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The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. VII.

ORONO, MAINE, APRIL, 1892.

No. 2.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE
MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

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TERMS:

Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00
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Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Managing Editor at once.

Contributions from the alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received, when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

Advertising rates may be obtained on application to R. H. Fernald the Managing Editor, Orono, Me., to whom all business correspondence and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT ORONO, MAINE, AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

See notices of recent advertisements, and read carefully the advertisements themselves. Boys, help those who patronize your paper.

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EDITORIALS.

It may seem to some students, that the authority of officers of the Coburn Cadets is made too comprehensive when they are given power to give demerits for the bad condition of rooms, but the majority, without doubt, are glad to see forces operating to decrease neglect of cleanliness, and are willing to second Lieut. Hersey in his efforts to make the Campus and its buildings more wholesome and more agreeable and to strengthen good and regular habits upon the students. Then let officers who are now inspecting officers help on the renovation and revolution by using the power in them vested, for enforcing rules.

Laws prohibiting wrong action do not make less liberty but more, and students should remember that in obeying such laws they are helping to enforce laws which will give them more liberty by keeping others from infringing on their rights.

A very desirable change to make in our chapel exercises, is to introduce new singing books to such a number that no one shall have an excuse for not singing because he has no music to sing from. At present the number of singers among the students seems small; but few students are so familiar with pieces in Gospel Hymns, even, that they will sing them in public without music. There is a movement to introduce a new book into our chapel and it is hoped that the music and responsive services may be used by all.

It may be well, and is, no doubt, for city Young Men's Christian Associations to run a gymnasium, as it is a means of accomplishing much good by bringing the influence of the association to bear upon young men who at first have no interest in any part of it but the gymnasium; but it does not follow that this college association can run a gymnasium to any profit, financial or spiritual. Since the association assumed the control of the "gym," the outlay necessary to equip the room has been a burden and has hindered the sending of delegates to conventions and providing entertainments for the students in general, which it might otherwise have done. Students are not attracted to meetings by having "gym" privileges afforded them; in fact it often tends to keep them away from meetings. If the "gym" is open when meetings are going on, many will prefer the "gym" to the meeting; if at some other time of the same day, they will so use spare time that when meeting time comes they must study and cannot attend. It is a wise move for the Y. M. C. A. to rid itself of this burden until it is strong enough to bear it well and make use of it for good. The Base Ball Association now controls the "gym."

There are many practices in colleges which should be continued though much work is necessary in preparing for them. We refer to the keeping of legal holidays and such class occasions as Ivy Day. If Washington's birthday is allowed to pass over our heads unobserved or used only as a holiday instead of being observed in a manner to bring to our minds the heroic deeds of noble and patriotic

men, college students who should be taught to guard well the interests of the nation will not be inspired to do that.

Arbor Day is appointed for planting trees, to be sure, but would not all, students and faculty, enjoy the dignity of planting a few special trees, rare ones perhaps, with appropriate exercises and speeches by some persons connected with the college? It certainly would be very pleasant if chapel exercises on Arbor Day should be followed by appropriate exercises in the chapel and then the body of students should retire to the planting, to listen to and take part in exercises there.

Too much form is not a good thing but it seems that students would love and respect their institution more, if proper exercises were held for the laying of a "corner stone" for our next new building, if the state continues to care for the wants of its child, and also for the dedication of such a new building. It has been the practice for each class to observe an Ivy Day before graduating. A very desirable practice, and though the expense is quite heavy to the class conducting the exercise, yet the pleasure to them and their guests is well worth the cost. It is hoped that each class will leave behind them some mark of their having been here and having prepared themselves for making a mark in life.

For several years Co. A, Coburn Cadets, has been the ranking company because its captain has been appointed to outrank that of Co. B, the whole matter resting with the appointing power. Slight variations from the usual ranking have existed this year, but still the rank of companies and officers depends upon the judgment of the appointing power. Very general satisfaction exists under such administration, but there is a proposition to make the rank of companies for the coming year depend on the present excellence of companies. There are some objections to this. Very often captains are taken from Co. "A" and appointed to Co. "B," and vice versa. In such cases the strivings of a man have the effect of reducing him in rank by increasing the excellence of the company of his rival captain. Again, it seems unjust that the rank of a company under one captain should depend entirely upon the efforts

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of a former captain who may have been far less diligent or far more so. To make the rank of companies depend on their real excellence is a proper manner of determining precedence, but the test should be made early in the college year that each officer may have the reward of his own labors. We think that if a test is made this term another should be made next term, to rank captains and companies according to their merit.

