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A Horrible Adventure

IT was our fifteenth day out of 'Frisco—a blazing hot, yet languid day. Every sailor knows the kind. Not a whiff of air was astir; the sails leaned limply against the spars. You could hear the pitch sizzling between the deck planks and the sunlight seemed to drip down the masts. The sky was one vast dome of cerulean blue; wherever you looked not a cloud was in sight. And the sea was like a sheet of translucent window glass, nearly still, except for almost imperceptible, long, oily undulations,—the last remains of some previous storm. The Pacific knows many such days as this in the summer time,—days when the earth seems but dreamily certain of her own existence and lives in a state of mental apathy offering no resistance to her tyrant, the Sun. England's whimsical singer must have had in mind just such a day as this when he wrote his familiar lines about the "painted ocean."

I was sitting on the starboard scupper looking dozily out over the water in a mood quite in keeping with the surrounding atmosphere, my back propped up by a pile of rope and my feet beating a sotto-voce tattoo against the side of the brig. My thoughts drifted here and there, first wondering what that little

ripple was, far off to the west, and what could have caused it, and then deciding that the ham and eggs in the cook's gallery had a wonderful delicious smell although surely he might have fried the latter just as well by placing the pan on the deck in the sun. But gradually my rambling ideas became more collected and I fell into a slow series of retrospections. I reviewed languidly the reasons why I was here,—my last year in Law School, my feverish study, my nervous breakdown and our old doctor's advice to take a sea voyage. A slight lump rose in my throat, too, as I thought of my father and mother waving good-bye to me at the dock; but I remembered with satisfaction that I'd held Ethel's hand on the night before I left just a second longer than I should have done or I'd ever thought she'd let me. And now here I was, drinking in health by the bucket-full, learning navigation on the side, reading Blackstone's "Commentaries" and Mikel's "Criminal Cases" to keep my hand in, and with six months of sea voyage yet before me.

Soon my thoughts became a little less connected, hazy, uncertain, jumping from one thing to another again, each thought more intangible than the last,

until under the influence of that scorching sun, I found myself drifting into a world where things I thought of turned very peculiar and visions phantasmagoric floated before my eyes—when suddenly and unexplainedly a quick puff seemed to hit the ship, give it a violent lurch, a sudden quick reaction,—and I fell overboard!

Naturally I was surprised, but my first sensation upon hitting the water and sinking down into its cool depths was one of intense enjoyment. How delightful it felt after the hot sun! Though the water was really warm, to me it felt like the action of cold-cream on a sunburnt skin. I am an excellent swimmer and had won my "H" at the sport in my Sophomore year. So, as soon as I regained the surface, I struck out confidently away from the brig, which was standing quite still. Evidently the puff had been but momentary. I was just dressed for a swim and since I was in my bare feet, and had no clothes on but a pair of thin trousers and a shirt, I kept on swimming until I must have been about fifty yards from the ship. Then I turned round and treaded water for a while preparatory to returning. The water between me and the brig was a painter's pallet of yellows and greens which changed gradually from the deep emerald under my nose to a brilliant gold sheet near the brig out of which the little ship seemed to grow. What a wonderful inspiration it would have been to Maxfield Parrish for his peerless "Arabian Nights"!

I stayed in the same spot for I could not say how long, amazed at the rare beauty of the sight when for some reason, I can't say why, I happened to glance over to my right. About twenty yards away from me I saw something which made my heart stand still and my legs too from pure fear, so that for a moment I sank. It was an ominous looking fin! The truth struck me like a blow.

"Great Heavens!" I gasped, "It's a shark!"

At once I plunged into the fastest stroke I knew, the "Australian Crawl." I broke all college records, I know, for I was ploughing through the water as I never did before and have never done since. As soon as I was within ten yards of the ship, I yelled with all my lungs, but to add to my agony I got no answer or no one appeared on deck.

"Help! Help!" I shouted, "a rope! a rope! shark! shark!"

But still I saw no one. For a second I went icy cold all over. My legs seemed to fail me. I felt as though I were going to sink a second time,—this time forever. Somehow, however, I stayed on top and, sick with fear glanced over my shoulder. The great fish was swimming on its back. I could see its white belly shining like silver in the sun. It was still fifteen yards from me. Evidently it was in no hurry. I had reached the ship now and could do nothing but yell. No answer. I was too frightened to assign any reason for the men's non-appearance. I only knew that I was helpless—helpless in an element where the

shark was an expert and I an amateur.

I had read somewhere that splashing scared sharks and sometimes kept them away; so I began to kick lustily and beat the water with my hands, my very panic adding to my vigor. The shark was circling around, evidently sure of me, taking its time. Nearer and nearer it came, sometimes under the surface, sometimes on top. Now I could see its ravenous mouth and white teeth standing out against the dark. My strength was fast leaving me. My splashing grew feebler. I simply couldn't keep it up. Then I yelled again; but my voice was leaving me. I felt that I was about to collapse. I stopped for a second. The shark was now within five yards of me, circling ever nearer. At last it gave me one lustful look from its wicked, murderous eye and—sank!

They say—those wise ones who have never been in such a predicament—that when a person is about to die all his life passes before him, from his childhood to his present age, in swift panorama. That is a lie! At least it was not so with me. A mental coma seized me. I could not think; I could not act; I could not pray. I must have remained this way for seconds. Was the shark playing with me as a cat does a mouse? A sudden energy seized me,—the last despairing efforts of a doomed man. I began again to splash and utter cries,—cries that must have raised Father Neptune from his watery abode,—when suddenly a whiz, a splash, and the scaly thing was on me!

“My God!” I cried, “I’m gone!”

A quick turn, a sharp snap, a ringing crack, and my leg was gone! All the cries of Dante’s *Inferno* must have escaped me. I glanced upward. I seemed to see a form and a rope. The rope fell; I grasped at it, but it was too late. I could feel myself being pulled under, could feel the great fish’s mouth tearing at my other leg. Then its mouth came near my head,—its awful, cold, fishy, slimy mouth which opened, encircled my head and,—crack!

* * * *

Just then a hand was laid on my shoulder and the voice of Sam the cook said, “Wake up, Mas’ Wright; time for mess.” I gave an indescribable shudder of relief. Hot as the day was, a cold shiver went all through my bones, and when I regained my feet, I staggered like a drunken man. I could eat scarcely any dinner, and, being questioned by the ship’s doctor, I told him all. My dream had been caused, he said, by my overworked nervous system and the extreme heat of the sun which, together had produced “*febris mentis*.” But there are advantages in all things. Just think when I am a great lawyer and join the Beefsteak Club in New York, how I will be able to relate this weird yarn. And who, among the other learned members there assembled, will be so unkind, so inconsiderate, as to say, when I have concluded with an air of gusto, “Aw! old man, I believe you dreamt it.”

