fanueil Hall Sq., Boston, Mass.
 Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Public Health Quarantine Station, Victoria, B. C.

'95.

- Thos. P. Foley, West New Brighton, N. Y.
 Walter L. Morse, Engineering Dept. N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., Middleborough, Mass. Box 464.
 Geo. A. Billings, Ass't gardener on the estate of A. A. Pope, Farmington, Conn.
 R. S. Jones, 3 Cambridge Terrace, Allston, Mass.
 A. F. Burgess, Instructor of Entomology at the Univ. of Ill. Address, 936 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
 Frank L. Warren, M. D., Bridgewater, Mass.
 M. J. Sullivan, Supt. Rock Farm, Littleton, N. H.
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 Edw. A. White, clerk in Boston store, Hartford, Conn.

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H. G. Burlington, Mgr. "Sunnyside Farm," Fitchburg, Mass.
F. E. DeLuce, Mgr. *Gardner Daily and Weekly News*, Gardner, Mass.
S. W. Fletcher is employed on the Extension Staff of the Cornell Univ. Exp. Station.
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W. L. Pentencost, Pinecroft Farm, Hubbardston, Mass.
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Clayton F. Palmer, State Normal School, Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn.
Chas. A. Norton, 20 Grove St., Lynn, Mass.
H. J. Armstrong, 2251 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. F. Clark, 921 University Ave., Madison, Wis.

'98.

Alex Montgomery, Jr., with the Waban Rose Conservatory, Natick, Mass.
Geo. H. Wright, 48 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. N. Baxter, 80 Quincy Ave., Quincy, Mass.
A. G. Adjemian is in the employ of the St Fé R. R. as surveyor. Address, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
C. G. Clark, Sunderland, Mass.
J. S. Eaton, Law Student, New York University.
W. S. Fisher, Prin. High School, Montgomery, Vt.

'99.

Fred. A. Merrill, 278 W. 70th St., New York, N. Y.
H. E. Maynard is a student at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Address, 20 Dayton St., Worcester, Mass.
W. E. Hinds, Ass't at Insectary, M. A. C.
F. H. Turner, Great Barrington, Mass.
Wm. H. Armstrong, student in School of Arts at Harvard.
M. H. Pingree, assistant in Chemical Laboratory, M. A. C.
Dan A. Beaman, Instructor at Dr. Brown's Institution, Barre, Mass.
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—AND—

Berkshire Swine.

C. M. BEACH.

Parson (to Mr. Macdougall)—I want to see Mr. Thompson, please.

Macdougall (who was not on the best of terms with his partner, lately deceased)—A weel, ye maun gang tae hell.—*Exchange.*

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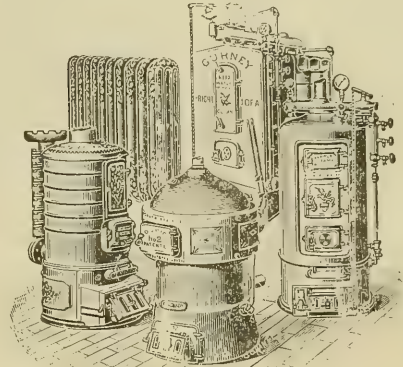
P. S.—We do First Class Repairing.

The Table Turned.—Stubb: "There goes a man who used to address thousands of people every day," Penn: "What is he doing now?" Stubb: "Addressing circulars at \$6 per week."

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and Water Piping.*



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STUDENT FURNITURE.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The age in which we live demands progress in the means and methods by which young men prepare for the duties of life.

The courses of study of the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the professor of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars. Electives in Geology and Astronomy are now offered.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture, Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowing electives in the senior year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March, open to applicants of both sexes, without examination, and without charge for tuition.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the College may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid.

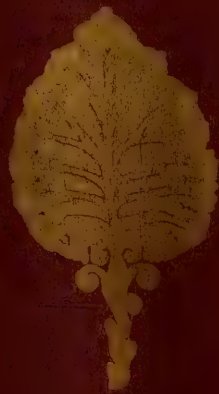
Examinations of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington; also September 4 and 5, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The Fall term begins Thursday, September 6, at 8 A. M.

Catalogues furnished on application to the President.

T

HE CYCLE

**JUNE THE NINETEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE**



**PUBLISHED BY ALEPH CHAPTER
OF THE D. G. K. FRATERNITY
MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE**





PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER, D. G. K. FRATERNITY, MASS. STATE COLLEGE.

VOL. XXIII.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 19, 1901.

No. 1.

Program for the Thirty-First Commencement.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON by DR. C. S. WALKER, 10 45 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

THE FLINT PRIZE ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 3.30 P. M.

Speakers: MR. DACY. MR. LEWIS.
MR. HALL. MR. MORSE.
MR. KNIGHT. MR. WEST.

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshman and Sophomore, 8 P. M.

Speakers: Sophomores. Freshmen.
MR. WEBSTER. MR. RAYMOTH.
MR. PROULX. MR. GREGG.
MR. PEEBLES. MR. GRIFFIN.
MR. FRANKLIN. MR. COUDEN.

FRATERNITY BANQUETS, 9.30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

ALUMNI MEETING in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station, 9.30 A. M.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENT DEPARTMENT, at the office of Hatch Experiment Station, 11.30 A. M.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, 1.30 P. M.

MR. GORDON, Ivy Poet.
MR. BARRY, Class Orator.
MR. RICE, Class Poet.
MR. BROOKS, Campus Orator.
MR. WHITMAN, Pipe Orator.
MR. TODD, Hatchet Orator.

BATTALION PARADE, BATTALION DRILL, 4 P. M.

SUPPERS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES, 6 P. M.
RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES, 8 to 10 P. M.

SENIOR PROMENADE in Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

GRADUATION EXERCISES ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES, AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES, 10 A. M.

Commencement Speakers:

MR. GORDON. MR. CHICKERING.
MR. HUNTING. MR. MACOMBER.
MR. GAMWELL. MR. WILSON.

ALUMNI DINNER, immediately following graduating exercises.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 21.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M.
Two days are required for examination.

EDITORIALS.

IN presenting to the Alumni the twenty-third volume of the CYCLE we have endeavored to brighten "sweet memory's tablet," and recall some of the scenes of their undergraduate days.

"I love to think of those old days, so pleasant to remember,
As on some stormy, wintry night, the
yule log's glowing ember,
My mind sends drifting backward through
the days that now are over,
When we were boys and wondered here
amid the grass and clover."

Several illustrations of the Fraternity House, and of the College grounds and buildings have been reproduced. We know that our readers will appreciate our efforts in this direction, thus amply rewarding us for the labor involved. But we leave the observer to criticise this issue, knowing from past experience that our friends will be of that lenient spirit that has characterized those who have scanned the columns of previous CYCLES. In reading over the editorial which introduced the CYCLE to the world in 1879, the editor said "that he recognized that the task before them was one of great difficulty; but believing there is a demand for our labors, we have entered upon them determined to succeed." So it is with the present board of editors—we appreciate the difficulty; but we are also determined to succeed.

DURING the past college year a committee, representing the Alumni have been doing very creditable and praiseworthy work in endeavoring to increase the number of students in our college. Two extra editions of *Aggie Life*, containing descriptions of the advantages offered here, and the low cost of obtaining them, have been issued. The last edition was

extensively illustrated, and inclosed in a suitable cover, specially designed for it. It was undoubtedly the best publication ever sent out from the college. Five thousand were printed, and copies sent to principals of every High School in the state, to several hundred newspapers, who in turn published accounts of it and its object, to ministers of every denomination, to the students of graduating classes of many High Schools, and to other young men whose addresses had been sent in, or had applied by letter for copies. The committee who undertook the work are deserving of great praise, for the way they have performed it. This college possesses privileges enjoyed by few others. It receives appropriations from the state and national governments every year to defray the running expenses, and is not dependent on tuition fees from the students, and opportunities are offered to those who need help to earn the greater part, and in some cases the whole of their expenses, in the various departments. The courses of study offered are second to none, and there is no reason why a larger number of young men may not profit by attending our college. The State College is known in its true light in a very small circle, the majority of the people of the state have but a faint conception of what the college is—the correct way to handle a hoe, or plant potatoes is the most general prevailing idea. To many the very existence of the college is unknown. There are several students in college who heard of it only a few weeks before taking the entrance examinations. How many more similar cases there are is difficult to say; but many will undoubtedly be brought here through the alumni advertising.

OTHER colleges have neat, concise catalogues of their own; but our college is

hampered by the combination of its prospectus with the reports of the Hatch Experiment Station. This is done in recognition of our state appropriations and in aid of science, but these facts do not appeal to young men in search of the best college for their needs. The publication of the special editions of the college paper this year, together with the wise way in which they have been distributed has largely overcome the want. As a result we have had more applications at this time of the year than ever before, and next fall's freshmen class will undoubtedly be the largest which has ever entered the institution.

SINCE the last appearance of THE CYCLE a plan has been proposed by the faculty to change the division of the college year from the past arrangement of three terms to two semesters, and has been adopted by the trustees. The first semester will begin Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, instead of Sept. 5, thus making the summer vacation two weeks longer than formerly. Only one day will be given for Thanksgiving, instead of five days as formerly. The Christmas vacation will last two weeks, from December 19, to January 2, 1902. The first semester will end February 5, the second will begin February 6, and will end commencement day, Wednesday, June 18. This change will reduce the number of exams. from three to two.

DURING the fall term the Natural History Society was reorganized, and has since taken on a new lease of life. At the first meeting a wide-awake board of officers and committee of arrangements were elected. Interesting meetings were held Friday evenings during the fall term. Professors Lull, Stone, and Fernald were frequently present, and each had encouraging words to give the members.

The society was founded with the idea of making a sort of mutual benefit society along the lines of promoting an interest in nature study. The plan of the reorganization is to adhere to the "old-fashioned" idea of studying the natural sciences by trips afield. The scope of the work, however has been made broad enough to include many subjects not commonly classed with what is at first considered to be embraced in the term "natural history." The field for work and study along the lines of botany and geology in the Connecticut valley cannot be surpassed in this state. The valley is especially rich in flora, and the studies in geological formation and paleontological vestiges are exceedingly interesting and instructive. During the fall months several trips were taken to interesting spots in the valley, and during the winter several instructive and interesting illustrated lectures were given in the chapel.

WHEN we were freshmen, and unlearned in the mysteries of college life, a feeling of wonder and admiration spread itself through our minds while looking at pictures of a group of pretty young men, which adorned a whole page in the various *Indexes*, bearing the title of the Glee Club. What anticipation of coming pleasures in the enjoyment of gratifying our love for music, we should have during our college life.

During the first few weeks in college we were told that the Glee Club were holding weekly rehearsals in the chapel; but as the weeks and months passed without the longing, fostered by anticipation, being unsatisfied, more inquiries were made concerning the club's record. We learned that the College Glee Club's greatest achievement was having its picture taken to adorn a page of the unhappy *Index*.

Why an organization should hide its light under a bushel, and not give the whole college an opportunity of enjoying the gifts nature has endowed them with, is past our understanding. Let the members of our present Glee Club strive to earn the title they bear; let it be not a mere name, but a reality.

If a stranger should happen to come into the reading room in North College in time to see some of the scenes enacted there, I am afraid he would have a poor idea of the students of this college. Of course it is recognized by all that the reading room here cannot be made as quiet as the reading room in a large library. Here it is the only room where the fellows can congregate between recitation hours. But this is no reason why it should be a place for wrestling and feats of strength. If an individual wishes to show how strong he is, why don't he go out doors and take something worthy of his strength, not pick up a magazine or a chair and see how far he is able to throw it. It is a disgrace to the college and everybody connected with it, to know that the students here cannot take care of magazines any better than is shown by the periodicals lying on the tables in the reading room. Torn, crumpled, and corners turned down, so as to be almost unreadable, it seems hardly possible that they had been used by civilized beings. There has been some improvement lately, in covers being provided for the magazines. But it remains to be seen whether even these thick covers will stand the hard usage which they will have to go through.

THE Slough of Despond is passed. The heavens are brightening. Even the legislature weathercock is pointing to fair winds, "and an appropriation." "There is a good time coming, "though long,

long on the way," We expect soon to see stately walls raising themselves from mother earth,—a library building, a new "hash" house, and last but far from being least, a new chemical laboratory. The library is rapidly outgrowing its present quarters in the Chapel building, which is far from being an ideal library in any sense. The College library contains numerous valuable books, some of which it would be impossible to replace, and the sooner a separate building is erected for their protection the more it will be appreciated.

The present buildings bearing the titles of "hash" house and chemical laboratory have long past the stage of usefulness, and never were objects of beauty. The "hash" house would be a disgrace to any civilized community, let alone a centre of learning like the State College of Massachusetts. And that old yellow building known as the chemical laboratory, with its black stripes, like a mongrel dog among a pack of pure bred. Its walls out of plumb, and with wide cracks in its ancient sides that let in all the icy blasts of winter to its old rooms which all the coal in Christendom could not heat. We will miss its glaring sides and gloomy rooms, but it has earned a rest, and should be laid aside as an old garment, unfit for use. Its successor though long on the road will be welcomed to our midst with great rejoicing and thanksgiving.

THE Legislature paid their annual visit to the College, May 17, and the members of the various committees made their usual tours of inspection. Senator Gardner of Springfield, chairman of committee on military affairs, made a stirring address to the battalion at the close of the dress parade. A few of the points he brought out were of particular interest. After expressing the surprise and pleasure of

himself and the whole delegation at finding so large an institution, he said that at least eighty per cent. of the people of the state had no idea that the Commonwealth possessed such a college. He attributed this fact to the name of the institution. Instead of the Agricultural College, it should be called the State College. If the Representatives of the people in State Legislature knew of the College as it was, bills for appropriations would go through with a rush; but as the name now stood, the majority of the Representatives and Senators thought of the College only as a place where some new fangled way for digging potatoes or ploughing is taught, and had interest in the College in proportion to their knowledge of it. All the other states had their State Colleges and were proud of them, while Massachusetts had just as much reason to be proud of her college.

When people read in the papers that the Aggies of Amherst had beaten the Maine University at base ball, few people knew who the Aggies were, and thought of them as some prep. school, or academy, not realizing that the Massachusetts

State College team had beaten the Maine University team.

When Mr. Gardner made those remarks we wonder if he realized how truly he expressed the thoughts of nearly every Professor, and Alumnus and all the undergraduate students. The latter immediately after they were dismissed from drill were not slow in expressing their approval of the speaker's statements, by giving the College yell with the full extent of their lungs.

The only objection we can make to Mr. Gardner's speech is the eighty per cent. of the people of the state not knowing of the College as it is, he should have said ninety-five per cent. Eighty per cent never heard of the institution.

Little can be added to the address, the statements made stand for themselves, they express the sentiments of all interested in the welfare of the college. We know the change in name must come in time. Now the change is only prevented by a few who either do not value the true aim of the college, or are too narrow in their views to realize the good that would result.





NORTH COLLEGE FROM THE FORK.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE.

The Band.

How about the Athletic field?

The Campus rush came off a draw.

Rain—rain—rain—and still it rained.

The victory, the bon-fire, the cannon,
the—

C. R. Tinker's latest song: "Put me
off—at Buffalo."

When will we get the new Drill Hall
and gymnasium.

The Glee Club was organized, had their
pictures taken and—

Hurrah for the new Hash house—
that is, when it comes.

Given, a circus, a wagon, some fellows,
and a pond—what is the result?

Prof. Babson again has charge of the
oratorical ability of the college.

The registrar's office in S. College is one
of the conveniences of the college.

Prof. Babson won the silver cup in the
Country Club golf tournament last fall.

Junior electives are still a thing of the
future, although we hope against hope
that it may be the near future.

A Democratic and a Republican club
were organized in the Fall, but a Prohi-
bition Club failed to materialize.

The Drill Hall received a new labora-
tory, a need that was long felt but never
realized. All we want is a new building
to make us happy.

The annual Rope-Pull occurred Friday
afternoon, Oct. 19, and resulted in the
victory of the Sophomores. Prof. Cooley
provided the rope.

The Chemical Club held meetings at
various times through the winter, at which
times interesting lectures on noted
chemists were given.

A Presidential salute of 21 rounds was
given on the Common by the Artillery
squad the night following election. The
battalion also fired a salute.

The Natural History Society made a
few trips to Mt. Holyoke, Leverett,
and Pelham during the Fall term, in order
to study rock formation.

Coach Murphy was a hustler, and if we
could have had him for a longer period
of time, Amherst might have sung another
tune, and we'd have sung ours.

Mr. Petit organized a dancing class in
the Grange Hall, Oct. 24, which continued
through the greater part of the winter.
Many of the students attended.

A debating society was organized in
November and continued through the
Winter term. Many interesting debates
were arranged and "much eloquence flew."

The *Index* came out in February, but
better late than never; and it was a pretty
good one too. The *Index* board deserves
all credit for the work they accomplished.

Pres. Goodell and Prof. Brooks repre-
sented the college at the inauguration of
Dr. Henry S. Prichett, the new Pres. of
M. I. S., which took place at Worcester,
Oct. 25.

Pres. Goodell made frequent visits to
Washington in the interest of the college.
There's no doubt about it, the President
is a "hustler," and has the interest of the
College at heart.

There was plenty of good skating be-
fore Christmas, and the townspeople took
advantage of the pond; after the holidays
no one seemed to enjoy it, and the ice
was left to its own reflections.

The battalion took part in a parade in
Northampton and Springfield during
election excitement in the Fall, and ac-
quitted themselves so admirably as to
receive many commendations.

C. A. Tinker, under the direction of the Agricultural department prepared a number of charts for the College exhibit at the Exposition at Buffalo; and was sent there to superintend their erection.

There seems to be less interest in Athletics this year than formerly, although the base ball team has been doing good work. The band was an important adjunct to the cheering and encouragement of the team.

President Worstman and Professor Ladd, of the Chemical Department of the North Dakota State College, and Professor Woodward of the University of California, spent a few days in Amherst last Fall.

A band of about fifteen pieces was organized in the Fall, and although we suffered anguish the first few months, we listen with pleasure to their evening concerts this spring. The Band has proved



OUR FRATERNITY HOME.

In the will of the late J. D. W. French, a former trustee of the College, is a clause giving to the library of the College, all books and pamphlets in his library dealing with Agriculture or Horticulture.

Two new cases were placed in the Zoological recitation room during the summer, and the anatomical paper models formerly kept in the museum have been transferred to the recitation room and placed in one of the cases.

a great help for Parade and we are proud of it, although we would suggest that it observe the *tempo* a little more carefully.

Pres. Goodell represented the College at the annual convention of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at New Haven in November. Dr. W. E. Stone of Purdue University, Ind., presented a paper at the convention. Profs. Stone, Brooks and H. T. Fernald were also present.

The evening of Jan. 15, while the snow lay thick upon the ground, the Freshmen and Short-Course men had a rough and tumble snow-ball fight, and grand rush. Some limped and some winked the next morning.

Two live rattlesnakes were received by W. R. Pierson, '01, from a friend in Connecticut. He presented them to the Zoological Department and they were on exhibition for some time in the Zoological Laboratory.

Prof. Lull spent the holiday vacation in New York, at the American Museum of Natural History, of which he is a member, pursuing advanced research in Paleontology in the Department of Paleontology of the Museum.

Very little work was done in athletics during the winter. There was some talk of an interclass athletic meet, but that's all the farther it went. Why can't we get up something of the sort? Let's hope for some more work next year.



NORTHEAST ROOM, D. G. K. HOUSE.

The reading room has been repapered, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance, and this spring covers for the books and magazines have been provided, thus lessening the danger of their being torn or otherwise mutilated. I fear we do not as a body of students, appreciate the opportunities offered by the association, otherwise a different state of affairs might prevail.

Capt. Anderson made a trip to California during the Christmas vacation, and on his return regaled the Freshman class with the story of his journey. He attempted another trip during Easter holidays, but remained at Washington, D. C., a prisoner of pneumonia. He recovered however, and we are glad to say is getting the battalion in good condition for Commencement.

Various committees of Legislature visited the College May 10 and 17 and reviewed the battalion. They also inspected the buildings about the college. Of course we had a holiday. We would be glad to have them call again.

During the absence of Professor P. B. Hasbrouck, called home by the illness of his father, in September, A. C. Monahan, '00, acted as instructor in freshman

Connecticut river while swimming with a number of the fellows. He was continuing his studies through the summer, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Entomology.

The Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting on the grounds, Sept. 7 and 8. The meeting was well attended considering the busy season, and all seemed to enjoy themselves, especially the Juniors



SOUTHEAST ROOM, FIRST FLOOR D. G. K. HOUSE.

mathematics, while Professor J. E. Ostrander had charge of Junior Physics.

Mendelssohn's oratorio St. Paul was being rehearsed at Amherst College during the winter and spring. It is to be rendered at Commencement. Several voices from the College are assisting in the chorus, which consists of fifty or sixty voices.

A sad event occurred July 8, 1900, when Percy Fletcher Felch was drowned in the

who were called upon to assist in sampling the trees.

The President in gathering together the histories of such towns of the State as have published the story of their existence, is certainly accomplishing a noteworthy object, for it is in these separate histories that a true history of Massachusetts will be found.

The Chapel Organ during the Fall and Winter had been in the habit of wheezing

out solos between the acts, which were not very gratifying to the aesthetic taste or hearing of the students. This has now been remedied, but the choir for some reason continues to *wheeze*.

The annual dinner of the College Alumni Club of Massachusetts was held at the Quincy House, Boston, Jan. 25, 1901, President Frederick G. May presiding. Hon. Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Board of Education, and Professor S. H. Peabody, were present as guests.

a valuable member and firm friend of the college. Though a graduate of Amherst College, and realizing the benefit to be derived from a classical course, yet he was fully alive to the advantages offered through a practical and scientific course of study.

The division of the college year into two semesters, will undoubtedly be of benefit to all parties concerned. Especially students, as it provides for a longer period during summer vacation, college



SOUTHWEST ROOM, SECOND FLOOR D. G. K. HOUSE.

The ladies of the Faculty with the cooperation of the Fraternity conference held a few informal social gatherings during the winter. They were thoroughly enjoyed; but we have so few of them. We hope next year the ladies will start in early and brighten up the college social life.

The death of Hon. James S. Grinnell removed from the Board of Trustees

opening in the latter part of September. Of course the shorter vacation periods, Thanksgiving, Easter, etc., will be cut down, but the Christmas holidays will remain the same. This plan goes into effect next September.

The College Catalogue came out rather late, and does not differ very materially from the former years. The hope of a separate catalogue, distinct from the

Farm and Experiment Station Reports is yet to be realized. Why can we not have a catalogue of the College without having tacked to it reports that in no way advertise the College? The expense cannot be much greater and we believe more good will result from it.

A special edition of the Aggie Life was made up for the purpose of more widely advertising the College. Several thousand

copies of the equipment, and by its use the work of insects out of doors on a large scale may be photographed. This equipment is as complete as can be found anywhere in connection with experiment stations.

The College woke up one morning in the Fall, and found that preparations had been made for holding English recitation on the campus; all the chairs and desk being placed near the goal post, but "we had to make other arrangements," for the chairs were returned before chapel. Again one morning the French Professor found that for some reason or other he could not gain admittance to his room, so recitations were held in the balcony in the Drill Hall; and six fellows called on the President afterward. I wonder why? Again one morning in the balmy Spring the chairs and desk were neatly arranged on the Island; but recitation was held in the Chapel.

There was very little competition for Aggie Life positions this year. Why do not the students support the paper more than they do? We have sufficient



A CORNER OF SOUTHEAST ROOM, SECOND FLOOR
D. G. K. HOUSE.

and copies were mailed. It is hoped next year's class will be large; and there is no reason why it should not be. If our course of study and opportunities for young men were more widely known, it could not help but attracting others here. Let us hope for great things in the future.

The Insectary has added to its equipment an enlarging, reducing, and copying camera with extension hood, and a Dallenger Rapid Rectilinear lens for the photography of insects and their work. A Premo camera for field work is also a

material to make an excellent college paper; and each student should feel a pride in contributing articles to the magazine. We must remember that this more than anything else advertises the college to other schools, and if the type of our bi-weekly is such as to indicate a high degree of scholarship, such as can exist here, it will draw others to us. Remember your Alma Mater.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature, at the beginning of the year, containing the following provisional clauses:

For the painting of the College buildings; for putting in bathing facilities in the gymnasium; for making repairs in the laboratory of the Department of Vegetable Pathology, for making repairs in the Botanical Laboratory; for building additional cases in the Botanical Museum; for building for the students a new boarding house.

"An interesting experiment as to the influence on plant growth of variation from the normal of the electric potential in the atmosphere, is being undertaken at the Experiment Station by Mr. A. C. Monahan under the supervision of Dr. Stone. By maintaining, as far as possible uniform light, heat, and moisture conditions, and by eliminating all influences but that of electricity, it is hoped by means of a very sensitive electro meter to read the effects of electric potential on the growth of plants."

Dr. Charles H. Fernald of the Entomological department is one of the authorities in his work, whose merit is recognized abroad as well as at home. He has been quite busy through the year preparing papers for European journals on entomological subjects, besides his regular work. He has also been engaged on a monograph and catalogue of the Pyralidae of North America; and a monograph of the Tortricidae of the World, a family of Lepidopterous insects to the study of which he has devoted much time during the last twenty-five years.

Our college received a compliment July, 1900, when Winthrop C. Stone, '82, was elected to the Presidency of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Dr. Stone entered Purdue, Sept., 1889, to fill the chair of Chemistry, which position he acceptably filled and steadily grew in favor and power, being appointed vice-president in 1892, and finally to the Presidency to succeed President Smart. His old Alma-Mater rejoices in the success of her son, and bids her growing children look to him as an example of what faithful performance of duty can accomplish.

Hon. William R. Sessions was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy of trustee caused by the death of Hon. James S. Grinnell. Mr. Sessions

faithfully discharged the duties of secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for fourteen years and during that time he was an *ex-officio* member of the board of trustees of the College, serving as chairman of the Committee on Farm and Horticultural Departments as well as the Committee on Experiment Department. He is thus well qualified for the position, and we feel fully assured that he will fulfill his duties as best he can.

The Natural History Society reorganized during the winter and through its agency many interesting and instructive features were given in the chapel on the following subjects: "Animal Life on the coast of California," by Prof. Charles B. Wilson of Westfield Normal School; "Hoofs and Claws," by Professor Lull. "Geology of the Connecticut Valley," by Prof. Emerson of Amherst College; "How Animals See," by Dr. H. T. Fernald; "The Evolution of North America," by Dr. Loomis of Amherst College; "The Survival of the Fittest," by Prof. John M. Tyler of Amherst College; "Some Curious Relations between Plants and Animals," by Dr. Dimmick of Springfield. The lectures were illustrated by stereopticon or charts and models.

The Short Winter Course, attracted a greater number of men this year than ever before. Thirty-nine (39) men entered and graduated. Twenty-seven taking Horticulture, fifteen Entomology, six Chemistry, three Zoology, and two Veterinary. Of course the department of dairy farming was the most popular. Prof. Cooley continued in charge of the testing. Mr. Trow, of last year's class was at the head of the separator division, and Mr. Barnes of Iowa State College was instructor in butter making. The class was well organized, having a debating club, and basketball team, which did good work. The course seems to be growing in favor; and we feel sure the men that attended received a benefit from their college life, though short.

The Junior Prom. was a brilliant success, notwithstanding the weather, which was wintry to say the least. The Drill Hall was prettily decorated with military colors; large streamers festooning from an

improvised beam overhead to the walls in various directions, flags gracefully hanging in those places to produce the best effect were set off by potted plants, evergreen, and flowers. A large field gun at each end of the platform pointed its muzzle, shining with an electric light within, toward the center of the floor. Designs made of the military equipments adorned the wall; and on the gallery hung the banners won by the College in athletic and military contests. The patronesses were: Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Ostrander, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Babson, Mrs. Fernald, Mrs. Stone.

In the early part of the Spring term considerable discussion was brought to bear on the name of the college paper, and on putting it to a vote among the students, 52 wished the name changed and 24 did not. A few communications from the Alumni revealed the fact that they did not. At a recent meeting of the "Life" board, eight letters sent by the Alumni were read. The modest members of the board did not think themselves

capable of deciding so momentous a question. The editors as a whole were in favor of changing the name; but while *eight members* of our six hundred Alumni objected, they lacked courage to face the terrible consequence, and laid the question on the table. Whether it shall be altered or not is a question of the future. But the Chairman of the Military Committee of Legislature struck the right note in his address to the battalion May 10; when he said the name of the college should be changed to Mass. State College. He said that not 50 per cent. of the people of Massachusetts knew of our existence, or if hearing the name, associated it with Amherst College. He stated that if bills were presented into Legislature bearing the name of "State College," they would receive a readier response than they do. This question has long been discussed and it is not yet settled; but we hope the Trustees and all who have an interest in the College and its welfare, will carefully consider the subject and decide wisely and well.



ON THE PLANT HOUSE GROUNDS.

**“ALL’S WELL THAT ENDS
WELL.”**

The Mucilage Bottle and Ink-Stand regarded each other silently for a time after being placed on the table together. Finally the Ink-Stand said, “Well, you needn’t appear so stuck up. Your family is one of the lowest, and I wouldn’t be here to talk to you, of my own free will, but there are times when one is not allowed to consult their own wishes, and this is such a time.” Now this was altogether impolite and indiscrete, the Ink-Stand was a new arrival, and no matter how proud of her name, should have remembered the rules of good breeding and when placed in a condition such as the present, should have adapted herself to the occasion. But she was not unlike many people who are fond of boasting of the nobility of their own family and show that they are descended from some King, Lord, Duke, Earl or other such things; and are prone to look down upon all others who rise from humbler origin. But often the truest nobility and *finesse* of character is manifested by the lower creatures.

“Why, what are you getting so black about,” jollily remarked the Mucilage Bottle, “since you’ve been placed in so unfortunate position as to be compelled to converse with me, suppose we make the best of the circumstance and be friends for the short time. To tell the truth I was so charmed by your beauty that I allowed my eyes to feast upon it, forgetting politeness. Believe me, my dear, you are one of the sweetest Ink-Stands I have ever seen—and I have met many in my day; perhaps if you knew me better you would not consider me so low born as you imagine.” The Mucilage Bottle placed his hand to his mouth and coughed slightly; “If that fails, I don’t know what I’ll do.”

The Ink-Stand trembled slightly and an added color seemed to mount to her

cheeks. “I fear you are a flatterer; but I judge from your remarks that you have entered society; and I would ask your pardon for my inconsiderate words.”

“The pardon is willingly and cheerfully granted. But be it far from me to flatter; I speak as my heart gives me utterance. But pray have you had a long journey? you look wearied.”

“Yes, I have come quite a distance. I was presented to the Governor by a friend in the West; and was carried in his private car all the way. We had one singular adventure on the way, which, perhaps, you would like to hear.”

“I would indeed. Did you figure prominently?”

“Yes, I flatter myself that I performed an important part. We were passing through Colorado at the time. The Governor had the window open beside him, and I was placed near it on his desk. By some unfortunate, or fortunate, accident I was knocked out the window while crossing a ravine. I fell through the branches of the trees and shrubs on the side and rolled to the bottom on the soft grass without being injured; and strangest of all, right at the feet of a young man, who took me up and examined me carefully then placed me in one of his great pockets and took me to his home—a little hut some distance away. He appeared to be the only occupant save a couple of dogs which followed him. He entered the hut, which was built of logs, and yet seemed well made and a little large for one man alone, or rather that it was spacious enough to provide comfort for two or three; and sure enough about supper time, two more young men entered.

“‘Here’s a bit of curiosity that fell from the sky today,’ said the one who found me, whom the others addressed as Fred; ‘I was standing beneath the bridge when

shortly after a train passed this rolled to my feet. What do you think of it, Tom?’

“‘It’s no cheap affair, that’s certain, and looks as though it might belong to some wealthy person. By the way, did you know that Governor Bayard was just lately in the State, likely as not, he’s here yet.’

“Fred’s lips trembled a little, before replying, but he steadied himself; ‘No, I hadn’t heard of it, but it doesn’t matter.’

“‘Pardon me, gentlemen,’ said a voice from the doorway, ‘but I’ve been searching for an object of value that was lost but an hour or two ago about here, and seeing this place I called to inquire whether any of you found an ink-stand of curious pattern, just below the bridge. It was accidentally knocked out of the window of a passing train.’

“‘Is that the object that you are searching for,’ inquired Fred, at the same time extending me toward the gentleman.

“‘The very thing; how fortunate. Wait a moment till I call the others.’

“‘Ho, Tappan, tell the Governor to come here, all of you come.’

“‘This ink-stand was presented to the Governor in Denver by an old friend of his and he would not have lost it for a great amount of money,’ he said, turning to Fred again.

“‘What did you say the Governor’s name was,’ said Fred.

“‘I didn’t say, but it is Governor R. A. Bayard of M—, and here he is.’

“Before Fred had time to turn away, a head appeared at the doorway and looked curiously at Fred, then—‘Fred, my son, my son, can it be; will you let by-gones be by-gones, and come back and cheer a father’s lonely heart? I confess I was harsh. Will you forgive me, boy?’”

The story was interrupted here, by the ink-stand receiving a blow from something, which likewise overturned the mucilage bottle.

“Fool, that I was,” exclaimed Fred, springing up from the chair where he had been snoozing,” and yet I’ve learned something in my wanderings.”

It seemed that Fred Bayard and his father had a quarrel some years before, Fred was cast out of the house. He wandered West and prospered fairly well, although living under an assumed name. For the last few years he and his two chums spent a part of the summer vacation in the woods of Colorado hunting, fishing and doing anything to while away a few happy go lucky weeks. And they were in the cabin at the time of this occurrence. Fred came home with his father and no doubt both are wiser by this time, and therefore there will be no fear of further quarrels.



NORTH COLLEGE.

THE INGIN DEVIL.

One clear, frosty morning in mid-winter, a man might have been seen tramping through the woods in the lumbering district of Maine. He carried an axe on his shoulder, and a number of fishing lines were sticking out of his pockets. He was warmly clothed from head to foot. His moccasin covered feet were thrust into the straps of a pair of snowshoes, enabling him to travel over the deep snow with ease. He was a member of a crew of lumbermen, the smoke of whose camp could be seen through the woods, Sandy Stewart, by name, a typical Scotchman, over six feet in height, heavy boned, with broad, muscular shoulders; a descendant of that hardy race who fought for centuries in the Border wars and Clan feuds of Scotland.

Remove the axe, and place a claymore at his side, replace the rough woodman's suit with the gaily colored plaid, and the fur cap with a glengary, and you will see the man pictured by Scott in his *Stories of the Scottish border*. He had been for several months past measuring logs in the woods; a heavy snow storm, lasting several days had stopped all work, and it would take several days to make the roads passable for the horses. Taking advantage of this unexpected holiday, Stewart had decided to go to a neighboring lake, a few miles distant, and try his luck fishing for trout through the ice. As he tramped along, he came to a thick clump of trees, difficult to pass through with the snowshoes, turning a little to the left he passed around it; sounds made by some one hammering came to his ears as he approached the other side. Reaching the end of the thicket, he saw a man kneeling in the snow, busily engaged arranging a trap to catch some animal.

When Stewart caught sight of him, he called out, "Hello, Francis, catch any rabbits?"

"No, the snow covered the trap, and they stole all the bait." Looking up, he noticed the fishing lines and axe, and said, "Going fishing, I'm going too." And with that he straightened up, arranged his snow shoes, and fell in step with Stewart. Francis was one of the choppers of the crew of which the Scotchman was scaler, and so they were well acquainted.

They kept pace with each other for nearly an hour, neither saying much, except an occasional grunt of protest from the Frenchman against the long strides of his bigger companion, who towered head and shoulders above him. They finally came in sight of the lake, and in a few minutes were at work clearing a place of snow, and chopping holes in the ice, in which they set the lines, by sticking the rods to which they were attached into the snow. A bobbing of the rod indicated the presence of a trout; a quick jerk and a steady pull generally landed a speckled beauty on the ice.

They were kept busy at this for several hours, and as the sun began to sink in the west, they began to roll up the lines, and then turned homeward. Deep shadows had already begun to fall when they started. Francis, who had been protesting against the unnecessary hurry of his companion earlier in the day, now seemed to be in a haste to get back to camp. He kept telling Stewart to hurry, as "Ingin Devil" (the Indian name for a species of wild cat found in the Canadian forests), "would be out looking for something to eat soon." The Scotchman merely laughed at him, as he had at the many stories told of this savage animal by the superstitious Frenchmen of the camp.

The sun had now set, and the moon was putting in an appearance over the tree-tops. Great shadows were cast by

the trees in every direction. They, themselves, with their covering of snow looking like ghosts in the moonlight. An awful stillness everywhere, broken only by the crunching of the hard snow beneath the men's snow-shoes, the sharp reports caused by the frost, and an occasional hoot of an owl, which broke the grave-yard like stillness and caused the Frenchman to hasten his steps and look carefully around him.

Suddenly there came a new sound to their ears, a long drawn-out, blood-curdling screech, which sounded and resounded in the frosty air.

Francis whispered, "Did you hear that? Ingin Devil, sure."

Stewart only quickened his pace, and tightened his grasp on the handle of the axe. Again sounded that cry, but nearer than before. The screeches now came with shorter intervals, each sharper and nearer than the preceding. Francis was shaking with terror and hardly able to walk. Stewart kept trying to pacify and hurry him along, at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for the wild-cat.

The breaking of branches, and an angry snarl almost over their heads caused the Scotchman to halt, and his companion to sink powerless in the snow, calling upon all the saints to protect him. Stewart dragged him to an opening in the woods a few yards away. Reaching the opening, he stopped, and taking the axe from

his shoulder he intently watched the trees where the angry cat was.

Suddenly there sprang into the air a long, gray, lithe form, with flaming eyes, and glistening teeth. The Frenchman screamed in terror; but Stewart raised his axe in the air, prepared to meet the attack. The cat landed a few yards from them, barely touching the ground, bounded like a rubber ball again and sprang at the two men. The Scotchman as he saw the animal spring the second time, stepped aside, and struck at it with his axe, burying the blade in its shoulder; but not before it had struck him with one of its paws, the sharp claws ripping his coat sleeve and tearing the flesh from his arm. The animal with a scream of pain limped among the trees. Not caring to follow, without the means of killing it, he shook the Frenchman, who scrambled to his feet, and they both hastened toward the camp.

The next day, Stewart took a rifle, and following the wild cat by means of the trail of blood on the snow; coming up with it in a clump of bushes, he found that he did not need the gun, as the animal, which had managed to crawl to this shelter, was dead and frozen stiff. The blow of the axe had almost severed a leg from the body. After working over the carcass for some time he managed to remove the skin from the frozen carcass. It now serves as a rug and a reminder to him of that night's adventure.



SOUTH COLLEGE.

ATHLETICS.

The season of 1900, while it was not marked as an eminently victorious one, stands as a proof of the development of football in the College. During the season we played a schedule of ten games, all with colleges except the single Prep. school, Worcester Academy. We came out of the season with five victories and five defeats, we scored 107 points against our opponents' 80 points. When we consider that these games were played with colleges having four or five times our number of students, and that nearly all our games were played away from home, our men playing on unknown ground, after a tiresome ride, we must concede that our team did remarkably well.

Capt. Cook posted the notice for the first football practice on Thursday, Sept. 6, and was gratified by the appearance of about twenty men, several of them being men from the entering class. Among the new men the most promising being Lewis from Melrose, Halligan of Roslindale, Kelliher of Brockton, and Pierce of Boston. Nine veteran players reported. After much experimenting Lewis, '04 was put in the position of full-back, while Halligan, '03 filled tackle. At end there was a good deal of rivalry, during the first two weeks. Kelliher, Della, and Pierce tried for the position, but on the return of McCobb the place was given to him. And later when O'Hearn returned he was put in the position. Halligan, '00, second coach, gave the team light practice, his aim being to get the men into good condition, until Coach Murphy of Brown took charge of the squad and at once put them hard at work, giving them a good deal of practice in handling kicks, dropping on the ball, and tackling, but also starting signal and formation practice.

On Sept. 22, Aggie played her first game with Holy Cross on the latter's

field; the result being a victory for the home team. The Holy Cross men were inclined to play dirty, as usual, and were penalized several times, one man being disqualified by the umpire. It was the first game for both teams and hence the play lacked in snap and dash. Aggie had the ball her full share of the time, keeping it in her opponent's territory all of the second half. She was able to gain through the line and around the ends, but was weak at critical moments. Holy Cross made gains through our line and around one end, but could not get round Bodfish; and was able only to push the ball over the line once. The next game was with Worcester Academy at Amherst. Aggie was a bit heavier back of the line and was thus able to win the game with a score of 12-0. Aggie's defensive work was very fine, although her fumbling came near being costly several times.

On Oct. 6, Aggie defeated Norwich University by an overwhelming score. Norwich was weak on the defense and at no time was she able to hold for downs. Her play was characterized by the weakness of the line and the strength of her backs, especially the full-back, Tuck, who did some very pretty tackling. By means of end runs and line plunges Aggie carried the ball over the line for a touch-down after four minutes of play. The rest of the half was a mere repetition, five more touch-downs being made, and three goals kicked from them. Two more touch-downs and one goal were made in the second half. Capt. Cook put in many of his substitutes during the second half of the game and was thus able to judge what they were good for.

Wesleyan defeated Aggie on Oct. 13, by a score of 17-0. Aggie sent a crippled team to Middletown and considering the condition of the team the above score is very gratifying. Lewis was unable to go

in to the game on account of injuries, so Bodfish was put in at full and Kelleher and Dellea shared the honors at one end, while McCobb held down the other. At the best the combination was weak and uncertain. Wesleyan made her gains by running round the ends and rushing the ball outside the tackle, but never gaining through our line.

On Wednesday, October 17, Aggie held Williams to a single touch-down on Weston Field. Our team played a strong and snappy game, always gaining when holding the ball and contesting every inch hotly when not in possession of the pigskin. The game was a pretty one to watch, the ball changing hands continually and both sides being liable to score at any time.

Aggie was defeated on October 20 by Trinity 23-0. Enough to say that the listless work of our team combined with an utter disregard of the Trinity men for the rules of the game, as well as an umpire who refused to see the most open and dirty fouls, account for the score. Every year when our team plays Trinity they meet with just such treatment, and why a game is secured with them every year is a question no one knows.

On October 27, Aggie defeated the University of Vermont by a score of 10-5. Aggie played very well while Vermont's play was characterized by fumbles and weak tackling.

Aggie's last home game was played with the Connecticut State College, ending with a victory for the home team. O'Hearn having now come back he was put in at his old place at end. Aggie's playing was very discouraging, especially when the game with Amherst was so near.

Aggie easily won the game with Worcester Tech. on Nov. 10. At no time were the Worcester men able to hold Aggie for

downs, and only once did Aggie fail to hold Worcester.

Aggie closed her football season on Nov. 17 on Pratt Field. The field was a swamp, making fast play impossible, which was one of Aggie's strong points. Amherst had the advantage of weight, and a cool head on the side lines to run the plays. Aggie played a fairly strong game part of the time but was very erratic. Her backs were slow in starting and in the first half seemed to be troubled with a bad attack of stage-fright. In the second half Aggie did better but was clearly out-played and out-generaled. Both sides did some costly fumbling. Amherst made repeated gains through the line especially during the last half of the game when the line was greatly weakened by the loss of Snell and Halligan.

The total score of the season is as follows:

- Sept. 22, Aggie, 0; Holy Cross, 6.
- Sept. 29, Aggie, 12; Worcester Academy, 0.
- Oct. 6, Aggie, 50; Norwich University, 0.
- Oct. 13, Aggie, 0; Wesleyan, 17.
- Oct. 17, Aggie, 0; Williams, 5.
- Oct. 20, Aggie, 0; Trinity, 23.
- Oct. 27, Aggie, 10; Vermont University, 5.
- Nov. 3, Aggie, 17; Conn. State College, 6.
- Nov. 10, Aggie, 18; Worcester Tech., 0.
- Nov. 17, Aggie, 0; Amherst, 18.
- Totals, Aggie, 107; all others, 80.

Touchdowns: Chickering 5, Snell 3, Cooke 1, Whitman 1, Lewis 5, Bodfish 1, Halligan 1, Barry I. Goals from Touchdowns: Barry 9, Cook 3. Goals from the field: Cooke 1.

WEIGHT OF THE MEN.

Cooke, 170 lbs.	Paul, 150 lbs.
Chickering, 145 lbs.	O'Hearn, 165 lbs.
Barry, 150 lbs.	McCobb, 140 lbs.
Bodfish, 160 lbs.	Lewis, 170 lbs.
Whitman, 150 lbs.	Halligan, 170 lbs.
Gamwell, 185 lbs.	Dellea, 140 lbs.
Snell, 190 lbs.	Kelliher, 140 lbs.

Average weight, 158 lbs.

The men who made up the team for the season are as follows:

ENDS.		
G. E. O'Hearn,		H. L. Bodfish.
TACKLES.		
T. F. Cooke,		C. P. Halligan.
GUARDS.		
E. B. Snell,		E. S. Gamwell.
CENTER. QUARTER-BACK. FULL-BACK.		
H. A. Paul,	N. D. Whitman,	C. W. Lewis.

