

Delaware College Review

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No. 6

Trustees Hold Regular Meeting---Building Committee Makes Interesting Report

THE Board of Trustees of Delaware College met in regular session Tuesday, March 16, at 11 o'clock. Before assembling, the Board attended the Chapel exercises. Director Martin had arranged a special program for the occasion. Short addresses were made to the students by Chancellor Curtis, Dr. Marshall and Mr. Thompson.

At the meeting of the Board, the reports of the several committees were read and approved. President Mitchell was granted a leave of absence in order to accept the invitation to take part in the Peace Campaign now being carried on throughout the country. Dr. Mitchell was one of the few men of the country chosen to do this work. He has recently addressed two meetings in Boston. On March 12th, he spoke before the Economic Club of Philadelphia. His leave of absence was granted that he may participate in the campaign along the Pacific Coast.

Prof. E. L. Smith was elected Dean of Delaware College. Professor Smith has for some time been doing considerable of the secretarial work of the Faculty. In his new position he will hold the same relation to the Arts and Science Department as Dean Hayward

has with the Agricultural Department. With the Engineering Department he will have a general supervision so far as their work is connected with the Arts and Science work. His title will be Dean of Delaware College.

Perhaps the most interesting subject before the Board was the report of the new Building Committee. Following the report read by Mr. Thompson, the Board gave their unanimous approval of the plans outlined. In the action, a policy of growth covering a period of twenty-five years has been adopted. The plans outlining this policy will be put in definite shape at once. Supervising Architect Day has now the scope of the work before him, and will proceed accordingly.

Nothing further than the report, read by the Committee, has been given out. The committee reports PROGRESS, spelled with capitals. Mr. Thompson and his committee were highly commended for their work to date. The report follows:

After full consultation with Frank Miles Day, Supervising Architect, and Dean Hayward, your committee have reached certain definite conclusions, as follows:

The immediate needs for buildings are:

1. A building devoted to the needs of the Department of Agriculture. In this building could very properly be housed the laboratories for the Department of Chemistry until such time when its growth would demand a separate building. The present laboratories in the Dormitory Building are antiquated, entirely inadequate, and to some degree unsanitary, due to improper ventilation. This agricultural building should be located on Station Road, at some point between the Campus and the Women's College, convenient to our present buildings used for instruction purposes.

2. A building devoted to the social activities of the undergraduates, to contain dining rooms, kitchens, common rooms, study rooms, etc., for the entire student body. By the removal of the laboratories from the Dormitory Building, we would have at our disposal a building, which, on account of its location, is particularly well fitted for this purpose. A tentative survey of this building proves it can be so altered as to furnish in a high degree all our needs in this direction.

3. A dormitory, or dormitories, for undergraduate students. The size and type of accommodation for students will necessarily be limited by its cost; but your committee is strongly of the opinion that housing students on the Campus conduces to their best all around development. This building should be located on the Campus at a point north of the library and between that point and Frazer Field,

Of necessity, in order to carry out such a building scheme to its conclusion, more ground room is needed. Accepting the conclusions of your committee, that the residential section of the college should center around the present Dormitory Building, and that future lecture and recitation rooms, laboratories and libraries should be located on land situated between the Campus and the Women's College, certain friends of the college have secured options on the Eliot property, adjacent to the library, and some properties on the north side of Station Road, between the Campus and the Women's College. The consideration of these options and the decision as to the necessity for purchase must very largely control our future action. If it is decided that certain properties are to be bought, then your committee recommend that plans and estimates for the new buildings, as discussed, and a survey and replanning of the Dormitory Building, be prepared at once. We will then have the necessary information and data to enable us to go to the friends of Delaware College and present to them in an intelligent manner a well thought out and formulated scheme covering our immediate needs, and ask for their financial assistance.

Henry B. Thompson,
Chairman,

Eben B. Frazer,
F. C. Bancroft,
S. C. Mitchell,
Charles R. Miller.

Upon invitation of Dean Robinson, the members were served luncheon at the Women's College.

Self Defense

HOW'S the ballot stand this time?" asked Juror Number Seven.

"It's just the same as all the others," Connor, the foreman, replied. "One bull-headed juror is holding us all up. It's still eleven for acquittal and one for conviction."

"Anybody who'd hold out against such a majority is a fool," put in Number Nine. "From the very start it's been easy to see how we would decide. And yet one fellow's been holding us up right along."

"Wish I knew who the guy was," savagely said Number Four. He was a blacksmith, who was in business for himself. To him the ten long drawn out days of the trial represented just ten days of lost custom with its accompanying revenue. The amount paid for jury service could not make up for his total loss of trade. Consequently he was in a fierce temper at the one holding up the jury.

"If some of you men don't stop that infernal smoking, they'll have to draw a new juror for Number Two," a nervous little spectacled man said. "I've put up with it as long as I could, but I'm nearly sick with it, and can't stand it much longer."

"Aw, don't you guys get so grouchy," growled Number Six. "I guess none of you never been on a jury before. Why, two years ago, in the Higgins case—"

"Somebody shut him up, please," pleaded Number Two. "He's told us that story just seven times already, and the Murphy case four times, and the

Jennings case twice, and a dozen cases once each—"

"Who are you telling to shut up, you little, dried up adding machine? I'll tell you all of those stories right in your big cauliflower ear, you little shrimp, you."

"Come, come, gentlemen, don't quarrel among yourselves," admonished the foreman. "This long suspense has got on all our nerves, but don't let us be any the worse friends for that. Now, let's take a final ballot and if we can't agree, notify the Judge that we are divided, so that we can be dismissed in time for a nice warm supper at home. But first let me briefly sum up the evidence and talk it over a few minutes with you before we vote for the last time."

"Wait a minute. I'm going to get the bailiff to 'phone to my wife to have a nice hot supper for me," interrupted Number Seven. "Thank heaven, I'll get some good home cooking instead of this darned boarding house grub we been getting. If the Lord is willing, I'll never be on a jury again. I'll be sick or prejudiced or out of town next time, you bet."

"I guess that goes for all of us," said the foreman.

"Not by a blamed sight," replied Number Six. "I like to serve on juries. But before God, gents, I never was with such a bunch of grouches and soreheads before. Why, in the Jennings case, we were locked up three weeks—"

"Will somebody choke that living phonograph? He's started in his 'Fa-

mous 'Cases I Have Met' again. Oh, I wish I were home. What a headache!" groaned Number Two

"Well, gents, everybody through with the bailiff?" asked Foreman Connor. "Now for the evidence," picking up a small notebook and reading. "William Allen was shot and killed on the Chester Pike near Shellpot Park. George Wilson admitted his guilt and surrendered himself to the police. He claims that he shot Allen in self defense. Unfortunately, there were no witnesses to the crime. Wilson says he met Allen as they were both walking along the pike. Allen was coming toward town and Wilson was going from town. Wilson says Allen began reviling him for their recent trouble. (You know, the quarrel over Wilson's chickens. Allen claimed that Wilson let his chickens run at large and that they continually scratched up his vegetables and flower seeds. Wilson said that Allen should fence in his property if he wanted to keep chickens and other animals off. At any rate, they quarreled, and mixed it up in a regular rough-house in front of the store there above the Park one afternoon. Allen beat up Wilson and threatened to repeat the beating every time he met Wilson until he penned up his chickens. And Wilson said if he tried it he'd shoot him.) Well, although no one expected either man to keep his threat, it seems that each one did. Wilson claims that, after an exchange of verbal hostilities, Allen started for him with upraised fist. As he knew he was no match for Allen in a physical encounter, he drew his revolver and fired but one shot, wounding Allen above the heart. He died before any policeman

arrived to get an ante-mortem statement. Wilson gave himself up to the police and pleaded guilty of manslaughter in self defense. Now, gentlemen, that sums up the whole case. Now weigh this carefully and see if you can't all agree that Wilson acted to save himself from a repetition of the beating he received from Allen but a short time previously. He says he did not mean to kill, but merely to stop, Allen, when he shot. The whole question is, to what extent is a man justified to kill to save himself? Now, think it over, gentlemen, and in five minutes we'll cast our final vote."