E. W. M. '16.

Report Of An Inspection Trip To The Lobdell Car Wheel Foundry

THE Lobdell Car Wheel Plant is situated in the southern section of the City of Wilmington on the south bank, and near the mouth of the Christiana River. It is one of the largest car wheel plants in the world, having a capacity of over six-hundred chilled steel wheels a day.

The first building visited by our party, which was in charge of the plant superintendent, was the foundry. Here the molten iron is run from the furnace into large, clay-lined, metal buckets mounted on trucks. The buckets when filled are taken to the molds by a small steam locomotive running on tracks laid along the entire end of the foundry. The bucket is stopped before a line of the molds and a small pouring ladle is run up to it. The pouring ladles are handled by an electric crane, which can be made to move forward, backward, up or down by means of a lever suspended by wires from the controlling motors on the crane. The pouring ladle is set before the bucket, the bucket is tilted and the molten metal poured into the ladle. The crane then picks the ladle up and carries it to the mold to be poured. Two men are needed to operate each ladle and crane. After the mold is poured the castings remain in the boxes about five minutes. At the end of this time, the box is opened, the casting, though still red hot, is taken out and conveyed by the crane to a little car at the opposite end of the shop. The crane places the casting on the car, which is hauled by a rope and windlass to the

cooling pits, into which the casting is placed. These pits are filled with sand and the red hot castings are cooled in the sand for five days. This length of time is necessary, because if the castings cool too quickly they are liable to crack or become distorted.

From the foundry we went to the supply room. Here the different grades of pig and scrap iron used in the furnaces are arranged in piles, each pile labeled with the particular kind of iron it contains. In this room is also a pair of scales where the charges of fuel and iron for the furnaces are loaded into "charging" cars and weighed, preparatory to hoisting, on the elevator, to the furnace mouth.

The furnace, which is known as the "cupola furnace," consists of a large cylinder of metal lined with fire-brick. The fuel and iron together with the limestone flux are put in successive layers in the furnace and the coke burning under a forced draft melts the iron to a liquid state.

The next building visited was the machine shops. Here the axles of the wheels are turned on immense lathes and the wheels are mounted on the axles by hydraulic pressure at about 50 pounds per square inch. In one part of the shop are the huge drills which bore accurately the wheel hubs. All the machines, where the heavier wheels are handled, are fitted with compressed air hoists, and a giant 30-ton crane runs the entire length of the building.

In another section of the machine shop we saw men making calender rolls for paper mills. These rolls, which range from 18 to 25 feet long and from 18 to 36 inches in diameter, are made from chilled steel and are so hard on the surface that they cannot be filed. In this part of the shop there is a very interesting machine for polishing these rolls. This machine not only polishes the rolls but at the same time grinds the ends to a diameter three-hundredths of an inch smaller than that of the middle of the roll, the edge of the roll forming a perfect arc of a circle.

From the machine shop we went to

the pattern shop where the various wooden patterns are made and kept.

The last building visited was the engine room and power house. Here are two horizontal engines, one running a fan which supplies air at from twelve to fourteen inch pressure to the furnaces, the other driving a 1,000 K. W. generator which supplies current for the crane motors and for lighting. In the power plant is also the air compressor used to supply compressed air to the air hoists in the machine shop.

We returned to the foundry in time to see the men "drop" the furnace at the end of the day's "pour."

The Making Of Black Powder

THE many facilities rendered to mankind in the past by black powder, together with the numerous increased facilities offered to mankind at the present, has made the manufacture of gunpowder one of our oldest and greatest of American industries. Since the time of discovery, the ingredients used in this explosive have remained practically the same. The Chinese used in their powder sodium nitrate, powdered sulphur and charcoal, just as the leading powder concerns are using today, with possibly a few changes in percentage of mixture and an improvement in the finish of the product. The present day gunpowder usually contains about 75 per cent of sodium nitrate or saltpeter, 12 to 15 per cent charcoal, and 10 to 13 per cent of sulphur. The percentage of composition varies slightly according to the use to be made of the powder. The amount of

graphite used in the polishing amounts to almost nothing in comparison with the other constituents and is generally not rated in per cent. The amounts of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, which are very finely powdered are each weighed in separate, large, dry, wooden tubs. The weighings are made on an accurate balance of a Fairbanks type. The entire weight of all the ingredients is never more than four hundred pounds and is generally about two hundred pounds. This preparatory work is carried on in what the powder men term the "composition house." This constitutes the first operation in the manufacture.

After the ingredients have been weighed in the tubs, the tubs with their contents are removed from the composition house to a truck, which operates on a track leading to the rolling mill. A rolling mill employee pushes the car with

its load down the track to an isolated building. This is the dangerous rolling mill. The four walls, which are about thirty inches in thickness, are of massive granite. The roof is gabled, the ridge connecting the tops of the middle of the side walls. The roof is of a light corrugated sheet iron. On stepping inside, the general appearance would give anyone a foreboding of danger. In the middle of the floor of the one room is a large basin-like structure about sixteen feet in diameter and about fifteen inches in depth. This is lined with heavy sheet iron. Up through the center of this, a large round shaft protrudes about three feet perpendicular to the bottom of the basin. On the top of this shaft in a position parallel to the bottom of the basin is a heavy bar, which acts as an axle for the two four-ton wheels which turn around and around on the floor of the basin, passing over practically every square inch of surface in the space. These wheels get their motion from the shaft extending up through the basin floor. This shaft is connected with a powerful electric motor located under the floor. The control to this motor is located at a switch board about one hundred yards distant from the mill. Outside of a coat of whitewash, the stiff walls give as barren and uninviting appearance as one would find in a dungeon. The framework supporting the metal roof is not even sheathed and has coarse boarding on the inside. One door and one window provide the only means of light for this large room. At the door of this building the employee stops the truck and takes the tub into the room. Now the three ingredients are emptied

into the basin between the rollers. These are mixed to some extent with wooden shovels before the mill is started. Just before leaving the room to start the rollers, the attendant adds to this dry mixture an amount of water sufficient to make the percentage of moisture about 10 to 12 per cent. After this the rollers are started and the process of incorporation is under way. This process of rolling continues from two to three and sometimes four hours. During this time the percentage of moisture is never allowed to be less than 3 1-2 per cent. Neglect of this fact causes 90 per cent of the rolling mill explosions. After the powder has been under the rollers the specified length of time, the mill is stopped, and the moist mixture is removed from the basin to wooden boxes by means of wooden shovels.