HALF-BACKS.

J. H. Chickering, J. C. Barry.

SUBSTITUTES.

G. R. Bridgeforth, W. R. Pierson,

E. F. McCobb, J. M. Dellea,

J. Kelliher, H. C. Pierce.

Manager, C. L. Rice; Captain, T. F. Cooke.

Coach, F. W. Murphy, J. E. Halligan, '00.

The prospect for next season is doubtful. Five men on the regular team will graduate from college. Whitman's place at quarter can be easily filled by Dellea. To fill Chickering's and Barry's places will not be so easy. If a large class comes in next fall as we have great hopes of, there ought to be a good chance for new men. Mr. H. A. Paul has been elected captain for next year's team. All have the greatest confidence in Paul, he has played center for two years, and although a light man, generally breaks through and gets down the field ahead of the back. We can expect the team under his leadership to do everything that is possible for a successful season.

Next season's schedule is as follows:

- Sept. 28, Holy Cross at Worcester.
- Oct. 5, Middlebury at Amherst.
- Oct. 9, Trinity at Hartford.
- Oct. 12, Wesleyan at Middletown.
- Oct. 16, Williams at Williamstown.
- Oct. 19, Worcester Tech. at Worcester.
- Oct. 24, Bates College at Amherst.
- Nov. 2, Springfield Training School, at Amherst.
- Nov. 9, Amherst at Pratt Field.
- Nov. 16, Storrs at Amherst.

At the beginning of the winter term a series of basket-ball games were arranged between the classes and short course men. Although not creating much excitement at first, these games soon grew to be one of the most important events of the week. They were arranged to come on a Friday or Saturday night. Two games were played a night. The principals of the first game resting after the first half, while the first half of the second was being played. As the Junior's team was composed almost entirely of last year's varsity basket-ball team, they won every game they played.

The short course men had a very good team and made it lively for their opponents. The Senior, Sophomore, and Freshmen teams put up a good show every time they played.

The following is the list of games played:

- 1901 vs. 1903, 11-6.
- 1901 vs. 1902, 2-10.
- 1901 vs. Short course men 10-8.
- 1902 vs. 1904, 24-4.
- 1902 vs. Short course men 16-2.
- 1903 vs. 1904, 9-7.
- 1903 vs. Short course men 10-10.
- 1904 vs. 1901, 12-7.
- 1904 vs. Short course men 10-7.

COLLEGE RECORDS.

- 100-yards dash, S. P. Toole, '95, 10 3-5 sec.
- 220-yard dash, S. P. Toole, '95, 24 3-5 sec.
- 440-yard dash, J. H. Chickering, '01, 56 1-5 sec.
- 880-yard run, E. L. Macomber, '01, 2 min. 10 sec.
- Mile run, H. E. Maynard, '99, 4 min. 57 sec.
- 120-yard hurdles, L. C. Claflin, '02, 18 3-5 sec.
- 220-yard hurdles, A. R. Dorman, '01, 29 4-5 sec.
- Running broad jump, F. B. Shaw, '96, 20 ft. 6 3 4 in.
- Running high jump, M. B. Landers, '00, 5 ft. 5 1-8 in.
- Pole vault, F. B. Shaw, '96, 8 ft. 9 in.
- One mile bicycle, E. B. Saunders, '02, 2 min. 28 2-5 sec.
- Putting 16-lb. shot, F. G. Stanley, '00, 35 ft. 9 9-16 in.
- Throwing 16-lb. hammer, F. G. Stanley, '00, 104 ft 5 in.
- Throwing discus, T. Graves, Jr., '01, 94 ft. 5 in.

INDOOR RECORDS.

- 25-yard dash, S. Sastré, '96, 3 1-5 sec.
- Standing broad jump, J. A. Emrich, '97, 10 ft. 1-2 in.
- Running high jump, L. Manley, '94, 4 ft. 4 in.
- Running high kick, J. S. Eaton, '98, 8 ft. 4 in.
- Standing high kick, J. S. Eaton, '98, 8 ft. 1 in.

The following men are qualified to wear the "M.:"

FOOTBALL.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| J. C. Barry, | C. L. Rice, (Manager) |
| T. F. Cooke, (Capt.) | J. H. Chickering, |
| N. D. Whitman, | E. S. Gamwell, |
| W. R. Pierson, | H. A. Paul, |
| E. F. McCobb, | J. M. Dellea, |
| G. R. Bridgeforth, | H. L. Bodfish, |
| E. B. Snell, | G. E. O'Hearn, |
| C. P. Halligan, | C. W. Lewis, |
| | J. Kelliher. |

TRACK TEAM.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| J. C. Barry, | J. H. Chickering, |
| T. F. Cooke, | T. Graves, Jr. |
| E. L. Macomber, | A. C. Wilson, |
| L. C. Claflin, | E. B. Saunders. |

BASE-BALL.

J. B. Henry,	L. A. Cooke,
T. Graves, Jr.	E. L. Macomber,
H. A. Paul,	W. R. Pierson,
H. L. Bodfish,	P. H. Bowler,
G. E. O'Hearn,	J. Cummings,
J. W. Gregg,	M. F. Ahearn.

During the last of the winter term, Capt. Bodfish started base-ball practice in the Drill Hall in order to have the men ready to go out as soon as it was possible. As soon as the spring term opened active practice was begun. Gregg and Cummings were found to be the most promising of the new men. Cummings was put in at first, while Gregg was put in at third. Ahearn ex-'01 came back to college and was soon put in at short and later moved to second. Macomber, Graves, and Bowler were put out in the field. O'Hearn returned to college later and was put in his old place at third.

On April 11, Aggie played her first practice game with Amherst on the campus. As it was the first of the two practice games and as both teams were out for the first time the playing was very loose and ragged. Rushmore pitched the first three innings and then Dunleavy, the professional, was put in. Our team showed up very well, but it was easily seen that their weakest point was their batting. Bodfish pitched his usually fine game, the last two innings Bowler was put in, and he kept up the fine work of Bodfish, striking out three men. Amherst won out 5 runs to 2. On April 18th Aggie turned the tables on Amherst, defeating her 2-0. Aggie showed a good deal of improvement in both team work and batting. The scheduled game with Wesleyan at Middletown on the 24th of April was cancelled on account of rain.

The first home game was played with the Connecticut State College on the campus, Saturday, May 4th. The game was loosely played, both teams making a

number of errors. Connecticut started in well making three runs in the first two innings. In the third inning Aggie tied the score. In the eighth inning the Connecticut team by bunching their hits made two more runs while Aggie scored almost at will, winning the game by a score of 11 to 5.

On Thursday, May 9, Aggie defeated Middlebury College on the campus by a score of 4 to 3. The game was a pitcher's battle from the start, with Bodfish having the best of it. Aggie made one run. In the first inning and one in the fourth, not allowing Middlebury to score until the seventh inning when they made one run. In the eighth Middlebury made two more runs making the score three to two. Aggie braced in the ninth and made two runs, thus making the score four to three in Aggie's favor. Only one out when the winning run was made. The second game with Middlebury was scheduled for the following day, but on account of rain had to be cancelled. May 14 Aggie was again victorious defeating the University of Maine by a score of 13-8. Bodfish was wild, but the poor playing of the Maine team and the good fielding of our own, greatly offset it. It was a game that was a great deal harder on the spectators than on the players as it was impossible to tell who would make the next wild throw. Aggie won the last game on her home grounds May 21, defeating the University of Vermont by a score of 10 to 9. The game was exciting from start to finish. Aggie led until near the last of the game, then carelessness in playing gave Vermont runs, Aggie not winning until the ninth inning. Aggie played her first game away from home on May 24th at Hartford, Trinity winning out in the ninth inning by 3 runs to 2. It was the best game Aggie has played this season.

The other games on the schedule are as follows:

- June 4. Vermont Academy at Saxons River.
 June 5. Middlebury at Middlebury.
 June 6. Univ. of Vermont at Burlington.
 June 7. Univ. Norwich at Northfield.
 June 15. Storrs at Storrs.

COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAM.

Captain, H. L. Bodfish.

Manager, C. L. Rice.

Assistant Manager, V. A. Gates.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| T. Graves, Jr, c. f. | H. L. Bodfish, p. |
| E. L. Macomber, l. f. | G. E. O'Hearn, 3 b. |
| H. A. Paul, s. s. | M. F. Ahearn, 2 b. |
| L. A. Cook, c. | J. Cummings, 1 b. |
| P. H. Bowler, r. f., p. | |

SUBSTITUTES.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| J. B. Henry, c. | J. W. Gregg, 3 b. |
| W. A. Pierson, l. f. | C. P. Halligan, r. f. |

The base ball team has showed what this college can do in athletics. The team has been supported better this year than last and consequently has made a better showing. If we could afford to hire a coach the way the majority of colleges do, our team would be much better. See what our team has accomplished this spring, won every game on its home grounds and under what circumstances; without a coach, and without a field and training quarters. Surely if our team can accomplish so much under these circumstances, what could it not do if it had the same advantages that some of the other colleges have. It is too much to ask the student body, already overtaxed, to do anything more. It lies with the alumni to do something for our teams, and why shouldn't they? The alumni of other colleges help support athletics in their Alma Mater. If our alumni would do this, it would not only help us, but would constantly remind them of their own college days.

Prof Lull: "Into how many parts is the human body divided?"

P—bles: "Three parts; the head, the thorax, and abdomen."

Prof Lull: "What do the parts contain?"

P—bles: "The head contains the brains, if there are any; the thorax contains the heart and vital organs; and the abdomen the vowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, and u, and sometimes w and y."

THE WAY THEY KISS.*

The Florence girl bows her stately head
 And fixes her stylish lips
 In a firm, hard way, and lets them go
 In spasmodic little sips.

The Northfield girl removeth her specs
 And freezeth her face with a smile,
 And she sticks out her lips like an open book
 And cheweth her gum meanwhile.

The South Hadley girl says never a word,
 And you'd think she was rather tame,
 With her practical view of the matter in hand,
 But she gets there just the same.

The Northampton girl, the pride of the world,
 In her clinging and soulful way,
 Absorbs it all in a yearnful yearn,
 As big as a bale of hay.

The North Amherst girl gets a grip on herself,
 As she carefully takes off her hat;
 Then she grabs up the prize in a frenzied way,
 Like a terrier shaking a rat.

The South Deerfield girl, so gentle and sweet,
 Lets her lips meet the coming kiss
 With a rapturous warmth, and the youthful soul
 Floats away on a sea of bliss.

We have sung you a song of the girls who kiss,
 And it sets one's brain in a whirl—
 But to reach the height of earthly bliss
 You must kiss an Amherst girl.

With your arm 'round her waist, her face up-
 turned,
 In a sweet confiding way,
 You care not a cent for the whole, wide world,
 Though the wind through your whiskers play:

And closer together your lips you draw,
 Till they meet in a rapturous glow,
 And the small boy, hidden behind the fence,
 Cries, "Gallagher, let her go!"

* A reprint from an old edition of the CYCLE for the benefit of present students. We can vouch for the reality of the descriptions.

McC—b.

One's circumstances delude the throng,
 And hinders earth's delight;
 A man talks louder when he's wrong,
 Than when he's in the right.

ALUMNI.

- '71.
 William D. Russell, Auditor for International Paper Co., 30 Broad Street, New York City.
 G. H. Allen, Bookkeeper and Journalist, 397 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.
 Wm. H. Bowker, 43 Chatham Street, Boston, Mass., President Bowker Fertilizer Co.
 J. F. Fisher, Fitchburg, Mass.
 L. A. Nichols, 1538 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.
 George P. Strickland, Livingston, Mass.
 Arthur D. Norcross, Monson, Mass.
- '72.
 Burleigh C. Bell, Druggist, 1120 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Wm. F. Brett, Merchant, Danbury, Conn.
 John C. Cutter, Dermatologist, 72 Gates Street, Worcester, Mass.
 Charles I. Flagg, Kingston, R. I.
 E. D. Shaw, Holyoke, Mass.
- '73.
 Walter S. Leland, Teacher in Mass. Reformatory, Concord Junction, Mass.
 Seth S. Warner, Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers, Northampton, Mass.
 James H. Webb, LL. B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, New Haven, Conn.
- '74.
 John M. Benedict, Physician and Surgeon, 18 Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
 G. H. Babbitt, 340 Grove St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
- '75.
 Dr. Madison Bunker, Class Secretary, 17 Park Street, Newton, Mass.
 A. A. Southwick, Class President, Hospital for the Insane, Taunton, Mass.
 Herbert S. Carruth, Beaumont Street, Dorchester, Mass.
 Harry P. Otis, Supt. Northampton Emery Wheel Co., Leeds, Mass.
 Walter N. Knapp, Newtonville, Mass.
- '76.
 John Bellamy, Bookkeeper for H. H. Hunt, Builder and Contractor, West Newton, Mass.
- H. Kendall, Banker and Broker, Weeden, Kendall & Co., 28 Market Sq., Providence, R. I.
 Charles W. McConnell, D. D. S., Dentist, 170 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
 Wm. A. MacLeod, B. A., LL. B., Lawyer, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
 G. A. Parker, Box 553, Hartford, Conn.
 Cyrus Taft, Whitinsville, Mass.
- '77.
 Waldo V. Howe, Moranes, Newburyport, Mass.
 George E. Nye, with Swift & Co., residence, 420 East 42d St., Chicago, Ill.
 Atherton Clark, 19 Baldwin Street, Newton, Mass.
 James K. Mills, Photographer, Plymouth, Mass.
- '78.
 Charles F. Coburn, city treasurer and collector of taxes for the city of Lowell has resigned his position because of ill health. The city council after accepting Mr. Coburn's resignation, expressed thanks for faithful services, and earnestly wished his restoration to health and continued activity in the community.
 Henry G. K. Heath, LL. B., M. A., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
 John H. Washburn, Ph. D., President of the Rhode Island State Agricultural College, Kingston, R. I.
 C. E. Lyman, Middlefield, Conn.
 Guy Morey, Lowell, Mass.
- '79.
 Samuel B. Green, Professor of Horticulture at the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, Anthony Park, Minn.
 Walter A. Sherman, M. D., D. V. S., Veterinarian, 182 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
 R. W. Swan, M. D., 41 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass.
 Harry Bond, 424 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Geo. C. Smith, Sunderland, Mass.
- '80.
 William C. Parker, 340 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

- Wm. G. Lee, Architect and Civil Engineer, Holyoke, Mass.
'81.
- J. L. Hills, Director of the Vermont Experiment Station, King Street, Burlington, Vt.
- Boonzo Hashiguchi, Governor in Formosa, Taihoku, Ken.
- Edward B. Rawson, Principal Friends' Seminary, 226 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.
- Frederic P. Taylor, Farmer, Athens McMinn Co., Tennessee.
'82.
- George D. Howe, North Hadley, Mass.
- Winthrop E. Stone, President of Purdue University, Indiana.
- We are pleased to record the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Kingman of Amherst.
- James W. Cooper, Jr., Druggist, Plymouth, Mass.
- Asa F. Shiverick, Firm of Tobey Furniture Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Geo. T. Alpin, East Putney, Vt.
- F. E. Chipman, 15½ Beacon St., Boston.
- S. J. Holmes, 188 Park St., Montclair, N. J.
- S. C. Damon, Lancaster, Mass.
- Robert A. Eschan, Cotton Manufacturer at Marysville, Ky.
'83.
- E. A. Bishop, Supt. Agricultural Dept., Talledega College.
- D. O. Nourse, Prof. of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
- Charles H. Preston represents the town of Danvers in the Legislature this year.
- Dr. H. J. Wheeler, chemist of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.
'85.
- George H. Barker, Ass't. Surgeon on the Monongahela.
- Luciano J. De Almeida, Cajurii, Province Soo Paulo, Brazil.
- Charles S. Phelps, Professor of Agriculture, Conn. Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.
- I. N. Taylor, 415 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.
- Chas. S. Cutter, 151 Summer Street., Arlington, Mass.
'86
- D. F. Carpenter, Principal McGan Normal Institute, Reeds Ferry, N. H.
- Richard F. Duncan, Physician, 5 Norwich Avenue, Providence, R. I.
- Winfield Ayres, M. D., 112 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City.
- Richard B. Mackintosh, 30 Chestnut Street, Peabody, Mass.
'87
- Frank B. Carpenter, Chemist, Virginia & Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.
- Edward W. Barrett, Principal of High School, Blackstone, Mass.
- William H. Caldwell, Secretary and Treasurer American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H.
- H. L. Brown, Peabody, Mass.
- A. W. Paine, Medford, Mass.
'88
- Viscount Y. Mishima, Farmer, 5 Shurnda Kzabulsar, Tokio, Japan.
- W. H. Thurston, Middlebury, Conn.
- Herbert C. Bliss, Traveling Salesman with Bliss Bros., Attleboro, Mass.
- Edward E. Knapp, 215 East Evans Avenue, Pueblo, Col.
- R. B. Moore, 324½ Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
- J. E. Holt, Andover, Mass.
'89
- C. S. Croker, Darling Fertilizer Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
- Franklin N. Davis, 85 College Avenue, Roslindale, Mass.
- R. P. Sellew, General Sale Agent for the Marsden Co. Address 850 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dwight L. Hubbard was married Oct. 4, 1900, to Miss Florence Cummings of Chelmsford. They will reside at No. 74 Elmira Street, Brighton, Mass.
- A. D. Copeland, Copeland Street, Campello, Mass.
- James R. Blair, 158 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

'90.

F. J. Mossman, fruit grower, Westminis-
etr, Mass.

F. J. Smith of Elizabeth, N. S., has be-
come the father of a son, born October,
28, 1900.

F. O. Williams, '90, and M. H. Williams, '92,
have formed a company to supply Sun-
derland and the surrounding town with
water under the name of the Sunder-
land Water Company.

Rev. J. S. West has recently accepted a
call as pastor to the Baptist church at
Belchertown, Mass.

H. L. Russell, Pawtucket, R. I.

'91.

Frank L. Arnold, Bowker Fertilizer Co.,
Elizabeth, N. J.

A. G. Eames, War Correspondent for
Boston Journal in China.

Louis F. Horner was married September
3rd, 1900 to Miss Frances M. Ashton.
They will reside at River Rock, Montec-
ito, Cal.

The next reunion of the class will be
held at this commencement. The
wives of the members of the class will
be invited to the banquet.

Born, Aug. 3, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and
Mrs. W. A. Brown of Springfield, Mass.

The announcement of the marriage of
C. H. Johnson to Miss Louise Cox of
Dorchester, Mass., came out in Decem-
ber, 1900.

W. C. Paige, Y. M. C. A. Secretary at
Henderson, Ky., has accepted a call to
the Louisville association, and will
enter upon his duties on July 1st.

H. T. Shores, Northampton, Mass.

W. H. Pond, N. Attleboro, Mass.

M. A. Carpenter, Park Road, Mt. Auburn,
Mass.

H. M. Howard, West Newton, Mass.

'92.

E. T. Clark, Supt. for J. Montgomery,
Southborough, Mass.

J. L. Field, 3017 Prairie Ave., Chicago,
Ill.

Wm. Fletcher, Chelmsford, Mass.

I. G. Stockbridge, Harrison, N. Y.

H. C. West, Waltham, Mass.

G. B. Willard, married to Miss Alice W.
Barton of Waltham, September 4th,
1900.

Married, Nov. 22, 1900, Francis G. Stock-
bridge to Miss May Elizabeth Morri-
son of Harrison, N. Y.

C. S. Graham, Westboro, Mass.

Elliot Rogers, Kennebunk, Me.

'93.

Class President, Dr. Charles A. Goodrich,
Hartford, Conn; class secretary, Fred
A. Smith, Lynn. The class of '93 held
a reunion in Amherst on June 18, 1900.
The entering class numbered forty-
two but only twenty-one were gradu-
ated. Six of their number have passed
away, thirteen are married. The class-
cup is held by R. Blood Melendy, and
was presented at the last reunion. The
next reunion of the class will be held
in 1903.

Dr. G. F. Curley, married June 20, 1900,
to Miss Cecillia McGann of Milford,
residence at No. 10 Congress St., Mil-
ford, Mass.

Henry D. Clark, veterinary surgeon at
12 Mechanic St., Fitchburg, Mass.

Fred G. Clark, Holyoke, Mass., Corner
Cabot and Lycanne Sts.

Harry J. Hanlon, dairying at West
Boylston, Mass.

Frank H. Henderson, civil engineer at
334 Cross Street, Malden, Mass.

Franklin S. Hoyt, supervising principal
of schools in New Haven, Conn. Ad-
dress is 91 Alden Ave.

A. E. Melendy, 117 West Boylston St.,
Worcester, Mass.

John R. Perry, decorator at 8 Bromfield
St., Boston, Mass.

The announcement of the marriage of
Luix Antonia Ferreira Tinoco has at
last reached us. The marriage took
place upon July 28, 1900. Tinoco is a
sugar cane planter and a partner in a
sugar factory. Address, Campos, E.
do, Rio, Brazil.

E. C. Howard was married Aug. 22, 1900
to Miss Ella Kennedy of Woburn. The
couple will reside at New Haven,
Conn.

- Joseph Baker, Dairying, Riverside Farm, New Boston, Conn.
- Fred G. Bartlett, Sexton, Forestdale cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.
- Geo. F. Curley, Physician and Surgeon, 234 Main St., Milford, Mass.
- Herbert C. Davis, Postal Clerk, R. R., 93 Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.
- Francis T. Harlow, Farming, Box 106, Marshfield, Mass.
- Harry J. Harlow, Farmer, Shrewsbury, Mass.
- Ernest R. Hawkes, Evangelist, Corner 4th and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.
- Edwin C. Howard, Principal schools, New Hartford, Conn.
- Eugene A. Lehnret, Veterinary Surgeon, 86 Church St., Clinton, Mass.
- Colton A. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer, N. B. Blackstone Co., dry goods, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Luther W. Smith, Highland Farm, Marten, Ill.
- Henry F. Staples, Physician and Surgeon, Solon, Ohio.
- Edward J. Walker, Farmer, Box 315, Clinton, Mass.
- '94.
- Louis W. Barker, 120 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
- A. C. Curtis, Master in English and History, St. Austin's School, West New Brighton, N. Y.
- Fred L. Greene, 410 West 115th Street, N. Y. City.
- A. J. Marse, Boston University Law School, 202 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
- Claude F. Walker, in charge of Natural History Dept., High School, New Britain, Conn.
- A. J. Morse married to Miss Lillia Davis at the home of the bride on Federal St. Belchertown, August 22, 1900.
- In Spencer, Mass., Sept. 11, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Linus H. Bacon.
- Halley M. Fowler, railway mail clerk between Boston and New York.
- Chas. H. Higgins is again occupying his old position, having charge of the Ontremant Experiment Station. Address, 6 Union Ave, Montreal.
- I. C. Green, Box 703, Leominster, Mass.
- George H. Mervin, route 33, Southford Ct.
- J. E. Gifford, Sutton, Mass.
- Arthur H. Cutter, Shawmut Ave., Boston.
- T. S. Bacon, 6 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.
- T. F. Keith, 304 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.
- Arthur A. Cutter, Surgeon Interne, Paleism, (Paleism, N. Y.,) General Hospital.
- '95.
- Class President, Jasper Marsh, Danvers, Mass.; class secretary, A. B. Smith, 544 Winnemac Ave., Ravenswoods, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Henry A. Ballou, Ass't. Prof. Botany and Forestry, Conn. Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.
- E. A. White, Ass't Horticulturist, State College of Agriculture and Mechanics of Texas, College Station, Texas.
- Henry W. Lewis, Park Dept., civil engineer's office, Havana, Cuba.
- Wright A. Root, Milk Dealer, 3 Brewster Court, Northampton, Mass.
- Clarence L. Stevens, Farmer, Sheffield, Mass.
- Maurice J. Sullivan, Farm Superintendent, Littleton, N. H.
- Arthur B. Smith, Book-keeper with Wilson Bros., Wholesale Men's Furnishings, Chicago, Ill. Address, 544 Winnemac Ave., Ravenswood, Chicago.
- Fred C. Tobey, Teacher, Physics and Chemistry, Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y.
- Stephen P. Toole, Amherst, Mass.
- Franklin L. Warren, Physician, King's Co. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Henry A. Ballou, Ass't. Prof. Botany and Forestry, Conn. Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.
- Geo. A. Billings, Instructor in Natural Science, Baron de Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School, Woodbine, N. J.

William C. Brown, Salesman, wall paper and interior decorations, 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Albert F. Burgess, Ass't. Inspector Nurseries and Orchards, Ohio Agricultural Expt. Sta. Wooster, Ohio.

Harry E. Clark, Dairyman, Bisco Farm, Middlebury, Conn.

Edile H. Clark, Brookfield, Mass.

Robert A. Cooley, Prof. Zoology and Entomology, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.

Charles W. Crehore, Farmer, Chicopee, Mass.

Herbert S. Fairbanks, Tutor, Hanover, Germany.

Harold L. Frost, Entomologist, Arlington, Mass.

Thomas P. Foley, Teacher Mathematics and Physics, St. Austin's School, West New Brighton, N. Y.

Herbert D. Hemenway, Director and Instructor in Horticulture, Handicraft Schools, Hartford, Conn.

Robert S. Jones, Ass't Eng. Metropolitan Water Board. Address, 3 Cambridge Terrace, Allston, Mass.

Shiro Kuroda, Utsubo, Kitadon, Osako, Japan.

Clarence B. Lane, Ass't. in Dairy Husbandry, Exp. Sta., New Brunswick, N. J.

Daniel C. Potter, Landscape and Sanitary Eng., Farmington, Conn.

Walter L. Morse, Engineering Dept. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Address Middleboro, Mass.

Word has lately been received of the marriage of Chas. M. Dickinson to Miss Genenier Pritchard at Seattle, Washington. Mr. Dickinson is in the wholesale cut-flower business. Address 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We are pleased to announce the marriage of Mr. Waldo L. Bemis and Miss Etta A. Josselyn. They will reside at Grove St., Spencer, Conn. Mr. Bemis is with the Prouty Boot and Shoe Co.

'96.

The marriage of Clayton Palmer to Miss

Jessie Spencer of Eastford, Conn., took place on July 29, 1900. The couple will live in Mansfield, Pa.

S. W. Fletcher, who took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Cornell, has been appointed professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the Washington State College.

Merle E. Sellew, student in the course for nurses, Boston City Hospital.

Married, Oct. 31, 1900, at Bearsville, N. Y., Mr. Newton Shultis to Miss Blanche Van de Bogert. At home after Dec. 15, at 71 Walnut Street, Winchester, Mass.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Roper of South Manchester.

E. W. Poole, Draftsman with Z. B. Davis, Contractor and Builder, New Bedford, Mass., P. O. Box, 129.

Albin M. Kramer, draughtsman, with Eastern Bridge and Structural Co., Worcester, Mass. Address, 58 Front Street.

F. H. Read has resigned his position in the Woonsocket High School to accept a more profitable position in the English High School in Providence. Address, 1168 Elmwood Ave.

Horace Burrington is doing special work in agriculture under Professor Brooks at the Hatch Experiment Station.

A. B. Cook has become the fond possessor of a son.

B. K. Jones has recently entered the law office of Walter S. Robinson, Springfield, Mass. Address, 60 Temple St.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the birth of a daughter, Natalie, to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Shepard.

Geo. W. Pasell, 257 Mt. Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.

Frank L. Clapp has resigned his position under the Metropolitan Water Board to accept a similar position under the city engineer of Waterbury, Conn.

H. T. Edwards lately sailed for the Philippines, where he expects to enter the hemp business. Communications may be sent in care of Capt. Oliver Edwards, A. D. C., Custom House, Manila.

'97.

The marriage of Dr. L. L. Cheney to Miss Frances A. Cleary, June 27, 1900, has been announced. Dr. Cheney will reside at 921 Woodlawn Avenue, Augusta, Georgia.

We are pleased to announce the marriage engagement of Philip H. Smith to Miss Edith Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Stevens of Amherst.

Geo. D. Leavens of Grafton is the happy possessor of a daughter.

C. A. Norton, 30 Grave St., Lynn, Mass.

'98.

A. G. Adjemian, Karpoot, Turkey.

Willis S. Fisher, Principal in High School, Yorkville, Me.

Alexander Montgomery, Ass't. Supt. Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.

Henry B. Read, Farmer, Westford, Mass.

Clifford G. Clark, Market Gardener, Sunderland, Mass.

Julian S. Eaton, Nyack, N. Y.

'99.

W. H. Armstrong, in charge of the Industrial training in San Juan, Porto Rico.

W. A. Hooker, Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

F. A. Merrill, Tutor for instruction of "Tech." boys, St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.

M. H. Pingree, Ass't. Chemist Penn. Exp. Station College, Penn.

C. M. Walker has been appointed assistant in the office of the State Entomologist, Albany, N. Y.

'00

E. K. Atkins, with C. E. Davis, Civil Engineer, Northampton, Mass.

Howard Baker, Veterinary student at U. of P. Address, 215 De Kalb Sq., Philadelphia, Penn.

Howard Brown, Harvard, Mass.

M. A. Campbell, Townsend, Mass.

Y. H. Canto, medical student, Columbia University, 314 West 58th Street, N. Y. City.

H. L. Crane, Ass't Horticulturist at Plant House, M. A. C.

A. F. Frost, Boston Bridge Works, 70 Kilby St. Boston.

J. E. Halligan, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

A. A. Harmon, Veterinary student at U. of P. Address, 215 De Kalb Sq., Philadelphia, Penn.

E. T. Hull, Medical Student, Columbia University. Address 258 West 54th St., N. Y. City.

J. W. Kellogg, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

M. B. Landers, Supt. Proctor Farms, Proctor, Vt.

J. F. Lewis, Private Secretary for Wm. C. Parker, 340 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

A. C. Monahan, M. A. C. Amherst, Mass.

A. W. Morrill, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

F. G. Stanley, Student at Harvard Medical School. Address, 39 Lanark Road, Brookline, Mass.

A. M. West, Holbrook, Mass.

M. H. Munson is assistant cattle buyer for Swift & Co., Chicago. Address, 309 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

Geo. Parmenter has accepted a position as assistant in the Rhode Island Experiment Station. Address, Kingston, R. I.

R. D. Gilbert, instructor in Chemistry at M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

F. G. Stanley was recently married to Miss Bertha I. Roberts, at the home of the bride's mother, in Springfield.

DEATHS.

'74.

It is with much sadness we record the death of Frank S. Smith of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Smith was struck by an electric car while crossing the street on June 20, 1900, receiving injuries from which he could not recover, passing away on the 24th.

'82.

W. H. Thurston, who went to the Klondike in search of gold, died of pneumonia at Cape Nome, August 25, 1900.

'00.

Percy F. Felch, drowned in Connecticut River, North Hadley, July 8, 1900.

Amherst House Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes,
Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Fine Bathing
Sponges, Toilet Articles, Soaps, &c.,

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Soda and Mineral Waters in their Season.

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Gents' * Furnishings * Goods

OF

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Gents' Outfitter,

UNDER THE HOTEL.

Northampton's Busiest Shoe Store.

MANDELL'S.

Shoes for Men, Women, Children.

MANSION HOUSE BLOCK,

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Tramp :—"Madam, I dreamed last night dat I got a fine feed here, and——"

Madam :—"Hadn't you better wake up?"

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made to look good, call on*

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PRICES WAY DOWN.

MILITARY SUITS MADE TO ORDER.



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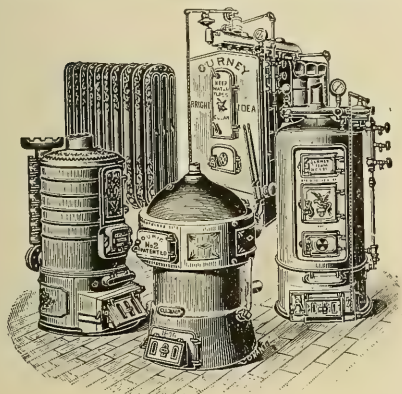
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And without shame the fact I state;
For well I know, and so do you,
The man I meet will be late, to.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The age in which we live demands progress in the means and methods by which young men prepare for the duties of life.

The Courses of study of the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the professors of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars. Electives in Geology and Astronomy are now offered.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as it may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two Museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

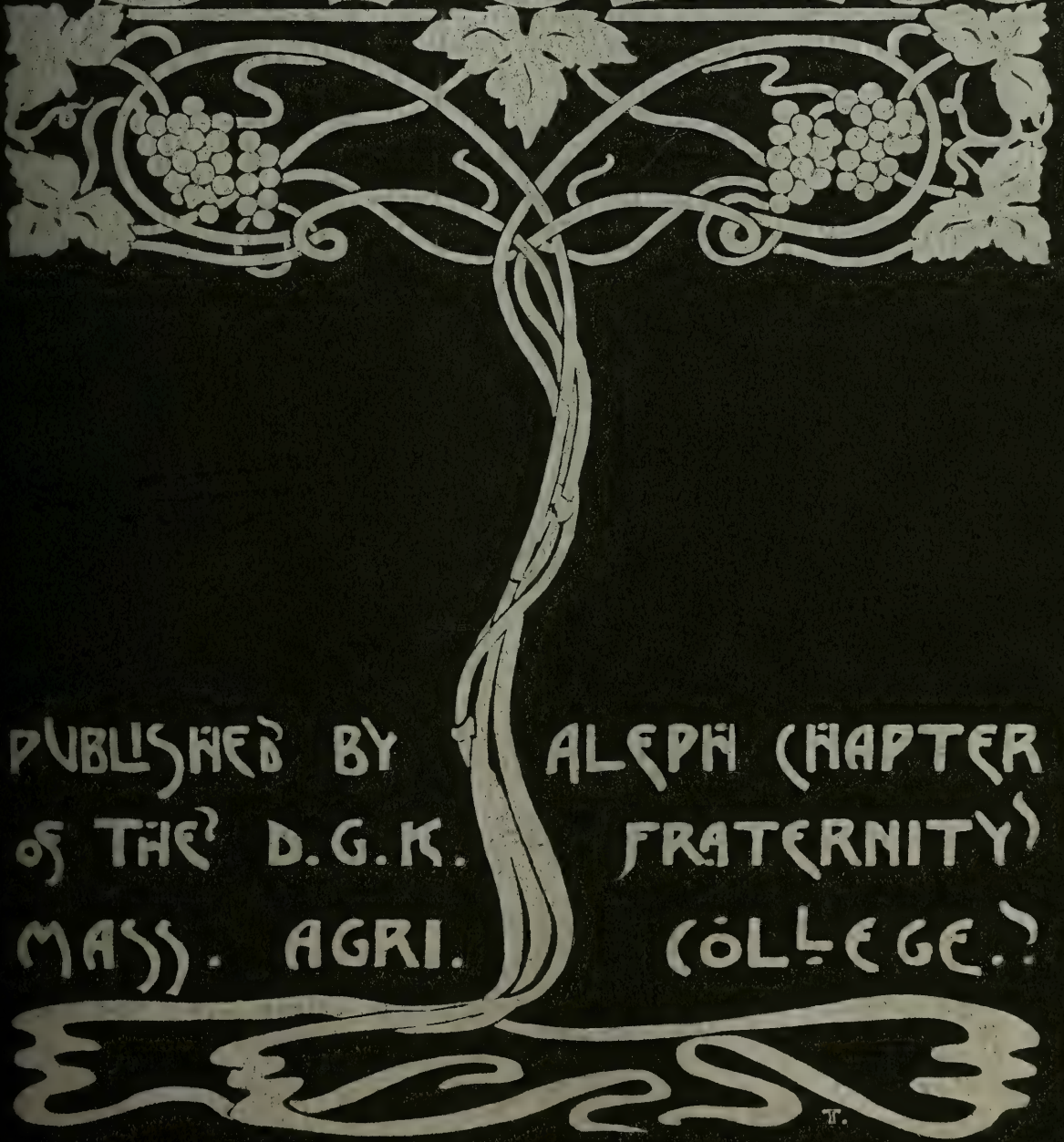
To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar, the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowing electives in the senior year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years, leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March. No examinations are required for admission to these short courses. All courses are open to women as well as to men.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the college may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid. There is no charge for tuition to citizens of the United States.

Examinations of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, and Horticultural Hall, Worcester; also September 17 and 18, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The Fall semester begins Thursday, September 19, at 8 A. M.

Catalogues furnished on application to the President.

CYCLISE



PUBLISHED BY
OF THE D.G.K.
MASS. AGRI.

ALEPH (CHAPTER
FRATERNITY)
COLLEGE.



PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER, D. G. K. FRATERNITY, MASS. STATE COLLEGE.

VOL. XXIV.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 18, 1902.

No. 1.

Program for the Thirty-second Commencement

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS by L. L. DOGGETT, PH. D., of Springfield.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

THE FLINT PRIZE ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 3.30 P. M.

H. J. FRANKLIN,	The Progress of the Russian
ALBERT PARSONS,	Mr. Roosevelt, President
W. W. PEEBLES,	Booker T. Washington
E. M. POOLE,	Ulysses S. Grant
W. E. TOTTINGHAM,	The Highest Education
M. H. WEST,	The Drama of the Nations

OPEN AIR CONCERT BY THE CADET BAND, 7 P. M.

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshman and Sophomore, 8 P. M.

SOPHOMORES:

G. E. O'HEARN,	The Blue and the Gray
S. R. PARKER,	Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga
A. L. PECK,	Selection from "A Man Without A Country."
R. R. RAYMOTH,	Scenes and Actors in the Dreyfus Case

FRESHMEN:

G. H. ALLEN,	The Two Napoleons
H. H. GOODENOUGH,	The Historic Cod-Fish
F. F. HUTCHINGS,	A Rub a Dub Agitation
T. F. WALSH,	The Eloquence of O'Connell

FRATERNITY BANQUETS, 9.30 P. M.

*THE CYCLE.***TUESDAY, JUNE 17.**

ALUMNI MEETING in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station,
9.30 A. M.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENT DEPARTMENT, at the office of the
Hatch Experiment Station, 11.30 A. M.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, 1.30 P. M.

T. M. CARPENTER,	Hatchet Orator
L. C. CLAFLIN,	Ivy Poet
J. M. DELLEA,	Class Poet
C. E. DWYER,	Pipe Orator
J. C. HALL,	Class Orator
H. A. PAUL,	Campus Orator

BATTALION PARADE, BATTALION DRILL, 4 P. M.

SUPPERS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES, 6 P. M.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES, 8 to 10 P. M.

SENIOR PROMENADE in Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

GRADUATION EXERCISES, ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
10 A. M.

Commencement Speakers:

F. R. CHURCH,	Fertilizer Experiments in Pots
A. L. DACY,	The Soil
H. L. KNIGHT,	Some Unsolved Problems in Chemical Science
C. I. LEWIS,	The Future of Horticulture in Massachusetts
S. L. SMITH,	Literature and Politics
D. N. WEST,	Mosquitoes and the Malaria

ALUMNI DINNER, immediately following Graduation Exercises.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 19 AND 20.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. *Two days are required for examination.*

EDITORIALS.

IN presenting the CYCLE this year we have neglected all literary embellishments in the way of stories and poems, and sought to make it a paper replete with information for the benefit of our Alumni, to whom we respectfully dedicate this annual. It is to the Alumni we look for help in many matters pertaining to the College, and it is but right that all true sons of MASSACHUSETTS should respond heartily. It is to you that we look for the establishment of our athletic field, without which the college sports must suffer, and it is to you that we look in a great measure for the growth of the College. To be proud of our Alma Mater when we leave its pleasant surroundings and seek our success in the broader field of life, is a worthy and commendable ambition, but it must not stop there. Acts must supplement intentions and only thus can we hope for results.

THE cuts which brighten the pages are too well known to need explanation, and we but mention our good fortune in obtaining so good a picture of the captain of our successful football team, with the mascot. In the picture of Bodfish we find the "twirler" in his characteristic pose; more active than graceful, perhaps, but the aesthetic eye, sometimes revels in wildness.

WE wish to call attention to our new cover design, the work of C. A. Tinker, '04. We did not deem it essential to follow in the footsteps of former editors of CYCLE, and hold to the fraternity's colors at all odds, but rather sought an embodiment of the most beautiful, that the annual might be made attractive without as well as interesting within.

It has been the aim of the editors of

this year's CYCLE to send forth a publication that should give a summarized account of the work accomplished by the college and also furnish to the Alumni an accurately compiled list of the residence and occupation of the members of the various classes. Heretofore, complaint has been found in the publication of Alumni lists, on account of inaccuracies or careless revision; in consequence we have placed special emphasis in this direction, and wish to call especial attention to this department. We have taken every possible precaution to make these lists complete and accurate. If there is anything annoying and displeasing to an Alumnus, it is this:—to open a college publication wherein is expected to be found the latest news of the college happenings and notices of Alumni, and find instead a jumbled mass of statements, that had been cut and dried, and laid on the shelf, ages—we might almost say, before. But the Alumnus himself, deserves some blame, since he neglects to keep the college informed of his movements. Let each worthy son of old MASSACHUSETTS remember that we here on the campus are interested in their successes as well as their own classmates and friends. In conclusion we wish only to call attention again to the Alumni notes, which we have made a special feature of this issue; and if they seem to occupy considerable space, let their purpose be remembered.

THERE are some things we must say sometimes, which we would rather leave unsaid. There is not one loyal son of our beloved Alma Mater, who would not resent with all the fervor of his being, any indignity cast upon her from without, and in this only prove themselves worthy

of her praise. But it is to be deplored that in her own family she fosters the Judas that will betray her. How shall MASSACHUSETTS ever maintain an equal rank with her sister institutions unless her students possess individually an amount of *esprit de corps* sufficient to enable her to raise her head and look the world square in the face? Have we drawn from the slums or lowest walks of life to recruit our ranks? Have we sought those who feel no responsibility in the demands which society and the higher ideals of life exact, to increase the student body of our college? "Far from it!" you will exclaim, as well as I, yet witness the acts of some about college this past year. A man who wilfully destroys property, merely for the sake of seeing the thing destroyed or for the pleasure derived in annoying others, is capable of the highest felonies; and no word can be found too strong in condemning such men and their actions. But something aside from words and talking should be done. Perhaps it is thoughtlessness that prompts such actions.

"But evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as by want of care."

And such want of thought should not be encouraged. Let us as a body of men, act in true manhood and be an honor to old MASSACHUSETTS, that she may be AN HONOR TO THE WORLD.

Do the students appreciate a Reading Room where the daily and weekly newspapers, and all the popular magazines are accessible? Judging by the daily appearance of the semblance of one in North College, it is doubtful. It is impossible for the directors to keep order at any time, magazines are used as missiles, to be hurled about at will, the furniture must be renewed each year, as it is broken beyond repair shortly after it is placed in the

room, and last, but not least, the treasurer of the association finds it impossible to collect the small tax levied, to pay the running expenses. In the face of all these facts, is it a feasible plan to continue trying to have a reading room? A room where an hour may be passed with some favorite magazine, or used to advantage on some study. We would suggest that the college authorities build an annex to the present room in which fellows of a rough and tumble turn of mind may enjoy themselves. With this condition it might be possible to keep the reading room as it should be, but without it—chaos.

AGAIN we must refer to the time worn, time tried and still unsettled question:—Junior Electives. We had hoped and had almost been promised that they would appear in the catalogue just issued, but find that we had been misinformed, our informant meaning, without doubt, "WOMAN'S ELECTIVE COURSE," instead of "JUNIORS." We were told not to petition, because those in charge were doing all in their power to help us, and that a petition would only hurt our interests, and we have refrained from petitioning, with the result that we are told electives will surely be here in two years. Two years—they might as well be six years off as regards us. Come, let us reason together, are we children that we do not know what is for our good? At the close of the Sophomore year the student has reached the point when he can decide in what he shall specialize; and the two years following can be spent with profit in his chosen studies. At the present time, students show their likes and dislikes of various studies and in many cases interfere with the progress of others. One of the objections brought forward is that some will elect those courses popularly called

"cinches." There are students of such kind in all colleges, and they are usually the ones who are the most interfering in class. They come to college merely for the fun and pleasure to be derived; let them therefore take up those studies where they will annoy the fewest number of students; and let us who desire training along special lines, receive it.

WORD was noised about college during the Winter, that a competitive drill would take place; it failed to materialize. We feel, however, that it was a good intention, and we hope it will truly occur, next year. There is no doubt that it would inspire the students to better work, and besides would be an interesting event in the college life. A few years ago, MASSACHUSETTS won a few prizes in a competitive drill with two other colleges, and there seems no reason why we could not do better at the present time.

MASSACHUSETTS, from her very successful foot-ball season of 1901, has placed herself prominently before the colleges of New England. Thus while we are rising in athletics, let us show of what stuff we are made mentally. As truly as we possess the quality that enables us to win on the "gridiron," so truly are we capable of winning contests on the platform. No attempt was made the past year to reorganize the debating society. True, we are fully occupied as it is, but let us at least make an attempt in this direction, of winning honors with the wealth of mind as well as brawn of muscle.