Immediately the jurors formed little groups of three and four, to talk over excitedly the prospects of the next ballot. But one person in the room was "hanging" that jury. But one man was responsible for the extended session in this little stuffy room, full of stale tobacco smoke and the smell of the musty old books on the shelves around the room. But one juror was keeping them all from their wives, their families, their businesses, their clubs. And but that one man himself knew who was responsible for the "hanging" of the jury. The nerves of all were at the breaking point. For two days they had been trying to reach a verdict, and were no nearer it now than they were at the beginning. And all had predicted a verdict of acquittal on the first ballot.

Foreman Connor called to him the big blacksmith, Number Four. "Grey," he said, "it's either Number Three or Number Ten who's holding us up. Wait a minute!" he warned, as Grey started

toward the two jurors indicated, who, as it happened, were pleasantly conversing about one of the World's Series games. "Wait a minute. On this next ballot, if my plan works, we'll find out just which one it is."

"How?" asked Grey. "Just let me find out and I'll fix him."

"No, it must be settled according to law. We must not force a decision from him. You tell Two, Four, Five, Six, and Seven, and I'll tell Eight, Nine, Eleven, and Twelve just to cast blank ballots. Then I'll give Three a plain lead pencil and Ten this blue one. That'll show who's been holding us up."

"Fine," Grey said. "And won't I fix—"

"No violence, now," was Connor's advice. "I have a plan which I think will change his verdict. Just leave that part to me, and be sure to warn all the others. Now, get busy."

After speaking briefly in private to each one of the jurors so that the two suspected men might not notice anything out of the way, Connor called for the last ballot. "Be careful, gentlemen, he warned, "as everything hangs on this vote."

All crowded about him and Grey as they opened the ballots. Suspense gripped them as they neared the two marked ballots. Even the two suspected jurors seemed to feel the tension and waited expectantly for the verdict. Then—

"Still the same, gents," coolly spoke Connor, "and the stubborn one is—Number Ten. He—"

"Number Ten? Why, there must be

some mistake. He'd never be so stubborn," said Number Two.

"Yes, I'm the one," and he spoke calmly. Though how you found out I don't know. But what I do know is that it's wholly illegal. The ballot is supposed to be secret. Ah! I see. You gave me a blue pencil and I did the rest. Allow me to congratulate you for a fine bunch of criminal jurors."

"Here! None of that, you bull headed lawyer," cried Grey. "You hold us all up because of some fool notion of your own and then when we try to find out how to get at you to persuade you you get high and mighty and call us crooks. I'll break you in two, you—"

"Wait a minute!" Connor stepped forward between Grey and Number Ten, who looked somewhat startled. He was a small, quiet man, a fairly well-educated merchant with pronounced views of his own. Although frightened, he showed no inclination to reverse his ballot.

"Wait a minute!" Connor repeated. "Let's hear what he has to say for himself."

"Yes, what you got to say for your self, you boob? You're lucky to have a chance to explain. Why, we beat up a guy something fierce in the Murphy jury, just because—"

"For heaven's sake, shut up!" interrupted Number Two. "Let's hear Number Ten."

"Now, gentlemen, I object to this beligerent attitude," began Ten. "It is entirely contrary to the law. In the face of such opposition it is almost impossible to cast an honest ballot. But I am not to be intimidated. I—"

"You will be, when—"

"Come on, Grey, be quiet," begged Connor. "Cut out all that injured innocence stuff, Ten, and get down to cases. What's your reason for 'hanging' the jury?"

"Well, gentlemen, I'll attempt to explain my position. I believe a murderer, or any other criminal, should pay the penalty for his offense, regardless of the circumstances. I am a strong adherent of the law. I obey the law myself and whoever violates the law should be punished."

"But Wilson shot Allen to save himself," interrupted Connor.

"To save himself from a mere beating, he took another man's life. A beating is not so terrible as to justify killing someone to prevent it. The plea of self defense is foolish. 'I shot because I thought Allen was going to shoot me,' Wilson says. Now, isn't that foolish on the face of it? Would any of you shoot me if I shook my fist at you?"

"If you were as much bigger as Allen was than Wilson, we might," replied Number Six. "He had beat up Wilson pretty bad once."

"But that didn't justify his murder by Wilson," interrupted Number Ten. "Wilson lived through it, all right, but when Allen threatened to whip him again, he thought he was justified in killing him. And when you consider he'd previously threatened to shoot him, you see how weak his case is. Self defense, when his act was premeditated. What bosh!"

"Bosh, you poor little weasel," began

the blacksmith. "I suppose you'd enjoy a sound beating, you bonehead."

"You're right, Grey." "Tell it to him." "Hand him a swift one," came from the various jurors, with curses mingled among these expressions.

Ten paled and stepped back a pace. "Now, gentlemen, be reasonable. I—"

"Be reasonable, you toad! I'll be reasonable. I'll teach you to keep a man from his business and his loving wife. You—," and Grey advanced on the now thoroughly frightened juror with hate flashing from his eyes. Curses rolled from his mouth. He raised a mighty fist to crush the juror when—

"Come a step nearer and I'll blow your head off!" cried Ten in ringing tones as he flashed a revolver from his pocket and levelled it at Grey. Grey stopped in his tracks.

"And yet you say no one would shoot to escape a beating," Connor spoke in calm even tones. "Any one who'd shoot merely to escape a beating's a fool, you said! And a beating doesn't amount to much! How do you reconcile those statements with your present actions? Tell us that."

Number Ten flushed guiltily. He restored the gun to its hiding place beneath his coat. He glanced dazedly about the room, from juror to juror. Finally, his gaze turned to Connor. Looking him firmly in the face, he said:

"Gentlemen, I now see the light. I wish to change my last ballot to read for acquittal instead of conviction. Wilson acted in self-defense."

Y. E. R. '15

Application of Chemistry to Agriculture

MODERN agricultural progress would have been impossible without the aid of chemistry. The chemist by the analysis of plants and soils has shown what elements are indispensable for plant growth. The chemist, after ascertaining what elements were necessary for the healthy development of plants, proceeded still further and told what elements or fertilizers to add to the soil and how to manufacture these fertilizers. The manufacture of electric nitrate and soluble phosphate made possible the tillage of land otherwise nearly barren. Thus the chemist by the application of chemistry to agriculture has increased the earth's capacity for feeding the human race.