After the boxes have been filled, they are moved on to a truck. This truck with its black dirty load is now run to the press house, where the powder, after being well incorporated, is pressed into cakes under a pressure of 300-350 pounds. This is accomplished by means of a gigantic hydrostatic press. The press is located in the center of a frame building. The base is of concrete about four feet square. Out of this concrete rise four iron columns which stand perpendicular to the cement base. These columns fit into a head piece of solid iron, which weighs perhaps twenty tons. In the center of the under side of this head piece is a projection which extends to about midway between foundation and head of the press. When the pump is started in order to run the press, a huge shaft about two feet in diameter

rises from a central position between the four uprights cemented in the base. It is on the top of this shaft that the brass mould, which is about ten inches in diameter is placed. The amount of powder to be pressed in each cake is dumped into the mould, which is on the top of the elevating shaft. The pump is started and the mould is so placed on the rising shaft that the projection from the head fits right into the mould. The pumps are run until the powder in the mould has been under a 300-pound pressure for from three to six minutes. The pump is stopped and after the pedestal has receded to a certain extent, the compressed cake is knocked out of the mould. This similar operation is engaged until the full charge, which was worked up in the rolling mill, is pressed. The operation is far from being dangerous and is accomplished with little trouble.

After the pressman has completed his part of the task, he sends his finished product to a long, narrow, one-story building about one hundred yards farther down the tracks. This is the most dreaded of all the mills in the powder yard. It is in this building that the compressed cakes are grained or broken up into the fine form in which it is seen on the market. The inside of the old-looking building is rather uninviting. Everything is coated with a layer of black powder dust. In the middle of the floor of this building, which is about seventy feet long, there are eight pairs of rollers mounted on as many bins or drawers. These rollers are turned by means of a belt connecting the rollers with an overhead shaft. This shaft is operated by water power from outside

the building. The first three sets of rollers are fitted with sharp iron teeth or cogs which fit into one another as the rollers turn. The remaining sets of rollers have smooth cylindrical surfaces. The difference between these five is that the space between each set of rollers is diminished until there is hardly any space between rollers in the eighth set. It is by means of these rollers that the different grained powder is obtained. The workman in this mill, upon receiving the cakes from the press house, puts cake after cake through the clanking, slow-turning rollers. After the cakes have been passed through the rollers of first set, the fragments, which have fallen into the bin under the rollers, are taken and run through the second set of rollers. In this manner the powder is grained or ground between the rollers until the desired size of grain is obtained. Then the product that has fallen into the last bin, is taken out and sieved. Two sieves, one placed over the other, are used. These sieves are of 145 mesh and 103 mesh. The sieves are shaken well and all that remains on the 145 mesh screen is run through the rollers again; that which rests on the 103 mesh screen is taken as 3F powder, while that which has passed through the 103 mesh is sieved again to make a 4F or fine grained powder. This dangerous operation is completed in a very short time and the powder is soon ready for the glazing barrel.

The glazing barrel is located in a building still further distant, but in the same straight line with the others. In this building which is by far the best lighted, ventilated and finished of all mills, is located the device for putting the jet

black polish on the powder. In the center of the room is a large steel cylinder about twelve feet long and about three feet in diameter which is suspended in air by means of a steel axis. This axis upon which the cylinder is supposed to turn fits into bearings, fastened on top of two concrete foundations, which are about four feet high and broad, and about eight inches thick. This mechanism is also turned by water power. This steel cylinder is hollow with two openings in its cylindrical surface. Through these openings the grained powder, which has been moved to the glazing mill, is put into the barrel. Together

with the grained powder is also placed a small amount of graphite. This amount is equal in weight to about one-fifteenth of the powder to be grained. After the openings have been closed, the barrel is put in motion. This is continued from one to sometimes twenty-four hours. After this time of glazing, the barrel is stopped. The doors are opened and the black, shiny, evenly grained powder that we today see on the market is taken out. All that now remains to be done in order to get the powder into the form that we buy it on the market is to pack it in the ordinary metal, pitch-coated powder can.

A Musical Tragedy

THE great Metropolitan Opera House was packed to the doors. All kinds and classes of people were there, from the aristocratic occupants of the boxes to the less wealthy but more enthusiastic habitués of the gallery. Thais was the attraction—Thais with Mary Garden. The inimitable Mary can always be depended upon to draw a crowd. Her great reputation, her sensuality, and her very mediocre singing seem to constitute an unfailing attraction. (Who can say why?)

The opera aroused but little enthusiasm until the intermission. Then the orchestra played the "Meditation,"—that most beautiful of violin solos. The concertmeister rendered it masterfully. From the first note which he drew from his strings until the last harmonic had died away, you could have heard a pin drop. I, for one, never saw the man. I

could not say whether he was young, old, tall, short,—nor did I care. I shut my eyes and drank it in. The tones were clear and pure as a thread of silver. He played with marvelous feeling, with temperament undefiled by sentimentality. I drew in my breath as he ran his little cadenza on the diminished seventh, and sang the beautiful transitional notes on the dominant. I breathed easily again as he glided once more into the main theme. Massenet and this man had me in their power. As soon as the last flute-like note had died away, the applause burst forth,—applause greater than Mary Garden had received all afternoon,—applause spontaneous and genuine. The whole number was repeated,—played, if anything, still better than before. I would have given anything to see the violinist then. "At last," thought I, "Art has triumphed!" Just at that

moment Toscanini got up on the stage and bowed!

"Oh! the irony of it all! In my mind's eye I could see that violinist in his room, practicing, practicing. I imagined how many hours every day he toiled, how many years he must have spent in the service of that most exacting master—the violin. He was not a

genius, in all probability,—only an artist, sincere and earnest,—an artist produced by great toil. He had worked a lifetime, sacrificed who can tell what, so that he might give to a busy world a glimpse of the truly beautiful, and so that (what an inadequate reward!) Toscanini might bow!

E. W. M. '16.

The Engineer As A Speaker

THE very interesting plea of the city manager of Dayton, Ohio, concerning the public-speaking ability of engineers, should make an especially strong appeal to those responsible for the proper education of our future electrical engineers. In none of the various engineering and technical fields is the necessity for clear and exact exposition by word of mouth more important than in our own. The public is painfully ignorant of even elementary electrical matters—a compelling reason for the formation and activities of the Society of Electrical Development. Moreover, the work of no engineer has so great or so important a bearing upon the business and home life of

a community as that of the electrical engineer. In no technical field are there so many points of intimate contact between the people and those few especially educated in their craft as in our own. Therefore, it would seem clearly desirable that the electrical engineer of the immediate future be sent out in the world with not only the necessary equipment of technical knowledge but with at least an elementary training in the persuasive art of public speaking, a fact that progressive colleges are now beginning to appreciate.

—Editorial from *Electrical World* for February 28, 1914.



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Editorial

NOTWITHSTANDING that, during the last four years, the number of students in attendance has not increased, the college has grown and is, at this time, capable of increased efficiency. Appearances about the campus have been changed with new trees, cement walks, new buildings, and Joe Frazer Field. A new heating system has been installed. The library and the laboratories have received many improvements. The gymnasium has been equipped with a tiled swimming pool. A retired U. S. sergeant has been detailed to the military department to

aid the U. S. officer in drilling the battalion. Assistant instructors have been added to the teaching corps. An education which compares favorably with any is offered to all Delawareans, including both girls and boys, at a cost below that of any institution in the world. We now need more ground.