It was with pleasure that we welcomed a large class last year, it seemed to give new life to the College and greater impetus to its movements. Our college is growing, but we must be ready to meet the demands that will be exacted in this growth. Not long ago we were express-

ing to a member of the faculty the hope that the next class would number eighty or a hundred strong, when he replied with this question, "Where will we put them?" It is a reasonable question and one that requires consideration. The present recitation rooms are inadequate for such a number or even the numbers of last year's Freshman class. We have petitioned Legislature for a new Boarding House and Lighting and Heating Station, and they have replied by granting our request. There are a few more buildings almost of absolute necessity, and they should include more and larger recitation rooms. The President in speaking before the college one morning said, "We need two or three new buildings, and we must have them. A new Library is absolutely necessary and the old Chapel has become an eyesore. We also need an Agricultural Museum, which shall include laboratories and recitation rooms; we are cramped for quarters at present but we are undecided what to ask for first?" Since the various committees have made their annual inspection of the college, they are in a position to know our needs, and since they have responded in the past, we feel sure they will in the future, when spurred on by our energetic President.

THE social life of the college received a great reviving during the past year. A number of informal dances were held, which were well attended; and the final event in the reception and exhibition drill and dance, was one of the most enjoyable events of its kind ever held in college. Young ladies from Smith, Mt. Holyoke and elsewhere were present. The Drill Hall had the appearance almost of a promenade, but the occasion was less formal. The social side of college life is one of the most important, in that it is the training school in which the student is taught to conduct himself with grace

and manly bearing in the presence of other social beings, with whom he shall daily come in contact as he pursues his life work. Too little stress has been placed on this matter heretofore in MASSACHUSETTS, but now that we have started let us continue, and prove to our sister colleges that we are not so wholly wrapt up in the duties of agriculture, etc., as to be incapable of enjoying other pleasures of life.

FOR the first time in its history, probably, the college has attempted the singing *en masse* of college songs. For ten minutes one morning in the week, the students have practiced the singing of those songs which are always heard on the campus of other colleges. The non-existence of a glee club, has made the singing of college songs on the campus, conspicuous by their absence. The attempt however, has shown that the students of MASSACHUSETTS are as capable of rendering and enjoying such selection as the students of any college, and the work thus begun must not be stopped but continued until it has become a permanent feature. Thru the agency of the *Aggie Life* and later of the *Signal* an effort was made to obtain a college song, and tho, thus far the result has not been successful, yet it has brought forth evidence that there is material lying dormant, which could be utilized to good advantage. Since we are seeking a song that shall do honor to the college, let us not be satisfied except with the best. But Alumni, remember it is not only to the student body that the call was made. There are many among the alumni who are capable of writing a good song, let them contribute to the praise of their Alma Mater, and not be content until she has received the highest honors.

Since writing the above, one song has

been accepted, written by H. L. Knight, '02, who received the first prize.

ONE of the most important changes made during the present college year, was the abolishing of the narrow "*Aggie*,"—true, dear to every alumnus, but who we feel sure have agreed at last that in the law of progress it was not suited to the present day—and the adoption of a broader name. The *College Signal* has been a change for the better, and the new yell, with MASSACHUSETTS in the foreground is as broad in its scope as the noble state from which it takes its name. The volume of sound that rises from the small body of men at present in college, as they cheer on the teams to victory, is evidence enough, that with a chorus of three hundred strong, we could "make the welkin ring with the praise of MASSACHUSETTS." Every college student has a pride in his Alma Mater, and if we sometimes seem to aim too high, we beg the alumni and all not to condemn too readily, but be a little charitable for our over-zealousness. We seek the best interests of our college, and we of the present day know what appeals to young men of the present time far better than those who attended college, ten, twenty or more years ago. This is not said egotistically nor with the thought of possessing greater wisdom than our elders, but as young men we know what appeals to young men; and in consequence of our love for MASSACHUSETTS seek to make it known in the most favorable light among the most promising prospective students.

WE were sorry to note the decline in interest in the Natural History Society. It was started in the fall with enthusiasm, and lectures and trips planned, but after a few lectures the Society seemed to die and nothing more was heard of it. This ought not to be so. There is a splendid

opportunity for scientific study and research in the work as usually carried on by this society, which should not be neglected. Let us in the coming year devote more energy to the work and make it an established feature of the college, and we feel sure no one will regret the step taken.

Work has begun on the erection of the Central Heating Plant at last and is progressing rapidly. When we see work started upon the new Boarding House we will be still happier. These two buildings will add greatly to the beauty of the grounds. Although we did not receive from the Legislature the amount desired we are still grateful for what we did obtain. New buildings we need and new buildings we must have. With them our

college may be one which the state may be proud of and that is what we desire.

THERE is one department in College that is not given as much prominence as might be. The course of Entomology as carried on in MASSACHUSETTS is the most advanced of any college or university in the world. There is a splendid opportunity offered for thorough work, and the graduate student in this study is in a position to assume a lead in his profession. Besides, at the present time there are vacancies waiting to be filled by thoroughly prepared Entomologists, and to the young man waiting for the desired success in life, we could not do better than with the index finger pointed toward MASSACHUSETTS, say to him, with Webster's words, "GO IN, AND WIN."



OUR FRATERNITY HOME.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Grind.

The Freshman.

Such a mob!

The annual "Rush" did not come off last fall. 1905 made grand preparations, however.

All the wooden structures appear in a new coat of paint. We cannot say that the color has added to their beauty!

Junior electives seem at present not far below the horizon. A step to such an end has already been taken in the present Junior class. It seems probable that 1905 will be the first in line to derive the benefits of such a long-desired system.

The College Chemical Club held regular meetings through the winter and many interesting lectures were given by men prominent in chemical circles, connected with the college.



NORTH COLLEGE FROM CAMPUS ABOVE THE FORK.

Several dancing classes were organized by Mr. Petit through the winter and they were well patronized by the students. This form of enjoyment tends to strengthen the social relations of the college to a great degree.

The informal dances held in the Drill Hall through the winter, though not a success financially were socially, and let us hope there will be a number of such affairs held next year.

The freshmen had their class pictures taken Thursday, Oct. 24. It was so well planned that not a sophomore was about to interfere.

As usual much comment has centered about the Glee Club. It would be far better to have the critics, many of whom have good voices, try out their vocal powers and make the desired improvement than to lay back and offer, perhaps, just criticism.

A pamphlet containing college songs has been recently compiled by the Fraternity conference. Ten minutes a week has been allotted after Chapel for rehearsals by the student body. This was a move in the right direction, but it seems evident that more time could be profitably spent in this way.

The "rope scrap" of last year was not repeated this, but still 1904 and 1905 divided honors in "pinching ropes."

Last fall some very promising material was developed in the line of auctioneers. We are sorry that disagreeable circumstances gave use to this new art, but many pleasant evenings were spent through the fall listening to the witty sayings of the auctioneer.

Thursday, Jan. 2, brought with it the members of the Short Course. More men were expected to be among their numbers, as they didn't appear to be a very



CAPT. H. A. PAUL AND GENERAL.

The annual rope-pull was held the afternoon of the 25th of October. It was a fine exhibition and only the hardest kind of pulling and sophomore grit gave 1904 the victory.

Another attraction the first few months of the fall was the freshmen co-eds. The attraction did not last, however, but they are still here. What is worse, is the fact that at least six more are expected in the feminine squad next fall.

formidable aggregation. The only serious affair they encountered was with the freshmen when the latter used them for target practice with snow balls.

The mid-year exams commenced Monday, February 3. The second semester commencing Thursday, February 6. On this latter date some of the men were happy and others—well—not so much so!

The remarkable record our foot-ball team made last fall has not proved to be an incentive for the base-ball team. However, several teams that we have met were too strong to have looked for victory. Defeat seemed to dampen the team's hopes. At Millers Falls a tie soon broke the spell. A solitary run caused defeat at Williamstown, but now we have two victories to our credit. Both are worthy of highest praise, as both the losing teams,

floor, gave a striking effect. About forty couples were present.

The class of 1905 tendered the class of 1903 a banquet Friday evening, February 21, in the United States Hotel, Boston. P. W. Brooks, as toastmaster was the right man in the right place. He kept the class in a constant roar. Ten other members of the class answered to toasts which were well adapted to each individual.



VIEW OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS FROM LINCOLN AVENUE, NEAR CHAPEL,

Bowdoin and Greenfield, have very strong teams in the field. We hope now that victory has been ours, the team will have better success in the remaining games.

The Junior Prom, which has always been the greatest social event of the winter was held February 6 in the Drill Hall. Too much cannot be said in praise of those in charge. The decorations were artistically arranged and the numerous plants scattered about the corners of the

Several committees of the Legislature visited the college May 15 and 16. President Goodell tendered them a reception at his home the evening of their arrival. Friday 16, they reviewed the battalion. The striking feature was the sharp, precise firing of the companies. After the parade the committees inspected the college buildings and grounds.

A very attractive catalog appeared, after some delay, which apparently is

what the college wanted. No farm reports or anything except matters in regard to the college in an academic sense appeared. We hope now that the evil which has hindered prospective students from coming here is partly obliterated, if not wholly. The class of 1906 will prove this when they enter next fall.

The first annual banquet of the foot-ball team was held in the Drill Hall, January 24th. It proved to be a great success in

about the matches. Now that the fraternities have started this interest in tennis amongst themselves why not have inter-fraternity or even inter-class tournaments?

Surveys are being made for the botanical gardens and macadamized road upon Clark Hill. When this project is carried through our grounds will certainly be as beautiful as any in the state.

Early last fall the name of the college



A CORNER OF DRILL HALL DURING JUNIOR PROM

every way. We sincerely hope that the enthusiasm displayed at the banquet will be rekindled next fall when Coach Jennings first brings his gallant warriors upon the gridiron for practice.

A lively interest has been shown in tennis this last spring. All of the courts have been put in good shape and players may be seen upon them every afternoon. Each fraternity has arranged tournaments and thus a great interest has centered

paper was changed from *Aggie Life* to the *College Signal*. This was not done however until careful deliberation had been taken on the matter. Lengthy letters were received immediately after the change from members of the Alumni for and against the movement. It seems evident now that it was a step in the right direction. This being done the question in regard to the name of the College comes up again for debate. What the

students desire is to have it STATE COLLEGE, a name as appropriate in every sense and bearing a deeper sense of actual academic study than the present one. We hope that the continued delay toward the desired end will soon come to a climax and then the question of name will for a time, if not forever, cease to stir up unfriendly relations and long, hotly contested debates.

The several thousand copies of the special edition of the *Life* which were sent out just about Commencement time last year proved to be a great help in bringing students here. This method of advertising, having proved a success, should be continued. 1905 brought in a large number and we hope to see even more in the class of 1906.

A number of prospective freshmen have been visiting the college recently and all bear a smile of satisfaction while they are here. Now is the time when the grounds show off their splendor and visitors cannot help but admire them. We hope every man who expects to enter next fall or is undecided where to enter, will pay us a visit this Commencement.

The Sophomore class were given an outing April 21, by Prof. W. P. Brooks. They departed from the chapel at 8 o'clock, whence they proceeded to North Amherst City, Sunderland and South Deerfield, where they had dinner. The barge then took them down the west side of the Connecticut and finally reached home late in the afternoon.

The Seniors planted their class tree, an oak, in the square directly southeast of the chapel, Saturday night, April 26. The planting was accompanied by the usual celebration. The committee in charge was: J. N. Dellea, chairman, H. E. Hodgekiss, C. I. Lewis, H. A. Paul and A. L. Dacy.

S. W. Wiley, '98, has left the Experiment Station to accept a more lucrative position with the Bowker Fertilizer Company at Elizabethport, N. J. This adds one more to the long list of graduates who have entered the employ of Mr. Bowker.

P. H. Bowler, Ex. '03, is playing with the Springfield base-ball team. He recently pitched three innings against the Boston Nationals. Three pitchers were tried during the game, but Mr. Bowler made the best showing of them all. Only nine men came to the bat during the three innings that he pitched and all they could get from his delivery was a couple of singles.

The annual meeting of the New York Alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College club of New York was held at the Hotel St. Denis in New York, on Friday evening, Dec. 6. President H. H. Goodell and Prof. Geo. F. Mills represented the faculty and H. A. Paul, '02, the athletic association. All three gave creditable responses to their toasts. The reunion was characterized by the most enthusiastic expressions of loyalty to the College and its interests to a high degree.

Wallace R. Pierson, '01, was a prominent figure at the meeting of the carnation growers recently held in Indianapolis, and read a paper on "Sterilized Soil for Stem Rot." *The American Florist* for February 22, 1902, contains a half-tone photograph of Mr. Pierson, with a short sketch of his career, together with an abstract of the above mentioned paper. Several other important publications also contained very gratifying notices.

The college received a gold medal for its complete and original exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition and an award from the Paris Exposition. Mr. C. A. Tinker, 1904, had charge of the college exhibits at Buffalo.

THE Legislature has been kind to us, through the strenuous efforts of President Goodell, in giving us the means whereby we are enabled to build two new buildings, a central heating and lighting station and a new boarding house. Below we give an account of the plans for the boarding house as printed in the Springfield Republican of May 1, also a print of the proposed building.

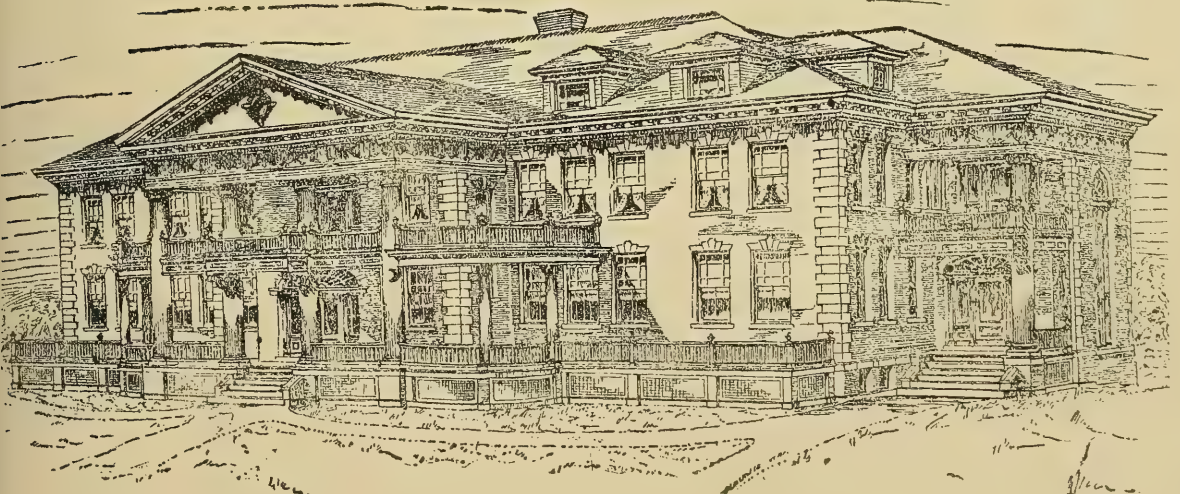
FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Plans for the New Dining Hall Which Will be Added to State's Group of Buildings.

Plans for the erection of a fine dining hall and dormitory for the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, have been completed by Architects Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick of Holyoke, and a meeting of the committee in charge, to pass on the specifications, will be held in Worcester in a few days, and bids will probably be asked for by another week. The plans call for a three-story structure, to be built of brick, with marble trimmings. Its design and ornament border on the colonial. The building will be finished in ash and will be heated and lighted from a central

heating and lighting plant station, similar to that in use at Mount Holyoke College.

The building will be about 60 by 104 feet in size, with a recessed balcony on the second floor over the portico entrance. At each side of the entrance will be small waiting-rooms. The dining-room will be on the first floor, about 30 by 80 feet, with a serving-room in the center rear, connecting with the kitchen in the basement. There will be rolling partitions, allowing of the dividing of the room into three parts. It will seat comfortably 350 persons, and as the present attendance is but 140 or so, there will be plenty of room for expansion. The basement is to have a cement bottom, and here is located the cold storage room, laundry, provision room and vegetable storage rooms. About one-third of the second floor will be taken up with rooms for the steward and his family. There will be a large reception hall in front, 15 by 28 feet, and a balcony over the front, leading from the reception room. There will also be three suites of rooms of three each, two sleeping-rooms and a study-room for the use of students. The third floor will be finished off into ten bedrooms for the servants. There will be entrances to the second floor at each end of the building, with small balconies over each. The cost of the building is estimated to be in the vicinity of \$30,000.



DINING HALL.

ATHLETICS.

In taking up the athletics of the past season, we may safely say that it has been the best thus far in the history of the college. The brilliant success of our football team has placed our standing among the New England colleges higher than ever before; at the same time giving more life and interest both among the students and the alumni. During the football season, nine games were played; eight of them being victorious for Massachusetts. The opposing teams were, with but one exception, from colleges having more than double our number of students.

As college did not open until Sept. 19, and the first game was to be played on Sept. 28, time for practice was short. Yet under the direction of Coach Hunt of Brown, who was secured for the opening weeks, the team made some noticeable improvements from day to day. The large entering class gave more material to select from than has usually been the case; Munson, Patch, Craighead, Whittaker, Gardner and Walsh being chosen. This was especially gratifying as the graduating class last year took five members of the former team.

The first game of the season was played with our old rival, Holy Cross. The result was a pleasant surprise to everyone. It was the opening game for both colleges, and consequently loose; but Massachusetts won the day. Our team played all around their opponents, at no time during the game being held for downs; while Holy Cross was unable to make any gains. Four minutes of straight line bucking was enough for the first touch down; eight more was sufficient for another. In the second half Holy Cross made some changes in her line, but to no purpose, and just before time was called Snell carried the ball over for the third touch-down. A feature of the game was a sixty

yard run by a Holy Cross man. He was overtaken by Whittaker, and downed on the ten yard line. Score 17-0.

Immediately after this game, for some unexplained reason, Middlebury and Trinity cancelled their games. Here our graduate coach, J. E. Halligan, '00, took charge of the team; his time spent in keeping the team together and holding regular practice brought forth good results. Our second game was with the Pittsfield Athletic Club, at Pittsfield, on October 6. It was a well played game, though fumbles were frequent on the Massachusetts team. In the first half Munson carried the ball over for a touch-down; in the second Pittsfield braced up and neither side was able to score. Score 6-0.

On October 12, we met the Wesleyan team at Middletown, and won by the score 6-0. Wesleyan was the heavier team, but she was unable to make gains or to stop the rushes of our backs; the ball was in her territory continually. It was early in the first half, that O'Hearn made an end run for the only touchdown of the game. That evening the victorious team was met on their return to Amherst by the student body, and the victory celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Four days later we met Williams, at Williamstown. Massachusetts was more or less crippled after the hard game with Wesleyan, yet made a good showing against the strong Berkshire team. Fumbling lost us the game; it was admitted on both sides that the teams were more evenly matched than the score indicates. Williams made two touchdowns in the first half, and one in the second. Score 0-17.

On the following Saturday, October 19, our team met the Worcester Polytechnic team, at Worcester. Our men were so badly crippled from the two hard games of the week before, that largely a substi-

tute team was played. This was the poorest game of the season; the defensive being especially weak. This was the only team except Williams which was able to score against us during the season. Score 18-12.

The men now had two weeks before another game, giving them time to get over their injuries, and plan new plays. F. E. Jennings, Dartmouth, '00, was secured as coach for the remainder of the season. His coming seemed to put new life and spirit, not only in the team, but throughout the whole college. It is with-

joy of our students and alumni present, Massachusetts outplayed her opponents in every point, keeping the ball in Amherst's territory most of the time. The only score was on a goal from placement, kicked by O'Hearn, from the twenty yard line. A fumble in the second half, on the ten yard line, prevented another score. The record with Amherst the past four years has been: two victories, one defeat, and one tie, 0-0. That a great celebration took place after the game hardly needs mentioning. Score 5-0.

The Connecticut Agricultural College



FOOT BALL TEAM OF 1901.

out doubt that the coaching won the remainder of the games. The next team lined up against was the Springfield Training School, on our own gridiron. While the home team won, the game brought out the weak points and gave Coach Jennings an opportunity of seeing each man's weakness. Score 10-0.

During the following week the work of the coach began to tell. On Saturday, November 9, the annual game with Amherst took place on Pratt Field. It is said, that it was the most scientific game ever played on the field. To the great

cancelled their game, thus ending the scheduled season; but our good work made it possible to secure games with Tufts and Boston College. The game with Tufts on November 22, was the first opportunity the Massachusetts team has had of appearing in the eastern part of the state. The team was in the best of condition and played a fast, snappy game. It was not until the end of the second half that a score was made, when our boys carried the ball down the field by continued rushes for a touch-down. Score 6-0.

The last game of the season was played

on Thanksgiving Day, with Boston College, at Boston. Notwithstanding the cold, a large and enthusiastic crowd was present, both sides being well represented. The teams were about evenly matched. An incident of the game was Massachusetts holding Boston College for downs on the three yard line. A touch-down was made in each half by our team. Score 11-0.

The record of the season is as follows:

Sept. 28, Massachusetts vs. Holy Cross, 17-0.
 Oct. 5, Massachusetts vs. Pittsfield A. C., 6-0.
 Oct. 12, Massachusetts vs. Wesleyan, 6-0.
 Oct. 16, Massachusetts vs. Williams, 0-17.
 Oct. 19, Massachusetts vs. Worcester Tech., 18-12.
 Nov. 2, Massachusetts vs. Springfield T. S., 10-0.
 Nov. 9, Massachusetts vs. Amherst, 5-0.
 Nov. 23, Massachusetts vs. Tufts, 6-0.
 Nov. 28, Massachusetts vs. Boston College, 11-0.
 Totals, Massachusetts 79, vs. Others, 29.

Touch-downs: Snell 5, Munson 4, Halligan 2, Bodfish 1, O'Hearn 1. Goals from touchdowns: O'Hearn 7, Halligan 2, Walsh 2. Goals from field: O'Hearn 1.

The men who made up the team of the past season are:

	Residence	Position	Weight
H. A. Paul (capt.) '02,	Lynn,	b. b.	155
H. L. Bodfish, '02,	Tisbury,	r. e.	165
E. F. McCobb, '02,	Milford,	s. e.	140
E. B. Snell, '03,	Methuen,	r. t.	183
C. P. Halligan, '03,	Roslindale,	l. t.	183
H. J. Franklin, '03,	Benardston,	r. g.	164
P. W. Brooks, '03,	Cambridge,	s. q.	127
E. G. Proulx, '03,	Hatfield,	s. h. b.	140
G. E. O'Hearn, '04,	Pittsfield,	l. e.	170
C. W. Lewis, '04,	Melrose,	r. h. b.	173
M. F. Ahearn, '04,	Framingham,	q. b.	140
W. A. Munson, '05,	Aurora, Ill.,	f. b.	172
C. L. Whittaker, '05,	Somerville,	l. h. b.	165
W. L. Craighead, '05,	Boston,	l. g.	183
G. W. Patch, '05,	Lexington,	c.	183
J. J. Gardner, '05,	Milford,	s. g.	176
T. F. Walsh, '05,	Ayer,	s. h. b.	155
V. A. Gates, '02,	Memphis, Tenn.	manager.	
P. W. Brooks, '03,	Cambridge,	asst. manager.	

The prospect for next season is very bright, as but three members of the squad graduate, and a large entering class is looked for. Mr. Charles P. Halligan has been elected captain, and under his leadership we may expect good results. On January 24, a banquet was held in the Drill Hall in celebration of the 1901 victories. A number of alumni were present, besides the student body. The climax of

the evening was a letter read by Professor R. E. Smith, from Coach Jennings, stating that he would coach our team next season. So with a coach for the entire fall, and a strong eleven in prospect we should see a very successful season.

The 1902 schedule is as follows:

Sept. 24, Holy Cross at Worcester.
 Oct. 4, Boston College at Amherst.
 Oct. 8, Dartmouth at Hanover.
 Oct. 18, Wesleyan at Middletown.
 Oct. 25, Tufts at Medford.
 Nov. 1, W. P. I. at Amherst.
 Nov. 7, Springfield T. S., at Amherst.
 Nov. 15, Amherst at Pratt Field.
 Philip W. Brooks, '03, Cambridge, manager.
 Clarence H. Griffin, '04, Winthrop, asst. manager.

Early in January it was decided to reorganize the college basket ball team. John M. Dellea of North Egremont, was elected captain, with J. H. Belden of Newington, Conn., as manager. On account of the lateness of the season, a schedule was arranged mostly with Y. M. C. A. teams, as open dates of colleges were filled. The first game was played in the Drill Hall, January 11, with the Northampton Y. M. C. A. The game was well played and showed what our team might do with practice. Massachusetts won by the score 26-13. On January 18, we were defeated by the Amherst team by a score of 18-12. There was a good attendance and enthusiasm ran high. Massachusetts showed weakness in not being able to keep the lead which she secured during the first half. On January 22, our team won the second game of the season from the Ludlow athletic team, by the score of 42-15. The team showed much improvement in team work. The Hartford Y. M. C. A. team was defeated by us in the Drill Hall, January 30, by a score of 26-17. The men being in good condition, a good game was played. On February 1, Massachusetts was defeated by the strong Parish House team of Chicopee, by a score of 40-20. Our team lacked team work. We defeated Trinity in a loosely played game

on February 20. The attendance was small; the band gave a short concert. Score 16-14. A return game with Amherst was played in Pratt gymnasium, February 26. The game was close and interesting, but apt to be rough. Our team played a good defensive game, but were defeated by the score of 36-22. The last game of the season was played with Wesleyan, in the Drill Hall, on March 8, Massachusetts winning by the score of 27-24. Although the score was close the game was slow and unexciting; in the last five minutes of play Wesleyan scored four goals.

The following men composed the team:

M. F. Ahearn, '04, Framingham, left forward.
 J. M. Dellea, '02, (capt.), N. Egremont, right forward.
 J. C. Hall, '02, Sudbury, center.
 E. S. Fulton, '04, Lynn, left guard.
 R. A. Quigley, '04, Brockton, right guard.

SUBSTITUTES.

E. F. McCobb, '02, Milford.
 C. L. Whittaker, '05, Somerville.
 J. G. Cook, '03, Clayton.
 E. B. Snell, '03, Methuen.

The games played and results:

Jan. 11, Mass. vs. Northampton Y. M. C. A., 26-13.
 Jan. 18, Mass. vs. Amherst College, 12-18.
 Jan. 22, Mass. vs. Ludlow A. C., 42-15.
 Jan. 29, Mass. vs. Hartford Y. M. C. A., 26-17.
 Feb. 1, Mass. vs. Chicopee Parish House, 20-40.
 Feb. 20, Mass. vs. Trinity College, 16-14.
 Feb. 26, Mass. vs. Amherst College, 22-36.
 March 8, Mass. vs. Wesleyan University, 27-24.
 Totals, Mass. 191 vs. Others, 177.

At a meeting of the team held in March, Mr. M. F. Ahearn was elected captain for next season, with E. B. Snell as manager. There is no reason why the team next year should not make a good record. Basket ball is a game which is growing in interest in other colleges and should here.

A short series of class games were played with the following results:

1902 vs. 1904, 9-15.
 1903 vs. 1905, 3-8.
 1904 vs. 1905, 28-8.

The baseball season began with indoor practice under the direction of Captain Paul. All of last year's team who are in

college began the work, as well as several freshmen. For some unknown cause, the team thus far has been very weak; errors have lost most of the games played. Hunt is showing up well as a pitcher, and the prospects of that position for next year are good.

The season opened with two practice games with Amherst; Massachusetts losing both of them. The first regular game was played with Amherst on Pratt Field, April 22. It was a ragged exhibition of ball playing. Score, M. A. C. 8; Amherst 13. The second game of the season was played on the campus with Bates. A high wind during the early part of the game was responsible for many of the errors. Hunt pitched good ball until the sixth inning, when he weakened, and Bodfish was put in the box. In the eighth, good batting made the score eight to seven in our favor, but a two base hit, a single, and a base on balls brought in the winning run. Score, Massachusetts 8; Bates 9.

On April 26, we were defeated by the Springfield League team by the score 20-0. It was a game of errors, and poor stick work by our team. A game with Millers Falls, on May 3, resulted in a tie; the team having to catch a train prevented it being played off. Considering that the day was poor our team played good ball. Score 6-6.

Massachusetts went to Hartford, May 8, and were defeated by Trinity, 5-3. The few misplays were costly, giving the opposing team the winning runs. At Williamstown, May 14, the Williams team made seven errors, while ours made six; yet they won by the score 12-13. Massachusetts played Bowdoin College on the campus, May 16, and won in a ten inning game. Both teams were equally poor; each making three runs in the first inning, after that the runs were about equally divided. Score 10-9.

We played a semi-professional team, at Greenfield, May 24, and won by superior pitching, and good support. An incident of the game was, that, in the seventh inning, Bodfish threw but three balls, each being high flies, which were quickly caught by our out-fielders. Owing to lack of funds, the three Maine games were cancelled.

May 16, Bowdoin at Amherst, 9, M. 10
 May 19, Univ. of Me. at Amherst, cancelled, rain.
 May 24, Greenfield at Greenfield, 4, M. 6
 *May 26, Dean at Franklin.
 *May 27, Bates at Lewiston.
 *May 28, University of Maine at Orono.
 *June 7, Boston College at Amherst.
 June 13, Tufts at Medford.
 June 14, Wesleyan University at Middletown.
 *Cancelled.

The following men are qualified to wear the "M.":

THE MASSACHUSETTS BASEBALL TEAM.

H. A. Paul, Captain.
 V. A. Gates, Manager.
 J. G. Cook, Assistant Manager.
 H. A. Paul, 1 b., s. s. H. L. Bodfish, p, 1 b
 L. A. Cook, c. T. F. Hunt, p, 1 b.
 G. E. O'Hearn, 2 b. C. P. Halligan, c. f.
 M. F. Ahearn, c., 3 b., s. s. N. D. Ingham, 1. f.
 J. W. Gregg, 3 b., r. f. P. W. Brooks, 3 b., r. f.
 S. S. Walker, s. s., 1. f.

The schedule for the season is:

	Score
April 11, Amherst at Amherst, (Practice)	5, M. 3
April 14, Amherst at Amherst, (Practice)	8, M. 1
April 22, Amherst at Amherst,	13, M. 8
April 24, Bates at Amherst,	9, M. 8
April 26, Springfield at Springfield,	20, M. 0
May 3, Millers Falls at Millers Falls,	6 M. 6
May 8, Trinity at Hartford,	5 M. 3
May 14, Williams at Williamstown,	13, M. 12

FOOT BALL.

H. A. Paul, (Captain.) E. F. McCobb,
 V. A. Gates, (Manager.) J. M. Dellea,
 H. L. Bodfish, E. B. Snell,
 C. P. Halligan, H. J. Franklin,
 E. G. Proulx, P. W. Brooks,
 G. E. O'Hearn, M. F. Ahearn,
 C. W. Lewis, W. A. Munson,
 C. L. Whittaker, W. H. Craighead,
 G. W. Patch, J. J. Gardner.

BASE BALL.

L. A. Cook, C. P. Halligan,
 H. A. Paul, (Captain.) J. W. Gregg,
 V. A. Gates, (Manager.) G. E. O'Hearn,
 M. F. Ahearn, H. L. Bodfish,
 P. W. Brooks, T. F. Hunt.
 N. D. Ingham

TRACK TEAM.

I. C. Clafin, E. B. Saunders.



OUR TWIRLER.

ALUMNI.

'71.

- G. H. Allen, Bookkeeper and Journalist, 397 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.
- A. L. Bassett, Pier 36, East River, New York City, Transfer Agent, C. V. Railway
- W. P. Birnie, Springfield, Mass., Paper and Envelope Manufacture.
- W. H. Bowker, 43 Chatham Street, Boston, Mass., President Bowker Fertilizer Co.
- L. B. Caswell, Athol, Mass., Civil Engineer.
- H. L. Cowles, Amherst, Mass., Farmer.
- C. A. Ellsworth, 7 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass., Architect and Civil Engineer.
- J. F. Fisher, Fitchburg, Mass., Bookkeeper Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
- G. E. Fuller, address unknown.
- G. Leonard, Springfield, Mass., Clerk of Court.
- R. W. Lyman, Linden Street, Northampton, Mass., Registrar of Deeds.
- L. A. Nichols, Constructing Engineer, 1538 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. D. Norcross, Monson, Mass., Merchant and Farmer.
- J. B. Page, Conway, Mass., Farmer.
- S. H. Richmond, Editor, Surveyor, and Real Estate Agent, at Cutler, Dade Co., Fla.
- W. D. Russell, Auditor, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.
- E. B. Smead, 394 Part Street, Hartford, Conn., Principal of Watkinson's Farm School.
- L. A. Sparrow, 74 Elmira Street, Brighton, Mass., Superintendent Bowker Fertilizer Works.
- G. P. Strickland, Livingston, Mont., MacKinnon, N. P. R. R.
- E. E. Thompson, 37 Wellington Street, Worcester, Mass., Teacher.
- W. C. Ware, 225 Middle Street, Portland, Me., Manager Boston and Portland Clothing Co.
- William Wheeler, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., civil engineer.

F. L. P. Whitney, 5 Hazel Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

G. C. Woolson, Lock Drawer E., Passaic, N. J., Nursery Stock.

'72.

B. C. Bell, 1120 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Cal., Druggist.

W. F. Brett.

J. W. Clark, North Hadley, Mass., Farmer.

F. C. Cowles, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., C. E.

J. C. Cutter, 79 Gates Street, Worcester, Mass., Dermatologist.

I. H. Easterbrook, died May 27, 1902.

E. R. Fiske, 625 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturer.

C. O. Flagg, Hardwick, Mass., Farmer.

R. B. Grover, 67 Ashland Street, Boston, Mass., Clergyman.

L. L. B. Holmes, 38 North Water Street, New Bedford, Mass., District Attorney.

E. G. Howe, Principal Preparatory School, University of Ill., Urbana, Ill.

F. E. Kimball, Worcester, Mass., Bookkeeper.

R. W. Livermore, Pates, Robinson Co., N. C., Merchant and Manufacturer of Naval Stores.

Geo. Mackie, Attleboro, Mass., Physician.

S. T. Maynard, Amherst, Mass., Prof. Horticulture, Mass. Agricultural College.

H. C. Morey, 31 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass., Stamps and Coins.

W. R. Peabody, Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.

E. D. Shaw, 46 Dwight Street, Holyoke, Mass., Florist.

G. H. Snow, Leominster, Mass., Farmer.

S. C. Thompson, 960 East 166th Street, N. Y. City, Civil Engineer.

Henry Wells, 1410 G. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Real Estate.

W. C. Whitney, Minneapolis, Minn., Architect.

'73.

F. C. Eldred, Sandwich, Mass., Cranberry and Poultry Raiser.

W. S. Leland, Concord Junction Mass., Teacher.

- A. H. Lyman, died at Manistee, Mich., Jan. 16, 1896.
- G. W. Mills, 24 Salem Street, Medford, Mass., Physician.
- J. B. Minor, 127 Arch Street, New Britain, Conn., Manufacturer.
- D. P. Penhallow, Montreal, Can., Professor Botany, McGill University.
- J. B. Renshaw, box 1935 Spokane, Washington, Farmer.
- H. B. Simpson, 2809 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Coal Merchant.
- A. T. Wakefield, Sheffield, Mass., Physician.
- S. S. Warner, Northampton, Mass., Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers.
- J. H. Webb, corner Church and Crown Streets, New Haven, Conn., Attorney, and Instructor of Law, Yale University.
- Charles Wellington, Amherst, Mass., Associate Professor of Chemistry at Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- Frank W. Wood, Chicago, Ill.
- '74.
- J. M. Benedict, 18 Main Street, Waterbury, Conn., Physician and Surgeon.
- W. H. Blanchard, Westminster, Vt., Teacher.
- E. P. Chandler, Maiden, Fergus Co., Mont., Wool-grower.
- D. G. Hitchcock, Warren, Mass., Editor.
- J. A. Hobbs, 13 East Third South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Proprietor Rocky Mountain Dairy.
- E. H. Libby, Lewiston, Idaho, President Lewiston Water & Power Company.
- A. H. Montague, Granby, Mass., Post Office South Hadley, Mass., Farmer.
- E. E. Woodman, Danvers, Mass., Florists' and Garden Supplies.
- H. McK. Zeller, 145 Washington Street, Hagerstown, Md., Canvasser for Publishing House.
- '75.
- Joseph F. Barrett, 29 Beaver Street, New York City, Drummer.
- John A. Barri, 740 North Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., Hay, Grain, and Flour Dealer.
- E. B. Bragg, General Manager, National Chemical Co., 135 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- W. P. Brooks, Amherst, Mass., Professor of Agriculture, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- Madison Bunker, Newton, Mass., Veterinary Surgeon.
- T. B. Callender, Northfield, Mass., Farmer.
- F. G. Campbell, Westminster, Vt., Farmer.
- H. S. Carruth, Beaumont Street, Dorchester, Mass.
- R. Dodge, Hamilton, Mass., P. O. address 18 Wenham Depot, Farmer.
- Henry Hague, 527 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass., Clergyman.
- P. M. Harwood, Barre, Mass., Butter Inspector.
- W. D. H. Knapp, Newtonville, Mass., Florist.
- L. K. Lee, 111 South Franklin Street, St. Paul, Minn., Insurance business.
- G. M. Miles, Miles City, Mont., Merchant and Stock Raiser.
- H. P. Otis, Florence, Mass., Superintendent Northampton Emery Wheel Co., Leeds, Mass.
- F. H. Rice, 101 Sansom Street, San Francisco, Cal., Secretary Pacific Borax Company.
- A. A. Southwick, Taunton, Mass., Superintendent of the farm of Taunton State Lunatic Hospital.
- J. I. Winchester, 392 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass., Veterinarian.
- '76.
- D. A. Bagley, address unknown.
- John Bellamy, Book-keeper, Webster St., West Newton, Mass.
- D. O. Chickering, Enfield, Mass., Farmer.
- C. F. Deuel, Amherst, Mass., Druggist.
- G. W. Guild, 1 Rowes Wharf, Boston, Mass.
- J. M. Hawley, address unknown.
- Hiram Kendall, Banker and Broker, 28 Market Square, Providence, R. I.
- T. H. Ladd, care of William Dadmun, Watertown, Mass.
- C. W. McConnell, 170 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Dentist.

- W. A. MacLeod, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., Lawyer.
- G. H. Mainn, Sharon, Mass., Superintendent Cotton Duck Mills.
- W. E. Martin, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Secretary of the Sioux Falls Candy Co.
- G. A. Parker, Superintendent Keney Park, Hartford, Conn.
- G. L. Parker, 807 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass., Florist.
- C. H. Phelps, 155 Leonard Street, New York City, Lithographer.
- W. H. Porter, Silver Hill, Agawam, Mass., Farmer.
- W. S. Potter, Lafayette, Ind., Lawyer.
- J. E. Root, 49 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn., Doctor.
- J. M. Sears, Ashfield, Mass., Farmer and Town Clerk.
- C. A. Taft, Whitinsville, Mass., Agent for Whitinsville Machine Works.
- S. D. Foote, Paterson, N. J., File Manufacturer.
- J. N. Hall, 1517 Stout St., Denver, Col., Professor of Medicine, University of Colorado.
- H. G. Heath, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Lawyer.
- C. S. Howe, 103 Cornell Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Mathematics, Case School of Applied Science.
- H. F. Hubbard, 94 Front Street, New York City.
- J. F. Hunt, Winchester, Mass., Building Superintendent.
- C. O. Lovell, 591 Broadway, New York City, Secretary and Manager Lovell Dry Plate Manufacturing Co.
- C. E. Lyman, Middlefield, Conn., Farmer.
- Lockwood Myrick, Hammonton, N. J., Farmer.
- F. H. Osgood, Veterinary Surgeon.
- A. L. Spofford, Georgetown, Mass.
- H. E. Stockbridge, Lake City, Florida, Professor of Agriculture at Florida State College.
- Frederick Tuckerman, Amherst, Mass., Doctor.
- J. H. Washburn, Kingston, R. I., President of the Rhode Island State Agricultural College.
- R. P. Woodbury, 3612 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary of Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

'77.

- D. H. Benson, North Weymouth, Mass., Chemist, with Bradley Fertilizer Co.
- Charles Brewer, Holyoke, Mass., Farmer.
- Atherton Clark, 19 Baldwin Street, Newton, Mass., in firm of R. H. Stearns & Co., Boston.
- W. V. Howe, Newburyport, Mass., Poultry Farmer.
- J. K. Mills, Plymouth, Mass., Photographer.
- G. E. Nye, care of Swift & Co., Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., places dressed beef all over United States.
- R. M. Porto, Para, Brazil, Teacher.
- Joseph Wyman, 52 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass., Clerk.

'78.

- D. E. Baker, 227 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Mass., Physician.
- W. L. Boutwell, Leverett, Mass., Farmer.
- A. A. Brigham, Ithaca, N. Y., with Incubator Co.
- E. C. Choate, Readville, Mass., Manager Neponset Farmers.
- C. F. Coburn, died at Lowell, December 26, 1901.

'79.

- R. S. Dickinson, Columbus, Platt Co., Neb., Farmer.
- S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn., Professor of Horticulture, University of Minnesota.
- Charles Rudolph, Hotel Rexford, Boston, Mass., Lawyer.
- W. A. Sherman, 182 Central Street, Lowell, Mass., Veterinarian.
- G. P. Smith, Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
- R. W. Swan, 41 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass., Doctor.
- H. C. B. Waldron, Hyde Park, Mass., Manager, N. E. Telegraph and Telephone Co.

'80.

- A. L. Fowler, 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, N. Y. City.
 F. E. Gladwin, 701 West Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.
 W. G. Lee, Holyoke, Mass., Architect and Civil Engineer.
 W. C. Parker, Boston, Mass., Lawyer.
 G. A. Ripley, 36 Grafton Street, Worcester, Mass., in Summer Hotel business at Rutland, Mass.
 Almon H. Stone, Wareham, Mass.

'81.

- C. A. Bowman, 98 Walnut St., Clinton, Mass.
 C. E. Boynton, Smithfield, Cache Co., Utah, Doctor.
 H. E. Chapin, Athens, Ohio, Professor of Biology at University of Ohio.
 F. H. Fairfield, 107 West Broadway, N. Y., Chemist, N. Y. Extract Co.
 C. L. Flint, 25 Congress, Boston, Mass.
 Boonzo Hashiguchi, Governor in Formosa, Taihoku, Ken.
 J. L., Hills, King Street, Burlington, Vt., Director of the Vermont Experiment Station.
 E. D. Howe, Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.
 Austin Peters, President Massachusetts Cattle Commission State House, Boston, Mass.
 E. B. Rawson, 226 East Sixteenth Street, N. Y. City, Principal of Friends' Seminary.
 H. F. Smith, Orange, Mass., Doctor.
 A. W. Spalding, 2905 Third Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn., Architect and Engineer.
 F. P. Taylor, Athens, McMinn Co., Tenn., Farmer.
 C. D. Warner, address unknown.
 Arthur Whitaker, Needham, Mass., Dairy Farmer.
 C. E. Young, 1123 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth Street, N. Y. City, Doctor.

'82.

- F. S. Allen, 800 Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Veterinary Surgeon.

- G. T., Alpin, East Putney, Vt., Farmer.
 C. E. Beach, West Hartford, Conn., Farmer.
 E. P. Bingham, Fairview, Orange Co., Cal., Farmer.
 W. H. Bishop, Newark, Del., Professor of Agriculture at Delaware College.
 H. S. Brodt, Rawlins, Wyo., General Mdse.
 E. S. Chandler, Mont Clare, Ill., Clergyman.
 J. W. Cooper, Jr., Plymouth, Mass., Druggist.
 J. F. Cutter, M. D., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
 S. C. Damon, Lancaster, Mass., Brick Manufacturer.
 David Goodale, Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.
 C. D. Hillman, Watsonville, Cal., Farmer.
 G. D. Howe, Bangor, Me., Agent for Agricultural Implements.
 F. W. Jones, Assinippi, Teacher.
 M. B. Kingman, Amherst, Mass., Florist.
 F. G. May, Dorchester, Mass., Real Estate Agent.
 W. A. Morse, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass., Clerk.
 Herbert Myrick, 151 Bowdoin Street, Springfield, Mass, Editor.
 J. B. Paige, Amherst, Mass., Professor of Veterinary Science at M. A. C.
 D. A. Perkins, 43 Maple Avenue, Medford, Mass., Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
 C. S. Plumb, Lafayette, Ind., Professor of Animal Industry and Dairying in Purdue University.
 A. F. Shiverick, Chicago, Ill., Furniture Business.
 W. E. Stone, 501 State Street, Lafayette, Ind., President of Purdue University and Professor of Chemistry.
 L. R. Taft, Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening at Michigan Agricultural College.
 A. H. Taylor, Plainview, Neb., Dairy Farmer.
 J. E. Wilder, 212-214 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Leather Dealer.
 J. S. Williams, Naubuc, Conn., Manufacturing.