The chemist by the process of elimination has shown that ten and no more elements are essential for the healthy development of all plants. This means that if any one of the ten elements be lacking in the nourishing medium of the plant normal growth and development will be impossible. The ten elements are oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and iron. Of the remaining sixty-eight chemical elements no one seems to be indispensable since plants have obtained normal growth and development in the absence of all of them at the same time. Some of these sixty-eight elements may, however, offer some advantage to plant growth in certain cases, but plants seem to live and thrive with only ten elements. The chemist has shown that none of the ten elements are replaceable by any other. Sodium is much

like potassium but potassium is not replaceable by sodium, likewise zinc cannot be substituted for magnesium. The ten elements must also be offered to the plant in certain definite forms or certain stages of oxidation. For example, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and sulphur are indispensable elements but carbon monoxide, CO , and hydrogen sulphide, H_2S , are not only useless but poisonous. Ferrous Oxide, FeO , is a poison, but ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , is necessary to plant life.

After ascertaining what elements are indispensable to plant growth, the chemist has tried to tell the farmer what elements or fertilizers to use and how much. The solution of such a problem seems simpler at first than after better acquaintance. Practical men know no other test than the yield of crop, but this depends upon many other conditions. It is difficult to know whether a large crop is due to tillage, time of seeding, rainfall, temperature, freedom from disease, character of the soil, or the fertilizer used. It is impossible to apportion among these conditions their fair share of credit. Thus it would be impossible to credit five bushels of wheat to temperature, five bushels to rainfall, and ten to fertilizers.

The chemist has six general methods for determining what fertilizer to use. The first method is to analyze the plant. The needs of the plant are judged by its composition. This method is general and refers to the average need of the crop and not to the soil. For example, if sugar beets are rich in potash, it is understood to show that potash is a useful

fertilizer for beets. The fault in the method is that plants consume food on a two-fold basis: first, in proportion to their needs, and second, in proportion to the abundance in which a constituent is in the soil. Marine vegetation usually contains more soda than potash, often ten times more, yet the soda is not known to do any good. Thus, some things are taken up abundantly by the plant because they are in the soil, not because the plant needs them. It is hard to say how much of the constituents of a plant are really necessary and how much merely incidentally present.

The second method for determining what fertilizer to use is called the Heinrich method. In this method the composition of a plant on a particular soil is compared with the average composition of the same plant. A high content in the plant of a constituent indicates abundance of that constituent in the soil and a low content indicates poverty.

The third method is to analyze the soil by means of strong hot acids in order to determine the total amount of the constituents in the soil. The available constituents are then assumed to have some fixed ratio to the total. On this basis attempts have been made to establish a minimum for each material in the soil, below which the soil would lose in productivity. The fault in the method is that the same substance varies in its availability in different soils and that the use of strong hot acid overlooks the fact that such a solvent will extract much more than plants will extract from the soil. For example, a rich garden loam may contain less potash than a feldspar soil yet the former will give

up more potash to the plant because the potash is more available to the plant in the loam than in the feldspar soil; but strong hot acids will extract more potash from the feldspar land than from the loam. This method is rather prospective. It shows what the soil is expected to become rather than what it is now. This is the first and most primitive method of soil investigation.

The fourth general method is to analyze the soils by means of especially chosen weak solvents which are allowed to act slowly on the soils for several days. The various solvents used are water, carbonated water, very dilute ammonium chloride, and weak acid solutions. These solvents are designed to imitate the absorptive powers of the plant and they are supposed to take from the soil the same amount of elements as the living plant. If a suitable solvent or some other treatment could be found this method should give valuable information, but hitherto a close imitation of a plant's solvent powers has not been attained. Furthermore, different plants have widely different absorptive powers on the same soil. A single solvent would hardly suffice, but variously graded solvents would be needed to imitate the several crops, one to imitate wheat, another sugar beets, and a third corn.

The fifth general method is the vegetative test of small quantities of soils variously treated with fertilizers. In this method the seed of a particular crop is planted in a small amount of a particular soil, which has been treated with varying amounts of different fertilizers. The relative value of the several treatments is determined from the relative

weights of the plant after a few weeks growth. This method seems to give valuable results. In this method nothing is lost by leaching. In actual practice, however, the leaching question is very important. Another objection to this method is that the early development of a plant is not proportional to the final crop yield. Even the same final yield in tons per acre does not mean the same weight of grain nor does the weight of sugar beets indicate the weight of the sugar. A high yield in quantity is sometimes at the expense of quality. In spite of these objections the method promises to throw great light on the fertilizer question. As actually tried it has been found partly successful, though not invariably so.

The sixth general method is the trial in the open field on a large scale with plots of ground variously treated. It is the most direct way and it is the method of the unskilled farmer. The advantage of this method is that it works under actual conditions of commercial farming. Differences in temperature and rainfall and differences between different plots of ground are so great that most contradictory results are obtained from parallel experiments. The experiment must be repeated many times before any reliable generalization can be obtained. Such repetitions are costly in both time and money.

By the foregoing methods the chemist has solved with fair accuracy the average need of each kind of crop and the characteristics of type soils. The chemist cannot, however, tell what fertilizer to use in each particular case. It is impossible to compute from the analysis of

the soil how much phosphate, potash, and nitrogen to use. This fact is contrary to the general idea, for it is generally supposed that a chemical analysis of a soil will show exactly how much of each constituent to use. The chemist's knowledge of fertilizers is general rather than specific, that is, he knows what to expect in a majority of cases but not in each particular case.

It is in the making of fertilizers that the chemist has performed his greatest service to agriculture. In the last fifteen years the chemist has succeeded in making the nitrogen of the atmosphere available for plant food by causing it to combine with other elements. Nitrogen as it exists in the atmosphere in the free state has no agricultural value. Nitrogen must be in the form of nitrate before it can be taken up by the plant. The nitrogen compounds which the chemist has made are electric nitrate of lime, calciumcyanamide, and lime nitrogen, a mixture of calciumcyanamide, coke, and lime. One of these compounds, electric nitrate of lime, is even thought to be superior to Chili saltpeter. It is superior to the natural product, first, because lime is preferable to soda as a base; and second, because Chili saltpeter contains some perchlorate which is hurtful to vegetation. The manufacture of these nitrogen compounds must be regarded as the greatest constructive inventions ever offered by chemistry to agriculture. The atmosphere was thus made to serve as an inexhaustible supply of nitrogen for plant use. These inventions came at an opportune time for the Chili saltpeter beds would have been exhausted in fifty years.

It was Liebig, the great German chemist, who proposed to render the fertilizing action of bone meal more effective by first treating it with sulphuric acid in order to obtain the phosphate in a soluble form. The immediate fertilizing value of bones was thought to be increased over six folds by the sulphuric acid treatment. Later the mineral phosphates were treated in the same way. Phosphate material thus treated was called superphosphate or acid phosphate. The generally accepted theory of superphosphate is that the phosphate is made soluble not in expectation that it shall remain such until absorbed by the plant but that it will remain soluble long enough to soak into the soil. It is fully expected that the phosphate will be precipitated in the soil as dimetallic or tri-

metallic salt, preferably of calcium. When the fertilizer is applied to the land in the soluble form it becomes widely diffused through the soil, and when it is precipitated it is found in exceedingly fine particles. A larger surface of the fertilizer is thus exposed to the action of the plant roots and soil water than would be possible with the dry powder, however fine. The freshly precipitated salt is also more soluble than the ground rock. Although Liebig's idea of treating bone with acid is no longer very widely followed, the treatment of mineral phosphate is almost universal. The idea has had as great an influence on modern agriculture as any ever advanced. It has made possible the tillage of land otherwise unproductive.