The Elliott property on the east side of our ground should be annexed. Here is one side which materially lessens the attractiveness of the campus. This property has deteriorated into a wretched condition. Then the barn with the large

advertisement on the gabled roof facing the railroad defaces our property; it spoils the grand effect of our field. I understand that efforts have been made to buy this property but with no success.

But not only for general appearance do we need this additional ground. We must look forward beyond the present. Surely "Delaware" is not to remain as small as now forever; none of us can possibly be so pessimistic. "Delaware" is bound to grow, although this growth may be very gradual. The new college for girls will help to attract boys, and the improvements, linked with the efforts of our enlivened alumni association, will eventually bring us more students. If then "Delaware" is to grow, she will require more room. More new buildings will be erected. Even now a bill is in preparation for an appropriation to house the agricultural department. The proposed new building is to be erected on the narrow campus immediately back of Recitation Hall. All of our campus is being crowded with buildings. Soon there will be no campus at all. It is the open campus which adds to the attractiveness of the place. We do not wish to occupy and utilize every fractional part of our ground as does a manufacturing firm. Commercial enterprises are for profit and investment. They do not care particularly for the comfort of their employes; many manufacturing establishments are little better than dungeons. A college is for the development of men and men's brains. The surroundings should be open and attractive—such that the man may best develop and expand in them.

Probably this one new building will

not crowd things very much; but then other new buildings will be erected soon. The need of a new chemical laboratory is being felt and with the introduction of the course of chemical engineering its need will be felt more acutely. The heating plant and the greenhouse have filled the open space along the railroad. Then the students are hoping for a lounging room. None of the present buildings would accommodate such. A new one providing a lounging room and a common dining hall is desired. Thus it is apparent that our buildings should not be crowded on the present campus.

NO HALFTONES

Our readers have probably missed the half-tones from our paper. We regret the omission of the pictures of the various teams and of views about the campus. Their absence is entirely due to lack of funds; we cannot afford to buy the plates. The business department is having a strenuous time to meet expenses. We are barely meeting them and we are doing nothing whatever toward removing the debt of \$160 which was left to us from a previous year.

Subscriptions and advertisements to our paper are needed. Let everyone interested in our success do his best to locate a new subscriber or advertiser before next month's issue.

MILITARY INSPECTION

The annual governmental inspection of the military department usually takes place during the latter part of April or the first of May. Delaware has always had a good standing. One year we were ranked second in our class. Of course our standing depends not only on the commissioned and non-commis-

sioned officers but on every man in college. The individual and combined efforts of all are absolutely necessary for our development. When fair weather again returns to permit us to have outside drill, our time will be very limited. At most we shall not have more than 14 drill periods. The regular attendance and strict attention of every fellow will be necessary in order that he may know his part perfectly. Since it is compulsory to drill, it is just as easy to report on time, drill correctly and give your entire attention during the drill hour as it is to make every move as if it were the drudgery of existence. Realize that

you are working for the betterment of "Delaware" and that a high standing in the military report is desirable for her betterment. Do your best and we will again rank near the top of the list.

Stories and material of a literary nature seem to be exceedingly scarce. Few fellows have interested themselves to the extent of an earnest trial. We call your attention to the fact that cash prizes for literary effort are offered in the college catalogue. We note that so far nothing has been received from the Freshman class.

Athletics

Since the last issue of The Review the Blue and Gold basketball team has played two games. Both of these games resulted in defeats at the hands of the fast Washington College quintet. The first game with the Maroon and Black was played at Chestertown and resulted in a score of 32-11. The second game was played in the gymnasium on February 20. The game was fast and hard fought throughout. The work of Wills, Cann, and Lacklen featured the play of the Blue and Gold team.

Delaware's passing has been poor during the entire season and has caused the team most of its defeats. The team work so far has not been up to standard, due probably to the different men who have started in each game. Naylor, whose work as a forward was a feature of some of the first games of the season, has left college. His loss has materially

weakened the team. Four more games remain to be played and it is hoped that the Blue and Gold will win a majority of these contests.

The scrub team was defeated in a preliminary game to the Varsity-Washington game by the Peerless team of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. The final score was 21-15. Bounds' foul goals and Horsey's field goals and fast floor work featured the work of the scrubs.

The following are the line-ups of the games:

At Chestertown:

Washington	Delaware
Lewis..... forward	Hoch
Madden..... forward	Lacklen
Pierson..... center	Weimer
	Wills
Pfitch..... guard	Cann
Garrett..... guard	Doherty

At Newark:

Delaware	Washington
Weimer..... forward	Lewis
Lacklen..... forward	Madden
Wills..... center	Pierson
Cann..... guard	Pfisch
Doherty..... guard	Garrett

Field goals: Lacklen, 3; Weimer; Madden, 4; Pierson, 3; Lewis, 2. Foul goals: Wills, 5; Doherty; Garrett, 4. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Dr. Spear.

Delaware Scrubs	Y. M. C. A.
Bounds..... forward	Mink
Horse..... forward	Mearns
Geoghegan..... center	Thompson
Wilson..... guard	Walther
Brockson..... guard	Munda

Jones

Goals from field: Horse, 4; Geoghegan; Mink, 4; Walther, 3; Mearns. Foul goals: Bounds, 5; Thompson, 5. Time of halves, 15 minutes. Referee, Dr. Spear.

Track work is now taking the attention of many of the students who are interested in this branch of sport. Captain Dean has started light work on the indoor track. Several track meets have been arranged this year and Coach MacAvoy is particularly anxious to put out a fast team especially since it will be the first year of track on Frazer Field. It is surely up to every man in the college who can possibly do anything on the track to go out for the team. Too little interest is taken in track at Delaware. There are many men in the College who could be developed into star

runners if they were trained properly. We need a track coach. MacAvoy has his hands full with the baseball team. It is impossible for one man to coach two teams in the two hours which we have and do it properly. One of the faculty members has offered to take charge of the track team. He has had experience along this line and should be able to put out a good team. For the welfare of the team he should be allowed to coach the track team this year.

Fellows, we are falling down in our athletics. Let us get down to business and find where the trouble is. In the first place we do not have time for practice, due to late periods of recitation. Another thing which we do not have is sufficient coaches. One man cannot possibly do it all alone. His time must necessarily be spent with the Varsity, and he can give the scrubs little or no training. The result is that we always have eleven, five, or nine good men, and very few others for a game. Finally, we have no spirit. It is a serious problem, and one which concerns every Delaware man. Wake up, fellows, and let's do something for Delaware.

The alumni are especially weak and give us very little support in our athletics. How many ever come back to help coach the teams? Only about two or three during the football season come back for a few days. It is the duty of our alumni to realize the conditions of athletics here at the college and start a movement for their betterment.

Agricultural Notes

During the past few weeks several members of the Experiment Station Staff, including Professor Hayward, Professor McCue, Professor Grantham, and Dr. Manns, have lectured before farmers' institutes held at various places throughout the State.