- J. L. Windsor, 210 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Insurance and Loans.
'83.
- S. C. Bagley, 60 Dudley Street, Boston, Mass., Clerk.
- E. A. Bishop, Talladaga, Ala., Farm Superintendent.
- D. H. Branne, Planter, Cysueiro, E. F. Leopoldina, via Rio, Brazil, S. A.
- A. A. Hevia, 155 Broadway, N. Y. City, Life Insurance Agent.
- S. M. Holman, Jr., 11 Pleasant Street, Attleboro, Mass., Real Estate Agent.
- J. B. Lindsey, Amherst, Mass., Chief of Department of Food and Feeding, Hatch Experiment Station.
- C. W. Minot, 42 Fairmont Avenue, Somerville, Mass., Horticulturist.
- D. O. Nourse, Blacksburg, Va., Professor of Agriculture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
- C. H. Preston, Asylum Station, Mass., Farmer, Elected to General Court Representative, 1901.
- Homer Wheeler, Jr., Kingston, R. I., Director of R. I. Experiment Station.
'84.
- Charles Herms.
- H. D. Holland, Amherst, Mass., Hardware and Groceries.
- E. A. Jones, Amherst, Mass., Superintendent of Farm, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- Llewellyn Smith, 24 Yale Street, Springfield, Mass., Traveling Salesman.
'85.
- E. W. Allen, 1718 Corcoran Street, Washington, D. C., Vice Director, Office of Experiment Stations.
- L. J. De Almeida, Luir de Queiroz Agricultural College, Piracicaba, Estado de S. Pauls, E. W. de Brazil, S. A., Director of the College, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy.
- G. H. Barber, Past Assistant Surgeon, Care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- C. W. Browne, Temple, N. H., Farmer.
- J. E. Goldthwaite, 398 Marlboro Street, Boston, Mass., Doctor.
- Hezekiah Howell, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., Farmer.
- C. S. Phelps, Storrs, Conn.
- I. N. Taylor, Jr., 415 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal., with San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.
- Benoui Tekirian, married to Madge T. Lilley, May 5, 1902, at N. Y. City. Address, 519½ Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, N. Y.
'86.
- O. H. Ateshian, Residence, 5 West Eighty-third Street, N. Y., Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
- W. H. Atkins, Burnside, Conn., Market Gardener.
- Winfield Ayres, 112 West Ninety-fourth Street, N. Y., Doctor.
- D. F. Carpenter, Reed's Ferry, N. H., Principal McGaw Normal Institute.
- C. W. Clapp, Greenfield, Mass., Civil Engineer.
- D. F. Ducan, Providence, R. I., 5 Norwich Avenue, Physician.
- W. A. Eaton, Nyack, N. Y., Wholesale Lumber Salesman, 45 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- C. F. Felt, Box 232, Galveston, Texas, Chief Engineer, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad.
- R. B. Mackintosh, 30 Chestnut Street, Peabody, Mass., Foreman J. Thomas' Wool Shop.
- Ringsbury Sanborn, 172 Olivewood Avenue, Riverside, Cal., Engineer for Riverside Water Co.
- G. E. Stone, Amherst, Mass., Professor of Botany, at M. A. C.
- G. S. Stone, Otter River, Mass., Farmer.
'87.
- A. L. De Almeida, Coffee Commission Merchant, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.
- E. W. Barrett, Principal High School, Blackstone, Mass.
- W. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H., Secretary and Treasurer American Guernsey Cattle Club.
- F. B. Carpenter, Richmond, Va., Chemist for Virginia and Carolina Chemical Co.
- W. E. Chase, Portland, Ore., with Portland Coffee & Spice Co.

- C. W. Fisherdick, 231 South Eleventh Street, Lincoln, Neb., Attorney-at-Law.
- E. R. Flint, Clifton, Mass., Student Harvard Medical School.
- F. H. Fowler, State House, Boston, Mass., First Clerk State Board of Agriculture.
- C. S. Howe, Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.
- J. M. Marsh, 12 Ireson Avenue, Lynn, Mass., of the firm of C. E. Marsh & Co., Manufacturers of Good-Will Soap.
- T. F. Meehan, Room 345 Temple Building, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Attorney-at-Law.
- J. C. Osterhout, Chelmsford, Mass., Farmer.
- E. F. Richardson, Millis, Mass., Farmer.
- H. N. W. Rideout, 7 Howe Street, Somerville, Mass., Paymaster's Office, Fitchburg Railroad, Boston, Mass.
- W. N. Tolman, Civil Engineer, 25th Ward Gas Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
- F. DaS. Torelly, CidatedoRioGrandedoSul, Brazil, Stock-raiser.
- C. H. Watson, Wool Exchange, West Broadway and Beach Street, New York City; Representing Wool Department for Swift & Co.
- '88.
- E. H. Belden, 27 Alpin Street, Roxbury, Mass., Electrician.
- H. C. Bliss, 17 East Maple Street, Attleboro, Mass.
- Edwin H. Dickinson, North Amherst, Mass.
- Francis H. Foster, Andover, Mass., Civil Engineer, Highway Commission
- Albert I. Hayward, Ashby, Mass., Farmer,
- Jonathan E. Holt, North Orange, Mass., Manager North Orange Co-operative Association.
- Lorenzo F. Kinney, Kingston, R. I., Horticulturist.
- Edward E. Knapp, 215 East Evans Avenue, Pueblo, Col., Pueblo Smelting & Refining Co.
- Robert B. Moore, Elizabeth, N. J., Chemist for Bowker Fertilizer Co.
- George E. Newman, Newburyport, Mass.
- Frank F. Noyes, Noyes, Hollis & Moore, 37 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga., Electrical Engineers.
- Wilfred A. Parson, Southampton, Mass., Farmer.
- Thomas Rice, Fall River, Mass., Reporter for Fall River Daily News.
- Wm. M. Shepardson, Middlebury, Conn., Landscape Gardener.
- Boyer L. Shimer, Bethlehem, Pa., Fruit Culture and Dairying.
- '89.
- Arthur D. Copeland, 494 Copeland Street, Brockton, Mass., Market Gardener.
- Franklin W. Davis, 85 Colberg Avenue, Roslindale, Mass.
- Dwight L. Hubbard, 74 Elmira Street, Brighton, Mass.
- Arthur L. Miles, D. D. S., 11 Glenwood Avenue, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- Arthur M. Nourse, Westboro, Mass., Farmer.
- Robert P. Sellew, with A. Kean & Co., 157 Cedar Street, New York City.
- James R. Blair, 158 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
- Charles S. Crocker, L. B. Darling Fertilizer Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
- Burt L. Hartwell, Kingston, R. I.
- James T. Hutchings, Superintendent West End Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- William A. Kellogg, North Amherst, Mass.
- Mark N. North, Cambridge, Mass., Veterinarian.
- Charles A. Whitney, Upton, Mass., Farmer.
- Herbert E. Woodbury, Natick, Mass., Doctor.
- '90.
- David Barry, Amherst, Mass., Superintendent Electric Light Works
- Dwight W. Dickinson, D. M. D., Dentist, 431 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
- Truman P. Felton, West Berlin, Mass.
- Edgar Gregory, Asylum Station, Mass., firm of J. H. Gregory & Son, Seedsmen.
- Henri D. Haskins, Amherst, Mass., Assistant Chemist at Hatch Experiment Station.
- Jose M. Herrero, killed during Cuban War with all his family.

- Charles H. Jones, Burlington, Vt., Head Chemist Agricultural Experiment Station.
- John S. Loring, Northboro, Mass., Farmer.
- Albert C. McCloud, Amherst, Mass., Life and Fire Insurance Agent.
- Fred W. Mossman, Westminster, Mass., Fruit Grower.
- Henry L. Russell, Pawtucket, R. I., Disprass, Russell & Eddy, Ice Dealers.
- George B. Simonds, Postal Service, Fitchburg, Mass.
- Frederick J. Smith, Bowker Fertilizer Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
- Arthur N. Stowe, Hudson, Mass., Foreman Graystone Farm.
- Walter E. Taft, Draughtsman, Sheely Automatic Railroad Signal Co.
- Fred L. Taylor, M. D., 336 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.
- John S. West, Belchertown, Clergyman.
- Frank O. Williams, Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
- '91.
- Frank L. Arnold, St. Bernard, Ohio.
- Walter A. Brown, Springfield, Mass., Assistant Engineer, City Engineer's Office.
- Malcolm A. Carpenter, 103 Belmont Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- Aldice G. Eames, War Correspondent for Boston Journal in the Philippines.
- E. Porter Felt, D. Sc., 15 Elberton Place, Albany, N. Y.
- Henry J. Field, LL. B., Lawyer, Greenfield, Mass.
- Willard W. Gay, Landscape Designer and Planter, Melrose, Mass.
- Louis F. Horner, Montecito, Cal., Superintendent Estate Mrs. C. H. McCormick.
- Henry M. Howard, West Newton, Mass., Market Gardener.
- John B. Hull, Jr., Coal Dealer, Great Barrington, Mass.
- Charles H. Johnson, Clerk, Car Accountant's Office, B. & M. R. R., Boston, Mass.
- Oscar V. Gage, Jinz de Flora Mines, Brazil
- Howard N. Legate, State House, Boston, State Board of Agriculture Office, Clerk.
- Claude A. Magill, Lynn, Mass., Holding some City Office.
- Walter C. Paige, Louisville, Ky., General Secretary and Physical Director of Y. M. C. A.
- Murray Ruggles, Milton, Mass., Superintendent Electric Light Co.
- Arthur H. Sawyer, Civil Engineer, Saxonville, Mass.
- Harvey T. Shores, M. D., Northampton, Mass.
- '92.
- Alfred T. Beals, Greenfield, Mass., Traveling.
- Walter I. Boynton, 365 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., Dentist.
- Edward T. Clark, Superintendent Volfpen Farm, Southboro, Mass.
- Henry E. Crane, Quincy, Mass., F. H. Crane & Sons, Grain Dealers.
- James E. Deuel, Amherst, Mass., Apothecary.
- Henry B. Emerson, 616 Liberty Street, Schnectady, N. Y., with General Electric Co.
- Judson L. Field, 207 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill., Traveling Salesman for Jenkins, Kreer & Co.
- William Fletcher, Chelmsford, Mass., Drummer.
- Charles Graham, Holden, Mass., Poultry and Dairyman.
- Edward B. Holland, Amherst, Mass.
- Cyrus M. Hubbard, Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
- Jewel B. Knight, Principal Agricultural School, Almedmigger, India.
- Richard P. Lyman, Boston, Mass., Veterinarian.
- Frank H. Plumb, Springfield, Mass., Asst. Editor New England Homestead and Farm and Home.
- Elliot Rogers, Kennebunk, Me., with National Fibre Board Co.
- Francis G. Stockbridge, Garden Superintendent, Harrison, N. Y.
- George E. Taylor, Shelburne, P. O. Greenfield, Mass., Farmer.
- Henry M. Thomson, Amherst, Mass., Assistant Agriculturist, Hatch Experiment Station.

- Homer C. West, Superintendent Waltham Manufacturing Co, Waltham, Mass.
- George B. Willard, Waltham, Mass., Book-keeper.
- Milton H. Williams, M. D. V., Sunderland, Mass., Veterinary Surgeon.
- '93.
- Joseph Baker, New Boston, Conn., Dairy Farmer.
- F. G. Bartlett, Holyoke, Mass., Superintendent Forest Dale Cemetery.
- H. D. Clark, 12 Mechanic Street, Fitchburg, Mass., Veterinary Surgeon.
- G. F. Curley, Milford, Mass., Doctor.
- H. C. Davis, Postal Clerk, Georgia R. R., 99 Trinity Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
- C. A. Goodrich, 5 Haynes Street, Hartford, Conn.
- F. T. Harlow, Marshfield, Mass., Farmer.
- H. J. Harlow, Shrewsbury, Mass., Dairying
- E. A. Hawks, Fourth and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va., Member "Christian Crusaders."
- F. H. Henderson, 43 Ashland Street, Malden, Mass., Civil Engineer.
- E. C. Howard, Northampton, Principal Centre Grammar School.
- F. S. Hoyt, Indianapolis, Ind., Assistant Superintendent of Schools.
- E. H. Lehnert, Professor of Veterinary Science, Storrs, Conn.
- A. E. Melendy, 117 West Boylston Street Worcester, Clerk and Wire Tester, American Steel and Wire Co.
- J. R. Perry, 8 Bosworth Street, Boston, Mass., Decorator.
- C. A. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.
- F. A. Smith, 265 Euclid Avenue, Lynn, Mass., Gardener and Florist.
- L. W. Smith, Manteno, Ill., Superintendent of Highland Farms.
- H. F. Staples, Solon, Ohio, Doctor.
- Leuz A. Tinoco, Campos, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Planter.
- E. J. Walker, Clinton, Mass., Farmer.
- '94.
- E. H. Alderman, Middlefield, Mass., Florist.
- F. G. Averell, Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., with Stone & Downer Co.
- L. H. Bacon, 36 Cherry Street, Spencer, Mass.
- T. S. Bacon, 6 Maple St., Springfield, Mass., Doctor.
- L. M. Barker, Hanson, Mass., Civil Engineer with T. J. Kelly, 120 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.
- E. L. Boardman, Sheffield, Mass., Farmer.
- C. L. Brown, Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass., Laundryman.
- A. C. Curtis, Instructor in English, Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio.
- A. H. Cutter, Practicing in Lawrence, Mass.
- P. E. Davis, 28 County Street, Taunton, Mass., Manager, Estate of Mrs. N. E. Bayliss.
- E. T. Dickinson, 102 Main Street, Northampton, Mass., Dentist.
- H. M. Fowler, Clerk R. R. Mail Service, Boston and N. Y.
- H. J. Fowler, North Hadley, Farmer.
- J. E. Gifford, Sutton, Mass., Manager of Farm.
- F. L. Greene, Manager, 410 West 115th Street, N. Y., Teacher, Trinity School, N. Y.
- I. C. Greene, Manager of Greene Bros' Poultry Yards, Leominster, Mass.
- C. H. Higgins, Pathologist to Dominion, 6 Union Avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Can.
- S. F., Howard, Amherst, Mass., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mass., Agricultural College.
- T. F. Keith, Traveling Salesman, Room 5, 25 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
- A. H. Kirkland, Entomologist, Bowker Fertilizer Co.
- C. P. Lounsbury, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Government Entomologist.
- Lowell Manley, West Roxbury, Mass., Superintendent Weld Farm.
- G. H. Merwin, Southport, Route 13, Conn., Farmer.
- A. J. Morse, Student, Boston University Law School, Boston, Mass.
- R. F. Pomeroy, South Worthington, Mass., Farmer.
- J. H. Putnam, Litchfield, Conn., Meyer Fernwood Farm.

- W. E. Sanderson, Manager Seed Dept. of J. O. Everett, 227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- H. P. Smead, Hanover, Mass.
- G. E. Smith, Sheffield, Mass.
- R. E. Smith, Amherst, Mass., Assistant Professor of Botany and German, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- C. H. Spaulding, East Lexington, Mass., Insurance Agent.
- C. E. Walker, New Britain, Conn., Charge of Natural History Department of the High School.
- E. D. White, Enlisted in Co. A, 2nd Georgia Infantry.
- '95.
- H. A. Ballou, Amherst, Mass., Graduate Student, M. A. C.
- W. L. Bemis, Spencer, Mass.
- G. A. Billings, Amherst, Mass., Graduate Student, M. A. C.
- W. C. Brown, Clerk with J. W. Gerry, 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
- A. F. Burgess, 936 West Illinois Street, South Urbana, Ill., Instructor in Entomology, University of Illinois.
- H. E. Clark, Middlebury, Conn., Ornamental Gardener.
- R. A. Cooley, Professor of Zoology at Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman, Mont.
- C. W. Crehore, Chicopee, Mass., Farmer.
- C. M. Dickinson, 768 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Florist
- H. S. Fairbanks, with Pneumatic Tool Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- T. P. Foley, Teacher of Mathematics and Physics at St. Austin's School, West New Brighton, N. Y.
- H. L. Frost, 12 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass., Forester and Entomologist.
- H. D. Hemenway, Director of School of Horticulture Handicraft, Hartford, Conn., Box 965.
- R. S. Jones, 3 Cambridge Terrace, Allston, Mass., Civil Engineer.
- Shiro Kuroda, Japanese Goods, Osaka, Japan.
- C. B. Lane, New Brunswick, N. J., Assistant in Dairy, Agriculture Experiment Station.
- H. W. Lewis, with C. H. Harrington & Co., 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., Civil Engineer.
- Jasper Marsh, Danvers Centre, Mass., with the Consolidated Electric Co
- W. B. Morse, Civil Engineer, N. Y., Central and Hudson River R. R.
- D. C. Potter, Fairhaven, Mass., Landscape and Sanitary Engineer
- H. B. Read, Westford, Mass., Farmer.
- W. A. Root, Northampton, Mass., Milk Dealer.
- A. B. Smith, Insurance Agent, 544 Minnewac Avenue, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.
- M. J. Sullivan, Littleton, N. H., Superintendent Rocks Farm.
- F. C. Tobey, Sing Sing, N. Y., Manager Stockbridge Lime Co.
- S. P. Toole, Amherst, Mass., Gardener.
- F. L. Warren, Doctor, Bridgewater, Mass.
- E. A. White, College Station, Texas, Assistant Professor of Horticulture at Texas Agricultural College.
- '96.
- H. C. Burrington, Amherst, Mass., Manager Hickory Dell Farm.
- F. L. Clapp, 179 Boston Street, South Boston, Mass., in office City Engineers, Waterbury, Ct., Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
- A. B. Cook, Superintendent Pope Estate, Farmington, Conn.
- F. E. DeLuce, Reporter Gardner News, Gardner, Mass.
- H. T. Edwards, Manila, P. I., Teacher.
- S. W. Fletcher, Pullman, Washington, Professor of Horticulture, Washington Agricultural College.
- J. F. Hammer, Nashua, N. H., Farmer.
- W. B. Harper, Professor of English History and Mathematics, D. M. I., Danville, Va.
- B. K. Jones, Springfield, Mass., Student Law Office of W. S. Robinson.
- A. S. Kinney, South Hadley, Mass., in charge of greenhouse, Mt. Holyoke College.

- A. M. Kramer, Worcester, Mass.
 P. A. Leamy, Butte, Mont., Principal in High School.
 J. L. Marshall, Worcester, Mass., Bradley Car Works office.
 H. W. Moore, 27 Amherst St., Worcester, Mass, Farmer.
 R. P. Nichols, care of B. Parker Nichols, Norwell, Mass.
 C. A. Nutting, North Leomister, Mass., Farmer.
 W. L. Pentecost, Hubbardston, Mass., Superintendent Farm.
 E. W. Poole, Draftsman, Z. B. Davis, Contractor and Builder, New Bedford, Mass.
 I. C. Poole, Osteopathist at Kirksville, Mo.
 F. H. Read, 1168 Elwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
 H. S. Roper, Manchester, Conn.
 Seijro Saito, Aoyama, Minamicho, 7 Chome, Tokyo, Japan.
 S. Sastre De Verand, Hacienda Station, Rosalie, Cardenas, Tabasco, Mexico, Planter.
 M. C. Sellew, East Longmeadow, Watkinson Farm School, Hartford, Conn.
 F. B. Shaw, 1140 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., Manager Postal Telegraph Co.
 L. J. Shepard, National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.
 Newton Shultis, 71 Walnut St., Winchester, Mass., with Mark Shultis, Shipper of Grain, 601 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.
 George Tsuda, Editorial Work at Azabu, Tokyo, Japan.
- '97.
- J. W. Allen, 164 East 185th Street, New York City, Florist.
 H. F. Allen, Billings, Oklahoma, Teacher.
 H. J. Armstrong, Office of Chief Engineer Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. system, 1602 Great Northern Building, 77 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.
 J. M. Barry, Boston, Mass., 303 Exchange Building, Agent for Breck & Sons.
 J. L. Bartlett, Observer Weather Bureau, Scranton, Pa.
 L. L. Cheney, 921 Woodland Avenue, Augusta, Ga., D. V. S.
- G. A. Drew, Amherst, Mass., Superintendent Horticultural Department.
 J. A. Emrich, Colorado Springs, Col.
 C. I. Goessmann, Worcester, Mass., Manufacturer of Parchment Paper.
 G. D. Leavens, Grafton, Mass., Farmer.
 C. A. Norton, Dry Plate Manufacturer, Lynn, Mass.
 C. F. Palmer, Mansfield, Pa., Teacher of Agriculture and Nature Studies, State Normal School.
 C. A. Peters, Moscow, Idaho, Professor of Chemistry, University of Idaho.
 P. H. Smith, Amherst, Mass., Assistant Chemist, Hatch Experiment Station.
- '98.
- A. G. Adjemian, Haspoot, Turkey, care Rev. H. N. Barnum, Farmer.
 C. N. Baxter, Quincy, Mass., Student Harvard Medical School.
 C. G. Clark, Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
 J. S. Eaton, Nyack, N. Y., Claim Examiner for Travelers' Insurance Co., and Senior Student at N. Y. Law School.
 W. S. Fisher, Principal Grammar School, Southwick, Mass.
 Alexander Montgomery, Jr., Natick, Mass., Assistant Superintendent Waban Rose Conservatory.
 J. P. Nickerson, Medical Student, Tufts College, 704 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
 R. D. Warden, Wardencllyffe, Long Island.
 S. W. Wiley, Bowker Fertilizer Co., Elizabethport, N. J.
 G. H. Wright, 48 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- '99.
- W. H. Armstrong, Harvard, '00, Director Industrial Training, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 D. A. Beaman, Leverett, Mass., Proprietor Box Factory.
 W. E. Chapin, Florist for H. H. Battles, Newton Square, Delaware County, Penn.
 H. W. Dana, Springfield, Mass., Commercial Editor New England Homestead.
 W. E. Hinds, Amherst, Mass., Graduate Student, M. A. C.
 W. A. Hooker, Nurse, City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

- G. C. Hubbard, Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
 H. E. Maynard, with General Electric Co., Boston, Mass.
 F. A. Merrill, Ware, Mass., Superintendent Frog Farm.
 M. H. Pingree, Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.
 B. H. Smith, 498 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., with Danbury Hat Co.
 S. E. Smith, Middlefield, Mass., Farmer.
 F. H. Turner, Hardware Business, Great Barrington, Mass.
 C. M. Walker, Albany, N. Y., Assistant Entomologist.
- oo.
- E. K. Atkins, Civil Engineer with C. E. Davis, Northampton, Mass.
 Howard Baker, Veterinary Student at University of Philadelphia, 215 DeKalb Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
 F. H. Brown, Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.
 M. A. Campbell, Townsend, Mass.
 Ysidro H. Canto, Returned to Mexico to engage in Business.
 H. L. Crane, 151 Wrentham Street, Dorchester, Mass.
 A. F. Frost, Draftsman Boston Bridge Works, 70 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
 R. D. Gilbert, New Haven, Conn., Student of Chemistry, Yale University.
 J. E. Halligan, Assistant Chemist, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst.
 A. A. Harmon, Veterinary Student at University of Philadelphia, 215 De Kalb Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
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 G. F. Parmenter, Assistant Chemist, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
 F. G. Stanley, 39 Lanark Road, Brookline.
 A. M. West, Holbrook, Mass.
- '01.
- J. C. Barry, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
 G. R. Bridgeforth, State Normal School, Atlanta, Ga., Teacher.
 P. C. Brooks, General Chemical Co., Calumet Works, Chicago, Ill.
 T. Casey, Law Office, Fitchburg, Mass.
 J. H. Chickering, Horticulturist, Dover, Mass.
 T. F. Cook, Teacher of Mathematics and Military Science, at West Jersey Academy, Bridgetown, N. J.
 W. A. Dawson, Florist, So. Sudbury, Mass.
 W. C. Dickerman, 22 Main Street, Brockton, Mass., Insurance business.
 E. S. Gamewell, Chemist for Viscol Co., East Cambridge.
 C. E. Gordon, Teacher of Science in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.
 T. Graves, Jr., Hatfield, Mass.
 J. B. Henry, Law Student, University of Michigan, Ann Harbor, Mich.
 N. J. Hunting, Inspector of Babcock Apparatus, Shutesbury, Mass.
 C. T. Leslie, Student at Columbia, 236 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 E. L. Macomber, with the International Correspondence Schools of Boston, 167 Cohannet Street, Taunton, Mass.
 J. M. B. Ovalle, Instructor of Spanish, Northampton, Amherst, Mass.
 W. R. Pierson, Carnation Grower, Cromwell, Conn.
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 M. Schaffrath, care Professor C. S. Phelps, Storrs, Conn.
 R. I. Smith, Assistant Entomological Department, College Park, Maryland.
 J. H. Todd, Dairying, Rowley, Mass.
 D. B. Tashjian, 259 Columbus Avenue, Boston.
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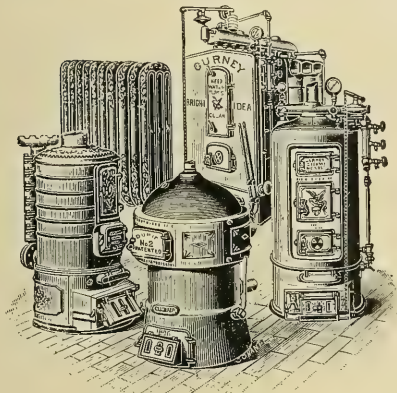
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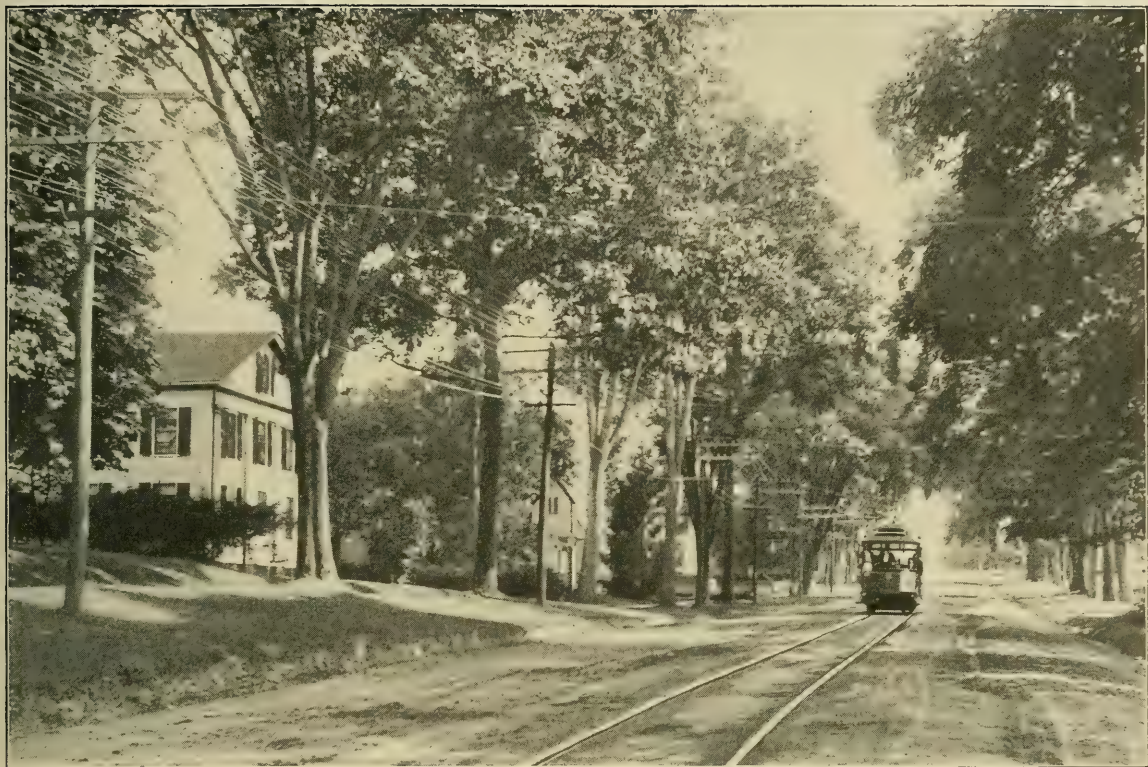
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The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best declamations and orations, under the direction of the professors of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars. Electives in Geology and Astronomy are now offered.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as it may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two Museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar, the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowing electives in the senior year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years, leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March. No examinations are required for admission to these short courses. All courses are open to women as well as to men.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the college may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid. There is no charge for tuition to citizens of the United States.

Examinations of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 19 and 20, 9 A. M., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, and Horticultural Hall, Worcester; also September 16 and 17, at 9 A. M., Botanic Museum. The Fall semester begins Thursday, September 18, at 8 A. M.

Catalogues furnished on application to the President.

CYCLISE



PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH (CHAPTER
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MASS. AGRI. COLLEGE.





ALPHA CHAPTER, D. G. K. FRATERNITY, 1903.



PUBLISHED BY THE ALEPH CHAPTER, D. G. K. FRATERNITY, MASS. STATE COLLEGE

VOL. XXV.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 17, 1903.

No. I.

Program for the Thirty-Third Commencement

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS by H. N. COUDEN, D. D., Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

THE FLINT PRIZE ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 3.30 P. M.

F. D. COUDEN, Washington, D. C.	Thomas B. Reed
J. W. GREGG, Dorchester,	The American Volunteer
C. H. GRIFFIN, Winthrop,	The Treatment of the Filipinos
G. E. O'HEARN, Pittsfield,	The Mississippi Floods
A. L. PECK, Hartford, Conn.,	Yellow Journalism, A Plague in America
R. R. RAYMOTH, Philadelphia, Penn.,	The Appeal to Heroism

OPEN AIR CONCERT BY THE CADET BAND, 7 P. M.

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshman and Sophomore, 8 P. M.

SOPHOMORES:

G. H. ALLEN, Somerville,	Shakespeare's Mark Antony
F. A. BARTLETT, Belchertown,	National Injustice
W. H. CRAIGHEAD, Boston,	Decision and Energy of Character
F. F. HUTCHINGS, South Amherst,	Eulogy of Garfield

FRESHMEN:

A. D. FARRAR, Amherst,	The General's Client
A. F. HAYWARD, South Amherst,	Against Flogging in the Navy
A. H. SHANNON, Worcester,	Speech of Frederick Douglas, at Gettysburg, 1871
V. O. WHITE, Attleboro,	The Last Charge of Ney

FRATERNITY BANQUETS, 9.30 P. M.

*THE CYCLE.***TUESDAY, JUNE 16.**

ALUMNI MEETING in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, at the office of the Hatch Experiment Station,
9.30 A. M.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENT DEPARTMENT, at the office of Hatch
Experiment Station, 11.30 A. M.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, 1.30 P. M.

P. W. BROOKS, Cambridge,	Campus Orator
C. P. HALLIGAN, Roslindale,	Hatchet Orator
H. J. FRANKLIN, Bernardston,	Class Orator
W. W. PEEBLES, Washington, D. C.,	Class Song
E. M. POOLE, North Dartmouth,	Pipe Orator
W. E. TOTTINGHAM, Bernardston,	Ivy Poet
M. H. WEST, Belchertown,	Class Ode

BATTALION PARADE, DRILL AND REVIEW, 4 P. M.

SUPPERS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES, 6 P. M.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES, 8 to 10 P. M.

SENIOR PROMENADE in Drill Hall, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

GRADUATION EXERCISES, ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
10 A. M.

Commencement Speakers:

H. J. FRANKLIN, Bernardston,	Man's Battle with Insects
A. PARSONS, North Amherst,	Superintendents in Agriculture
W. W. PEEBLES, Washington, D. C.,	Southern Injustice
E. M. POOLE, North Dartmouth,	Obstacles as Related to Success
W. E. TOTTINGHAM, Bernardston,	The New Form of Energy, Radio Activity
M. H. WEST, Belchertown,	The New England Village Green

ALUMNI DINNER, immediately following Graduation Exercises.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 18 AND 19.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. *Two days are required for examination.*

EDITORIALS.

IN presenting this year's CYCLE to the Alumni and friends, we have endeavored to give a fair review of the year's work, and though we have made few changes in the style of the paper, we trust it will be received with a kindly spirit and good will. Our picture of the Fraternity is a feature and we trust it will bring to mind many of the pleasant times passed at MASSACHUSETTS, with similar groups, perhaps long ago.

THE informal dances have held the chief place in the social life of the college during the past year, and they are becoming more and more popular. Five have been given this year, the last one on May 15, and which was about the best attended of all. They have all been thoroughly enjoyed, and we feel sure they will be continued next year as they should, for they develop the social side of a student's nature as few things can, and although too much stress should not be laid upon this point, yet there are many—far too many—students in MASSACHUSETTS who are more or less self centered, which in nearly every case leads to narrow views of life. It is only in contact with various natures that the man is builded into something of use and influence in the world. Man is called a "social being," but he has to be socially inclined before he can expect to reap any benefits from society in general. He must learn to respect the views of others and to become acquainted with such views, he must necessarily "mingle with the crowd." "Elbowing one's way through the world" may at first be thought selfish, looking at it in one light, but it is almost essential to the successful man of today—the one who is to occupy the highest round in the ladder. He has got

to touch shoulder to shoulder, pit mind against mind, in order to compare his own strength with that of his associates, for only the fittest are able to survive in this present age of competition. Let us then, at college, learn to meet people fairly and squarely on their own ground, that when we are compelled to meet the problems of life, and must value all mainly by our own effort, we may succeed in our endeavors, for in the study of human nature we shall find formulae for the solution of most of the problems with which we shall have to deal in our daily progress.

THERE is a constantly increasing demand for trained men from technical schools. This is the age in which the Natural Sciences and Useful Arts occupy the most prominent position in the world of business, and the most experienced men in these studies attain to a prominence that is enviable, hence the great cry among all classes of men for scientific training. The opportunities of such are offered to each of us at MASSACHUSETTS and there is no need to doubt that every man who makes good use of these opportunities, will be in a condition to command a position of some importance, and there is every reason to believe that he will get it. The following from a well known scientific paper is an evidence of the great demand at present felt in the industrial world: "The Engineering Agency, Monadnock Block, Chicago, says it received applications in one day, the other week for 67 high-grade technical men, one company asking for 25 blast furnace draftsmen at \$125 to \$150 a month, and another company for 30 structural draftsmen at \$125 a month. The agency has vacancies on its books for

over 200 competent men, including instructors in shop work for technical colleges, teacher for manual training school, assistant editor for technical journal, chemists, engineers of all kinds, shop superintendents, draftsmen, etc. It has special facilities for placing good technical men in positions for which they are best fitted, and in that section of the country where they prefer to work. Over 5,000 men have been so placed by it during the last ten years. The officers of the agency are: President, F. A. Peckham, for 12 years with the *ENGINEERING NEWS*; treasurer, A. B. Gilbert, for 11 years with the *ENGINEERING NEWS*; secretary, A. G. Frost." Not only this, but the various departments of the College are continually receiving calls for men. The field is great, but the workmen are still few and scattered.

PLANS have been drawn by Architect Ellsworth of Holyoke, for a Horticultural building, a need that is felt now more than ever before, due to the impetus given to the department under the new management. Prof. Waugh has come to us highly recommended as one who is competent to direct the work in Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. He seems to have brought some of the northern and western winds with him, for he has infused a new life and spirit into the department, that is spurring all the members on to renewed, expectant activity. The department has become one of the most popular as well as one of the most enjoyable. Prof. Waugh has made the work interesting as well as instructive, and although his methods of teaching may be somewhat peculiar to himself and different from those usually pursued by teachers we feel sure that in the end whatever work may be accomplished will be thoroughly appreciated and under-

stood. At present he is handicapped by a lack of suitable equipment and rooms for recitation. We sincerely hope the Legislature will see its way clear to provide for these wants.

A NEW agricultural laboratory is to be established in the basement of the north wing of South College. It is to be equipped for work in soil Physics in particular. There will be benches and a complete line of apparatus for making tests of soils. The equipment will be similar to that used in the Columbus School of Agriculture. There will be compound microscopes and a water motor for work in mechanical soil analysis and simple microscopes for testing seeds for impurities and adulterations. Another part of the laboratory will contain apparatus for testing the germinating power of seeds. There will also be instruments for drainage work, transit, Y level, tape, poles, etc., piles to be laid by the student, are to be furnished by special appropriation. Problems in drainage will be assigned the students by way of laboratory work. The men will be expected to do only enough of the rough digging to realize what it is and what it will cost. For the most part, they will do the finer work of mapping, levelling and laying. With such equipment the students will have abundant opportunity for testing soils in relation to water capillarity, water evaporation, seed testing and other problems both theoretical and practical. In planning the laboratory, Prof. Brooks aims to have all the furnishings of the highest grade. Everything will be movable so that the apparatus can easily be taken out when a better creation is furnished.

DURING the past year we have lost one of our most popular as well as active professors in the acceptance of Professor

Ralph E. Smith of the chair of Plant Pathology in the University of California, and we can do no better than to quote an editorial in the Signal in saying that "this institution loses a man, who, since his entrance into the college as an undergraduate, has held the well earned respect and admiration of a wide circle of friends, and who as a professor has shown himself amply fitted for the work in which he is interested. Professor Smith was born in Boston in 1874 and entered this institution in 1890, having previously fitted himself in the Newton high school. During his college career Mr. Smith showed high ability as a student and took an active part in athletics and class affairs. After taking his degree he returned to the college as an instructor in German and botany and was elected assistant professor in the above subjects in 1895. Going abroad in 1898, Professor Smith pursued for a year a course of graduate work in vegetable pathology at the University of Munich and upon returning to this country continued work upon this subject in Harvard University during the summers of 1899 and 1900. In the department of Plant Pathology, Prof. Smith has come to be considered an authority; his book on *Botrytis* and *Sclerotina* having commanded the attention of botanists. Particularly in the athletics of the college will Prof. Smith be missed. He has ever taken an active interest in this part of college life and for a number of years has acted as secretary and treasurer of the athletic association. Through his efforts in this capacity the Alumni has come to the aid of the Association in a creditable manner. In his chosen field of work we

believe the Professor has before him a brilliant and useful career, and in leaving this institution with which he has so long and so successfully been connected he takes with him our heartiest best wishes for the future.

THE committee on public health has recommended to the Legislature the establishment of a laboratory at MASSACHUSETTS for the preparation of vaccine matter for use in compulsory vaccination. The college is equipped with a fine veterinary department under the direction of Prof. James B. Paige, D. V. S. There is a laboratory already built and stables have been fitted up for the keeping of cattle for veterinary purposes. If the State is to undertake the business of preparing vaccine matter, surely its own college is the proper place in which to do the work. This is the verdict of the committee to whom all matters relating to the public health are referred by the Legislature.

At the invitation of the trustees of the college the faculty met with that body for a joint meeting in Draper Hall, April 29. The hall was tastefully decorated with potted plants from the green-house. After the business had been transacted, refreshments were served by the steward.

THE INDEX came out the 18th of December, the first for a number of years to be out before Christmas. The drawings by C. A. Tinker rank among the best of any INDEX heretofore published. It contains a number of original features and ranks among the very best that have been issued.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The annual "Rush" between the Sophomors and Freshmen took place the evening college opened. 1905 carried off the honors.

The general appearance of the battalion has been made fifty per cent. better owing to the recent adoption of the regulation U. S. army cap and the new shoulder straps.

The rope pull resulted in a victory for 1905, but 1906 won the football game.

The new Dining Hall, better known as Draper Hall, was opened to the students Feb. 1. A majority of the students are boarding there and seem pleased with both the building and the board.

1905 has elected the following men to constitute the editorial board of the class



NORTH COLLEGE FROM CAMPUS ABOVE THE FORK.

The informal dances have proved a great success the past winter. Warner's Orchestra of Northampton and an orchestra composed of college men have furnished the music.

At last! Junior electives have finally been granted us and this step which the faculty has taken has given much satisfaction to the student body.

The freshman class picture is still an unknown quantity.

Index: G. H. Allen, editor-in-chief; Bertram Tupper, business manager; L. S. Walker, assistant business manager; P. F. Williams, artist; H. H. Goodenough, A. N. Swain, literary editors; F. L. Yeaw, A. D. Taylor, associate editors.

Professor F. A. Waugh, through his untiring efforts has aroused much interest in the line of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. Many of the present Sophomore class expect to take up these subjects next year.

The Junior Prom which took place in the Drill Hall Friday evening, Feb. 20, surpassed all previous Proms from the decorative standpoint. A large number of students were present to enjoy one of the pleasantest social affairs of our college life.

The annual visit of the several legislative committees occurred Friday, May 15. After listening to an address of welcome by President Goodell they reviewed the battalion. They were much pleased with the drill and spoke highly of the band. After the parade the committees inspected the several buildings.

The class of 1905 were recently given an outing by Prof. W. P. Brooks. North Amherst City, Leverett and Sunderland were visited. The trip proved both instructive and enjoyable.

It is expected that Secretary Wilson and the Chinese minister will be here to attend the commencement exercises.

The new heating plant has given much satisfaction with the exception of a few weeks of extreme cold weather we had in the middle of the winter.

The Fraternity Conference has organized with the following men as officers: G. L. Barrus, president; E. G. Proulx, vice-president; N. L. Monahan, secretary and treasurer.

The new song, "Sons of Old Massachusetts," written by H. L. Knight, '02 and published by the Chadwick Music Publishing Co. of Westfield, has supplied a long desired need. C. A. Tinker, ex-'04 made the cover design which is quite attractive.

Mr. C. A. Tinker's departure from college was signalized with deep regret on the part of every man in college. Tinker has done much for his class and college and his loss is felt not alone among his fraternity brothers but among the students at large.

The freshmen managed to evade the sophomores on the night of their supper by departing from college at 12.30 a. m.

Dr. Couden, father of T. D. Couden, '04, and familiarly known as "the blind chaplain of the House," will deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon.

The appearance of the seniors in caps and gowns this spring is quite a new feature to us. Now that this custom has been inaugurated it should be continued.

Trout fishing has been enjoyed by many students this last spring. Many fine catches have been made.

The Junior class made the annual trip to Springfield Tuesday, May 12, with Dr. Wellington, visiting Parson's Paper Mills in Holyoke, the Gas Manufactory, Armory, Electric Power Plant and Springfield Brewing Co. in Springfield. The Doctor entertained the class at the Cooley House.

The Senior Class planted their tree Saturday evening, April 25. The committee in charge were, C. P. Halligan, chairman, Neal Monahan and P. W. Brooks. The ceremony was performed just east of Draper Hall. The tree selected was a Mossy Cup Oak.

The class of 1906 tendered the class of 1904 a banquet at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany, N. Y., March 27. From all accounts the Juniors had a very enjoyable time.

ATHLETICS.

THE athletics of the past year compared with last year's highly successful season, it would seem at first glance the three teams sent out by the college this year to have been greatly inferior to those of last. But with one hundred fifty men in college and only a small proportion of these able to take part in athletics and also considering that we have played against larger colleges with better teams, we have done remarkably well.

MASSACHUSETTS played her first game of football at Worcester, against Holy Cross, Saturday, September 27, in a drizzling rain and though neither team scored the visitors showed themselves greatly superior to their opponents in every department of the game.

The game with Boston College, October 4, looked well from the side lines to a supporter of the "maroon and white," the score being 30 to 0, but as a matter of fact, the game was not one of which we can boast particularly. Boston College sent up a very weak team both on the offensive and defensive. The fact that they came near scoring a touchdown in the second half only goes to show how weak MASSACHUSETTS was, when the ball was in possession of their opponents.

Wednesday, October 8, for the first time in her history, MASSACHUSETTS met Dartmouth at football. It was a game of ball and both sides seemed to be in it to win. MASSACHUSETTS kicked off in the first half and Dartmouth by short end runs carried the ball down the field and almost succeeded in making a touchdown. But on the three yard line, MASSACHUSETTS men held their ground and gained the ball. By rushes and by a fumble on the part of Dartmouth, the

MASSACHUSETTS men were able to try a placekick, but a poor pass caused the ball to fall into Dartmouth's hands. In the second half, MASSACHUSETTS again tried a placekick but failed and when time was called, the ball was almost at the starting point, with neither side having scored.

The game with Wesleyan, Saturday, October 18, was as surprising as it was unsatisfactory to the supporters of our college. The score was against us 6 to 5, but the game was really ours. The fact that we were cheated out of a touchdown at the end of the second half by the open unfairness of the Wesleyan official does not hide the fact that Wesleyan made nearly all her gains off trick plays while in straight football our team was far the stronger.

MASSACHUSETTS met and defeated Tufts at Medford, Saturday, October 25, by a score of 5 to 0. The team put up an erratic game but at times steadied down enough to show what they could do. Tufts played a better game than was expected of her and at first seemed to have no trouble in making good gains.

Worcester Tech. won from MASSACHUSETTS on the campus, Saturday, November 1, by a score of 6 to 0. This was the first game a M. A. C. football team has lost on the home grounds for four years.

MASSACHUSETTS played her last football game of the season, Saturday, November 8, and was defeated by Amherst on Pratt Field by a score of 15 to 0. Amherst had a particularly strong team, while the MASSACHUSETTS team was greatly weakened by the loss of several of her best players on account of injuries, and from the outset, the result of the game was never in doubt.

The record of the season is as follows:

Sept. 27, Massachusetts vs. Holy Cross, 0-0.
 Oct. 4, Massachusetts vs. Boston College, 30-0.
 Oct. 8, Massachusetts vs. Dartmouth, 0-0.
 Oct. 18, Massachusetts vs. Wesleyan, 5-6.
 Oct. 25, Massachusetts vs. Tufts, 5-0.
 Nov. 1, Massachusetts vs. Worcester Tech, 0-6.
 Nov. 8, Massachusetts vs. Amherst, 0-15.
 Totals: Massachusetts, 40 vs. Others, 27.