H. T. B., '15.

The Goose's Other Leg

I AM told that this story is centuries old, and known in Egypt and other countries. However, I have never heard it except as given by an old negro in Virginia. He told it as follows:

"I ain' never tole you 'bout dat goose whar ain' got bout one laig, is I? Well, nigh as I kin ruminate, de Cap'n was habin' comp'ny fer dinner, an' Mirandy was cookin' a goose. Tom, dat's Mirandy's boy, was cuttin' wood. He come in hongry, an' say, "Mirandy, gimme a piece o' 'at ar goose." Mirandy say, "Gwuffum yer, nigger! How I gwine gib you none o' dat ar goose, an' de Cap'n got comp'ny?"

Jes' de same, when she went in de pantry, Tom, he git 'im a knife an' cut

'im off er laig. Well, when Mirandy come back, 'twan' nuttin' she could do 'cep' tu'n de goose ober, wid de missin' side un'neath.

"Come time fo' dinner, de Cap'n ask grace, an' den he say, 'Mr. Johnson, which portion ob de fowld do you perfer?' Mr. Johnson say he b'lieve he'll tek a laig. Den de Cap'n he ups and say, 'Mr. Jones, which portion ob de fowld do you perfer?' Mr. Jones say he's much obleeged, an' he'll tek a laig, too. De Cap'n tu'n ober de goose fer de odder laig, but dere wa'n none. 'Miranda! Aw, Miranda! Come yere! Wha' dis goose' t'other laig?' 'A-a-a-a-fore Gawd, Mas'r, dat goose ain' had 'bout one laig.' 'Miranda, I say, wha' is dis

goose's yuther laig?' 'I 'clar', fo Gawd, dat goose ain' had bout one laig.' 'Miranda, I'll hab to see you atter dinner.'

"Sho' 'nough, soon as dinner ober an' de comp'ny gone, de Cap'n an' Mirandy start for de pasture. Bimeby dey come to de flock, an', sho' 'nough, dar dey all wuz a-stanin' on one laig.

" 'Dar now!' says Mirandy, 'what I tole you?'

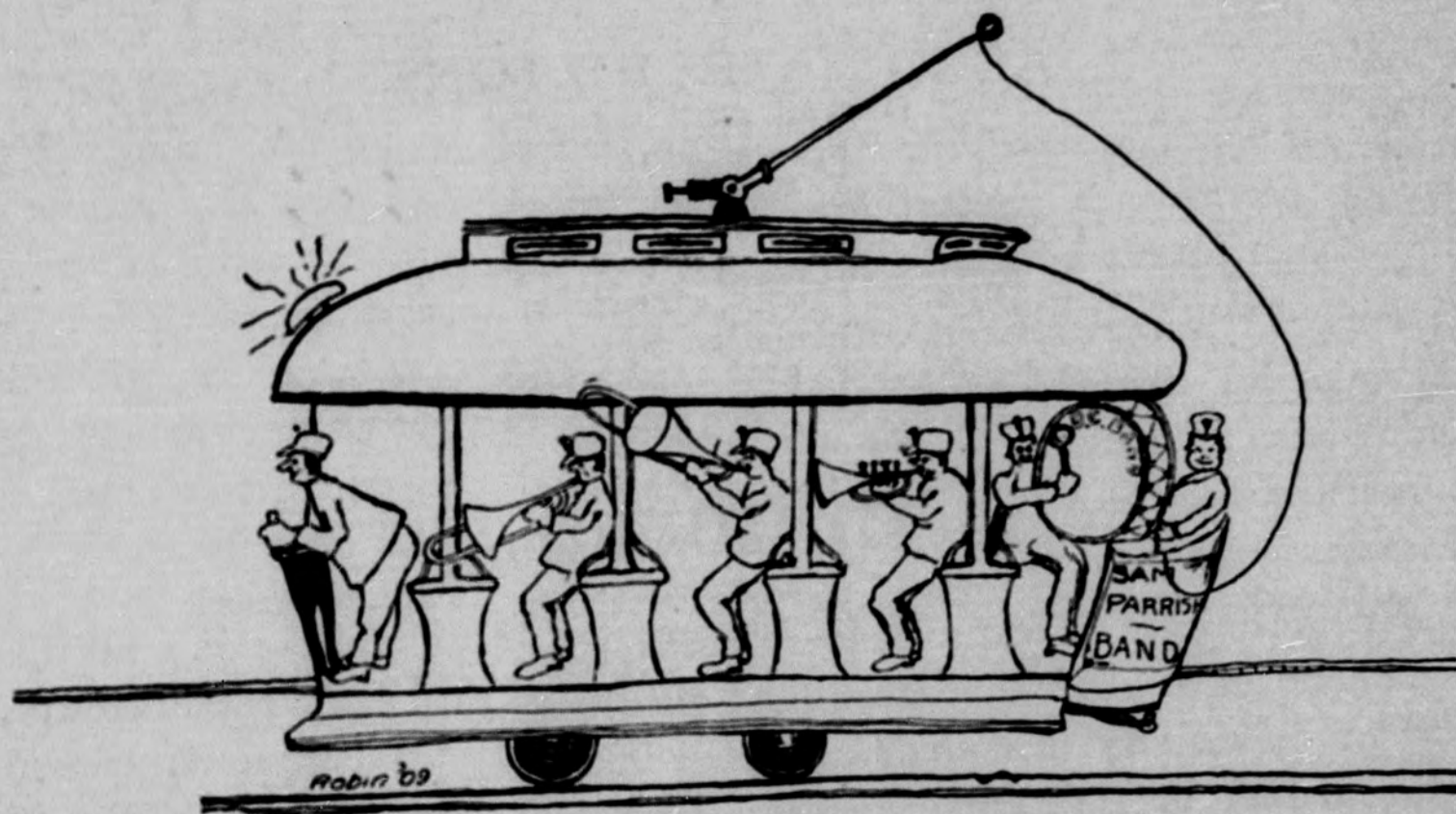
"De Cap'n jes' clap he han's an' say,

'Shoo! Shoo!', an' all de geese, dey puts down dey odder laig, an' off dey runs.

" 'Dar now,' said de Cap'n, 'what I tole you?'

"Mirandy she say, 'Yah, an' ef'n you'd 'a' clapped yo' han's an' said, "Shoo! Shoo!" at dat goose on de table, he'd a put down his yuther laig too.' "

M. R. M., '18



THE BAND.

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Editorial

THE collegiate year is rapidly passing. The class of 1915 is witnessing the sunset of its activity in college. Its race in the history of Delaware College has almost been finished. There yet remains but a short sprint in time to the goal line—Commencement. The winners in long races are oftentimes largely determined by the energy, vitality, and headwork exercised by the contestant in running the first three-quarters of the race. The remainder of the distance may be covered in a vigorous sprint but of course this energy is uselessly ex-

pendent if the runner has not kept well up in the race from the beginning. Such is the case with many men who are about to leave the old college. They inwardly feel that while they have done fairly well, still they realize that they could have done better. But it is here that one experiences the anguish of being too far behind in the race to pick up the lost distance and finish well up with the leaders, the steady pluggers.

