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VOL. VIII

No. 1



THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

OCTOBER, 1900

22
v. 8

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 1.

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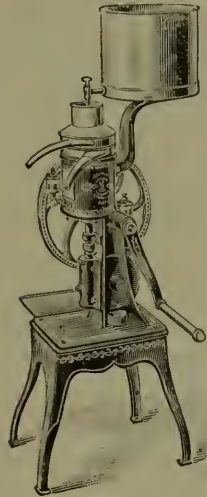
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

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PROF. CHARLES H. WATERHOUSE.

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

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OCTOBER, 1900

No. 1

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. WATERHOUSE.

In the demise of Professor Charles H. Waterhouse, the New Hampshire College loses one of its most efficient instructors, and the dairy world one of its most distinguished members.

Professor Waterhouse was born in Barrington, N. H., Sept. 17, 1835, the son of Joseph Waterhouse. In every sense of the word he was a self-made man. His only schooling was received in the district school of his native town.

At the age of sixteen he left home with two dollars in his pocket to make his way in life. He obtained a position in the carding department of the Cocheco mills in Dover, and remained there three years. Then he went to Tewksbury, Mass., where he became superintendent of supplies of the Tewksbury almshouse, and later was transferred to a similar position at Charlestown, Mass. Returning to Dover, he conducted a meat and provision store until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted for three years in Company K, 11th New Hampshire Volunteers. After a period of hard campaigning he fell sick, and on his recovery was stationed at Washington as chief of the cooking department of the convalescent camp, where he remained until the close of his enlistment. He returned to Dover at this time and carried on his former business with a branch store in Rochester. About 1875 he returned to his native town and established a creamery for the making of butter. This is the first record we have of this kind of manufacturing industry in New Hampshire. This proved a wise adventure under his efficient management; so much so that other towns took up the matter and under his direction coöperative creameries were established at Short Falls, Epsom, and Strafford

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Center. Those he managed until 1889, when he went to Cornish, N. H., and took charge of the Hillside creamery, remaining there until 1897, when he was appointed to the position of instructor in dairying and superintendent of the New Hampshire College creamery. While at the Cornish creamery in the early part of 1897, he sent a shipment of butter to London, which won the highest honors in the national competition inaugurated by the United States government for testing the shipping qualities of butter. This honor won for him the position he has since held at the state college.

It has been stated that Professor Waterhouse has won more first prizes for excellence in the manufacture of dairy products than any other man in the United States. A sample of butter taken from his ordinary work won for him the medal and a diploma at the Columbian exposition.

The Grange of New Hampshire always found him an enthusiastic supporter and helper in every grange movement. For many years he has been a judge at state and county fairs, and lectured much on dairying at farmers' institutes. At the time of his death he was president of the Granite State Dairymen's Association.

Professor Waterhouse was twice married. By his first wife, Nancy Caverly, whom he married in 1857, he had two sons, Charles Frank of Barrington and Daniel Caverly of Short Falls, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Isabel Foss of Strafford, who are all living.

His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Ella Place of Strafford. They were married in 1888.

In looking over the life he has left us, we see many lessons that remain as special messages.

First. We may imitate the beautiful consistency of character which manifested itself through his entire life. His trumpet never gave an uncertain sound; he was never found among the ranks of the waverers or doubters, but wherever

“The outworn rite, the old abuse,
The pious fraud transparent gown,”

was to be the object of an attack, wherever a blow was to be given for liberty or the right against oppression and the wrong, there

Mr. Waterhouse was to be found with his lance in rest, with his visor up, and his armor on.

Second. His integrity was unsurpassed. Whatever conviction told him was right he performed. And this character is enough to embalm his memory with the sweetest fragrance wherever truth is loved or honestly respected.

Third. His reverence for mankind was beautifully portrayed by his entire life. He was kind and accessible to the poor and needy, an ever ready instructor to the ignorant, a consoler of the afflicted, and a generous helper of the poor.

Fourth. His habitual suavity was a distinguishing character of his life. Other men have been as good as he; but there have been few whose goodness and kindness were manifested in the world with such a charming investure of manner. His greetings were so kind and cordial that they did good like a medicine, his words were so full of hope and charity, his hospitality was so free and genuine that none who has ever partaken of it can ever forget it.

Fifth. He was especially endeared to us all by his great energy in helping to lighten the burdens of the agricultural people. As a pioneer in the cause of dairy education, as an instructor or a citizen, as a man, he will never be forgotten by us, but will be always enshrined among our chiefest jewels, and while we cannot other than mourn his loss, not only to the college and the state, we will ever more thank God that he has given to us so bright an example, and strive to follow him in the duty he manifested to God and in the love he bore to his fellow men.

LAMP ORATION.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

About two hundred years ago, in the England of the Cavaliers, there appeared a man advocating a radical change of the education of the times. This change was the introduction of scientific subjects, along with Greek, Latin, Metaphysics, and Philosophy. This was the Marquis of Worcester, a man who had spent much time in scientific thought and had been of much benefit to the world. But his voice fell on evil times and among a people who were set by prejudices against his ideas. Every one was against him, and when he died a persecuted outcast, every one hoped and believed that his scheme would die with him. But he had sown seed which at the present time has broadened and developed into our scientific education. A scientific education embraces the whole field of human learning. There is no calling in life to which a young man can properly aspire in which a scientific education is not essential to the highest degree. For example look at the legal profession. Law at the present time is a science in itself and the application of it to the facts as they exist in daily life shows very plainly the great need of this education. A scientific training means culture. In former times our race lived in savagery, where we do not know. In Asia, Europe, or Africa this struggle went on with gradual development until the modern culture of the present day. Every artist, artisan, statesman, or great thinker has contributed his share to this development and it may safely be assumed that the study of that which has made civilization what it is at the present day does in itself furnish the best subject-matter for this training. Moreover, the scientific training is also a drill in mental integrity. In science all doubts are weighed and confusing facts examined before the conclusions are reached.

A college education in America should always mean to a young man the development, discipline, and broadening of his character so that he may contend with the problems which beset him after his college course is over. Compare for a moment the range of the teaching of the middle ages with the present circles of learning. In the tenth century it was said of a noted pope, "that he embraced the whole learning of the time within himself." Now if

we contrast this with the broad scope of the teachings of the present we shall see what a great revolution has taken place. To-day no one man can embrace all the learning of the times. This is in the direction of scientific education. As the fields spread out new subjects were introduced and gradually the minds of the great thinkers began to turn and they saw, though very dimly at first, that this old or classical education was not meeting a long-felt want. The education that sprang out of this is the scientific education, and has at the present time reached a high degree of efficiency.

The struggle against this new education was carried on mostly by the clergy and aristocracy. One objection which they have advanced is that this new education does not provide mental discipline. This charge is untrue and very absurd. Discipline comes from studies which take hold of a man and those which he takes hold of. Is it not evident that these subjects which bring their studies to the needs and interests of a man are more apt to interest him and be taken up rather than the old process of classical learning through which every one must pass alike? Another charge has been advanced that it is Godless. This charge has been made against every progress in science and education and yet it has been found that a change in religious ideas has been going on from generation to generation and yet these ideas have become more pure and noble. Every study which makes a man follow out the history of his race compels him to see the finger of Providence in it and every subject which brings him into close touch with Nature lifts him from it to its Creator.

The "Love of Science" is a term which is much used in the popular discourse of the day and if it is used in its right sense, that of an admiration of all that is sublime in Nature, it is a beautiful one. Every advancement in science then becomes an improvement in moral culture. And what can be said more of a subject than that it betters and makes a character more noble? What can be more noble in a man than for him to devote his whole time to this advancement of science? He stands deaf to flattery and hostile criticism, patient in poverty and oppression, dead to the temptation of self-interest and ever loyal to the advancement of the masses and his love of science. This man is an example of true greatness.

CHARLES E. P. MATHES.



HAMILTON SMITH.

HAMILTON SMITH.

It is not easy to overestimate the loss to the college and the town occasioned by the death of Hamilton Smith. An earnest friend of education, always interested in the welfare of those about him, he had won a unique place in the esteem and affection of the citizens of Durham, and of those connected with the college in particular.

He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 5, 1840, and resided there until his fifth year. Upon the death of his mother he was brought to Durham, and remained here until he was fourteen years of age. Returning then to Louisville he became interested at an early date in mining, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, added to his native quickness of perception and strength of character, he laid the foundation for that remarkable success which made him the recognized authority in his chosen profession.

His mining interests kept him in touch with the most remote places and at the same time with the centers of commerce, so that he became thoroughly cosmopolitan in spirit, while losing nothing of his sturdy loyalty to his own land. The foremost expert in all matters pertaining to gold and silver mining, he held positions of peculiar trust as representative of the interests of others, notably of the Rothschilds. This, together with his own large investments, imposed upon him a weight of responsibility which would have overborne a man of weaker fibre. He bore it easily, but never carelessly.

His contributions to the literature of mining are of exceptional value. They comprise a text-book on "Hydraulics," a treatise on "The Cost of Mining and Milling Free Gold Ores," and papers, written by him at different times, on "The Flow of Water Through Pipes," "Water Power with High Pressure," and "The Temperature of Water at Various Depths." His text-book on Hydraulics is invaluable as a reference book, and is used for that purpose in the leading mining schools and technological institutions.

But his most important contribution to his profession was that of his own personality. By his masterly grasp of its principles he helped to make mining an exact science, but by his invincible in-

tegrity he gave his profession new dignity. In the midst of temptations such as rarely come to a man he maintained the right, and his own untarnished honor made his calling more honorable and honored. He had the talismans of industry, courage, and fidelity, and by them wrought the magic of his success.

He never lost the love so early awakened in him for the town of Durham. Returning, after the lapse of thirty years, he found keenest pleasure in the familiar scenes, and most of all in his excursions upon the Great Bay. Upon one of those excursions, July 4th, he was seized with a sudden weakness of the heart, and died almost instantly.

He will be remembered by all in the college not simply as the giver of the Valentine Smith scholarships, the entirely unsolicited expression of his generosity, but also for his unfailing interest in everything connected with the college and with its students. The young men to whom he gave the opportunity to enter upon the work of the profession he had adorned, and the many others who owe so much to his sympathy and help, will not soon forget him. And his name will be cherished among those of the men who have helped to make this college succeed in the work to which it is called.

Mr. Smith leaves a widow; a daughter, Miss Edith Congreve; a sister, Mrs. Henry Janin; an aunt, Miss Mary E. Smith; and an uncle, Joshua B. Smith, all residents of Durham; a brother, Huntington Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky; and a sister, Mrs. Hennen, of Hawesville, Kentucky; to all of whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this loss which we share with them.

GRADUATION EXERCISES, JUNE, 1900.

CLASS DAY.

The class day exercises were held in the valley west of Thompson Hall, a departure from the usual custom, but one of worth deserving of continuation. The class-day emblems were passed on to the following members of the class of 1901: Lamp to Mr. Elmer E. Lyon, hammer to Mr. Harry H. Calderwood, spade to Mr. Harry G. Farwell. At the close of the exercises a reception was held at the home of the president, where the relatives of the class were given opportunity to meet the faculty and trustees.

CLASS DAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1900, JUNE FIFTH.

PROGRAMME.

	Music.	
President's Address		Edward E. Nelson.
	Lamp Oration.	
The New Education		Charles E. Mathes.
	Music.	
	Hammer Oration.	
The Demand of Mechanic Industry		Robert M. Wright.
	Spade Oration.	
Education and Agriculture		David B. Bartlett.
	Music.	

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i> , Edward E. Nelson.
<i>Vice-President</i> , Frances Burnham.
<i>Secretary</i> , Alvena Pettee.
<i>Treasurer</i> , Herbert P. Andrews.
<i>Marshal</i> , Walter N. Shipley.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Edward E. Nelson.	Alvena Pettee.	Robert M. Wright.
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CLASS OF 1900.

Herbert Prescott Andrews.	Alvena Pettee.
David Burns Bartlett.	Marie Livingstone Robertson.
Frances Burnham.	Walter Noah Shipley.
Blanche Mary Foye.	Charles Edward Stillings.
Charles Elliot Mathes.	John Ernest Wilson.
Edward Emil Nelson.	Robert Morrill Wright.

HAMMER ORATION.

THE DEMAND OF MECHANIC INDUSTRY.

In the old Norse mythology Thor was the omnipotent God of Thunder. From his hammer flashed the lightning, his chariot wheels sent thunder rolling through the clouds as he went on his way, cleaving mountains, loosening the pent-up streams and fires, slaying giants and misshapen monsters. He and his hammer were all-powerful. Strength was king and ruled with a terrifying grandeur.

The hammer now, as ever, symbolizes power,—a different power, but one of not less grandeur than of old. It now marks the advancement and wonders of mechanical industries. It marks the progress from one of the first implements of man to the intricate and almost living machinery of the present time.

The development of the resources of the world has necessitated the opening of new fields for action. New conditions have been brought about that have changed the system of production, and laid open new avenues. New demands have been created in the many industrial processes, and mechanical inventions and skill have kept pace with the rapid movement.

As Thor's magical hammer overcame all obstacles, so has the hammer of a mechanical education overcome difficulties and devised new methods in the industrial world. As new wants have arisen, men of forethought have recognized new opportunities for action. Hence the works of those who founded institutions of science and the mechanic arts. There is more mechanical ingenuity in the United States than in any other nation, but it needs development.

The use of theory, as never before, has become an essential in all matters of construction and the mechanic arts. Economy of time and effort are the constant necessities, and the pre-supposed familiarity with scientific theory. The productive world in active operation has no time for experiments. These are demanded of the man before he puts himself in the market. Therefore the necessity of training the mind and hand in a scientific and systematic manner.

The method of preparation for industrial pursuits has been

greatly changed. Competition is keener than ever before. There is no time for the old method of apprenticeship. In past years, honesty, perseverance, and a fair amount of ability were the principal requisites for success in any pursuit. But to-day not only are all these required, but demanded, together with a theoretical and practical knowledge and experience.

Industrial pursuits demand an absolute and exact knowledge of the subject in hand. Therefore, the greater necessity of manual execution of theoretical experiments in college laboratories.

Because of the demands for this kind of training, the social status of industrial education has been raised. There is coming to be the mechanical, rated with the classical education. The highest intellectual development represents the highest type of civilization. Thus, as progress and civilization goes on, the more is required of the intellect of man.

At no other time in history have men had such opportunities as are offered to-day; neither have there been such demands and such responsibilities. Let us, therefore, recognize and grasp these opportunities, that we may be enabled to meet the demands and bear up successfully under the responsibilities. Let us forge for ourselves a hammer, strong, omnipotent, flashing with the lightning of mechanical education, that *can* and *shall* strike to a purpose.

ROBERT M. WRIGHT.

SPADE ORATION.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

While the world was yet younger and the people fewer, it was possible to a certain extent for the inhabitants to draw from nature's resources freely. Nature did not ask them to give any aid in return beyond that required to take the products as they actually found them. Then there was required no great expenditure of time or effort to enable the people of the earth to feed and clothe themselves. But time went on and population grew rapidly larger while the earth remained the same. Even then there was room for crowded centers of population to spread out and find new unoccupied lands. At present there are no more unten-

nanted regions for the people of the world. There is scarcely a corner where the foot of man has not trod. Comparatively speaking there is hardly an acre without its tenant. Many sections of the earth long ago attained unto the absolute limit of production under means of cultivation then practised. Countries were brought face to face with the realization that their lands must yield sustenance in a greater measure or the number of souls who could enjoy life must not increase. Thus, from a starting point where the earth in its natural wildness furnished life to the living beings upon it, we may trace the gradually increasing demands of this race until now, when we cannot escape the stern fact that the animal kingdom will surely reach the limit in number which the tillable portions of the world can possibly feed. There then remain for us two remedies in this extremity. We must go to nature's assistance and help her by removing the blemishes of arid unproductive sections and turning them into useful food bearing areas, and in another way by endeavoring to increase the food producing potentiality of the already producing lands; or population must be restricted. Here in the United States fortunately we are far from being at the limit of our natural resources.

But with a population increasing at a rate before unheard of in the history of the world, and the certainty of being called upon to supply food to other portions of the world, less fortunate than this, we must acknowledge that we can go on in the old methods but a few decades more. How are the remedies to be applied to this state of affairs? The most potent method is by agricultural education. By that term do I mean a narrow one-sided one in the mechanical operations of the agriculturist? No, agriculture is a profession and demands as much attention as any other, yes, even more. It is often said that a broad and liberally general education does not improve agriculture. That specialization is the order of the age. True, but when we try to specialize in an agricultural education, where are we to begin? Chemistry, mechanics, biology, the political and economical sciences, all these and many more contribute to agriculture. Anything that tends to develop the human brain in reasoning power, in acuteness to grasp and grapple with puzzling problems, is one of the necessary

attainments of the agriculturist. This is not an idle theory or an unwarranted venture, but a proposition proved conclusively by Herbert Spencer and other students of comparative sociology. It is required that a lawyer, doctor, or other professional and business man of the present age spends years in education to fit himself for his chosen place, and yet in the profession of agriculture, the popular idea is that all that is necessary is the knowledge of the "three R's" and intelligence enough to know when to sow and when to reap. And this in a profession that embraces many of the elements of all other professions put together. That such a fact as progress, and a greater perfection of the means nature uses in its unaided state, was possible received hardly a passing thought until near the beginning of the present century.

How many parents have not stood in the twilight of their life and seen the son in whom all their affection and pride is centered turn his back upon the vocation, the life in which his father has passed long and honorable years, preferring the deadly drudgery of a period of years in some gloomy city office to the freedom, the health-giving profession which is nearest to Nature's heart? Because the one stands for education and intellectual culture and all the blessings of mental enlightenment, and the other has always been an unintelligent, uncultured servitude. It is right that young men and women of this age should hunger for this higher education. It is wrong that this should not be compatible with a profession of agriculture, as well as the so-called more refined professions. Give the young people a chance to attain culture and refinement in an agricultural education, to make themselves mentally and socially the equals of those in other walks of life, as well as to gain the specialties of agriculture. Then the inducement, the profit of the agriculturist, will appeal to them as it never has before. Then in place of the mad rush from country to city we shall have the tide reversed, to the inestimable benefit of the whole world. Aside from all profit-bearing aspects of this subject there is a broader view that must appeal to all minds that touch upon it, be it ever so lightly. In asserting and identifying the external world, not as a foreign world—a thing apart—but as our own world, our life consists. To this end is all our study, all our work, and all our duty. From this earth

we draw our very existence. From its storehouses, through the bounty of Him who made it we derive the means to live and move and have our being. Shall it then become us to accept as Divine Providence whatever we may blindly stumble upon, or shall we turn the powers of intellectual attainments to the investigation and perfection of means whereby richer gifts and in greater abundance are to be called up from yet hidden recesses of earth's wealth? Thus increase the beauty, the abundance of the whole world, and therefore our own lives. This is agricultural education: The fitting of individuals to make the world more beneficial to fellow beings. And anything that tends to this, be it scientific, mental, or manual training, should be embraced in an agricultural education.

DAVID B. BARTLETT.

PRIZE SPEAKING.

Tuesday evening, Thompson Hall was crowded to its utmost with expectant friends of the college. The contestants had been under the instruction of Prof. H. G. Hawn of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the results of his efforts were well shown in the general excellence of the whole programme.

PROGRAMME.

PRAYER.

Music.

PART I.—READING.

King Robert of Sicily *Longfellow*

ALBERT W. HANCOCK, Suncook.

The Fight with the Aurochs *Sienkiewicz*

GEORGE W. GRAY, Dover.

Regulus to the Carthagenians *Kellogg*

HOWARD M. WIGGIN, Stratham.

Music.

No National Greatness without Morality *Channing*

EDGAR F. BICKFORD, Rochester.

The Defense of Lucknow *Tennyson*

RALPH H. ROLLINS, Concord.

Music.

PART II.—SPEAKING.

The Old Man and Jim	Riley
DAVID B. BARTLETT, Manchester.	
A Vision of the Past	Ingersoll
HARRY W. EVANS, Portsmouth.	
The Battleflag of Shenandoah	Miller
ARTHUR L. SULLIVAN, Suncook.	
<i>Music.</i>	
How Old Folks Won the Race	Eakins
MARIE L. ROBERTSON, Buffalo, N. Y.	
Hagar	Nicolson
BLANCHE M. FOYE, Durham.	

Music.

Awarding Prizes.

A difficult task was before the judges when they retired for decision and the results were as follows: Reading, first prize, A. W. Hancock; second, George W. Gray. Speaking, first prize Blanche M. Foye; second, Marie L. Robertson; third, David B. Bartlett.

WEDNESDAY.

A sharp conflict took place at 9 a. m. between the college cadets and a strongly intrenched camp of the enemy located on a hill commanding the college grounds. They were, however, finally overcome and led captives to the armory.

At eleven a large number assembled in the hall to listen to the address of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale to the class of 1900. His remarks were of a high order of excellence and were listened to with great attention by all present. Then followed the awarding degrees by the president. Prizes for the year were awarded as follows: Smyth Essay prize, Blanche M. Foye; Bailey Chemical prize, Alvena Pettee and Marie Robertson. An informal reception followed the exercises.

The Annual Alumni dinner took place in the drawing room at 1 o'clock. A large number of former members of N. H. C. were present, and a thoroughly enjoyable hour was passed. Adjournment took place to the campus where an interesting ball game took place between the students and alumni and faculty.

Thompson Hall was again crowded in the evening with participants in the final gathering of the class and its friends. Dancing began at 8.30 and was continued until a late hour.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MUSIC: PENTUCKET ORCHESTRA.

9:00 a. m., Campus.

Skirmish Drill and Signal Drill.

Cadet Captain W. N. Shipley.

11:00 a. m., Thompson Hall.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

PROGRAM.

1. Music—Overture, *Mons Choufleuri* *Offenbach.*
2. Prayer.
3. Music—*Tannhäuser* *Wagner.*
4. Address—Our Work in the World.
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., LL. D.
5. Music—A Hunting Scene *Bucalossi.*
6. Conferring of Degrees.
7. Music—The Fortune Teller *Herbert.*

THESES OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

- Edwin Henry Forristall, B. S. Boston, Mass.
Soil Moisture in relation to Crop Production.
- Marion Imes, B. S. Durham.
Conformation and Exterior of the Dairy Cow.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

- Herbert Prescott Andrews Hollis.
Design and Construction of a Dynamic Steam Engine Indicator Testor.
- David Burns Bartlett Manchester.
The Thermal Death Point of Certain Bacteria.
- Frances Burnham Durham.
The Trees and Shrubs of Durham.
- Blanche Mary Foye Durham.
A Study of Bacteria Isolated from Decaying Vegetables.
- Charles Elliot Page Mathes Durham.
The Present Necessity of a Protective Tariff in the United States.
- Edward Emil Nelson Nashua.
Alternating Current Experiments.
- Alvena Pettee Durham.
Description of Certain Bacteria and the Germicidal Action of Light.
- Marie Livingstone Robertson Buffalo, N. Y.
The Production and Reproduction of Illustrative Drawing.

Walter Noah Shipley	Nashua.
Alternating Current Experiments.	
Charles Edwin Stillings	Somersworth.
Design of a Meyer Valve Gear for a Payne Engine.	
John Ernest Wilson	Hollis.
Comparative Tests of Different Forms of Pipe Connections for Indicators.	
Robert Morrill Wright	Hill.
History of Territorial Annexations of the United States.	

CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES OF GRADUATION FROM THE TWO YEARS' COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

Fred Joseph Durrell, Newmarket.	Harry Alvin Elliot, Lyme.
Edward Augustus Hills, Hollis.	Albert Cate Knowles, Epsom.

THE KEARSARGE-ALABAMA PRESENTATIONS.

On June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France, the old Kearsarge defeated and sank the old Alabama, the most active of the English-Confederate cruisers of the great rebellion. On January 11, 1894, the Kearsarge was wrecked on Roncador Reef in the Caribbean Sea. To perpetuate and honor the name of this victorious and famous vessel one of the battleships next built was named Kearsarge. One of the group following was named Alabama.

It has become a custom for states and cities to give memorials to their namesakes in the navy, so a tablet was given by subscriptions of New Hampshire people to the ship named for a mountain in our state, while to join in friendly association these historic names a tablet was given to the Alabama also.

The presentations were made September 18, 1900, at Portsmouth. On the next day thousands of bayonets glittered in the sunshine and martial music sounded as marines, sailors, infantry-artillery, cavalry, and veterans marched along, while a part of the crew of the old Kearsarge, also many guests of rank and distinction, including the governor of Alabama, rode behind. This occasion has drawn closer the ties of loyalty to a common country and created a warmer sympathy among all interested.

H. W. EVANS.



We have occasionally taken the opportunity of calling COLLEGE LIBRARY. the attention of the new men to the college library. It is a sad fact that in the past too little appreciation has been shown for the facilities for reference work and independent research which we have offered us. The library contains upwards of ten thousand volumes comprising the best thoughts of our foremost educators upon every subject found in our college curriculum. Commencing with this term, the library is open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 to 12 a. m. and 1:30 to 5 p. m. for the purpose of delivering and receiving books. We are glad to say that more books have been taken out this term so far than in the same length of time in any other term.

* * *

With the abundant material at hand it seems a pity that GLEE CLUB. the various organizations among us do not include a glee club, or at least a quartette. Will not some one try and bring about the realization of this suggestion? N. H. C. Monthly, October, '99.

* * *

Our success on the gridiron this season seems very ATHLETICS. uncertain from the fact that so many of our old players are not to play. This will necessitate drawing heavily from the new men who must be proved before they can be depended upon. That there is some very fine material in the Freshmen class was plainly shown at the first few nights of practice, but what they will do when under fire is of course not known. Should the reputation won by New Hampshire the past two years be kept up, there must be a thorough awakening of college spirit and football enthusiasm. The MONTHLY has always been willing to aid in any way possible and whether we shall be

able to report well-earned victories or disgraceful defeat depends upon the student body. An enthusiastic captain or eleven men are not enough to make a success; we must have not only these but also hearty support from every person connected with the college together with solid financial backing.

* * *

As we assume the management of the MONTHLY COÖPERATION. we are met with the stern fact that we must all do some solid work or our efforts will be a failure. To have a live college paper some one must take an interest in it besides the editorial board, and for that reason we must have the coöperation of all. We want literary articles and must have them. There is one fact we wish to bring strongly before the student body, and that is, that the MONTHLY is intended to represent the whole student body. To have a paper that will interest old graduates we must have a regular alumni department and toward that end we urgently request that all old graduates communicate with us giving their present business and address. With two or three marked exceptions the alumni *do not* send in to the MONTHLY nor to the college authorities any news concerning themselves. Now if each alumnus to whom this paper comes will let us know how and where they are we will let you have more alumni news.

* * *

Our inability to accept the invitation to march in the COMPANY Kearsarge-Alabama parade is to be regretted. If a PARADES. company of ours could have paraded with the other organizations before the forty thousand spectators it would have benefited every student. The company would have lost the morbid fear of public criticism while gaining confidence and a higher tone. The college would have been advertised, received more notice, more sympathy from many who do not now appreciate it as they should and it would have gained influence. Emphatically, a gain for New Hampshire College is a gain for each of us. After our freshmen are uniformed we shall have over ninety names on the rolls. Let us accept the invitations sent us, so giving pleasure to others and advancing our own interests.

ODD LOTS.

“Should I say, to-morrow will be Wednesday or to-morrow is Wednesday?” asked John. “Neither,” said Jack, “to-morrow is Friday.”

At a laboratory exercise this term, the instructor having gone from the room, a student who wished to speak to him asked, “Where is Prof. — ?” “He has evaporated,” answered a companion. “Well I want to know where he has condensed,” said the inquirer.

Here is a legend of the sea-coast town of Rye. It is that in one of the large sand hills on Wallis Sands was buried long ago a pirate’s treasure and that it could be found if the searchers would dig for it at midnight and in silence. Our forefathers were somewhat superstitious so it is not surprising that one night they organized a party and went down to dig for the treasure. The story is that they commenced promptly at midnight and worked industriously for several hours when one of them struck with his spade something which they thought was the long sought treasure. In his excitement the wielder of the spade exclaimed aloud, when the object vanished and although they dug a while longer it was never seen again.

In the town of Lancaster about one year ago a carpenter was at work on the house of a certain gentleman. He wished to get some information about the work, so approaching the owner he said, “Sir, I wish to insult you about the tradition to your house.”

Man was wont to say :

“Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land.”

Now he gets “educated” and says :

“Infinitesimal particles of saline humective fluidity,
Minute corpuscles of discrete non-adhering silicious matter,
Conjointly cause to exist the immeasurable expanse of hydrogen mon-oxide,
And the resplendent superficies of dry solidity.”

ARTHUR T. VANCE, in the
New York Times Saturday Review.

However rich, one can eat only enough to satisfy hunger, or wear enough to keep him comfortable.

Selfishness sees in its riches no opportunity except to minister to its own pleasures.

It is not best to stay upon the mount amidst entrancing visions; our duty is down in the valley.

Those who do not love their neighbors cannot have any love for God.

Senior Quarterly.

The following conversation was overheard in the wood shop the first of the term:

Freshman—What division are you in?

Instructor—Both divisions.

The Freshman immediately left the room slamming the door behind.

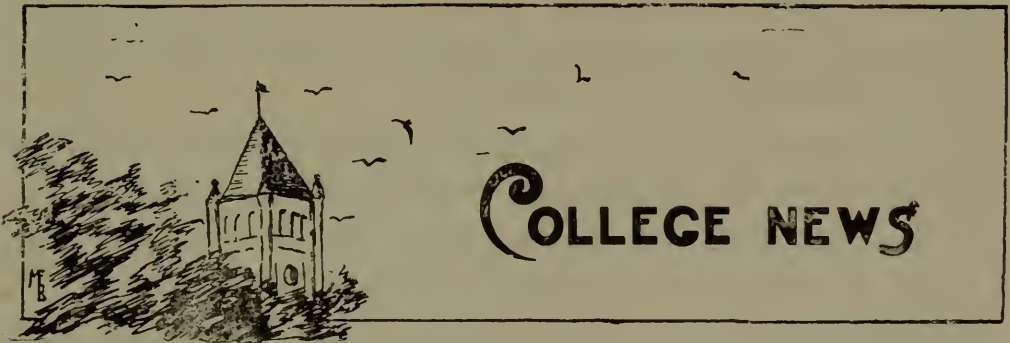
Our advice to the instructor is *grow a beard*.

Young people looking at cards representing the titles of books:

F.—What book does that one represent?

T.—Welch Rabbit, I guess.

F.—Oh! Yes, I remember. I read that book once, put it down quick before we forget it.



Rollins '01 has not yet arrived.

Largest per cent. of new boys in the history of the college.

Most of the old familiar faces are once more seen among us.

Professor Pettee passed part of his vacation in Hanover, N. H.

F. A. Tasker '03 has returned home on account of his eyesight.

C. H. Courser '01 was in the employ of the Concord Land & Water Power Co. of Concord as line man this summer.

W. N. Shipley '00 spent Sunday, Sept. 23, in town with friends.

Six of the boys have organized a club and hired the "Orphanage."

The faculty are leveling ground for a new tennis court near their old one.

R. A. Cushman '03 went home Sept. 17, sick with mild attack of typhoid fever.

R. McA. Keown '01 spent the vacation in the Concord Railroad shops as machinist.

Metz '02, Hancock '03, Pierce '03, Keith '04, and F. E. Marsh '04 will not return.

H. P. Andrews '00 has an excellent position as draughtsman with a St. Louis firm.

In the destruction of the Thompson house Durham has lost one of its old landmarks.

Rollins '01 was in the employ of the city engineer of Concord as transit man this summer.

The shop has received additions in the shape of four new iron lathes and machine for testing wire.

Instructor I. A. Colby had a handsome yacht under construction at the shops during the vacation.

L. H. Kenney '99 and I. A. Colby '99 passed three weeks of the vacation hunting and fishing around Squam Lake.

'03 and '04 met in the customary cane-rush Friday night, Sept. 7. The count resulted in 11 to 7 in favor of the Freshmen.

H. W. Evans '01 spent part of the summer in the employ of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Street Railway Company repairing cars and setting up new ones.

The class of 1904 have elected the following as class officers: President, J. S. Dearborn; vice-president, T. J. Laton; secretary, R. S. Jewett; treasurer, V. C. Harris.

Among the students who spent part of their vacation in Durham were Hill '03, Wilson '00, Cushman '03, Lyon '01, Estrada '04, Morel '04, Pearson '04, Nelson '00, and Rollins '03.

Mr. Fuller, of Exeter, was in town recently to clear up the matter of the non-delivery of some photographs last June. It seems the fault was not his as they were properly sent.

New Hampshire met Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter in the first game of the season Sept. 26. Score 0 to 0. New Hampshire played the two fifteen minute halves without change in the line up. Exeter played an entirely different team the second half.

Rick a chick a boom
 Rick a chick a boom
 Rick a chick a
 Rick a chick a
 Boom Boom Boom
 Hoop la Rah
 Hoop la Ree
 Hoo Rah Hoo Rah
 N. H. C.

Immediately after college closed last June an engineering corps of 10 of the members of the class of 1903 made a complete survey of Oyster River from the railroad down as far as the Dover Point bridge, where the river enters the Piscataqua. The funds for this survey were furnished by the late Hamilton Smith, for whom it was made, and the work itself was under the supervision of Professor Pettee.

The manager of the football team has arranged the following schedule:

- Sept. 26. Phillips Exeter, at Exeter.
 " 29. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick.
 Oct. 6. U. of M., at Orono.
 " 10. Phillips Andover, at Andover.
 " 13. M. I. T., at Durham.
 " 20. Boston College, at Durham.
 " 27. M. I. T., at Boston.
 Nov. 3. Tufts College, at Boston.
 " 10. Open.
 " 17. U. of M., at Durham.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Capt. V. E. Stottler, U. S. Army, Commandant.
 1st Lieut. H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.

1st Lieut. N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.

E. W. Burbeck, Battalion Sergeant Major.

Co. A.

Captain, C. L. Hunt.
 First lieutenant, R. McA. Keown.
 Second lieutenant, E. W. Gilmartin.
 First sergeant, G. E. Merrill.
 Second sergeant, A. A. Livermore.
 Third sergeant, R. H. Rollins.
 Fourth sergeant, R. A. Cushman.
 Fifth sergeant, F. L. Hill.

Co. B.

Captain, H. M. Runlett.
 First lieutenant, H. G. Farwell.
 Second lieutenant, H. W. Evans.
 First sergeant, C. A. Payne.
 Second sergeant, J. C. Kendall.
 Third sergeant, H. M. Lee.
 Fourth sergeant, E. P. Runlett.
 Fifth sergeant, E. F. Bickford.

CORPORALS.