The men who make up the team of the past season are:

H. J. Franklin, '03,	W. H. Craighead, '05,
Capt. C. P. Halligan, '03,	J. J. Gardner, '05,
E. G. Proulx, '03,	W. A. Munson, '05,
E. B. Snell, '03,	G. W. Patch, '05,
M. F. Ahearn, '04,	T. F. Walch, '05,
C. W. Lewis, '04,	C. P. Whitaker, '05,
G. E. O'Hearn, '04,	T. H. Connelly, '06,
R. A. Quigley, '04,	A. H. Shannon, '06,
	F. Y. Spurr, '06
P. W. Brooks, '03, manager.	
C. H. Griffin, '04, assistant manager.	

Before the Christmas vacation, the college basket ball team commenced practice. The team did very well the first of the season but later it fell to pieces and had to be disbanded on account of the non-support of the student body.

MASSACHUSETTS opened the basket-ball season by defeating Northampton Y. M. C. A. in the drill hall, Monday evening, January 12, by a score of 35 to 22.

The next game was played at Pratt Gymnasium, January 14, with Amherst, resulting in a severe defeat for the M. A. C. team, the score being 52 to 3. MASSACHUSETTS, the following Saturday defeated the Ludlow Athletics by a score of 33 to 25. January 22, the home team defeated the University of Vermont, 44 to 22, but were beaten two days later, by Brown, 48 to 12. February 14, Massachusetts defeated Southbridge Y. M. C. A., 44 to 22 and on February 18, were beaten by Williams, 41 to 8

Total: Massachusetts, 179; opponents, 233.

The team was made up of the following men:

J. G. Cook, '03,	L. F. Harvey, '03,
E. B. Snell, '03, manager,	
M. F. Ahearn, '04, capt.,	E. S. Fulton, '04,
R. A. Quigley, '04, assistant manager.	
T. F. Hunt, '05,	A. D. Taylor, '05.

The baseball season began with indoor practice under the direction of Capt. Ahearn. Later in the season, Capt. Ahearn received an injury which caused him to resign and C. P. Halligan was elected in his place. The team has been putting up a fine game and has been doing remarkably well even when playing against ten men.

The first game of the season was played April 13 on Pratt Field, in which the MASSACHUSETTS team was defeated 7 to 3, by Amherst. On April 18, Haydenville, a semi-professional team, were victors over the home team by a score of 15 to 13, and on the following Friday we were beaten by Bates 14 to 5. May 2, the MASSACHUSETTS team went to Millers Falls and were defeated 11 to 4.

May 6, the M. A. C. team played its first game on the Maine trip and was defeated, by Bowdoin, 19 to 1. On the 8th, Bates were victorious but by only one run, the score being 6 to 5. Colby, on the 9th, showed superior skill on their own grounds by a score of 11 to 5.

May 13, Springfield Training School on their own grounds won from M. A. C., 15 to 2. On May 20, Williams gained a decided victory over MASSACHUSETTS, the final score being 22-4.

ALUMNI.

'71.

- Allen, G. H., 397 Main Street, New Bedford, Book-keeper.
 Birnie, W. P., Springfield, Mass., Paper and Envelope Manufacturer.
 Fisher, J. F., Fitchburg, Mass., Book-keeper.
 Herrick, F. StC., Lawrence, Mass., died Jan. 19, 1894.
 Leonard, G., Springfield, Mass., Clerk of Court.
 Nichols, L. A., 508 Temple Court Building, Chicago, Engineer and Contractor.
 Norcross, A. D., Monson, Mass., Merchant and Farmer.
 Page, J. B., Conway, Mass., Died August 23, 1902.
 Russell, W. D., 30 Broad Street, New York City. Auditor International Paper Co.
 Strickland, G. P., Livingstone, Mont., Machinist on N. P. R. R.
 Wheeler, W., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Civil Engineer.
 Whitney, F. LeP., 104 Robinwood Avenue, Jamaica Plain, Merchant.

'72.

- Bell, B. S., 110 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Druggist.
 Brett, W. T., Danbury, Conn., Merchant.
 Cutter, J. C., 7 Gates Street, Worcester, Physician.
 Salisbury, F. B., Died in Africa, 1895.
 Wright, A. H., ex.

'73.

- Clark, W. J., Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio., ex.
 Frisbie, G. B., ex.
 Furness, G. A., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., Spec. Agt. Liv. Loud & Globe, ex.
 Healey, G. C., Hampton Falls, N. H., ex.
 Leland, W. S., Concord Junction, Mass., Teacher.
 Lyman, A. H., Manistee, Mich., Died Jan. 16, 1896.

Tucker, C. E., Died, ex.

- Warner, S. S., Northampton, Mass., Merchant.
 Watkis, J. E., ex.
 Webb, J. H., 42 Church Street, New Haven, Ct., Lawyer.
 Wellington, Chas., Amherst, Mass., Professor at M. A. C.

'74.

- Benedict, J. M., 18 Main Street, Waterbury, Ct., Physician.
 Chandler, E. P., Maiden, Fergus Co., Mont., Woolgrower.
 Dickinson, A. W., Easton, Penn., Died Jan. 8, 1899.
 Doubleday, H. M., 947 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Penn., ex.
 Lyman, H., Died Jan. 19, 1879.
 Mildeberger, C. V., Clove, N. Y., ex.
 Millard, D. K., Drowned in Connecticut River, ex.
 Smith, F. S., Died Dec. 24, 1899.

'75.

- Ashton, J., Died, ex.
 Callendar, T. R., Northfield, Mass., Farmer.
 Carruth, H. S., Beaumont Street, Dorchester, Asst. Penal Commission.
 Frothingham, T. G., 68 Broad Street, North Attleboro, ex.
 Kinsman, W. F., Ipswich, Mass., ex.
 Otis, H. P., Leeds, Mass., Supt. Emery Wheel Co.
 Stearns, R. S., ex.

'76.

- Bellamy, J. H., Webster Street, West Newton, Book-keeper.
 DePeu, R. M., Mandan, Dakota, ex.
 Hawley, J. M.
 Kendall, H., 28 Market Square, Providence, R. I., Banker and Broker.
 Macleod, W. A., 350 Tremont Building, Boston, Lawyer.

- McConnel, C. W., 170 Tremont Street, Boston, Dentist.
- Potter, W. S., Lafayette, Ind., Lawyer.
- Sawyer, F. H., Watertown, Mass., ex.
- Slade, D. R., Centre Harbor, N. H., ex.
- Smith, T. E., W. Chesterfield, Mass., Died Sept. 20, 1901.
- Urner, G. P., Wisley, Mont., Died April, 1897.
- Wetmore, H. G., 63 W. 91st St., N. Y. City, Physician.
- '77
- Clark, A., 19 Baldwin Street, Newton, Mass., Merchant.
- Mills, J. K., Amherst, Mass., Photographer.
- Nye, G. E., Care Swift & Co., Chicago, Salesman.
- Urner, F. G., 70 Warren Street, N. Y. City, ex.
- '78.
- Humphrey, G. H., ex.
- Heath, H. G., 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, Lawyer.
- Morey, G., 33 Mt. Washington Street, Lowell, ex.
- Stockbridge, H. E., Lake City, Fla., Dir. Farmers' Institute.
- Washburn, J. H., Doylestown, Penn.
- '79.
- Damon, W. F., ex.
- Dickinson, R. S., Columbus, Platt Co., Neb., Farmer.
- Green, S. B., St. Anthony Park, Minn., Professor.
- Sherman, W. A., 214 Pawtucket Street, Lowell, Veterinarian.
- Swan, R. W., 41 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Physician.
- Smith, G. P., Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
- Wadley, G. D., ex.
- '80.
- Lee, W. G., Holyoke, Mass., Architect and C. E.
- '81.
- Brooks, W. C., ex.
- Clark, W. V., Somerville, Mass., ex.
- Hashaguchi, B., Taihoku, Ken., Gov. in Formosa.
- Hills, J. L., Burlington, Vt., Dir. Exp. Station.
- Rawson, E. B., 226 East 16th Street, N. Y. City, Prin. Friend's Sem.
- Smith, J. L., Barre, Mass., ex.
- Taylor, F. P., Athens, McMinn Co., Tenn., Farmer.
- Warner, C. D.
- Whittaker, A., Needham, Mass., Dairy Farmer.
- Wilcox, H. H., Died Jan. 11, 1899.
- '82.
- Allen, G. D., ex.
- Beach, C. E., West Hartford, Conn., Farmer.
- Cooper, J. W., Plymouth, Mass., Druggist.
- Floyd, C. W., Dorchester, Mass., Died Oct. 10, 1883.
- Joyner, F. H., North Egremont, Mass., ex.
- Shiverick, A. H., 100 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Vice Pres. Furniture Co.
- Taylor, A. H., Plainview, Neb., Dairy Farmer.
- Wilder, J. E., 214 Lake Street, Chicago, Leather Dealer.
- '83.
- Braune, D. H., Brazil, Planter.
- Preston, C. H., Hathorne, Mass., Farmer.
- '84.
- Brown, H. C., ex.
- Cutler, George, Amherst, Mass., Merchant, ex.
- Dwight, Edwin, ex.
- '85.
- Almeida, L. J., Brazil, Professor.
- Buffington, C. O., Ware, Mass., ex.
- Cardozo, P., ex.
- Leary, L. C., Cambridge, Mass., Died April 3, 1888.
- Phelps, C. S.
- Taylor, I. N., 415 Post Street, San Francisco, with Electric Co.

'86.

Atkins, W. H., Burnside, Conn., Market Gardner.
 Ayres, W., 112 West 94th Street, N. Y. City, Physician.
 Carpenter, D. F., Reed's Ferry, N. H., Prin. McGraw Institute.
 Dorcet, D. F., Hammonton, N. Y., ex.
 Eaton, W. A., Nyack, N. Y., Lumber Dealer.
 Fowler, J. H., Thompsonville, Conn., ex.
 Mackintosh, R. B., 30 Chestnut Street Peabody, Foreman in Wool Shop.
 Stone, G. S., Otter River, Mass., Farmer.
 Winslow, E. D., Ware, Mass., ex.

'87.

Almeida, A. L., Brazil, Coffee Merchant.
 Barrett, E. W., Blackstone, Mass., Prin., High School.
 Brown, F. W., West Medford, Mass., ex.
 Caldwell, W. H., Peterboro, N. H., Secretary, Guernsey Cattle Club.
 Chapin, C. G., Chicopee, Mass., ex.
 Marshall, C. L., 48 Stevens Street, Lowell, Florist.
 Meehan, T. F., 344 Tremont Building, Boston, Lawyer.
 Torrelly, F. DeS., Brazil, Stock Raiser.
 Worthington, A. F., ex.

'88.

Knapp, E. E., 215 East Evans Avenue, Pueblo, Cal., Foreman, Refining Co.
 Bliss, H. C., 17 East Mart Street, Attleboro, Travelling Salesman.
 Noyes, F. F., 37 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga., Electrical Engineer.
 Parker, J. S., ex.
 Rice, T., Fall River, Mass., Reporter.
 Smith, W. P., Mechanicsville, N. Y., ex.
 White, H. K., Whately, Mass., ex.

'89.

Alger, G. W., Westdale, Mass., ex.
 Copeland, A. D., Campello, Mass., Florist.
 Crocker, C. S., 654 Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I., Chemist.
 Okami, Y., ex.

'90.

Bliss, C. E., died August 24, 1894.
 Castro, A. M., died May 2, 1894.
 Hallett, C. W., ex.
 Herrero, J. M., died in Cuba.
 Loring, J. S., Northboro, Mass., Farmer.
 Stillings, L. C., ex.
 Russell, H. L., 126 North Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I., in Pawtucket Ice. Co.
 Taft, W. E., Berlin, N. H., Draughtsman

'91.

Belden, A. M., Hancht Street, Springfield, Mass., ex.
 Gay, W. W., Melrose, Mass., Landscape Designer.
 Gorham, F. S., Box 15, Westport, Conn., ex.
 Hull, J. B. Jr., Great Barrington, Mass., Coal Dealer.
 Johnson, C. H., Lynn, Mass., General Electric Works.
 Lage, O. V. B., Brazil, Stock Raiser.
 Legate, H. W., 136 State House, Boston, Clerk.
 Paige, W. C., Louisville, Ky., Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
 Phillips, J. E., Brooklynn, Conn., ex.
 Pond, W. H., North Attleboro, Mass., ex.
 Richards, G. E., cor. Cambridge and Hancock Streets, Boston, Mass., ex.
 Shores, H. T., Northampton, Mass., Physician.

Tuttle, H. T., ex.

'92.

Barden, J. E., Dalton, Mass., ex.
 Davidson, R. P., Highland Park, Ill., ex.
 Goldthwaite, W. J., Marblehead, Mass., ex.
 McDonald, F. J., ex.
 Sedgewick, Benjamin, Conwall Hollow, Mass., ex.
 Stockbridge, F. G., Harrison, N. Y., Garden Superintendent.
 Tyng, Charles, Victoria, Texas., ex.

'93.

Barrus, S. E., died, ex.
 Bartlett, F. G., Cabot and Sycamore Streets, Holyoke, Mass., Superintendent Cemetery.

Goodrich, C. A., 5 Haynes Street, Hartford, Conn., Physician.

Harlow, H. J., Shrewsbury Mass., Dairyman.

Henderson, F. H., 43 Ashland Street, Malden, Mass., Civil Engineer.

Higgins, N. T., ex.

Kellogg, J. K., ex.

Lehnert, E. H., Storrs, Conn., Professor, C. A. C.

Perry, J. R., 8 Bosworth Street, Boston, Interior Decorator.

Tinoco, L. A. F., Brazil, Planter.

'94.

Barton, C. H., 490 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., ex.

Duffield, W. C., 15 Howard Avenue, Quincy, Mass., ex.

Fowler, H. M., 5 Pearson Road, West Somerville, Clerk, R. R. Mail Service.

Gifford, J. E., Sutton, Mass., Farmer.

Goessman, L. E., New York, ex.

Manley, Lowell, West Roxbury, Mass., Farm Superintendent.

Parker, F. I., 490 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., ex.

Putnam, J. H., Litchfield, Conn., Manager, Farm.

Robbins, D. W., Walpole, Mass., ex.

Sanderson, W. E., 35 Cortland Street, N. Y. City, Seeds Salesman.

Smead, H. P., Hanover, Mass.

Stockwell, H. G., Sutton, Mass., ex.

'95.

Brown, W. C., 51 Cornhill, Boston, Clerk with J. W. Gerry.

Davis, Alfred, West Roxbury, Mass., ex.

Fairbanks, H. S., "The Gladstone," Phil., Pa., with Pneumatic Tool Co.

Henderson, E. H., 344 Cross Street, Malden, Mass., ex.

Lane, C. B., New Brunswick, N. J., Ass't Agr., Exp. Sta.

Marsh, Jasper, Danvers, Mass., with Consolidated Electric Light Co.

Morse, W. L., 23 East 48th Street, N. Y. City, Ass't Engr., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

Volio, E. T., San Jose, Costa Rica, ex.

White, E. A., College Station, Texas, Professor.

Williams, J. S., Middleboro, Mass., ex.

'96.

Day, G., Haverhill, Mass., ex.

Hayward, R. L., Rockville, Conn., ex.

Kinney, A. S., South Hadley, Mass., Inst. in Botany.

Moore, H. W., 19 Amherst Street, Worcester, Market Gardner.

Nichols, R. P., care B. P. Nichols, Norwell, Mass.

Pentecost, W. L., Katonah, N. Y.

Shaw, F. B., 28 Orchard Street, Taunton, Mass., Manager, Telegraph Co.

Poole, E. W., Box 29, New Bedford, Mass., Draftsman.

Poole, I. C., Kirksville, Montana, Osteopathist.

Sharp, E. H., Frederick, Md., Market Gardner, ex.

Sastre, deV. S., Mexico, Planter.

Shultis, Newton, 601 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., Grain Dealer.

Vaughan, R. H., 28 Williams Street, Worcester, ex.

Kramer, A. M., Sta. A., Worcester, Mass., Draughtsman.

'97.

Palmer, E. D., ex.

Goessman, C. I., Worcester, Mass., Velumoid Paper Mfr.

Colby, F. M., ex.

Beinham, G. L., Andover, Mass., ex.

Farnsworth, R. L., Turners Falls, Mass., ex.

Stearns, Conway, Mass., ex.

Sweetser, F. E., Danvers, Mass., ex.

Meriman, F. E., Jr., ex.

Perry, E. K., ex.

Colburn, Charles, ex.

'98.

Wiley, S. W., Baltimore, Md., Lazaretto Works, Chemist.

Kinsman, W. Q., Ipswich, Mass., ex.

Barret, F. E., Framingham, Mass., ex.
 Gile, A. D., 70 State Mutual Building,
 Worcester, Mass., ex.
 Pasell, G. W., New Bedford, Mass., ex.
 Eaton, J. S., Nyack, N. Y., Lawyer.
 Clark, C. G., Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
 Adjemian, A. D., Kharpoot, Turkey, Farmer.

'99.

Dutcher, J. R., Nyack, N. Y., ex.
 Chapman, J. E., ex.
 Merrill, F. A.

'00.

Halligan, J. E., Amherst, Mass., Chemist.
 Atkins, E. K., Amherst, Mass., Civil Engineer.
 Walker, H. E., Vineyard Haven, Mass., ex.
 Landers, M. B., Bondsville, Mass., Farmer.
 Baker, J. B., ex.

Otis, W. C., Everett, Mass., ex.
 Brown, F. H., Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.
 Canto, Y. H., 314 W. 58th Street, N. Y. City, Medical Student.

'01.

Henry, J. B., 312 E. Jefferson Street, Ann Arbor, Mich., Law Student.
 Jones, C. W., ex.
 Barry, J. C., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Pierson, W. R., Cromwell, Conn., Florist.
 Ovalle, J. M., Amherst, Mass., Clerk.

'02.

James, H. F., ex.
 James, H. C., ex.
 Bodfish, H. L., 56 Olivia St., Derby, Conn., Civil Engineer.
 Hanlon, H. C., North Easton, Mass., ex.
 Plumb, F. H., Norwalk, Conn., Instructor.
 Saunders, E. B., 206 Broad Street, Bangor, Me., Salesman.



CHAPEL AND LIBRARY.

Football Schedule for 1903.

- Sept. 26.—Holy Cross at Worcester.
“ 30.—Dartmouth at Hanover.
Oct. 5.—Colby at Amherst.
“ 7.—Williams at Williamstown.
“ 14.—R. I. College at Amherst.
“ 17.—Springfield Training School at
Springfield.
Oct. 21.—N. H. College at Amherst.
“ 24.—University of Vermont at Burlington.
“ 31.—Trinity at Hartford.
Nov. 7.—Tufts at Medford.
“ 14.—Amherst at Pratt Field.

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A. C. MONAHAN, M. A. C., 1900



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COLLEGE.





PUBLISHED BY THE GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER, K. Σ. FRATERNITY, MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

VOL. XXVI.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 15, 1904.

No. I.

Program for the Thirty-Fourth Commencement

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON by REV. F. L. GOODSPEED of Springfield.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

THE FLINT PRIZE ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 3.30 P. M.

G. H. ALLEN, West Somerville	The Grand Army of the Republic
T. F. HUNT, Weston	Child Labor in the United States
F. F. HUTCHINGS, South Amherst	The Modern German Empire
A. N. SWAIN, Dorchester	Roger Wolcott, The Model American Citizen
A. D. TAYLOR, Westford	The Key to the Convict Labor Problem
B. TUPPER, Barre	Our Northern Neighbors

OPEN AIR CONCERT BY THE CADET BAND, 7 P. M.

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshmen, 8 P. M.

E. G. BARTLETT, Chicago, Ill.	
W. F. CHACE, Middleboro	The Sunday Newspaper
E. A. LINCOLN, Fall River	The Chariot Race
C. M. PARKER, Newtonville	The Eloquence of O'Connell
E. D. PHILBRICK, W. Somerville	The Football Game
C. A. A. RICE, Springfield	The Murderer's Confession
H. O. RUSSEL, North Hadley	The Doom of Claudius and Cynthia
G. W. SEARLE, Westfield	The General's Client

FRATERNITY BANQUETS, 9.30 P. M.

THE CYCLE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

ALUMNI MEETING in the Mathematical Room, 9 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES at office of the Hatch Experiment Station,
9.30 A. M.MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENT DEPARTMENT at the office of the Hatch
Experiment Station, 11.30 A. M.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, 1.30 P. M.

M. F. AHEARN	. . . . .	Campus Orator
M. A. BLAKE	. . . . .	Class Poet
F. D. CONDEN	. . . . .	Hatchet Orator
J. W. GREGG	. . . . .	Class Orator
G. E. O'HEARN	. . . . .	Pipe Orator
R. R. RAYMOTH	. . . . .	Ivy Poet

BATTALION PARADE, BATTALION DRILL, 4 P. M.

SUPPERS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES, 6 P. M.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES, 8 to 10 P. M.

SENIOR PROMENADE IN DRILL HALL, 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

GRADUATION EXERCISES, ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
10 A. M.*Commencement Speakers :*

F. D. CONDEN, Washington D. C.	. . . . .	The Wood Lot
A. W. GILBERT, West Brookfield	. . . . .	Rise and Development of State Colleges
F. F. HENSHAW, Templeton	. . . . .	Good Roads
A. L. PECK, Hartford, Conn.	. . . . .	Russia's Future
R. R. RAYMOTH, Philadelphia, Pa.	. . . . .	Landscape Gardening a Fine Art
H. M. WHITE, Springfield	. . . . .	The Battle for Life

ALUMNI DINNER, immediately following Graduation Exercises.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 16 AND 17.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A. M. *Two
days are required for examination.*

EDITORIALS.

THE last two issues of the CYCLE seem to have been received kindly and it seems best that no radical changes be made in this number. We will try to bring to the reader's attention those things which seem to us to be of interest both to students and alumni. We find no large increase in the number of students over past years, but we are glad to say that many evidences of advance among the students, in the policy of the college and in other ways is plainly evident.

THERE ought to be no reasons for fear of not obtaining remunerative employment for graduates of our College. This is plainly shown by the good record of the graduates of 1903. Another evidence of the abundance of opportunities is the action of several of the members of 1905 who have dropped out of College for the time being in order to take up lines of work in which they are interested. Quite a few men are contemplating spending the summer here in Amherst working for the College in the various departments in which they expect to specialize.

OUR College has sustained quite a severe loss in the departure of J. E. Halligan, who, since his graduation, has held the position of assistant chemist in the Hatch Experiment Station. While in College he entered actively into athletics in his senior year, being captain of both baseball and football teams. Although when he graduated his active relationship with the College was severed as is that of every Alumnus, his love for his Alma Mater was in no way dampened as he plainly showed by his work for the athletic teams. He has, at every opportunity, coached the football and baseball teams and done everything in his power to increase their efficiency. He left for

New Orleans on the first of March to accept a position in the Sugar Experiment Station of Louisiana. We wish him success.

AGAIN the time-worn subject, the reading room. This last year has shown a marked improvement in its condition. It has never before been kept in such good shape. We owe thanks for the improvement to the efficient janitor. And yet much can be done towards its improvement. The improvement most needed just at present can be accomplished by the students themselves for whom the Reading Room Association was instituted and for whom it is run. The worst feature is the backwardness of the fellows in paying the taxes which they vote for. Fellows! Let's change the condition of affairs.

PROFESSOR WAUGH has undertaken the improvement of our College Campus with the same spirit and energy which he usually exhibits. The College pond has been more or less discussed as a fit subject for treatment and doubtless in the near future we will see a great improvement there. Professor Waugh has imported from France quite a large number of dwarf fruit trees which he has placed on the horticultural grounds where they can be easily seen from the street. They are worth looking at.

AT the last issue of the CYCLE the agricultural laboratory was something yet to be realized, but now we are glad to say that it is a reality. It is surprising what a pleasant and agreeable workroom Professor Brooks has improvised. His laboratory is in the basement of "South College" and comfortably accommodates about sixteen men. He has obtained a large assortment of apparatus and has been conducting classes there since the first of

February. The work so far has been in testing seeds, treating them for fungus diseases and in studying the physical characteristics of soils. This latter takes up the capillarity of soils, percolation of water and air through them, their specific gravity and so on. The laboratory is equipped with a water motor, sterilizing ovens, etc. There are also surveying instruments and equipment for field work to be used in the laying out of drainage systems, calculating areas and the various other things necessary. It is now possible to give a much more practical course than formerly. We hope that in the course of time an agricultural building will find a place on the College Campus and provide for a more comprehensive course in that subject than we have at present.

THE Legislature made their annual visit to the College on May 20th. They reviewed the battalion and made their usual inspection of the college buildings. President Goodell, as is his custom, asked for another much needed building for the College. This time it is a new library. At present the old building is full to the overflowing and many books have to be placed where it is almost impossible to get at them.

FOR some years past, tennis has awakened quite a little enthusiasm among those students interested in the game. The organizing of a club has been talked of to some extent, but did not reach any definite end until this spring. Professor Waugh, who is quite a tennis enthusiast, called together a committee and with them drew up a constitution for a M. A. C. Tennis Club. A few days later a Club was organized with twenty-three charter members; since that time thirteen

more have joined making a total of thirty-six members. Any student or officer of M. A. C. is eligible for membership, and at present five members of the faculty belong to the club. The following were elected as officers: President, A. W. Gilbert, '04; Vice President, G. N. Willis, '05; Secretary, C. F. Elwood, '04; Treasurer, Mr. G. O. Green. The committee on tournaments have arranged a schedule of games to compete for the championship of the club, and thus far the interest in the game has been growing daily. The club and tournaments are to be carried on as a college organization, and it is sincerely hoped that no fraternity feeling will enter in. As there are no courts except those belonging to our fraternities, they have kindly consented to allow the club the use of their courts for the tournament, but it is hoped that by another spring the club may have at least one court of its own. While it may not be possible for this College to enter inter collegiate tennis tournaments for several years, yet we may develop some good material and have, at commencement, the finals of the club tournament, which will be well worth watching. Here's to the success of the M. A. C. Tennis Club.

WITH this issue of the Cycle, D. G. K. is a thing of the past, and Kappa Sigma begins its life at MASSACHUSETTS. Gamma Delta Chapter was installed last evening at the Chapter House, and the ceremony was followed by a banquet at the Amherst House. Many of the Alumni were present and were initiated into Kappa Sigma.

As the star of D. G. K. has been held dear to the hearts of its followers, so will the star and crescent of $\kappa \Sigma$, be cherished by those who have now taken upon themselves the responsibility of upholding the fair name, and furthering the noble purpose of Kappa Sigma.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The 34th.

Another successful year.

The freshmen succeeded in evading the sophomores handily on Friday, May 13th, and held their banquet at the "New Dom," Hartford, Conn.

Rumor has it that the athletic field is in sight—all watch out—it may not be a rumor this time.

Many of the men in the upper classes have been fortunate the past spring in obtaining practical work along their respective lines of study outside of college. Let the good work continue.

The freshmen did not supply the varsity with very much material this year but they certainly kept up a good class record in athletics.

Tree planting was in order this spring. The Seniors set their tree on April 30 and the Juniors one week later. Both classes did justice to the occasion.

Gregg, '04, will go to St. Louis again this summer. The three men who went last summer have been highly commended for the good work they did.

Willams and Hatch, 1905, have secured positions for the summer, through Professor Waugh, with the Metropolitan Park Commission of Boston. This work will give many practical points along landscape gardening lines.

And still the co-eds come!

The Pond was quite stirred up on the evening of the sixteenth of May. About eight freshmen took the "water cure."

The Junior Prom. occurred on the evening of February 12th, 1904. It was one of the most successful Proms. ever held by the College. The decorations were beyond anything before realized in the

Drill Hall. The weather was ideal and the sleighing the following day was enjoyed by nearly all who participated in the merriment of the evening before. The two main parties went to Belcher-town and Deerfield where dinners were served and short dances enjoyed. After a drive back through the crisp evening air the parties broke up and another Junior Prom. passed into college-history.

The dog craze has struck college—we see them all shapes and sizes, most any-time about the campus.

The opening of college in the fall has been postponed one week which will give us all a good long rest.

The Dining Hall grounds have been improved by the addition of trees and shrubs this spring. Pleasing effects cannot be realized at a start, but when the plans of the Landscape Department are fully carried out that section of the campus will be a charming spot.

We expect to have many of the alumni here this Commencement as there will be several class reunions. '04 has been making the most elaborate plans and will probably be well represented at their 10th graduation anniversary.

Bartlett and Yeaw of the Junior class are working with Drew, '97, who is manager of a large private estate. Both will return in September.

C. L. Whitaker, '05, is with Frost & Co., who are contractors for spraying, pruning, and entomological work. He left college April 1st but will return with his class in the fall.

The 1905 Index came out on time and was a successful production in every way. The Board and class deserve the highest praise for their good work.

Professor Fernald has been keeping up his good record along entomological research and has been spending much time the past year working on the families Pterophoridae and Crambidae. He has also contributed to Wytzman's "Genera Insectorium," to which only the highest authorities on insects contribute.

The "Horticultural Lemmar" has been well attended this year and has kept up a strong interest in that department. Many able speakers were secured among whom were Professor Craig of Cornell, Mr. Theodore F. Borst, Mr. A. Warren Patch and Mr. Hemenway, '95.

The class of 1904 have succeeded in introducing into our college another college custom. A Senior Fence. Thanks to 1904.

The interest in Agriculture has been materially increased during the past winter by the Agricultural Seminars.

Dr. Williams has ably filled the place of Dr. Paige in the veterinary department while the latter has been attending legislature. Dr. Williams is a practising veterinary surgeon in Sunderland, Mass., and a graduate from the college in the class of '92.

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL.

In 1886 the Botanic Museum was built for the use of Prof. Maynard. In it the course in horticulture was given. Since then the work done by this department has increased remarkably.

First, the division was made into horticulture and botany. Since, the first named has been divided again into horticulture, landscape gardening and forestry, while the second has been divided into general, cryptogamic, plant physiology and pathology. In addition to this multiplication of subjects we have five teachers where we had one before. For this large increase in the work of the department, no extra provision has been made and the result has been to cramp the work more or less.

In order to relieve this stress the request for the new building has been made. It is an ideal one for the work as shown by the cut.

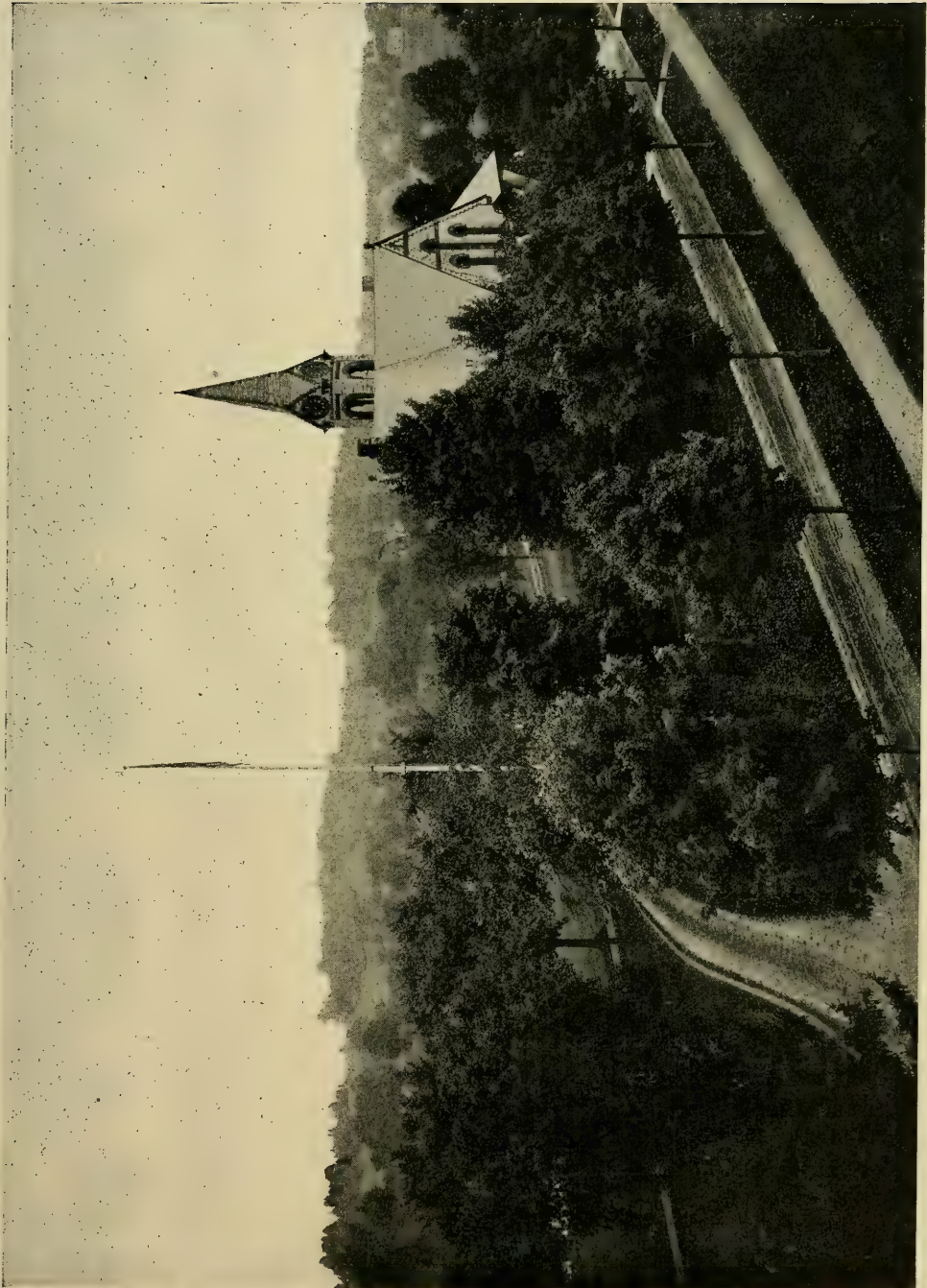
The Hall has three working stories and it would pay well to take a trip through. Starting in on the first or basement floor, through a door in the center of the west side we find two large recitation rooms, one on either side. One of these rooms is to be fitted up for a stereopticon so that the lectures may be illustrated. Directly behind these rooms is a long boiler and coal room which occupies the whole of the east side. This room is to be used for a laboratory on the event of the introduction of steam from the station.

Going up to the next floor and starting from the main door on the east side we find the administrative offices of the department on the southern side; behind and connecting with them is the record room and in the southwest corner of the building is a private room for the use of the head of the department. On the west is a library and senior recitation room and in the northeast corner is the museum.

On arriving at the top floor we find the whole of the south side devoted to a draughting-room for the use of the landscape gardeners, with a small lecture room on the west. A long room for photographic work together with a little chemical laboratory will occupy all of the remainder except for a little room in the northwest corner for the use of the janitor.

The attempt will be made to have the whole building fireproof. If erected according to the present plans, and the grounds nicely graded, it will be readily seen that we will have the most attractive building that will adorn the college campus for many a day.

There seems to be a common consent among our state legislators that our request for thirty-eight thousand (38,000) dollars will be granted without fail. We sincerely believe that this is true and that the latter part of next year will see the beginning of what will be a very attractive and finely equipped horticultural building.



THE CYCLE.
ATHLETICS.

The baseball season began with indoor practice under the direction of Capt. O'hearn. Owing to the backwardness of the season, outdoor practice was not begun as early as usual but as soon as the weather permitted practice was begun on the diamond, and under the direction of Capt. O'hearn and Coach Bowler, Ex. '04, the team has been doing remarkably well. The team is composed chiefly of last year's players, although a few new men have been working hard and may yet be rewarded for their efforts.

In years gone by very little attention has been given to baseball in comparison with the amount given to football. This season has wrought many changes.

Manager Quigley arranged the best schedule that the college has ever had, and O'hearn has proven himself to be one of Massachusetts' best captains. The student body have supported the team better than in former years, and taking everything into consideration this season promises to be one of the most successful baseball seasons of the college.

The first game of the season was to have been with Holy Cross, but the inclemency of the weather caused it to be cancelled.

The first home game was played April 13, on the campus, in which the home team was victorious over Amherst by the score of 5 to 1.

The Massachusetts team was again victorious on the 30th by defeating Trinity on their own grounds 5 to 2.

May 3, the M. A. C. team played rather a loose game with Colby on the campus, and were defeated 12 to 6.

On the 5th, Amherst won from Massachusetts on Pratt field by the score of 8 to 0.

Miller's Falls defeated Massachusetts

6 to 0 on the 7th, and it was not surprising as they were a professional team.

On the 14th, Boston College was beaten by the score of 12 to 2 and were outplayed and proved inferior to the home team in every position.

On May 18, the Massachusetts team went to Williamstown and played the first game of the season when every man felt at home in his position, as before this the men had been changed around a good deal. With the exception of one inning the M. A. C. team played excellent ball, but the runs gained by Williams in that inning won for them the game by the score of 4 to 1.

The game with the Springfield Training School at Springfield on the 21st was a disappointment, as the game should have been Massachusetts' but for the fact that ten men were on the opposing team.

There are several games yet to be played before the season closes, and the prospects are bright for the Massachusetts team to score a victory out of the greater number of them.

BASKET BALL.

Another season of basket ball has passed and it can truthfully be said that it was a successful season from every point of view. Our basketball team does not stand on a level with those of Wesleyan, Williams, and some of the other colleges of that size as yet, but if the reader will stop to think, he will realize that we have only about one third as many men to pick from as they have and considering our numbers, does not our team rank well?

The past season has been a successful one, our team having defeated Boston University, Holyoke, Westfield and some others while very close games were

played with Brown and the University of Vermont. We hope a lot of good basket ball material will come in with the class of 1908 and that in spite of our size we can rank with the best of colleges.

FOOTBALL.

The football season of 1903 was most successful. With a squad of only sixteen men Massachusetts was able to win six out of the ten games played. Contrary to the usual custom of teams she did not have the annual slump but played a steady hard game throughout the season. The team played better in some games than in others but was "coming" all the fall.

On September 26, Massachusetts played her first game of the season and met defeat at the hands of Holy Cross by the score of 6 to 0. Holy Cross did not succeed in scoring till the last five minutes of play, and considering the condition of the men and only three days practice the team did very well.

Dartmouth won from us by a score of 12 to 0, on September 30. The team had had only one day more practice before starting for Hanover. The Dartmouth team that did such great work at the end of the season only scored twice in the first half and the second team which was put in in the last half had hard work to hold their own.

Massachusetts had her usual luck at Williamstown on October 7. She was defeated by the home team 17 to 0; practically the same score as that of the two previous years. Two of the three touchdowns Williams made were by flukes and when it came to the carrying of the ball and holding their own the Massachusetts men equaled their opponents.

Nothing need be said about the Rhode Island game played on the campus on

October 14. The score is sufficient: M. A. C. 46, R. I. S. C. 0.

The Springfield Training School game on October 17 was a great surprise to everyone. The Massachusetts men outplayed the opposing in every particular. In the whole game M. A. C. rushed the ball 225 yards to Springfield's 15 yards. On account of fumbling no score was made in the second half, Massachusetts making her two touchdowns in the first half. Score: M. A. C. 12, Springfield 0.

On October 24, Massachusetts played the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt. The game was closely contested and not until the latter part of the second half was a score made. Then it was by a goal from the field making the score M. A. C. 5, University of Vermont 0.

The game with Trinity at Hartford, October 31, resulted in an easy victory. Five touchdowns in forty minutes tell the story of the game. The home team was in poor condition and was outplayed in every point of the game. Score: M. A. C. 28, Trinity 0.

Saturday, November 7, Massachusetts defeated Tufts college at Medford 6 to 0. The team played together splendidly and although the score was not large the game was well played.

Amherst defeated M. A. C. on Pratt Field on November 14. The score was 11 to 6. It was a well played game for both sides. Amherst had the advantage of weight especially in the line, and that was what told in the second half.

Massachusetts defeated the All-Westfields, Thanksgiving morning, at Westfield by the score of 5 to 0. The game was marked by the fumbling of both teams. M. A. C. scored in the first few minutes of play and the ball was carried from one end of the field to the other for the rest of the game.

KAPPA SIGMA.

Gamma Delta chapter installed last evening at the college is the seventieth link in the grand chain of this one of the largest fraternities in the country. From a humble beginning in this country at the University of Virginia in 1867, it has grown to these noble proportions; and we find Kappa Sigma represented in nearly every state of the Union, from Maine to California, Washington to Texas, Michigan to Georgia. Kappa Sigma dates its origin farther back than its inauguration into American colleges, and has a history that few American societies possess. In 1866 Drs. Holinsworth and Arnold of the University of Virginia while studying medicine in Paris, became acquainted with a gentleman named De Da Croix who excited their curiosity by telling them of an ancient academic or University Secret Fraternity, called the "Kirjaith Sepher," which had been founded at the Universities of Bologna and Firenze (Florence), Italy, between A. D. 1395 and A. D. 1400, by a fugitive Greek scholar who was a professor in these institutions. Members of this society attended the Ecumenical Council held at Pisa, in 1409, and interested their society delegates from the Universities of Montpellier, Orleans and Paris, in France, and through them established branches at these institutions of learning. The society ultimately became extinct in Italy, except in the family of De Bardi, who handed down its traditions.

These American gentlemen visited a member of this family in Florence, and being initiated into the order, secured permission to establish it in America, which they did under the name of "Κ. Σ."

Among the colleges represented are the

following: Cornell university, Brown university, Bowdoin, University of Pennsylvania, Swathmore, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Virginia, Perdue university, University of Maine, University of Vermont, University of California, etc.

The *Caduceus*, a bi-monthly, is the official organ of the fraternity, and a secret publication is also sustained by Kappa Sigma.

The influence of the national as compared with the local fraternity cannot very well be estimated, it is too far reaching. It is perhaps as an alumnus that the member of a national organization realizes its importance more keenly; and almost every city of any size has an alumni club of its own; and he is welcomed as a brother of a large family, wherever it is his fortune to meet with them. It is into such privileges that we have entered and it is our hope that we shall fully realize the benefits accruing to us, and share with a cheerful willingness the responsibilities attached.

Football Schedule for 1904.

September 28.	Holy Cross at Worcester.
October 1.	Dartmouth at Hanover.
October 5.	Williams at Williamstown.
October 8.	Brown at Providence.
October 15.	Wesleyan at Middleton.
October 22.	Springfield T. S. at Springfield.
October 29.	Amherst at Pratt Field.
November 5.	Worcester P. I. at Amherst.
November 12.	Open.
November 19.	Tufts at Medford.

D. G. K.

Since the marriage of D. G. K. with Kappa Sigma has taken place, it might be well to recall briefly the history of the former. Early in their Sophomore year, several members of the pioneer class of '71, feeling that the institution lacked an important social element, formed themselves into a secret society to be known to the outside world as D. G. K. This fraternity was the first of the kind ever formed in an Agricultural College. The founders were Messrs. G. H. Allen, W. P. Birnie, J. F. Fisher, F. St. C. Herrick, Geo. Leonard, L. A. Nichols, A. D. Norcross, all members of '71. The originator of the idea and chief founder was F. St. Clair Herrick.

It was not at first intended to be a permanent institution, but growing with the college, both at length became firmly established. Then it was that the members of D. G. K. conceived the idea of creating a German society which should be to scientific institutions what the powerful Greek letter fraternities are to the classical colleges. Bearing this idea steadily in mind, and recognizing the fact that the ultimate success of the plans could only be achieved through the character and influence of the parent society, D. G. K. had bent her energies toward strengthening the Aleph chapter, refusing to grant charters to other colleges. But now she realizes that one mightier than she and more able to accomplish the work, has taken the field and she is glad to plant her hopes and ambitions in its soil and do all in her power to further the success of Kappa Sigma.

For some time the society had no fixed abode, but migrated from room to room

among its members, but in a few months negotiations were made for a permanent abiding place, and the privilege of the choice of the northern corner rooms of the North college was given the society by Pres. Clark, and the north corner room on the first floor was selected and was first occupied on October 20, 1869. This room served as a castle until the spring of 1891. From 1880-1882 the house on the north side of the Ravine was occupied as a Fraternity house. In 1891, the present chapter house was secured, and D. G. K. became permanently established.

There were times when D. G. K., in common with the other fraternities, suffered a diminution of numbers, but she held her own, by the character of her men, and, while not making members her aim, she outranked the others in this respect also. It has always been the policy of D. G. K. not to take men who would "do the society no harm," but to take those who would "do it good;" not negative but positive men; nor has it made a practice of taking those who stay but a short time, going on the principle that "one man for four years is better than four men for one year."

At the commencement of June, '79, the first general convention of D. G. K. was held. It was also the year in which the CYCLE made its first appearance. Nearly forty of the members were present, and the following day, Tuesday, the fraternity held public exercises in the chapel.

In the matter of scholarships, D. G. K. has stood *Facile princeps*, an easy first. In the aggregate number of prizes won, D. G. K. stands in the front. In athletics she has also been successful. Three of the Ingleside crew which beat Harvard and Brown, seventeen boat's lengths, and made the best time on record, were D. G. K. men; and in baseball, football and the kindred sports, she has fully held her own.

GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA.