On Tuesday evening, February 17th, Mrs. Hayward entertained the Agricultural Club at her residence on the College Farm.

On Thursday evening March 5, Prof. Short delivered, under the auspices of the Agricultural Club, an illustrated lecture on "Good Roads." The slides used were secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and illustrated some of the very best roads in existence.

The new green house is now in active use for experimental and demonstrative purposes. The green house proper is divided into four apartments, each of which will be used for different kinds of work. The Departments of Horticulture, Agronomy, and Plant Pathology will each have a separate division and there will be one division reserved for

student work. The use of this green house will mean the practical reorganization of a few of the college courses.

The class in Soil Physics is making, by way of supplementary work, soil surveys of a few representative Delaware farms.

During the past month the class in Systematic Pomology has pruned a considerable part of the commercial apple orchard at the College Farm.

During the past three years the Department of Agronomy has succeeded in securing the co-operation of 325 up-to-date farmers in growing the comparatively new legume,—the soy bean. Each spring the Department distributed free of charge four-pound lots of beans to all farmers in the State who request them. Full directions for planting, cultivation, harvesting, etc., accompany each lot. At the end of the season a prize is offered for the highest yield from the four pounds of seed. Through this experimental distribution many farmers have been attracted by this remunerative crop and consequently large areas are planted each year with soy beans.

Locals

Dr. Vaughn addressed a meeting of the Newark High School Alumni Association on February ninth. His subject was, "Our Town: A Study in Social Psychology." Dr. Vaughn also spoke in Elkton, February twentieth, on "The True George Washington," and before the New Century Club of Newark, February 23, on, "Some Curious Facts

about Delaware."

Mr. Henry Ridgely of Dover will speak in the College Oratory on March 17th. His subject will be, "Reading Delaware History Through Her Laws."

An orchestra of fifteen pieces under the direction of E. W. Martin, '16, and the management of H. H. Adams, '15,

and J. Salevan, '16, has been organized. Rehearsals are being held twice a week.

Prof. Hillegas: "Mr. Wallace, you'll have to improve in electricity before mid-years. I have told you all I know and now you don't know nothing."

"Robby": "Mr. McDaniel, how many of the four problems on page ten did you solve?"

MacDuff, promptly: "Five."

"Hah! Hah! Hah!"

"Doc" Vaughn, the great scientist, has again startled the world with his additional acquisition of scientific knowledge. He says that the presence of apes and monkeys in the world today represents those men who refused to change or evolve from their original state in spite of the various changes that have been brought about by evolution. According to his view, then, the conservative is a bad man to have around, if he is going to impede civilization to such an extent as that. Gentle reader, if you know of any conservatives, try at once to convert them to civilization or run them out of the civilized world.

Mr. "Vic" Handy threatens to lick the whole editorial staff, if his name appears in the local column. Here it is—VICTOR HUGO HANDY.

We will be in our sanctum to discuss the matter with Mr. Handy whenever he sees fit to subject us to the trying ordeal of undergoing his fitful atrocities.

A crowd of humorous "Sophs" was standing near the front door of the Gymnasium making funny remarks

about the decorations for the Prom, when Wingate passed with a camera in his hand.

"Soapy" Morrison: "Whaddy yuh gonna do with that camera?"

Wingate: "Serve milk in it, yuh poor cow, whaddy yuh s'pose?"

"Doc" Vaughn (to members of sociology class) "Out W-e-s-t, it is said that Armour Co. make use of everything in pork packing but the squeal; and the theory is advanced that they will eventually make use of that." We have heard of people being so economical as to skin a louse to save the tallow, but this western policy of planning to utilize the squeal of a pig caps the climax, doesn't it, Jeems Henry?

Carnegie never studied Chaucer. If he had, he would never have had so much time to make money.

Advocates of the Sherman Bill are going to investigate the College Store.

There are a lot of bills around this place and they are not Williams either.

Some people would prefer death rather than spend a lifetime in Newark.

God must have intended some people to be sheep, but changed His mind at the last moment.

If a fellow receives rewards in the next world for what he has suffered on this earth, students in "Doc" Sypherd's courses oughtn't to have much difficulty in getting a harp.

A great many of the Professors around

this place are laboring under the hallucination that there are 32 hours in a day.

Freshman: "Wonder where I can find 'Doc' Vaughn."

Sophomore: "Just stand out on the Campus and state some fact of history. 'Doc' will immediately appear and contradict it."

They ought to take the College Band out on the Athletic Field and allow it to coax the grass to grow. That band would try anything once.

Campbell: "Which is the better off when he dies, a rich man or a poor man?"

Lind: "The rich man's undertaker."

The straight and narrow path might be alright, but the grill room up at the DuPont is not so bad.

Love is like the measles. You can catch it only once and the sooner you are over with it, the better.

If all the saloons were at the bottom of the ocean, a lot of people would get drowned.

Noah had only one window and one door in the ark. If he tried to do any thing like that now-a-days, he would be arrested for violating the ventilation laws.

Some people are so tight that they get sore when the eagle on the Wilson Wheel doesn't flap his wings.

They raise all kinds of plants down at the College Farm,—even motor plants.

They say George Washington never told a lie. He married a widow. Maybe he didn't get a chance.

If paying attention to the ladies were studying, "Runt" Houston would make George Eliot look like a Laura Jean Libby.

Some of the people around here ought to go down to Texas and learn how to throw the bull.

A shovel wouldn't be a bad implement to use in "Doc" Vaughn's classes.

Never mind, Crothers, it's a poor oyster that has no bed.

Editor-in-Chief Grubb and "Vic" Handy have been on the sick list during the month, but at this writing are, we are glad to say, rapidly convalescing.

Questions and Answers

Why is Professor Dutton a Freshman? We refuse to answer this because we are taking English 5.

What's the use of having Professors, if you can't knock 'em?

Is it true, as I saw in a paper a couple of weeks ago, that a society lady in Nevada kneads bread with her gloves on?

Yes, it is probably true. At any rate, the editor of this Review needs bread with his shoes on, and with his coat on; and, if some subscribers don't come across with their dollar, he'll need bread without a d— thing on.

"ERROR ON MY PART."—Robby.

PROFESSOR CONOVER SHOWS SPIRIT OF GENEROSITY

Special telegram to The Review.

In the Freshman Greek Class, the other day, "Conny" said, "I haven't heard the bell yet, but I think that the period is almost up." And, when Jones (pulling out his watch) stated that it was just sixteen minutes of, the Professor replied, "Well, I'll give you that minute."

"Doe" Vaughn—"Mr. Brayshaw, point out Turkey for us on the map."

Brayshaw—"Which map shall I point it out on?"

"Doe" (pointing to the map of Europe)—"Point it out on this map, Mr. Brayshaw, the other is a map of the United States."

"Gimpty" (in Gas Engine Class, talking about aeroplane motors)—"I don't follow up the aeroplanes very closely, gentlemen."

"Linny"—"Neither do I, Professor."