F. L. Hadley.	M. A. Stewart.
A. Connor.	F. R. Brown.
F. A. Tasker.	G. C. Wilkins.
H. D. Batchelor.	D. A. Watson.
R. H. Pearson.	G. W. Gray.
H. D. Verder.	

ALUMNI NOTES.

1895. Charles A. Trow is in Chatsworth, Los Angeles county, Cal.

1897. Mary B. Bartlett is teaching in the preparatory department of this college and taking post-graduate work.

Leslie D. Hayes has the position of instructor in manual training in the high school at Bay City, Mich.

1898. Tomokichi Hirokawa (M. I. T. 1900), has been during the summer with the General Electric Co. of Lynn, Mass.

Harry P. Richardson is assistant in agriculture at the New Hampshire College Experiment Station.

J. A. Foord is taking post graduate work at Cornell University.

Herbert F. Moore (Cornell '99) has accepted a position as instructor in Cornell University.

E. H. Hancock continues as engineer and curator of the buildings at N. H. C.

1899. Irving A. Colby is instructor in woodwork at N. H. C.

Lewis H. Kenny is with the Four River Engine company of Weymouth, Mass.

Harry E. Barnard is employed at the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.

William E. Hunt is with his regiment in the Philippines; P. O. address, C. Co., 19 U. S. Infantry, Manila, Philippine Islands.

1900. H. P. Andrews is in St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Alvena Pettee is teaching in Berwick, Me.

Miss Blanche M. Foye is teaching in Milford, N. H.

David B. Bartlett is taking post graduate work at N. H. C.

R. M. Wright is principal of the grammar school in Hill, N. H.

Miss Frances Burnham is teaching at Durham Point, Durham, N. H.

J. E. Wilson is working in the mechanical department of N. H. C.

W. N. Shipley has been at home in Nashua, N. H., during the summer.

Miss Marie L. Robertson is an illustrator for Professor Bailey of Cornell University.

Edward E. Nelson is running the lighting plant on the Hamilton Smith estate in Durham, N. H.

EXCHANGES.

With this the first issue of the college year the editors cordially invite the many colleges, academies, and high schools of the country to place their publications upon our exchange list.

An exchange list is of great value to every school publication; through its medium we are enabled to keep in touch with both distant and nearby institutions, and thus obtain new facts concerning the advancement of the various educational institutions, as well as the trend of educational problems throughout the country.

We extend congratulations to our old friends and hope they will again favor us with their magazines.

The *Rocky Mountain Collegian* contains a well written essay on "No Excellence without Labor." Although a much abused subject, it has in this case been well carried out by the author.

The *Bates Student* is as interesting as ever.

The *Holy Cross Purple* for July contains a summary of that college's enviable base-ball record. Out of 26 games, 19 have been victories, 6 defeats, with 1 tied. Harvard, Brown, Dartmouth, Georgetown, and Cornell have all been defeated; while Yale and Princeton, with the mighty Hillebrand in the box, were victorious in hard close contested games. Holy Cross may be ranked as one of the four great teams of 1900.

Yale is picked to defeat Harvard this fall.—*Ex.*

We acknowledge receipt of the following publications since our last issue: *The Athenæum*, *Hermonite*, *C. A. C. Lookout*, *Aggie Life*, *New Mexico Collegian*, *Bates Student*, *Holy Cross Purple*, *Acta Diurna*, *Dickinsonian*, *Latin School Register*, and *University Record*.



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4.—PREPARATORY COURSE.

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Secretary, C. A. Payne.
Treasurer, R. Mc A. Keown.

Q. T. V.

Society meetings, Tuesday evenings at Society Hall.
W. G. M., H. H. Calderwood.
W. R., A. A. Livermore.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evenings.
President, C. A. Payne.
Secretary, C. H. Courser.

Conant Agricultural Society

Meetings on alternate Monday evenings, 7:30 p. m.
President, J. C. Kendall.
Secretary, A. A. Livermore.

N. H. C. Athletic Association

President, H. G. Farwell.
Secretary, C. A. Payne.
Treasurer, C. H. Courser.
Football Manager, H. M. Runlett.

Chapel Exercises

Week-days at 11:50 a. m.
Sundays at 5:05 p. m.

Library and Reference-Room Hours.

9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

Boston & Maine R. R. Western Division

Trains leave Durham for

South and West	North and East
5:53 a. m.	8:18 a. m.
8:51	10:00
9:28	2:15 p. m.
10:37	5:51
2:15 p. m.	7:13
5:33	

SUNDAYS

6:44 a. m.	
2:46 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
7:24	

VOL. VIII

No. 2

THE

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DURHAM, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

NOVEMBER, 1900

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 2.

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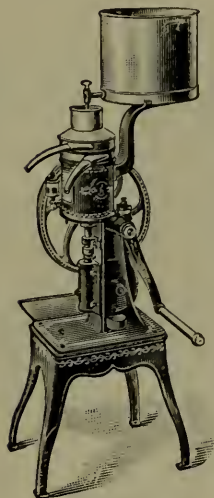
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

Entered in the Durham post-office as second-class mail matter.

TERMS: { \$1.00 per year; extra copies 10 cents each.
Single copy, 15 cents.

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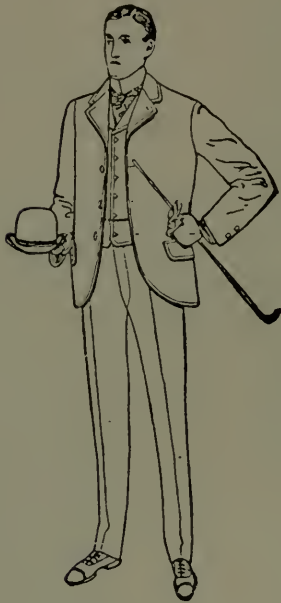
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THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1900

No. 2

TRIP TO THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

Early one morning last August I went out on the steamer *Viking's* wharf at Portsmouth, intending to take the early boat to the Shoals. Having a little time to wait I sat down on a piece of piling and watched the morning mists rise from the river. I thought of how different the city, around the wharves and the river, must have looked one hundred years ago.

In the mist hanging low over the water I fancied I could almost see the tall East-Indian merchantman of that time, loaded with spices, great bags of coffee, and huge hogsheads of molasses, and I could almost believe that a person with a vivid imagination, sitting on these wharves, may still smell the aroma of coffee, spices, and fragrant Eastern lumber.

In those days it was not unusual to see twenty or thirty merchantmen unloading at one time at the wharves where to-day you will see not one. During the war of 1812, thirteen privateers were fitted out here and British merchantmen were captured by the hundreds.

All the tallest trees in New Hampshire were claimed by the king of England, and marked with the "King's Arrow." These mast trees were often a hundred feet long and three feet through. In 1665 there were eight ships loading masts in the harbor, and when the trade was at its height Portsmouth owned two hundred mast ships.

From where I sat I could see Badger's island, just across the

river, where quite an extensive ship-building industry was carried on. William Badger built and launched here a hundred vessels, and in 1782, the seventy-four gun frigate *America*, the largest man-of-war at that time, was completed and launched under the able management of Paul Jones.

A sharp whistle from the *Viking* warned me to go on board, and as soon as I reached the hurricane deck the steamer cast off her moorings, swung out into the stream and headed down the river. It was a fine day and the fresh morning air put every one in good spirits, and gave a bright look to everything.



WALBACH TOWER, NEWCASTLE.

The first point of interest that I noted was the Portsmouth Navy Yard on my left, with its three monstrous ship-houses, and large old-fashioned buildings. At the wharves were a number of war vessels, among which I could make out the cruiser *Raleigh*, the gun-boats *Hawk* and *Eagle*, and the little Spanish gun-boats *Sandoval* and *Alvarado*, which looked about the size of row-boats when compared with the big *Raleigh*. Near the Marine hospital were two long, low wooden buildings in which the sick and wounded Spanish prisoners were quartered in the summer of '98.

A little farther down the boat passed through the Narrows, and on a hill at the left I saw the place where the Spanish prison

stood. The buildings and fences had been removed, and only the customary landmarks showed where the prisoners had been confined. Somewhere along here we passed a diminutive tug-boat, straining and puffing in the vain attempt, as it seemed, to push a huge coal barge up the river to the city coal wharves; but the tug was evidently succeeding against the almost overwhelming odds, and it was only a question of time before the barge would be snugly berthed at the coal pocket.

About a mile farther down the river we passed Fort Constitution which is, in reality, three forts under one name. The first



PORTCULLIS, FORT CONSTITUTION.

part, which is of brick and dirt, was built by the British before the Revolutionary war. Only a few grass-grown foundations show where its guns had been mounted. In the rocks in front of the fort is a strong iron pin from which a chain was stretched across the harbor.

The sight of this fort brought to mind that day in the winter of 1775, when a band of men from Durham and Portsmouth, led by John Sullivan of the former town, went down the river one cold, dark night, and having landed under the walls of the fort, stole up to the gate, overpowered the guard, and breaking into the magazine, seized fifteen kegs of powder which was carried to Durham

and buried under the church pulpit. It was later carried over the hills to Lexington by John DeMerritt, arriving there just in time to save the day for the Americans whose powder was all but exhausted.

An interesting feature of this old fort is a portcullis, rapidly falling to decay, which protects the gate.

Surrounding the old fort is another of granite which was under construction during the War of the Rebellion, and never completed. Directly back of these fortifications is a new one, but just completed. This defense is modern in every way, mounting two disappearing guns. Beside this fort and so near that the excavations have shattered one side of its walls, is a martello tower, built, so tradition says, in one night. In this a pivot-gun was to have been mounted, but it was never needed, and now the old tower is slowly crumbling to the ground.

As we passed the fort I looked seaward and could just make out the Shoals, appearing like low clouds on the horizon.

After a short but pleasant ride we landed on Appledore Island, the largest of the Shoals group. Near the pier is a neat little cottage, covered with vines and climbing roses, in which Celia Thaxter lived. A little way from the cottage is the Appledore hotel, a large, commodious building, crowded with summer boarders.

A road ran eastward toward a high cliff at that end of the island. I followed this out through a large pasture, down into a cut made by the sea washing away a stratum of soft rock, and then climbed up a path to the top of the cliff. From a summer house on the top of the rock a fine view was obtained of the islands and the ocean. Off to the eastward Duck island seemed a white mass of foam as the waves broke against its rocky sides. On the highest part of the island is a triangle erected by the government for the purpose of determining the speed of warships.

I climbed down over the crag and took a road leading over the cliffs on the ocean side of the island. In many places the rock had been washed away leaving the high cliffs with the waves breaking continually against them. In a little bowl in the granite, within thirty feet of the edge of the rock, I found the fine spring of fresh water from which the islanders get part of their supply.

It seemed wonderful that a stream of good water should be bubbling out of the top of a cliff so near the sea. In a house behind the hotel a skeleton of a whale had been wired and hung up for exhibition.

I next boarded the steamer, on her second trip to the islands, and landed on Star island, the next largest of the group. Although there was a fine lawn in front of the monster hotel Oceanic, the island at first sight seemed to be nothing but solid ledge with hardly a tree or shrub on it. An islander told me that all the dirt had been brought from the mainland. He also directed me to Neptune's Punch Bowl, which I found to be a bowl made in the solid rock. It looked much as if a stone had been churned round and round in one place by the waves, probably for a great many years, until a hole had been worn to quite a depth.



NEAR NEPTUNE'S PUNCH BOWL.

A short distance from the bowl is a tall, granite monument, said to have been erected by Captain John Smith in 1664. At one time there were inscriptions on its sides, but the weather has erased them.

A stone church stands on the highest part of the island. An inscription over the door states that the first church that stood on this spot was built from the wreck of a Spanish galleon. The one bare room contains old-fashioned straight-backed, wood benches, and the pulpit furnishings consist of a reading desk and three large, square-built chairs, which were evidently older than anything else on the island. Beside the church is an old school-house which was filled with wrecked household goods.



AMONG THE ROCKS.

I noticed the unevenness of the ground where there was any dirt and was told that wherever there was a little soil there was a grave, and that these were packed together in every conceivable way. These, having in the progress of time fallen in, leave the surface in a very uneven state.

I climbed to the top of a cliff to eat my dinner. It was high tide and the waves, driven in by a strong east wind, were thundering against the rocks and throwing spray high in the air. The sky was covered with clouds, and a few sea gulls were flying here and there uttering their piercing cries. A storm seemed to be brew-

ing, and I noticed for the first time that the ships off shore were making in toward the harbor.

All these made a fine picture. What artist would want a better? The angry sea tumbling and hurling itself against the cliffs, the vessels scudding in for shelter, the swarming gulls, the cold gray rocks, seamed and whitened by the frost and spray! One sees in reality how—

“The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rock-bound coast.”

But the rain began to fall and I was forced to take shelter at the landing, and arrived just in time to see a large halibut hoisted from a fishing boat to the deck of the steamer to be taken to Portsmouth.

About the middle of the afternoon I boarded the boat for the trip home. On the way we passed a number of vessels and had a fine race with a sloop yacht. It was close sailing for a while, and then the yacht gradually fell behind and followed the steamer in to the anchorage. The rest of the trip was made without event, and I left the boat glad of the opportunity of passing a day on the Isles of Shoals.

R. H. ROLLINS '03.

OUR PHILIPPINE ISLAND LETTER.

Out here with the enlisted men detachments are out all the time looking for trouble, and the men stationed here get worked like everything. They have had over ten months of this same thing now, and the way they like it is shown by the number of men reënlisting when discharged,—*i. e.*, they all take the first boat for home.

As a matter of fact, the large towns are occupied by troops, and have been for some time, but the trouble now arises to corner and exterminate the robbers and bushwhackers that have flourished from time immemorial. The Spaniards did n't pretend to keep these fellows quiet. They (the Spaniards) sailed out perhaps five miles from their posts about once a year, had a big feast, and camped over night, and then returned to their posts to celebrate.

Up to within a week we have had but one rain, and that lasted only half a night, but for the past week we have had gentle showers about every day and night. One night it rained four and one half inches between retreat and reveille.

I hope you may some time see what one of these showers is like. It does n't rain steadily, like the showers in the States, but the first you know it just pours for a half hour or more, then lets up until it goes at it again. The wind works just the same way. When it strikes the house at night it makes a fellow think "the insurrects" are tearing things down. The last three days have been pleasant most of the time, with a warm south wind. In fact, to-day reminded me of spring so much that Ely and I took a stroll a little way outside of town after Mayflowers, but all we got was a drink of cocoanut water. The water inside a green cocoanut is the best drink there is in this country. It is very cooling and satisfying, and surely there are no microbes or typhoid fever germs in it. The cocoanuts you get are not equal to the green ones we have here.

Our last excitement here was about ten days ago, when the niggers jumped a wagon sent to another town six miles east. Two soldiers were killed, and one mule stolen; the other received a broken leg, so that we had to kill it. We have reports every day about the stolen mule; one day it is four miles from here, and the next it is fifteen, but probably they have killed and eaten it before now. These natives live in fear of a mule, and won't have much to do with one. Just to show what crazy ideas have gotten current among these fellows, I'll cite the following:

When we took our first prisoners last fall there were some boys among them, and after captivity of a few hours the older men asked whether we fed native kids to the mules for supper or breakfast. And that is only one foolish idea that the insurgent leaders force down their throats. Another thing, long since exploded, is that we are going to bring over regiments of good North American Indians to burn, kill, and devastate, as we can't subdue these people any other way.

HAIL, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The moon's soft beams are lighting
 Our alma mater's halls,
 The evening zephyrs singing
 About her noble walls.
 The twilight bell is chiming,
 Its clear, sweet tones we hear.
 Our fond hopes now are clinging
 To our alma mater dear.

CHORUS:

Hail, hail, New Hampshire,
 Our thoughts cling fondly to thee;
 Hail, hail, New Hampshire,
 Thrice hail, fair N. H. C.

To thee, our alma mater,
 Our voices now we raise,
 With heart and voice united,
 We love to sing thy praise.
 May we, thy sons, protect thee,
 To thy name e'er be true;
 Oh, may we ne'er forget thee,
 But honor the white and blue.

CHORUS:

Then hail, hail, New Hampshire,
 Our thoughts cling fondly to thee;
 Hail, hail, New Hampshire,
 Thrice hail, our N. H. C.

FOUND.

 IN THE SPRING TERM.

Willis, the Senior, looked blue, and if any man on the campus had a standing right to look blue, Willis was that man. He led the chapel choir. Now if you know anything about college life you know that the chapel choir always has to "take it;" that whenever the college paper gets out of material for its funny column, the old chapel choir joke is worked over; that whenever the college caricaturist lacks ideas, he draws a picture of a shakyneed, yawning-mouthed group, and labels it, "Our Chapel Cherubs," or something equally witty. If you don't know college life, this is only one of many things you don't understand.

The particular cause of Willis's blueness was a remark by the

big Sophomore Jones. Jones said, "What makes 'em try to have any choir in chapel anyhow if they can't get up a decent one." Jones's ear for music was about half a tone off, and his musical ideal was a brass band—the circus variety. He didn't have any idea whether the choir sung flat or sharp, but he had arrived at that immature stage of development where he felt it his duty as an important member of college society to find fault with things. He got over this later,—but never mind *him* now. Willis ought not to have minded either,—in fact, any one connected with any part of chapel service ought to be devoid of sensitiveness,—but he did mind it.

Now and then you find a man in college who knows what earning his own living means. The faculty are usually glad to see such men, and such a man was Allen. Neither a "fiend" nor a "dig," but a clear-headed, hard-working student. In four weeks more he would be out in the world again, and already two places were open to him. It was Saturday night, and the letters had just come. He might have the place of a teacher of chemistry in a small up-state high school, or of assistant electrician in a down-state brewery. The first place paid \$600 a year, the second \$1,200 to start with. Twelve hundred a year looks pretty large and pretty tempting to a Senior in his spring term,—not many get a sight of that sum their first year out. Allen thought of the debt he had incurred, of his younger brother who wanted to come to college, and of a girl back in the hill country; but—the brewery.

Once or twice in a while the routine of any work goes smoothly, everything works well,—you get the combination. That was what happened to Willis and the chapel choir Sunday afternoon. No one had a cold, while the pianist's mood and the selection of hymns harmonized with the short, earnest words of the president, and the spring sunshine crowned as perfect a spring term Sunday as New England can produce when she tries to show the best samples in her matchless collection of weathers. Even big Jones refrained from carping, and as he walked home softly hummed the air of the last hymn; and the old professor, to whom Willis looked up as he did to no other man, smiled and said "good" as he passed the Senior on his way home. It was only for one day, for on Monday the choir nearly went to pieces on old "Rathbone,"

but the remembrance of that one Sunday stayed long with the choir leader.

Allen "cut" that Sunday. He was fighting his battle with Mammon, though he did not recognize his antagonist. Such a help it would be to get a good position at the start; he would n't have to actually handle "the stuff," and after all, was beer so very bad. Over in Germany it was n't thought so. Yes, here was his chance; he would be a fool to refuse it. And then there was Emma—waiting was tedious business. Then the reaction came, and he thought of the ideals he had learned to form, and how any connection with the liquor traffic would place them above his attainment. The chapel bell rang, and he started for the building, but instead of going in he walked on down the railroad track, still fighting his mental battle. Down the track to the bridge and back again, and as he neared the college buildings his decision began to crystallize. He could not refuse; the underpaid drudgery of prep. school teaching was too hard a substitute for the well-paid work of the brewery. Then there was his debt; it was his duty to pay that; and he ought to help his brother; and then there was the girl,—yes, he would write her that very night of the splendid chance he had—in a brewery. The crystallizing process of decision stopped right there. Just then his ear caught the air of the last hymn. It was "Ein Feste Burg," and he could hear Willis's clear tenor leading the majestic swing of Luther's grandest of hymns:

"Let goods and kindred go,
This mortal life also,
The body they may kill;
God's truth abideth still,
His kingdom is forever."

And the melody and the words cleared the mists from Allen's mind; he saw how poor and mean and selfish was the decision he had so nearly reached,—and Mammon was routed.

Very few ever knew of his mental conflict. One evening of Commencement week he told *her* as they were walking down by the river. She did n't *say* anything when he finished, but Allen knew she understood; and next morning, as he boxed his books and tagged them for the little up-state academy, he was the happiest graduate from Orono to Oregon.

DURHAM.

A quiet little town,
 Close by the ocean's shore,
 So famous in the early days,
 In later times still more.

What made this place so famous
 In those colonial days?
 Why, such a simple question
 Is answered many ways.

In those old Puritan times
 When everything went wrong,
 Miss Hutchinson came North
 And several came along.

At Exeter she stopped;
 But still the tide pushed on;
 From there to eldest Dover
 They stopped and settled down.

What now that makes it famous?
 Why, N. H. C., of course;
 So why not come to college
 And learn to be a "boss?"

MY FIRST SCHOOL.

One sultry Saturday afternoon in the early part of September, after a ride of about eighty miles, I alighted at the little station of L—. A few months previous I had been graduated by the Clifton High School, and now I was to begin my career as a country schoolmaster.

After collecting my baggage, I looked around for the carriage which was to take me some ten miles to my boarding-place. I had not long to wait, for soon there came in sight a slowly creeping object which on nearer view proved to be an apology for a buck-board, drawn by a skeleton of a horse, urged on by a hale and hearty old farmer.

As he drew up to the station I was greeted with: "Sorry to keep ye waitin', Mr. Harrison, but bein' how th' wind blowed a tree 'cross th' road last night, an' 's long 's I did n't have no ax it tuk a powerful lot o' tuggin' to git it out o' th' way."

What at first gave promise of a lonely ride was enlivened by the steady flow of conversation which was kept up by my companion. "Ye aint very well acquainted in these parts, be ye? Ever been away from hum b'fore? Spect t' be homesick?" All these questions came before I could frame an answer to the first one. I assured him that I thought plenty of work and fresh country air would keep me in good spirits, though in a strange place; and as for ever being away from home before, I had often spent several weeks during sugaring time with my Uncle Daniel, in northern Vermont.

"Wal, speakin' o' sugarin'-time alus makes me think o' the time when Dave Marfield an' me tuk th' job o' carryin' on a sugar-place up on th' south side o' Bleecher mountain."

Seeing that there was a story to follow I expressed my interest, when the old man continued, as follows:

"Wal, ye see in th' spring o' '80, there not bein' much ter do, Dave figgled me up ter take th' job o' sugarin' long o' him up on Bleecher mountain, sayin' thet we cud git a good haul o' sugar an' praps a bearskin o' tew. Everythin' went well till th' latter part o' March, when one mornin' Dave said he guessed he'd take th' ole gun an' visit th' traps we had set over near th' big boulders jest 'cross th' run, 'bout three miles from camp.

"After Dave went I busied myself th' hul forenoon splittin' up an ole hemlock stub, besides keepin' th' tew kettles a-goin'. 'Bout half past tew, Dave not havin' got back, an' thinkin' he must have found sumthin' in th' traps, an' might want a little o' my help, I tuk my ax an' started. Jest b'fore I reached th' bluff overlookin' th' run, I heard a pesky growlin,' an' thinks I to myself there 's sumthin' round here 'sides tew-footed animals. A few steps more an' I cud see tother side o' th' run, an' th' place where th' traps were sot. I cud see plain nouf ter tell thet th' snow wuz purty well trod down, but I could n't see nothin' o' Dave. Jest es I was crossin' th' run, I heard Dave holler: 'Hey, Jim, keep yer eye peeled, fur a bear 's got me treed.' It 'pears thet Dave had found a cub in th' trap, which he quickly shot. Then reloadin' his gun, he leaned it 'gainst a tree, an' started to set th' trap agin; he had almost finished when ole lady Bruin showed up. Dave started fer th' gun, but thet ere bear wuz nearer th' gun than he wuz, so

Dave made fur a maple saplin', an' you bet he did n't lose no time a-climbin' it. There he wuz, treed jest es fair es any coon ye ever see.

"Th' bear could n't climb th' tree, it wuz so small, so she set ter work ter starve him out. Wal, es soon es Dave saw me, he tole me ter work round th' upper side o' the rock an' see if I could n't git th' ole gun. I got it, but probably I should n't if th' ole bear had n't been so steady watchin' Dave thet she didn't 'pear ter notice me. Soon 's I got it, I jest drew a bead on Bruin, an' let her have it. She dropped right in her tracks, an', with tew er three kicks, died. It tuk Dave an' me th' rest o' that day ter git th' bear an' cub skinned an' lugged down ter camp. We got tew more bears thet spring, an' with their bounties an' skins, taken with th' sugar it turned out thet we made a purty good thing o' it."

Thinking that I must make some kind of a remark, I said, "Well, I guess Mr. Maxfield was pretty glad to see you."

"Yes, he said he 'd 'bout made up his mind he'd hafter spend th' night in th' tree, way Robin Crusoe did."

While I was listening to this story we had been jogging along past farmhouses, some of which showed signs of thrifty farmers, with their fields of nodding wheat and ripening corn, while others had an appearance quite the opposite.

With Mr. Needham for a companion the time passed quickly, and shortly after dark we reached his house, a small story and a half building, with an L and sheds adjoining. This was to be my home for the next fifteen weeks.

ELMER E. LYON '01.

(To be continued.)



The growth of New Hampshire College during THE COLLEGE the past six years has been a steady and health- GROWTH. ful one. This is shown by an increase in both numbers and appliances, not in any one particular line, but each department has received its share. In the mechanical department new and modern machinery has been added to the work-shops and testing rooms. In the electrical department, rooms in the science building have been fitted up with some of the most delicate and costly apparatus to be had. The agricultural courses are constantly being improved, for a man like Professor Burkett is always looking for something better. As for the chemical course, it has never taken a back seat for any one, and Professor Parsons does not intend it shall begin now. We intend to present the readers of the MONTHLY during the year with several articles which shall give an idea of the improvement in our courses during the past two years.

* * *

In this issue we give the football news up to the FOOTBALL. time of going to press. While we cannot be encouraged by the number of victories won, we think the team has done all that could be expected of them under the conditions which they have had to work. To begin with, we had the material for the best football team the college has ever put out, but the experiences of the team, so far, have demonstrated the necessity of having a coach. At our first game of the season, played with Phillips-Exeter, neither side was able to score, but after three weeks of hard practice under a first class coach Exeter was able to run up a score on our boys of 24 to 0. To be sure,

we were greatly crippled by the loss of our quarterback and a few others, who have been laid up since the Andover game. Professor Johnston has worked hard, doing all he could to get the team into shape, but we do not understand that he poses as a football coach anyway, and of course styles of playing have changed since he was in the arena.

* * *

BOARDING-HOUSES AND DORMITORIES. We believe there is no place in New Hampshire where better interest can be earned on your money than by putting up a first-class hotel, boarding-house, or even a dormitory, here in Durham, and we would respectfully ask all monied men to investigate the matter.

* * *

THE MONTHLY A STUDENT'S PAPER. In the coming year we hope to make the MONTHLY as much a student's paper as possible. To do this we must reserve the right and privilege of inserting good wholesome jokes, puns, or squibbs, that can be enjoyed by victim, as well as reader. It is our opinion that there have been in the past too few witticisms to liven up our columns. It is not our idea to injure anybody's feelings, and we cannot install any member of the editorial board as "our funny man." As one of our former editors once said: "The alumni are interested to know what pranks are being carried on since they left their *alma mater*, and the great majority of our students look at the College News first upon getting each issue." With the above as an explanation, we wish to invite every student, with no exception, to assist in making the MONTHLY a student's paper worthy of the college it represents.

* * *

SHAW '97. Roscoe H. Shaw '97 has been chosen as instructor in chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Shaw has spent several years in Germany, pursuing post-graduate work, and we feel sure he is well prepared for the duties of his position. The MONTHLY extends congratulations to Mr. Shaw.

Beginning with this issue we shall print in the College N. H. C. Bulletin the officers of the Associated Alumni of New ALUMNI. Hampshire College and would call special attention to the change in address of its secretary. The MONTHLY with pleasure offers its columns to this association any time it can be of service. Why not make it the official organ of the association and have a regular department in charge of the alumni?

* * *

We wish to call the attention of students to the need of more student reporters for the daily and weekly papers. Among the dozen or more weeklies found in the College reading-room we fail to find any which have college items. We believe the benefit to be derived from such a practice would doubly repay for the time spent. If the students do not take hold of the matter we believe the college authorities should, for a little time spent in this way would be of great benefit to the college, and the people of the state would know what we are doing.

SEEN AND HEARD.

In the college garden at night it is difficult to tell pumpkins from watermelons.

Moral: Take a lantern.

The class was studying the division of algebra called probability. "Now," said the professor, "how many ways are there of getting nine points with one throw of two dice? Three and six make nine. four and five make nine—"

"Yes," broke in a voice from the midst of the class, "and two and seven make nine."

Rumor says that one of our Seniors has taken up politics as a profession. We wish him success, and would be pleased to save a reasonable amount of space for extracts from any of his speeches.

In a rural district in Vermont, several years ago, a certain man had fixed over a dance hall and was to dedicate it upon his daughter's birthday. Seeing a friend one day before the dedication he gave him the following invitation: "Well, Henry, I want you to come over next Friday night, as I am going to educate my hall and decorate my daughter's birthday by having a dance."



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Capt. V. E. Stottler, U. S. Army, Commandant.
 1st Lieut. H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.
 1st Lieut. N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.
 E. W. Burbeck, Battalion Sergeant Major.

Co. A.

Captain, C. L. Hunt.
 First lieutenant, R. McA. Keown.
 Second lieutenant, E. W. Gilmartin.
 First sergeant, G. E. Merrill.
 Second sergeant, A. A. Livermore.
 Third sergeant, R. H. Rollins.
 Fourth sergeant, R. A. Cushman.
 Fifth sergeant, F. L. Hill.

Co. B.

Captain, H. M. Runlett.
 First lieutenant, H. G. Farwell.
 Second lieutenant, H. W. Evans.
 First sergeant, C. A. Payne.
 Second sergeant, J. C. Kendall.
 Third sergeant, H. M. Lee.
 Fourth sergeant, E. P. Runlett.
 Fifth sergeant, E. F. Bickford.

CORPORALS.

F. L. Hadley.
 A. Connor.
 H. D. Batchelor.
 R. H. Pearson.
 H. D. Verder.

M. A. Stewart.
 F. R. Brown.
 G. C. Wilkins.
 D. A. Watson.
 G. W. Gray.

Comeau '04 has returned to college.

A harvest supper was given on Oct. 5 in the vestry.

The trustees were here Oct. 10 on their quarterly visit.

Hereafter our exchanges may be found in the reading-room.

Laton '04 has been obliged to leave college because of sickness.

Professor Weed addressed the Teacher's Institute at Concord on Oct. 18.

Cleveland, a former member of the class of '01, was in town a short time ago. He has entered Amherst College.

Messrs. Pratt, Strout, and Chamberlain, former students of the College, were with us recently.

The Valentine Smith scholarship has been awarded to Miss Ethel Lord of South Berwick, Me.

Capt. Lewis of the football team, who had his leg broken in the game with Andover, is able to be out again.

We are glad to announce that R. A. Cushman '03, who has been very low with typhoid fever, is very much better.

Miss Ruth Gray, a student at the Boston Art Museum, was a visitor at the college recently, as a guest of Miss Gowen '01.

A large number of new books are being added to the library. New stacks have been put up, nearly doubling the shelf room.

Some of the students are enjoying a dancing class taught by Captain Stottler. They meet every Friday night in Grange Hall.

The greenhouses are supplied with a small boiler that is used to heat them after the main heating system is shut down for the night.

Through the efforts of the art committee of the College club the walls of the chapel have been adorned for several weeks with photographs of Italian paintings.

The Sophomore class have chosen the following officers: President, Miss E. G. Snell; vice-president, R. A. Cushman; treasurer, M. J. White; secretary, R. H. Rollins.

The Senior class have elected the following officers: President, C. L. Hunt; vice-president, H. W. Evans; treasurer, C. H. Courser; secretary, Miss E. Gertrude Gowen.

A glee club has recently been organized consisting of ten members, with Prof. Ned Dearborn as leader. Rehearsals are being held regularly and great results are expected.

On Oct 24 the second team played a class team from Exeter, and were defeated by a score of 6—0. It was a close game, but showed the last of team work on the part of the second.

An apple picking party was held Sept. 26 on the farm of Trustee Thompson. After the picking a camp-fire supper was served. The apples were sent to Boston to be distributed among the poor.

We understand that the house occupied by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Waterhouse has been purchased by out-of-town parties, and is to be thoroughly repaired and fitted up for a dormitory.

An interesting exhibition of moving pictures was given in Whitcher's Hall, Oct. 2nd. The views consisted of scenes in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Interspersed with these were very fine graphophone selections.

Mr. Braman, who succeeds Dr. E. W. Lazell (resigned), as assistant in chemistry, is a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass., and for the last three years has been connected with the Buzzey Institution of Harvard University.

The steam pipes running to Nesmith Hall have been fitted with new coverings. The engineering students, and others interested, had excellent opportunities while the work was in progress to see some of the difficulties confronting pipe layers, and the ways in which these obstacles are removed.

At a recent meeting, the College club was reorganized with the following officers: President, C. L. Hunt '01; vice-president, C. A. Payne '02; treasurer, R. M. Keown '01; secretary, H. D. Batchelor '03; and chairmen as follows; music committee, H. G. Farwell '01; art, Professor Hawes; social, H. H. Calderwood '01; flower, Professor Rane; entertainment, Professor Morse.

The text-book on mineralogy edited by Professor Moses of Columbia University and Professor Parsons of New Hampshire College, has been lately revised and brought up to date. Among some of the changes we find the table for rapid determination of minerals and all the crystallography portions rewritten. Nearly all the figures have been redrawn, and over 300 new ones added. Copies sent prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York City.

Mr. Ivan Comings Weld has assumed charge of the creamery connected with this college, taking the place of the late Prof. Waterhouse. His home is in Cornish, N. H. He is a graduate of the Vermont Dairy School connected with the University of Vermont at Burlington, and was also for five years a pupil under the instruction of Prof. Waterhouse. During

the last five years he has been connected with the Sanborn creamery, at Deerfield, N. H., from which he sent out a product that has taken many first premiums outside of New England, beside the last award, which was a medal from the Paris Exposition.

FOOTBALL.

N. H. *v.* EXETER.

The football season with the New Hampshire College team opened Sept. 26, by a game with Phillips Exeter at Exeter. The N. H. team was in a very poor condition, owing to lack of coaching, but although Exeter put two teams against them, she was not able to score, and the game resulted in a tie—0 to 0.