1904.		
Elwood, Clifford Franklin	<i>Green's Farms, Conn.</i>	96 Pleasant St.
Raymoth, Reuben Raymond	<i>Goshen</i>	D. G. K. House
1905.		
Holcomb, Charles Sheldon	<i>Tarriffville, Conn.</i>	5 South College
Kelton, James Richard	<i>Orange</i>	D. G. K. House
Ladd, Edward Thorndike	<i>Winchester</i>	D. G. K. House
Lyman, John Franklin	<i>Amherst</i>	D. G. K. House
Tompson, Harold Foss	<i>Roxbury Crossing</i>	Veterinary Inst.
Tupper, Bertram	<i>Barre</i>	South College
Williams, Percy Frederic	<i>Natick</i>	5 South College
1906.		
Carpenter, Charles Walter	<i>Monson</i>	D. G. K. House
Mudge, Everett Pike	<i>Swampscott</i>	12 North College
Rogers, Stanley Sawyer	<i>Boston</i>	D. G. K. House
Scott, Edwin Hobart	<i>Somerville</i>	D. G. K. House
Suhlke, Herman Augustus	<i>Leominster</i>	D. G. K. House
Wood, Alexander Henry Moore	<i>Easton</i>	D. G. K. House
1907.		
Alley, Harold Edward	<i>Newburyport</i>	44 Triangle St.
Armstrong, Arthur Huguenin	<i>Hyde Park</i>	44 Triangle St.
Chapman, Joseph Otis	<i>Brewster</i>	1 Fearing St.
Dearth, George Augustus	<i>Sherborn</i>	1 Fearing St.
Engstrom, Nils	<i>Lancaster</i>	26 North College
Higgins, Arthur William	<i>Westfield</i>	Mr. R. J. Goldberg's
Smith, George Franklin	<i>Barre</i>	1 Fearing St.
Stoddard, Calder Sankey	<i>Canton</i>	Allen St.

THE PHI KAPPA PHI FRATERNITY.

A chapter of this honorary fraternity was organized at M. A. C., May 13, 1904; and the induction took place under Prof. Stevens of the University of Maine. The following men were admitted: E. A. Back, F. D. Coudon, A. W. Gilbert, S. B. Haskell, F. F. Henshaw, A. L. Peck, H. M. White, of the class of 1904. Among the Faculty and Alumni were the following: Pres. H. H. Goodell, Dr. C. H. Fernald, Dr. Chas. S. Walker, F. A. Waugh, G. F. Mills, J. E. Ostrander, P. B. Hasbrouck, Dr. C. Wellington, '73; Dr. J. B. Lindsey '83; E. B. Holland, '92; S. F. Howard, '94; H. L. Knight, '02; A. C. Monahan, '00; H. J. Franklin, '03; J. G. Cook, '03; W. E. Tottingham, '03.

"The Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity is a College and Alumni Society composed of honor graduates of all departments of American Colleges and Universities. It stands for the unity and democracy of education. Its general object is to unite college graduates of high rank without

regard to department, course of study, or sex, for the advancement of the highest scholarship. The fraternity selects its regular members from the best students, within one year of the completion of a Bachelor or higher degree course. The number taken each year is limited to one-third of any course or department. In its plan of organization this Fraternity is modeled in some respects after the Phi Beta Kappa, but is broader in its scope.

"The Phi Beta Kappa includes only the classical college, and wishes to confine membership to those who win the B. A. degree. The Phi Kappa Phi includes all departments of learning. It is not exclusive of any other society and its members may belong to other honor fraternities."

The above is taken from the "Declaration of Principles," and will serve to explain the Fraternity and its purpose. It is our most ardent wish that it will succeed in stirring up men to compete for the honor of its membership, and in consequence raise the standard of scholarship at M. A. C.



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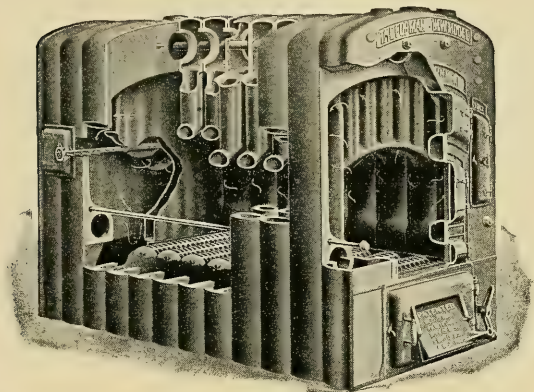
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MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The age in which we live demands progress in the means and methods by which young men prepare for the duties of life.

The courses of Study of the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Horticulture, Botany, Forestry and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best essays, declamations and orations, under the direction of the professors of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French, German, and Spanish enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as it may be, in its relation to Agriculture, and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two Museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar, the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowed electives in the junior and senior years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years, leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March. No examinations are required for admission to these short courses. All courses are open to women as well as to men.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the college may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid. There is no charge for tuition to citizens of the United States.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 17 and 18, 8.30 a. m., at Botanic Museum, Amherst, at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at Horticultural Hall, Worcester; and at Pittsfield, also September 15 and 16, at 8.30 a. m., Botanic Museum. The Fall semester begins Thursday, September 22, at 8 a. m.

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GAMMA-DELTA OF KAPPA SIGMA



PUBLISHED BY THE GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA MASS. STATE COLLEGE

VOL. XXVII.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 18, 1905

No. 1.

Program for the Thirty-Fifth Commencement.

Sunday, June 18

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY THE REV. CALVIN STEBBINS OF FRAMINGHAM

10:45 A. M.

Monday, June 19

Annual Meeting of the Phi Kappa Phi, 2 p. m.

THE FLINT ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 3:30 p. m.

SPEAKERS:

MR. CARPENTER

MR. HAYWARD

MR. CRAIGHEAD

MR. MOSELEY

MR. GASKILL

MR. PEAKES

Open Air Concert by the Cadet Band, 7 p. m.

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshman Class, 8 p. m.

SPEAKERS:

MR. J. A. ANDERSON

MR. LARSEN

MR. DAVENPORT

MR. WAUGH

MR. A. FARRAR

MR. JENISON

MR. WHITMARSH

MR. WHITE

THE CYCLE

Tuesday, June 20

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES in the office of the Hatch Experiment Station
9:30 a. m.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENT DEPARTMENT, at the office of the Hatch
Experiment Station, 11:30 a. m.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, 1:30 p. m.

SPEAKERS :

MR. ALLEN

MR. TUPPER

MR. BARNES

MR. WILLIS

MR. HUNT

MR. YEAW

Battalion Parade, Batalion Drill, 4 p. m.

Suppers of the Various Classes, 6 p. m.

Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 p. m.

Senior Promenade in Drill Hall, 10 p. m.

Wednesday, June 21

GRADUATION EXERCISES, ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES, AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
10 a. m.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS by PRES. W. E. STONE, Class '82, of Purdue University.

ENTITLED TO COMMENCEMENT APPOINTMENTS.

MR. TAYLOR

MR. LYMAN

MR. ADAMS

MISS CUSHMAN

MR. THOMPSON

MR. SWAIN

ALUMNI BANQUET, 12 m. immediately after the graduation exercises.

Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23

Examination of Candidates for admission at Botanic Museum, 9 a. m.

EDITORIAL

IN presenting this, the twenty-seventh number of the CYCLE to the Alumni, friends and active members of the chapter, we have taken the liberty of making some departures from the lines ordinarily laid down for such a publication. First of all we take pleasure of calling the attention of our older brethren to our new cover design which we think is more fitting for the great fraternity, or brotherhood that we so proudly herald as ours, than the old one. It is with great pleasure that we present some of this news to you, and yet we do not care to disguise the fact that our losses, as a college and as a fraternity have been far heavier than has been the case for many years. Still, even through this, the progress of our dear old college has ever been even up and on. We have larger classes than ever; the last one seemed to cap the climax, but we are looking forward to a still larger and better one, if possible, in the fall. We are to have a new building in the fall, as shown in the cut, and our growing needs require almost drastic measures to secure room even for lecture, recitation and laboratory work, not to speak of dormitory room on the college grounds. The college and the fraternity are as yet only in the youth of their existence, and this Cycle as the product of youth, must be taken with charity.

The second annual College Tennis Tournament has created much interest and many exciting matches have been played in the courts this season. Many of the men who entered the tournament last year have shown a remarkable development in speed this year and there has been many surprising results in games played so far. Mr. Ahearn '04 won the college championship

last June and was presented with an expensive racket as a trophy. Up to this writing the trophy for 1905 has not been chosen. Early in the season a college court was agitated, but the movement did not mature. Interest should be again aroused, however, to provide for a college court as there are many non-frat men who would appreciate such a movement.

The social events the past college year have met with remarkable success. The untiring efforts of Chairman Taylor, 1905, and his Informal Committee, have given the college five of the most enjoyable dances ever held in the Drill Hall. All the Informals have been well attended, and the Committee this year is to be commended for arousing such widespread interest in them. Warner's Orchestral Club of Northampton has furnished the music which has given much satisfaction. The weather conditions have been most favorable at these events, and the couples have been able to stroll upon the Campus between dances, a treat equally as enjoyable as the numbers on the dance orders. The decorations in the Drill Hall have not varied much in character from last year. The addition of college banners has made the hall more attractive, and the abundance of flowering shrubs and plants from the Plant House create a pleasing effect which we never tire of seeing. Our friends from Smith and Mt. Holyoke have been much in evidence, and we hope they have enjoyed these informal gatherings as much as we.

The annual Junior Prom was a marked success in every way. The decorations were changed slightly from the recent Proms, but the general effect was of the

same character of those immediately preceding it. It was rather unfortunate that the Seniors were in such trouble at just that time, as the feeling of sympathy prevailed amid the gaiety of the evening, for the departing men of 1905, and for the moment it was a rather sad occasion for many. The Senior Prom Committee have been working constantly for the past few weeks endeavoring to make their final Prom the success the past ones have been, and to make it a record breaking gathering.

Our college has just passed what is probably the most unharmonious year since its founding. In many ways it has been a year of misfortune. We have lost by death a number of persons closely connected with the college and our losses in this direction culminated in the loss by death of President Goodell. In addition to all this was added the suspense and anxiety natural from the hold-up of our much-needed appropriation by the State Legislature. But great as is our loss in the death of President Goodell and in the partial failure of our appropriation bill, the unharmonious relation between the faculty and students is to be more deeply deplored. At the beginning of the second semester one of the bitterest strikes ever known in the college world occurred. We need say nothing about the merits or demerits of the case, but to us the worst feature of the affair was the bitterness of feeling displayed by both sides. It was a grave affair and one whose settlement required much skill and diplomacy, but what should have been punished and settled strictly among ourselves with no publicity, became, on account of the unskillful exercise by the faculty of its power to punish, public gossip of a most odious nature to all concerned. From every

point of view the affair is to be deeply lamented and every effort should be put forth to repair the breach between faculty and students, for it is only under conditions of perfect harmony and confidence that our best work can be accomplished. Let us then do all that lies in our power to better and further the interest and good name of our beloved college in this way.

Soon after Prof. Waugh took charge of the Horticultural Department, he urged our late President to have a bill drawn up asking the Legislature for a new Horticultural Building. When asked how much it would require to build this new edifice on Horticultural Hill, Prof. Waugh replied, \$50,000. This sum seemed fabulous to our late President, as he had already had dealings with the honorable gentlemen who sit under the cod-fish down in Boston. The sum of \$39,950 was finally found to be sufficient to erect a commodious and attractive building. An architect drew up the plans, and they were submitted to the Trustees. The bill was presented to the 1903 Legislature, but owing to the political situation at that time, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the bill. During 1904 several additions were made to the college bill in the form of an extension to the Entomological Building, a duplicate dynamo for the Heating Station, an addition to the Botanic Laboratory, a new plant house, \$5,000 for painting the farm buildings, \$5,000 for a new herd, and the extension of the heating system to the Experiment Stations, and to the new Horticultural Building. The bill providing for these articles received three hearings before the committee on agriculture at which Mr. Kingman and his constituents presented opposition, but it was of minor importance for the general welfare of the bill. However the opposition furnished

amusement for those present at the hearings. It would be a shame to ask and receive without a fight of some kind. The senior revolution may have had a detrimental effect on the passage of the bill as that occurred while the bill was being "smashed" under the gilded dome. Whatever happened it did not take long to learn that \$116,000 looked like \$56,000 in less time than it takes to write it. Prof. Waugh landed his new building having "fought a good fight." The department which deals with insects was open for congratulations, having obtained its portion of the spoils. The farm buildings will soon shine with fresh paint, and the pipes will be laid to connect the Experiment Stations and Horticultural Building with the Heating Station. Perhaps the state feels fully justified in cutting down our bill. Perhaps they were, but when it becomes known that we need a new Library, an Administration Building, a dormitory or two, it will dawn on our legislators that their generosity can easily be exceeded. The good work of the institution is due more to the efforts of a self-sacrificing faculty and student-body, than to the state. When politics cease to disturb the general welfare of this grand old state, and the legislators awake to the needs of our alma mater, M. A. C. will chisel deeper the mark she has already cut in the world's educational monument.

At the beginning of the present semester a new ruling governing conditions was made and put in force. As to the old rule; although most of us know what it is and a few are keenly aware of the injustice of it, to the student as well as the difficult position in which it often placed instructors, it might be well to make a statement of it. The paragraph relating to this subject in

our old college rulebook reads as follows: "If a student is conditioned in three or more studies of a semester he shall be dropped back into the succeeding class." Also a student may attain a rank as low as fifty-five percent in his daily work providing his mark in examination is sufficient to pull his average in that study to sixty five percent or over, and vice versa. This old state of affairs, it is evident, would allow a student to be conditioned in three minor subjects which represent not more than five hours a week recitation, and, consequently be dropped back into the succeeding class. This was certainly an unfortunate state of affairs, as the regular schedule of any class contains from twenty to thirty hours a week.

The new ruling as announced reads: "If a student is conditioned in forty percent of the actual hours used by the studies of a semester, he shall be dropped into the succeeding class." Also a rule was made that a student's mark in daily work and in examination must not fall below sixty percent upon the penalty of being conditioned in that subject for that semester.

It is perfectly evident that these two rulings were needed and that they give a much fairer basis of relative comparison of scholarship than the old method. The fact that a man might be dropped even though he were doing exceptionally fine work in over seventy-five percent of his work, measured in recitations or actual work rather than in mere subjects has always been opposed by all spirit of fairness and impartiality. We welcome the announcement as a long stride in the righting of the wrongs that the rigid enforcement of the former resolution must necessarily have done.

ATHLETICS

Owing largely to the generous support of the alumni as well as of the undergraduates and faculty, this last year's football record is one of which we may all well feel proud. Starting in by holding Holy Cross to a score of 0 to 0, our team has played hard, consistent football throughout the season. The game with Williams is one long to be remembered. In a good, straight game, Massachusetts defeated her opponents by the score of 12 to 0, needless to say, there was "something doing" when the news was received. Later came the decisive victories over Wesleyan are, Springfield



Training School, Worcester P. I., and lastly, Tufts. The two games lost were with Dartmouth and Brown, and over neither game could we be greatly discouraged. The cause of this remarkable record is the spirit and enthusiasm exhibited throughout the season which led the team to victory. It is hoped that this same spirit may always be with us, that we may keep up the high standard in the future. Captain Craighead of next year's team is now holding considerable spring practice, that the team may be better fitted to play hard in the early games next fall, and that new material may be brought to light. This past season our chapter was represented on the team by Brothers Tupper, Ladd and Holcomb, all of whom helped to make the team what it was.

The past season of basketball was entered upon with a new spirit in the game. Last year's class carried out with it two of the best players ever representing the college, and only two regular men from last year's team remained. However, many members of the entering class took such an interest in the game that competent men were soon chosen to fill the places.



After a few weeks of hard and conscientious practice under Captain Hunt's stern jurisdiction, the team was considered in shape to cope with her opponents. The first game of the season took place in the Drill Hall, in which we defeated the Holyoke Consolidated team by a score of 67 to 12. The game was well played throughout, and showed the result of hard practice by our men. Next

followed a series of hard games, with some of the largest colleges in this section, (Brown among them), in which our team, although at a great disadvantage, held her own throughout.

The temporary withdrawal from college of the members of the senior class so weakened the team that it was impossible to play the remaining games scheduled.

The last game of the season was played between the two lower classes. The freshmen seemed fated to win the contest as three of college team were in that class. This they did, but the closeness of the

score shows that the game was by no means one-sided. The game was characterized by accurate passing and hard blocking. The excitement was intense during the whole game, and it increased still more when the final whistle blew showing the score 9 to 8 in favor of the freshmen.

The history of baseball in our college is not nearly so gratifying to look back upon as is the history of football. But there has been a marked improvement in the team this season over that of former years, and we trust that there is yet a future for us in this national sport of America. Every student at Massachusetts is proud of the team, and especially so as the players have shown grit and determination in a hard, up-hill fight under the most adverse circumstances, at times the team has played in hard luck, and too many are prone to criticize when a few friendly words of encouragement would reflect much more credit upon both tax payer and player. We have had what we thought were good teams in years gone by, but there has always been one or more positions on the teams which were not ably filled. Such cannot be said of this years nine as Hunt has proven himself capable of playing any position in the infield in a championship form; Ingham has shown himself to be the best all round catcher that the college has ever had; Martin at second, and Tirrell at first, have stopped everything that came their way; while third has been filled alternately by Captain Kennedy and Cobb, and at other times by Shattuck. The outfield positions have been occupied by various candidates: Kennedy, O'Grady, Clark and Shattuck all putting up a good game. The pitchers, Kennedy and Cobb have made more than one team "jam the air and then go way back and sit down."

The schedule as arranged by manager

Taft is the best that the college has ever had; and as can be readily seen, many new teams have been added to our list. In previous years it has been the custom to play many professional or athletic teams, but not one is to be found on the schedule this year, and in this the management has the hearty support of the student body.



We are now anxiously looking forward to the game with Brown on June 7, and if Cobb pitches in his usual form there may yet be some good news forthcoming.

Following is the schedule with the scores of the games played when this article went to press, or up to the first of June:

Wesleyan	9	Mass.	2
Holy Cross	10	"	2
Colby	10	"	5
Trinity	0	"	1
U. of Rochester	1	"	7
Springfield T.S.	7	"	6
Dartmouth	6	"	2
Williams	4	"	3
Andover	3	"	11
Boston College	3	"	15
Colby	5	"	1
Boston College	0	"	5
Springfield T.S.	5	"	11
Springfield T.S.	8	"	9
Brown		"	

FOOTBALL SCORES FOR 1904

Sept. 28, Mass.	0	Holy Cross	0
Oct. 1, "	0	Dartmouth	17
Oct. 4, "	12	Williams	0
Oct. 8, "	0	Brown	21
Oct. 15, "	24	Wesleyan	6
Oct. 22, "	11	Springfield T.S.	0
Nov. 5, "	39	Worcester P.I.	0
Nov. 18, "	11	Tufts	0

Games won, 5. Games lost, 2. Tie game,
1. Point scored by Massachusetts, 97.
Points scored by opposition, 50.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE. 1905

Holy Cross, September	23
Dartmouth, "	30
Brown, October	4
Rhode Island, October	7
Williams, October	11
New Hampshire State, October	14
Bates, October	21
Williston, October	28
Open, November	4
Springfield Training School, Nov.	18
Tufts, November	24

ATHLETIC FIELD FOR M. A. C.

Doubtless many of the visiting alumni and friends into whose hands this paper may fall have heard, at one time or another, some comment concerning a running track and athletic field for the old alma mater. Its deficiencies in this direction were recognized over ten years ago when the alumni fund was established for this purpose. This alumni fund is for the purpose of building an athletic field alone, and the argument so often heard that we need other things before a field is thus removed because, while we do need other things, this money can only be used for its original purpose, and does not enter into the discussion of our most pertinent needs at all.

The truth of the matter is, there seems to be no good valid reason why we haven't a track. We've got the funds, its needs and benefits are recognized, but as yet no track. Surely it cannot be on account of material or lack of precedent. We have lots of men in college who did fine work in preparatory school, some of them holding records, and this material is prac-

tically wasting away as far as it benefits the college. That this material can do something is shown by those three memorable years when under Dr. Lull's guidance we did put out track teams that swept everything before them. They trained on the tar walks, how much better should we do if we had all the facilities for training.

Quite an interest was aroused this year and it can be said that we came very near getting a temporary track; that we didn't is the result of circumstances unforeseen. An idea of what was done is best given by quoting from the College Signal of May 17, 1905.

"Owing to a complication of hindrances and obstacles the agitation in favor of the long heralded track and athletic field has subsided at least for this semester. Still it cannot be said that nothing was accomplished towards making the project more possible, for it was found that the faculty, that is a majority of them, were in favor of it and President Brooks went so far as to communicate with the committee of the trustees on buildings and grounds. As a result they agreed to send their most interested member in that line, Mr. Draper, up here to view the site of a proposed temporary track around the campus. The campus was measured and it was

found that by a short overlap, a one and one-half mile track could be laid out so as not to interfere with either baseball or football games. These measurements were taken in preparation for Mr. Draper's arrival, but as unfortunately Mr. Draper has been quite ill he was prevented from coming and without the consent of the trustees nothing could be done. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that had their representative come he, undoubtedly, would have approved it.

The plan of President Brooks is to lay out a temporary track to serve until we can have a fully equipped athletic field, which time is not so many years off. The track would run around the campus, beside the tar walk, back of the backstop, around outside of football limits up along the back road, skirt the drill hall to the walk again. The soil is of such a texture that it would, upon removal of the turf, pack into a very satisfactory running track. At the first hardly any grading would be needed and practically the only expense is the removal of the sod.

A broad jump box has been constructed and standards erected for the high jump; these have already been well patronized but as yet no records broken.

That we need a track none can deny, and at last there seems to be some real, possible means of getting it. If, however, to get it means to antagonize our other already established athletics, baseball and football, it is far better to leave it alone. Its proper place is not to antagonize or enter into competition with the others but to help them, to serve as a training school for raw material, to develop wind, endurance, speed, and quickness, all of them highly valuable to the athlete no matter whether he play baseball or football. Then in the many contests connected with track athletics there is usually one in which we can do something and by practising along this line gain perfection. If anyone breaks a college record in the presence of proper officials he is entitled to wear the "M" all covet so dearly. This if nothing else is some encouragement to skill in this line. It would be from these very men that

the material for other teams would come. The captains of the different teams by watching the track candidates could soon pick out men with the qualities they wanted, men whom they had perhaps overlooked or had failed to come out. It would be easy to persuade such a man to come out for other teams, for when a man enters one branch of athletics he soon takes up others.

Nothing has been said about the influence our meets with other colleges would have upon our entering classes and renown. It seems as if this was too self-evident to need any further mention.

It can then be truthfully said that although the movement for a track has practically been laid aside for this year, it has accomplished a good deal in finding out the disposition of the trustees, faculty and student body in the matter. In other words a real earnest interest has been found to exist and definite plans have been laid so that it seems that a track, if run as outlined, will receive the support of all and be constructed at no far distant date."

From this article it can be seen that some real earnest effort was made in this direction, and quite a few candidates for a team came out.

Aside from the benefits of a track team, consider the great stimulus a closed field would give to our other branches of athletics. How much more freely would the men pay their athletic taxes if they could witness a majority of the games the teams play, than they do when they see perhaps only one rather unimportant home game.

Thus no matter from what standpoint you look at it, a track and athletic field will be of enormous benefit to the college. We hope this article will start an interest in our friends and alumni to support this movement and further the interests of old Massachusetts.



FRATERNITY LIFE AT M. A. C.

Fraternities at M. A. C. were established early in the history of the college, in fact when the first class graduated in 1871, already two secret societies had been formed, the D. G. K. in '68, and the Q. T. V. in '69. The students seemed to take kindly to secret societies, and both locals by the way, prospered. In 1873, the Phi Sigma Kappa made its appearance, and later in 1879, a fourth, the College Shakesperean Club marked the end of the increase in the number of societies. Of the four societies thus formed, all had their birth within our college. The D. G. K.'s, however, received in June, '04, a charter from the Kappa Sigma fraternity as the Gamma Delta chapter, and thus has entered into the college the first outside fraternity blood. Later another fraternity, the Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary society founded on scholarship, granted a chapter to the college in 1904. It is now firmly established, and the honor of membership on its rolls is eagerly worked for. This society seems to offer a great influence for good upon the scholarship of the college, and in instituting a chapter of the fraternity here, our college is following the lead of universities and colleges everywhere in honoring her high scholarship men by election to a society which means reward for hard work well done.

From the first the fraternities have been popular both with the undergraduates and with the faculty, and have never been compelled to fight for their existence as has often occurred elsewhere. Rented society rooms in North College have furnished the fraternity home to the chapters in general, although there have been numerous experiments in fraternity houses. At present our chapter is the only one occupying a house, and ours is a temporary place which

we have made pleasant and comfortable to shelter us over to better things. All the societies own building lots, and the sentiment that fraternity houses are to enter into the life of the college is now strong. With us class feeling has been the paramount feature. Class games have been played fiercely, and every advantage to win has been used, class battles have been fought relentlessly, and at times bloodily. It has been over and over, my class, it is the best, we must prove it. The feeling has gradually been gaining power, that perhaps this class spirit had advanced too far and was becoming a barrier to the development of the finer side of our natures. A loyal class spirit and an active interest in class affairs is essential to obtain all the benefits of college life; but the fraternity provides a school of training no less essential. To meet with one's mates, chosen not by chance, but because of a likeness of ideals and a similarity of character, to talk of the perplexing problems of student life, and to form tender and lasting social relations, is provided for by the fraternity, and to this field class spirit should, to a certain extent, yield. Just the work accomplished by our fraternities is difficult to see in its entirety.

Here their universal purpose as organizations for mutual aid is accomplished in a most agreeable manner. Interfraternity feeling is strong with us and so the fraternity affords the aspiring brother an additional incentive to gain honors. The shark is always ready to tutor his unfortunately thick-headed brother, and the cool, far-sighted member is quick to warn and advise the rash and reckless. We may safely say that our fraternities accomplish their object to a remarkable degree, and their social, intellectual and moral influences are all for the good.

HICKIE ALPHA OF YAMMI HAMMI KI

A very good idea of the scope of the work, which naturally falls in the province of a strong fraternity, is illustrated in the following article. It is a letter which is already almost a classic in Phi Delta Theta and we present it to our readers in hopes that they have never seen it before, and that they will read, note and take warning thereby. It was first read by Dick Little at New York in 1902, at the Phi Delta convention banquet. It is supposed to be an extra from the Yammi Himmi Ki Bazaar. Without saying anything further in comment on the letter or caution to the reader as to the use to which he shall put the knowledge thus acquired, we will present an accurate transcript of the original. We naturally hope by so doing to further the cause of fraternities, the article making self-evident the great value of such an organization as a reformer.

"School opened this fall with a very much increased attendance, and we take pride in saying that our university now has Yale beat off the block and Harvard run up an alley. With three thousand in the freshman class there was no lack of good Yammi Ham material, but with our usual conservatism we took in only fifty-three, although the entire freshman class lay for three days in the street in front of our house with their heads in the dust, weeping and sobbing for the glorious privilege of being initiated into the splendid old Yammi Hammi Ki. As a result of the initiation the following new Yammi Ham brothers take great pride in being presented to the fraternity. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, who is here taking post-grad. degree; Prince Maki Dakki Higo, heir apparent to the Japanese throne; Pierpont Morgan, the well-known financier, who is here taking a course in economics; Lord Somerset-Somerset, chief equerry in waiting and master of the buck hounds in England; Baron Henrich Von Rathskeller, captain in the imperial life guards, Germany, and cousin of the Kaiser. This list of course in-

cludes but a very few of the men whom we initiated; the others are all of the Yammi Ham standard, no one being admitted to our chapter except millionaires, railroad presidents, and members of the United States senate or their sons.

Our chapter house became too cramped for our present increased membership, and, at our request, the trustees of the university gave us a quit claim deed to the handsome new library building of the institution, which was only recently completed at a cost of \$300,000. We have just moved in and are now nicely settled. If visiting Yammi Hams will notify us when they intend to come to our college, we will send our automobile and liveried servants to the depot to meet them. Visiting brothers will kindly wear Prince Alberts, grey trousers and silk hats, and before being brought up to the chapter house will be required to present copies of their genealogical trees, a sworn statement of their bank accounts, a sample of their cigarettes and cigars, and their photographs to our 'visiting-brothers-committee' to whom they must give an exhibition of their dancing qualities, voices, drawing-room and table manners, before they will be permitted to associate with us, or walk around town with their Yammi Ham pins on. We dislike to be so particular, but we are compelled to maintain our social prestige.

While the school year is hardly yet begun we have already taken a number of honors. Nobody but Yammi Hams are permitted to play on the football team. We had the football grounds moved over to our back yard, so that the members of the chapter could sit in our smoking room and watch the game without being compelled to associate with the common herd that usually crowds the grand stand and bleachers.

Bro. Bunkum is now acting as treasurer of the university, advisor-in-chief of the college trustees, besides being No. 3 in the boat, pitcher of the baseball nine, halfback on the football team, high jumper, hammer thrower and long-distance walker of the track team, and president of the undergraduates association, the oratorical association and the young men's rescue league. Bro. Flimflamer is president of the four literary societies, the two debating clubs, the four classes, the hop committee, the athletic board, and is stroke oar in the crew. Bro. Ramrod is major, captain and first lieutenant

of the military corps of the university, captain of the football team, the track team, the baseball team, the boat crew, and president of the Y. M. C. A., editor of the college paper, and ivy leaf orator. It's hard to think of all the college honors which belong to us, but if there are any we've overlooked we'll get them as soon as we hear of them.

We did not like the president of the university, Dr. Frowner, and when he objected to our setting fire to the gymnasium as a proper finish to our initiation ceremonies we were reluctantly compelled, the next day, to throw him bodily out of the chapel and put Bro. Blowhard in his place. The trustees at first refused to indorse our action, on the grounds that Bro. Blowhard is only in the freshman class, but when we threatened to withdraw our fraternity from the school they immediately surrendered, and

Bro. Blowhard will be installed as president of the university with great ceremony next month. After Bro. Blowhard becomes president we expect to use the chapel of the university for a goat-room, holding all our initiations there. We will allow the chapel to be used by the university at commencement time. We are going to use the observatory as a kennel for our bulldog. We do not like the present faculty very well, and are considering removing the entire body and substituting them with Yammi Hams.

I am sorry that I have so little of real importance to write you this month, but from what I have said you will know that Hickie Alpha chapter is prospering, and doing its share towards the glorious advancement of grand old Yammi Hammi Ki."

PROFESSOR BABSON'S WORK IN GERMANY

Early in 1903, Prof. Babson was granted a year's leave of absence by the trustees, and in the following June, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for Naples. The summer was given up to a comprehensive tour of Italy, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, and Milan were visited, and then followed a very complete tour through Switzerland, during which Professor and Mrs. Babson joined in with a party under the guidance of Prof. H. B. Richardson of Amherst College. Berlin was reached in September, where, until the following summer, with the exception of two weeks in May, 1904, the time was passed in work at the university, and under the supervision of private instructors. At the university, work was done under Prof. Eric Schmidt in the study of Goethe and Schiller, and under Prof. Alois Brandl, the German Shakespearian authority, in the study of the most renowned dramatists of England. A course involving a broad study of comprehensive German life and conditions was also completed under Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski. Upon

the invitation of Prof. Brandl, Mr. Babson conducted, through the first semester of the university year, an English seminar. Meanwhile constant work under two private teachers was engaged in along the lines of practice in pronunciation, conversation, and composition. During the Spring recess, Prof. and Mrs. Babson visited some of the Austrian cities, going as far East as Buda-Pest. The summer was given up to a tour through Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and after a final sojourn in Germany at Jena, one of the most beautiful of all the German university towns, and at Dusseldorf, a city on the Rhine, a short trip was taken through Belgium and Holland. The return to America was made from Liverpool; and in September, 1904, Prof. Babson landed in Boston after an absence of fifteen months.

During the past college year, in addition to his work in American literature, rhetoric, and oratory, Mr. Babson has had charge of the instruction in German.

This coming summer vacation the Professor will again be in Germany, doing further work in German, chiefly along the lines of practical conversation, and a study of the literature. Prof. Babson sails for

Hamburg on the steamer "Deutschland," leaving New York on the 22nd of June. He will return by the steamer "Hamburg," expecting to reach home on the 22nd of September.

HENRY HILL GOODELL

Henry Hill Goodell, president of the college since 1886, died on board the steamship Nacoochee of the Savannah line, on Sunday, April 23. He was returning from a trip to Florida, where he went about March 1, on account of ill health. The past few years of his life had been a constant, hopeless struggle against disease, and it was only his indomitable will that sustained him while he cared for the duties of president of the college. This last winter he was compelled to give up his work entirely, and granted a leave of absence by the trustees, he sought relief in the South. He made no decided improvement, however, and on the journey home, passed into the other world.

President Goodell has been connected with the college since 1867, nineteen years as professor of Modern Languages and English Literature, and since 1886, as president and director of the Hatch Experiment Station. As president he has been very successful, and has occupied an important position, not only with respect to the needs and administration of this college in particular, but also with respect to the general management and national supervision of state colleges in general at Washington. He showed marked executive ability, and guided the college with a definite policy for its improvement. He has been an enthusiastic developer of the library, and has rounded out and strengthened all the departments.

President Goodell was a son of the Rev. William and Abigail Perkins (Davis) Goodell, and was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 20, 1839. He came to this country at an early age, and fitted for college at Williston Seminary. Entering Amherst, he graduated in 1862, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1865, and that of LL. D. in 1891. After graduation, he first as a second lieutenant, and later as a served in the Civil War during 1862-63, first lieutenant in the 25th Connecticut volunteers. He also served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Col. Bissell, 3d brigade, 4th division, 19th army corps.

He was a teacher in the department of gymnastics and modern languages in Williston Seminary from 1864-67, since which time he has been connected with Massachusetts. He was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature from this district in 1885, and served on the committee on education and public service. He married, Dec. 10, 1873, Miss Helen Eloise, daughter of John Stanton of New Orleans, who, with two sons, survives him.

The funeral was held in the College Chapel, April 27. The chapel was filled to overflowing by those who came to show their regard and respect to the president. Among those present were the entire faculty and student body, the trustees, many Amherst alumni, a delegation from the E. M. Stanton Post G. A. R., and the Chinese Ambassador, Sir Chenrung Liang Cheng, who came on from Washington to

pay tribute to the personal friend of his boyhood. Rev. Mr. Stebbins delivered a beautiful and impressive eulogy, speaking briefly of the life and work of his friend. As a mark of respect, Amherst College closed during the afternoon, this college for the entire day, and business throughout the town ceased during the hours of services.



BROTHER "BOB" ROBERTSON.

The first brother whose death our chapter has been forced to mourn is one whom it seems we could least spare, and one whose quiet, lovable ways and strong, manly qualities, endeared him to all his associates.

Brother Robertson's life before coming to college, affords a remarkable example of the struggle of the ambitious for the best things of life. His boyhood was by no means easy. The battles which he fought with life's problems were real ones, and the struggle was long. When he had at last succeeded so well, to have him thus cut off in the very beginning of his career, is indeed hard to reconcile with the thought that, it is all for the best; but in some way we cannot understand, we know that even our great loss must be someone's gain.

Brother "Bob" Robertson was born December 11, 1873, at Nelson, N. B. Up to his twelfth year, he attended the public school of Nelson, which consisted of two rooms with two teachers. We are told that he was very fond of his books and led his classes at school. In 1885, his family moved to Newcastle, N. B., and there Bob had the advantages of the graded schools for two years. His mother had died some time before, and it now became necessary for him to aid in the support of the family, and it looked as if his education could go no farther. He obtained a position in the printing office of the "Advocate" in his home town, where he learned the printer's trade. At sixteen he came to Boston where he worked days in the Rand, Avery Supply Co., and attended the night school evenings, thus obtaining the equivalent of a high school education. In 1899, he entered college, and graduated with the class of 1903.

In speaking of his college life, we hardly know what to say. He went in and out among us so bright and sunny, so busy and earnest, and above all so sympathetic and ready with kindly advice that perhaps the highest tribute we can pay him is to say we miss him. While not a brilliant scholar, yet he was a conscientious student, and he always conquered his lessons. His favorite study was Chemistry, and on this he spent most of his time. He worked a great deal in the laboratory, and became very proficient in chemical reactions and theories, and in handling apparatus.

He also had his college expenses to provide for himself, and so had financial, as well as intellectual difficulties to solve. It was his custom to keep a certain balance to his credit at the bank "to meet a possible emergency." As a fraternity man Bob was one of our strongest mem-

bers, and during his senior year held the chief office in the chapter. It is due to his efforts, in no small degree, that our chapter holds today the high position which it occupies.

Upon graduating, Brother Robertson took a position in the Mass. Experiment Station, as assistant chemist in the department of fertilizer analysis under Dr. Goessmann. In the summer of 1904, in August, he was taken with a slight sickness which kept him in his room, but was

not considered at all serious. For about a week his condition was practically unchanged, then he rapidly became worse. The doctor pronounced the disease typhoid; but a council of doctors could not agree on the ailment. In a very few days his life had gone out. The final cause of death was declared to be peritonitis. Thus Kappa Sigma has lost a loved and loyal brother, and the world a useful and well-equipped citizen.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take unto Himself the father of our beloved friend and brother, C. W. Carpenter, be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the Gamma Delta chapter of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to him and his family in their bereavement, and further, be it,

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to him and his family, and that a copy of the same be published in the College Signal.

E. H. SCOTT,
A. H. M. WOOD,
J. R. KELTON.

WHEREAS, death has removed Henry A. Dearth, father of our beloved friend and brother, George A. Dearth,

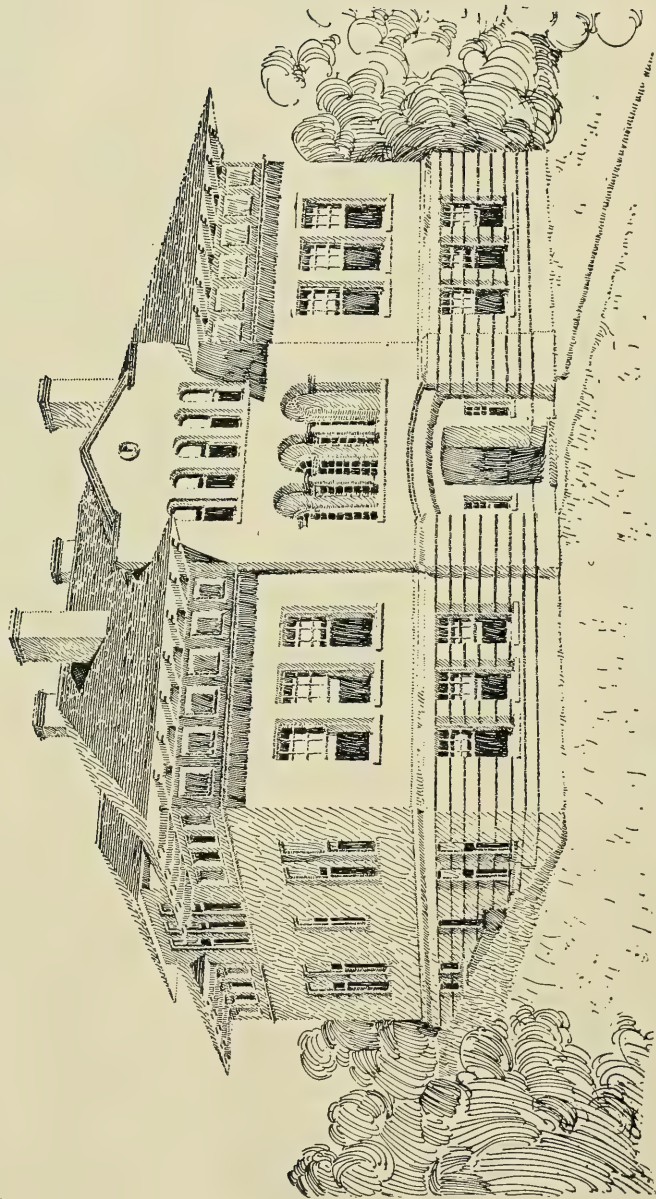
RESOLVED, That we, the Gamma Delta chapter of Kappa Sigma, do recognise the severe loss which has come to our friend and brother,

RESOLVED, that we do hereby extend to the family of Mr. Dearth our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their great sorrow;

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and that a copy be printed in the College Signal.

H. F. TOMPSON,
J. F. LYMAN,
E. T. LADD.





THE NEW HORTICULTURAL BUILDING

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL BUILDING

No pains have been spared to make the new Horticultural building adequate to the needs of the department, suitable for the work to be done in it, and a credit to the college. In many respects it will make a new record at M. A. C. In mere dignity of external design—in its esthetic effect—it will mark a distinct advance. The interior arrangement and design will be equally practical and attractive. In excellence of construction there will be nothing on the grounds to rival it except the Veterinary Laboratory, which it will in some respects surpass. It will be fire-proof throughout.

The building will be of red brick—not pressed brick—trimmed in terra cotta, and will have a tile roof. This last feature is expected to be an agreeable departure from what we have hitherto seen here.

The building will be approximately 48 x 72 feet on the ground, and though it has three full stories as regards available space,

it shows only two and a half stories on the west and one and a half on the east. It will stand between the old Stockbridge house and the crosswalk, fronting both toward the campus, westward and toward the Horticultural Department, eastward.

The basement floor will contain two classrooms, two laboratories, a large storage room, hat room, toilet room and room for surveying instruments. The main floor will have two offices, record-room, museum, large laboratory for advanced students, library and loggia. The upper floor has as its main feature a large drafting room for the landscape gardening work, in connection with which there is a commodious and practicable classroom. There is also a photographing room with dark-room and private laboratory, and a living room for a janitor.

The building is designed by Mr. W. R. B. Willcox, a very successful architect of public buildings.





J. H. Goodell

ALUMNI

- '71
Burnie, W. P., Springfield, Mass., Paper and Envelope Manufacturer.
- Fisher, J. F., Fitchburg, Mass., Book-keeper.
- '73
Wellington, Chas., Amherst, Mass., Professor at M. A. C.
- '78
Washburn, J. H., Dayton, Pa., Principal of Farm School.
- '79
Smith, G. P., Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.
- '81
Hills, J. L., Burlington, Vt., Director of Experiment Station and Dean of Agricultural College.
- Smith, A. L., Barre, Mass., Ex. Farmer.
- '82
Shiverick, A. H., 100 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Vice Pres. Furniture Co.
- Wilder, J. E., 214 Lake street, Chicago, Leather Dealer.
- '83
Preston, C. H., Hawthorne, Mass., Farmer
- '85
Phelps, C. S.
- '86
Carpenter, D. F., Reed's Ferry, N. H., Principal McGaw Institute.
- '87
Caldwell, W. H., Peterboro, N. H., Secretary of Guernsey Cattle Club.
- '89
Copeland, A. D., Campello, Mass., Florist.
- '91
Shores, H. T., Northampton, Mass., Physician.
- '92
Holland, E. B., Amherst.
- '94
Manley, Lowell, West Roxbury, Mass., Farm Superintendent.
- Putnam, J. H., Litchfield, Conn., Manager Farm.
- Sanderson, W. E., 35 Cortland street, N. Y. City, Seeds Salesman.
- '95
Fairbanks, H. S., "The Gladstone," Philadelphia, Pa., with Pneumatic Tool Co.
- Marsh, Jasper, Danvers, Mass., with Consolidated Electric Light Co.
- Morse, W. L., 23 East 48th street, N. Y. City, Asst. Engineer, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
- White, E. A., College Station, Texas, Professor.
- '96
Kinney, A. S., South Hadley, Mass., Instructor in Botany.
- Moore, H. W., 19 Amherst Street, Worcester, Mass., Market Gardner.
- '98
Wiley, S. W., Baltimore, Md., Lazaretto Works, Chemist.
- '00
Halligan, J. E., Sugar Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., Chemist.
- '01
Barry, J. C., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Pierson, W. R., Cromwell, Conn., Florist.
- '03
Barrus, G. L., Lithia, Mass., Farmer.
- Halligan, C. P., Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.
- *Robertson, R. H., Amherst, Mass.
- '04
Elmood, C. F., Green's Farms, Connecticut, Farmer.
- Raymouth, R. R., Todd Seminary, Woodstock, Ill., Professor of Science.
- '06 EX.
Goodale, R. C., Suffield, Connecticut, Poultry Farmer.
- '07 EX.
Dearth, G. A., So. Framingham, Mass.
- Engstrom, Neil, Lancaster, Mass.
- Stoddard, C. S., Canton, Mass.
- Smith, G. F., Barre, Mass.
- '08 EX.
Austin, F. L., Morris Pilains, N. J., Dairyman.