The two Aldersons had been arguing and jawing all morning. As they crossed the tracks in Newark, the gates swung slowly into place, creaking and groaning. "G. F." commented on the slowness of their movement. The following brilliant bit of repartee ensued:

Shorty: "They must have rheumatism."

G. F.: "You'd have rheumatism, too, if you'd been out in the cold all night."

Shorty has some ideas of an impartial judge. He says that, notwithstanding Scott's high and honorable reputation, if he saw Scott in a saloon, no matter

how many witnesses testified to the contrary he would still believe that Scott was in the saloon. Scotty says that this shows that Shorty Alderson is of no value as an impartial judge, rendering decisions only on the merit of the testimony.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY

There will be positively no mention in our next issue of either Wingate or Paynter. Order your copy of your news-dealer early, as we expect rapid sale of this number.

On the evening of March 5, Professor C. A. Short gave an illustrated lecture under the auspices of the Agricultural Club of Delaware College, in the College oratory, on the subject of "Good Roads and the Farmer." Professor Short first stated that the improvement of roads is a problem of vital importance to the farmer and to the student of agriculture. Good roads, he said, are advocated by four classes of people by the automobilist, to increase his pleasure; by the politician, to promote his political prestige, and furnish a source of graft; by the engineer, sometimes for the purpose of providing himself with a good job at a large salary; and by the farmer when once he realizes how much they will mean to him in a business way.

Trunk lines between cities, the speaker continued, are usually of small benefit to the farmer. The best road, from the point of view of the producer, is not the straight road between large towns, but the road that will give to the greatest number of shippers an easy access to some shipping point. Of thirteen benefits ascribed to good roads, the farmers

receive nine directly, and share the other four with the transportation company, the merchant, and the ultimate consumer. Many of the poor roads can be made serviceable for 48 or 50 weeks of the year by use of the King road drag. This drag will produce a road surface of from 60 to 80 per cent efficiency on dirt roads at an average cost of \$20 a mile per year.

In closing, Professor Short said that farmers as a class, in order to make the most of farming, must adopt an effective system of road maintenance, so that paved roads built shall not be permitted to wear out; and that sand-clay top soil and gravel roads must be built to supplement the trunk lines built of macadam in order to make any system of roads really effective.

By authority of the Board of Trustees, former Governor Preston Lea, president, appointed the special committee of seven trustees to look over the field for a new president to succeed Dr. George A. Harter. Dr. Harter, as announced, has requested that he be allowed to devote all his time to teaching. The committee as appointed follows:

Henry Ridgely, Watson Harrington of Dover, Henry B. Thompson, Chancellor Charles M. Curtis, and John Biggs of Wilmington, Samuel H. Messick of Bridgeville, and Charles B. Evans of Newark.

The Committee will probably start to work at once. As soon as the Committee decides upon a recommendation a meeting of the Board will be called to consider the report.

President Lea also appointed a com-

mittee of five to assist in raising the endowment fund, the proceeds of which will be used solely for the president's salary. This committee consists of Governor Charles R. Miller, Frank Bancroft of Wyoming, L. W. Mustard of Lewes, Eben B. Frazer of Newark, and J. Harvey Whiteman of Wilmington.

Friday night, February sixth, brought with it the heavy downpour of rain which has marked "Prom" night on so many occasions. The weather, however, failed to daunt the spirits of the young folk on pleasure bent, and the affair was the usual brilliant success. More than a hundred couples from Delaware and adjoining states joined in the grand march with which the dance began.

The program committee had transformed the old "gym" into a bright and attractive gala hall. Thousands of yards of bunting were skillfully woven back and forth, making a checkered ceiling of blue and gold from which there gleamed between 500 and 600 electric lights. Hundreds of streamers of the college colors were strung through the rafters and around the inside running track above the dance floor. In arches arranged around the track were placed fraternity banners and pennants. The word "Delaware" and the numerals "1915" blazed in blue and gold lights from opposite ends of the hall.

On February 16, Mr. F. S. Balyeat of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburgh, visited the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Department for the purpose of securing young men to go with his company. After making a thorough inspection of the

equipment of the department and investigating the methods of instruction employed, he expressed himself as highly pleased with the plant and the work done. He made a short address to the senior students in which he congratulated them because they had received their training in a small institution like Delaware College. He said that he firmly believed the small colleges did better and more thorough work than the large universities. He impressed upon the students the fact that after spending four years and from \$1500 to \$2000 in getting a technical training they will find it worth their while to take up a student course with a large company until they can find just the kind of work for which they are best fitted. There are, he said, six kinds of work which an engineer may take up: (1) design, (2) manufacturing efficiency, (3) testing, (4) application, (5) erection, (6) operation. He concluded by saying that after six months' work in such a student course, seventy per cent of the men change their minds and take up a different phase of engineering work from that upon which they had first decided.

After Mr. Balyeat had finished his talk, S. M. Shallcross and E. W. Loomis, of the senior class in engineering, signified their intention of starting with the Westinghouse Company after their graduation from college next June.

Saturday evening, February 14, was "Delaware Night" at the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. This was the third of the series of "college nights" given by college alumni and students for the High School Boys' Club of the Y. M. C. A. for

the purpose of arousing among the boys of Wilmington a strong college spirit. It is significant that the attendance on Delaware Night exceeded the combined attendance on "Pennsylvania Night" and "Cornell Night."

The principal speaker of the evening was ex-Congressman W. H. Heald, '85. Mr. Heald discussed at some length the advantages of Delaware College for Wilmington boys, then commended Delaware College spirit, and closed with some interesting and amusing anecdotes of his own student days. Different phases of college life and work at Delaware were explained and discussed by students of the College. C. E. Grubb, '14, president of the college athletic association, spoke on "Athletics at Delaware College"; A. H. Dean, '14, spoke on "The Social Side of College Life"; E. W. Loomis, '14, spoke on "Military Life at Delaware"; and L. C. S. Dorsey, '15, told of the place held in the life of the undergraduate by the various technical and literary societies. Dr. Vaughn, professor of history, made a few extemporaneous remarks concerning the work and influence of the college.

A comparatively large number of Delaware men have in recent years entered the army or one of the United States training schools at West Point or Annapolis. Every year one or more students of the graduating class are offered commissions as second lieutenants in the regular army because of proficiency shown in their work in the military department of the College. The following Delaware College men have entered the army R. O. Mason, '99; E. V. Armstrong, '01; Eu-

gene Reybold, '03; E. R. Householder, '03; H. P. Milligan, ex'03; J. C. Smith, '07; J. P. McCasky, '08; W. H. Weggenmann, '10; W. B. Carswell, ex'17. The following men have entered Annapolis: W. H. P. Blandy, '06; L. V. Jeffries, ex'13; F. H. Dean, ex'14; R. M. Burstan, ex'14. In addition to these men, J. R. Martin, '76, is a paymaster in the navy.