The line up was as follows:

N. H.	EXETER.
Cilley, r. e.....	Rockwell (Lasley), l. e.
Morel, r. t.....	Bull (Sherman), l. t.
Bickford, r. g.....	Sherman (Peters), l.g.
Pearson, c.....	Hooper (Berry), c.
Covel, l. g.....	Cooney (Carr), r. g.
Dearborn, l. t.....	Hogan (Bettes), r. t.
Patten, l. e.....	Smith (Moore), r. e.
Lewis, q. b.....	Reid (Conner), q. b.
Taylor, r. h. b.....	Tennant (Bradley), l. h. b.
Runlett, l. h. b.....	Preston, r. h. b.
Verder, f. b.....	King (Sawyer), f. b.

BOWDOIN *v.* N. H.

N. H. met her first defeat at the hands of the Bowdoin eleven Sept. 29, on the Brunswick gridiron. The Bowdoin men were too heavy for our light team, and the game resulted in 32 to 0 in their favor. The players were as follows:

BOWDOIN.	N. H.
Laferiere, r. e.....	Colby, l. e.
Hamilton, r. t.....	Dearborn, l. t.
Phipps, r. g.....	Covel, l. g.
Bodwell, c.....	Pearson, c.
Cloudman, l. g.....	Bickford, r. g.
Marshall, l. t.....	Morel, r. t.
Fogg, l. e.....	Cilley, r. e.
Pratt, q. b.....	Lewis, q. b.
Hunt, r. h. b.....	Runlett, l. h. b.
Greyson, l. h. b.....	Taylor, r. h. b.
Upton, f. b.....	Johnston, f. b.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER *v.* N. H.

On Oct. 10 N. H. played Phillips Andover, and was defeated by a score of 10 to 0. This was by far the most disappointing game yet, not because we lost, but because of the treatment which our men received from the Andover players. It was not what it should have been, and to say that it was disgusting is expressing it in very mild terms. The treatment which our men received from the Andover team was too brutal for men who pretend to have pure athletics. As a result of that game, Lewis has a broken ankle and Runlett was badly bruised.

M. I. T. *v.* N. H.

M. I. T. and N. H. met on the N. H. C. athletic field Oct. 13, in a game which in point of fairness and good, hard-line bucking was all that could be desired. To have five or six men dash headlong into you is very liable to tax your nerves and also your temper. To be able to stand being bumped and bruised for a fifteen or twenty minute half and not lose one's self-control reflects great credit on the man himself and also on the institution which he represents. A better and fairer class of men could hardly have been sent out than the M. I. T. fellows, and the result was a game which we all enjoyed; but we would suggest to the M. I. T. men that they get a referee who has some just claims to the name of a gentleman, and one who will abstain from indecent language toward people on the side lines. The way in which Taylor would hurdle his opponents and Colby would play his end were some of the features of the game.

PHILLIPS EXETER *v.* N. H.

N. H. met Exeter again Oct. 17; this time on our own grounds. For almost a month previous to this game the Exeter eleven had been in the hands of an experienced coach, while our men were handicapped by not having the advice which a coach would have given them. Nearly a month before, N. H. played Exeter's two best teams and prevented them both from scoring, now when they met again the good results of coaching were only too evident. With Lewis and Watson unable to play, and Runlett in

bad shape, it is not surprising that Exeter won by a score of 32 to 0.

The following men played on the teams :

EXETER.	N. H.
Sherman (Strassburger), l. e.....	Cilley, r. e.
Bull (Carr), l. t.....	Dearborn, r. t.
Rogers, l. g.....	Bickford, r. g.
Hooper, c.....	Davis, c.
Cooney (Peters), r. g.....	Covel, l. g.
Hayes (Sherman), r. t.....	Morel, l. t.
Reid (Brown), r. e.....	Weeks (Colby), l. e.
Rockwell (Conner), q. b.....	Church, q. b.
Preston, l. h. b.....	Towle, r. h. b.
Knibbs, r. h. b.....	Runlett, l. h. b.
Tennant (Reid), f. b.....	Pearson, l. b.

N. H. v. BURDETT.

N. H. scored her first victory on the campus Oct. 29, in a game with Burdett College. The Burdett men were quick and snappy, but their light weight was against them. Toward the end of the first half Sanford broke through the N. H. line for a touchdown, and Marshall kicked a pretty goal. Pearson and Runlett each made a touchdown in the first half, and Towle made one in the second. Robertson made a touchdown for Burdett in the second half, and N. H. kicked out to them. Marshall tried for a fair catch, but slipped, and so lost the point.

The line up was as follows :

N. H.	BURDETT.
Weeks (Colby), l. e.....	Ostrander, r. e.
Morel, l. t.....	Colt, r. t.
Covel, l. g.....	Blake, r. g.
Davis, c.....	Pearce, c.
Bickford, r. g.....	Marr (Tuttle), l. g.
Dearborn, r. t.	Derry, l. t.
Cilley, r. e.....	Sanford, l. e.
Church, q. b.....	Marshall (Colby), q. b.
Runlett, l. h. b.....	Ells, r. h. b.
Towle, r. h. b.....	Lewis, r. h. b.
Pearson, f. b.....	Robertson, f. b.

SCORE.—New Hampshire 18, Burdett 11. Touchdowns—Pearson, Towle, Runlett, Lewis, Robertson. Goals from touchdown—Church 3, Marshall. Umpire—Calderwood. Referee—Sawyer. Line men—Goodrich and Jones.

EXCHANGES.

Boston Latin, in the *Latin School Register*, has maintained for the past few years one of the very best of secondary school publications.

“One in every forty of our educated people has become a valuable leader for the American people, while only one in ten thousand of our uneducated citizens has gained any notable distinction in leadership.

“Let not the thought, therefore, that your desire for an education, and for a useful or distinguished place in the world’s leadership, is a selfish and mercenary desire, be tolerated for a moment. You may make it the most unselfish, the most generous, patriotic, and spiritual of all impulses. You may make it selfish if you will, but, if you do, it is the most debased form of selfishness.”

PRESIDENT DAVIS, in *Alfred University Monthly*.

The Tennessee University Magazine for October is replete with interesting stories and poems.

The Hermonite is a well-edited and attractive paper. The members of Mount Hermon school recently had the pleasure of an address by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kansas.

Potassium iodide and sulphur under slight pressure produce a very interesting result, as follows: $KI + 2S = KISS$.—*Ex.*

THE MICROBE CRAZE.

Professor Norton says: “There is great danger of the bacteriological craze landing its devotees in a quagmire, from which extrication will be difficult if not impossible without loss of prestige. The earnest investigators are prone, in their enthusiasm, to take too much for granted (the wish being father to the thought), and it will not be at all surprising to find that many steps will have to be retraced; many ingenious and promising theories abandoned. It should be borne in mind that microscopic life is in the main, beneficent to humanity; that the varieties associated with disease are comparatively few, by comparison with the others, and, that in the case of the bacteria that have been definitely identified with specific diseases, it has never been satisfactorily

demonstrated that they are the cause, and not the product, in such cases. Although some facts are positively known in bacteriology, yet the conclusions drawn from them are mainly conjectural, and in this, as in other fields, it is not at all unlikely that the next generation will see the present teachings thrown out, and a general recasting of theories."—*Popular Science News*.

THE ILIAD.

When Helen dwelt in windy Troy,
 She set all Greece with love afire;
 Her presence filled the stones with joy,
 And Homer, on his sounding lyre,
 Her praises sung.
 But Helen moldered into dust;
 To dust the heroes young and brave;
 Their broken armor red with rust,
 And Homer fills a nameless grave,
 His lyre unstrung.
 They sleep by Hellas' rock-strewn shore,
 And yet, in the immortal lay
 They live, and love, and war once more,
 An echo of that elder day,
 When gods were young.—*Ex.*

ALUMNI NOTES.

1897. Walter F. Buck is a teacher in the high school, Leominster, Mass.

Irving L. Dennett is with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Elwin H. Forristall is married, and is employed as foreman of the farm of Walker Gordon Infant Food Co., Charles River Village, Mass.

Everett S. Whittemore is superintendent of a large farm in Concord, Mass.

Charles W. Vickery has been engaged in the mining region near Nome City, Alaska.

Miss Carrie A. Bartlett is at home in Lee, N. H.

1898. Mrs. Bernice (Caverno) Hancock is in Durham, N. H.

Alfred C. Durgin is engaged in farming in Lee, N. H.

Miss Mabel L. Hayes is at home in Durham, N. H.

Fred D. Sanborn is employed at a box factory, Ashland, N. H.

Burton A. Corbett is farming at Colebrook, N. H.

Miss Helen Buzzell is teaching at Barrington, N. H.

1899. Harry C. Baker is in the employ of the General Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass.

Frederick L. Horton is also with the General Electric Co.

Miss Etta L. Simpson is teaching in Berwick, Me.

Miss Grace A. Mark is at home in Gilsum, N. H.

Harrison E. Clement is employed as a mining engineer, Gem, Idaho.

1900. Edward E. Nelson has just accepted a mining position at Mt. Bullion, Mariposa Co., Cal.

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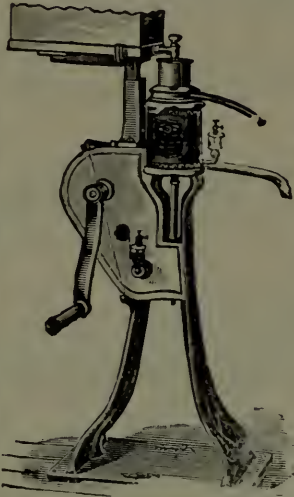
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Q. T. V.

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Treasurer, C. H. Courser.
Football Manager, H. M. Runlett.

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2:15 p. m.	7:13
5:33	

SUNDAYS

6:44 a. m.	
2:46 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
7:24	

VOL. VIII

NO. 3

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1900

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

DECEMBER, 1900.

No. 3.

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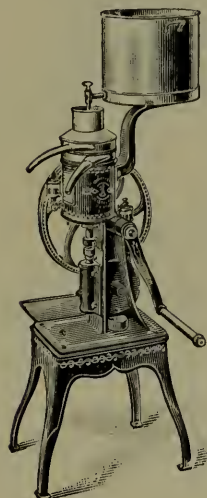
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

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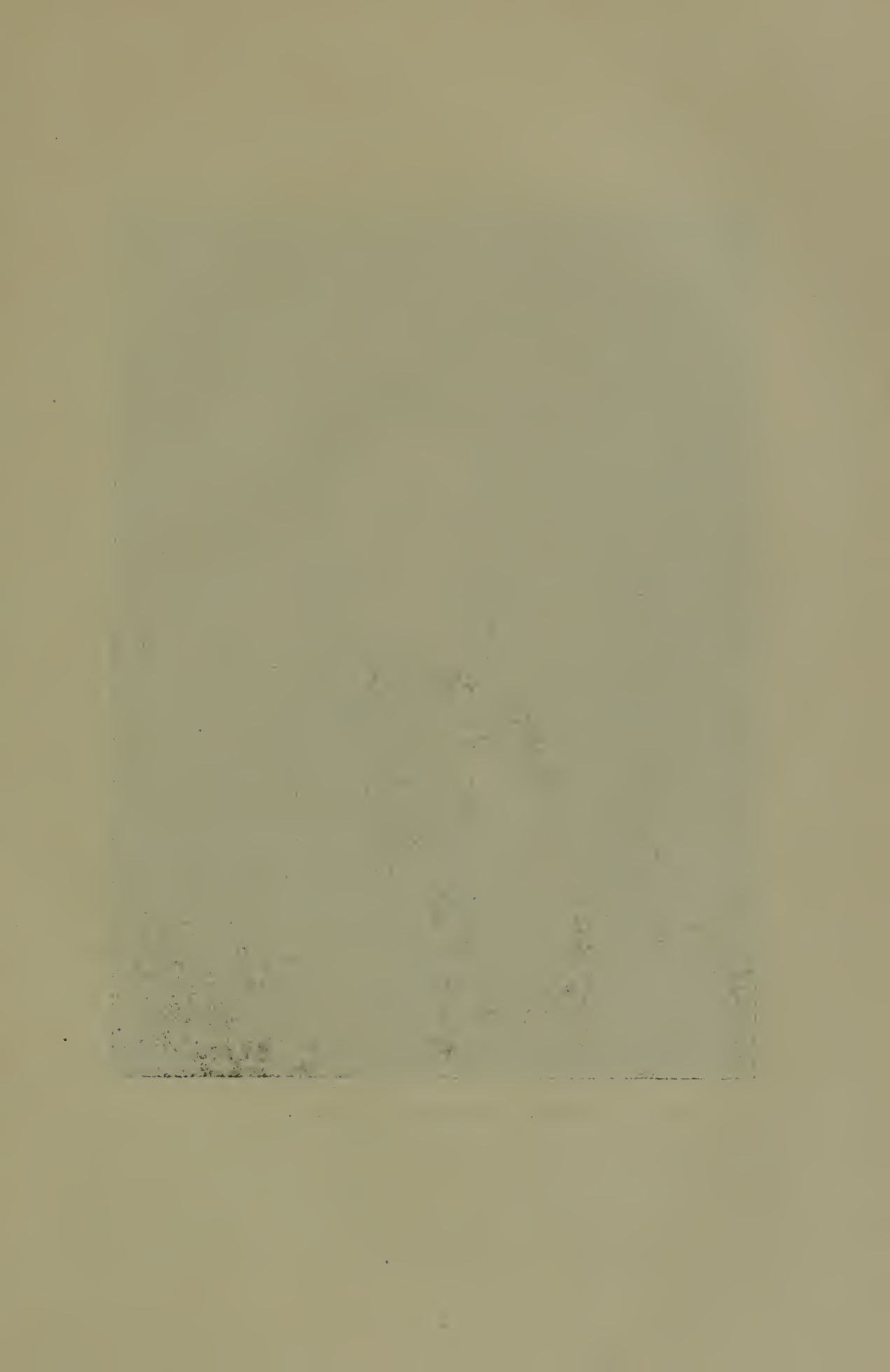
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HON. VALENTINE SMITH.

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

DECEMBER, 1900

No. 3

HON. VALENTINE SMITH.

The late Hamilton Smith gave to the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts ten thousand dollars to found the Valentine Smith scholarships. The question may arise, and probably has risen in many minds—Who was Valentine Smith, and what did he do? It is well for young men, or young women, who may receive the scholarships from year to year, as long as the college endures and New Hampshire exists as a state, to know something of the man in whose name they receive aid to acquire an education that will fit them to battle successfully in life.

Valentine Smith was grandfather of the donor, Mr. Hamilton Smith, of whom this magazine recently had a biographical sketch and a picture; the grandson loved his grandfather dearly, and in turn was the pride of his grandsire, who lived to be nearly a century old, and watched with the keenest interest the gradual rise to fame and to fortune of Mr. Hamilton Smith, one of the greatest mining engineers the world has ever seen. He kept up his interest to the last year of his very long life, for his mental vigor suffered no abatement.

Valentine Smith was born in Durham, May 26, 1774; he died there, March 2, 1869, aged nearly 95 years. His grandfather's grandfather, Joseph Smith, was one of the early settlers in that part of old Dover called Oyster River, now Durham; he received a grant of land from the town in 1660, which he proceeded to clear of the forest that covered it, and converted it into one of the best farms

the town contains. This farm is located on the north bank of Oyster river, about half a mile above its mouth; for more than 230 years it has remained in possession of his descendants, always in the Smith name. A singular circumstance connected with it is that Mr. Hamilton Smith, after traveling in all parts of the world, oftentimes amid great peril, died on this land which his ancestor cultivated so long ago; a marble tablet, erected by his devoted widow, marks the spot where he expired on the banks of the river, near where the garrison stood in 1694 when the French and Indians perpetrated that horrible massacre of the Oyster River settlement.

In the youth of Valentine Smith the opportunities for education were small, but he made the best use of all privileges that were available, so that when he was twenty-two years old he began to teach in the public schools of his native town, and became a very popular and successful schoolmaster of the old New England stamp; after he had taught a few winters he further improved his mind by attending Phillips Exeter Academy part of a year, specially perfecting himself in the study of mathematics. From a teacher he became a surveyor of land, which business he followed more or less during life, his services being in great demand by all who had work of this kind to do, and there was a good deal of it in those days. In 1802 he was elected town clerk and one of the selectmen, which offices he held nearly all the time for more than thirty years. He was a justice of the peace for more than sixty years, and performed active service in that capacity for half a century. Six times he was elected and served with eminent ability as representative of his town in the legislature. He was judge of the court of common pleas for Strafford county in 1819, '20, and '21. On the second day of February, 1821, he was appointed by Gov. Samuel Bell, chief justice of the court of sessions for this county, which position he held for several years. He filled the position with eminent ability, all classes having the utmost confidence in his honesty and integrity.

He was remarkable and worthy of great praise for his public spirit as a citizen. No man in town took so deep and effective an interest in everything pertaining to the general, social, and religious good of the community. His contributions for religious and

benevolent objects were commonly, if not always, larger than any others in proportion to his ability.

He always took a deep interest in the young, hence his grandson, Mr. Hamilton Smith, could not have done anything more in accordance with his wishes, than in founding the scholarship for the New Hampshire College in his name; nothing would have delighted him more than to have done it himself, could he have foreseen the coming of this great institution of learning. He was always ready with friendly counsel and a helping hand for all worthy young men who strove to climb upward in life.

Although he lived to such great age as ninety-five years he kept himself young in mind, down to the very last, by always seeking to acquire information from all sources within his reach; he sought it by inquiries of all with whom he met, by constant reading as he had opportunity, and by ever giving attention to events which came within his knowledge; he was a close and careful observer of current affairs, local, state, and national, and had no small influence in shaping many of the successful results which fill the most marvelous and wonderful century in the history of the world.

His interest in religious things was one of the marked and obvious features of his character. He was firmly established in his belief of the Christian religion. He always took a deep interest in the church and its prosperity, and in everything relating to its increase of Christian influence throughout the world; he not only manifested his interest with words but also with generous contributions to the church and its missions. The young men who may have the benefit of the scholarships in his name should ever strive to follow his example and be thankful he had a grandson so able and so generous to help them.

MY FIRST SCHOOL.

(CONTINUED.)

As I jumped from the wagon, Mrs. Needham clasped my hand with a cheerful, "How be yer, Perfesser? Come right in 'n sit down; supper's been waitin' th' last half hour." So I followed her into the kitchen and sat down before the log fire. While

Mrs. Needham was arranging the table, I had plenty of opportunity to look at the homely furnishings of the room. Everything told, not of luxury, but of comfort and happiness. The old-fashioned brick fireplace, with its bright, crackling fire, gave out such a glow and warmth that I gladly drew my chair up before it and almost immediately went off into a reverie, in which there was not the least thought about the trials and troubles which a teacher of a country school is bound to experience.

My meditation was interrupted by Farmer Needham, who came stamping in from the barn, and said, as he drew up a chair beside me :

“Wal, th’ fire dew feel purty good don’t it? Aint seen no sech weather in September these twenty years; no, sir. It’s likely ter spoil th’ apple crop, an’ I calkerlate apples’ll be high this winter. Have any taters down your way? No? Wal, ther’ aint none here nether, ’n I kin read th’ futur’ ’nough ter see that somethin’ ll be likely to happen ’fore spring.”

With this solemn prophecy, the old farmer stretched his long legs out before the fire and gazed fixedly at the burning embers.

As we sat there I wondered what kind of school I was to teach, and thinking that Mr. Needham might be able to enlighten me, I asked him about the size of the school and of its reputation.

“Wal,” he said, as he looked me over, “I guess yer won’t have no trouble; yer look purty stout. Yer see th’ boys do n’t like ter be bossed ’round, an’ they’re likely ter be obstinate; but I guess yer kin reason with ’em. Jess have a birch handy, ’n yer won’t have no trouble.”

I began to think that perhaps there were difficulties in store for me, but there was no way of escape now, for I had come for the year, and intended to stay. Before I could ask another question Mrs. Needham called us to supper, and we went into the dining-room, where a good meal awaited us.

When the farmer and I had taken our seats at the table, I said, “I suppose that you know the country around here pretty well, Mr. Needham?”

“Wal, yes,” he replied slowly. “Yes, yer might say I dew; that is, all ’round Beecher mountin. Yer see, long in th’ fall, ’bout this time, me’n Dave Marfield, we hive bees considerble.

Ever hive bees? No! Wal, it's fun. I 'member one year me 'n Dave calkerlated ter find a few swarms up on old Beecher, an' so we tuck 'n outfit an' went up thar. 'T was 'bout dark when we got thar, so we dident do nothin' 'til next mornin'. After we had breakfast, we put a pan 'o honey on th' fire, ter call th' bees 'round, yer see. 'T warnt long 'fore thar were plenty 'o 'em comin' an' goin'. They come from every direction, but most o' 'em went right up toward th' top o' th' mountin, so we agreed as how thar must be a swarm somwhar up thar. While Dave caught a few bees, I gathered up th' pails, th' kittle, an' th' axe, an' then away we went on th' run. Yer bet we dident go far at that rate, fur Dave's kind o' stout, an' gets short o' wind purty quick. So we moderated down, but kept peggin' away 'til we reached a medder that there is almost on top o' th' mountin. Here Dave dropped right down, an' said he was so completely petered out he couldnt take 'nother step. So I told him to lay still an' rest, while I found whar th' line went from thar. I opened th' box an' let one bee out, an' after flyin' up a little ways he started straight fer th' bottom o' th' mountin. Wal, I thought that rather discouragin', 'n Dave he spoke rather hasty 'n said somethin' 'bout the futer o' bees in general an' that one in particular. Dave aint usually a profane man, but he speaks hasty sometimes. But I told him to cheer up, an' I let out 'nother bee, an' that one went plumb over th' top o' the mountin. Dave said he felt better then, an' so he got up, an' we left the medder 'n climbed ter th' top. Aint nothin' grows on th' top o' old Beecher 'cept stones. Some folks thinks them grows, but I can't agree 'less maybe they grows small.

“Wal's I was a sayin', thet thar bee he hit up a line right over th' top 'n down th' other side. It's kind o' steep on that side, an' pesky hard pickin' yer way down, but yer kin do it if yer keep a good holt on somethin' all th' time. Wal, Dave 'n me we started down, an' after we 'd gone a little ways we let out 'nother bee, 'an he made a line fer th' all-firedest big sycamore stub yer ever see. 'T was broken off 'bout thirty feet up, an' was so old that 't was most ready ter fall ter pieces. Now I tell yer we was pretty tickled, an' Dave said he 'd bet thar was an even hundred pounds in that thar old stub if thar was a drop. An' then Dave said as

how he was goin' ter put his share up 'n cans an' sell it by th' quart down ter th' Holler. I tell yer we both felt purty cheerful, an' we began ter chop away th' stub. 'T was kind o' steep thar, an' we calkerlated to make it fall up hill, so 's not ter shake th' honey up too much. After we 'd worked 'bout 'n hour th' stub fell, but it dident go th' way we was expectin' it tew. Yer see, we dident reckon on its bein' so punkey on th' other side, an' so we 'd cut tew fer in. Wal, Perfessor, th' way that log went down th' mountin was a caution! 'T would strike a rock an' first one end an' then tother 'd be in th' air. It dident go fur 'fore it jumped off 'n a ledge, an' when it landed it hit right on a rock plumb 'n th' middle an' bust open. Wal, sir, yer just orter seen th' way th' honey, bees, dirt, an' wood flew. Thar warn't a piece o' comb as big as yer hand thet was fit ter eat! Dave 'n me was so disgusted we jest picked up th' things an' set out fer home. When I left Dave down ter th' Corners I asked him if he 'd bought his cans yet ter sell his honey in. Wal, Dave was so mad thet he has n't spoken ter me since. I ain't hived no bees since then. fer, as Dave says, 'it's dangerous fer yer morals.' "

The old farmer then leaned back in his chair, and I knew by the smile on his face that he was thinking how that log looked as it went bounding down the mountain.

R. H. ROLLINS '03.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TO THE STUDENTS.

I was much pleased at the timely article in the October MONTHLY on the subject of "Company Parades." There is an instinctive feeling in all of us against tackling any problem with which we are not fully conversant and which there is no way of reasoning out. If there is any fear among the cadets of "public criticism" in a parade it can arise only from a feeling that they are unprepared to meet it. In one sense this will always be true of a single company organization. The company is the battalion unit, while the battalion is the unit of all large bodies of troops. Such a parade as the company made on Memorial Day was beyond

criticism as to set up, neatness, marching, and general appearance, but this was a single company parade. Had the company been thrown into a provisional battalion with strange officers in command and their own company officers thoroughly unfamiliar with battalion movement they probably would have made no showing of which they would have been proud. The cadets should now understand how little the commands of a battalion commander are assimilated to those of a company commander and how easily the best drilled company in the world might make a poor showing in a battalion parade with the manœuvres of which their company officers would be unfamiliar. Street parades as a rule are battalion affairs.

It is easy to say "read up on tactics," but theoretical drill regulations are very blind to a student who has not had the movements practically on the field. It was to overcome this diffidence on the part of all and to put the corps of cadets in shape for public appearance at any time, that the battalion formation was adopted. There is no reason why the battalion from a military standpoint should not hereafter accept any and all invitations it may receive to parade in public, once the members are fully equipped and uniformed. The public generally recognizes good drilling and marching and the compliments of the press cannot but add to the general tone and pride of the battalion. As for the expense attached, as a rule it would be small and the experience gained in meeting other bodies of troops and rubbing elbows with them for comparison will more than compensate for the money spent. This matter should be looked at also as a matter of *esprit*. A true college spirit should prompt every student at any and all times to keep its good name and merits before the eyes and ears of the people upon whom it intends to draw in future for its students. No surer way will keep it before their eyes than the willing and prompt acceptance hereafter of all invitations to parade in public. You are prepared for it now and should embrace every opportunity. The military spirit is dormant in us all and very easily aroused in young men by the sight of uniforms and bayonets, and many a young man's thoughts might be turned towards our college by a knowledge that he will have military instruction if he comes to us. It is not always possible for the average taxpayer and family to come

to Durham to see what is being done. He is entitled to see it occasionally by having the college reviewed, so to speak, before him, and that can be done best by the medium of public parades. Remember that every friend and sympathizer you gain is bound to help the college politically as well as educationally. It is well enough to gain students, but you need to gain appropriations to educate those students as economically as possible. Therefore, sink your inclination not to spend a little money to go to neighboring towns in parade. Remember that as you get your education by the help of the state, it is incumbent on you to help your successors to gain the same education, and this may be advanced by keeping your college and its merits in the minds of the people who send their representatives to the legislature to make appropriations for the colleges. It is better to have active friends than passive or indifferent enemies. Cultivate the former by all fair means, and let each individual cadet by stimulating his own individual *esprit* help by that much to raise a monumental college spirit that will at all times and on all occasions make the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts an alma mater of which they will be proud. To this end the battalion parades may be made to play a very important part.

V. E. STOTTLER.

CHRISTMAS.

Of all holidays observed by the Christian nations of the world, Christmas stands as perhaps the most celebrated. Every one, whether young or old, looks forward to participate in its time-honored customs,—customs that have taken centuries to mold into their present form from an almost obscured origin.

We find that during the latter part of the fourth century it was spoken of by Chrysostom, a monk and writer of that time, as having been imported from the west by the Christian church and celebrated in connection with the feast of Epiphany, held in memory of the appearance of Christ on earth before the Gentiles, with especial reference to the day when he was seen and worshiped by the wise men from the east. At first it was the endeavor to replace the older festivals of ancient religions by this new one of the

Christian church, and therefore it is, as is only natural to suppose, that many of the customs of these older feasts were engrafted into the new festival. The hymns of the old purified and exalted, became the carols of the new, and the feast in honor of the ancient gods and goddesses has become the Christmas banquet. That both have as a principle practically the same aim was shown by Cato when he said, in speaking of the ancient feast held in imperial Rome in honor of the birth of Cybele, "The prospect that drew one thither was not so much the pleasure of eating and drinking as that of finding one's self among his friends and of conversing with them." It is not known by whom Christmas was first celebrated, but its earlier observances were given over to some of the wildest of revelries and carousals. In some cases marriages were planned for the sole purpose of prolonging the revelries.

As its observance became more strongly established, however, it gradually came to have more of its modern significance varied somewhat in different nations. The modern Parisian values his Christmas eve supper, which is held at midnight, above his Christmas dinner, while in other countries stress is laid on other customs.

In Germany the decoration of houses begins as early as the morning of the twenty-fourth. The door of the Christmas tree room is closed to every one except "der mutter," the presents having previously been laid on the table. The family and guests sit down to a cold supper at five, and at six o'clock the long looked for bell strikes, the doors of the Christmas tree room swing back, exposing to view the tree sparkling with bright lights and tinsels. Evergreens hang from the wall and at the windows. The presents are distributed from the branches and merry-making is indulged in until a late hour. The next day, the twenty-fifth, is spent in receiving visitors, comparing presents, music, and dancing.

At sunset, Christmas eve, in Russia young and old gather on the principal street where they form a procession and march to the houses of the nobleman, mayor, and other officers. Here they sing carols and receive coppers in return. After masquerading in the form of different animals they sit down around a long, straw-covered table on which a supper is served. As soon as the evening star is above the horizon they begin by dividing the blessed wafer, a sacred rite in which none dares refuse to participate. After this

ceremony they proceed to the nobleman's house first visited, where they receive inexpensive presents from a tree and coppers from his younger children.

Scandinavia rejoices when Christmas time approaches. Peace and good will reign. Courts are closed, quarrels adjusted, feuds forgotten, in fact the Christmas spirit pervades everyone. In every household every pair of shoes are placed in a row to signify that the family will live in peace throughout the year. Here originated the legends of Thor and Odin, and the yule-log of Christmas stories. Every one makes merry; skating, dancing, and sledging are in order. In the evening each family gathers to hear the Bible read. Here, Kristine, the Scandinavian Santa Claus, brings gifts, being assisted on his way by the bright beams of candles set so their rays will gleam from the windows to light him on his way. Even the birds are not forgotten, for a sheaf of wheat is hung from a pole in front of each house for their Christmas dinner. In the evening there is apt to be a call from four or five boys dressed in white, the first carrying a lantern, the second an ornamental glass box containing images representing the Virgin and Child. They chant a carol, partake of refreshments, and are dismissed to go to the next house. So the day ends. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the English country gentlemen held open house. At daybreak tenants and neighbors gathered at his home. The great sausage or Hackin must be boiled at daybreak. If it failed to be ready the cook was taken by two young men and run around the market-place until she was heartily ashamed of her laziness. The women in turn had the privilege of asking men for ivy with which to decorate the house; on refusal he was debarred from the privilege of the mistletoe. The gentlemen went early to church and returned to a breakfast of brawn, mustard, and malmsey. Brawn, a dish of great antiquity, was made of half-wild boars that were fattened after being belted around the body to make their flesh dense and brawny. All classes mixed in the merry-making. Several ceremonies and customs have developed to become famous in song and story. One of them is the bringing in of the Yule-log. Usually this was a great piece of oak, either a root or part of the stem. It was drawn from its resting-place amid shouts and laughter, everyone doffing his

hat to it as it passed. On entry to the baronial hall it was greeted by the songs of minstrels, after which all took turns in sitting upon it and singing Yule songs. Then followed Yule games and the kindling of the log, as was the tradition, from a portion of the previous year's log. There was a curious superstition that the previous year's brand would protect its keeping place from fire as described in the following lines :

Kindle the Christmas brand and then
Till sunneset let it burne;
Which quencht, then lay it up agen,
Till Christmas next returne.

Part must be kept, wherewith to tend
The Christmas log next year;
And where 't is safely kept, the fiend
Can do no mischief there.

With the rise of Puritanism Christmas was attacked and even its existence in England threatened, the writers of the time complaining that it was given up to "drinking, dicing, carding, dancing, and stage-plays," which they held was enough to make the heathen shudder. They even went so far as to abolish its observance by act of Parliament in the middle of the seventeenth century, which was soon followed by a similar act on the part of the General Court of Massachusetts, but it was luckily left unrestricted a short time after.

One of the most celebrated, Christmas is also one of the most popular of holidays. Once a year people stop in their mad rush and attempt to get some pleasure from life. As in the proverbial Christmas story, the spirit of the day is such as to penetrate some of the hardest hearts. Men who ordinarily think nothing of their fellows or at most a passing notice only, halt on this day and add their share to the general good cheer.

PRINCIPLES.

A principle may be defined as an element, a fundamental truth, a determined rule of right action, a character. Diogenes sought for an honest man. The same type of manhood is demanded to-day. Men and women of principle are at a premium. "What are his principles?" "Is he a man of principle?" These

are familiar questions, and the variety of answers is, perhaps, as familiar as the questions. Thus our character, our fundamental precepts, become a sort of barometer for those who care to take an estimate.

Almost every person has some semblance, at least, of having principles; but he who has the semblance only is conspicuous by his aimless life and low standard of character. Principles are necessary to attain an object in view. They direct the action, and are the forerunners of results.

A person without principles is like a steamer without a rudder coming down a river. No one knows which bank it will strike first, and every one hopes it will not strike either. Some people *do* get on, and do not strike either bank, but it is through no merit of their own.

By a determined rule of right action is not meant that we must conform strictly to all things, at all times, in exactly the same way; but a broader view, yet having its general trend in the same direction.

Principle always displays itself to the advantage of its owner. It is something which, once gained, will strengthen itself and exercise an influence, wherever it may be. Environment has much to do with forming and exercising principles.

A student goes out from his home to college; perhaps it is the first time away from the sturdy principles of his parents. He meets new individuals, each of whom, in turn, has new ideas and principles. He tries some of them; he wavers between the old and the new. Possibly the old may seem useless and tame, and finally he slips, little by little, until the precepts of his early training are void to him, and he has something far different.

There are in every community, in every school or college, in every place where humanity gathers, some who stand for principles, who are positively representative of principles, and exercise a tremendous influence thereby. There are comparatively but few of these. It is easier to follow with popular sentiment, to go along with the procession, rather than cut one's own way.

Let us study and strive to be ourselves, to follow the "home" principles if good, to establish a basis, and have the essentials of a *good* life.

R. M. W.



The regular battalion drills, which we have four times
DRILLS. a week, are a great improvement on the single company drills of former years. White gloves are required to be worn at all drills, and uniforms at all military formation, and the result is a very natty looking battalion. New gun racks have been put in the armory, and a consignment of rifles is soon to arrive. One thing is lacking in the equipment of the battalion and that is commissioned officers' swords. As it is now our officers have to wear non-commissioned officers' swords, which do not look well and will not fit under the coat. It seems that the government does not issue commissioned officers' swords and so we can get no help from that direction. The commissioned officers earnestly desire the college to look into the matter and see if they cannot be provided with swords which they will not only be proud to wear, but which will also add much to the general appearance of our cadet battalion.