It is to be lamented that much cannot be accomplished in the short time that remains, but let us put forth our best

efforts and do what we can. It is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all. Let that man who has never gone thru a set of "exams" without failing in some subject, go through the coming finals satisfactorily. Now is the time to work. A stitch in time saves nine. The result is worth the effort. To pass everything the first time will afford you delight and at the same time save you money. Let that chap who has never had any athletic aspirations crawl from his chrysalis and, with the patience of the butterfly endeavoring to use its wings, let that chap attempt to do something toward the uplift of our athletics.

It is the purpose of The Review to call this matter of doing something worthy of note while in college to the attention of each student. The usual length of time at college is a short period of four years, as each student will realize as the four year period comes to a close. Consequently why not make the four years from the very beginning the most productive, most fruitful and most beneficial four years of each student's life? Freshman, now take heed. Start early and get the habit. Then, fellow-students, when the time approaches for you to receive your "sheep skin" you will not experience the regret of one who has spent one's time carelessly; but on the other hand you will feel twice blessed; you will have accomplished something and you will be happy.

IN this issue of The Review, there is, as you perhaps have noticed, no Athletic department. This department is, we realize, one of the most important in the paper. But the member of the staff

who has, under the direction of Cann (a willing worker), the writing up of this department, evidently does not think so. In the last issue (February) he lay down on the job and more interested parties had to compile hurriedly the accounts of the games played. For this issue he promised to have the material in on the 10th by which date the Review goes into the hands of the printer. When asked for it on that date, he said it was not yet ready, but he himself would give it to Dr. Sypherd for correction and then turn it over to the printers. When the proofs came back for correction, we found no Athletic notes. And it was too late to collect any then.

This attitude of one of our assistant editors seems to be the attitude of nearly the whole staff this year. Little, Martin, Jones, Brockson, and E. G. Smyth could be depended on at any time for contributions. Cann was always on the job, but his assistant was not so dependable. Two of the staff have not contributed anything since college opened in the Fall. The others have wakened occasionally, written or gathered a few articles, and then settled back complacently for another doze. Aside from the few first mentioned, more has been contributed to the Review by men not on the staff than by those credited monthly with being "Associate Editors."

The whole trouble seems to be that each fellow thinks, "Oh, I'll do it if I have time or nothing better to do. If I get my allotted contribution in, well and good. If I don't, well, somebody else will write it up. I wrote something once before, anyhow." They fail to take into consideration that what they slip up in

—the work they've promised to do—someone else has to do in addition to his own assignment. The few must bear the burden of the multitude.

Such attitudes and states of mind must be changed if the Review is to

show any permanent improvement. Progress is impossible when two or three men must do all the work. Each one must put his shoulder to the wheel if we are to show any marked improvement in our magazine.

Locals

Manager Geoghegan, of the basketball team, on the recent New York trip figured in two very interesting episodes at the Crescent A. C., in Brooklyn. Shortly after the Delaware team had come out on the gym floor, a "bell hop" passed through the spectators calling for "Mr. Guigan." "Hop" was sure that he was the fellow being paged; so he rushed downstairs to the phone. A voice at the other end said, "Mr. Guigan?" "Hop" replied, "Yes, this is Geoghegan." To "Hop's" amazement the other then said, "Well, Mr. Guigan, I just wanted to remind you to sign that check for \$17,000 in the morning."

As soon as "Hop" recovered his breath he gasped out, "I guess you've got the wrong man," and hurriedly hung up the receiver.

Then, in leading the team to the Jersey City Ferry, he paused a minute to study the signs over the various entrances—"Baggage," "Waiting Room," "Passengers," "Teams." "Hop" headed for the latter, saying, "Well, fellows, this is where we get on." It is due to the intervention of Coach McAvoy only that we are not mourning the loss of a perfectly good manager.

Prof. Conover—"Peninsula means almost an island; paena, almost, and in-

sula, an island."

Wheeler, '18—"Professor, does peanut mean almost a nut?"

Judging from the above article and from several similar utterances accredited (discredited, rather) to this same Wheeler, we are sure that "Connie" will never miss Paynter with his equally inane, ridiculous queries.

Albert Aloysius Ruth, the gambling Rube, offered to bet his watch against Smyth, but E. G. said he did not have the *time* to bet.

Frank Saylor, '18, recently handed a theme to Doc Sypherd with the following sentence: "Then Saylor dribbled the whole length of the floor and shot a goal thereby winning the game." The composition came back with the word "Saylor" crossed out and the correction "Wrong Word."

There was great excitement amongst the inhabitants of the Women's College the other night.

From what I can gather here and there, it seems that on Saturday night last, after the Dean chased away "Biddie" Bounds, Alfred Rhodes, and a few more after the Saturday evening entertainment, a few girls gathered in one

of the rooms for a free-for-all. You know, free-for-all, to talk about other girls, plan a few tricks, and maybe later to plan to hide a poor fellow's coat and hat.

Well, anyway this meeting was over at just 12.30 a. m. Sunday morning. When the girls opened the door to go to their respective rooms they heard a man's voice coming from the reception room. What were they to do? One girl thought it would be best to notify the Dean. Another wanted to phone to Dr. Mitchell. Another one wanted to call the watchman. Still another thought Joseph H. Jones should be notified. Finally they compromised by calling all of them. So they got busy on the 'phone and notified the above committee, telling them to sneak in the back door. When they arrived they lined up with "1-2-3-4-Dip" Joseph on the lead, with Dr. Mitchell and the others following closely. They tiptoed stealthily to the reception room. To their great surprise they found the belated visitor to be none other than a dignified Senior. You know, one of those fellows who wear their Sunday clothes every day because they will soon have money to get more; those fellows who leave chapel first, and have nearly had their beastly good time at college. Well, fellows, this Senior was none other than the bad boy Staylate Manning. Doesn't sound true, does it, fellows?

The next question was, "What could they do with Eugene?" It seemed as though the trustees were to visit the college early the next morning. It would not do for the trustees to find Herr Manning there in the morning. So they

finally decided to hide him (after they looked for 2 hours for his hat and coat) on the outside of the door. So they escorted him to the door and hid him back of one of the pillars in front of Residence Hall. In the morning they searched high and low for Eugene, but behold he had gone. Would you believe it, brave Eugene didn't win a heart after staying that late, so you know us poor fellows being forced to leave at 10.00 have slim chances.

"Bake" Taylor is trying to get a mad dog to bite him so that he can be treated at the Experiment Station. You know, fellows, there are three stenographers there now.

The Charge of the Light Brigade (Altered and revised to suit modern conditions.)

One unknown, two unknowns,
Three unknowns onward,
All in an air of fumes
"Forward the Light Brigade!
Charge the unknowns," Tiff said.
Into the room of smells
Rushed all the Chemies.

"Forward the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
How could the students know
When they had blundered?
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why!
Theirs but to test and die.
All in the place of scents
Gasped the green Chemies.

Test tubes to right of them,
 Beakers to left of them,
 Filters in front of them,
 Rattled and "busted."
 Stormed at with zinc and iron,
 Sometimes with lead and tin,
 Into sulphuric smoke,
 Into the fumes of Chem.
 Charged the young Chemies.

Smoked all concoctions then,
 Smoked as fumes rose in air,
 Smothering their owners there,
 Creating such smells then
 That all the town wondered.
 Plunged in the Chemies' smoke
 Out of unknowns there broke,
 Arsenic and Manganese.
 Reel'd as their test tubes broke,
 Shatter'd and sunder'd.
 Then they rode back, but not,
 Not all the Chemies.