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The courses of Study of the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Horticulture, Botany and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best essays, declamations and orations, under the direction of the professors of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as it may be, in its relation to Agriculture and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two Museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted

up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

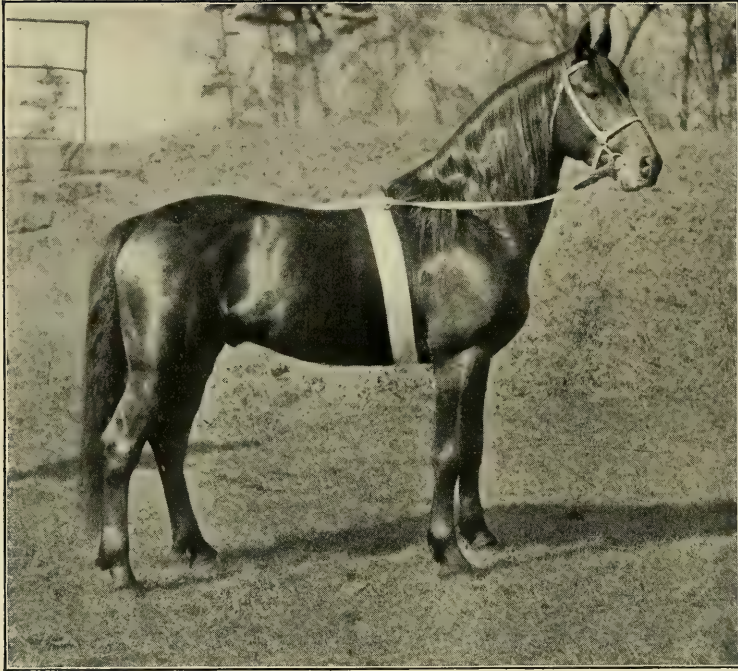
Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar, the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowing electives in the junior and senior years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years, leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March. No examinations are required for admission to these short courses. All courses are open to women as well as to men.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the college may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid. There is no charge for tuition to citizens of the United States.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 8.30 a. m., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at Horticultural Hall, Worcester; and at Pittsfield; also September 19 and 20, at 8.30 a. m., Botanic Museum. The Fall semester begins Thursday, September 21, at 8 a. m.

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FRATERNITY*





Published by The Gamma Delta Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Massachusetts Agricultural College

VOL. XXVIII

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 17, 1906.

No. 1.

Program for the Thirty-Sixth Commencement.

Sunday, June 17

BACCALAUREATE SERMON,

BY THE REV. HERBERT F. JOHNSON OF BOSTON.

10:45 A. M.

Monday, June 18

Annual Meeting of the Phi Kappa Phi, 2 p. m.

THE FLINT ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 3:30 p. m.

SPEAKERS:

MR. CHACE

MR. KING

MR. PARKER

MR. CHAPMAN

MR. LARNED

MR. WATTS

Open Air Concert by the Cadet Band, 7 p. m.

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshman Class, 8 p. m.

SPEAKERS:

MR. TRAINOR

MR. NEALE

MR. WHITE

MR. BARTLETT

MR. TURNER

MR. ALGER

MR. POTTER

MR. CROSBY

THE CYCLE

Tuesday, June 19

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES in the office of the Hatch Experiment Station
9:30 a. m.

ALUMNI MEETING in the Mathematical Room, 10:30 a. m.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENT DEPARTMENT, at the office of the Hatch
Experiment Station, 11:30 a. m.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, 1:30 p. m.

SPEAKERS :

MR. CARPENTER	MR. KENNEDY	MR. TANNATT
MR. HASTINGS	MR. TAFT	MR. WHOLLEY

Battalion Parade, Battalion Drill, 4 p. m.

Suppers of the Various Classes, 6 p. m.

Reception by President and Trustees, 8 to 10 p. m.

Senior Promenade in Drill Hall, 10 p. m.

Wednesday, June 20

GRADUATION EXERCISES, ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
10 a. m.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University.

ALUMNI BANQUET, 12:30 p. m., immediately after the graduation exercises.

Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22

Examination of Candidates for admission at Botanic Museum, 9 a. m.

EDITORIALS.

ANOTHER year is drawing to its close. As we consider this fact we are filled with mingled joy and sadness. We rejoice in the work which we have accomplished, in the battles we have won, in the happy times we have had together: we are sad when we consider the things we might have done, and did not, the year's failures and mishaps and the parting with dear friends. How little do we realize the value of friends till we are about to be separated from them! We wish joy and happiness to you, the Class of 1906. May you succeed and prosper in all that is highest and best in your ambitions, and may you do deeds worthy of your Alma Mater.

As we pause for a moment to look back over the past year and forward to what the future promises, we cannot forbear to give voice to our optimistic sentiments. And why should we not be optimistic? We have a new president from whom much is expected; we see new buildings added to the college; lastly, and by far best, we see a new spirit at Massachusetts. We are coming to a time, and that time is not distant, when we may claim for ourselves the distinction of being among the foremost colleges of the land. No other institution is at present giving such a broad and thorough general education along agricultural lines, and at the same time such wonderful opportunities for specialization. We have not realized our strength in the past, but it is certainly to our discredit if we do not claim our just place in the future. Let us, then, push forward, realizing our strength, but ever striving for something higher and better.

The social life of the college for the past year is deserving of great praise. The

usual series of informal dances has been a decided success, the attendance at each increasing until at the last, held May 19, there were about seventy-five couples on the floor. It was necessary to make use of the entire length of the hall, while in the past only about three-fourths of the floor space was utilized on these occasions. We are greatly indebted to the committee for the excellent work they have done, and especially for the new scheme of having refreshments at Draper Hall during the intermission. This departure has been highly appreciated by all. On two occasions the college orchestra has played, and thus made the event purely representative of our college.

Although the Junior Promenade this year was not as largely attended as usual, it was nevertheless a great success and was enjoyed by all who participated. Nature seemed to favor them, as it was ideal, sparkling, winter weather and a new-fallen snow put the roads in perfect condition. The hall was very tastefully decorated, green being used on the side walls as usual, but the top was roped in with apple-green and white bunting, and incandescent lights hung here and there under the roping. Each of these was provided with a red shade prepared and arranged by feminine hands, and it is to this fact that we may attribute much of the beauty and attractiveness of the hall.

It is generally acknowledged that the Young Men's Christian Association is doing an upright and extensive work throughout this country and abroad. It has proved itself to be a helpful institution not only in international work but also an important

factor among the colleges and institutions of higher learning. To become a success in M. A. C. or in any other college the Young Men's Christian Association must necessarily receive the hearty support and co-operation of the student body. It is in this respect that we feel the Association at M. A. C. is in part deficient. Whereas the other activities in college, athletics, musical clubs, etc., have received their share of time and men, it may be said that the Y. M. C. A. heretofore has been regarded as an institution of minor importance and has not received the time and assistance of the leading men in college. It is however encouraging, to say the least, that the Y. M. C. A. has of late been looked upon in a more considerate light and that the interest made manifest by the best men in college has been greatly enhanced. It is hoped that the newly aroused interest, together with the reception to be given to the entering class in the fall, will place the Association on a firmer foundation than it has ever before enjoyed and that it will have its rightful influence over the men in college.

The musical talent at college, which for so many years has been dormant, has at last been aroused. During the past year a very successful orchestra has been organized by S. S. Rogers. Thanks to its manager, W. C. Tannatt, a first-class piano has been rented. Although it has proved a great success this year, and has been highly appreciated by all, it is believed that next year may see it even better, as only three men will be lost by graduation. Besides the orchestra, a mandolin club has been organized, and has done very creditable work, under the leadership of F. C. Peters. It is deserving of great praise. We may also boast a very successful glee club. Its

leader is R. W. Peakes. Although these organizations have been at work for only a short time, great interest has been shown in them, and everyone has done his best to make them a success.

The complete organization has given three concerts this winter. Their first appearance was made in the college chapel, March 9. Although the weather was inclement, the chapel was well filled with an appreciative audience. Their next concert was given at South Hadley Falls and was attended by nearly four hundred people. The final concert was given at the chapel before another large audience. Besides playing at these concerts, the orchestra has supplied music for most of the dances in Amherst. If we may judge by the enthusiastic work this year, the future looks bright for the musical interests at Massachusetts.

Among the college events the ones that cause the most interest are the games between the sophomore and freshman classes. This year has been no exception. The interest and spirit has run high in all the contests this year.

The first event was the rope-pull. The freshman won this event very easily and gained the privilege of smoking on the campus. It was well they won because if they hadn't they would not be able to smoke even now.

The football game was very exciting and close. The teams were evenly matched and the game was closely contested. Not until the last few minutes was 1908 able to rush the ball over for a touchdown and victory. Captain Barry proved a noble leader, his team winning 5 to 0.

Soon after the close of the regular basketball season, the class game was played. The sophomore team had the advantage

of having the same line-up as they had in their freshman year when they were victorious.

The class baseball game is yet to be played and promises to be very close and exciting. Each class has a 'varsity pitcher while the freshman class have the 'varsity catcher. The game promises to be warm throughout.

The Stockbridge Club is a student organization which has proved a great success during the past year. Its purpose is to gain additional practical knowledge along the lines of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. Meetings have been held in college recitation rooms in the evenings and were led at first by different members of the Club, each addressing the seminar on some subject in which he was especially interested. Later more outside speakers were procured, and some valuable knowledge has been gained from such men as H. M. Howard, of West Newton, and R. E. Huss, of Hartford. Prof. Waugh and others have also delivered several lectures before the seminar accompanied by stereopticon views from collections loaned from various sources. All have been greatly enjoyed, and the benefit derived from the Club the past year has been very great.

In spite of strenuous opposition from certain narrow-minded men of this vicinity the appropriations asked for by the college authorities have finally been granted although they were seriously curtailed before passing the legislature. Owing to the extremely vigorous growth of the college during the last few years, many of the old recitation rooms have become entirely inadequate for the larger classes so that various means had to be devised to accomodate

the students, such as holding recitations in the Chapel, dividing up the regular recitation hour into two parts, etc. Another cause for the need of appropriations was the great loss by fire of the college barn.

For these reasons, a larger sum than usual was asked for; \$75,000 for a botanical building, and \$60,000 for a new barn and dairy, together with several thousand more for equipment, maintenance and repairs. It was desired to build the new barn fire-proof and of good quality and size, but since the legislature did not see fit to appropriate sufficient funds, we must be content with such a structure as can be put up for \$25,300 including a dairy and pig-gery. It will be built as far as possible on the old foundations and as well as possible. \$45,000 has been appropriated for a much needed botanical building to be erected across the road from the Insectary. Besides this, \$5,000 was granted for repairs and maintenance making in all the generous sum of \$75,300 which will be gratefully received and made good use of, we are sure.

It is always an arduous task to sufficiently persuade the committee from the legislature that the college really merits what is asked for. The very name which she bears ought to arouse enough pride in our representatives to make them feel that Massachusetts should be among the very foremost of such institutions in the land. We have a splendid corps of professors here, and a body of students who for the most part are anxious for an education; but these cannot do their best work without proper equipment, and the college cannot and will not keep growing if it is confined within the same old walls. We want large, substantial buildings to which we can point with pride and not be ashamed to compare them with buildings of other

colleges. Other state colleges receive far more liberal appropriations even per capita in a single year than we in forty years. The amount in forty years after the founding of the college has cost the extravagant sum of 60 cents per \$1,000 or $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cent each year on \$1,000. It is encouraging, however, to notice how the liberality has increased so that some years recently we have received 22 cents per \$1,000. Let us hope the more generous spirit will not be quenched or abated until we obtain a new library and other needed equipment. Massachusetts can well afford to spend more money for her agricultural college because

no class of people has more direct influence upon the prosperity of a state than the rural population. One-third of the students at M. A. C. are sons of farmers, one-third sons of business men; and a large proportion of them are specializing in agriculture or some of its closely allied branches. Our alumni are proving every day that the training given them by their Alma Mater has surely not been wasted. The college which bears the name of a state so famous as Massachusetts in the history of our country, and a state which stands as she has ever stood for progress and education, should never be hampered by lack of funds.

ATHLETICS

“Massachusetts” has fought under very hard circumstances the past year in athletics. The financial situation has been the hardest stumbling block. Last year’s baseball team left a large debt for the teams this year. The financial management of the football team last fall was faulty and more debt was added. The basketball team disbanded in the middle of the season for lack of funds, but not until the management had done very good work in clearing up a large portion of the overhanging debt. The remainder of the debt has been paid by the baseball team and it is hoped that this team will end the season very successfully.

FOOTBALL.

The football season of 1905 was by no means an unsuccessful one. The teams started the season with only a few ’varsity men to build on. The majority of the men were from the sophomore or freshman classes and it took them a little time to get

together. The 1904 team was of exceptional ability, playing together well. In the last few games the 1905 team certainly upheld the standard set by the 1904 team. The team improved greatly as the season advanced.



WILLIAM H. CRAIGHEAD

During the season four coaches were used, Messrs. Keady, Conley, Lillard, and Craig. In the ten scheduled games, twenty-two men participated and seven won their letter for the first time.

Next year's team has excellent prospects and a good season should result.

Of the ten games played, three were won and the others were defeats. The following is a summary of the scores :

M. A. C.	o	Holy Cross	17
M. A. C.	o	Dartmouth	18
M. A. C.	o	Brown	24
M. A. C.	11	R. I. State	o
M. A. C.	o	Williams	12
M. A. C.	16	New Hampshire	o
M. A. C.	o	Bates	16
M. A. C.	o	Andover	30
M. A. C.	15	Springfield T. S.	o
M. A. C.	6	Tufts	8

BASKETBALL.

The past basketball season was entered upon with a large stumbling block in its path. The team was just developing some excellent team work when forced to disband. To Manager Hastings much credit should be given for disbanding and nearly adjusting the financial situation. The team



FREDERICK C. PETERS

itself did excellently and Captain Peters should not be forgotten for his good work. Next year Captain Gillett has some excellent material from which to pick his men and Massachusetts should be heard from a great deal.

The team opened the season by defeating

Boston College in the Drill Hall by a score of 20 to 15. The next few games resulted in defeats by such colleges as Brown, Wesleyan, Trinity, etc.

Among the most important games played during the class series was the game between the Sophomore and Freshman classes. The result was an easy victory for the Sophomores.

BASEBALL.

Baseball practice was begun early this year in the Drill Hall under the direction of Captain Kennedy. The squad was a large



FRANK H. KENNEDY

one but Captain Kennedy did good work with it. After the Easter vacation the team secured the services of Wm. A. Connors, a member of the Lowell New England League team, as coach. The process of weeding then began and soon fourteen men were left on the squad. With this squad the team has gone through the present season in admirable manner.

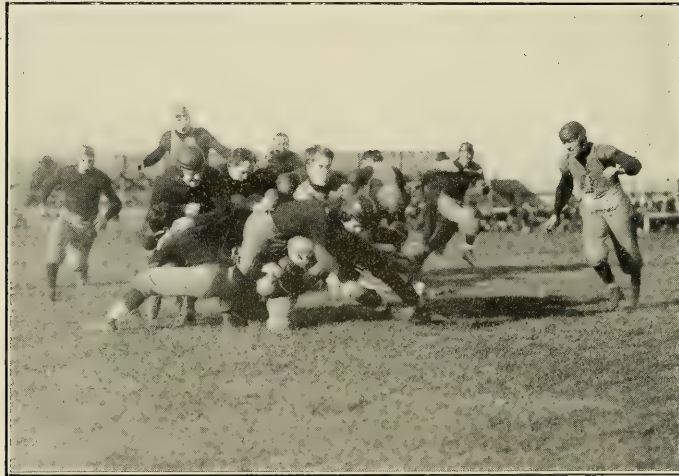
The position of catcher has been our weak point but French has held his own with the most of them. In the box, Captain Kennedy and Hubbard have both shown their worth. At first, Tirrell has handled all that came his way. O'Donnell at short and Shattuck at second have kept

many opponents off that sack. Cobb at at third has covered a lot of ground and is one of the best college players around. O'Grady, Clark and Warner have handled themselves well in the field.

Following is a summary of the games so far this season :

Mass.	4	Holy Cross	16
Mass.	3	Maine	2
Mass.	2	Wesleyan	4

Mass.	6	R. I. State	2
Mass.	2	Brown	11
Mass.	0	Holyoke League	3
Mass.	1	Colby	6
Mass.	9	Springfield T. S.	8
Mass.	1	Trinity (10 innings)	1
Mass.	0	Dartmouth	6
Mass.	16	Worcester Tech.	9
Mass.	19	Boston College	4
Mass.	2	Colby	5
Mass.	1	Maine	3



COLLEGE AND FRATERNITY SPIRIT

In surveying the college year which has now so nearly drawn to a close, if we are keen and observing, we cannot fail to mark a great increase of good feeling among all the students at this institution. Men are no longer solely interested in their own chums, classmates, or fraternity brothers—there has become more prevalent here a brotherly feeling among all. This has not been a sudden, or spasmodic change, but a gradual increase day by day. For this reason it may not have been noticed by many, but it is neverthe-

less a living fact. We may ascribe a large share of this good to college patriotism. Anything which raises the college in our estimation, helps to bind us more closely together. Thus athletics have helped to break up cliques and to cause a greater feeling of friendship. If brotherly love is necessary in any organization, it is especially so in the case of the Young Men's Christian Association, and this organization has also done much in this way. This feeling of which we speak is the life of the whole college. Without it we

are only a large school. Fraternity spirit can in no wise take its place. A man does not go to college for fraternity life; he goes to college for college life. If he does not find this, he has missed one of the greatest joys of life, and he always lacks something, he may not know what. This, then, is something that we must all strive for and do our most to preserve. Is fraternity spirit consistent with the highest development of college spirit? Several men have something to say on this subject, which will, it is hoped, help us to strive after the right spirit.

In response to your question, "Does fraternity spirit interfere with college spirit?" I am inclined to answer "Yes." Indeed, I do not see how it can be otherwise. I once heard of two fellows arguing as to whether or not fraternity lines were drawn at M. A. C. in electing officers to represent the student body officially. One man said: "No, sir, I never let my frat influence my vote, I am always for the best man." Said the other: "Ah, yes, but you will invariably think that your fraternity brother is 'the best man.'" This shrewd statement shows that even the most fair-minded persons can be easily influenced to serve their fraternity at the expense of their college, and yet do this unconsciously.

A further consideration of the status of the fraternity and the college will make it evident that the organization which is closer, more exclusive and more fraternal, will command the homage of a man in preference to a more general and plebian body. I do not believe, however, that it is possible to improve upon present conditions, for if we did not have fraternities, we should have, of necessity, clubs or other social cliques which would exert the

same demoralizing influence on college spirit. To summarize, when it is a question between frat and college, the average man will go with his fraternity every time, but this should not prevent us from developing a much wider and more enthusiastic regard for Mass'chusetts. Accepting these conditions as they are we should still labor for the prosperity and honor of the college so that, with a truer and increasing significance, we can sing, "Bay State's loyal sons are we!"

CLINTON KING. Q.T.V.

We all realize that so-called "college spirit" is essential to the greatest advancement of our college interests. At certain periods of the year another factor becomes manifest which for a time detracts from, and weakens our college loyalty; this factor is fraternity spirit. True, this has its place in our social relations, but its right place ought to be below that of college spirit. The majority of fair minded students here believe this, and if at times their actions indicate otherwise, let us hope that they are directed by hasty, thoughtless impulses.

Fraternity loyalty should be of such a nature as to be consistent with, and yet subordinate to college spirit. Whether such is the existing conditions here at M. A. C. is a question which cannot be definitely answered, but the general sentiment of the student body is directed in the right way, and we are gradually working towards the realization of this ideal.

It is understood, of course, that a person to hold general respect must have a certain amount of principle and manliness in his character, but aside from this consideration, the man most respected is the one who is making sacrifices for his college, who is placing her interests before all else,

and stands ready to serve her at all times and in every way possible. This is a condition which promises a bright and encouraging future for our institution, and we are glad that it exists.

This doctrine has a two-fold application. It is not the student who has fraternity enthusiasm and nothing else that is considered the best member of his fraternity, but it is the student who is devoting his best time and energy to the *college*, who is singled out from among the many and looked up to as the strongest fraternity man. He who is the greatest honor to his college, is indirectly the greatest honor to his society.

If we put fraternity spirit first, as a few students are surely doing, our selfish end is defeated by the very means by which we would gain it. On the other hand, if college spirit comes first, there will be little need to worry about the service we are rendering our fraternity.

RALPH J. WATTS.
Phi Sigma Kappa.

The matter of fraternity spirit is a question that confronts nearly every institution of learning at the present time. It is not a question as to whether the fraternity should exist; for it is recognized that a man who shuns others and keeps within himself grows narrow and short-sighted. And in the college world it is the fraternity that is recognized as the social institution.

It is true that there is a bond, an indefinable something between fraternity brothers that is not found in any other phase of college life. This begets, necessarily, a loyalty to all things fraternal, and it is this loyalty that frequently leads us astray, and in our endeavor to raise aloft our fraternal banners we trail the beloved standard of our Alma Mater in the mire.

It is the old, old principle of "United we stand, divided we fall." Class spirit is good, fraternity spirit is better, but college is best. And when our college is to be served, class spirit should be forgotten, fraternity spirit should be forgotten, and all our prejudices should be suppressed in the desire to see our Alma Mater first, foremost, and forever. Let each and every one of us strive for the culmination of this spirit of *college loyalty* that in future years we may look back upon our fraternal relations with pride, pride founded not upon the strength of the fraternity *alone*, but upon its usefulness in the upbuilding of old Massachusetts.

W. F. CHASE, C. S. C.

In considering the subject of inter-fraternity relationship there are several phases of the subject which occur to us. These are called the evils of fraternity life in the smaller colleges. One of them is the tendency for one fraternity or group of fraternities to get together and by log-rolling or in any way to steer college politics along channels which shall leave benefit to them. The other is the clanishness which such a system of societies is apt to encourage and which on the whole is bad for any institution in which it exists, and doubly bad for our good old Mass'chusetts.

At Williams the first objection is partially overcome by a strict ruling made in good faith and kept as a compact between gentlemen that there shall be no combination in any way, shape or manner for college elections. At Amherst college the elections are practically made by a board of managers who are supposed to elect the man who has done the most to help the team or gotten the most ads or written the most material for the college paper.

As to the last phase of the subject, the writer has suggested to several that some arrangements could be made whereby the fraternities could be brought into closer touch and so more in sympathy with each other and with the college world as a whole. This method is by some kind of inter-fraternity reception, card parties or similar scheme, any way so as to bring the men in closer social contact, establish closer friendships with men of other fraternities and thus bring the different members and parts of the college into a better and more wholesome comradeship which shall be for the betterment and advancement of our dear old Alma Mater.

We have here touched on what we consider to be the greatest evil of fraternity life as we see it here, and have also suggested remedies. If it is possible, and we believe it to be, to make any change for the better in these respects we would be glad to have the matter pushed to the utmost, and will gladly pledge our help and support in doing so.

EDWIN HOBART SCOTT.

Kappa Sigma.

Is the college spirit at M. A. C. what it ought to be? If not, why not? We regret to say that the "college spirit" here is not such as it ought to be, and why it is not is due for the most part, perhaps, to the following reasons.

First, our college spirit is handicapped because we are lacking in a goodly number of college songs and yells, which are without doubt requisite to invigorate us and to keep the spirit of old Mass'chusetts at its height. Would it not be advisable to urgently request the alumni of our college, who have more experience

and ability than we, to contribute to this most worthy cause?

Secondly, is the relation existing between the classes, particularly the two lower ones, which seems to depart far from the advancement of college spirit. To be sure there are *certain* men who need to realize, when they enter college, that they are no longer boys, but men, and will be treated as such. If they should fail to realize this fact, "a gentle reminder" is perhaps necessary in certain instances. But should freshmen be unmercifully "paddled" in order to make them have "college spirit," or that we may show our college spirit by thus abusing a man? Surely, we all agree that a milder means than this cited is necessary to promote the right sort of spirit in our college.

Lastly, and perhaps most injurious, although it may seem at first sight beneficial, is the Fraternity. We have but to look over the past few months to see the weakening effect this institution has had toward college spirit. From early fall, when the freshmen were being worked, a rather ill feeling has prevailed, owing to rivalry between the different fraternities. Again, men have been elected to important offices, not because they were the best men necessarily, but through "frat pulls." Should such conditions exist as a means of promoting college spirit? Is it not antagonistic to the principles of a fraternity?

Thus we sum up our convictions, that "Lack of college songs and yells," "Injudicious hazing," and "Fraternities" are all enemies to good college spirit. We believe the only way to elevate the spirit of our college is by eliminating these detrimental conditions which now exist.

C. H. WHITE.



WILDER HALL

The horticultural building has materialized. In solid brick, tile and terra cotta, Wilder Hall stands on Horticultural Hill overlooking the campus from the east, smiling down on the pond and filling a part of the landscape which hitherto has hardly seemed to belong to the college. The green tile roof glistening in the afternoon sun catches the eye from the west



FRANK A. WAUGH

side of the campus; and as one comes up the horticultural road from North Pleasant street the low, substantial, dignified building easily dominates the picture and forms the natural center of horticultural affairs.

At 11.15 Friday morning, January 19, the senior students electing horticulture, floriculture and landscape gardening, gathered in the senior room for the first class exercise in the new quarters; and since that day the building has been in constant use. As the furnishings have arrived piece by piece and have been put into place, as new instalments of apparatus have come into use, the whole plant has grown in interest, attractiveness and comfort. It is quite plain that Wilder Hall is one of those good things that improve with use.

The new building is well made. The exigencies of legislative economy did not require the halving of the appropriation, as so often they do; so that the entire sum asked for by the trustees was available for the project. It was possible, therefore, to build exactly on the lines originally planned. These plans, having laid over a year, were unusually well matured; and the contractors and all those who worked with the building in any way, testified that the plans were drawn with extraordinary skill and care. Wilder Hall is a strictly



modern, fire-proof structure, the only wood used being for the rafters and for inside trimmings. The contractors were Messrs. Blodgett & Bosworth of Amherst, and it is a pleasure to record their careful and conscientious labors.

It would be hard to give any notion of the satisfaction which the college community has already taken in this fine addition to our equipment. Naturally this satisfaction has been most keenly felt by the officers of the horticultural department and by the students. The comfortable, well-lighted, well-ventilated classrooms are a delight after using the sort which unfortunately prevails at M. A. C. The reading room, the stereopticon lecture room and the back porch are all thoroughly enjoyed.

Marshall Pickney Wilder, for whom the building was named, was a famous merchant, horticulturist and philanthropist of his day. He was a leader in many enterprises for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture; but his most conspicuous public services were given to the American Pomological Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He was the founder of the first and its president for over a quarter of a century; he was president of the second for about 25 years; and he was a trustee of M. A. C. from 1863 to 1886, a period only two years short of the quarter-century mark. An oil portrait of Marshall P. Wilder hangs in the office at Wilder Hall.





KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD

Every student at M. A. C. is looking forward to the arrival of our president-elect, Mr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, who will begin his duties here at Massachusetts sometime in July.

He was born in Michigan during the year 1868, and thus is coming to us as a young man, comparatively speaking. His ancestors were among the Dansons and Butterfields of the old Massachusetts Bay Colony, started in 1636. His grandfather was one of the early pioneers of Michigan, and his father was in his day a leader in the agricultural affairs of that state, holding many positions of trust. Thus it was that Mr. Butterfield inherited a sound mind and a strong body, which have stood him in good stead in the strenuous life he leads at the present day.

As a boy he was brought up upon a dairy farm, and after attending the public schools, entered the Michigan Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1891, having attained a degree of B. S.

Soon after his graduation from college, he became identified with a well-known agricultural newspaper, and after doing successful work in that line for some time, was in 1895 appointed as superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes of Michigan. He was very successful in this line of work, and succeeded in organizing an extensive institute system.

At this time he held the position of field agent for the Michigan Agricultural College, a position which he held for some time.

In 1903 the degree of A. M. was given him by the University of Michigan, through work done, mostly in sociology and economics.

A short time after this he was made

instructor in rural sociology at the University, and on the following December, 1902, he was elected as president of the Rhode Island State College, where he is at present engaged in doing excellent work for the institution.

Mr. Butterfield has written considerably for publication, and many of his articles on rural sociology have appeared from time to time in the Outlook, Review of Reviews, and other well-known literary publications. His article read at an Agricultural College Convention held at Des Moines in 1904, first called him into special prominence, and from that day he has been known and regarded as a leader in agricultural thought and education.

At the time of the founding of the Institute of Washington, a department of economics and sociology was organized, having for its leader Carroll D. Wright. Mr. Butterfield was selected by Mr. Wright to take charge of the agricultural division, and also to prepare an article upon the subject, "The Economic History of the United States," upon which he is still at work. He is considered by Colonel Wright as a man of excellent scholarship, sterling integrity, and a man who not only can see the right thing to do at the right time, but who does it. The work done by him at Rhode Island has been of high order and he will be missed keenly by his many friends with whom he has been acquainted during his stay at that institution.

Having made agriculture his life study, he has by his whole-hearted interest in the subject succeeded in bringing it to a high standard of excellence, and it has thus attracted the earnest and careful attention of practical and clear-headed citizens.

Another point which speaks well for our new president as a man, is the appreciation

in which he is held by such men as President Faunce of Brown, and Snyder of the Michigan Agricultural College. Thus, coming as he does with the highest of

commendations, both in word and deed, we all feel as if in our new president we had found a worthy successor to our former president, Henry H. Goodell.

FACULTY CHANGES

The resignations of Doctors Lull and Walker and Professor Babson, to take effect this June, and the election of a new president will materially alter the faculty.



RICHARD S. LULL

Dr. Lull's place will be taken by Clarence E. Gordon, a graduate of the college in the class of 1901. After graduation he



HERMAN BABSON

taught for some time in Cushing Academy, where his work was highly spoken of. He was given a fellowship in Columbia and

has been making a study of Biology there for the last two years.

Prof. Babson's successor has not, as yet, been announced.

Prof. Holcomb, who will continue to fill the place left vacant by Dr. Walker is too well known to the student body to need any further introduction.



GEORGE N. HOLCOMB

Several other changes have also occurred. Charles P. Halligan, '03, has taken the place of Walter B. Hatch, '05, as instructor in drawing. Sidney B. Haskell has been appointed instructor in agriculture.

The college feels most heavily the loss of Dr. Lull and Prof. Babson. Dr. Lull became associate professor of Zoology, in January, 1894. In June, 1895, he was appointed Curator of the Zoological Museum, and in September of the same year, he was elected Registrar. Besides his work in the college, he has been making a restoration of the old dinosaurs. It was his success

in this work that gave him prominence in the scientific world and resulted in his being called to Yale University.

Dr. Lull has always been very popular at Massachusetts, having won the hearts of the students by his ability as an instructor, by his courteous manner, and his devotion of the general welfare of the college.

The College Signal says of Prof. Babson: "Mr. Babson has been connected with the college since 1893, and has always been highly regarded by the students, while his enthusiastic spirit has given additional interest to those subjects which he has taught. Prof. Babson first acted as assistant professor of English, but during the last two years he has also had charge

of the instruction in the German language and literature. He has at times written considerable fiction and has with Professor Richardson, of Amherst College, conducted several parties of students upon European tours. Prof. Babson has been eminently fair in his treatment of those under him and in return he has secured the respect of all." Prof. Babson intends to devote a year at Berlin University and a second at Harvard for the purpose of advanced study in the German language and literature.

The colleges wishes that these men might be retained here at Massachusetts, but broader fields are open to them and, although sorry to lose them, yet we are all glad to see their advancement.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Of the interesting developments of the year, the one which augurs best for the college, and which will undoubtedly win the highest approval from our alumni, is the remarkable progress of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since the reorganization in February, a constantly increasing interest has been evinced in the work of the Association. The institution, from an insignificant society whose meetings were attended by a dozen faithful souls, has become a leading factor in the college, receiving the support of nearly every student.

Last January there could be heard each Thursday evening some half dozen feeble voices vainly attempting to harmonize the discordant, squeaking apology for an organ. Today a hundred voices storm the astonished Chapel, whose dusty rafters reverberate with the enthusiasm of voices proclaiming a common purpose and endeavor. Replacing the dilapidated organ we have a

piano, or even occasionally the pipe organ, usually accompanied by pieces from the orchestra. In place of dullness causing embarrassing pauses, we find spirit and enthusiasm alike in leader and assembly.

The Association is to be congratulated for the eminent speakers it has been able to procure. On two occasions it has been favored with Dr. Ora Gray and Mr. Fisher, evangelists of renowned ability, whose service is considered a privilege at the larger collegiate institutions. Mr. Cooper, Secretary of the Springfield Y. M. C. A., various members of the faculty and others, with the co-operation of the students, have all aided in making this year prominent in Christian work at "Mass'chusetts."

Athletics have always been well fostered, social life has seen a steady development, and finally, to round out and perfect the individual character, spiritual growth has received an impetus. This growth is beginning to manifest itself in the increased

prosperity of the Association on which it depends for stimulus and nourishment. The cause is noble and is sure of a bounteous harvest: closer fellowship, cleaner spirit, truer spirit and nobler character.

Then shall symmetry exist. Then shall our college rise to the heights for which she is destined and her sons shall go forth well prepared for the duties of life.

ALUMNI

'71

Burnie, W. P., Springfield, Mass., Paper and Envelope Manufacturer.

Fisher, J. F., Fitchburg, Mass., Bookkeeper, Park-hill Manufacturing Co.

'73

Wellington, Chas., Amherst, Mass., Professor of Chemistry at M. A. C.

Warner, S. S., Northampton, Mass., Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers.

'75

Otis, H. P., 104 North Main St., Florence, Mass., Supt. Northampton Emery Wheel Company.

'78

Washburn, J. H., Doylestown, Pa., Director of National Farm School.

Stockbridge, H. E., Lake City, Fla., Editor of Agricultural Paper.

'79

Smith, G. P., Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.

'81

Hills, J. L., Burlington, Vt., Director of Experiment Station and Dean of Agricultural College.

Smith, A. L., Barre, Mass., Ex., Farmer.

'82

Shiverick, A. H., 100 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Vice-Pres. Furniture Co.

Wilder, J. E., 214 Lake St., Chicago, Leather Dealer.

'83

Preston, C. H., Hawthorne, Mass., Farmer, Board of Trustees of M. A. C.

'85

Phelps, C. S., Chapinville, Ct., Supt. of farm of Scovelle Brothers.

'86

Carpenter, D. F., Reeds Ferry, N. H., Principal McGaw Institute.

'87

Caldwell, W. H., Peterboro, N. H., Secretary of Guernsey Cattle Club.

'88

Bliss, H. C., 14 Mechanic St., Attleboro, Mass. Member of Bliss Brothers, Jewelers.

'89

Copeland, A. D., 494 Copeland St., Campello, Mass., Market Gardener and Florist.

'91

Shores, H. T., 177 Elm St., Northampton, Mass., Physician.

'92

Holland, E. B., Amherst, Mass., First Assistant, Division of Foods and Feeding Hatch Experiment Station.

'93

Harlow, H. J., Shrewsbury, Mass., Dairyman.

'94

Manley, Lowell, West Roxbury, Mass., Farm Superintendent, Weld Farm.

Putnam, J. H., Littlefield, Conn., Manager Fernwood Farm.

Sanderson, W. E., 35 Cortland St., N. Y. City, Seeds Salesman.

Smead, H. P., Greenfield, Mass.

'95

Fairbanks, H. S., "The Gladstone," Philadelphia, Penn.

Marsh, Jasper, Danvers, Mass., Treasurer Consolidated Light Co.

Morse, W. L., Assistant Engineer, New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Terminal Engineer, Madison Avenue and 43d St., New York.

White, E. A., Storrs, Conn., Professor of Horticulture.

'96

Kinney, A. S., South Hadley, Mass., Instructor in Botany.

Moore, H. W., 19 Amherst St., Worcester, Mass., Market Gardener.

Poole, E. W., Box 129, New Bedford, Mass., Draughtsman and Order Clerk.

Poole, I. C., 292 Pine St., Fall River, Mass., Physician.

Kramer, A. M., Station A., Worcester, Mass., Draughtsman Eastern Bridge and Structural Co.

'97

Barrett, F. E., Framingham, Mass., Ex-Supt. Mill-wood Farm.

'98

Wiley, S. W., 339 Bloom St., "The Kenilworth," Baltimore, Md., First Chemist with American Agricultural Chemican Co.

'00

Atkins, E. K., 15 Hubbard Ave., Northampton, Mass., Civil Engineer with C. E. Davis.

Brown, F. H., Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.

Halligan, J. H., Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., Chemist in Sugar Experiment Station.

'01

Barry, J. C., Schenectady, N. Y., General Electric Co., Testing Department.

Pierson, W. R., Cromwell, Conn., Florist.

'03

Barrus, G. L., Lithia, Mass., Farmer.

Halligan, C. P., Amherst, Mass., Instructor of Drawing at M. A. C., Assistant Experimental Horticulturalist, Hatch Experiment Station.

Poole, E. H., North Dartmouth, Mass., Dairying.

*Robertson, R. H., died September 10, 1904, at Amherst, Mass., of peritonitis.

'04

Elwood, C. E., Greens Farms, Conn., General Farming and Fruit Growing.

Raymouth R. R., Evansville, Ind., City Forester.

'05

Holcomb, C. S., Charles River, Mass., Walker-Gordon Farm.

Kelton, J. R., Alfred, N. Y., Instructor in Botany, Zoology and Entomology, Alfred University.

Ladd, E. T., Amherst, Mass.

Lyman, J. F., Instructor and Graduate Student at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Tompson, H. F., Instructor in Agriculture at Mount Hermon, Northfield, Mass.

Tupper, Bertram, Foreman at Ellis Farm, West Newton, Mass.

Williams, P. F., Metropolitan Park Commission, Blue Hills Reservation, Milton, Mass.

'06 EX.

Goodale, R. C., Suffield, Conn., Poultry Farmer.

'07 EX.

Dearth, G. A., So. Framington, Mass.

Engstrom, Neil, Lancaster, Mass.

Stoddard, C. S., Canton, Mass.

Smith, G. F., Barre, Mass.

'08 EX.

Austin, F. L., Greenwood, Mo., Dairyman.

Browne, M. M., Malden, Mass.

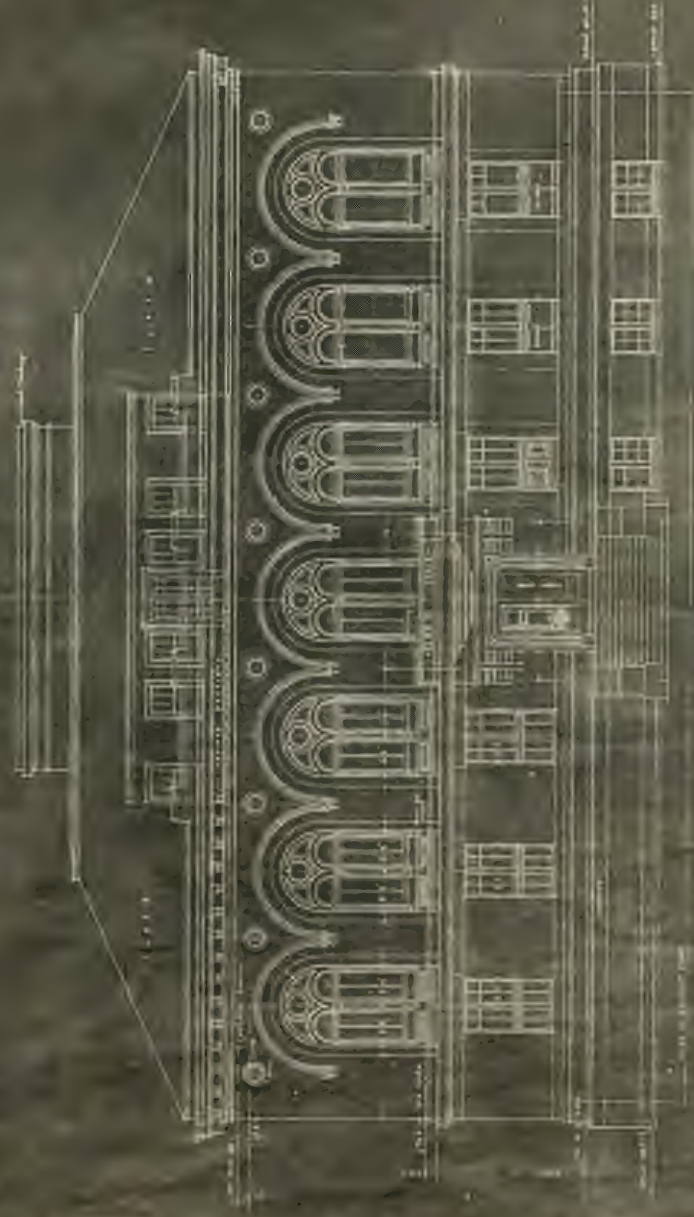
'09 EX.

Brown, E. H., Bridgewater, Mass.



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8



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Oct. 6—Dartmouth, Hanover
Oct. 10—Brown, Providence
Oct. 13—Harvard, Cambridge
Oct. 17—Wesleyan, Middletown

Oct. 20—New Hampshire, Amherst
Oct. 27—Rhode Island, Amherst
Nov. 3—Amherst, Pratt Field.
Nov. 10—Tufts, Medford
Nov. 17—Springfield Training School, Sp'f'd

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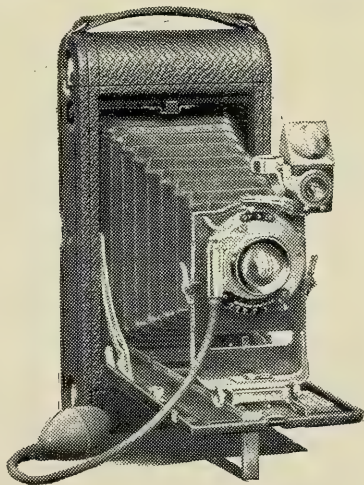
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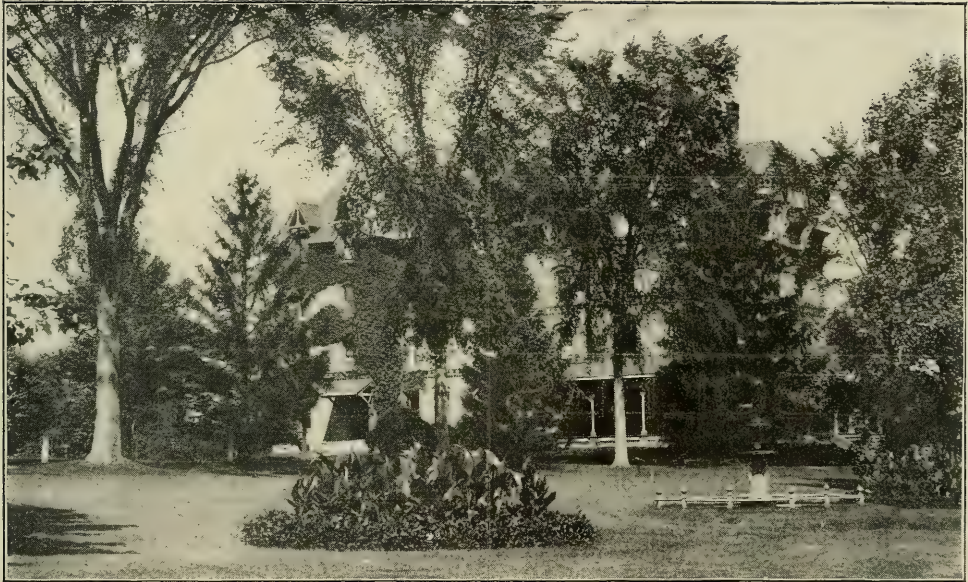
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The courses of Study of the Agricultural College are not the result of traditional methods. The fact is recognized that the sciences are now applied to every department of practical affairs in a larger degree than ever before. The courses make ample provision for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Horticulture, Botany and Veterinary Science.

The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best essays, declamations and orations, under the direction of the professors of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as it may be, in its relation to Agriculture and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two Museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment

of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department. Wilder Hall, built in 1905 for the Department of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, is a modern fireproof structure, with well planned classrooms, laboratories and offices.

Physical development and discipline are promoted by the instruction and training in the military department under an officer of the United States Army.

To form the true man, the effective workman, and the well equipped scholar, the following courses of study are offered: one of four years, allowing electives in the junior and senior years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a graduate course of two years, leading to the degree of Master of Science; a graduate course of three years, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and short, practical courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, from the first Wednesday in January to the third Wednesday in March. No examinations are required for admission to these short courses. All courses are open to women as well as to men.

The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the college may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering of remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid. There is no charge for tuition to citizens of the United States.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22, 8.30 a. m., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at Horticultural Hall, Worcester; and at Pittsfield; also September 18 and 19, at 8.30 a. m., only at Botanic Museum in Amherst. The Fall semester begins Thursday, September 20, at 8 a. m.

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Published by The Gamma Delta Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Massachusetts Agricultural College

VOL. XXIX.

AMHERST, MASS., JUNE 14, 1907.

No. 1.

Program for the Thirty-Seventh Commencement.

Friday, June 14

THE FLINT ORATORICAL CONTEST, Junior Class, 1908.
8.00 P. M.

Saturday, June 15

THE BURNHAM PRIZE SPEAKING, Freshman Class, 1910.
8.00 P. M.

Sunday, June 16

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS,

BY PRESIDENT KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

Subject, "LEADERSHIP."

3 30 P. M.

Monday, June 17

MEETING OF PHI KAPPA PHI,	11.00 A. M.
SENIOR CLASS DAY EXERCISES,	2.00 P. M.
CONCERT BY COLLEGE BAND,	7.00 P. M.
FRATERNITY BANQUETS,	8.30 P. M.