* * *

We were most fortunate in hearing at Thompson
LECTURES. Hall an exceptionally interesting lecture, by Mr. Bailey, the superintendent of drawing of Massachusetts, on "Beauty in Common Things." He proved to us in a very clear way that there is wonderful beauty even in an elm leaf, a fern, or in an old tumble-down house. He asked us why it is that an artist will make a sketch of a common, old, dirty, blacksmith shop, but never think of sketching a fine up-to-date mansion?—And then he explained to us that there is great beauty in the things that are most common; in the things which we see every day. But their beauty we do not notice because our artistic tastes are not sufficiently developed to allow us to see and appreciate.

Mr. Barton, the secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, gave an informal talk on the work of the missionaries abroad, which was very interesting. He told some of his experiences in eastern countries and gave us a very good idea of the hardships which our missionaries have to go through and the resourcefulness and tact which they have to use in dealing with the people whom they are sent to help.

Such lectures as these are very instructive, and are certainly appreciated by all who hear them. We earnestly hope that we shall have more of them this year. Lectures on technical subjects by practising specialists are always interesting and at the same time are in line with our work.

* * *

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS. The series of lectures and concerts instituted by the Parish Social Society is a welcome addition to the fall and winter entertainments which we are privileged to attend. The series was opened by Capt. Stottler's "Reminiscences of the Apaches," which was greatly enjoyed by all present, and which brought to our minds many peculiar traits and customs of the most crafty of all Indians—the Apaches.

FOOTBALL.

TUFTS, 28; NEW HAMPSHIRE, 0.

New Hampshire met Tufts on the gridiron at Medford, Nov. 3, and though defeated put up a plucky game.

The game though at first one-sided gradually developed into an interesting and even exciting contest. Tufts started off with a snap that swept our team off its feet, scoring five times through brilliant rushes by Lamb, Quill, Cole, and Flagg.

During the twenty minutes of play New Hampshire had not made her distance once. But after the fifth score she woke up wonderfully and began to play good football. She got the ball on a punt and made three first downs in rapid succession. Pearson and Rundlett went through an immense hole between Tufts' left

tackle and guard for good gains, which it took Tufts some time to stop. She finally held and took the ball, however, but could not score again. From now on the game became an exciting contest, with New Hampshire having the best of it. On the second half New Hampshire kept the ball in Tufts' territory the greater part of the time, and made several good gains, Rundlett once going through Tufts' left tackle for thirty-five yards. This was the N. H. team's nearest approach to a score.

For Tufts, Flagg, Lamb, Quill, and Smith were sure ground gainers; Pierce and Butler were very strong in the line and Harris and Plunkett played the ends finely.

Pearson and Rundlett were the stars for New Hampshire. Cilley played a good game at end, while Dearborn and Davis put up a strong game in their respective positions, Dearborn once breaking up the long end pass which Tufts tried, and throwing the runner for a loss of five yards.

Considering the battering N. H. received during the first of the game she braced remarkably well and showed good spirit during the rest of the contest.

TUFTS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Plunkett (P. Butler), l. e.	Cilley, r. e.
Cole, l. t.	Dearborn, r. t.
Gelarneau, l. g.	Bickford, r. g.
J. Butler, c.	Davis, c.
Pierce, r. g.	Covell, l. g.
Lamb, r. t.	Morell, l. t.
Harris, r. e.	Watson (Colby), l. e.
Ray (Taylor), q. b.	Church, q. b.
Flagg, (Danforth), l. h. b.	Goodrich (Johnston), r. h. b.
Smith, r. h. b.	Rundlett, l. h. b.
Quill, f. b.	Pearson, f. b.

SCORE.—Tufts 28, New Hampshire 0. Touchdowns—Flagg, Quill, Lamb, Smith, Cole. Goals from touchdowns—Ray 3. Umpire—Hopkins of Tufts. Referee—Calderwood of New Hampshire. Line men—Kendall (N. H.) and Perkins (T). Timers—Coolidge of Tufts, Farwell of New Hampshire. Time—25 and 20 minute periods.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major C. L. Hunt.

First Lieutenant H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.

First Lieutenant N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.

Sergeant Major E. W. Burbeck.

Co. A.

Captain, R. McA. Keown.

First Lieutenant, H. W. Evans.

Second Lieutenant, E. W. Gilmartin.

First Sergeant, G. E. Merrill.

SERGEANTS.

A. A. Livermore.

R. H. Rollins.

R. A. Cushman.

F. L. Hill.

CORPORALS.

F. L. Hadley.

A. Conner.

H. D. Batchelor.

R. H. Pearson.

H. D. Verder.

M. J. White.

MUSICIAN.

J. M. Towle.

Co. B.

Captain, H. M. Runlett.

First Lieutenant, H. G. Farwell.

Second Lieutenant, C. A. Payne.

First Sergeant, J. C. Kendall.

SERGEANTS.

H. M. Lee.

E. P. Runlett.

E. F. Bickford.

M. A. Stewart.

CORPORALS.

F. R. Brown.

G. C. Wilkins.

D. A. Watson.

A. N. Otis.

H. M. Wiggin.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF CADETS,
N. H. COLLEGE OF A. & M. A.,
November 12, 1900.

ORDERS No. 12.

By authority of President Murkland, the following appointments and promotions are announced in the battalion:

To be Major, Captain C. L. Hunt.

To be Captain Co. A, First Lieutenant R. McA. Keown.

To be First Lieutenant Co. A, Second Lieutenant H. W. Evans.
 To be Second Lieutenant Co. B, First Sergeant C. A. Payne.
 To be First Sergeant Co. B, Sergeant J. C. Kendall.
 To be Sergeant Co. B, Corporal M. A. Stewart.
 To be Corporal Co. A, Private M. J. White.
 To be Corporal Co. B, Private A. N. Otis.
 To be Corporal Co. B, Private H. M. Wiggin.

By order of CAPTAIN STOTTLER:

H. H. CALDERWOOD,
First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant.

The cadets will soon begin signal practice.

Laton '04 has returned after a short illness.

The Glee Club is making very good progress.

Miss Foy '00 has been in town for a few days.

The latest fad seems to be shaving mustaches.

A few new students have lately been enrolled.

Most of the students are glad the fall term is nearly done.

The Conant Agricultural Society held a meeting Nov. 19th.

Several of the students took a long vacation election time.

Hill '04, who threw his elbow out of joint, is much better.

The Q. T. V. society has recently purchased a valuable piano.

A large number of the students are anticipating a trip home Thanksgiving.

The shower bath seems to be doing a rushing business nowadays. Next?

E. E. Lyon '01 returned home, Nov. 20, on account of his continued illness.

We notice that several Freshmen have lost their mustaches lately. Wonder why!

About thirty students are enjoying dancing lessons taught by Capt. V. E. Stottler.

Bull dogs make very good body guards, but not very good singers in the glee club.

All regular college exercises were suspended from 4 P. M., Nov. 28, till 10 A. M., Dec. 3.

A large improvement has been made at the greenhouse by leveling a piece of ground.

It is rumored that "General" Lee has come near getting drowned (Drowne) several nights lately.

Several went from the New Hampshire College to witness the Yale-Harvard football game. How about the bets?

The new students are making earnest inquiries about Madbury Beach, Barrington lighthouse, and Durham pinnacle.

R. A. Cushman '03 is improving steadily, although he is still in the Worcester city hospital. His friends here wish him a speedy recovery.

One of the Freshmen claims that in "fours right" the pivot man "stands fixed on a movable pivot," but he refuses to show how it is done.

Some of the students recently gave vent to their overflowing spirits by investigating the town lighting system and playing horse with a pair of wheels.

There seems to be some sort of a connection between the Yale-Harvard game and the loss of mustaches among the younger members of the faculty. They must have supported Harvard.

President J. H. Worst of the North Dakota College of Agriculture and of the Mechanic Arts gave an informal talk in which he urged the students to make the most of their college course.

The following was found glued to the bulletin board and seems to have some connection with recent events:

Once on a time a man named ——,
Would n't shave his mustache to save his soul;
So the boys, on a fine November day,
Shaved ——'s mustache half away.

This mustache was black and looked very nice,
And with ——'s girl it cut much ice.
The loss of the mustache filled —— with rage,
And he said he would put all the boys in a cage.

—— will start on Thanksgiving day,
To see his girl so far away.
And all will wonder what she will say
When she sees ——'s mustache shaved away.

The students held a dance in Whitcher Hall Friday evening, Nov. 23. A fair number were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Music was furnished by Mr. William Nutting of Nashua.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Lewis Perkins, 1871, is a contractor in Newton Highlands, Mass.

Frank N. Emerson, 1875, is manager of Emerson Edge Tool Co., East Lebanon, N. H.

Charles H. Hazen, 1881, supplies the summer hotels of Bethlehem, N. H., with garden produce.

George A. Loveland, LL. D., N. H. C. 1882, is section director, U. S. Weather Bureau.

E. P. Dewey, 1882, is a civil engineer in Pasadena, Cal.

1884. M. B. Mann is inspector of customs in Malden, Mass.

H. H. Kimball, M. S. (Columbia University, 1900), is clerk of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

S. M. Foster of Riverhead, N. Y., is secretary of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

F. A. Davis, M. S. (Boston University, 1898), is a physician and surgeon.

H. N. Savage, 1887, is a hydraulic engineer in National City, Cal.

F. D. Fuller, 1892, is assistant chemist in the experiment station, Geneva, N. Y.

1893. A. W. Smith is instructor in physics and electrical engineering in Fulton University, New Orleans, La.

W. E. Briton is horticulturist in the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

1895. C. A. Trow is assistant engineer of the construction department of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

F. C. Briton is superintendent of the Belchertown Coöperative Creamery.

F. S. Adams is in the employ of the Vermont Farm Machine Co.

1897. E. D. Jenkins is with the Lowell Fertilizer Co.

W. F. Buck is at the head of the science department of the high school of Leominster, Mass.

1898. J. W. Fullerton is paymaster at the Great Falls Woolen Co., Somersworth, N. H.

F. W. Smith is night superintendent of the Sulloway mills, Franklin Falls, N. H.

J. A. Foord is assistant in dairy husbandry at Cornell University.

1899. L. H. Kenney is instructor in mathematics and the sciences in Stearns Preparatory School, Hartford, Conn.

F. L. Horton is with the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

H. E. Clement is in the employ of the Frisco Consolidated Mining Co., Gem, Ida.

C. E. Mathes is with Hill, Welch & Co., Lynn, Mass.

C. E. Stillings works in the testing department of the General Electric Co.

J. E. Wilson is operator at Mr. Burnham's electric power station, which furnishes the lights for Newmarket and Durham.

EXCHANGES.

We must praise the *Grey Jacket* for fiction and fun. The following comes from it:

THE BACK NUMBERS.

The bald-headed man in his family pew
 Leaned back on his cushion and slumbered;
 And he dreamed that the preacher these words had proclaimed:
 "The hairs of your head are all numbered."
 The bald-headed man awoke with a start
 From his weekly devotional slumbers;
 Then he sank on his knees and fervently prayed,
 "O Lord, send me down the back numbers."

The *Bulletin* of the Atkinson High school at Effingham, Kansas, is welcomed among our exchanges.

The *Latin School Register* excels in fiction. The school has been very successful in athletics this season.

The *Aygie Life* contains several articles giving valuable information. The M. A. C. football team had a very successful season.

In the *Colby Academy Voice* the fiction and news are noteworthy. The MONTHLY hopes to give an article on Colby Academy soon.

The *Kimball Union* states that the academy has recently purchased a new athletic field which is being laid out as fast as the available funds will permit.

The *Student Record* is making a strong plea for increased activity in the literary and debating clubs at the University of Nevada. Professor Frandsen's article is well worth reading.

The editor acknowledges the receipt of the *University of Tennessee Record*; the *M. H. Aerolith*, from the Mission House College, Franklin, Sheboygan Co., Wis.; the *New Mexico Collegian*; and the *Alfred University Monthly*.

It is our desire to lengthen our list of exchanges, especially to exchange with high schools and academies of our own section and state.

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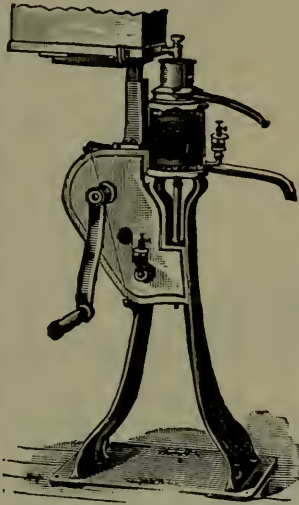
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W. G. M., H. H. Calderwood.
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Society meetings Tuesday evenings.

President, C. A. Payne.
Secretary, C. H. Courser.

Conant Agricultural Society

Meetings on alternate Monday evenings, 7:30 p. m.

President, J. F. Blodgett.
Secretary, R. H. Pearson.

N. H. C. Athletic Association

President, H. G. Farwell.
Secretary, C. A. Payne.
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5:33	
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7:24	



VOL. VIII

No. 4

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

FEBRUARY, 1901

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 4.

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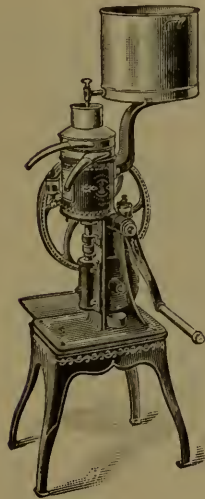
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THE
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MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

FEBRUARY, 1901

No. 4

THE SATISFACTION OF TOMMY.

It was a warm evening the first of October,—one of those lazy feeling evenings when a fellow hates to grind, and makes a semblance of it only to ease his conscience, in case he is troubled with one of those things. I was troubled with one, and sat in the depths of a deep cushioned chair, my feet on the table and a book in my lap. Chum asserts that the book was upside down,—I'm not quite clear on that point myself but I think he was wrong.

Chum was very industriously engaged in examining the cleats on a new pair of football shoes he had received that day. He was always engaged in some profitable occupation. I have known him to spend a whole afternoon in figuring out how many more cuts he could take and still keep within two or three of the prescribed limit. I thought this was an afternoon wasted until he explained to me that if he did n't know the exact number, carried out to two places of decimals, he might overcut a little more than he intended. I thought an afternoon a long time to spend on that simple operation, but he said that it was a serious matter and one that could n't be hurried any. Since that time I have always had great admiration for his ability to utilize time in a profitable manner,—it was truly marvelous, the things he would find to do while I was grinding.

All at once he smiled audibly. Chum had a beautiful laugh,—you could hear it two blocks away. I looked up and saw his eyes fixed firmly upon the aforementioned football shoes. I

looked at them, too, but didn't see anything to laugh at. Chum kept on laughing, however, so finally I asked him what was the matter.

He sobered down a little and said, "Well, Sam, I've got an idea."

Now, if I had made this remark it would have caused great commotion in the camp of Israel, but Chum was always having ideas, so I had got used to it and was not much surprised. I wondered, though, what there was about a pair of football shoes that could give him such a funny idea as this apparently was.

"Well, let's have it," I said at last as I saw this was what Chum was waiting for.

"You know Tommy said this noon that he was dying for some pumpkin pie." Tommy was a Sophomore whose pie-eating proclivities were abnormally developed.

"Yes," I said, wondering what connection there could be between shoes and pumpkin pie, "he's said the same thing for nearly a week now."

"Well," continued Chum, "I think I can help him get some. That new Freshman, Williams, at the end of our table is rather verdant, and I think we had better initiate him into the mysteries of college life."

I thought I could see a vague connection between football shoes and initiation, but I couldn't see what that had to do with pumpkin pie.

Then Chum proceeded to unfold his great scheme unto me. To my great disappointment it had nothing whatever to do with football shoes, but I forgave him this discrepancy as I listened. When he had finished we went down-stairs to talk it over with Tommy.

The next evening Tommy was unusually hilarious, even for him. I have always been in doubt whether it was the prospect of pumpkin pie or the fun in store that had this effect upon him. He finished his second piece of apple pie, and with a sigh of satisfaction helped himself to a third, the last piece on the plate.

"Say, fellows," he said between the mouthfuls, "I'm just dying for some pumpkin pie."

This was the eighth consecutive meal at which he had made

this remark. Dick, the fourth member of our gang, commenced to groan.

“Oh, let up, will you, Tommy. That remark’s getting old,—almost as old as my tailor’s bill.” Dick was very dressy and always had a tailor’s bill on his hands.

“Let’s not talk of things antediluvian,” said Chum soberly, thinking of Dick’s bill.

“But,” continued Tommy, brightening up, “I know how to get some if you fellows will help me. I was out on a little spin this afternoon, and about a mile up the road I saw some pumpkins,—lots of them, heaped up in a barn.”

“Here, here,” broke in Dick, “what were you doing in that barn?”

“Looking for pumpkins,” said Tommy meekly, “but don’t interrupt me. Now this is my idea. We’ll get up a gang of fellows and go up there to-night, and each of us will bring back a pumpkin, and then—I’ll have some pumpkin pie.”

Now this was n’t Tommy’s idea at all, but part of Chum’s. But Tommy was running things just now. Most of the fellows assented at once. We were all Sophomores except the man at the end of the table for whom this little escapade was planned, and were always ready for any kind of a lark. But Williams hesitated a little. It was Sunday night, and besides, only a week before he had been persuaded to go on a little apple expedition, which expedition had ended rather disastrously for him, although the rest of the fellows, for some unexplainable reason, had returned unharmed with plenty of apples.

Chum commenced to use a little “moral suasion.” He had a very convincing way of talking when there was some tangible object in view,—all the Profs. could bear witness to this.

“Better come,” he said looking straight at his victim, “we’re all going. We’re going to dress up in our old togs, blacken our faces, and we’ll have no end of fun. There’s no danger of getting caught and besides if you do get caught, nobody will know you. Are you coming?”

“Yes,” said Williams weakly. Chum was a Sophomore, six feet in his stockings; and Williams a Freshman, scarcely five feet six in his shoes.

We went up-stairs and got into our old clothes, taking special pains to rig up Williams as ridiculously as possible. As we went out, we noticed Tommy had a revolver in his belt and a carving knife in his hand. "Just to give tone to our little outing," he said by way of explanation.

Silently we walked along through the darkness,—that is, all but Chum who persisted in humming a little tune to himself which sounded very much like "Old Grimes." In about half an hour we came to the barn, "the goal of our ambitions," remarked Tommy solemnly.

It sat back some distance from the road. Big and black it loomed up in the night. It was not unknown ground to most of us, however,—we had been there before (when we were Freshmen). We climbed over the wall and advanced slowly toward the small door in one end. Williams walked beside me and I could feel him tremble and hear his short, quick gasps as he breathed. Not a word was spoken,—we all realized the full importance of the occasion. As we came near the door, the moon, which up to this time had been concealed by clouds came out to see what was going on. Tommy noiselessly opened the door, and we filed in. Williams dropped back and was the last one to enter.

As the moon shone in through the open door, we could see by its light the sight which had gladdened the heart of Tommy,—a huge pile of golden yellow pumpkins.

"Pick out a good big one," said he, "think of the pie I'm going to have." And we could hear him smacking his lips in joyful anticipation.

We all went at it with a will, making lots more noise than was absolutely necessary. Now you must know that Tommy omitted to mention at the supper table that evening that he had made an arrangement in the afternoon to pay for all the pumpkins that should be abducted that evening. We all knew it, however, except Williams, and he,—yea, verily, he was verdant.

Finally we were all loaded to our satisfaction. Williams had grabbed the first one he had come to,—a measly little green one, and hovered continually near the door.

Tommy looked around with admiration. "Won't that pie——"

But he never finished his remark. At that moment, some one

was heard opening the door at the other end of the barn. No one noticed, of course, that Chum was no longer with us. We stopped and listened. Some one was evidently coming towards us.

“Run, fellows,” said Tommy in a stage whisper.

Williams went through the door as if pursued by a swarm of bees. He hung to his little green pumpkin.

Hardly was he out of the door when a Huge Form came around the corner and yelled in a sepulchral voice, “Drop that pumpkin.”

He dropped it and started off on a run across lots, pursued by the Huge Form. Through the barnyard, into the brook and out again, he ran for dear life. He might have been running now if he had n't received a little set-back by becoming entangled in a barbed wire fence. The rest of us stood in the shadow of the barn watching the performance.

He found some difficulty in extricating himself from that barbed wire. This gave opportunity to the Huge Form to overtake and capture him. The Huge Form was the farm foreman, an old friend of Tommy's with whom he had made arrangements in the afternoon while bargaining for the pumpkins. Chum had thought out this great *coup d'etat* and Tommy, his faithful satellite, had made the arrangements for its execution. This was usually the case.

The foreman grasped Williams by the collar, and said,—

“What are you doing here?”

No reply.

“What were you doing with that pumpkin?”

“I was n't the only one,” said Williams scared half to death.

“I do n't care how many there were. Stealing pumpkins, were you? Fine way for a young man to start in his college course, is n't it? Where are the rest of the fellows?”

“Do n't know.”

“Well, you go and find them and tell them to bring back every one of those pumpkins or I'll report you to the president. I know who you are if you have tried to disguise yourself. Do you hear what I say?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Well, remember now. If you do n't have them back here within an hour, your name will go in to the faculty, and that means you will pack up your little trunk and start for home.”

We did n't stop to hear any more but started home on a dog trot in order to be there when Williams should arrive. He must have run most of the way back for we had been there but a short time when he came panting up the walk. His hat was gone, his clothes torn, and the blacking streaked all over his face. He trembled so he could hardly speak.

"Where have you been?" said Chum. "We thought you were with us until we reached home."

"D-did n't any of you f-fellows get c-caught?" he jerked out with some difficulty.

"Why, no,—did you?" asked Chum innocently, and Tommy looked very much concerned.

"Y-yes, and he s-said that if you f-fellows did n't bring back those pumpkins inside of an hour, he would report the whole of us to Prexy. You fellows better take your p-pumpkins back and then he said it would be all right."

"Well, I rather guess not," said Tommy, "I did n't take all that risk to lose my pie now. I do n't care if he does tell Prexy,—we'll only get a little vacation, and that would be very acceptable, as I have been grinding pretty hard lately."

The latter part of which remark was a very dangerous statement for Tommy to make, as no one had seen him grinding at all yet, and he admitted himself he had n't bought his books.

We all stuck by Tommy, did our best to quiet Williams, and deposited our pumpkins down in the kitchen.

Poor verdant Williams went off to his room and I'm afraid he did n't sleep much that night. The next morning he did n't appear at chapel either,—the first time he had cut. He was a very conscientious boy.

About the middle of the afternoon he was seen limping towards the college. He was very cordially greeted by all the Sophomores with, "Who stole the pumpkins?" Such things will get around through college, no matter how hard you try to keep them quiet.

That night Tommy sat down to supper with a smiling face. Before his plate was a huge pumpkin pie. Williams was absent. Tommy attacked the pie with great animation.

"If it had n't been for the enormous brain of your chum, I would n't be eating pumpkin pie now," remarked Tommy to me.

Chum patted his wonderful head complacently and said he had another idea which he would unfold to us presently. When we left the table and went up to our room, Tommy was still eating pumpkin pie, and Chum said very solemnly :

“ Before, Tommy was afraid he ’d die because he had n’t any pumpkin pie, and now I ’m afraid he ’ll die because he has some. He ’s very apt to overeat and then pass away.”

But Tommy’s capacity for pumpkin pie was unlimited, and he did n’t die, as he himself will tell you if you ask him.

THE RELATION OF ROADS TO CIVILIZATION.

Good roads mark the progress of civilization, from rude paths and trails to the comparatively perfect state road of to-day. Good roads promote traffic and industry while poor ones are a constant bar to the development of the towns which they connect.

The motive for the formation of roads is found in man’s desire for intercourse with his fellows, the necessity of his procuring provisions for life and the desire for products of other localities.

With the progress of civilization and the building of towns and cities, men’s wants multiply and the products of the earth have to be collected and transported to supply them. This collecting and transporting of provisions, tools, machinery, and materials is trade or commerce, and is directly proportional to the facilities afforded.

Countries inhabited by the least civilized people whose wants are supplied by nature from the immediate vicinity are almost destitute of roads ; hence it has come to be said, good roads mark the progress of civilization and are the physical symbol by which the progress of any people, nation, age, or locality may be measured. If the condition of a community is bad, the condition of the roads will indicate the fact ; and conversely if the condition of the roads is good, so also is the community ; as the roads advance so does civilization ; if there are no roads the people are savages.

Although roads are made by civilization they are the chief means for its advancement. Without them such great inventions as printing, so beneficial to the welfare of men, would have a very

narrow scope. In fact cities and towns could not exist without roads for within the limits of a city agricultural products could not be raised in large enough quantities to supply the actual needs of the people. No more could anything else be done wholly in one place without the outside assistance afforded by the use of roads.

It has been said that since their introduction, railroads have assumed to a great degree the functions of the common road, but this is true only to a certain extent. To be sure the railroads have changed the travel on the highways, and business and pleasure no longer depend wholly on the common road. But railroads cannot be built up to the back door of every factory nor through every town; but these factories produce goods, and the farm's produce, and they have to go over the highways to the railroads. Then again the railroads cannot deliver directly to all the consumers and the goods have to make another trip over the highways, and as this highway transportation has great influence on the price and profit of goods, the condition of the roads they are transported over is of great importance. Thus it cannot be said that the railroads have assumed the functions of the common roads to such an extent that the latter no longer denote the progress of civilization.

The importance of roads was well known to the ancients. The senate of Athens, the governments of Lacedæmon, Thebes, and other states of Greece paid much attention to them. The Carthaginians were systematic and scientific road builders; and they built up a nation so powerful in its army and navy, arts and industries, as to withstand Greece and Rome for four hundred years. The early explorers in Peru found excellent roads between the principal towns. One of the military roads of Peru is said to be 2,000 miles long with tunnels through the mountains and bridges or ferries over the streams; this was paved with flag stones covered with bitumen. In India and Persia there were a few good roads in early times. In Persia royal roads were built by the side of the common roads for the use of the rulers and were kept in much better repair. It was from these roads that the phrase, "there is no royal road to learning," got its origin. The Romans built many roads extending from Rome to all parts of the empire; there are twenty-nine mil-

itary roads which center at Rome, some of which are found to-day in fairly good condition. The most important of these had a paved width of sixteen feet with curbs and sidewalks. These roads were paved with dressed stone blocks laid with very close joints on a foundation of concrete which rested on a sub-foundation of large flat stones. The roads were smooth but grades were disregarded so that it made travel very difficult on this account. Their method of location was to select a prominent landmark, and build the road in a straight line to it regardless of the lay of the land. Milestones were set up on all the roads marking the distance from a gilt column in the forum at Rome. In respect to durability they are superior to any roads ever constructed, but they were very expensive. Macadam has said that their construction "was a kind of desperate remedy to which ignorance has had recourse," and from the point of view of engineering economy and the proper adaptation of means to ends, Roman roads cannot be recommended.

In the breaking up of society which followed the decline of the Roman empire, the roads were neglected and finally went to ruin. During the dark ages they were regarded with terror as aids to plunder, and such intercourse as was kept up was carried on over paths fit only for travel on foot, or at best on horseback. Then with the rising of society in Europe, the roads gradually became better, but until the middle of the eighteenth century not much attention was given them. About this time England and France took up the matter and shortly after were followed by the other great countries of Europe. Even one hundred and fifty years ago the roads were so poor in England that food could not be transported over them. This was due, perhaps, to the poor system of maintaining roads then in use, when it was left to each parish to keep the roads in condition, and of course some poor districts were unable to compete with prosperous towns.

England undertook to improve the bad condition of her roads by establishing a system of turnpikes, but they were constructed so badly that they made but little improvement. And from that time until the time of Macadam and Telford the condition remained about the same. To these two men England owes her present admirable system of roads. Perhaps here it would be well to say

something of the different methods of these two men. Macadam's system is preferred to Telford's except in wet places.

The Telford system uses blocks of stone placed very close together for a foundation while the Macadam system uses broken stone from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and rolled with a heavy roller so as to make a compact foundation and then uses a binding material of smaller stones and a thin top covering of some wearing material.

"The material and financial prosperity, thriftiness, and contentment of the French people have long excited the admiration of the world; neither internal revolution nor defeat from abroad appears to have entailed upon them burdens too heavy for them to bear. Students of economic problems ascribe this marvelous condition to the far-reaching and splendidly maintained system of highways, on which the obstacles to economical transportation have been reduced to the minimum."

Among the famous roads of Europe is that from Geneva over Simplon Pass of the Alps to Milan which was built by Napoleon as a military route and which cost the French government about \$3,250,000, or nearly \$15,000 per mile. This is more than double the cost of construction of good roads under ordinary conditions.

The earliest roads in the United States were mere Indian trails along water courses and through gaps in mountain ranges; and although we have some of the best roads in the world to-day in New England, the United States has not improved as rapidly in road-building as in other ways. This is due to our having such excellent railroad service as well as to our lack of interest.

Now the bicycle has aroused a new interest and through the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen has accomplished many good results. Experience has shown that highways should be controlled by the state or nation, not by local authorities. Examples of our best roads will be found in the Massachusetts state roads.

The location, construction, and maintenance of roads form a branch of civil engineering, and it is only the engineer who can conduct these operations so as to secure the greatest public convenience with the least expenditure. The public are fast recognizing this fact as is shown by the suggestion that each town

or two or three towns have a civil engineer—who has made a special study of roads—to take charge of the roads just as the school superintendent takes charge of the schools.

HARRY D. BATCHELOR '03.

MY FIRST SCHOOL.

III.

Before Mr. Needham had time to say any more his wife began to clear away the dishes from the table and I resumed my former position before the fire.

The glare and warmth from the fireplace soon made me drowsy, which caused me to retire early, and soon I was fast asleep, only to be awakened by the brilliancy of a far-spent morning.

After breakfast I accepted Mr. Needham's invitation to accompany them to church, and soon we were driving along a beautiful country turnpike. We were drawn by the same horse that had taken us from the station the night before, but now he was hitched into a comfortable carriage. By the aid of the driver's sturdy "Gerlong" he soon brought us a mile and a half to the village church. It was a large, two-story building, the ground floor being used for a town hall.

As soon as I was seated the first thing that attracted my attention was the immense size of the pulpit; fully six feet long by four feet high.

As we had entered late, the sermon was already begun, and this proved to be so interesting that I became quite reconciled to the situation.

Finally the closing hymn was given out; then, glancing toward the pulpit, I was surprised that I could see no minister.

Soon the hymn was finished; then, all at once, the preacher's head became visible above the pulpit, then his shoulders, and at length he stood in his former position. After closing the services he hastened to our pew. Mr. Needham introduced him as the Rev. Mr. Nickerson.

Extending his hand, he said, "Our new school teacher, I suppose."

I answered in the affirmative, whereupon he began to enumerate some of the inevitable difficulties of a country schoolmaster, but still assuring me that I would have no trouble if I kept up my courage. After inviting me to enter his Sunday-school class, he hastened on.

We drove slowly home, enjoying the pleasures of a beautiful September afternoon. The remainder of the day was spent without further occurrence of importance. One more night brought me to the real commencement of my duties as a pedagogue.

As I drew near the schoolhouse I saw a group of about fifteen children gathered about a small apple tree near the building. Some had lunch baskets, others parcels containing books, and all gazed at me with as much curiosity as if I had been an Indian chief.

On reaching the group I said, "Good-morning, children." Several weak responses were the beginning of pleasant friendships cherished to this day.

The hour for opening school had come. A tap from my bell brought all to their seats. My most imaginative wonderings had not pictured the scene before me. In the front seats were the smaller ones, their chubby, inquiring little faces all turned toward me. The seats farther back were occupied by the older ones. A glance at me and then at each other, followed by a smothered giggle, showed the training of former teachers.

But what to me seemed the most ridiculous was a girl and boy occupying seats on either side of the large chimney at the farther end of the room. The girl had fiery red hair, a plump, freckled face, and a countenance as blank as a mule's. She was short and stout, with a walk resembling the waddle of a duck. She wore a gray waist and blue skirt. Her untrimmed bangs and tangled hair, with her ill-fitting clothes, gave her a slovenly appearance.

The boy was a tall, slim, loose-jointed lad. His head was rather flat, with a drooping forehead. He had an extremely long nose, and a large mouth accompanied by thick lips. The outline of his ears, nearly forming a semicircle, were placed at right angles to his head. He wore a home-made jumper, with large body and sleeves, but buttoned tightly around the waist, and with a pair of overalls, the legs of which came about half way from his knees.

to his feet, and a pair of grain-leather shoes, red from being soaked with water, made his costume complete.

For the benefit of our readers, we will call their names Grace and Harry.

I soon found that it was their chief aim to amuse themselves by whispering and exchanging glances. Harry would lean forward, resting his body and elbows on the desk, and to render it impossible for me to see the more tender expressions or to hear their chit-chat, they would set on end in front of them a large geography.

Without paying much attention to them, I arranged the classes and assigned the lessons. By the time this was done the day had passed. On my way home I considered what means I had best employ to interest this young couple in their studies.

JOSEPH F. BLODGETT '04.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ADDITIONS TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the past year there have been a number of changes and improvements to the Mechanic Arts Department of the college, and perhaps a few notes may be of interest to the alumni members.

In the machine shop there have been installed four of the latest pattern ten-inch engine lathes, each with a four-foot bed; and also one Flather engine lathe, seventeen-inch swing and a ten-foot bed. This machine affords facilities for a grade of work that could not be accomplished heretofore; while two of the small lathes have gears by which odd threads may be cut. Another improvement to this shop, also, is the addition of a power hack saw, which cuts through bars of iron or steel quicker and a great deal more satisfactorily than can be done by hand.

There are now under construction in the machine shop, a number of ten-inch hand lathes for the wood shop, besides the counter-shafts and pulleys for the same. Two of them are nearly completed, while several others are in various stages of construction. The number of lights in the machine shop was doubled during the

past vacation, and now it is very well lighted, each machine and bench having its own light.

The workshop, too, has received improvements and additions. The old blue-print room has been removed, adding greatly to the appearance of the shop. The lathes, which now number six, since the addition of those made in the machine shop, have been placed in a double row; these together with those in process of construction will make the total number of ten lathes for the wood shop.

The large pile of boards which was in part of this shop, have been removed, and seven new kits of tools have been placed in lockers over the benches, which were formerly not used. This was done to meet the requirements of the large entering class, so that now twenty-five students can be accommodated at one time.

The new buzz planer and power jig saw which were purchased last spring, add greatly to the efficiency of the shop. These machines together with those which were on the north side of the shop, have been placed in a straight row, adding much to the beauty of the place.

A new stock room has been fitted up at the head of the stairs on the second floor, in which are shelves for storing stock of all kinds. This in itself is a large addition, for until this was built there was no place in which stock could be stored exclusively.

The room which was formerly used by the professor of engineering as an office, has been equipped with large cases and converted into a pattern room. There are also drawers for blue-prints used in the shop. This shop, too, has received its share of new lights, and now every bench has a good light.