Sulphates to right of them,
 Borates to left of them ,
 Bromides behind them,
 Dodged and eluded.
 Stormed at with acetates,
 Phosphates and oxylates,
 They who found carbonates,
 Came thro' the fuming lab,
 Back from the acid tests,
 All that was left of them,
 Left of the Chemies.

When can their odors fade?
 Oh, the great smells they made!
 All the town wondered.
 Honor the charge they made!
 Honor the Light Brigade,
 Noble young Chemies!

J. A. H., '17.

The officers of the Athenaeum Literary Society as elected recently are as follows:

President, H. L. Brown, '15; Vice-President, W. H. Bramhall, '16; Secretary, Lee Sparks, '18; Treasurer, T. Mitchell, '18; Chaplain, Savin, '18; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. Mitchell, '18.

Miss Regina Kurtz, '18, has resigned her position as Editor of the Women's College Department as she is commuting and does not have time to compile the material. As no one has as yet been appointed to succeed her, this Department is not represented in the present issue. We hope, however, to continue it in our next.

Plans for the next session of the Summer School at Delaware College, which will be held from June 28 to August 8, are being rapidly completed. By agreement of the State Board of Examiners credit will be given on certain conditions on teachers' certificates for courses passed at the Summer School. Any one who passes in one or more of the courses in Drawing, Agriculture, School Management, and Methods of Teaching will receive credit on a teacher's certificate provided he or she pursues four courses at the School in addition to Drawing or Vocal Music. Again, following the April Teachers' Examinations, each County Superintendent will give each applicant who does not get a certificate a list of the studies in which he or she has failed. If these subjects are passed at the Summer School, the applicant will receive credit for them on his or her certificate.

In addition to those members of the

faculty of Delaware College who will teach, the Director of the Summer School, Dr. Mitchell, has engaged Miss Huldah Brust, who taught last year, to teach Primary Methods; and Professor J. Frank Jones, of the Wilmington High School, to assist in the English work. Miss Rich, of the Women's College, will give courses in Education. Several new features will be introduced into the work of the School this year. There will be at least three Saturday trips to places of historical interest. There will be a meeting of the Newark Parent-Teachers' Association, in charge of its president, which will be an illustration of what is practicable for the average community to undertake in the way of music, plays, recitations, etc.

Other features are being planned, and will be announced as soon as possible.

Ex-Congressman William H. Heald and H. Rodney Sharp, of Wilmington, were appointed by Governor Miller members of the board of trustees of Delaware College, to fill two vacancies now existing in the board. One of the vacancies has existed for several years, and the other was caused by the death of Lewis P. Bush.

Both the new members of the board of trustees are graduates of Delaware College. Mr. Heald is a former president of the Alumni Association. Mr. Sharpe was chairman of the committee of the alumni that recently raised the \$100,000 endowment fund to provide for the payment of the president's salary.

College Extension is a prominent subject of conversation in Newark. Repre-

sentatives of the Board of Trustees have secured options on several properties on Main street and Depot Road. All this has caused all sorts of wild rumors.

To date, there is no definite information to be had. The Board of Trustees themselves know nothing, further than has appeared in the newspapers.

We recommend to our readers the article by Mr. Vallandigham on "The Awakening of Delaware College" in the Feb. 17 issue of the Newark Post. It is very interesting to Delaware men.

On Friday evening, February 12, Professor E. L. Smith lectured before the members of the Y. M. C. A. of Wilmington and their friends on "Great German Cities." After explaining the historical interest and the economic importance of Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Dresden, Nuremberg, and Berlin, the speaker laid emphasis on the militarism of Prussia. He said that in Prussia nearly all the statues even represented some kind of conflict; there were many groups of statuary depicting mortal struggles between men and beasts, etc. "This fact," he said, "shows to what extent the idea of conflict, of militarism, has become a part of the life of the people."

The lecture was illustrated with a number of lantern slides.

Prof. E. L. Smith, president of the Delaware College Athletic Council, represented the college at the funeral of Robert Layfield, held in Wilmington, Thursday, March 4. Sorrow over the death of the boy who has made such a heroic battle for life is widespread. Layfield received a fatal injury to the

spinal column in a football game between Johns Hopkins and Lehigh University on October 31st. Since that time he had been cheerfully and hopefully fighting for his life. He succumbed to the odds at his home in Wilmington on Tuesday, March 2.

On Friday evening, February 19, Professor Smith delivered a lecture before the Y. M. C. A. of Wilmington on "Paris." The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides of the best known buildings and historical monuments of the city. During his talk, Professor Smith discussed at some length the probable causes of the European war.

These lectures are of a series being given at the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. as a part of the work of the Delaware College Extension Committee.

The chairman of the Delaware College Extension Committee, Dr. E. V. Vaughn, announces the following list of lectures to be given during March by the members of the faculty: Professor Conover—"The Private Life of the Greeks and Romans," Avon Club, Felton, on March 10; Assistant Professor Dutton—"Walt Whitman," Houston, March 12; "The Poetry of the Revolution," at Milton, March 13, and at Bridgeville on March 28; Professor Grantham—"Eugenics or Race Improvement," at Houston on March 5; "Agriculture as a Profession," before Harrington Grange, March 13; "Conservation of Our National Resources," before the Century Club of Middletown on March 30; Professor McCue—"The Dooryard," Tuesday Club of Odessa, March 15; "Life Through Death (Plant

Life)," Newport Grange on March 29; Professor Rowan—"Our Bird Neighbors," Centerville Grange on March 4, Wilmington Y. M. C. A. on March 12, and Century Club of Milford on March 22; Professor Short—"Rural Sanitation," Millsboro, on March 8; Professor E. L. Smith—"Paris" (illustrated), Appleton, March 12; Professor Sypherd—"Literature and Life," Lewes, March 2, and Frankford, March 5; "Dickens and the Modern Reader," Camden Grange, March 27; Professor Thompson—"The Hawaiian Islands" (illustrated), Millsboro, March 28; Professor Vaughn—"Some Curious Facts in Delaware History," Wilmington Y. M. C. A., March 5; "Our Town—A Typical Community," Century Club of Harrington, March 8, "Some Curious Facts in Delaware History," Acorn Club of Seaford, March 18; "Is Washington a Myth?" High School of North East, Maryland, March 25; Professor Whittier—"The Chemistry of Everyday Life," Harrington Grange, March 8.

The College Oratory was crowded on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, the occasion of a meeting under the auspices of the American School Peace League. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, a vice-president of the National League, presided. The lecturer for the evening, Dr. J. W. Hudson of the University of Missouri, had failed to make railway connections and arrived late. Previous to his talk a Delaware branch of the School Peace League was formed. Dr. G. A. Harter, Mr. J. W. Cooch, and Miss W. J. Robinson acted as a nominating committee. Their report was unanimously adopted. The of-

ficers and executive committee follow: Honorary President, Hon. George Gray; President, General James H. Wilson; vice-president, Hon. H. A. Richardson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Etta Wilson; executive committee: Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, Dr. G. E. Reed, Bishop Monahan, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Dr. C. A. Wagner, Miss W. J. Robinson, Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Hon. Ebe Tunnell, Hon. Hiram Burton, Hon. Edward G. Bradford, Hon. John C. Higgins, Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Mr. George A. Rhoads, Dr. Clifford J. Scott.