THE CYCLE

Tuesday, June 18

ALUMNI DAY.

PUBLIC ALUMNI ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 10.00 A. M.

PRESENTATION OF GOODELL PORTRAIT.

PRESENTATION SPEECH, DR. FREDERICK TUCKERMAN.

ACCEPTANCE, MARQUIS F. DICKINSON.

Business Meeting of the Alumni Association, 11.15 A. M.

Alumni Dinner, 12.30 P. M.

Concert by M. A. C. Musical Association, 3.30 P. M.

Drill by Clark Cadets, 5.00 P. M.

Class Reunions, 6.30 P. M.

Reception by President and Trustees, 8.00 to 10.00 P. M.

Sophomore-Senior Promenade, 10.00 P. M.

 Wednesday, June 19

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, 10.00 A. M.

Announcement of Prizes and Conferring of Degrees.

Address by CHARLES S. HOWE, M. A. C. '78, President of Case School of Applied Science.

Subject: "Does a Technical Course Educate?"



THE COLLEGE YEAR

THE year 1906-7 has witnessed many changes at Massachusetts Agricultural College. There has been a change in administration and Massachusetts has welcomed a new President, who has brought with him new ideals for the college and its work, and who has proved himself capable of executing those ideals. He has taken hold of the college life in its minutest details, and wrought for its betterment, its greater service and its deeper meaning. A new constructive era seems to have entered into the history of the college; an era which shall witness Old Bay State, her type of men and her type of work stride to the front in educational, economical and civic affairs of New England and even throughout the country. It has been hard at times to win recognition because people fail to realize the broadness of our work. The State Legislature has been none too generous with its appropriations. And yet it is the very opportunity to fight for something worth achieving which has made us progress and achieve. An institution which has nothing to fight for, even against great odds, is destined soon to become of those "has-wassers" which Elbert Hubbard tells us about. Of course it is

hard to carry on improvements and institute changes and new features without good financial support, and that is where our sorest trial lies. Massachusetts Agricultural College has yet to win the hearty support and sympathy from the State of Massachusetts, which, particularly in the west, other states give their state institutions. In Kansas, where taxable property is only one-tenth as great as in Massachusetts, this year's legislature appropriated ten times as much money for the state college, to say nothing about much greater appropriations for the state university. This does not necessarily signify a higher degree of civilization in Kansas, but it does show that the people of the state have awakened to an appreciation of the work which the state colleges are doing. Massachusetts Agricultural College has taken rapid strides toward awakening this appreciation in Massachusetts, especially during the last few years. The work of the college, its athletic teams and its public spirited corps of instructors and educators have attracted the notice and interest of the leading New England newspapers and journals, and we have our regular press correspondents whose duty it is, through

the newspapers, to keep the people of the state acquainted with the college and its work. The present era of the college is one of advertisement, for we have much to advertise. The college is not serving a mere handful of students only, but is serving people in every walk and by-way of life throughout Massachusetts, New England, —throughout the whole country. There is a demand for our expert agriculturists, horticulturists, landscape gardeners, engineers, entomologists, pomologists, market gardeners, botanists, foresters,—every man which the college graduates. There is a demand for our men because they are trained, and trained well, in the lines which are coming to be of greatest economic importance in our cities and in our rural communities. The college is being advertised by its men, the needs it satisfies, its efficient corps of educators, its new president, whose national reputation as a leader in agricultural and sociological activities is steadily increasing, its gritty and fast athletic teams, its social activities,—all those phases of the college work and college life which are bound to push old Massachusetts to the front for its due recognition of worth and service. The constructive era is with us now; we can feel its impulse, and can share in its onward stride toward still broader foundations, still greater usefulness and a still fairer fame for the college we all love,—love because we can work and strive for it.

If an institution is to make true progress, it must progress in every phase of its life and work. Not only must it offer broader fields of work and education for its students, but there must exist that sentiment in the student body, those who are directly benefitting from the institution's standard

of excellence, which will take advantage and make good use of increased opportunities. The sentiment this past year of the student body of M. A. C. has been in perfect keeping with the progress of the college in other lines. Men have shown a deeper and truer interest in the courses offered and have taken a keener pride in Massachusetts spirit and loyalty. The Senate has been largely responsible for the crystallization of this sentiment. Its more important rulings have been directed toward the subordination of class spirit for the better preservation of college spirit. The rulings in regard to Freshman banquet are as follows:

1. The period from April 19 to June 1 shall be "open season" for the Freshman Banquet.
2. The detention of the class president or any other three class officers shall constitute a breaking up of the banquet.
3. No disturbance shall occur in any town to break up the banquet. The word "town" in this ruling means village or other thickly inhabited place where a disturbance might mean trouble.

The rulings in regard to hazing are as follows:

1. The Senate shall appoint in June of each year a Vigilance Committee of three Seniors, two Juniors and one Sophomore to have charge of all hazing.
2. All hazing shall be done between the opening of the college year and the Thanksgiving recess, and between March 1 and March 17.
3. Nothing shall be done to any subject to endanger his life, limb or health.
4. This committee shall have the power with the consent of the Senate to deal with special cases at any time.
5. Any infringement of these rules shall be dwelt with by the Senate, and at its discretion shall be reported to the faculty.

It is evident that both these rulings tend to eliminate the more violent and unrestrained expressions of class spirit. The Senate has also ruled that class sweaters shall be of a uniform maroon color, with white letters and numerals.

The Fraternity Conference has done its part in the preservation of college spirit and the advancement of the social life of the college. A new set of rushing rules was drawn up at the beginning of the college year as follows:

1. No candidate for fraternity membership shall be spoken to, nor shown literature pertaining to, nor approached in any manner whatsoever in regard to fraternities or fraternity membership until after the chapel exercises on the first Monday of the second semester.
2. No candidate for fraternity membership shall be spoken to nor shown literature pertaining to nor approached in any manner whatsoever regarding fraternities or fraternity membership from 6 p. m. on Thursday of the same week until after chapel of the following morning.
3. The wearing of a fraternity pin or badge by a candidate shall signify that the wearer is pledged to that fraternity and the pin or pledge emblem shall be voluntarily put on by the candidate himself during the chapel exercises of the following morning. No verbal or written promise shall be valid.
4. No candidate shall be taken out of town during the above mentioned "working season" and no fraternity man shall associate with such candidate while out of town during the aforesaid season.
5. No spread, banquet or entertainment shall be given to a candidate by any fraternity or group of fraternity men during the "working season" and no fraternity or group of fraternity men shall give a banquet prior to the working season.
6. If a candidate is not pledged at this

time he is not eligible for membership to any fraternity until June 1 of the same year, except by special arrangement of the Fraternity Conference.

The Fraternity Conference has run seven informal dances during the year, making a very successful social season. The dances have been surprisingly well attended, the number of couples being at no time less than 45, and at the last dance reaching 75. The informals have grown rapidly in popularity, both within the college and with those who have attended "from over the mountain and over the river."

The past year has witnessed several important changes in the courses of study. The whole system of electives has been revised, giving greater latitude in the choice of Junior and Senior studies. Hitherto the Sophomore electing his Junior studies has had the choice of six courses; this system of electing courses has been done away with, and the Sophomore elects correlated studies according to his preferences. An elective course in rural sociology, given by Pres. Butterfield, is given in the Junior year. The department of horticulture is equipped with a full professorship of floriculture under Prof. White, and plans are under way to obtain for this department a professor of pomology, of which announcement is expected at any time. Perhaps the most important change in required work is the making of military drill elective in the Senior year, thus allowing greater opportunity for special work by the Seniors along their elective lines of study. If drill is elected in the Senior year, it counts as so many credits towards graduation; if not elected, it must be replaced by an equal number of

hours in some other elective subject. The course in military science, hitherto given in the Senior year, will be transferred as a required subject to the Junior year.

A normal department of the college has been created under Prof. W. R. Hart, professor of agricultural education. This action is the outgrowth of the work of the Massachusetts Board of Industrial Education, which a few years ago voted a sum of not more than \$5,000 for the college with which to establish such a department. The sum was not available last year, but was asked for in this year's budget, \$4,000 being granted by the Legislature for the purpose. The work of the department will be broad in its scope, extending beyond the college and throughout the secondary schools of the state. The general purpose of the department will be to institute research, and to give instruction to students in all those matters which have to do in a general way with all the various phases of agricultural education. There is a growing demand for teachers in agricultural lines which the college must satisfy. Beyond the college, the work of the department will be to study the work of agricultural colleges and high schools, the feasibility of introducing agricultural courses in high schools and academies, the teaching of agriculture in the lower grades of schools, and agricultural extension work. The work of the department will thus involve technical agricultural education in its pedagogical, sociological and administrative aspects.

As a special feature of this normal department there is to be conducted at the college this summer a Summer School of Agriculture, beginning July 8 and continuing for four weeks. Prof. F. A. Waugh has been appointed dean of the Summer School, Prof. E. A. White director, and

many men prominent in nature study lines secured for this session of the school. Prof Hart will also be in close touch with the work. The school will offer practical gardening, school gardening, elementary agriculture, plant life, animal life, nature study, and proper methods of using these subjects in school work, and is designed especially to help teachers in New England schools. The Summer School will serve one great purpose of bringing the college and its work to the attention of teachers in the secondary schools and grammar schools all over New England.

The establishment of a full professorship of humanities, under Prof. Geo. F. Mills, comes at a time in the growth of the college when it will satisfy a demand for certain of the classic and humanitarian subjects to supplement the technical subjects and sciences already taught in the college curriculum. The students of M. A. C. have come to realize that a broad, general foundation supplementing the technical education, which is likely to become narrowly specialized, is the best preparation for a life's work. The choice of Prof. Mills as professor of humanities, as well as dean of the college, meets with the hearty approval of all those who are familiar with him and his work for the college during the eighteen years of service which he has rendered the college.

On February 5th the governor signed a petition submitted by those connected with the Experiment Station, asking that the name be changed from "Hatch Experiment Station" to "Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station", and accordingly the station now goes under that name. The change in name will avoid in the future such curious mis-

takes as oftentimes occurred to the name "Hatch", and is more in keeping with the character of the station as a state institution rather than a private institution. Upon the release of his duties as acting president of the college, Prof. W. P. Brooks was appointed director of the Experiment Station, the appointment taking effect July 1, 1906.

The trustees prepared a legislative budget this year of \$73,000, exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$13,000, this year raised to \$20,000, for instruction. The appropriation for instruction was cut to \$17,000, and the main budget cut as follows:

	Asked	For Received
1. Equipment and buildings :		
(a) For equipping barn, stables and milk room,	\$3,000	\$3,000
(b) For purchasing livestock for barn,	7,000	4,000
(c) For equipping and furnishing Clark hall,	25,000	24,400
(d) For boiler at power house,	2,000	2,000
(e) For green-house, work-rooms and equipment,	22,000	
Total,	59,000	33,400
2. For equipment, maintenance, repairs and minor improvements		
	14,000	12,500
Totals,	\$73,000	45,900

The special activities which characterize the Junior year have been carried out very successfully this year by 1908. The Index Board started in on its work in the fall under difficulties as two of its most valuable editors, M. M. Brown, Editor-in-Chief, and H. L. White, Literary Editor, were unable to return to college. The board was reorganized, however, with J. R. Parker, as Editor-in-Chief, and work progressed smoothly and well, the copy being in the hands of the printer as stipulated by Oct.

10. That the volume did not come out on time in December was the fault of Tuttle and Co., the printers, and was in no way attributable to the negligence of the Index Board. Tuttle has recently suffered severe loss by fire, and between erecting new buildings and moving his presses into them the Index was delayed until nearly Easter time. The book is of exceptionally high quality, both in literary and artistic work, ranking above the general average of college annuals. The artistic work is of a quality which is rarely seen in college annuals, a special feature being a little codfish dressed in various characteristic college costumes placed in the corner of each page. A new feature in the literary line is a write-up of each department and its work by the head of the department, the account being accompanied by pictures of the department building. The "grinds" which are so often over-done in a college annual, are of good quality and free from any taint of vulgarity.

The Junior Promenade was without doubt the greatest social event of the year. The decorations were exceptionally well planned and executed. The walls were hidden with panels of fragrant evergreen, profusely dotted with little electric lights. The rafters were festooned with maroon and white bunting, while underneath the balcony were erected cosy booths luxuriantly furnished with draperies and easy chairs. The huge evergreen-hung curtain at the north end of the hall, separating from the main floor the promenade, bore in large letters the word "Massachusetts," while at the opposite end of the hall, on the balcony railing was hung an exceptionally large college banner. As the 1908 class song was played, this banner was dropped from its position and at the same time the lights in the hall switched off, revealing a ruby constellation of over 50 lights spell-

ing out the figures 1908. The next day the usual sleighing parties were formed. The attendance at the Promenade was unusually large, about 50 couples being present.

The various student clubs and organizations at college have had a prosperous year. The average attendance at the Y.M. C. A. meetings is about 50 or 60, and a special effort has been made to make all the meetings interesting by obtaining good outside speakers and with perhaps some special music. The musical organizations, the orchestra, glee club, mandolin club and college band have made marked improvement and have witnessed a successful year. The glee club, comprising a double quartet has done especially good work. Two concerts have been given by the Musical Association, comprising all the clubs, and while these have not been particularly successful from a financial standpoint, yet they have satisfactorily demonstrated that there is good musical talent in college which only needs an opportunity to develop itself. The Band has given several concerts, assisted by T. V. Short, who has been instructing the band for two hours a week during the past year. These open-air band concerts are a very pleasant feature of the college life during the quiet, warm, spring evenings. The Stockbridge Club has increased its degree of usefulness during the past year, the majority of the meetings being conducted by eminent outside authorities upon agricultural and horticultural lines. The Chemical Club has been revived, and considerable interest taken in its meetings, which have been largely conducted by students and members of the faculty. A Zoological Club was formed in the fall for the advantage of the large class in advanced zoology, and con-

siderable interest was aroused in the papers and questions discussed at its meetings. Certain of the students who had become interested in Esperanto formed an Esperanto Club, and have made considerable progress with the "Universal Language."

A series of Sunday Chapel Services was instituted during the winter months by President Butterfield at the request of many students. The services were conducted by pastors of the town churches and such outsiders as could be obtained on so short a notice. The attendance at these services, which was not made compulsory, was very good and has warranted the president making out a proposed program for next year, and an early effort will be made to secure speakers of note for a good part of the exercises.

During some of the most severe winter months the Tuesday afternoon drill hour was given up to a series of "Assemblies," the students gathering in the Chapel for an hour's entertainment, either a lecture or reading or musical concert. The Assemblies formed a pleasant break in the dull routine of in-door drill.

An effort has been made during the year to arouse interest in plans for a Massachusetts Agricultural College Social Union to take the place of the present poorly managed and unattractive Reading Room. It is planned to fix up some rooms in North College with comfortable lounging chairs and perhaps a piano, where the students can gather at odd moments for a good social time. If money can be obtained for this purpose the present reading room will probably be removed from North College and placed in the Chapel, and conducted by the college rather than by the students. The fixing up of rooms in

North College for a Social Union will come at an opportune time, when the student body is doing its best to promote inter-class and inter-fraternity good will. It is

also suggested that a trophy room be established in conjunction with the union,— something which Massachusetts has long felt the need of.





ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL REVIEW.

The past season has been the hardest ever experienced by any "Massachusetts" eleven, both in the number of games played and in the colleges met. In all probability such a schedule will never be arranged again. Nearly every team we met was out of our class, and the players received many a hard knock. The long string of defeats, even by big elevens, is not a very good thing to look back upon, and certainly has a bad effect in securing a liberal support either from the students or the alumni.

The season opened in a very acceptable manner, Holy Cross and Williams being held to a single touchdown. On a wet field, New Hampshire was held to a no-score game. In Brown and Dartmouth, our team met very heavy and superior teams. A new feature for us was in a game with Harvard. Burr, Harvard's star punter, met his equal in Cobb and Harvard was forced into line plays, making the game more interesting than the score would indicate. But for a lucky run by Amherst's star player, Hubbard, we would have won a very close and exciting game. Tufts easily trimmed us, having a heavy

team and many trick plays. The Springfield Training School game, however, showed the true worth of the team. This game was won easily, and but for the mud which was more than ankle deep a larger score would have been made.

Coach George E. O'Hearn, captain of the 1903 team, did his best for the team at all times. He put a great deal of time and energy into his work which was greatly appreciated by the students and all connected with the college.

Capt. Cutter was a good leader, always keeping his team in good humor and inspiring life among the players. Upon Cutter's graduation, "Massachusetts" will lose a good, earnest and reliable player.

The present outlook for next season is very promising. Only two players, Cutter and Bartlett, will not return. This gives a very good nucleus upon which to build a winning team. "Mat" Bullock, coach of the winning 1904 eleven, will return as coach. George R. Cobb, 1908, for three years quarter-back, has been elected captain. Cobb has had a large amount of experience and should prove a very able and successful leader. Manager K. E. Gillett has arranged a good schedule and

the prospects for a successful season are of the best.

RESULTS 1906 SEASON.

Sept. 29	Holy Cross	6	Massachusetts	4
Oct. 3	Williams	5	"	0
Oct. 6	N. Hampshire	0	"	0
Oct. 10	Brown	17	"	0
Oct. 13	Harvard	21	"	0
Oct. 20	Dartmouth	26	"	0
Nov. 3	Amherst	12	"	8
Nov. 10	Tufts	28	"	0
Nov. 17	Spr'fld T. S.	4	"	21

SCHEDULE 1907 SEASON.

Sept. 28	Williams at Williamstown.
Oct. 2	Brown at Providence.
Oct. 5	Rhode Island S. C. at Amherst.
Oct. 12	Dartmouth at Hanover.
Oct. 19	Holy Cross at Worcester.
Oct. 26	Worcester Polytech. at Amherst.
Nov. 2	Amherst at Pratt Field.
Nov. 9	Tufts at Medford.
Nov. 16	Springfield T. S. at Springfield.

BASKETBALL.

The past basketball season has been a success in every way. The foremost colleges in New England were played, and our team made a good showing. This year the manager received the heartiest support and was able to make the season successful financially.

The advantage of playing on the home floor was clearly demonstrated in our case. We went through the season without a defeat on the home floor, but were able to win only two games away from home.

This year a coach was engaged, and the team was able to receive some excellent points in manner of play, etc. This was the first year an outside coach has been engaged, and clearly demonstrated the advantage of such.

Capt. Gillett played his usual steady game at center. Cobb and Burke made a very fast pair of forwards, Cobb's work being especially commendable in nearly every game played. Cutter and Chase kept their opponents covered in a very acceptable manner. With this year's success and three varsity men remaining in college, there is every reason to look for a fast and strong team the coming season.

The results of the past season's games were as follows:

Massachusetts	37	Trinity	12
"	31	Wesleyan	57
"	36	Conn. Agric. Col.	27
"	1	Dartmouth	56
"	41	Amherst Reserves	15
"	12	Vermont	14
"	32	W. P. I.	19
"	26	Cushing	18
"	6	Lowell Textile	17
"	14	Cushing	24
"	22	Fitchburg Y.M.C.A.	25
"	24	Conn. A. C.	16
"	2	Williams	30
"	11	Alexandria Bay	10
"	6	St. Lawrence	16

BASEBALL.

The present season, up to the time of this going to print, has been very successful. At the outset it seemed difficult to fill the positions of catcher and first baseman, but these places have been filled very satisfactorily. An excellent schedule of games was arranged by Mgr. Barry, in which all the leading colleges in New England were met. Against the best college teams we have played our best games as the closeness of the scores would indicate.

Much credit and praise has been given the team by the newspapers and college periodicals. In the report of the Williams

game the papers spoke of the snap and ginger which our men put into their play, always keeping the game interesting and making the best of their opportunities. Many times the team has been underrated.

Our best game undoubtedly was against Brown at Providence. It took Brown eleven innings in which to trim our team. The results of the good coaching received from Coach Breckenridge of Amherst college have been very apparent. A better or more natural leader could not have been found for the team than Capt. George R. Cobb. With his large experience, and especially his experience with major league ball, he was able to turn out a successful nine.

The results of the games to May 25:

Massachusetts	7	Holy Cross	19
"	1	Holyoke League	16
"	14	R. I. State College	13
"	0	Brown	1
	(11	innings)	
"	0	Dartmouth	4
"	0	Amherst	3
"	0	S. T. S.	4
"	18	Norwich Univ.	0
"	1	Univ. of Vermont	8
"	0	Univ. of Vermont	9
"	3	Norwich Univ.	0
"	11	Middlebury College	1
"	10	S. T. S.	2
"	2	Williams	4





SOPHOMORE-FRESHMEN CONTESTS

The contests of the past year between the Freshmen and Sophomores have been as exciting and as hard fought as ever. While, as yet, the Freshmen have not won any event, and consequently are still prohibited from smoking on the campus, yet they have fought grittily and cleanly, but the confidence and experience gained by a year in college, combined with skill and strength, has given the honors to the Sophomores.

The tug-of-war was a new event and one that proved to be of the greatest interest. This contest was introduced by the senate to take the place of the old campus rush, and took place on the afternoon of the first Friday after the opening of college. A rope 300 feet long was stretched across the pond directly east of the chapel. By rule of the senate the contestants on

each side were limited to ninety per cent of the smaller class. The Sophomores were allowed the choice of sides and selected the western bank. The event was scheduled to occur at four o'clock, and just before that hour townspeople began to gather as spectators. Wagons, autos and special cars brought their loads until one of the largest crowds ever seen on the campus had gathered. Prof. Howard fired the pistol and the contest was on. For a moment the rope remained stationary, then it began to move slowly towards the Freshmen's side of the bank and it looked as though the Sophomores must take a wetting. Then the Freshmen's energy seemed to give way and in their turn they started for the water. When the first 1910 man struck the water the contest was virtually decided and soon they were sliding through

the mud and water for the opposite shore. Less than five minutes after the first pistol shot was fired all of the rope was on the Sophomore side, and this gave the victory to that class.

ROPE PULL.

Two weeks later the regular rope pull took place. The 1910 team showed a lack of practice and were very easy for the husky, well-trained Sophomores. 1909 got the "drop" and steadily pulled the rope away from their opponents, and when time was called had eighteen feet to their credit.

FOOTBALL.

The Sophomores won, 12 to 0, in the annual foot-ball game with the Freshmen on Nov. 7. For a class contest it was remarkably clean, and penalizing was infrequent.

The Sophomores scored in the first half by a quarter-back run for a touchdown,

followed later by a long end run for a second touchdown. During the second half the teams were more evenly matched, but the Freshmen were never dangerous. During the entire game the 1910 men showed that they were unfamiliar with their signals and their play therefore lacked aggressiveness.

BASKETBALL.

The Freshmen practiced long and faithfully for this event, but were defeated for the fourth time by the Sophomores. The game was marked by hard and close covering on both sides, but was free from "dirty work". At first it was nip and tuck, with the Freshmen holding up their end of the game in good style. Towards the end of the first half 1909 managed to get the lead and held it to the end of the game, the final score being 24-10. The Freshmen's team work was poor compared with the consistent passing and shooting of the Sophomores.



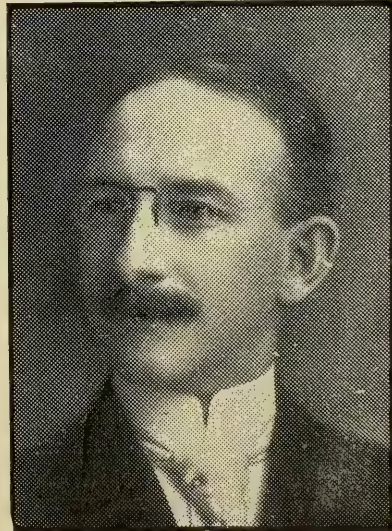
FACULTY CHANGES

Robert Wilson Neal, A. B., A. M., *Assistant Professor of English, and Instructor in German*. Mr. Neal was called at the beginning of the college year to fill the place of Prof. Herman Babson, resigned. Mr. Neal graduated from the University of Kansas in 1897, taking an M. A. degree at Harvard. He was admitted to the Kansas bar, and was assistant in English at the University of Kansas from 1898-1899. He attended Yale Graduate School from 1899-1901, at the same time teaching a year at Wallingford, Conn., High School. During the year 1901-1902 he was instructor of English at the University of Cincinnati, and from 1902-1903 attended Harvard Graduate School. In 1903 he was called to the head of the English department of Rutgers' College and Rutgers' Scientific School, remaining there a year. From 1904-1906 he served in the editorial department of "The World's Work", coming in 1906 to M. A. C.

Clarence Everett Gordon, *Associate Professor in Zoology and Geology*. Mr. Gordon was called at the beginning of the year to fill the position of Prof. R. S. Lull, resigned. He graduated from M. A. C. in 1901, and was immediately called to Cushing Academy as instructor in science, where he taught until the fall of 1904. He attended the summer sessions at Clark University from 1901-1903. In the fall of 1904 he went to Columbia University for a year as graduate student of zoology and geology, receiving his A. M. degree in 1905. During the summer of 1905 he taught at Columbia University Summer School, and occupied a fellowship at Columbia, 1905-1906, when he was called to M. A. C.

Carl S. Pomeroy, *Assistant Horticulturist*. Mr. Pomeroy graduated from the latin-scientific course of the University of Vermont in 1904, with the degree of Ph. B. He immediately entered the agricultural course at the same institution, taking his B. S. in 1906. Meanwhile he had been employed in experimental work at the Vermont Experiment Station in the department of horticulture and on graduation was appointed assistant horticulturist, which position he resigned to come to M. A. C. Mr. Pomeroy has charge of all the experimental work in the Department of Horticulture.

Edward A. White, *Assistant Professor of Floriculture*. Mr. White is a graduate of M. A. C. in the class of 1895, taking up



EDWARD A. WHITE

particularly the work in the horticultural and floricultural departments. For two years after graduation he occupied the position of assistant horticulturist at the

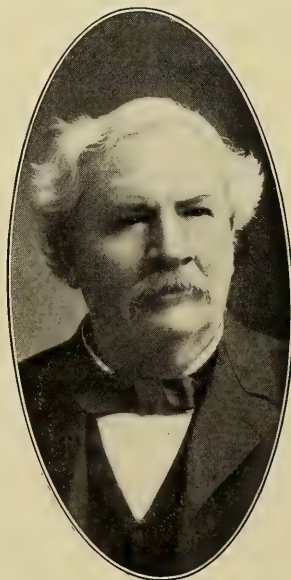
college, having complete charge of the greenhouses and care of the grounds. In 1897 he took charge of an estate in Pennsylvania under the direction of W. H. Manning, landscape architect, after which he engaged in commercial floriculture for two years in Arlington. He then went to Baron de Hirsch School as instructor in horticulture and botany, from which position he was called in 1900 to Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College to assist in erecting new greenhouses and reorganizing the work of the department of horticulture. In 1902 he accepted a position as head of the department of horticulture at Connecticut Agricultural College, which position he resigns to come to M. A. C. to take up his new work at the beginning of another college year. Prof. White is also director of the M. A. C. Summer School.

Charles P. Halligan. The college suffers a severe loss in the resignation last April of Mr. Halligan, who has accepted the position of assistant horticulturist, Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Halligan, who is a graduate of the college, has been teaching landscape gardening and horticulture and mechanical drawing since 1905. He was a loyal residential alumnus, always having the interests of the college and her students close at heart. As a member of the athletic board he rendered valuable service to the various branches of athletics as carried on here at college, and especially at football were his services particularly valuable in coaching the players. His place has not been filled as yet.

Francis Canning. The many friends of Mr. Canning at college have regretted deeply that he was obliged to leave and go to Altoona, Pa., where he has accepted a

position as superintendent of a large estate. Mr. Canning was instructor in floriculture, and his broad experience, coupled with a generous, kindly nature, won for him the hearts of all who met him. His place is to be filled temporarily by Mr. G. A. Bishop of Waltham, who has been with us since Mr. Canning left in March.

Harold Foss Tompson, *Instructor in Horticulture*. Mr. Tompson was called to the college at the beginning of last semester as instructor in horticulture and supervisor of field work. Mr. Tompson is a graduate of the college in 1905, after which he spent part of a year with Mr. H. M. Howard at West Newton. He was then called to Mount Hermon School, where he taught agriculture and horticulture until the time of his resignation to come to M. A. C.

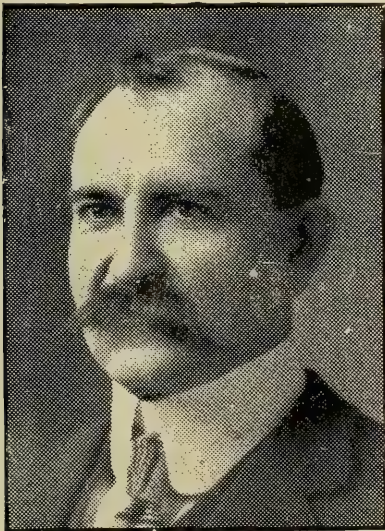


DR. CHARLES A. GOESSMANN

Dr. Charles A. Goessmann, *Prof. of Chemistry and Chemist for the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station*. Those

who have come to love and reverence Dr. Goessmann during the many long years since '68 when he first came to M. A. C., will deeply regret that he has felt obliged to retire, and that his resignation as a member of the faculty is to take effect at the close of the college year. Dr. Goessmann has always been one of the strong characters of the college and its type of work. That he is to receive a pension from the Carnegie Foundation — an honor but rarely accorded to a professor at a state institution — is a slight appreciation of the work which he has done for the state and country. Prof. Goessmann will probably continue to do some work at the experiment station.

Prof. W. R. Hart, *Professor of Agricultural Education*. During the year there has been established at the college a depart-



PROF. W. R. HART

ment of agricultural education, and Prof. Hart has been chosen to institute and carry on this work. He received his early

education at Iowa Wesleyan University, Iowa State Law School, and the University of Nebraska, receiving his master's degree from the latter institution. He has had varied experience in country, high and normal schools, is a member of all the educational associations of Nebraska, and has contributed several monographs on educational topics and written numerous educational articles. He is at present at the Nebraska State Normal School, and will come to M. A. C. in July to be present at the Summer School of Agriculture.

Prof. George F. Mills, *Dean of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Professor of Humanities*. Upon the first of July Prof. Mills will be relieved of his arduous duties



PROF. GEORGE F. MILLS

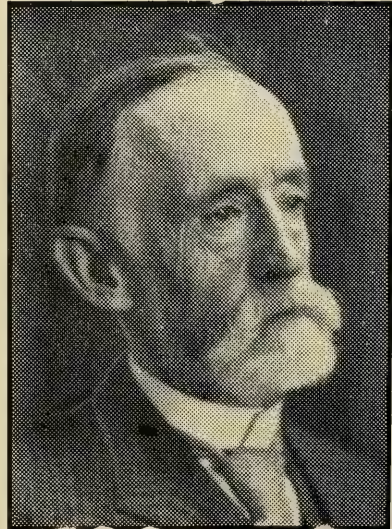
as treasurer of the college, his work being assigned to another, and will take up the new duties of dean and professor of humanities. The duties of a dean are too well known to need explanation. The duties of the professor of humanities are mainly to

correlate certain of the classic and "humanity" subjects with the technical subjects and sciences taught already in the college curriculum, eventually leading to a broader, rounder and more complete education of the students in their pursuit of a technical and directly applicable education. Prof. Mills has been with the college for many years, serving it faithfully and well, winning for himself the entire sympathy and respect of the students and his associates on the faculty. Both students and alumni rejoice at his appointment to these new duties which mean so much to the college and its life.

Mr. F. C. Kenney, *Treasurer of M. A. C.* To take up the duties of Treasurer, relinquished by Prof. Mills, Mr. F. C. Kenney, at present Cashier of Michigan Agricultural College, is to come to M. A. C. in July. Mr. Kenney has held his present position for 13 years, during which time he has shouldered much responsibility with marked success. Mr. Kenney received his education at Ferris Institute, Michigan; is at present a member of the Michigan faculty, and influential in town affairs at Lansing, serving on the school committee and holding other public offices.

TRUSTEES

James Draper. Probably the greatest loss which the college has sustained during the past year was in the death of James Draper of Worcester, trustee of the college since 1887. During the 20 years of service which he gave to the college, Mr. Draper was a member of several of the most important committees of the board of trustees. For many years he was a member of the committee on the farm and horticultural departments, and throughout most of this time he was chairman of the section of this committee especially charged with oversight of the horticultural department. Mr. Draper also served on the committee on the Expiration Station. But it was as a member of the committee on buildings and grounds that he rendered the greatest service to the college. For many years he was chairman of this committee, doing much toward securing and making plans for the new dining hall, since called Draper Hall, Wilder Hall, and Clark Hall. And



JAMES DRAPER

his efforts were not restricted to the buildings alone, but were directed toward the general arrangement and beautification of

the college grounds, a work for which he was peculiarly fitted by his wide experience and natural taste. His service for the college was generous and unrecompensed, and of that high quality which only true love for one's work can bestow.

Hon. Frank Gerett. The vacancy on the board of trustees due to the death of Hon. James Draper will be filled by the appointment of Hon. Frank Gerett of Greenfield. Mr. Gerett is actively interested in agricultural education and the type of work which Massachusetts Agricultural College stands for. He is a man of wide reputation, serving for several terms in the State Legislature, both as representative and as senator, as well as holding many important offices in civic affairs in his home town.

Meritt Ives Wheeler. Another loss has come to the college and its board of trustees in the death of M. I. Wheeler of Great Barrington, trustee of the college since 1890. Mr. Wheeler was typical of the sturdy character of men produced by our New England farms, fitted for a work of service and strength for whatever he undertook. He served throughout his term of office as trustee upon the committee on the farm and horticultural departments. His judgment upon all matters pertaining to the college was highly valued by his colleagues and by all who knew him. He believed thoroughly in the college and in the value of its work, and rendered his best service for the institution which he had come to love.

ALUMNI OF GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA, MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

'71

Allen, Gideon H., 397 Union St., New Bedford, Mass., Bookkeeper and Journalist.

Birnie, W. P., 34 Sterns Terrace, Springfield, Mass., Paper and Envelope Manufacturer.

Fisher, Jabez F., Fitchburg, Mass., Bookkeeper, Parkhill Manufacturing Co.

Nichols, Lewis A., 630 East 63d St., Chicago, Ill., Chicago Steel Tape Co.

Wheeler, William, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., Civil Engineer, Trustee M. A. C.

'73

Warner, Seth S., Northampton, Mass., Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers.

Webb, James H., L. L. B., 42 Church St., New Haven, Conn., Lawyer, Instructor in Criminal Law and Procedure, Yale University, Dept. of Law.

Wellington, Charles, Amherst, Mass., Associate Professor of Chemistry, M. A. C.

'75

Otis, H. P., 104 North Main St., Florence, Mass., Supt. Northampton Emery Wheel Co.

'76

McConnell, Charles W., D. D. S., 1714 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., Dentist.

'78

Stockbridge, H. C., Lake City, Fla., Editor of Agricultural Paper.

Washburn, J. H., Doylestown, Pa., Director of National Farm School.

'79

Green, S. B., St. Anthony Park, Minn.,
Professor of Horticulture and Forestry,
University of Minnesota.

Smith, G. P., Sunderland, Mass., Farmer.

'81

Hills, J. L., Burlington, Vt., Director
of Experiment Station and Dean of
Agricultural College.

Smith, A. L., Barre, Mass., Farmer, Ex.

'82

Shiverick, A. F., 100 Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Vice-Pres. Furniture Co.

Wilder, J. E., 214 Lake St. Chicago,
Leather Dealer.

'83

Preston, C. H., Hawthorne, Mass., Far-
mer, Board of Trustees of M. A. C.

'85

Phelps, C. S., Chapinville, Ct., Supt. of
farm of Scovelle Brothers.

Taylor, Isac N., Jr., 68-72 Fruit Street,
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'86

Carpenter, D. F., Reeds Ferry, N. H.
Principal McGaw Institute

'87

Caldwell, W. H., Peterboro, N. H., Sec-
retary of Guernsey Cattle Club.

'88

Bliss, H. C., 14 Mechanic St., Attleboro,
Mass., Member Bliss Brothers, Jewelers.

Knapp, Edward E., 3144 Passyunk Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

'89

Copeland, A. D., 494 Copeland St., Cam-
pello, Mass., Market Gardener and
Florist.

'91

Shores, H. T., 177 Elm St. Northampton,
Mass., Physician.

'92

Holland, E. B., Amherst, Mass., First As-
sistant, Division of Foods and Feeding
Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment
Station.

'93

Harlow, H. J., Shrewsbury, Mass., Dairy-
man.

Lehnert, Eugene H., D. V. S., Storrs,
Conn., Professor of Veterinary Science
and Physiology, Connecticut Agricult-
ural College.

Perry, John R., 8 Bosworth Street, Boston,
Mass., Interior Decorator.

'94

Manley, Lowell, West Roxbury, Mass.,
Farm Superintendent, Weld Farm.

Putnam, J. H., Littlefield, Conn., Mana-
ger Fernwood Farm.

Sanderson, W. E., 35 Cortland St. N. Y.
City. Seeds Salesman.

Smead, H. P., 725 West Main Street.,
North Adams, Mass.,

'95

Fairbanks, H. A., "The Gladstone,"
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Marsh, Jasper, Danvers, Mass., Treasurer
Consolidated Light Co.

Morse, W. L., Assistant Engineer, New
York Central & Hudson River R. R.,
Terminal Engineer, 335 Madison Ave.
and 43d St., New York.

White, Edward A., Professor of Flori-
culture, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.,

'96

Kinney, A. S., South Hadley, Mass., In-
structor in Botany, Mt. Holyoke College.

Moore, H. W., 19 Amherst St., Worcester,
Mass., Market Gardener.

Poole, E. W. Box 129, New Bedford,
Mass., Draughtsman and Order Clerk.

Poole, I. C., 292 Pine St., Fall River,
Mass., Physician.

- Kramer, A. M., 21 Bancroft Ave., Worcester, Mass., Draughtsman Eastern Bridge and Structural Co.
- '97
- Barrett, F. E., Framingham, Mass., Ex-Supt. Millwood Farm.
- '98
- Wiley, Samuel W., 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md., Wiley and Hoffman, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
- '00
- Atkins, E. K., 15 Hubbard Ave., Northampton, Mass., Civil Engineer with C. E. Davis.
- Brown, F. H., Marlboro, Mass., Farmer.
- Halligan, James E., Baton Rouge, La., Chemist.
- '01
- Barry, J. C., Schenectady, N. Y., General Electric Co., Testing Department.
- Pierson, W. R., Cromwell, Conn., Florist.
- '03
- Barrus, G. L., Lithia, Mass., Farmer.
- Halligan, Charles P., Lansing, Mich., Assistant Horticulturist, Michigan Agricultural College.
- Poole, E. H., North Dartmouth, Mass., Dairying.
- Robertson, R. H., died September 10, 1904, at Amherst, Mass., of peritonitis.
- '04
- Elwood, C. E., Greens Farms, Conn., General Farming and Fruit Growing.
- Raymouth, R. R., Rockford, Ill., Landscape architect, with H. R. Cotta.
- '05
- Holcomb, C. S., South Framingham, Mass.
- Kelton, J. R., Lansing, Mich., Instructor in Zoology and Geology Michigan Agricultural College.
- Ladd, E. T., Amherst Mass., Second Assistant Chemist, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Lyman, John F., Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Graduate student in Biology.
- Sykes, C. S., Suffield, Conn. Ex.
- Tompson, H. F., Amherst, Mass., Instructor in Horticulture and Supervision of Field Work, M. A. C.
- Tupper, Bertram, Supt. Ellis Farm, West Newton, Mass.
- Williams, P. F., with Manning and Company, Boston, Mass.
- '06
- Abbott, Chester, Andover, Mass. Ex.
- Carpenter, C. W., Monson, Mass. Farmer.
- Goodale, R. C., Suffield, Conn., Poultry Business. Ex.
- Mudge, E. P., New Canaan, Conn., Florist.
- Rogers, S. S. Berkley, Cal., University of California, Nursery Inspector.
- Scott, E. H., Petersham, Mass., Principal Petersham High School.
- Suhlke, H. A., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Wyandotte, Mich., Chemist.
- Wood, A. H. M., Easton, Mass.
- '07 EX.
- Alley, H. E., Gloucester, Mass.
- Dearth, G. A., South Framingham, Mass.
- Engstrom, Nils, 118 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass., Clerk.
- Smith, G. F., Barre, Mass., Farmer.
- Stoddard, C. S., 118 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass., Student at Boston University.
- '08 EX.
- Austin, F. L., Greenwood, Mo., Dairyman.
- Browne, M. M., Marlboro, Mass., Proprietor Marlboro Stock Farm.
- '09 EX.
- Brown, E. H., Bridgewater, Mass.
- Lyman, A. D. 129 Buckingham Street, Springfield, Mass.
- Paddock, H. C., West Claremont, N. H., Farmer.
- Richardson, G. T., Amherst, Mass.



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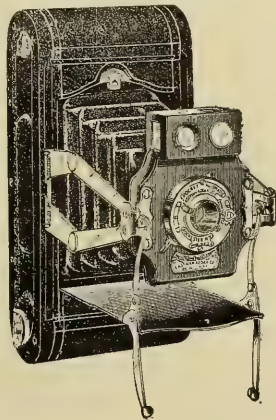


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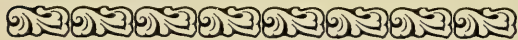
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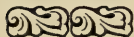
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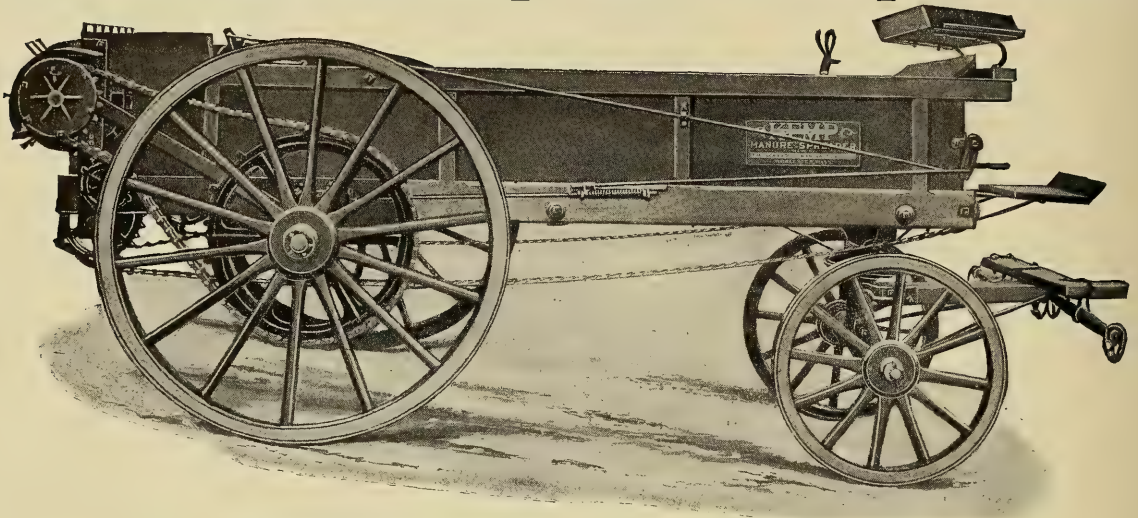
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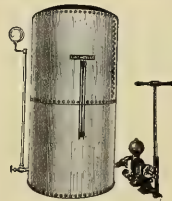


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The study of the English Language and Literature, and the frequent exercises in Elocution, together with annual contests for prizes offered for the best essays, declamations and orations, under the direction of the professors of English, furnish excellent opportunities for developing the powers of expression. The study of French and German enables the graduate to avail himself of the latest scientific results reached by scholars.

Much time is devoted to Political Economy and the Economics of Agriculture. Constitutional History is taught with the view of making the student familiar with political institutions and fitting him for citizenship. A course in General History has recently been added.

It is the aim to teach every science, so far as it may be, in its relation to Agriculture and to give all the technical instruction in Agriculture that the many facilities of the college allow. Four hundred acres of forests, orchards, gardens, fields, upland and meadow, furnish wide and increasing means of illustration and practical teaching. There is a model barn and dairy. Three Biological Laboratories and two Museums supply adequate facilities for work in Botany, Zoology and Entomology. A laboratory has been fitted up for practical instruction in Physics. Large additions have been made to the library and to the apparatus and the equipment of the different departments. A new building has been erected for the Veterinary Department.

Wilder Hall, built in 1905 for the Department of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, is a modern fireproof structure, with well planned class-rooms, laboratories and offices. It is expected that Clark Hall, the new home of the Botanical Department, will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the college in September, 1907.

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The expenses are moderate that the advantages of the college may be enjoyed by a large number of students. A labor fund permits the offering for remuneration for work to those students residing in this state who need aid. There is no charge for tuition to citizens of the United States.

Examination of candidates for admission Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21, 8.30 a. m., at Botanic Museum, Amherst; at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 12 Somerset street, Boston; at Horticultural Hall, Worcester; and at Pittsfield; also September 17 and 18, at 8.30 a. m., only at Botanic Museums in Amherst. The Fall semester begins Thursday, September 19, at 8 a. m.

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