Plans are now being formulated to build two engines in the shops, in the near future, one to be a 10 horse-power gasoline engine, and the other of the Corliss type which will be about 100 horse-power. Work on the patterns is soon to begin in the wood shop, which after being cast, the machine work will be done in the machine shop. The building of these two engines will not only give students a large amount of practice in pattern making, but in machine shop practice as well, and the finished products will be a large addition to the mechanical engineering laboratory, of which they will form a part. The power and service department will

also be benefited as the limit of the capacity of the engine which now furnishes the power is nearly reached, owing to the new machines for which it is required to furnish power.

Besides these various changes there has been added within the past year an entirely new course in the department, by the addition of a well equipped forge shop. This is in the room farthest back from the boiler room, that was formerly designed for a foundry.



A CORNER IN THE FORGE SHOP.

The equipment of the shop consists of thirteen of the latest pattern Sturtevant down draught forges. The draught is supplied by a No. 3 blower, and the suction to carry away the gases, by a sixty-inch exhauster, both of which are on a platform suspended from the roof, a belt driving both, power being supplied by a five by seven inch Payne vertical engine. The piping is all underground, thus leaving the shop above the forges all clear. The

forges are all supplied, besides a good steel anvil, with a full quota of tongs, flatters, punches, hot and cold chisels and, in fact, everything belonging to a modern well equipped forge shop. This affords an entirely new course in manual training, and one which is very practical to a young man taking any of the courses which the college affords.

In the foundry room, which is now located between the forge shop and boiler room, benches have been installed, together with sieves and all tools necessary for making the mouldings. It is hoped that there will soon be placed in position a small furnace where may be cast metals up to fifty pounds in weight.

With these shops thus equipped, and the moderate expenses of taking a course, a young man could hardly have a better opportunity to get a good course in manual training which would be of benefit to him throughout his whole life.

R. MCA. KEOWN '01.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major C. L. Hunt.
 First Lieutenant H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.
 Sergeant Major E. W. Burbeck.

A Co.

Captain R. McA. Keown.
 First Lieutenant H. W. Evans.
 Second Lieutenant E. W. Gilmartin.
 First Sergeant G. E. Merrill.

SERGEANTS.

A. A. Livermore.
 R. H. Rollins.
 R. A. Cushman.
 F. L. Hill.

CORPORALS.

F. L. Hadley.
 A. Connor.
 H. D. Batchelor.
 R. H. Pearson.
 H. D. Verder.
 M. J. White.

MUSICIAN.

J. M. Towle.

B. Co.

Captain H. M. Runlett.
 First Lieutenant H. G. Farwell.
 Second Lieutenant C. A. Payne.
 First Sergeant J. C. Kendall.

SERGEANTS.

H. M. Lee.
 E. P. Runlett.
 E. F. Bickford.
 M. A. Stewart.

CORPORALS.

F. R. Brown.
 G. C. Wilkins.
 D. A. Watson.
 A. N. Otis.
 H. M. Wiggin.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

Jingle bells.

Lost, a sleigh.

E. E. Lyon has returned to college.

Mr. N. A. Rollins has returned to college.

Mr. Braman has the Sophomore class in physics.

All down to Dover, but look out for the sparrows!

On Jan. 30 the senate visited the College in view of the bill calling for an appropriation of \$75,000 now pending in the legislature.

A fine illustrated lecture on Egypt was given in the church on Dec. 17.

The new coat of paint on the barn and creamery much improves its appearance.

Professor Read is making preparation for some gas engine tests later in the term.

H. M. Lee is acting as messenger to the committee on railroads at the legislature.

Butter from the college creamery won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

Farm bookkeeping is a new study offered in the two years' course in agriculture.

Mr. Edward H. Hancock, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is recovering rapidly.

At the last meeting of the Athletic Association it was voted to have track athletics in the spring.

Professor Nesbit has received a shipment of electrical instruments for the electrical laboratory.

Photographs of the battalion were taken after the drill, the day the grangers were here, by Drew of Dover.

Would not a snow fight between members of the lower classes be an excellent place to use surplus energy?

Members of the State Grange who visited the college appeared to be much pleased with the battalion drill.

A reception was given on the evening of January eighteenth to the students in honor of Professor and Mrs. Burkett.

On the evening of Friday, Dec. 14, Mr. and Mrs. Morse gave a most enjoyable party to the Seniors and others.

A 110 horse-power steam engine with Corliss valve gear, and a 10 horse-power gas engine, are to be built by the students.

An appropriation of \$60,000 is asked of the legislature this winter, with which to build an agricultural hall. Also, \$7,500 each for two years to defray current expenses.

Walter P. Tenney has gone to Suncook to take charge of the creamery there during the sickness of the regular manager.

Skating on the reservoir was very good last term and the advantage was taken by the Sophomores and Freshmen to play a game of hockey, resulting in a score of 2 to 0 in favor of the Sophomores.

Instructor Colby met with a painful accident Friday, Jan. 25, while at work in the wood shop. A stick upon which his hand was resting slipped, and he barely missed losing his whole hand; as it was, his fingers were severely mangled.

The following students were in town during the vacation: Messrs. Calderwood, Courser, Evans, Farwell, Keown, N. A. Rollins, Kendall, Bickford, Brown, F. S. Hill, Otis, R. H. Rollins, Corneau, Blodgett, Wilkins, Estrada, Morel, and Robertson.

Some time ago Captain Stottler offered a prize for the cadet best drilled in the manual of arms in each company, the commissioned officers of one company to be the judges of the other. Sergeant R. H. Rollins won the prize in A Co. January 25, and Private W. A. Barker the prize in B Co. January 30.

A Freshman, upon being asked what effect the weather had on the statue of Liberty, said: "When it was brought from Egypt the change in climate caused it to crumble very rapidly."

Possibly it was the obelisk of Central Park he was thinking of, as the Statue of Liberty in the land of the Pharos might be out of place.

The dairying and ten weeks students may now be seen busily at work. They are: Herbert W. Woodbury of Atkinson, E. Allen Downs of Alstead, James A. Roberts of Rochester, Harry B. Cate of North Barrington, Ernest B. Lamprey of North Hampton, Leroy B. Burpee of Exeter, Clarence P. Tuttle of Haverhill, Harry R. Hurd of Peterborough, and Harry G. Brierly of Dover.

The skating early in December was very good, and called out the hockey players. The Sophomores and the Freshmen played a game, the former winning 2-0. The Sophomore players were: Church (captain), Davis, R. D. Towle, Watson, and Wilkins; the Freshman participants being Bradford (captain), Blood, Goodrich, Marsh, and Weeks.

Just before the close of last term about five hundred grangers visited us, coming from Dover, where their annual meeting was held this year. Students were detailed to the creamery, barn, shop, drawing-room, reference-room, and laboratories. At each place special work was in progress. The visitors went through the buildings and grounds in parties of a score or more persons. Battalion drill followed. The grangers then returned to Dover on their special train.

The new catalogues are out. They have several fine views of the college buildings, an alphabetical list of the graduates, a programme of the ten weeks' course, and a revised description of the college equipment. But more than this, they show improvement in the courses of study. Solid geometry is added to the requirements for admission, beginning in 1902, and a student may enter on either French or German. Also, the number of exercises per week in the Freshman and Sophomore years has been raised to eighteen, and in the Junior and Senior years to nineteen.

One evening some time ago, so the story goes, three sporty young men started for Dover, for the purpose of spending a quiet evening. The reader may imagine their surprise when in the "we' sma'" hours they found that their sleigh, becoming tired of waiting, had gone home without them. Perhaps the reader may also imagine their state of mind when, with their one horse, they started for Durham cowboy style.

It is hard to see how such news got out, but probably it was spread by some of those Dover sparrows.

Major J. E. Randlett of Concord, N. H., known to the people of Durham as the architect who designed the college buildings, gave an illustrated lecture in Thompson Hall, Thursday evening, January 24. The lecture was very interesting, and the views well calculated to give a vivid idea of the beauties of Europe's two greatest cities. Major Randlett has the sincere thanks of the college for his gratuitous services. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the athletic association.



There seems to be a prevailing opinion among a certain number in college that the reading-room is intended for a lounging-room and for general athletic exhibitions. Were we talking to students in a primary or intermediate grade, we might know what to say, but in a college of this grade, and to young men who don't use reason, it is different.

There is no use of a long discussion here upon the rights and wrongs of the question, everyone six years old ought to know better than to destroy property, and we have no doubt but what the privileges of the reading-room will be withdrawn from the students unless there is a change.

EXCHANGES.

It is indeed a pleasure to read through our numerous exchanges, many of which contain articles of prose and poetry which are very interesting, and which go a long way to inspire and help make our COLLEGE MONTHLY what it should be. "How can we improve our College paper?" is a question which should be constantly before not only the editors but each and every student, who is interested in whatever concerns his college life.

"Are there any lobsters in Ireland, Pat?" "Yis, sorr. The brooks is red with 'em!"—*Ex.*

The *Herald* comes to us again, fresh and bright as ever.

One of the best of our exchanges is the *The Volunteer*, a live, up-to-date paper which evidently has good support from the students.

There is meter in music,
 There is meter in tone,
 But the best way to meter,
 Is to meet'er alone.—*Ex.*

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

One side (supposed to be true).

“Adam,” said Eve,
As they went out the gate
When ordered to leave,
“Is my hat on straight?”

This, however, is the other side which should have been kept quiet:

Said Adam to Eve,
On receiving news that
They were ordered to leave,
“Say! where *is* my hat?”

From away out in Colorado comes the *Rocky Mountain Collegian*, a paper which we are always glad to receive.

The New Mexico Collegian is another of our Western friends which we are pleased to acknowledge.

DER DEUTSCHE.

Where Hans will go when he is dead
'Tis very hard to tell,
For he does n't seem to understand
The distinction very well,
He gazes up at the bright, blue sky
And says: “Der Himmel ist hell.”—*Ex.*

The person who refuses to subscribe for his school paper, and then reads it over the shoulders of his fellow-students, is short enough to tie his shoe strings to his necktie.—*Ex.*

AIM HIGH.

No man overshoots his mark; most men fall far short of it. Without a purpose, nothing is accomplished. He who attempts nothing, will never accomplish anything; and he who is satisfied with mediocrity, will never attain it.

To be able to occupy even a moderate position in any profession, one must strive for the highest. The lower strata of every profession are *always* full to excess, while in the upper there never fails to be room. When inquired of as to his opinion, by a young man who contemplated making the law his profession, but who, in consequence of the miserable support received by multitudes in the profession, was discouraged from attempting it, Daniel Webster replied: “Plenty of room up-stairs.” So it is everywhere, at all times, in all places, and in all occupations—plenty of room at the top, though crowded to suffocation below.

The student who is satisfied with doing as well as his neighbor will always be his inferior. The man who is content with present attainments, is sure to be an underling. Therefore, take no one as a model, other than with a view and determination of surpassing him; and even if you fail in the attempt, you will have bettered your condition by the effort you have made.—*Ex.*

ANDOVER, Dec. 26, 1900. One of the most brilliant weddings of the season was that of Miss Anna F. Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Berry, and Arthur W. Smith, professor of physics and electrical engineering at Toulane University, New Orleans, which took place to-night at the home of the bride's parents, corner of East Chestnut and Whittier streets. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. Frank R. Shipman, pastor of the Old South Congregational church.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Fred P. Berry, as maid of honor, and the best man was Houghton C. Smith of Johns Hopkins University, brother of the groom. The pages were the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Parker of Reading. The double ring ceremony was used. Miss Maud M. Cole played Mendelssohn's wedding march on the piano. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin with duchesse lace trimmings, carried a shower bouquet of pinks and wore orange blossoms in her hair. About one hundred guests witnessed the ceremony and more than 200 attended the reception, from 7 until 9 o'clock. The ushers were Fred P. Berry of North Andover, John V. Holt, Walter C. Donald, of Andover, and Orrin M. James of Northwood, N. H.

Prof. and Mrs. Smith left town on the 9:40 train, and will go direct to New Orleans, where they will reside.—*Boston Herald.*

We would like to say something about each of our valuable exchanges if we could, but it would take more space than we could possibly allow. Therefore we must be content with kindly acknowledging the receipt of the following: *The Grey Jacket, Almanian, The Athenæum, The Holy Cross Purple, The Student Record, The Alfred University Monthly, Aggie Life, The Hermonite, College Greetings, The Review, The High School Monthly, Acta Diurna, The Tiltonian, The Herald, The A. C. H. S. Bulletin, The Latin School Register, The Schofield School Bulletin, The Wooster Voice, The Record and The Hamptonia.*

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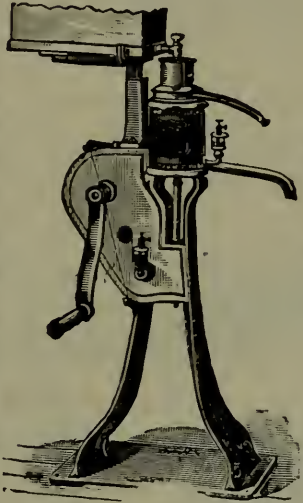
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2:15 p. m.	7:13
5:33	

SUNDAYS

6:44 a. m.	
2:46 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
7:24	

VOL. VIII

No. 5



THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

MARCH, 1901

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VOLUME VIII.

MARCH, 1900.

No. 5.

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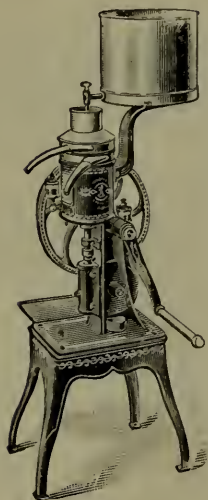
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THE
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MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

MARCH, 1901

No. 5

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE AMERICAN COMMERCE
AND THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

There have been before congress, in recent years, many bills which their authors designed to increase the American merchant marine and shipbuilding industry. Our merchant marine was, previous to the Civil War, at the highest stage of its development, bearing the American flag on every sea, and into nearly every port on the globe. Our shipyards were building ships which, for graceful appearance, speed, the excellent condition in which they delivered their cargoes, lower cost, and their general adaptability to the existing conditions, were unequalled by the shipyards of any other nation.

All this was changed by our Civil War. Ships were needed by the navy; some were destroyed by the Confederates; others were registered under foreign flags in order that they might carry on business without being molested by Confederate commerce destroyers.

At the close of the Civil War, we found England with her iron shipbuilding industry so well developed that she was building ships for other nations, and the demand for wooden ships had practically ceased. Previous to the Civil War the United States had built wooden ships for the foreign demand, but she now found England supplying this demand with iron ships. Also, owing to the long continuation of the Civil War, our foreign trade relations had been pretty thoroughly broken up. When our merchants again attempted to enter the foreign trade, they found the merchants of other nations had not been idle. Our merchants had to contend with discriminating duties and subsidized ships, against

which odds they could not fight successfully. As a result of these conditions, the American ship has been nearly driven from our foreign trade, and therefore our shipyards have fallen into disuse, the only demand being to supply ships for our coasting trade. This condition of affairs finally attracted the attention of congress.

Let us now take a brief look at the maritime history of the world, and see how commercial supremacy has been valued by different nations. Among the earliest seafaring people we find Phœnicians trading with every port on the Mediterranean, establishing naval stations, even passing the Pillars of Hercules for tin gathered in the mines of Britain. They were the first people to sail around Africa. By means of their commerce, they became exceedingly rich and powerful. It is difficult to estimate their influence on the civilization of Europe. The Phœnicians transmitted to the people with whom they traded their civilization and the art of writing. Their alphabet is the source of nearly all alphabets.

As Phœnicia sank in importance, Carthage took its place as the leading commercial nation. Carthage was, like Rome, a republic. They were, at first, even allies of Rome, but, with the extension of the Roman empire, bringing these two republics closer together, their interests became antagonistic, resulting, through an act of bad faith on the part of the Romans, in the first Punic war.

The fleets of Rome had been engaged in commerce, and she had no navy. As this war progressed, the Romans realized they could not affect the power of the Carthaginians on the sea. The Carthaginians had, in addition to a large merchant fleet, a strong navy. To the destruction of this, the Romans now turned their attention. It happened that a Carthaginian war galley became stranded on their shore, and, taking this for a pattern, the Romans built a navy. By means of this navy they were finally victorious.

The second Punic war resulted in a defeat for the Carthaginians. One of the penalties imposed was that they should give up nearly all their navy. After this war, Carthage devoted her energies to commerce, and again became very rich and powerful. This aroused the jealousy of the Roman people. Cato finished every speech in the senate with the words: "It is my judgment that

Carthage should be blotted out." Rome finally found a pretext for making war on Carthage, thus precipitating the third Punic war, and causing the final destruction of Carthage. Carthage, under Roman rule, again became, by means of her commerce, the chief city of Africa.

The chief commercial cities, later, were Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, and Venice. Later, Portugal became rich and powerful by means of her commerce. Her sailors were the first to discover a passage to India by going around Africa. The Portuguese, to dispose of the rich cargoes they obtained from India, were compelled to take them to Holland. In this way, the Dutch became acquainted with the wealth obtained by commerce.

The Dutch developed their commerce, and in time took the place of the Portuguese. They tried to find a passage to India around the north of Europe, but, failing in this, took the route used by the Portuguese navigators around Africa.

The commercial supremacy was wrested from the Dutch by the English. The cause of the war waged against the Dutch by the English in 1665 was tersely explained by Admiral Monk, who said: "What matters this or that reason? What we want is more of the trade which the Dutch now have." Sir Walter Raleigh's estimate of commercial supremacy is expressed in his statement: "Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade of the world; and whoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself."

The discovery of this continent was due to commerce. When Columbus put out on his voyage of discovery, it was not to find a continent, but a passage to India for commercial purposes.

From this brief review, we see how commercial supremacy has been valued in times past, and its influence on civilization. The commercial supremacy has been held by different nations from time to time, and has caused fierce and relentless struggles. In our own history, the War of 1812 was caused by the injuries our commerce received from England. Our commerce gradually increased after this war until, as we have seen, it reached its greatest development, and after that it declined.

The Civil War developed the *Monitor*, which revolutionized naval architecture. Foreign naval architects were quick to take

advantage of the principles embodied in its design, and adopt them in their navies. In time, these navies were composed of fleets of ironclads, while the United States navy was composed largely of wooden ships which had survived the Civil War.

When our "new navy" was proposed, congress decided that the ships should be designed by Americans, and built in American shipyards. The object of this was to develop the steel shipbuilding industry, which was new in this country. This decision of congress met with considerable opposition; it was believed by many that our shipyards could not build these ships for the navy. Our shipbuilders, however, undertook the task.

The development of the steel shipbuilding industry was necessarily slow at first. Our steel producers were not accustomed to supplying steel in the form required by shipbuilders. The demand for this being small, there was not the incentive to introduce cheaper methods of production, but congress decided to add more ships to the navy. This meant more work for our shipyards and steel producers. Nearly all the shipbuilding was done at first by the Cramp Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The latter firm built the United States ship *Oregon*. The run of the *Oregon* around South America, joining Admiral Sampson's squadron in first-class condition, and in time to take part in the battle of Santiago, is a record which made her famous, and has not been equalled by any other navy. As congress appropriated money for more ships for the navy, other shipbuilding firms came into existence. The principal one of these was at Newport News, Va. These three firms did nearly all the shipbuilding for the navy.

The steel producers had kept pace with the development of the shipbuilding industry, and could supply all the steel needed by it. They fulfilled the rigid requirements of the navy specifications very satisfactorily. In the manufacture of armor-plate they developed the harveyized process of hardening armor. This process gave our ships armor which was superior to the armor used by any other navy. Harveyized armor was considered the best armor produced until a short time ago, when the Krupps of Germany discovered another one.

A few years ago congress made an appropriation for torpedo-

boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. These were contracted for by new and small firms. Some of the firms which contracted for these now have contracts for battleships and armored cruisers, for which bids were opened last December, and February of this year.

The assistance the policy of building the navy in this country gives to the shipbuilding industry is that it provides a comparatively safe investment of capital for the capitalist, and is of assistance to the shipbuilder for the following reasons: The designs for these ships are worked out by experts in Washington. As their construction progresses, they are watched over by navy officers who have been especially trained in the departments of ship and engine construction. The designs of the builders are submitted to the navy department, as they are worked out. We thus see that the work of building our navy is carried out under the watchful care of experts. In this way the building of the navy is a school for our shipbuilders, because they are continually consulting these experts, no design being accepted unless approved by them. As shipbuilders get different classes of ships to build, they become familiar with the science of ship designing and building. The work for the navy is required to conform to a very high standard, so when there comes a demand for steamships for our merchant marine, shipbuilders can easily supply it.

The extension of our protected coasting trade to our new acquisitions of territory will cause a demand for American-built sail and steamships. The United States is becoming a great producing nation, producing one third more than it can consume. This excess is exported to foreign countries, and is carried in foreign ships. Only about ten per cent. of our foreign commerce is carried in American ships. As our shipbuilders gain experience by building for the navy and for our coasting trade, for which there is a bright prospect of increase, competition will be set up among shipbuilders and steel producers. Competition will cause a gradual decrease in the price of the products of our shipyards, until the prices will compare favorably with those of other nations. When this time comes, American ships will again enter our foreign trade to transport American products, and provide an opportunity for American capital and American labor.

The outlook for the shipbuilding industry is brighter than it

has been for a long time. Our steel producers have made rapid progress, and are even sending material to English shipyards. Our shipyards have developed rapidly, building ships for our navy the peer of any afloat, and a beginning has been made for our merchant marine.

In conclusion, let us hope that the time is not far distant when the American flag will again be seen on every sea and in every port on the globe, and the United States again take its place among the leading maritime nations of the world.

CONFIDENCE VERSUS SUSPICION.

Throughout all the walks of life we meet on every hand those who seem constantly to hold in distrust every act of the people around them. Yet there is a class, although less numerous, who abide more or less by the principle that those whom they trust will show themselves worthy to be trusted.

There are not many men in the business or professional world who would deny that the latter class is the most influential in social and moral advancement. Yet how few there are who really belong to it!

Most of us, as we grow older, are inclined to place little confidence in mankind as a whole. There has been so many to fail, so many sharpers to betray our trust, that we have almost come to believe that all men are liars until they have proved themselves to be otherwise.

Of course some reserve is necessary, and there are some exceptions, but as a rule I claim that suspicion breeds dishonesty, both in the suspected and the suspecting ones, while confidence will have the opposite effect with all concerned.

You will probably think of the large number of defaulting bank cashiers or others, who, having been placed in responsible positions, have proved faithless to their trust. While none would have these men watched and guarded like criminals as it were, we all wish for a solution of the mystery why some so readily yield to the temptation while others are able to withstand it.

I believe the trouble can be traced to a time in the man's life, perhaps in his childhood, when he was treated as though expected

to cheat or steal whenever given a chance, and always watched lest he should go astray. Thus when placed under much greater responsibilities, with comparatively little restraining influence, he is unable to stand the test. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of the manner of treating children in this respect.

I once read a story which impressed me as giving the proper way for parents to deal with their children.

It represented a family which had recently come to a summer resort situated by the side of a small bay near the seashore. There were two boys between ten and fifteen years of age. One day, when a neighbor was visiting the mother, Frank, one of the boys, came in and announced that he was going out in the skiff with one of his friends. His mother said "All right!" and after Frank had gone the visiting lady expressed her surprise that he should be allowed to go out on the water alone, adding, "Boys are so careless." Mrs. — explained that she knew her boys would be careful, because she and her husband had found that by trusting them and placing them on their honor in little things the boys had by degrees learned the value of honesty and obedience in securing further favors from their parents, and had developed those qualities of manliness which spurn any idea of deception.

Place in contrast with this those homes where faultfinding seems to be the custom, and the parents are constantly nagging their children about suspected wrong, and it is easy to see the origin of those who make the strong, honest men on the one hand, and the weak, untrustworthy men on the other.

Those whom you trust will tend to show themselves worthy of your confidence. Therefore, trust your parents, your teachers, your students, your children, and all with whom you have any dealings, that you may help them to be honest, upright men and women.

Senator Beveridge says, in a recent article in the *Saturday Evening Post*: "Above all things do not lose your confidence in your fellow-men. You are not a very great man if you are not great enough to stand betrayal. You had better have your confidence broken a dozen times a day than to fall into the attitude of universal suspicion."

PROFESSOR AND MRS. BURKETT.

On the evening of December 27, at eight o'clock, Prof. Charles William Burkett of the New Hampshire College was united in marriage to Miss Laura Anna Weisman of Columbus, Ohio. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride on West Third avenue, and was in every way a most beautiful and impressive event. The rooms were most effectively decorated in holly and Southern smilax, giving a most admirable setting to the bridal



MRS. CHARLES W. BURKETT.

party and the guests. The ceremony was that of the Lutheran church, and was beautiful and impressive beyond compare. After the ceremony a reception was held and congratulations and best wishes extended to the bride and groom for their future happiness and prosperity. Immediately following the reception came the bridal luncheon. At the table were seated the bridal party, Mr. and Mrs. Weisman, Rev. and Mrs. Schrumm, Rev. and Mrs. Spielman, and Master Spielman.

The wedding was a fraternity event, Mrs. Burkett belonging to Pi Beta Phi sorority and Mr. Burkett being a member of Kappa Sigma. The bridal party was made up of the members of these two fraternities, with the exception of Mr. J. F. Cunningham of Cleveland, O., who is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. In addition to the members of the two fraternities a large number of guests were present.

The bride and groom left on the 3 o'clock train for a tour of the South, stopping at Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Palm Beach, Havana, and many other points of interest on the way.

Upon their arrival in Durham an informal reception was held at the residence of President Murkland, and in the evening of Friday, January 18, a reception and ball was given at Thompson Hall by the Durham club in honor of Professor and Mrs. Burkett.

WHO SHALL REPRESENT DURHAM IN THE NEXT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION?

A HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THOSE WHO HAVE FORMERLY REPRESENTED THE TOWN IN THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE PAST.

THE FIVE CONVENTIONS OF "CONGRESSES" AT EXETER.

In the town records of Durham is the following entry, under the date of July 18, 1774: "Voted that two persons attend at Exeter with full powers to join in the choice of delegates to attend at the general congress to be held at Philadelphia on the first day of September next. Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., chosen to attend as aforesaid, and John Sullivan, Esq., the other." This convention assembled July 21, 1774.

June 2, 1775, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., and John Sullivan, Esq., were chosen to represent Durham in the second convention or "congress" which met June 25, 1775.

April 20, 1775, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., Mr. Moses Emerson, John Smith, 3d. and Lieut. Samuel Chesley were chosen to represent Durham in the third convention or "congress" "forthwith."

May 8, 1775, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., and George Frost, Esq., were chosen to represent Durham in the fourth convention or "congress," held May 17, 1775.

December 11, 1775, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., was chosen to

represent Durham in the fifth convention or congress which assembled December 21, 1775.

While these were not, strictly speaking, constitutional conventions, they were conventions which resulted in adopting a form of government January 5, 1776, and made necessary provisions for executive, legislative, and judicial departments.

The representatives from Durham were all able men. Ebenezer Thompson was secretary of all these conventions, and one of the five men "to form the plan of a constitution for the rule and government of the colony." He was also one of a committee of six "to revise the system of laws lately in force in this colony," etc. He had been a representative in the provincial legislature from 1766 until the Revolution. He served on Committee of Safety from May, 1775, until January, 1781; secretary of state, 1775 to 1786; member of council, 1776 to 1781; state senator from 1787 to 1788; presidential elector for first four elections; judge of court common pleas and of supreme court, etc. (See Memoir of Judge Ebenezer Thompson).

John Sullivan became major-general of continental army, member of continental congress, president of New Hampshire three years, attorney-general, judge of United States district court, etc. (See Life of Sullivan, by Amory.)

George Frost became a judge of the court of common pleas, when the courts of Strafford county were organized, in 1773, and served until disqualified by age in 1791. He was a delegate to the continental congress, state councillor, etc.

CONVENTIONS OF 1778 AND 1779.

At the town-meeting held in Durham, April 2, 1778, it was voted "that the Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., be, and is hereby appointed to attend the convention at Concord for the forming and laying a permanent plan or system of government for the future happiness and well-being of the people of the state, and to pass any vote or votes relative thereto that may be deemed expedient." He was the delegate from Durham in 1778 and 1779, and was chosen secretary of the convention.

"Hon. Major General John Sullivan" was chosen delegate from Durham to the state convention held at Concord, on the first

Tuesday in June, 1782, for the purpose of forming a plan of government for said state. This first constitution of New Hampshire took effect in June, 1784, and John Sullivan was appointed on a committee to collect the statute laws of the state into a single volume. "His Excellency John Sullivan, Esq.," was chosen to represent Durham in the state convention, held at Exeter, the second Wednesday in February, 1788. This convention ratified the federal constitution, and General Sullivan was president of the convention.

Hon. Ebenezer Thompson was a member of the convention held in Concord in 1791-1792 for the purpose of revising the constitution of the state, and as Governor Plumer remarks, "took an active and efficient part in that business."

Hon. Joshua B. Smith was chosen delegate, November 7, 1876, to represent Durham in the constitutional convention held at Concord December 6, 1876. Mr. Smith has been elected moderator ten times, served as town clerk from 1851 to 1856, representative 1865, 1863, and 1879-1880, selectman nineteen years, treasurer eleven years, state senator 1875-1876 and 1876-1877, councillor 1877-1878, and member of state board of agriculture.

Albert DeMeritt was chosen delegate November 6, 1888, to represent Durham in the constitutional convention held at Concord, January 2, 1889. Mr. DeMeritt has been elected moderator eleven times, superintendent of schools 1874, member of the school board from 1885 to 1895. Mr. DeMeritt has been an active and influential member of the Durham library association most of the time since its organization in 1881, and also a trustee of the Durham public library since 1893. He was a member of the state board of agriculture for nine years ending 1887, and member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire College from 1892 to 1895.

Durham has always sent to the foregoing conventions, men who have been most prominent and the town should send to the next constitutional convention its most distinguished citizen, Charles S. Murkland, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., president of the New Hampshire College. This position should not be considered as a political one, and was not so considered in 1889, when the delegate was unanimously elected. It would redound to the credit of towns like

Hanover and Durham, to send as delegates, men of the culture and calibre of Presidents Tucker and Murkland.

The date for the convention to be held will soon be here: let the people of Durham, irrespective of party, unanimously make choice of President Murkland for this position.

LUCIEN THOMPSON in *Foster's Daily Democrat*.



THANKS. The business manager wishes to thank the alumni members for their recent financial aid. It is very pleasing to every member of the editorial board to know that they can rely on the coöperation of their alumni friends.

* * *

ADVICE TO GRUMBLERS. In the *Manchester Daily Union* of Feb. 13, we notice a lengthy editorial in regard to the bill now before the legislature to provide for a new agricultural building here at Durham. We are sorry to say that, in our opinion, the writer was guilty of gross misrepresentation. We wish all people who are disposed to grumble would take the same trouble to get the facts that the members of the legislature did, and then give their advice with a view of aiding the cause of education and not because of some personal spite.

* * *

READING ROOM. The new plan of giving to the officers of the Battalion the job of keeping order in the reading-room is surely a novel one but how it will work will be shown by a fair trial. With the penalty of being reduced to the ranks hanging over their heads they will be apt to attend to duty and none of them should hesitate to report all offenders to headquarters.

EXPLANATION. Because of lack of space we have been obliged to omit "My First School" in this issue, but hope to finish it later.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major C. L. Hunt.
 First Lieutenant H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.
 Sergeant Major E. W. Burbeck.

A Co.

Captain R. McA. Keown.
 First Lieutenant H. W. Evans.
 Second Lieutenant E. W. Gilmartin.
 First Sergeant G. E. Merrill.

B Co.

Captain H. M. Runlett.
 First Lieutenant H. G. Farwell.
 Second Lieutenant C. A. Payne.
 First Sergeant J. C. Kendall.

SERGEANTS.

A. A. Livermore.
 R. H. Rollins.
 R. A. Cushman.
 F. L. Hill.

SERGEANTS.

H. M. Lee.
 E. P. Runlett.
 E. F. Bickford.
 M. A. Stewart.

CORPORALS.

F. L. Hadley.
 A. Connor.
 H. D. Batchelor.
 R. H. Pearson.
 H. D. Verder.
 M. J. White.

CORPORALS.

F. R. Brown.
 G. C. Wilkins.
 D. A. Watson.
 A. N. Otis.
 H. M. Wiggin.

MUSICIAN.

J. M. Towle.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

H. E. Barnard '99 spent Christmas in Philadelphia, Pa.
 Miss Grace A. Mark is teaching in Stafford Springs, Conn.

The village schools closed Feb. 21.

Captain Stottler's dancing class meets every Friday evening.

Mr. George McKenner has opened a dancing class with thirty-five pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith entertained several of the faculty on Friday evening, Feb. 15.

The Committee on Appropriations from the legislature visited the college Feb. 19.

We are glad to see that W. S. Edgerly has added a dry goods counter to his store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robertson of Buffalo, N. Y., were guests of Professor Parsons recently.

Instructor Wells, who has been sick for a couple of weeks, is now able to be about again.

The Durham Athletic association hold their meetings Tuesday and Saturday evenings in the town hall.

A letter from R. A. Cushman reports him out of the hospital and able to walk by the aid of crutches.

Mr. H. P. Richardson has just completed a course in poultry raising at the Rhode Island state college.

Miss Mabel Hayes is in Littleton, where she is doing some tutoring. She is much improved in health.

Gilmartin '02 and Laton '04 attended the reception and ball given by the Junior class at the Nashua high school, Feb. 15.

Professor Nesbit had removed from his ankle, Feb. 16, a bullet with which he accidentally shot himself about fifteen years ago.

The series of whist parties given by the K. of P. closed Monday, Feb. 19. After the card playing a short time was given up to dancing.

T. Hirokawa '98, who has been with the West End Street R. R. in Boston for the past few months, spent Sunday with Professor Pettee recently. He sails this month for his home in Japan, where he intends to work along electrical engineering lines.

Mr. Joseph F. Blodgett '05 unfortunately lost portions of the first two fingers of his right hand in one of the planers at the wood shop, March 18.

Sargent '02 accidentally discovered, some time ago, a bunch between the first and second knuckles of his right hand, which was very tender. Upon going to the doctor, he had removed a piece of a needle five eighths of an inch long, which had been in his hand for five years.

The Bohemian basket ball team went to Portsmouth, Feb. 15, and won a game from the Unity club, 17 to 16. In the last half the Bohemians made 13 points, the Unities, 4. The players on the college team were Bradford, Church, Rundlett, E., Rundlett, H., and Weeks. Fred Grover, a former student here, is captain of the opposing team.