In the will of the late Prof. George W. Twitmyer, who was until his death superintendent of the Wilmington public schools, the only public bequest, which was a most important one, was that of his entire professional library, which goes to the Delaware College for Women, buildings for which are being

erected at Newark. His professional library is most valuable and would be hard to duplicate.

Just how many volumes this library contains could not be learned. It is known, however, that in the study of his late home it occupied the space of all four walls of the room from floor to ceiling.

Dr. Twitmyer had a standing order with all publishing houses for every new book issued on educational subjects.

At the annual banquet given to the Navy basketball team, Frank H. Dean, Delaware, ex'14, was one of the five "plebe" members of the 'varsity squad to make presentation speeches.

Exchanges

As Exchange Editor, we believe that it is our duty to call the attention of the editors of our exchanges to those faults in their papers which are not only a detriment to their own papers but which also lower the standard of the American college journals in general.

FAULT NO. 1. It is the custom of too many of our exchanges to print jokes and humorous articles as their own without giving the authors proper credit.

When we see three college papers print the same joke and no notes after any of the jokes to tell the origin, how are we to judge those papers? Who are the plagiarists?

We would ask the Exchange Editors to discuss the relative merits of writing "Ex." or "Exchange" or of writing

the name of the college paper in full after a quoted joke or article.

THE ACADEMIAN: Though a hardened sinner we can not approve of anything approaching sacrilege any more than we can approve of anyone abusing a piano. We refer to "The World's Prayer" quoted in your exchange department.

THE ORIOLE: If all your contributions from the alumni are as unusually good as "The Fly in the Helmet," print them, every one. The fact that a certain great man "pulled" a certain joke adds color to that joke; hence, try writing the names of the exchanges, from which you copy your jokes, after each joke and observe that the joke in question not only does not lose its point but

that its effectiveness is increased.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE MONTHLY: Your idea of printing both sides of a debate is a good one. Whenever we read one side of an argument, we think of so many points to refute the arguments put forth that the tendency is to brand the author as nar-

row minded.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT: As a rule poems to the seasons are rather crude. "Approach of Winter," however, is an exception. Four of the verses are as good poetry as we have seen for some time.

Alumni Notes

'76

John R. Martin, Pay Director, U. S. N., was a Newark visitor recently.

'96

Prof. Edw. L. Smith attended the annual banquet of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., on February 23rd.

At the Junior Prom, the following members of the alumni were present: Dr. W. H. Steel, '95; E. L. Smith, Dr. W. O. Sypherd, '96; A. J. Stockley, '08; C. A. Taylor, J. G. Attix, W. S. Allmond, D. L. Sloan, '12; E. P. Jolls, I. S. Lank, B. R. Foster, L. A. Rossell, W. A. Sawdon, C. B. Walls, A. Smith, A. V. Davis, '13.

The following attended the Washington-Delaware basketball game: W. L. Beck, A. F. Walker, B. R. Foster, E. P. Jolls, '13; G. E. Dutton, '04; J. P. Cann.

ALUMNI BANQUET

The annual banquet of the Alumni Association was held on Saturday, February 21st, at the Hotel DuPont, Wilmington. This banquet was the most successful and enjoyable of all that have been held. Besides the 125 alumni representing classes which have graduated since the 70's, there were the following invited guests present:

Governor Charles R. Miller, Chief Justice James Pennewill, Josiah Marvel; Trustees: Eben B. Frazer, Henry Ridgely, and Henry B. Thompson; and John Biggs.

ENDOWMENT FUND REPORT

H. Rodney Sharp, '00, chairman of the endowment fund committee, announced that \$86,000 of the \$100,000 being raised was pledged. Of this sum \$20,000 is conditional upon securing the whole amount. The remaining \$14,000 is expected to be promised before June.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES

Judge Victor B. Woolley, '85, was toastmaster. He also spoke on "The Object of the Alumni Dinner."

Chief Justice Pennewill delivered the address of the evening. His topic was, "For What Does the College Stand?"

In his address the Chief Justice said: "There are two principal thoughts suggested to me by this occasion, and they are: 1. The general cause of education; and 2. The support and prosperity of an old and honored institution of our State."

He spoke of the duties of a person to the public, or the commonwealth.

"These duties," he said, "are the betterment of the community in which one lives; the promotion of the material and moral welfare of others; the voluntary rendering of that helpful thing called fellow service, which is the practical expression of the relation known as brotherhood of man."

He told of the need of the Church and the College. In speaking of these institutions, he showed the influence of each on the lives of the people. Continuing, he spoke of the pride a parent feels in the success of his children in school, and how he is glad to know of the prestige of the school which he supports. At this point, he mentioned the name of Chas. B. Love, who, during his lifetime had been an ardent supporter of Delaware College.

Mr. Pennewill then considered the mission of Delaware College. "It stands," he said, "for the most important and essential requirement in life today—education." He said the moral side of one's development should be given as much attention as the intellectual training. "The power of the brain should be equalled by the goodness of the heart."

"Undoubtedly the most important and pressing duty in this day is the making of strong, intelligent, moral, generous and capable men; men who are proud of their country, believe in its institutions and have faith in its future; men who are jealous of their own rights and tolerant of the rights of others; men who believe in a government by the people, but under the restrictions and limitations of the law; men who regard the Constitution under which the nation has grown so great, as a vital salutary force,

and not as a useless and worn out thing. Men of such type and character," said the Chief Justice, "I hope and believe Delaware College has been sending out in the past, and may the product be not inferior in the future. In proportion to the number of her graduates I dare affirm Delaware College has turned out as many good and useful citizens as any college or university in the land."

The speaker here referred to the large number of alumni of Delaware College in the legal profession of our State.

In conclusion, Chief Justice Pennewill made a plea for better support of Delaware College. "When we contemplate Delaware's possibilities for greater usefulness and good, it does seem to me that these two things should surely follow, viz:

"First, the willingness of our generous, progressive and wealthy men, whether graduates of the college or not, to contribute liberally of their times to the uplift, enlargement and development of the College; and

"Second, the desire of our young men to attend Delaware College rather than one in some other State.

" * * there are advantages in the small college that the large one does not have, and the greatest of all is the personal acquaintance and contact of student with teacher.

"It is my opinion that what Delaware College needs more than anything else is to be placed on a better and more comfortable financial basis.

"But there are usually two thoughts in the minds of those who are asked to give for any public cause, and they are:

"(1) Is the cause good and deserv-

ing? and

"(2) Will the money be wisely and properly used?"

"Viewed in this light there could hardly be a more desirable investment today than a liberal contribution to Delaware College."

The dinner was brought to a close by the singing of the Alma Mater, the orchestra accompanying.

The Ways and Means Committee has been congratulated upon the successful arrangements. This committee was constituted as follows: Chairman, Dr. W. O. Sypherd, '96; Chas. B. Evans, '86; Jos. H. Hossinger, '91; Walt. H. Steel, '95; Edw. L. Smith, '96; Chas. W. Bush, '03; Richard S. Rodney, '05; and Egmont Horn, '10.