Mr. Wm. J. Boston, Acting Superintendent of Apprentices, of the Westinghouse Machine Company, visited the college Friday, Feb. 26. He gave an interesting talk before the students in mechanical and electrical engineering, explaining in detail the work of the student apprenticeship course at the company's works, at East Pittsburgh. He illustrated his remarks with lantern slides, which gave an excellent idea of the nature of the practical training which the Company gives its student engineers. The student apprenticeship course covers two years, and Mr. Boston stated that the variety of the experience gained by a young man in that time exceeds that which the ordinary man would acquire in ten years. The course is designed to be a post graduate course in practical work for graduates of technical schools.

Mr. Boston spoke to the students in the highest terms of the work of Mr. D. R. McNeal, '14, a Delaware graduate, who is now with his company.

Among interesting talks recently given in chapel at Delaware College, was that of Principal R. F. Friedel, who talked of "The Relation of Newark High School to Delaware College." The speaker in beginning quoted a statement made a few weeks before by Dr. Mitchell when he said, "Newark is the only town in the State that can boast of a public school system of fifteen grades—three years in the high school and finally four in the college." "This is certainly true," Mr. Friedel said, "for we expect our graduates who continue their studies to go to Delaware College. We do not, and would not if we could, present a list of colleges 'to which our graduates have been advanced in recent years.' Delaware College is our only objective; none other need apply."

Professor G. A. Koerber gave an interesting talk in chapel on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23. The speaker by way of introducing his remarks declared himself no orator, and announced his intention of answering questions which had been put to him during the past few years.

1st. Should you advise me to take the Electrical Engineering course?

2nd. What goes toward making a good engineering student?

3rd. How much money will I be able to make after graduation and what opportunities has an Electrical Engineer for advancement?

President Mitchell, who is a vice-president of the American School Peace League and also a member of its executive committee, addressed a meeting in Boston, Monday evening, Feb. 22, held under the auspices of the League. His

subject was "The Moral Mission of America."

It happened that Eubanks, the Newark hair butcher, attacked Alexander Curfew Crothers of North East, Md., the other night in his barber shop. Crothers put up a game fight for life. After all available resources of escape were cut off Alex was cornered and his hair cut. Yes, cut without taking ether. But have you seen the hair cut? Boys, simply this, he is ruined for life.

A LITTLE SARCASTIC

'Twas Harry who the silence broke:

"Miss Kate, why are you like a tree?"

"Because, because—I'm bored," she spoke.

"Oh, no, because you're woo'd," said he.

"Why are you like a tree?" she said,

"I have a—heart?" he asked,—so low,
Her answer made the young man red,
"Because you're sappy, don't you know?"

"Once more," she asked, "why are you now

A tree?" He couldn't quite perceive;
"Trees leave sometimes, and make a bow,
And you may also bow—and leave."

OUR MONTHLY FABLE

A Peasant who had often heard that Truth was a jewel lying at the bottom of a well, one day descended into his well to search for the treasure. He skinned his knees and elbows, barked his nose, ran an old fork into his foot, and shivered around for six hours before his wife

drew him up and asked:

"What in Goodness' name were you doing down there?"

"Looking for Truth."

"Why, I could have told you before you went down you were the biggest fool in America."

MORAL—You can get more Truth than you want around any well-curb.

In a Senior classmeeting recently Dorsey, in the midst of some particularly choice and appropriate remarks said, "Let the chairmans of the—"

At this point Souder interrupted with a shocked "Oh-h-h! That's bad enough for a Freshman Ag."

Mearns and Geoghegan are trying to add to the troubles of future students of Drs. Sypherd and Vaughn. Andrew Kirkpatrick is complicating the English spelling system by coining such words as "transportating," and Geoghegan is tying up all kinds of knots in U. S. history. He says that the first tariff law was passed while *Madison* was president in 1789. How we pity poor Freshmen of later years.

"When rain falls, does it ever arise again?" asked "Doc" Penny.

"Yes, sir," said Sypherd, '18.

"When?"

"Why, in dew time—"

"That will do, Mr. Sypherd. You may leave. What's your name, please?"

When President Weaver, of the Seniors, asked, "Well, what else is there to do?" Wingate, forgetting where he was, said, "Take up a collection."

Agricultural Notes

On February 18 and 19 Mr. R. R. Pailthorpe of the Agricultural Department of Delaware College, conducted a series of pruning demonstrations on about twenty fruit farms in Kent county. These demonstrations were arranged by County Agent M. O. Pence. About two hundred farmers and their friends were in attendance.

At Farmers' Institutes held in Harrington, Lewes, and Georgetown, several of the members of the Delaware College Experiment Station staff have lectured on various topics connected with agricultural interests in Delaware. Professor Grantham spoke on "Corn Growing in Delaware," and "Forage Crops." Professor Hayward spoke on "Dairying with Especial Attention to Milk Production," and "Soil Fertility." Dr. Taubenhauus spoke on "Sweet Potato Diseases." Dean Winifred J. Robinson of the Women's College, gave two lectures—one on "The Delaware College for Women," and the other (illustrated) on "Yellowstone Park."

One of the most interesting features to visitors at the Delaware College Farm is the Philadelphia North American International Egg Laying Competition, being conducted on the farm. On Sunday, Feb. 28, between two and three hundred visitors visited the plant. The com-

petition is conducted jointly by the Philadelphia North American, the College Farm, and the State Board of Agriculture, the first mentioned paying the salary of two men, furnishing all the feed and equipment outside of the houses, which are provided by the State Board of Agriculture. The College Farm in addition to paying the salary of the superintendent provides the land necessary for the competition.

The plant, by its attractive location, threatens to turn the hundreds of visitors into poultry fanciers at once. A veritable little village the chicken settlement makes, with alleys and roads, much like a settlement of real folk. Around it everywhere is the great, wide open—Iron Hill rising on the South, the farm orchards in the distance, and a great sweep of open country everywhere. The superintendent's office is situated at one corner of the trim little settlement, and it is hard to imagine more healthful conditions under which a man could carry forward his daily occupation.

On Friday evening, April 16, "The Jonah," a three-act comedy depicting several humorous phases of everyday life, will be staged in Newark Opera House under the direction of Mrs. Herman Tyson for the benefit of the Agricultural Club. In past years, Mrs. Tyson has directed several home talent plays which have been the source of

much delight to local playgoers. In the case of "The Jonah," much care has been exercised to select characters peculiarly adapted to the parts. The cast is as follows: John Hildreth, the victim of circumstances, Mr. F. B. Hills; John Hildreth, Jr., too much engaged, G. O. Smith; Jeremiah Jerkin, the Jonah; Augustus Buskin, with a warm temper, L. O. Russell; Henry Jarman, the family lawyer, J. H. Salevan; Hawksley, a policeman, H. M. Grieves; Mrs. Hildreth, who hears too much, Miss Brady; Emily Hildreth, a peacemaker, Miss Olive Heiser; Natalie Buskin, a pretty girl, Mrs. Herman Tyson; Arabella McSnatch, with considerable money,

Miss Whittingham; Miranda Ann, an emotional English maid, Miss Edna Chalmers.

The students in Soil Bacteriology are making several laboratory tests on soils collected from farms in various parts of the State. These soils, in many cases, are compared with soils from the rich corn belt states. The laboratory tests are being supplemented in some cases by pot tests in the green house.

Several members of the Experiment Station staff have done extensive lecture work at the various Farmers' Institutes held throughout the State.