The glee, mandolin, and guitar clubs of Phillips Exeter academy gave a very enjoyable concert at Thompson Hall, Feb. 11, under the auspices of the Parish Sociable society. The program follows:

PART I.

1. a. The Man with an "E" on His Sweater *James.*
 b. How Can I Leave Thee?
 Glee Club.
2. March—Pride of the Navy *Andrews.*
 Mandolin and Guitar Club.
3. Reading.
 E. H. Putnam.
4. a. Stein Song *Bullard.*
 Mr. Knibbs and Glee Club.
 b. The Midshipmite *Keaty.*
 Glee Club.

PART II.

1. A Georgia Serenade *Weaver.*
 Mandolin and Guitar Clubs.
2. a. Listen to My Tale of Woe *Carter.*
 Mr. Robbe and Glee Club.
 b. Doan Yer Cry, Ma Honey *Smith.*
 Glee Club.
3. Reading.
 E. H. Putnam.
4. Selection.
 Mandolin and Guitar Club.
5. Old Exeter (words by Bigelow '00).
 Glee Club.

Mr. Clarence W. Waid, assistant in horticulture, has resigned his position here to accept a more lucrative position as assistant in horticulture at the Ohio experiment station, Worster, O.

For some time the members of the Q. T. V. society have been dissatisfied with the idea of remaining a local society, feeling that there was inspiration and help to be gained by coming in contact and working with members of other colleges.

Therefore some time ago steps were taken toward gaining admission to some national fraternity, and at length plans were perfected by which a charter was granted establishing the Beta Kappa, a chapter of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, which is one of the largest college fraternities in the country.

On Friday, Feb. 22, the chapter was formally organized by D. G. M., Dr. J. S. Ferguson of New York city, assisted by representatives from the chapters at Bowdoin College, University of Vermont, Brown University, and also from the Boston Alumni chapter. The initiation began in the morning and lasted until late in the afternoon, closing with the installation of the new officers. Then the visiting delegates were given an opportunity of locking over the college buildings before taking the 5:33 train for Boston, where the fourth annual banquet of the Boston Alumni chapter was held. At the banquet men were present from all the New England chapters, Beta Kappa chapter being represented by H. H. Calderwood and C. L. Hunt.

ZETA EPSILON ZETA RECEPTION.

On the evening of Jan. 31 the Zeta Epsilon Zeta society gave a reception and ball at Thompson Hall to the students, faculty and friends. Notwithstanding the stormy weather there was a large attendance. The hall was very tastefully decorated with the colors of the society. On the stage, behind an evergreen screen, was concealed Brigham's orchestra, which discoursed delightful music during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Murkland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Burkett, and Mr. Rutherford B. Lewis received the guests from 8 to 9 o'clock.

The reception was followed by dancing until 2 o'clock, which was enjoyed by nearly one hundred couples.

At intermission refreshments were served on the second floor. The guests universally voted the ball one of the most enjoyable affairs in the history of the college. A number of old students renewed acquaintances during the evening. The playing of the orchestra was also highly commended.

BASKET BALL.

Although a comparatively new game has sprung into prominence among colleges, academies, Y. M. C. A.'s and other organizations, the first attempt of basket ball at N. H. C. was highly successful. A team called the New Hampshire team made up of students of N. H. C. went to Portsmouth Saturday evening, Feb. 16, and played the strong Unity Club team, considered the best team in the city. The final score was New Hampshire, 17; Unity, 16.

At the end of the first half Unity led 14 to 4, and apparently had the game well in hand, but when the men appeared on the floor for the second half, the college boys started in with a rush, and just one minute before the call of time Weeks threw the goal that won the game. New Hampshire boys all played well, Church and Bradford doing excellent work.

The line-up of the teams and the score of the game in detail follows:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			UNITY.
Bradford, }	Forwards.	}	Prime.
E. Rundlett. }			Newick.
Weeks,			Grover.
Church, }	Centre.	}	Dearborn.
H. Rundlett, }			Backs.

Goals from field, Bradford, 3. Church, 2. E. Rundlett, 1. Weeks, 1. Newick, 3. Prime, 2. Grover, 2. Dearborn, 1. Goals from fouls, Bradford, 3. Score, New Hampshire, 17; Unity, 16.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

In a pleasant land so far away,
The Queen of Queens was born in May
Of 1819. From every land
Came they to take her by the hand.

The little Princess yet so young,
Upon her mother's knee who sung
Sweet anthems to her little babe
Before she in her bed was laid.

She little knew of outside life,
Uprisings, assassins, or political strife.
Her mother deemed it very wrong
For her to be with the Royal throng.

Her age advanced, they could not see
What was to be her destiny.
Till all at once when twelve years old
When some one told her. Answering bold,

"I'm nearer the throne than I thought I was;
But I will be good." She obeyed her laws.
Now six long years had she to wait
Before she could enter the chair of state.

Victoria now, though ever so young,
Womauhood, Queenhood, had truly begun.
Not long could she live this single life,
Prince Albert took her for his wife.

A happy marriage it must have been,
With the greatest pomp that ever was seen.
Her happy life, so we are told,
Because of her husband, noble and bold.

Ah! die he must, this charming Prince.
For him she mourned forever since.
Now near by him the Queen is laid.
Example so precious she has made.

Her smiling happy face they miss,
And may she enter that Eternal bliss
Where tears and sorrows are not known.
Long may she wear the Heavenly crown.

EXCHANGES.

We are glad to see some new exchanges on our table, and to them we extend a cordial greeting.

A Freshman was wrecked on a lonely isle,
 Where a cannibal king held sway,
 And they served him up to that chocolate prince
 On the eve of that very day.
 But alas for them! for heaven is just,
 And before the dawn was seen,
 They were suffering badly with colic and cramps,
 For that Freshman was terribly green.

—*Ex.*

Which way is this to be taken?

Miss B —I wonder if I can make that man on the windmill see me.

Miss M.—Do n't try, he might fall down.—*Ex.*

Was it a negative?

Father.—What's that young photographer going in the parlor with Mary without a light for?"

Son.—Probably he is developing a negative.

Man's life resembles a year,
 With days of spring bright and clear,
 With many fruits and harvest dowers,
 With sunshine and many showers,
 With sparkling dew and chilling frost,
 With stormy days when hope is lost,
 Some with dread in fullest measure,
 Others with strife, toil, hope, and pleasure.

—*Ex.*

Since the last issue we have received the following: *University of Oregon Monthly, Gray Jacket, The Colby Academy Voice, The Reveille, The Athenæum, The Hermonite, M. H. Aerolith, The University Argonaut, Almanian, The Student Record, High School Bulletin, Holy Cross Purple, The Breeze, Aggie Life.*

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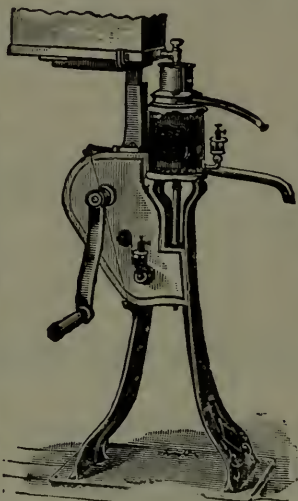
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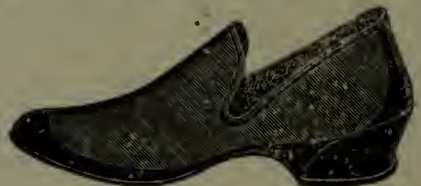
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DOVER, N. H.



COLLEGE BULLETIN

New Hampshire College Club

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Kappa Sigma

BETA KAPPA CHAPTER

Fraternity meetings, Saturday evenings at Chapel Hall.
G. M., C. L. Hunt.
G. S., E. W. Gilmartin.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evenings.
President, H. M. Runlett.
Secretary, R. S. Jewett.

Conant Agricultural Society

Meetings on alternate Monday evenings, 7:30 p. m.
President, J. F. Blodgett.
Secretary, R. H. Pearson.

N. H. C. Athletic Association

President, H. G. Farwell.
Secretary, C. A. Payne.
Treasurer, C. H. Courser.
Football Manager, J. C. Kendall.
Base-ball Manager, H. D. Bachelder.

Associated Alumni of New Hampshire College

President, Frederick P. Comings, '83.
Vice-President, Elwyn . Forristall, '97.
Secretary, Leslie D. Hayes, '97.
Treasurer, Harrison E. Clement, '99.
Executive Committee, Frederick P. Comings, '83, Edward H. Hancock, '98, Irving A. Colby, '99.

Address of Secretary, Bay City, Mich.

Address of Treasurer, Gem, Shoshone County, Idaho.

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Sundays at 5:05 p. m.

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9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

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8:51	10:00
9:28	2:15 p. m.
10:37	5:51
2:15 p. m.	7:13
5:33	

SUNDAYS

6:44 a. m.	
2:46 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
7:24	

VOL. VIII

No. 6

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

APRIL, 1901

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

APRIL, 1901.

No. 6.

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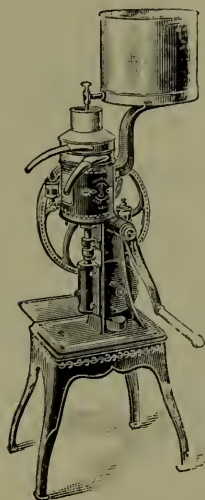
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

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THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

APRIL, 1901

No. 6

THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Government is the directing or managing of such affairs as concern all alike; and the problem of government is to secure the greatest good for the greatest number. There are essentially three forms of government,—monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; all of which have been tried by nations of the past. A monarchy is a government by a single ruler, an aristocracy is a government by the higher classes or a few nobles, a democracy is a government by the people, and is undoubtedly the only form which will remain permanent throughout future generations.

Recalling the history of the nations of antiquity we find that nearly all the barbarian countries were governed by royalty. Even Sparta, many of whose institutions were supposed to have been the invention of one great law-giver, Lycurgus, was a striking example of the power of the aristocracy. Sparta, a nation of warriors the fame of whose bravery is undying, became the leading state of Greece.

Athens was finally compelled by the dissatisfaction of her citizens to adopt a democratic form of government under which she reached the zenith of her power. The people were closely united, and in wars a common love for country and their country's honor became firmly established.

Rome, the most famous nation in the world, was first governed by an oligarchy; through the struggles of the common people she was finally compelled to adopt a democratic government under which each citizen had a right to vote in the comitia of the centuries. Then Rome was in her glory; we all know what Roman glory means,—she was the proud mistress of the world, and honor

and virtue were more than life to her citizens. In the last days of the republic, Rome wielded the resources of a great world-wide empire, but as wealth accumulated men decayed, corruption crept in, and the rabble of one town learned to prey upon the next. The problem of government for great nations was still unsolved.

In England the mediæval form was feudal. King and lord were like king and vassal, the bond between them being the tenure of land. But truth once generated is sure to live forever, freedom and justice secured and restrained renews the contest from age to age. The Magna Charta, the earliest monument of English freedom, to which patriots have ever turned as the basis of English liberty, was wrested from the king and secured to the people their right to justice, security of person, to property, and to good government. The bonds of unwritten custom gave place to the restraints of written law. The age of traditional rights preserved in a nation's memory—to the age of written legislation. The extinction of the feudal nobility left the crown face to face with parliament, and when the power of the crown was at its height, then at the will of a despot-learning was hidden in the cloister and religious freedom meant death at the stake. The precious spark of liberty once kindled, was preserved by the Puritans alone. Their followers constituted a powerful party, who inquired into the nature of government and demanded reform, limited the power of the monarch, and made the House of Commons a centre of government.

“Westward the course of empire takes its way.” We have described the governments of antiquity and we notice that their greatest power and influence was obtained under a democratic form. Now let us consider our own country. The history of its settlement is well known. The Revolution was a stepping stone for our advancement. Out of the union formed by the colonies in defense of their liberties grew the federal union and the present Constitution under which our progress has been a marvel to the world.

“A tree is known by its fruit.” What is the fruit of a century's progress? A course of development, prosperity, and happiness unexampled; a general diffusion of knowledge, enlightened public spirit and political capacity. We have built up in our federal

union one of the greatest nations of the earth, while we have left our self-government unimpaired. Our system of government, first the town, then the county and general government, all working harmoniously, creates in every citizen an intense zeal and a knowledge of matters of public interest; and thus fosters a desire to participate in them. We have a good government, for the laws are supreme; we have a strong government, although our enemies have declared otherwise. Do the people who talk thus about our present form of government know what the Constitution is? Do they know that our complex system of government with its checks and balances is a government of great strength? Do they know that nowhere in the world have the interests of liberty and the interests of property been so successfully combined as in the United States? Surely the political institutions which stood the force of civil war must be those of a strong government. It has been truly said, "The republican form is the highest type of government," and because of this, it requires the highest type of human nature, since free institutions can be maintained only by citizens earnest to oppose every encroachment and excess of power, one of the most serious dangers to republican institutions. Therefore we must not forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, that the utmost watchfulness and intelligence is needed to preserve it.

Have we not, then, come the nearest to solving the problem of government? We have a government which confers its blessings equally upon all. We are proud of its past record and look into the future with expectancy and hope.

May the God of our fathers, in the future as in the past, grant us competent helmsmen to steer the ship of state through the troubled waters into the calm haven of peace. For

"Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

A. L. S. '02.

ONE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SELF-MADE MEN.

Within the town of Farmington, N. H., and on the top of Peavey hill on the road between Farmington and Rochester, the traveler's attention is drawn to a boulder by the roadside which bears this inscription :

HENRY WILSON,
VICE-PRESIDENT
U. S. A.,
BORN HERE,
Feb. 16, 1812.



Eighty-nine years ago a small cottage stood where this boulder now stands and here the early boyhood of Mr. Wilson was passed.

Before continuing farther it may be of interest to state that Mr. Wilson's real name was Jeremiah Jones Colbath, but at the age of

twenty-one, by act of legislature, he had his name changed to Henry Wilson. This was done by the advice of the family he had lived with, but for what reason it is not known.

The parents of Mr. Wilson were very poor. His father was a day laborer and his mother was obliged to do washings to help support their large family.

In reference to his early years Mr. Wilson once said in public: "I was born in poverty; Want sat by the cradle. I know what it is to ask a mother for bread when she has none to give."

At the age of ten years the future vice-president was apprenticed to a neighboring farmer to live until he became of age. By the terms of indenture he was to have one month's schooling a year, his clothing, and at the expiration of his time was to be given six sheep and a yoke of oxen.

Even when a small boy Mr. Wilson was very fond of reading. In this he was encouraged by a Mrs. Eastman, the wife of a lawyer living in Farmington at that time. She took an interest in the poor boy and loaned him books from her husband's library. As he had to work hard by day, he had to do all his reading at night and old people of the town tell how, seated in the corner of an old-fashioned fireplace, he used to read until the early morning hours by light furnished from burning pitch-pine knots. In spite of all disadvantages it is said that he had read over a thousand volumes before his apprenticeship was out.

At the expiration of his time he sold his sheep and oxen and walked to Natick, Massachusetts. Here he learned the shoe trade and manufactured shoes for some years; devoting his spare time to the study of law. Too close application to business injured his health, and to regain it his physician advised him to make a journey to the South. Accordingly he went to Maryland.

At Washington he first saw the inhuman slave traffic. His sympathies for the slaves and his indignation against the cruel system were aroused and he told a friend who accompanied him that henceforth the powers which God had given him should be devoted to the destruction of an institution so revolting to every instinct of humanity and so inconsistent with the declaration of our national independence. This furnishes the key to his political career and by it his public acts must be interpreted:

In 1840 Mr. Wilson was elected representative to the Massachusetts legislature and reëlected in 1843. Then he served two terms as state senator. For two years following this he was editor and chief owner of the *Boston Republican*, a weekly journal and leading organ of the Free Soil party, his political party. In 1853 he was his party's candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. In 1855 he was elected United States senator by the American party, succeeding Edward Everett. That year the American party adopted a resolution countenancing slavery. This being against his principles he withdrew and took an active part in forming the Republican party for which he served eighteen years United States senator. In 1861 when the Civil War broke out he recruited the Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and went to war as its colonel. He served on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with General Grant, but enjoyed this honor but a short time, dying the following year.

No more fitting tribute could be paid to any man than that paid to Mr. Wilson by one of his biographers who said that "during all the years of his public life he stood boldly and unflinchingly for the right and died at the post of duty, as he had always lived, rich alone in his integrity and self-respect, and in the esteem of good men, and the gratitude of the downtrodden and oppressed for whom he had unceasingly labored."

M. J. WHITE '03.

THE MODEL DOCTOR.

In all the walks of life representative men are held up to the present generation as models. This is not confined to professional men strictly, but includes the representative men of all pursuits. Some hold the business man up as a model, others the lawyer, and others the clergyman.

Take the model business man. It matters not whether he deals in the necessaries of life or its luxuries, whether in silks and satins, coal and ice. He is known in the country as an honest man, his scales register sixteen ounces for a pound, his yardstick is full thirty-six inches in length. His motto has always been, "Live and let live," honesty between buyer and seller; his word is as good as

his bond; he has but to say the articles sold by him are thus and so, and it goes. For years he has gone in and out leading an honest, upright life. No wonder he has his supporters who loudly sing his praises, for he has clothed the naked, fed the hungry, and sheltered many a poor unfortunate from the summer's sun and winter's blast. Well can we hold this representative man up to the present and coming generation as a fit pattern or model.

The lawyer. Who is he and what is he for? He represents the strong arm of the law! His business is to see that the evil-doer is punished according to the severity of the crime committed. His motto should be, "Let no guilty man or woman escape." He should be thoroughly educated, he should be well equipped with general knowledge. He should know something of business, medicine, theology, and in fact, should be known as an all-around educated man. He should be inflexible, just, and upright, for I believe that there is no profession that offers such inducements for a man to be dishonest and unscrupulous at the present time as does the profession of law.

He should be a brilliant advocate possessing the power of a Demosthenes; at times his heart should be of stone, and at other times as sympathetic and tender as a mother's. He should have the power to move the intelligent jurors to tears, and be able to convince the honorable judges that his conception of the statutes is the only just and equitable one. His personal reputation and character should be unquestionable and above criticism. His bearings should be such as to be commended by all who may know him, and then he will be placed in the foreground of his followers as a model man.

The clergyman will have many advocates who will claim that he alone possesses the necessary qualifications to be presented as a model man. As such, his early training should be of the best, his associates should be those of education and refinement, he himself should be refined, educated, dignified, of a loving and sympathetic nature, ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. He should be a good speaker, close student and a thorough master of human nature. His advice will be asked in other than spiritual matters, and he should be able to give counsel to those who come without fear or favor, to the downtrodden and the wicked as well

as the rich and fortunate, to all of us, whose only hope of salvation is in God. If he does his duty and does it well, why should he not be held up as a model for us to follow?

Without intending to say anything to disparage the three representative men I have spoken of, I now come to the man who, in my opinion, is or should be the nearest to a model. True, we do not often see a doctor who is a model man, but he could make himself one if he chose. Whom does every one in this audience love most outside of the members of his own family? His family doctor. Who knows more about your family secrets, your faults and failings, than he? To whom do you go when in trouble (it matters not whether it be a pain in your head or a pain in your heart) but to him? You anxiously await his coming at all hours of the day and night; how eager you are to hear some encouraging words fall from his lips when some loved one is ill. Yet you have no thought for his feelings. He must never get tired, he must never be cross. In fair weather or in foul, he must answer his calls. He has no right to get sick or even take a vacation, because you say we may need him. In selecting your doctor, choose one of integrity; no amount of medical or surgical skill can compensate for the lack of good morals and a scrupulous conscience. The relation is too intimate and sacred for the admission of any one of doubtful habits or reputation.

Your doctor should be one of clean lips. No one of impure speech, reckless or even careless words, should find a place professionally in your home. We speak of the responsibility in connection with other professions, how infinitely greater is the responsibility connected with the medical profession. The model doctor will be reverential. He should be as able to make a good prayer as to give a good opiate. He should be able to minister to the spiritual as well as the bodily wants of his patients. He should be a good man, then he will be a model doctor.

If he is dishonest with you in business transactions, he will cheat you as a doctor. Shun a doctor that you can buy to help you out of a scrape; a model doctor cannot be bought. Avoid the untidy, coarse, blundering, fellow, though he may bear the parchments of a medical college. Avoid the doctor who flatters you and humors your appetite. You may be assured the doctor who puts on airs,

does it to cover up his ignorance; the doctor who makes fifty visits a day and takes two hours to convince you of the fact, will not be looked upon as a model. The model doctor will be a *man* in the highest sense of the word, morally above criticism, honest in his dealings, and strictly temperate. No one cares to trust his life with an intemperate doctor. It is a good sign if he tells you how to keep well; if his own family respect him; if the children like him.

All these things go to make up my conception of a model doctor. When the time comes for the common people to make more stringent demands upon the representatives of professional and mercantile life, then and not till then, will there be more men worthy to be held up as models.

E. G. D. '03.

KAPPA SIGMA.

On the evening of March 8 the Beta Kappa Chapter of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity held their first ball under the name of Kappa Sigma. Everything, even the proverbial Durham weather, was favorable, and certainly a better evening could hardly have been desired.

At 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive at the hall, accompanied either by the fraternity men or by their college friends. It was pleasing to see the expressions of wonder as the guests climbed those mysterious last five steps to the hall.

At the head of the stairs they were received by the reception committee in a charming little parlor, decorated in the fraternity colors. From there the guests were ushered into the dance hall, which was decorated in the college colors.

Evergreen was artistically arranged around the walls, and over the stage was a huge fraternity emblem pin. The stage was also decorated by curtains in the fraternity colors, old gold, maroon, and peacock blue.

The committee received in the parlor from 8 until 9, and in the meantime a very interesting concert was rendered by the Pentucket orchestra. Six hundred invitations had been sent out and the floor was crowded to its fullest capacity. The affair was one of the most brilliant ever held at the college, and many were the remarks of the guests in praise of the decorations and the many considerate attentions of the Kappa Sigma men.



What about baseball and track athletics? It is ATHLETICS. high time that this question should receive the attention of all sporting enthusiasts of Durham. By the very able management of Professor Johnston the executive committee of the Athletic Association were able to keep within proper financial bounds during the fall football campaign. So, with no back bills to be settled, athletics this spring will be what we make them. Of course in a scientific college of this grade, when we have only one half day off during the week but little time can be given for practice, but let us get to work and improve the night and morning. Can we not show the people of the state that even though the legislature will not help us get a place to be used as a gymnasium, we are not the class that are discouraged so easily, and we will make the most of what we do have, and surely they cannot expect more.

* * *

The second annual military ball under the MILITARY BALL. auspices of the New Hampshire College Cadet Battalion will be held on the evening of April 12. The executive committee have chosen their assistants consisting of Sergeant Lee, finance; Sergeant Livermore, refreshments; Lieutenant Rollins, decorations; Lieutenant Farwell, invitations; Lieutenant Gilmartin, printing.

Owing to the short length of time before the evening and the necessary amount of work to be done, every one should come forward with a willing hand, and

BOOM THE MILITARY BALL.

Financially every cadet should show his hearty interest as soon the term opens.

So let each and every one come forward, trying to out-do his neighbor in making this a rousing success.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major C. L. Hunt.

First Lieutenant H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.

First Lieutenant N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.

Sergeant Major E. W. Burbeck.

A Co.

Captain R. McA. Keown.

First Lieutenant H. W. Evans.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Gilmartin.

First Sergeant G. E. Merrill.

B Co.

Captain H. M. Runlett.

First Lieutenant H. G. Farwell.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Payne.

First Sergeant J. C. Kendall.

SERGEANTS.

A. A. Livermore.

R. H. Rollins.

R. A. Cushman.

F. L. Hill.

SERGEANTS.

H. M. Lee.

E. P. Runlett.

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CORPORALS.

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D. A. Watson.

A. N. Otis.

H. M. Wiggin.

MUSICIAN.

J. M. Towle.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

Robins were heard March 18th.

Lunt '04 has returned to college.

Do you not feel that spring has sprung?

Weeks, after a short absence, is back again.

Wright '00 and Plummer ex-'00 were in town recently.

Miss Lina Emons of Wilmot visited the college the last of last term.

Penneo '01 was called home, March 28, by the death of his father.

Mr. John Swain, University of Maine '99, was in town for a few days last term.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association, Bradford '04 was chosen as manager of the track team.

Mr. Woodbury, one of the dairy students, has been engaged to drive the horticultural team the coming summer.

Students in agriculture have recently conducted tests for tuberculosis among the college herd under the direction of Mr. Imes.

A consignment of eighty-five new cadet rifles has been received by the military department, from the Springfield arsenal.

Among those who stayed in town all or part of the vacation were, Lyon '01, Hunt '01, Keown '01, Kendall '02, and MacMurtry '04.

Mr. Fisk, assistant in entomology at New Hampshire College, has left to take the position of assistant state entomologist for Georgia.

The college creamery has been sending a five-pound box of butter to Boston each week to be scored, some of it scoring as high as 98 per cent.

Mr. Walter I. White, a professional butter scorer from the firm of J. H. White of Boston, gave a lecture on butter judging before the dairy and agricultural students March 19.

Mr. H. F. Hall of Rochester is to succeed Mr. Wade in the horticultural department. Mr. Hall has had thorough training as a vegetable gardener, and we wish him success here.

The professor in geology was some time ago telling the students that ice was a mineral, when a small, weak voice from the back of the room asked if that was where all the mineral water came from.

The following officers have been chosen a committee for the military ball to be given by the N. H. C. Battalion, April 12: Cadet Major C. L. Hunt and Captains H. M. Runlett and R. McA. Keown.

The recitation rooms in Thompson Hall have lately been furnished with large quartered-oak desks, to take the place of the tables, which are now in the zoölogical laboratory. A large 60-inch roll-top desk has also been added to the purchasing agent's office.

This is the season of the year when squads of men may be seen on every hill or in every hollow on the college grounds, busily engaged in constructing imaginary roads, or puzzling over some other of the many practical questions that confront a class in surveying.

At the entertainment given in Grange hall, Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 18th and 19th, by a traveling company, large number of the students attended, taking with them for refreshments beans, potatoes, and apples, and surely no one could say that they were unwilling to pass them around.

The Hood farm at Lowell was visited March 15th by Professors Burkett, Johnson, and Imes, together with a large number of the agricultural students. On account of a mistake in time they were obliged to walk a short distance before meeting teams from the farm. They found much of interest and spent a very pleasant day, being shown every attention by the proprietors.

Members of the Junior and Senior classes passed a very pleasant evening at the home of President and Mrs. Murkland on the evening of March 15th. The first part of the evening was spent in reading Sheridan's "School for Scandal"; later a social hour was enjoyed. This is one of a series of meetings to be held, having for their object a better acquaintance with literature.

The following schedule of baseball games between the different classes has been posted :

- April 6—Sophomore *vs.* Freshman.
- 13—Senior *vs.* Sophomore.
- 20—Junior *vs.* Freshman.
- 27—Junior *vs.* Sophomore.
- May 4—Senior *vs.* Junior.
- 11—Senior *vs.* Freshman.

And on May 18th it is expected a game will be played between the faculty and the winning class team.

Professor Read and a large number of the students in engineering visited the Portsmouth navy yard on the 16th of March. The day was spent inspecting the government works, the ships lying there for repairs, and other points of interest. They were accompanied during the greater part of their stay by Hayes '99, who is now employed there, and who, together with the attention shown them by the officers of the yard, made the trip a very pleasant and profitable one.

TRACK ATHLETICS.

What is the oldest form of athletic contests held to-day? It is the track meet. The Olympic games were nothing else, and how great an interest was taken in these games. All important events were recorded as so many years after such or such an Olympiad. The victors were crowned with laurel, and were a sort of divinity to be looked upon with reverence by their townspeople.

So great an interest is taken in track meets to-day that the International Athletic Association thought it profitable to revive the Olympic games, and in 1896 the first of the meets was held at Athens and the Stadium was crowded with people from all parts of the world. The American athletes, as you all know, brought home their share of the prizes. In 1900 the games were held in Paris, and in 1904 they will be held in the United States.

Why did the athletes of America win over those of other countries? It was for the very reason that they were better trained. In the United States at the present time much attention is being paid to track athletics. All the colleges of any size have a track team, and most of them belong to intercollegiate associations, which hold meets between the colleges two or three times a year. The victors in the events are looked upon with pride by their colleges and those who break records are known all over the Union.

During the spring term of the Athletic Association New Hampshire College voted to organize a track team and hold a meet some time during the term. This is a step in the right direction. After football nothing will place the college before the public as a good track team. It is to be regretted that we could

not have a gymnasium; although it would not help this year, it would make the contestants feel that they would have some place to train during the winter and make a better showing the next spring. Although we do not expect to have a first-class team this spring, we intend that the college shall not be ashamed of it. To do this the manager must have the hearty support of the students. This does not mean the support of a few but of all the students. Nothing makes a manager feel better than to see a large number of students training for each event. Do not think that you are not able to do anything in the athletic line; come out and try. After a little training you may become proficient and make one of the team. You will earn the thanks of the manager besides becoming healthier. It remains with us to make the team this spring a success or not. Let us make it a success.

W. L. '04.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

High requirements of admission to college are a benefit to the student. Since beginning at an advanced point he is able to include more or less higher studies in his course.

At many technical institutions there are required or soon will be required most if not all of the following subjects: Advanced algebra, solid geometry, trigonometry, and (if French is not substituted) one year of German.

It is at once interesting to see how the high schools of this state are fitting their pupils to meet such requirements. To show this the writer has collected the statistics of German, solid geometry, and trigonometry given below. Three fourths of these, excepting the attendances, were taken from autograph letters of the school principals; the rest being supplied by students of the college who had attended those schools and knew what was taught in them. The attendances, with some corrections, were taken from the New Hampshire School Report. Every high school and academy in the state is included.

St. Paul's School, Phillips Exeter Academy, Robinson Female Seminary, and St. Mary's School have altogether 850 pupils. The first two teach German, solid geometry, and trigonometry, while the others teach German only. These schools will not be

considered further, as they are not ordinary high schools or academies.

Of the remaining seventy-three schools in the state the following teach German: Bethlehem, Brewster Academy, Coe's Academy, Colby Academy, Conant, Dover, Dow Academy, Franklin Falls, Gorham, Holderness School for Boys, Henniker, Hillsborough, Keene, Lancaster Academy, Laconia, Lebanon, Manchester, Milford, McGaw Institute, Nute, Newport, New Hampton, New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Nashua, Portsmouth, Pembroke Academy, Pinkerton Academy, Plymouth, Proctor Academy, Rochester, Somersworth, Sanborn Seminary, Simonds, Wilton, and Winchester. These schools have an attendance of 3,216.

Solid geometry is taught at Berlin, Brewster Academy, Colby Academy, Coe's Academy, Conant, Concord, Claremont, Dover, Dow Academy, Exeter, Goffstown, Hinsdale, Hanover, Hampstead, Holderness School for Boys, Henniker, Keene, Kimball Union Academy, Lancaster Academy, Laconia, Littleton, Lisbon, Manchester, Milford, McGaw Institute, Nute, Newport, New Hampton, New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Peterborough, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Pinkerton Academy, Pembroke Academy, Rochester, Sanborn Seminary, Somersworth, Winchester, Walpole, and Whitefield. The attendance at these institutions is 3,611.

The following schools teach trigonometry: Berlin, Brewster Academy, Coe's Academy, Colby Academy, Concord, Claremont, Dover, Exeter, Hampstead, Hanover, Henniker, Holderness School for Boys, Keene, Kimball Union Academy, Lancaster Academy, Laconia, Littleton, Manchester, McGaw Institute, Milford, Newport, Nute, New Hampton, Portsmouth, Pembroke Academy, Pinkerton Academy, Rochester, and Winchester. These have an attendance of 2,912.

Neither of the studies considered is taught at Amherst, Antrim, Canaan, Colebrook, Charlestown, Epping, Frankestown Academy, Gilmanton Academy, Greenland, Hampton, Haverhill Academy, Hollis, Jefferson, Lempster, Marlborough, Meredith, Newton, Newmarket, New Boston, Pittsfield, Rollinsford, Sunapee, West Lebanon, and Woodsville. The attendance of these schools is 676.

The total attendance being 4,920, it is seen that the number in per cent. who may study German is 65, solid geometry 73, trigonometry 59, and neither 14.

H. W. EVANS '01.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'95. Charles A. Trow has moved from Chatworth, Cal., to Athens, Henderson Co., Texas.

'97. E. S. Whittemore has resigned his position as manager of Punkatosset farm, Concord, Mass., to accept a situation as superintendent of the Stonehurst farm, at Intervale, N. H.

'98. Benjamin Towles is engaged by the Great Falls Woolen Co., Great Falls, N. H.

A Given is teaching in Glasgow, Conn.

'99. Lewis H. Kenney is teaching in Hartford, Conn. P. O. address, 126 Garden St.

'00. Edward E. Nelson is gold mining in the employ of the Mariposa Commercial and Mining Co. at Mariposa, Cal.

H. P. Andrews is employed by an electrical firm as draughtsman. P. O. address, 2741 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGES.

It is with pleasure that we look over our table and see so many old friends. Among them we find a few new ones. One of these we are glad to note is the first number published by the school it represents, and we are especially pleased to see any attempt on the part of the supporters of *The Argus* to get in touch with different schools and colleges, believing as we do that a school or college paper will be a motive for greater and more persevering effort in education.

Three is a crowd, and there were three,—
The girl, the parlor lamp, and he;
But two is company, and no doubt
That's why the lamp went out.

—*South Academy Record.*

I shot an arrow into the air;
It fell to earth, said I, but where?
The answer came like a lump of lead,
For the arrow struck me on the head.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

TAKING COLD AND LA GRIPPE.

This is the commencement of the season which will last for at least six months when colds, catarrhal fevers, influenzas or grip will abound. At this time when one has been feeling uniformly in a most excellent condition, there may suddenly appear feeling of lassitude followed by a decided chill or chilliness, a sudden and rapid rise of temperature, quick, tense pulse, moderately dry skin, great thirst, coated tongue, constipated bowels, and unpleasant taste in the mouth, general evidence of checked or perverted secretions, and last, but not least, scanty, high-colored urine.

A not infrequent symptom will be a general aching in all the muscles, joints, and bones, suggesting the old-fashioned "break-bone" fever. The above group of symptoms may be the explanation of "only a cold," as it is frequently expressed, or it may be the announcement of a well-defined attack of grip, which now is well known to everybody. It may be interesting to recall that the grip, or old-time "influenza," is due to a specific poison, the bacillus of Pfeiffer, which, while it is claimed by some to be uninfluenced by soil, climate, season, or atmospheric changes, yet these conditions do materially affect the individual as related to susceptibility.

There is much yet to be learned regarding the manner of development of these remarkable outbreaks of influenza. It has been definitely established that with this infection one attack does not carry with it immunity against another, as in most other infections, but rather invites or predisposes to repeated attacks.