The alumni present were: Dr. Geo. W. Marshall and J. C. Stuckert, '74; W. C. Curtis, Thos. Davis, Geo. Morgan, Chas. Blandy, '75; W. T. Lynam and Chas. M. Curtis, '77; Edw. D. Hearn, J. E. Greiner, Dr. J. P. Pyle, '80; L. Heisler Ball, '82; John G. Gray and W. H. Heald, '83; Victor B. Woolley, J. Harvey Whiteman, '85; Harlan G. Scott, Chas. B. Evans, '86; Harlow H. Curtis, '87; Frank Collins, '89; J. H. Hossinger, '91; J. W. Lattomus, J. P. Armstrong, '92; Brooks L. Ross, Jos. B. Handy, A. J. Taylor, '93; D. Emery Marshall, Dr. Walt. Conway, Geo. L. Townsend, Jr., '94; Carl Harrington, W. A. Reynolds, Ed. F. Mullin, H. M. Sypherd, W. H.

Harrington, Dr. Walt. H. Steel, '95; Dr. W. O. Sypherd, Robert B. Wolf, J. T. Henderson, Geo. McIntire, C. A. Short, E. L. Smith, W. H. Cooper, '96; Geo. G. Henry, '97; Dr. Henry V. Marshall, Hugh M. Morris, Edwin Krause, E. S. Hellings, '98; Everett C. Johnson, Louis du Harvey, '99; Rodney Sharp, '00; Fred Evans, '01; Cummings Speakman, '02; Chas. W. Bush, G. I. Lockwood, W. P. Constable, G. E. Dutton, Leroy W. Hickman, '03; Stanley Frazer, Richard S. Rodney, E. H. Shallcross, Jos. M. McVey, Jos. D. Truxtox, '04; T. M. Gooden, Jr., M. Hayes Wilson, Leo St. C. Pie, '05; O. P. Hewes, Harry L. Maier, W. J. Taggart, H. G. Lawson, W. E. Harkness, A. C. Ward, '06; Fred Somers Price, Jos. H. Perkins, W. A. Singles, W. I. Homewood, '07; W. M. Francis, Ayers J. Stockly, '08; C. E. Watts, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., Dr. H. V. Stewart, '09; Egmont Horn, C. H. Coale, W. R. Edgar, Norris Wright, '10; C. M. Steele, R. G. Davis, W. J. Leonard, L. A. Houston, W. H. Scott, Peyton B. Patterson, R. H. Morrow, J. Rankin Davis, C. R. Lind, '11; Howard T. Ennis, Otto Thomas, R. C. Wilson, E. L. Rice, John T. Attix, D. L. Sloan, S. M. Tammany, W. S. Almond, Jr., Fred Maier, R. R. Whittingham, Sam Knopf, '12; John F. Mullin, Geo. N. Groff, W. A. Sawdon, Artisan Smith, E. P. Jolls, S. R. Carswell, I. S. Lank, B. Ramone Foster, and W. L. Beck, '13.

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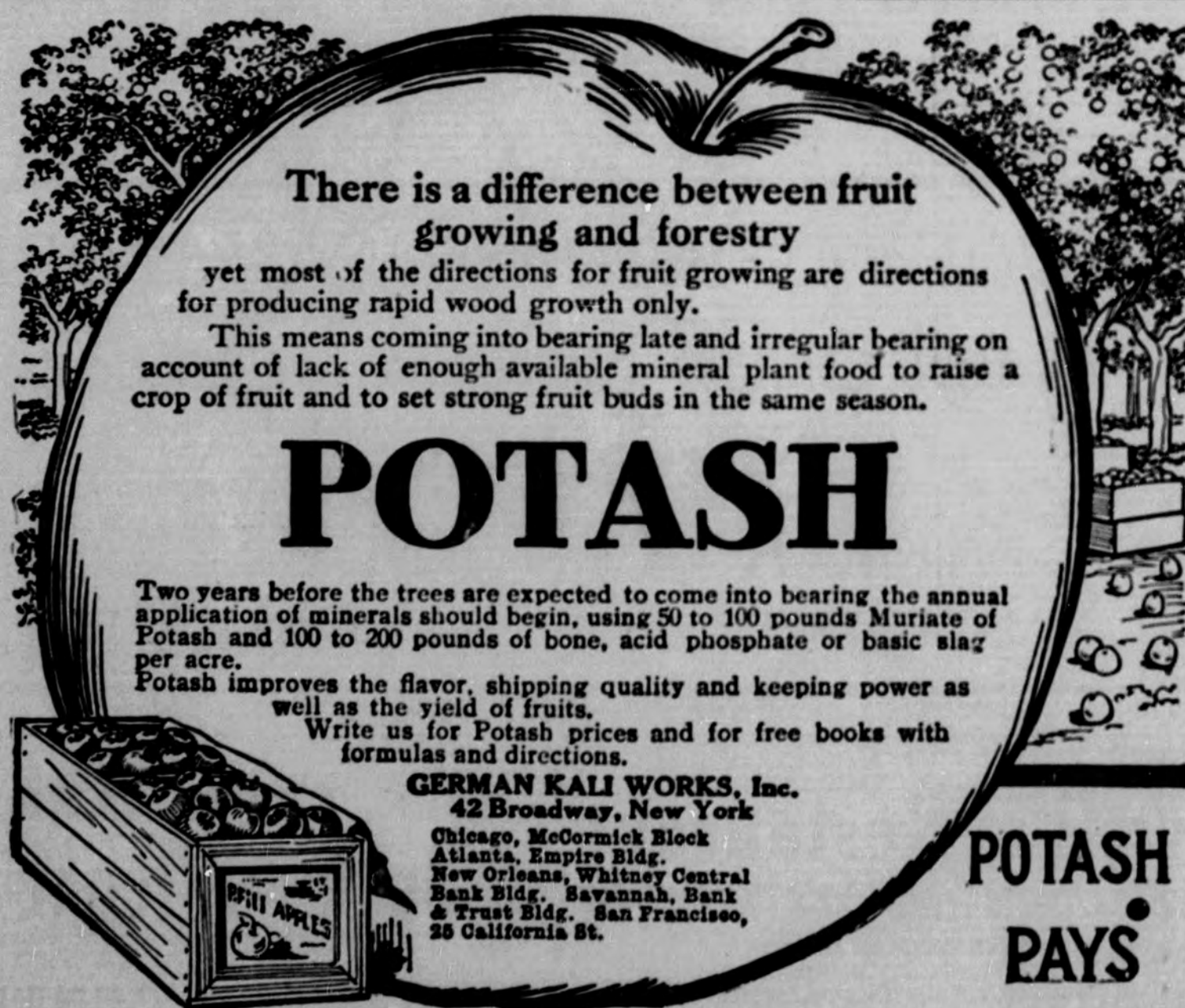
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