Alumni Notes

The Alumni of Delaware College have decided to public a paper known as "Alumni News" containing articles on matters of interest to the alumni, notes on athletics, and events of general interest around the college. This paper is to be issued three times a year. The first issue comes out about March 25. The editors are Egmont Horn, '10, and Charles W. Bush, '03. The Advisory Board is E. N. Vallandigham, '73, Judge Victor B. Woolley, '85, and Robert Wolf, '96.

At the suggestion of Egmont Horn, '10, general secretary of the Alumni Association, secretaries for the various classes have been elected to assist the Association in keeping in touch with all its members. These class secretaries are as follows: E. N. Vallandigham, '73; A. F.

Williamson, '74; Dr. J. P. Pyle, '80; J. Harvey Whiteman, '85; J. H. Hossinger, '91; George McIntire, '96; George Henry, '97; Hugh M. Morris, '98; H. Rodney Sharpe, '00; H. L. Maier, '01; Willis Harrington, '02; C. W. Bush, '03; Joseph D. Truxton, '04; S. M. D. Marshall, '05; A. C. Ward, '06; Joseph H. Perkins, '07; Ayres J. Stockley, '08; C. E. Watts, '09; W. J. Bratton, '10; C. R. Lind, '11; H. T. Ennis, '12; E. P. Jolls, '13; and C. E. Grubb, '14.

Graduates of Delaware College who are members of the Harvard Club of Delaware which held its annual dinner at Hotel DuPont, March 13, are: Judge Victor B. Woolley, '85; Watson Harrington, Esq., '95; George McIntire, '96; W. O. Sypherd, '96; and George E. Dutton, '04.

Ex-Congressman William H. Heald, '83, and H. Rodney Sharpe, '00, both of Wilmington, Delaware, were recently appointed by Governor Miller as members of the board of trustees of Delaware College. Both of these men have been very active in the interest of their Alma Mater. Mr. Heald is a former president of the Alumni Association and Mr. Sharpe was chairman of the committee of the alumni that recently raised the \$100,000 endowment fund to provide for the payment of the president's salary

'87

In the March issue of the "Alumni News," a paper published by the Alumni Association of Delaware College, an article will appear entitled, "Our New President." This article is written by Harlow H. Curtis, '87, and will be an expression of the enthusiasm which our alumni have for Dr. Mitchell.

'98

Joseph Brewster recently received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berlin, and is now in the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

'07

Joseph Perkins is a member of the firm of Perkins & Perkins, successors of the firm of Painter & Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of various kinds of fruit juices. Mr. Perkins is also chief chemist for the Hire's Root Beer Co.

'09

Rev. G. A. Papperman is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lockport, N. Y. This is one of the largest Presbyterian charges in New York State.

'11

Peyton B. Patterson is construction engineer of the new Armory being built at Elkton, Md.

'14

Norman A. Groves was recently appointed a member of the Boys' Academy of Baltimore, Md. Preceding this appointment Mr. Groves was principal of St. Georges, Delaware, School. W. R. Aurand, '14, has been elected as principal to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Groves.

Elmer K. Hoch reported March 15 to Jack Dunn's International League Team of Richmond, Va., for spring practice.

At the annual Alumni Banquet, held in the Hotel DuPont on February 20, Dr. Mitchell was the guest of honor. In the early evening an informal reception to Dr. Mitchell was held. About 130 alumni were present.

Dr. W. O. Sypherd, '96, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had charge of affairs. According to Mr. Johnson, '99, Dr. Sypherd handled the details of the banquet so well that he deserves a degree from the Domestic Science Department of the Women's College.

Judge Woolley presided, during the speaking, with Mr. Josiah Marvel as toastmaster. Dr. Mitchell, of course, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Henry B. Thompson, a trustee, and Egmont Horn, Secretary of the Alumni. The latter advocates the organization of Class Secretaries and the publication of an Alumni Quarterly. He has been elected editor-in-chief of such a quarterly, an early issue of which we are eagerly looking for.

Members of the alumni present were:
Class:

- 1861—John S. Grohe.
- 1875—Thomas Davis, George Morgan, and Walter C. Curtis.
- 1877—Chancellor Charles M. Curtis.
- 1880—Dr. Joseph P. Pyle.
- 1882—Dr. L. Heisler Ball.
- 1883—Hon. W. H. Heald.
- 1884—Louis L. Curtis.
- 1885—J. Harvey Whiteman, Federal Judge Victor B. Evans.
- 1886—Charles B. Evans and Harlan G. Scott.
- 1887—Harlow H. Curtis.
- 1888—Judge Heisel.
- 1889—Frank Collins.
- 1891—E. R. Martin, J. P. Armstrong, J. H. Hossinger.
- 1892—James W. Lattomus.
- 1893—Brooks L. Ross and Joseph B. Handy.
- 1894—George L. Townsend, Jr., Dr. Walter P. Conway, and Dr. Emery Marvel.
- 1895—Horace G. Eastburn, Edward F. Mullin, Carl Harrington, W. U. Reybold, Edward W. Cooch, W. W. Harrington, and Dr. Walter Steel.
- 1896—George McIntire, Professor E. Laurence Smith, Professor Clarence A. Short, and Robert B. Wolf.
- 1898—Dr. Henry Marvel, P. A. Marvel, Hugh M. Morris, E. P. Hellings, Lewis R. Springer, and John T. Mullin.
- 1899—Louis duHadway, Everett C. Johnson, George L. Medill.
- 1900—H. Rodney Sharpe, Andrew Marvel.
- 1901—L. B. Cheney, H. R. Tunnell.
- 1902—W. F. Harrington, Cummings Speakman.

- 1903—Leroy Hickman, G. I. Lockwood, Charles W. Bush, and Professor George E. Dutton.
- 1904—J. S. Frazer, Joseph B. Truxton, Bassett Ferguson.
- 1905—H. L. Maier, Richard S. Rodney, Hayes Wilson.
- 1906—A. F. Fader, W. J. Taggart, A. C. Ward, Arthur Hauber.
- 1907—Thomas B. Smith, William M. Francis, C. A. Wyatt, W. T. Home-wood, Joseph H. Perkins, Julian C. Smith, Lester Voss, W. A. Singles, Frederick S. Price, Paul Rossell, C. P. Messick.
- 1908—Ayres J. Stockley, E. M. Arm-
strong, C. C. Killen.
- 1909—C. E. Watts, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., Henry V. Stewart, Victor H. Jones.
- 1910—Hollis J. Lowe, Norris N. Wright, W. R. Edgar, W. J. Bratton, Egmont Horn, Oliver G. Hudson, T. F. Watts.
- 1911—Robert H. Morrow, Ralph G. Davis, J. Rankin Davis, Dr. John Lee Fisher, Peyton B. Patterson, Dudley Frazer, R. W. Taylor, Davis H. Bell, Hart Scott, C. J. Schaefer, C. R. Lind.
- 1912—Otto E. Thomas, Richard R. Whittingham, Robert B. Harvey, J. G. Lewis, Joseph P. McCafferty, J. G. Attix, Frederick L. Maier, Howard T. Ennis, David H. Sloan.
- 1913—J. E. Gonce, Jr., Arthur S. Houchin, Jr., W. M. Schlittler, Ralph Wilson, Ramone Foster.
- 1914—Edward Watts, C. H. Brown, A. C. Connellee, E. E. Shallcross, Norman A. Groves, Frederick A. Town-
send.