Careful physicians, who have studied this disease and allied conditions, are uniformly of the opinion that it is one of the severest tests of the equipment of the individual, particularly one who has reached forty years of age. These so-called colds, catarrhal fevers, and influenzas are not only in themselves often of serious import, but doubly so in that they put the individual nervous system below par, figuratively speaking, reduce the power of resistance, render the air passages sensitive and susceptible to

other infections; in other words, their victim is in a condition to yield readily to all forms of disease.

The all-important thing then is for the invaded person to at once institute a treatment favorable to prompt relief and cure. Fortunately synthetic chemistry has given us a remedy in phenalgin, which can be absolutely relied upon. In adult doses of ten grains, washed down by a good hot toddy at night (to be repeated in an hour if necessary), a prompt relief to all discomforts will be secured. The action of the phenalgin is not only to relieve pain and distress, but to open up the excretory organs and correct the general perversion of secretions, as indicated by the bad taste in the mouth, etc. In the morning, unless the bowels have sufficiently moved, a teaspoonful or two of sulphate of soda may be given in a glass of hot water to flush them more thoroughly. It may be well to continue the phenalgin in five-grain doses every three or four hours for several days, to be followed later by a tonic, composed as follows: Capsicum one grain, quinine two grains, and strychnine one-fiftieth of a grain, in a pill or capsule, three times a day.—*Popular Science News*.

AFTERGLOW.

The sun sank flaming, and the eastern clouds
That stretched, a hazy bank between the vault
And earth, flushed rosy pink. The dull brown hills
Wore, sudden, brilliant tints of coralline;
The fir wood changed its green to deepest blue;
The river's leaden flood ran silver touched
With wav'ring glints of red and molten gold,
And far away—seen but in glimpses thro'
The leafless alder boughs—far, far away
Above the misty, sapphire hills, two peaks
Of virgin snow, like coals, ablaze with light,
Their chill heights caught the fleeting sunset blush,
The brightest gleams in all the wintry world
Shone forth from them. So stood they, thus transformed
By ling'ring mem'ries of celestial fire.

—*Ex.*

We wish to mention especially *The Gray Jacket*, *University of Oregon Monthly*, *The Alfred University Monthly*, and the *Almanian*.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following: *The Holy Cross Purple*, *The Wind Mill*, *The Volunteer*, *The Student Record*, *The Record*, *The Hamptonian*, *The Argus*, *M. H. Aerolith*, and *The University Argonaut*.

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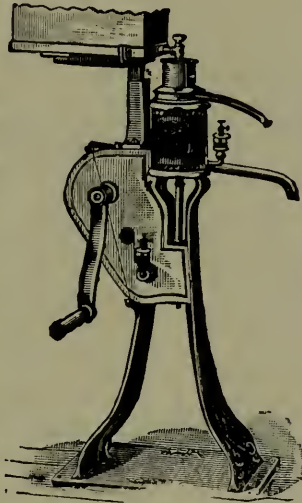
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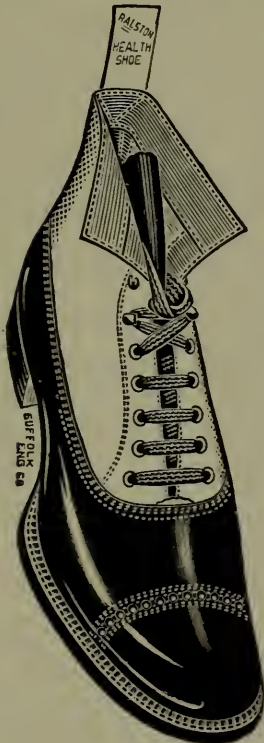
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5:33	
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6:44 a. m.	
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VOL. VIII

No. 7

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

MAY, 1901

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

MAY, 1901.

No. 7.

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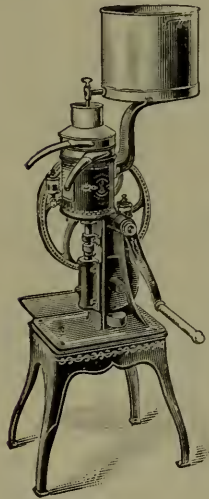
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THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

MAY, 1901

No. 7

THE COREAN INCIDENT.

On the morning of May 16, 1871, the signal "weigh anchor" was hoisted, when the American Asiatic squadron moved gracefully out through the magnificent entrance of the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan. Its destination was the capital of Corea.

A strict policy of non-intercourse with foreigners had been followed by Corea from time immemorial; protection and kind treatment to people wrecked on the coast was far from certain. Moreover, in 1865, an American trading vessel that was attempting to traffic with the natives was destroyed by them and the crew were never heard of again.

In 1867 an American war vessel sent to the Corean coast to communicate with the king to find out what remedy there was for the situation, receiving no reply to its inquiries, came away as it went.

As a result, our government entrusted, in 1871, to its minister in China, the task of negotiating a treaty "to secure protection and kind treatment to such seamen of the United States as may unhappily be wrecked upon those shores." The minister sailed in the flagship *Colorado*, accompanied by the *Alaska*, *Benicia*, *Monocacy*, and *Palos*; in all 5 vessels, 85 guns, and 1,230 men.

The intention was that force enough for any emergency should be present, though it was to be used for defense only.

On arriving at the mouth of the river that flows by the Corean capital, the two smallest vessels were sent ahead to take soundings. Sailing inland in this way for five days a point was reached beyond which the larger vessels could not go.

Ambassadors from the king arrived then, bringing a message of warning, and inquiring the reason for this invasion of their country. Answer was given that the errand was one of peace, that the ships

would go up to the capital to negotiate a treaty, but that before they moved a survey of the river must be made.

At 12 o'clock, June 1, the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, preceded by three armed steam launches, to take the depths of water, went up the river to begin the survey. After steaming a short distance, strong and extensive fortifications were seen ahead. As the launches reach a dangerous cross-current, a gun sounds from the shore. In an instant long lines of flame shoot out, an awful roar follows, the waters are lashed to fury by projectiles from ninety pieces of artillery. Howling into the trenches go answering shells from the launches; the guns of the *Monocacy* and *Palos* join in. Smoke and flame of explosions burst from the fort; thirty of the enemy are killed. The damage done the flotilla is slight; two men of the crews are wounded.

The Coreans sent to the ships, several days later, a peace-offering of food, but it was refused, as no apology for the attack on the launches was sent.

On June 10, the nearest fort of strength was bombarded by the *Monocacy* and *Palos*. Six hundred and thirty men and seven pieces of artillery were landed within a few hundred yards of the fort. Demoralized by the bombardment, the enemy fled as the skirmishers advanced. The works were demolished; the guns, fifty-five in number, destroyed.

The command was encamped for the night a short distance beyond. The march was resumed soon after daybreak and in two hours the second line of fortifications was reached.

Shelled thoroughly by the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, the first fort was taken with ease; its faces were demolished, its sixty-two guns thrown into the river.

The howitzers now began a duel with a small fort a thousand yards to the left, most of the enemy's shot falling short or passing overhead and into the river.

To the right was a large fort called by the natives the "Gates of the Kingdom," and since that day, by the Americans, "Fort McKee." It was defended by 132 guns and 800 men, while over its ramparts floated defiantly the yellow flag of the general commanding.

To attack this work preparations were made that brought the

smaller fort in the rear. Assembling near the latter and on the left, were Corean troops. They were to attack the flanks and rear of the command when it was repulsed, for the Coreans thought their citadel impregnable.

To hold back these thousands of the enemy, four companies of sailors and five pieces of artillery were posted on a hill, while the rest of the detachment moved against the fort. The enemy in the rear now attacking were repulsed, yet regained their former positions and waited in expectation the attack on their stronghold.

Quickly the scene changes. The sailors and marines of the attacking party open fire. The ships join in. On ramparts of the citadel matchlocks and jin-galls blaze fierce response. With bravery most reckless the defenders expose themselves to the deadly fire of the carbines. High above roar of conflict, sounds in chorus the death chant of the enemy. The line advancing within a hundred yards of the fort, fire from the ships ceases. Across the ravine and up the heights charges Company D of the *Colorado*, Lieutenant McKee at the head. So quickly follows the whole line that the volley held in reserve by the Coreans passes harmlessly overhead.

A son of the Granite state, Seth Allen, first to mount the parapet, falls, shot through the heart. Lieutenant McKee receives a mortal wound. The enemy fight with courage sublime, though their inferior equipment puts them at a great disadvantage. They are soon killed, wounded, or forced over the walls. In despair the Corean general kills himself.

As these men never give or take quarter but twenty were captured, and these had been wounded so desperately that they could not fight any more. Four hundred and fifty were killed and the rest escaped. The American loss was three killed and twelve wounded.

Mainly these results are to be ascribed, first, to the fact that the enemy had been for several hours under the fire of well-directed artillery; and second, to the superior equipment, drill, and discipline of our sailors and marines.

The forts and their armaments were destroyed.

All hopes of friendly negotiations being over, the squadron returned to China.

HARRY W. EVANS '01.

A VACATION IN CAPE BRETON.

It was my good fortune during the past summer to spend the months of July and August in Cape Breton.

On the evening of the fourth of July we arrived at Sydney, after a thirty-six-hour ride by rail, excepting a stop of two hours at Truro, Nova Scotia.

Upon alighting from our train and seeing such a magnificent display of the "Stars and Stripes" intermingling with the "Union Jack" on America's gala day, I could scarcely be constrained from uttering these words:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

Truly, this display of national emblems,—and the celebration in our accustomed noisy manner, gave evidence of the friendship that binds us in common Anglo-Saxon interests.

The early history of Cape Breton is more romantic than industrial, being made up of battles and sieges and efforts of colonization dating back to the early days of our own country.

This article shall have to do mainly with the industrial side.

The island comprises an area of 3,100 square miles, including inland waters. It embraces large territories of forests and unclaimed lands, the latter due, no doubt, to the summer season being very short.

The bracing climate and magnificent scenery are only to be appreciated by actually crossing the strait of Canso and paying the land a visit.

I do not wish to detract from the varied scenery en route; but, I say without hesitation, that the finest is to be found on the island.

Previous to the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, ten years ago, Cape Breton held a unique position as an English-speaking section of the empire having for one half of the year but little communication with the mainland, and that was by the tedious ferry method of crossing the strait of Canso, for both passenger or freight.

Sail and steamboats through the Bras d' Or lakes or around the

coast, afforded, up to this time, means of transportation across the island during the open season of the year.

A serious problem confronting Cape Breton is that of either bridging over or tunneling under the strait of Canso, which is less than a mile wide between the nearest points of land.

The mayor of Truro, in urging a subway under the strait, says: "Take a look at this turbulent Atlantic gut, and in the month of April particularly; see the immense bodies of ice racing up on one side and down on the other, while another lot of small bergs dance in mid-stream; stand on the deck of the ferry steamer for an hour listening to the gong: 'Stop!' 'Back!' 'Go-ahead!' This repeated fifty times in one crossing, and grinding of the ice on the deeply-scarred sides of the boat, until you are paralyzed with cold. Then, if what you have seen and heard does not convince you of the need of a subway or its equivalent, go to Sydney and see under construction works for the manufacture of iron and steel that bewilders one."

Certainly more rapid transit is necessary at this point to keep pace with the demands of commerce.

The impetus that has brought Cape Breton into such prominent notice in recent years, is the extensive investments in the coal and iron industries on its eastern shores.

The soft-coal beds cover large areas, and run in parallel seams, upwards of four in number, at various depths below the surface of the ground. The slope of some seams is such that occasionally they crop out of the ground, and if not of sufficient thickness to pay for present working, they may be held in reserve.

It is only eight years since the Dominion Coal Company was organized with an authorized capital of \$18,000,000.

Its lease covers a period of 99 years and includes an area of 160 square miles, every foot of which is said to contain coal.

The output from March, 1899, to March, 1900, was almost 1,800,000 tons, and were this amount nearly doubled per year, the deposit of coal is estimated as able to stand a continual drain for 1,000 years.

All the collieries are connected by the company's railroad (the Sydney and Louisburg) with the sea at both ends; there being two shipping piers at the former place where five steamers may be loaded simultaneously.

The most extensive establishment for the manufacture of iron and steel in Canada is the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, \$20,000,000 capital, located at Sydney, on a harbor front of about 460 acres of land presented to the company by the town of Sydney. The Sydney harbor is said to have a depth of thirty feet of water at the head of its smallest wharf, and to be free from shoals.

Within the past two years the steel company has been pushing to completion its blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, coke-ovens, machine shops, foundry, piers, wharves, storehouses, offices, etc.

The proposed capacity of the works is about 1,500 tons of steel per day; its coke-ovens, 400 in number, requiring 3,200 tons of coal for daily conversion into coke.

At George's River and near by points, the steel company possess immense areas of limestone and concrete deposits.

At Belle Isle, in Newfoundland, there is an immense supply of good quality iron ore, that is above water level and can be mined without pumping, and the loading is done at a good harbor. A fair estimate of the cost of loading and transporting the ore to the works is seventy cents per ton.

Sydney's rival town for industrial honors is North Sydney, about eight miles by water from the former place.

The limits of North Sydney harbor were defined by parliament in 1879, and as designated on the admiralty charts shows an entrance of three and one half miles wide and an unbroken series of deep-water soundings from forty-two to fifty feet. The harbor area is about ten square miles, and is adapted to ocean liners of the largest type.

Undoubtedly the near future may see the establishment of steel works, furnaces, mills and factories of various kinds at North Sydney which, at present, is the shipping port for the General Mining Association's coal trade. In some respects, North Sydney's industrial advantages are hard to surpass.

The following estimate, based on figures by the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, may be suggestive: The relative cost of production of steel at three centres of trade may be compared with that which is possible at North Sydney; West Cumberland, England, \$15.66; Westphalia, Germany, \$15.30; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, \$9.57; and North Sydney, using Lake Superior ore the same as Pittsburg, \$7.45.

If Pittsburg were to use Superior ore, and North Sydney Belle Isle ore, the figures would probably stand \$9.57 and \$5.47, and the product from the latter place would be much nearer European markets.

During the summer season many excursion parties start out for a day's pleasure and sight seeing; especially is this true for a trip up the Bras d' Or lakes, where the scenery is the finest and is made up of many charming drives and rural resorts nestling among the hills and mountains.

This large lake, which runs from northeast to southwest, divides the island into two sections. There are many interesting towns on its shores; among the number is Baddeck, which has the honor of being the summer home of Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame.

A visit to the historic town of Louisburg is full of interest, and an inspection of the ruins of the old French town, the bomb-proofs, and ammunition caves, adds a new interest to history.

A plentiful supply of rusty relics is always to be found in old scarred cabinets, and this old battle-ground was not lacking in this respect.

Louisburg harbor is quite large, and open the year round. The Dominion Coal company have large coal pockets and a large freight wharf located here, and the steel company used Louisburg as their winter port for the transportation of fire-bricks, clay, cement, machinery, etc., from Philadelphia and Boston.

The mineral and fishing industries of this land will receive a new impetus as the doors of commerce are opened to the inspection of the world.

Time and space forbid the mention of many features of interest to the geologist and agriculturist.

The monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, to the memory of Sir William Pepperell and his associates, is a worthy tribute to those who assisted at the siege of Louisburg in 1745.

A. F. NESBIT.

PROFITABLE RECREATION.

Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for labor, and eight for recreation. Thus, saith the Idealist, the day should be divided. Theoretically, such a division has much to recommend it. It would give equal allowance to each of our several daily occupations, and ought to increase human efficiency at the maximum rate. If no abuse crept in to interfere, this undoubtedly would be true. A little optimism leads one to believe that eventually it will be true, and become the established regime. But we have not yet reached that happy stage. Sleep we must. Work we must. Such over-plus of time as remains above what these require, we devote to recreation. That this remainder is often grievously small appears to be due not so much to the amount of work we are obliged to perform as to a lack of mental and physical preparedness for its rapid accomplishment. I believe that this preparation may be gained by indulgence in a reasonable amount of valid recreation.

Work is the first law of God to every organism, vegetable or animal. It is the immediate object in life—a means towards the consummation of the great project. To it everything else is subservient. For the sake of work we sleep. We go to bed, driven by weariness. All through the night we are unconsciously undergoing repairs and renovation. For what purpose? Work. Yes, sleep is an accessory to labor, nothing more or less. So is recreation. Our regular employment fatigues only those faculties which it involves. Cutting cord wood all day long makes one very tired in the arms but it does not weary the brain. Recreation is necessary for the exercise and development of such parts of the body as otherwise would be neglected. It is the natural method for securing a symmetrical growth.

In the days of childhood, while instinct is still in power, the results of its operation are apparent. Remember how it was when you were in the public schools. You know what happened when the teacher announced "Recess." Books were in order in a twinkling. Eager promptness met each command half way. It was hard to walk decorously down the aisle, and quite out of the question, across the hall. Out into the sunshine you rushed with

a whoop, to work off the wiggle that had been accumulating for an hour and a half. A great impulse set you at the very thing you needed. Ten minutes of hard play restored your activities to a normal balance. You resumed your books in far better condition for work than when you left them. In reality you played to the end that you might further work.

Unfortunately the guidance of instinct has not remained with us. Long before the end of our school days we are left to depend on reason to direct our conduct. I say unfortunately—I do not mean to decry reason; it is the only thing that holds us at the head of the animal kingdom; I always feel like lauding it on that account. We are fortunate, fortunate in our position—fancy being born a dog—fortunate being endowed with a mental equipment sufficient to manage our business affairs. We are fortunate in that we sometimes fail to use it in other matters,—recreation for instance. It is not rare that the question,—“How shall my evenings be spent?” is left to be settled by chance or momentary fancy. How generally are such evenings profitless. Duty to self requires that we provide for the occupation of odd hours as thoughtfully as for those devoted to business. In them lies the possibility of maintaining the balance of our capabilities, and of insuring for them a healthy increase. To them many a man can trace his success or failure.

Nobody is limited to one kind of amusement. Many things give us pleasure. It is our duty to scan critically contemplated pastimes, and to select them as we would a garment. Nature demands amusements that have an element of benefit. For example, a student or a clerk may find equal gratification in books, cards, or tennis, but upon his selection depends in no small degree his future. Imagine two such persons similar in all respects, one choosing active, the other sedentary, recreation, and try to compare them, say at the end of ten, or even five, years. You will picture the one erect, the other stooping; one with a flush on his cheek, and vigor in his step, the other pale, and feeble before his time. The farmer has more need of Shakespeare than of athletic games. For every avocation and condition there are profitable diversions.

The first thing to be decided should be the *nature* of one's

amusements. Muscular recreation should be set over against brain work; and, *vice versa*, pleasant mental employment is a good complement for manual labor. Open air is the best antidote for too much shelter, and, on the other hand, nothing is more agreeable after a day's exposure to the weather, than a book and a cozy corner.

The best thing that can be done, to warrant sure execution, after one has settled, in a general way, what sort of relaxation he needs, is to contract a hobby. Now a hobby is a mighty fine disease, as only those who have one can know. Not one of the infectious ills of infancy is more simple, effective, or lasting. Suppose a cashier decides to invest in the open air treatment. Rowing or riding or golf would give him the exercise he needs, but after canvassing his situation, he elects to study the habits of the native quadrupeds in his neighborhood. Once in the way, he needs no urging. The fascination of his new pastime calls him to the woods at unheard of hours. His powers of observation are wonderfully quickened. A new field in literature is open to him. While a couple of his fellows are accumulating vital energy and love sets at tennis, he is patiently driving a spade along the sinuosities of a woodchuck's hole in some back pasture. His hobby has led him into seclusion, and soiled his hands and clothes, but it preserves his health, and gives him a bit of actual knowledge as bonus. He kills two birds, while his companions are killing one. For everybody there is a choice, not only in general but also in particular.

I believe in the efficiency of well ordered recreation as a producer of wealth and true happiness. In a sense it is medicinal, but it never need be distasteful. Keep an eye on the main principles, give taste a hearing, and it will prove pellet sweet and pill effective.

THE MILITARY BALL.

About three hundred students and their friends gathered at Thompson hall on Friday evening, April 12, the occasion being the long talked of military ball, given by the New Hampshire College cadet battalion.

The committees had been working hard for some time and

surely the result was one that did honor to their efforts. Perhaps nothing was more conspicuous for good management than the decorations. Many times have we seen the hall finely decorated, but perhaps at no time has the fancy of those present been struck better than at this time. With the stacks of rifles in the halls and corridors, the bunting draped banisters, the chandeliers with their additions, and the battle and camp scenes all combined to make a most charming effect.

Music was furnished by Nason's orchestra of Newburyport, and the concert given between eight and nine, together with the way a well-arranged order was rendered, was beyond criticism.

With the large number of old students present, nothing was lacking to make it a most successful affair.



Again the college is without a military instructor, and the prospect of having one appointed in the immediate future is not good, owing to the increase in the army. Our last commandant, Capt. V. E. Stottler, resigned his appointment here in view of a better position. In his new endeavors we surely wish him the best of success, and a long life full of happiness. During the short time that he has been with us he has raised the military department to a point of efficiency of which he should be justly proud. His lectures on military subjects, filled as they were with reminiscences of Western life and of his own experiences with the Indians, were always received with enthusiasm by the students. As a result of his earnest work in the military department, and of his kind, gentlemanly bearing at all times, Capt. Stottler has

endeared himself, not only to the cadets and members of the faculty, but also to his many friends among the townspeople.

* * *

As we come to the close of the college year, we think the attention of our Juniors and Seniors should be called to the liberal prizes offered for essays upon some agricultural or mechanical subjects. With the talent at present in college there should be a lively competition.

The Smythe prize reading and speaking contest should interest members of all the classes.

* * *

OUR FRONTISPIECE. Our frontispiece is from a photograph by A. P. Drew of Dover.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major C. L. Hunt, Acting Commandant.
 First Lieutenant H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.
 Sergeant Major E. W. Burbeck.

A Co.

Captain R. McA. Keown.
 First Lieutenant H. W. Evans.
 Second Lieutenant E. W. Gilmartin.
 First Sergeant G. E. Merrill.

B Co.

Captain H. M. Runlett.
 First Lieutenant H. G. Farwell.
 Second Lieutenant C. A. Payne.
 First Sergeant J. C. Kendall.

SERGEANTS.

A. A. Livermore.
 R. H. Rollins.
 R. A. Cushman.
 F. R. Brown.
 F. L. Hadley.

SERGEANTS.

H. M. Lee.
 E. P. Runlett.
 E. F. Bickford.
 M. A. Stewart.

CORPORALS.

H. D. Batchelor.
R. H. Pearson.
H. D. Verder.
M. J. White.

MUSICIAN.

R. D. Towle.

CORPORALS.

D. A. Watson.
A. N. Otis.
H. M. Wiggin.
A. Conner.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF CADETS,
N. H. COLLEGE OF AGR. AND M. A.,
APRIL 3, 1901.

ORDERS, No. 14.

Major Charles L. Hunt is hereby appointed Acting Commandant to serve during the absence of Captain Stottler or until further orders.

He will prepare reports and perform the duties of the office and give all necessary orders with full authority.

By order of Pres. Murkland,

H. H. CALDERWOOD,
1st Lieut. and Batt. Adjt.

May 1, 1901.

ORDERS, No. 15.

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the battalion:

Corporal Brown to be sergeant, Co. A.

Corporal Hadley to be sergeant, Co. A.

Private R. D. Towle to be musician, Co. A.

Corporal Conner is transferred to Co. B.

Privates George, Pickering, MacMurtry, and Wilson, are transferred to Co. A.

C. L. HUNT,
Acting Commandant.

Approved and ordered:

CHAS. S. MURKLAND,
President.

Tasker ex-'03 has returned.

Cilley ex-'03 visited us recently.

Peabody '04, one of our editors, has left college.

Taylor our ex-quarterback, now at Tufts Medical College, renewed acquaintances at the military ball.

H. E. Barnard '99 spent a few days in town going from here to Concord, where he has a position as chemist on the State Board of Health.

Wilkins '03 has left college.

Bickford '03 is to captain the track team.

The forestry class has had its picture taken.

The Seniors are hustling on their thesis work.

The Sophomores think German is "immense(e)."

The trustees payed us a visit the first of the term.

A new company in town, White & Rollins, masons.

Hill '03 has left college to accept a position in Dover.

Exeter '03 played the Freshmen on Wednesday, May 1.

The Athletic Association tennis court is now in condition.

White '03 spent Sunday, April 28, at home in Farmington.

The class in patternmaking at present numbers twenty-one.

Courser '01 spent Sunday, April 28, with relatives in Boston.

Of course the military ball was a success from beginning to end.

Does it pay to skip out of town on your birthday? Ask Courser.

It is reported R. H. Rollins was Hoodwinked the night of the military ball.

During vacation B. R. Estrada '04 visited the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The Seniors have made three boiler tests this month at the college power station.

Blodgett '04 has returned. He makes a good addition to the Freshman baseball squad.

Does Liveryman Morrison accept Boston & Maine railroad tickets for horse hire to Dover?

We no longer hear that old song, "Telegraph Ma Baby," but now it is "Telegraph Charles Payne."

Prof. Charles W. Burkett delivered a lecture at Concord, April 26, before the "High School Teachers' Institute," having for his subject, "Agriculture and the School Teacher."

Courser and Keown, accompanied by Professor Reed, inspected a filter plant in Somersworth, April 24th.

The engagement of Prof. Richard Whoriskey, Jr., and Miss Marie L. Robinson, N. H. C. '00, has been announced.

Since Wilkins '03 left college last month his father has died and he is now filling his father's former position as cattle buyer.

Harry D. Batchelder '03 has been appointed as assistant on the editorial board of the MONTHLY for the remainder of the year.

The Freshmen were again victorious at baseball, winning a seven-inning game with the Juniors, Saturday, April 27. Score, 12 to 8.

The Sophomores had their pictures taken on the campus April 19. For full particulars, do n't ask the Freshmen, for they do n't know all about it.

W. S. Barker, special agricultural student, is assisting in the collection of fertilizers throughout the state, to be analyzed in the experiment station.

C. I. Hood has offered a \$50 bull from his stock to the student in New Hampshire College attaining the highest rank in cattle judging for next year.

Miss Elizabeth Allard, teacher in English and Latin at the Waltham, Mass., High School, was a visitor at the college recently, being a guest of Miss E. A. Demeritt.

The Freshmen had their pictures taken in Dover, Wednesday, the 24th. The Sophomores kept fourteen from taking the train, but somehow all but three were in the picture.

At the invitation of Professor and Mrs. Scott the Seniors took tea at their home, April 23. Professor and Mrs. Burkett were also present. All spent a very enjoyable evening.

The boys demonstrated their great respect and esteem for Capt. V. E. Stottler, when he left Sunday, April 7, by cheering from the time the train came in sight until it disappeared. And by the way they cheered, every one meant it. The captain won a place in the hearts of the fellows that will be hard to fill.

In the Smith prize reading and speaking contest it has been decided to allow the Sophomores to compete in the speaking with the Seniors and Juniors; the Sophomores and Freshmen in reading.

On account of the wet weather the Sophomore-Freshman game scheduled for April 6 was postponed to April 17. The game resulted in a victory for the Freshmen, 28 to 19.

The players were as follows: Freshmen: Pearson, 1b; Ashton, 2b; Weeks and Bradford, 3b; Marsh, 1f; Richardson, cf; Low, rf; Tuttle and Pickering, ss; Blood, p; Goodrich, c. The Sophomores were: Tasker, 1b; Church, 2b; Connor, 3b; Watson, ss; Wiggin, 1f; Bickford, Batchelor, cf; Rollins, Buzzell, rf; White p; Burbeck, c.

The Senior-Sophomore game for April 13 was also postponed.

EXCHANGES.

We take pleasure in welcoming the *Orange and Blue*, one of our new exchanges.

The *Latin School Register* contains a well written article entitled "For Nellie."

We can sympathize heartily with the *Holy Cross Purple* in the difficulty of obtaining literary material, especially when a prize of thirty dollars failed to bring out enough to make the contest successful.

The *New Mexico Collegian* contains two excellent articles. The first entitled "Good Manners are a Profitable Possession," the second, "Ambition and Achievement." We are also pleased to note that the football aspirations of New Mexico College are not to be spoiled by legislative action.

Princeton is planning for a new gymnasium that will cost about \$150,000.

THE TRUE COLLEGE MAN.

There is a type of man well represented in every class of modern American colleges from which we may expect a successful life. He does his college work faithfully and stands well in his

class. He takes part in student sport and student affairs without being pure athletic or impure class politician. He is clean in manners, morals, and dress. He holds the solid respect of his class without being flabbily popular. He plans his work, keeps his appointments, moves toward a goal and spends no time watching himself grow. It matters little whether such a man is valedictorian or not.

BENJAMIN I. WHEELER IN THE REVEILLE.

He entered the editor's sanctum,
 And vented his views unsought,
 And next day was hanged as a bandit
 For wrecking a train of thought.

—*Ex.*

TO DO OR NOT TO DO.

If you have a thing to do,
 Do until you've done it.
 If you have a debt to pay,
 Pay before they done it.
 If anybody does you,
 Do as you were done by,
 Do until you've done them all;
 You'll have to do or die.

—*Ex.*

When you're foolin' in the library
 And havin' lots of fun
 A laughin' and a jabberin',
 As if your time had come,
 You'd better watch your corners
 And keep kinder lookin' out,
 Er the librarian 'll git you,
 Ef you do n't watch out.

—*The Orange and Blue.*

TWILIGHT MEMORIES.

Memory often loves to wander
 In the days that are no more,
 Childhood's days that time makes fonder;
 Memory often loves to wander
 When even makes the shadows longer,
 Then 'tis of the times of yore
 Memory often loves to wander
 In the days that are no more.

When even makes the shadows longer,
Thinking of the times of yore,
Love and pity then grow stronger,
When even makes the shadows longer;
Contentment, as o'er scenes we ponder,
Fills the heart forevermore.
When even makes the shadows longer;
Thinking of the days of yore.

—JOHN ALDEN in *The Holy Cross Purple*.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following: *Almanian, Orange and Blue, Barnard Bulletin, The Reveille, The Gray Jacket, The Alfred University Monthly, The Rocky Mountain Collegian, Yale Alumni Weekly, The Holy Cross Purple, The New Mexico Collegian, The Student Record, Aggie Life, Latin School Register, A. C. H. Bulletin, The Review, The University Argonaut, The Hermonite, The Tiltonian, The Colby Academy Voice, and Acta Diurna.*

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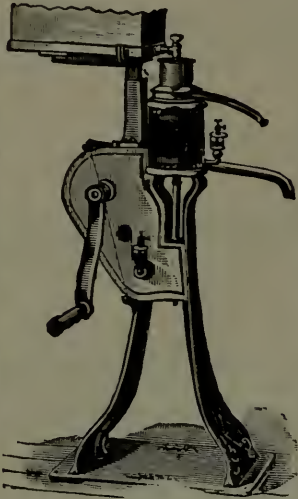
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Zeta Epsilon Zeta

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2:15 p. m.	7:13
5:33	
	SUNDAYS
6:44 a. m.	
2:46 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
7:24	

Commencement Number

VOL. VIII

No. 8

THE



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

JUNE, 1901

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME VIII.

JUNE, 1901.

No. 8.

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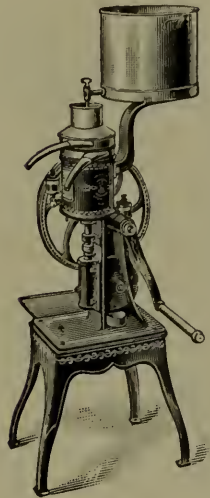
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

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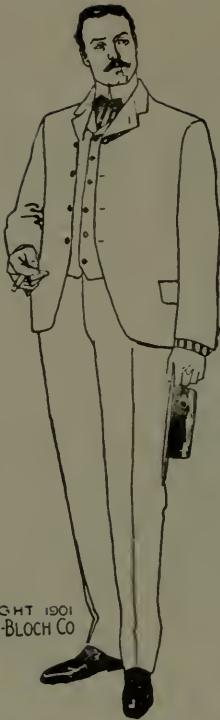
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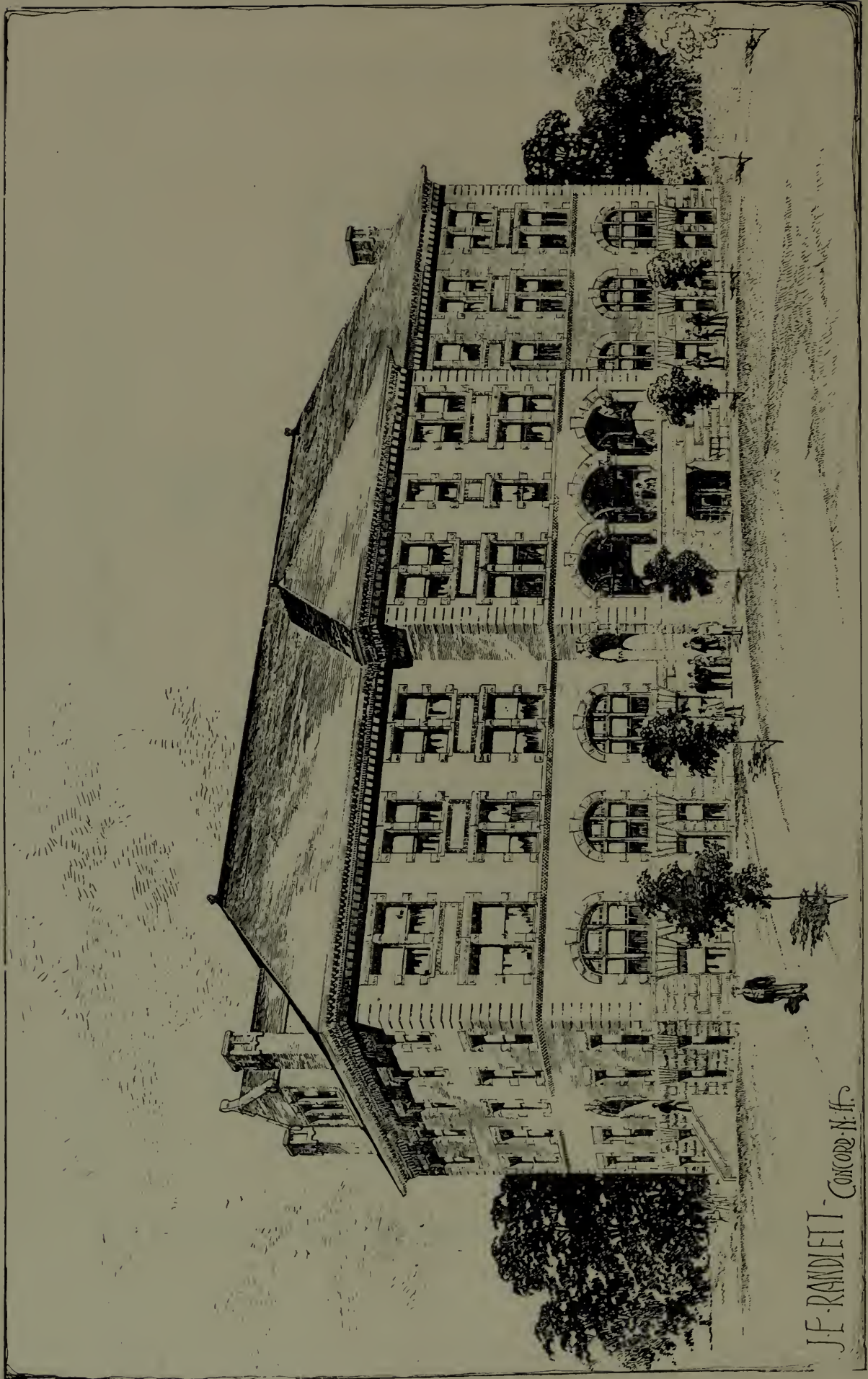
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NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY,

Vol. VIII

JUNE, 1901

No. 8

GLIMPSES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

We left Boston by the Cunard line on the seventh of July, 1900, and a ten days' voyage brought us to Liverpool. Thence we hastened, by train, to London where we spent two nights and then made a short tour on the continent. Returning to London, we passed the limited number of days we had set apart for seeing this great city in visiting many of its grand old buildings so rich in historic interest, and in enjoying its gay shops, crowded streets, and animation of the present day. But it is not of London I am to write.

Leaving our hotel near Russell Square my friend and I take a hansom, on the morning of August 3, for Paddington station, where we join a party of twenty for a trip through the Shakespeare country and the lake region of Scotland. We seat ourselves in the stuffy little railroad coaches, and the doors are closed and locked. Twice, three times, the guard returns to peer in at our window and ascertain if the tickets are all right, and then with a polite "thank you, thank you very much," he disappears. There are no conductors such as we have in America, and the tickets seldom have to be presented until one leaves the train. The shrill and piercing whistle of the English engine sounds and we are off.

We speed rapidly away from the great metropolis and are soon among the broad and peaceful fields of the outlying country. The great meadows of scarlet poppies and the numerous varieties of yellow flowers attract the eye while great fertile fields of emerald green dotted with sheep stretch out before us and bespeak the thriftiness of the people. The houses are low and all of brick or stone with thatched or tiled roofs. The English are fond of flow-

ers. Roses especially flourish in great abundance around their homes. Trees are scattering; we miss the luxuriant forests of our own country.

Reaching Warwick about noon we first locate ourselves at the "Woolpack," a most picturesque and unique English tavern within walking distance from the station. A number of small boys carrying our traveling cases lead the way. The streets of the ancient town, entered through an old Norman arch, are neat and well kept. The houses are very quaint, it being one of the oldest towns in England. It contains many buildings of historical interest, among them Warwick Castle, St. Mary's Chapel, and Leicester Hospital. Warwick Castle was the seat of the Earl of Warwick and is a good specimen of the residences of the feudal barons.

After lunch we visit the castle. The grounds are enclosed by a high stone wall and an admission fee of one shilling apiece is required before entering. We pass on into the beautiful drive which leads to the castle, the most charming walk imaginable hedged in on either side with a moss-covered rock work on which the hardy ivy clings for support, as it climbs high up the tree trunks. The trees arch overhead and intertwine their branches, shutting out the heat of the sun and giving a sweet serenity to the place. We had hoped to meet Lady Warwick, a descendant of the Earl, hearing of her kind hospitality to strangers, but she is absent. We are admitted to the banqueting room, cedar drawing-room, red drawing-room, and other rooms open to visitors. We are shown a trunk and bedstead which had belonged to Queen Anne, a punch-bowl used by Guy Warwick, and a large silver ladle which had belonged to Queen Elizabeth. A fine collection of portraits is preserved here. The castle is surrounded by a magnificent park through which the river Avon flows. The towers form a striking feature of the place. Cæsar's tower is supposed to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest, and still stands in good preservation. Guy's tower was built about the middle of the fourteenth century. In a summer house in the garden is a very large vase to which the visitor's attention is called. It was taken from the bottom of a lake near Rome and was brought here by the Earl of Warwick in 1774. A drive of

three miles from Warwick brings the tourist to the ruins of Kenilworth, the Kenilworth of Sir Walter Scott. It is probably one of the finest ruins in England.

Already among the shrines of Shakespeare we are allured on to Stratford-on-Avon, the place so consecrated to his memory by association with his youth. There stand the house where he was born, the schoolhouse in which he learned his first lessons, the traces and relics of the mansion in which he died, and the church, his last resting-place. The house of his birth is a two-story cottage of timber and plaster, and must have been, in its time, quite a luxurious residence. It stands close to the street and is entered through a little porch. The front room, which served as the family sitting-room, is low posted and has had the original floor replaced by flag-stones. The great fireplace, with its seats built into the brick, is very interesting as we imagine how the boy poet used to sit musing by the fire on winter evenings. We next ascend the old stairs and enter the room where Shakespeare was born, and are impressed with the antiquated appearance as we see the well-worn boards and polished nail heads of the original floor, and the great oak beams which are the framework of the building and the ceiling held in place by little iron laths. The window is of tiny panes of glass not more than four inches square, and these, as well as the walls, are completely covered with names of worshipful visitors, among them the familiar names of Scott, Browning, Carlyle, and Spencer. The kitchen has a stone floor and more modern windows. In another part of the house is a room used as a museum for old relics and heirlooms of the family. Here is a deed made in 1596 which proves that this house was his father's residence. Here is the only letter addressed to him that is known to exist. A gold ring is shown, found many years ago in a field near Stratford church, on which are engraved the letters W. S. A great many relics are found in this room which it would take hours to examine.

As we pass along the street an old house is pointed out to us which was once the residence of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University in America. We visit the church where the body of Shakespeare was entombed and read the famous inscription :

“ Good friends, for Jesus sake forbear,
To dig the dust enclosed heare ;
Blest be ye man yt spares thes stones,
And curst be ye yt moves my bones.”

Then branching off from the main streets of the town we take a narrow path through the fields of Shottery, passing over the stile and through a peculiar kind of gate, then in among the hedges for nearly a mile, and there, nestled beneath the elms and almost covered with vines and roses, stands the cottage in which Anne Hathaway lived. This is even more ancient in appearance than the birthplace of Shakespeare, and more plainly a relic of the distant past. It is built of wood and plaster, ribbed with massive timbers and covered with a thatched roof. It is still the abode of a descendant of the Hathaway family. Entering its parlor you see a stone floor, a wide fireplace, a broad, hospitable hearth with cozy chimney corners and near this an old wooden settle much decayed but still serviceable. They show a bedstead and other bits of furniture and homespun sheets of everlasting linen that are kept as heirlooms in the garret.

Leaving these most interesting scenes we are now en route for Scotland. We reach Melrose at midnight Saturday night and take cabs for the Abbotsford Hotel. Sunday morning I arise at an early hour and for sometime stand gazing from my window at the range of green hills in the distance and the few small, low houses in the foreground which as yet show no signs of life from within. All is at rest in the quiet dawning of the Sabbath day. After breakfast we walk to the abbey, a beautiful old ivy-grown ruin of the Gothic style ; much decayed, yet still showing plainly the delicate design of its windows and the style of its architecture. A feeling of reverence comes over us as we view its silent walls, and then the quiet graveyard with its gray and mossy stones and graves o'er grown with Scottish bluebells. Not a sound is heard above the chatter of the grasshopper. Standing there in silent adoration we are suddenly aroused by a sound from the belfry as the tones of the old bell peal out on the morning air in solemn recognition of the day.

At 11 o'clock we go to the free kirk, winding our way up the gravel walk between rows of shrubbery to a very plain building with no musical instrument. The chorister leads the choir and

the congregation join in the singing. The minister, in his Scotch brogue, preaches first a short sermon to the children followed by a children's song, then comes a lengthy discourse to the older members of the congregation. Following this is a christening service. As the exercises close and the people pass out one observes the hushed tones and the whispered words of greeting. The very atmosphere seems to partake of the holy Sabbath day. What a contrast is this day to the Sabbath spent in Paris two weeks before, where brass bands, the tooting of street-car horns, the whirring of electric carriages and the cracking of whips sounded forth with extraordinary force and each shop keeper seemed to be trying to do an extra amount of business.

We end the day in Melrose with a Christian Endeavor meeting in the hotel parlor. The next morning we arise early and pay one more visit to the abbey before leaving for Edinburgh. It rains when we reach Edinburgh, but we understand it nearly always rains in Scotland so our ardor for sightseeing is not dampened by the moisture in the atmosphere. Edinburgh is by far the finest city in natural location and scenic beauty of any I have visited. The castle is on a very high elevation commanding a fine view. They show us the banqueting room where the ancient Scottish arms are kept, the room where James VI was born, the jeweled crown which last rested on the head of James VI, and many other things of interest. One little interesting sight which caught my eye was the burying-ground for soldiers' dogs, with its tiny headstones bearing the names of the deceased canines. The soldiers are in full parade as we leave the grounds. We pass along Canongate street which was at one time the finest street in Edinburgh but which is now the poorest, and I have never been in a street where the buildings were so stamped with age and poverty. They are of brick or stone, and some seem to have been plastered over and the plastering cracked and crumbled and turned yellow. The buildings are joined together, and there are many alley-ways through the lower stories leading to dirty court-yards at the back of the buildings and serving as entrances to other dwellings. Crowds of untidy children quickly recognizing us as tourists, follow along the street offering to show us all the sights for a penny. We allow ourselves to be led by

them through one of these alleys to look at the window of a room where they say "Lady Jane Grey slept one night," and then a dozen much soiled hands are held out for pennies.

We visit St. Giles church, where John Knox preached, and the house where he lived which bears the following inscription in gilt letters, LVFE · GOD · ABVFE · AL · AND · YI · NYCHT-BOVR · AS · YI · SELF. Next we go to Holyrood Palace and are shown the private apartments of Mary Queen of Scotts, her bedroom and bed with its worn and faded draperies, her dressing room, the private stairway, the receiving room where she held so many discussions with John Knox, and her supping room where Rizzio was stabbed. The rooms are all small and very low. Below these are Lord Darnley's rooms. Arthur's Seat, a prominence to the left of the palace, affords a fine view and well repays a climb on a clear day.

We leave Edinburgh the next morning at nine o'clock and cross the famous Forth bridge, soon catching glimpses of Sir William Wallace's monument, Sterling Castle, the Grampian Hills, and then are among the mountains. At Aberfoyle we leave the train and stop for lunch, then take four-horse coaches for an eight-mile drive over the mountains. A half dozen small boys follow each team in anticipation of selling us bunches of heather which grows in great abundance in that region. The scenery is grand and yet not altogether different from our New Hampshire scenery. The strange and tuneless music of the bagpipe greets our ears as now and again we pass a highlander in Scottish kilt and sash. We ask a little girl by the roadside what one of these highlanders is playing and after trying some time to make her understand, she replies, "I dunno can."

We now approach the Trosachs which forms the entrance to one of the chief passes of the Grampians. This region was made famous by Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Previous to the appearance of this poem it was a very rough country sought only by an occasional sportsman. Since then it has been invaded by hordes of pleasure travelers. Lock Katrine is ten miles in length and two in average breadth and is of a winding, serpentine form with rocky and precipitous shores toward the west. We take steamer *Sir Walter Scott* on leaving the coaches. While passing the little

wooded island so near the shore one looks for Ellen and her rustic bower, but these must now be supplied by the imagination. Reaching the other end of the lake we coach five miles more over the mountains to Inversnaid on Lock Lomond. Waiting here two hours for our steamer we spend the time in rambling about over rustic bridges and mossy banks and in searching for heather. Lock Lomond is a charming little lake so peacefully and quietly nestled among the mountains which completely surround it. Our steamer ride this time is even more delightful than on Lock Katrine as we are sheltered from the cool winds which greeted us there. On landing we again travel by rail to Glasgow and the next afternoon finds us in Liverpool awaiting the time of setting sail for home. Notwithstanding all the glorious experiences of the past few weeks we can still sing "Home, Sweet Home" as we think of the old familiar scenes that await us there.

NELLIE G. BASSETT.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

At the present time New Hampshire College offers four distinct courses in Agriculture: A four years' course leading to a degree of B. S.; a two years' course at the completion of which a student receives his certificate; a ten weeks' winter course, and a ten weeks' dairy course. The full course is open to those students who have completed four years in a high school or academy. The studies are similar in arrangement and equal to those taken in our leading agricultural colleges, and during these four years the students devote fully one third of their time to purely horticultural and agricultural studies, while the two years' course is so arranged as to give instruction to those students who do not feel that they can afford four years in preparation, and hence is open to young men coming directly from village or country schools. In this course one half the subjects taken relate to the different branches of agriculture and cover, so far as time and previous training will admit, the same ground as the longer course. Both the winter and the dairy courses are ten weeks in length, extending through the winter term,

thus providing for those students who are not able to be away from home during the entire year, and are devoted almost entirely to practical work relative to dairy and farm life.

The college farm consists of over three hundred acres of valuable land, a large portion of which is at present under tillage. This is claimed by leading agriculturists to be admirable land for experimental work, hence cultivation as here carried on is largely for instructional purposes. A model barn has been constructed at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, which gives ample room for a large herd of Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires, also grades in the several other breeds. This herd, in connection with the well-equipped creamery, gives exceptional advantages to students in dairying and stock judging.



JUDGING STOCK.

At the last session of the legislature an appropriation was granted for the construction of a model agricultural building. This is soon to be erected and equipped with the latest and most up-to-date experimental apparatus available, at the completion of which a course of poultry raising and sheep husbandry is to be installed. One of the leading features of this new building is to be a well-equipped soil physics laboratory, the present accommodations not being sufficient to satisfy the growing demands of the department. This branch has at the present time over sixty acres of land under experiment. Here the student tests the different soils to determine their power of absorption and retention of water, the effects of mulches, etc.

The judging of live stock is continually demanding the closer attention and interest of the agricultural students as well as the practical stockman, and here at New Hampshire college exceptional opportunities are offered as given by Professor Burkett.

Like the work in agriculture so in horticulture the student receives technical and practical instructions in the different lines which are to claim his attention when he starts out in life. The greenhouse offers ample facilities for instruction in propagating and forcing the smaller vegetables as well as the more delicate flowering plants; while the experimental grounds afford good opportunities for practical work in the raising of small fruits and in landscape gardening.

Every student taking a four years' course in agriculture is required to receive instruction in the following sciences: Chemistry, botany, zoölogy, geology, entomology, physics, mathematics, meteorology, military science and tactics, drawing, shopwork, political science, philosophy, ornithology, history, German, French, and English.

During the last three years this department has made rapid advancement, the teaching staff of the purely agricultural and horticultural subjects having been increased from one to four; while one hundred and sixty hours of horticulture and four hundred and eighty hours of agricultural studies have been added to this course. With this development of facilities the increase of students has been rapid.

The following table gives the number of agricultural students registered in the last three years:

	1898-'99	1899-1900	1900-'01
Post-graduate,	1	2	0
Four years' course,	11	16	27
Two years' course,	9	19	22
Winter and dairy courses,	9	13	16
	30	50	65

This is by far the largest number of agricultural students yet registered at New Hampshire college, and is an indication of the growing interest in agricultural education throughout the state, and it will be noticed that the greater gain has been in the longer

courses. At the present time there are nearly as many purely agricultural students at New Hampshire college as in the other New England colleges combined, and the interest and enthusiasm manifested by these students make the agricultural department one of life and future importance not only to this institution but to New England as a whole. Why should not this interest be shown when there is a continual call for agricultural men and no one to fill the positions? The development of agricultural interests has



DRAIN DIGGING.

been so rapid in the past few years that there will be ample opportunity for all graduate students for years to come.

The general policy of this department is to keep abreast of the best agricultural colleges and to offer courses of study surpassed by none. Not only does the agricultural student here receive a thoroughly practical education, but the numerous scholarships afford financial aid to those most deserving, and with the liberal opportunity for work on the experimental grounds many students are able to defray their entire expenses. Considering the marked

development in the past, what may we not expect of this department in the future? It can be none but the brightest.

In the future under the direction of such able trustees and instructors as are now at the head of this department New Hampshire college is to be the one college in New England from which agricultural students will be selected.

H. M. LEE '02.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY METHOD.

'Tis midnight and on Nesmith hill
 The moon is dim that lately shone;
 'Tis midnight, all is hushed and still,
 The weary Dagoes slumber on.

Watts.

It was midnight in the little village of Durham. The winds were souging softly through the dark pines back of the Experiment Station, and in their sombre shadows could be outlined the little cabin occupied by the Italians. All was still; they slumbered after a day of honest toil, dreaming mayhap of wife, children, or sweetheart, or of sunny Italy, and of the wealth they would carry back to the homeland from this land of the free.

Dusky shadows begin to gather in the darkness. What can it mean? Had the spirits of departed red men returned to their former haunts? Silently they gather; those from the direction of the science building bearing with them a huge, snake-like object. They gather nearer and nearer the little abode. Two silent shapes advance and barricade the door, while other forms connect the snake-like object to the hydrant, and forth from its huge nozzle pours a stream, crashing in the window, and the poor victims think of the flood, but, unlike the original ark, this one had not been "pitched within and without with pitch," and instantly all their household gods were floating about in deep water. "Domine! Padre!! O-o-o-o-oh!!!"

With their united efforts they break open the door only to receive the full force of the stream. The fiends outside are convulsed with silent laughter, and disappear in the shadows. Never did savages gloat over a successful massacre with greater delight than did these midnight brawlers over the success of their practical joke.



The next morning the following conversation took place between a passerby and the Italians.

“Hello, John, how you feel this morning?”

“Me no feela goot, me all weat.”

“What is the matter, John? Does the roof leak?”

“No, water come through the window.”

“How did the water come through the window, John?”

“Bada man do dat.”

“How did he do it—throw it in with a pail?”



“No, dey fixa door so we can’t get out, den taka bigga hose and water coma wish! right through de window, jusa same lika fireman. We all coma weat pretty soon, three feet water in de shinta. By-um-bye we get out. Water strika in de face, knocka me fourteen feet! Bada man dis, me maka troub some day.”

“Why did n’t you shoot, John?”

“My gun in de box, too mucha water, me can’t unlock.”

“Where did the bad man go then?”

“One man hold lantern, the other rollea de hose and gone. Me no ashleep, me jusa shake all night. Two other men jusa sama. Me go see Billy Reech an’ Missa Hannacock; dey passa disa men on de jail right off.”



Underlying this desire for fun was a little feeling of revenge, for they felt that these foreigners were getting the labor that belonged to the students who have need of work to pay their way, as the institution offers to supply them with work. Last year the students were offered only thirty-five dollars per month for vacation work, while these foreigners were paid one dollar and fifty cents per day. That their inefficient labor is preferred to that of our sturdy sons of New England, who will work well whether the eye of the “Biggie Boss” is on them or not, is a much talked of grievance.

One of the victims was heard to say, “Wish dey cum ’gin, we

fix em." So, to accommodate them, that night another siege was planned, and, with military precision, carried out with equal success.

Again figures gather from all directions and hold a whispered consultation until their captain appears. He leads them with cat-like steps up to the very walls. Stooping with united effort the shanty fell, and "great was the fall of it." Cries of mercy were mingled with the rattle of stove and dishes. As silently as they came, they slid away in the darkness to gather later to a spread of ice cream and cake, and to gloat over their success.



DURHAM ACADEMY. Several times during the past year we have been asked to give some information in regard to the old academy which was once located in this village. To all who are interested we would refer them to an article in the MONTHLY, Vol. 4, No. 8, entitled "A Sketch of Durham Academy."

*

* *

THE COLLEGE MONTHLY. With this issue the editorial board complete the task thrown upon them at the beginning of the year; that of issuing a full volume of the COLLEGE MONTHLY. It is fitting that at this time we should thank all who have so kindly helped to make this possible. We did not accept the position because we thought we were fitted for it, but because of our loyalty to the college it represents. We have done our best, and whether our efforts shall be appreciated or not is for you—alumni and students—to decide. When we

took up the work we expected to receive criticisms—and we frankly say that in that respect we have not been disappointed ; but there is one thing we can say, and that is, we have never received anything but favorable comment from the papers of other schools.

Whatever the future of the paper may be, we think there should be an organization of some kind whose duty it shall be to look after its welfare. To do this a meeting of the student body should be held and a society of some kind formed. This society organized and a set of by-laws adopted would place the MONTHLY upon a firm basis.

We think the alumni as a whole do not take the interest that they should in their college paper, and it is with pleasure that we notice the mention that the secretary of the Alumni Association has made in his letter found in this number.

*

* *

For several years past the student body has done practically nothing for the observance of Arbor Day, but

ARBOR DAY. this year a beginning was made. At a meeting held

April 18, by representatives of each of the classes, together with those from the Grange, and the Village Improvement Society, a plan was adopted having for its ultimate end the fixing of some special ceremony to be observed each year. According to this plan each class had an orator and planted several trees on the plot of ground assigned them.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major C. L. Hunt, Acting Commandant.

First Lieutenant H. H. Calderwood, Battalion Adjutant.

First Lieutenant N. A. Rollins, Battalion Quartermaster.

Sergeant Major E. W. Burbeck.

A Co.

Captain R. McA. Keown.

First Lieutenant H. W. Evans.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Gilmartin.

First Sergeant G. E. Merrill.

B Co.

Captain H. M. Runlett.

First Lieutenant H. G. Farwell.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Payne.

First Sergeant J. C. Kendall.

SERGEANTS.

A. A. Livermore.

R. H. Rollins.

F. R. Brown.

F. L. Hadley.

SERGEANTS.

H. M. Lee.

E. P. Runlett.

E. F. Bickford.

M. A. Stewart.

CORPORALS.

H. D. Batchelor.

R. H. Pearson.

H. D. Verder.

M. J. White.

CORPORALS.

D. A. Watson.

A. N. Otis.

H. M. Wiggin.

A. Conner.

MUSICIAN.

R. D. Towle.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

There were several new students registered this term.

The faculty's new tennis court is rapidly nearing completion.

Huse, ex-'00, now a senior at Wesleyan, visited his friends here recently.

Nason's orchestra of Newburyport has been secured for Commencement week.

The battalion has voted to accept the invitation to march in the parade at Dover on Memorial Day.

Miss Edith A. Demeritt expects to take a course at the Amherst Library School, commencing July 15th.

Seventy-five shrubs have recently been set out around Thompson Hall and along the walks leading from the street.

Charles L. Hunt has resigned as president of the Senior class, and R. McA. Keown has been elected to fill the vacancy.

The Arbor day orators were for Seniors, H. W. Evans; Juniors, A. L. Sullivan; Sophomores, R. H. Rollins; Freshmen, W. Lowe.

Professor Rane expects to go on a lecturing tour in the interests of the Maine State Board of Agriculture during the latter part of June.

Plans have lately been drawn by Professor Rane for a cemetery at Farmington, N. H., which will make a beautiful plot when completed.

The building formerly known as the Q. T. V. Hall has been leased by the Kappa Sigma fraternity and hereafter will be run strictly as a fraternity house.

Leroy B. Burpee of Exeter, a graduate of this year's dairy course, has secured a position as assistant superintendent of the dairy at Spring Glen Farm, New Haven, Conn.

President Murkland spoke at the seventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire Academy Teachers' Association, held at Tilton on Friday evening, May 8th. His subject was "Teaching and Ethics."

He that playeth a practical joke upon any stranger within the gates of this institution bringeth down upon his head the wrath of the honored president, and in like manner the condemnation of the austere faculty.

The Junior class has chosen the following men to deliver the class day orations next year: President's address, Harry M. Lee; lamp oration, John C. Kendall; hammer oration, Charles A. Payne; spade oration, Abiel A. Livermore.

The business manager would call the attention of those who have as yet not paid their subscription to the COLLEGE MONTHLY

to the fact that this is the last number and that a prompt remittance would be graciously received.

Prof. Burkett and Rane left for Illinois, Saturday, May 18, to attend the dedication of a new agricultural building just completed at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. They will stop at the Pan-American exposition on their return trip.

We wish to correct the statement made in the last issue of the MONTHLY. It was seven instead of fourteen of the Freshman class who were detained from taking the Dover train for the purpose of having their pictures taken. Evidently things looked double to the Sophomores that day.

The Senior and Junior engineering classes are indebted to Fairbanks Association No. 4 of Dover, a branch of the National Association Stationary Engineers, for the loan of a working model of a Corliss valve gear. The model admits of all the adjustments possible to a Corliss engine of large size.

During the milk war farmers of the adjoining towns sent their milk to the college creamery. This brought the maximum amount received for one day up to four tons, with an average of five thousand pounds. The maximum amount of butter produced was four hundred pounds, with an average of two hundred and fifty.

Last winter the New Hampshire legislature passed an act which required all persons who are to fill positions as milk inspectors, either in connection with the public work or in some private concern, to procure certificates of eligibility from the superintendent of the dairy department of the New Hampshire College. These certificates are now about to be issued by the superintendent, Mr. Weld. He is to visit the different creameries throughout the state for the purpose of examining persons coming under this act. In addition to this, all the instruments and glassware have to be calibrated and marked.

One hundred thousand pine trees are being set out in Cheshire county under the direction of Professor Rane. All of these trees came from Illinois, on account of the inability experienced in trying to purchase them in New England. This is being carried on

by capital furnished by men from New York. One of the surprising things about it is that the necessary trees could not be purchased nearer this section. This may show a good opening for some one wishing to go into the business of furnishing trees for extensive forestry operations in New England.

The following have been chosen to compete in the Smyth prize reading and speaking contest to be held in Thompson Hall, Tuesday evening, June 4:

READING.

Comeau,
Low,
Lunt,
A. R. Merrill,
MacMurtry,
Wells.

SPEAKING.

Bickford,
Conner,
Davis,
Kendall,
G. E. Merrill,
White,
Wiggin.

The following letter has been sent out by the secretary of the Alumni Association:

BAY CITY, MICH., May 8, 1901.

To the Alumni of New Hampshire College:

The annual meeting of the Associated Alumni of New Hampshire College will occur on Wednesday, June 5th, at Durham, New Hampshire. As this is the year for the biennial election of officers, and also for the nomination of a candidate for alumni trustee for the ensuing three years, it is especially important that all members who possibly can should be present.

To you who are not already members, I wish to say that the organization is intended as a means whereby we can all work together for the advancement of the interests of our Alma Mater, and to urge you to grant us the benefit of your counsel and encouragement in our efforts. Although organized only in 1899, we already have a membership of fifty-four (54), and hope for a large increase at the coming commencement, especially of those whose years of experience since graduation have made their counsel most valuable.

Of all who are unable to be present at Durham next month, whether members or not, I ask that you will, if possible, write to me making such suggestions, either for the advancement of the college or of this organization, as may come to your minds. Can you make some suggestions for an amendment to our constitution whereby those members unable to be present at our annual meetings may be allowed to vote on important questions, and would such a scheme if carried out meet with your approval?

Cannot we, who are alumni, give substantial aid to one of the best of student enterprises, and at the same time place ourselves in closer touch with each other and with the college by subscribing to NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY? The editors have already offered the use of their columns, but this would help us little unless we all subscribe.

Yours most sincerely,

LESLIE D. HAYES,

Secretary.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'83. W. L. Whittier is working for the Smith and Dixon Machine Co., Beverly, Mass., where all communications should be addressed.

'98. James A. Foord is to have charge of the model creamery at the Pan-American Exposition.

'99. H. E. Clement is now located at Mace, Idaho.

A. Z. Norcross has bought a farm in Pomfret, Conn. P. O. address, Pomfret Center, Conn. In his letters he speaks of "Mrs. Norcross." Congratulations "Zeb."

H. E. Barnard is now chemist for the State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

EXCHANGES.

The *Almanian* had several good stories last month.

"Cant and Determination" in *College Greetings* is a well-written article.

Aside from athletics, debating seems to be the common subject of interest in the colleges at the present time.

We find in the April number of the *Colby Academy Voice* a clear-cut and pointed article entitled "Hit the Bull's Eye."

We have enjoyed during the year the friendship and association of the following representatives of colleges and preparatory schools. We wish the list was longer, and hope the acquaintances of the MONTHLY will increase during the next and succeeding years:

Aggie Life, Massachusetts Agricultural College; *Athenæum*, West Virginia University; *Acta Diurna*, Trinity School, New York; *Alfred University Monthly*, Alfred University; *Almania*, Alma College; *Argus*, Holderness School for Boys; *Barnard Bulletin*, Barnard College; *Breeze*, Cushing Academy; *Colby Voice*, Colby Academy, New Hampshire; *College Greetings*, Illinois Woman's College; *Crimson and White*, Gloucester High

School; *Enterprise*, Keene High School; *Gray Jacket*, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; *Hamptonia*, New Hampton Institution; *Hermonite*, Mount Hermon School; *High School Bulletin*, Atchison County High School, Kansas; *Holy Cross Purple*, Holy Cross College; *Herald*, Holyoke High School; *Kimball Union*, Kimball Union Academy; *Lookout*, Storrs Agricultural College; *M. H. Ærolith*, Mission House College; *New Mexico Collegian*, New Mexico State College; *Orange and Blue*, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; *Rocky Mountain Collegian*, Colorado Agricultural College; *Reveille*, Louisiana State University; *Student*, University of North Dakota; *School Record*, Putnam Free School; *Student Record*, University of Nevada; *The High School Monthly*, Bay City, Michigan; *The Review*, High School, Lowell, Massachusetts; *Tiltonian*, Tilton Seminary; *University Argonaut*, University of Idaho; *University of Oregon Monthly*; *University of Tennessee Record*; *Volunteer*, Concord (N. H.) High School; *Windmill*, St. John's School; *Yale Alumni Weekly*, Yale.

I had a little pony
 To help me in my work,
 To be accommodating
 I lent him to a shirk.

He rode him, he drove him,
 He used him every day,
 And in pay for pony's efforts
 My friend received an A.

—*The Herald*, Holyoke, Mass.

Not so at N. H.:

Lives of seniors all remind us
 We can make our lives a pest,
 And, departing, leave behind us,
 Feelings of relief and rest.

—*Ex.*

A First Class Market.

What constitutes a first class market?

Keeping everything in season in sufficient variety to supply all classes. Keeping first quality goods. Truthful in our advertising. Courteous treatment to all, and prices always the lowest.

We have a full supply of bottle olives from 10 cents to 50 cents a bottle.

We are now receiving strawberries every day—impossible to quote prices as the market changes daily, but the public are sure of finding the lowest prices at our market.

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A. Four-Years' Course, with Horticultural, Chemical, and Biological divisions. B. Two-Years' Course. C. Institute Course.

2.—COURSES IN MECHANIC ARTS.

A. Mechanical Engineering Course. B. Electrical Engineering Course. C. Technical Chemistry Course.

3.—GENERAL COURSE.

4.—PREPARATORY COURSE.

The College has six new and well-equipped buildings, viz. : (1) Thompson Hall, the main College building, devoted to offices, library, agricultural and biological laboratories, museum, chapel, and recitation rooms. (2) Conant Hall, containing nine laboratories and two lecture-rooms for the study of physics and chemistry. (3) The work-shop buildings, devoted to instruction in the working of wood and iron, and containing extensive plants for the heat and power service. (4) Nesmith Hall, devoted to the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and containing offices and laboratories for the investigation of agricultural problems. (5) The dairy building, devoted to instruction in, and investigation of, dairy methods. (6) The large and conveniently-arranged barn.

Liberal provision is made for deserving students.

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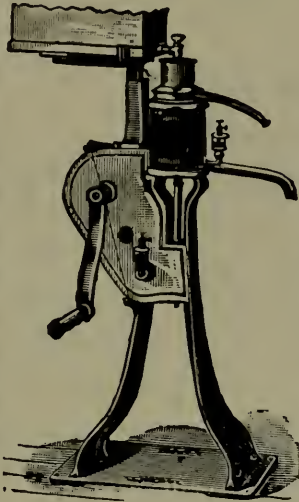
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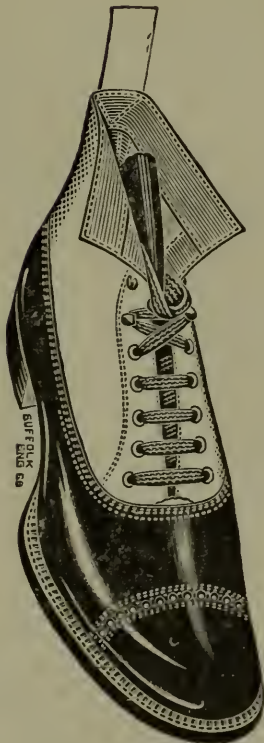
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GEO. E. BUZZELL,
DOVER, N. H.

COLLEGE BULLETIN

New Hampshire College Club

President, C. L. Hunt.
Secretary, H. D. Batchelor.
Treasurer, R. Mc A. Keown.

Kappa Sigma

BETA KAPPA CHAPTER

Fraternity meetings, Saturday evenings at Chapter House.
G. M., C. L. Hunt.
G. S., E. W. Gilmartin.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evenings.
President, H. M. Runlett.
Secretary, R. S. Jewett.

Conant Agricultural Society

Meetings on alternate Monday evenings, 7:30 p. m.
President, J. F. Blodgett.
Secretary, R. H. Pearson.

N. H. C. Athletic Association

President, H. G. Farwell.
Secretary, C. A. Payne.
Treasurer, C. H. Courser.
Football Manager, J. C. Kendall.
Base-ball Manager, H. D. Batchelor.
Track Team Manager, B. D. Bradford.

Associated Alumni of New Hampshire College

President, Frederick P. Comings, '83.
Vice-President, Elwyn . Forristall, '97.
Secretary, Leslie D. Hayes, '97.
Treasurer, Harrison E. Clement, '99.
Executive Committee, Frederick P. Comings, '83, Edward H. Hancock, '98, Irving A. Colby, '99.

Address of Secretary, Bay City, Mich.

Address of Treasurer, Mace, Shoshone County, Idaho.

Chapel Exercises

Week-days at 11:50 a. m.
Sundays at 5:05 p. m.

Library and Reference-Room Hours.

9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

Boston & Maine R. R. Western Division

Trains leave Durham for

South and West	North and East
5:53 a. m.	8:18 a. m.
8:51	10:00
9:28	2:15 p. m.
10:37	5:51
2:15 p. m.	7:13
5:33	
SUNDAYS	
6:44 a. m.	
2:46 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
7:24	