We were somewhat amused when we heard the report of our base ball manager, at the opinion held of us by the gentlemen of the institution located under the shades of the pines on the sandy plains of Brunswick. We have got so that we can really enjoy being called "muckers," "hay seeders," etc., by those who have not been able to beat us in the noble game of base ball. The manager of the team of the oldest college in the State made the assertion that "he could not play ball with the M. S. C. team under existing circumstances." But when asked what those circumstances were, it seems they were so far-fetched that he could not command language to explain them or even to tell what they were.

As we understand it, every objection that could be brought forward was met and settled satisfactorily except the "existing circumstances," which without doubt would have shared the fate of the objections could it have been ascertained what they were. Considering the way in which the "M. S. C's." have played ball in the past the idea strikes us that the gentlemen of the "pine woods" are afraid that they cannot keep aloft the proud name of "Bowdoin" if they should get beaten by the "muckers" of the M. S. C. The record of our boys is not one to be ashamed of since they entered the league. If it is, what must be that of Bowdoin, which has stood below the record of the M. S. C. since 1888. We held first place in '88 and second place in '89 and '90.

We wish to thank Colby and Bates for the courtesy they seemed to extend to our manager, but we think they would have been more generally respected throughout the State if they had stuck for the right and fair rather than yielded to name and fame.

There having been made quite a change in the curriculum of our college, we thought it would be of interest to mention a few of the changes, that the friends and alumni might see the advancement that has been made.

Algebra has again been made a part of the work of the Freshman year, which is a change that was very much needed. French is taken up the second term of the Freshman year and continued through the Sophomore year, giving one term more on the study. So also the time put into German has been increased to one year and a half by commencing the study the first term of the Sophomore year. General history is taken up the first term of the Freshman year and analysis of authors and history the second.

In the agricultural department, psychology and astronomy have been added and the work in horticulture and landscape gardening very much extended.

The only particular change in the Civil Engineering course is the extension of the work in the different parts making the course more complete.

The chief change in the Mechanical Engineering course is the adding of German to the course. The work in general is more advanced, and more time is put on shop work, and less on draughting. The shop is well supplied with wood and iron working machines, giving the students a much better opportunity to get the practical part of their work.

Descriptive astronomy and psychology have been added to the work of the chemists. A very full course has been established in science and literature, which we think is destined to become a very popular course for those who wish to get a good general education. As it has not been given in the catalogues in full until the last one we will give it in full.

COURSE IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

- Rhetoric. (4)
- Reading and Analysis of Authors. (1)
- Physiology.
- Solid Geometry. (12 w.)
- Algebra. (4w.)
- P. M. Free-hand Drawing. (2)
- Dissecting. (1)
- General History. (1)

Second Term.

French.
 Botany.
 Algebra, (6w.)
 Trigonometry. (14w.)
 P. M. Mechanical Drawing. [F. of T.]
 Laboratory Botany. [L. of T.] (2)
 General History. [L. of T.] (1)
 Analysis of Authors. [L. of T.] (1)

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

Botany. (Cryptogamic.)
 General Chemistry.
 French. (2)
 German. (3)
 Physics.
 P. M. Laboratory Physics. (2)
 Laboratory Botany. (2)
 General History. (1)

Second Term.

Physics.
 Analytical Chemistry.
 French. (3)
 German. (2)
 P. M. Laboratory Physics. (2)
 Analytical Chemistry. (3)

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

German. (2)
 Anglo-Saxon. (3)
 English and American Literature.
 Invertebrate Zoology.
 P. M. Laboratory Physics or Chemistry. (2)
 Analysis of Authors and Historical Reading. (3)

Second Term.

German. (2)
 Philology of the English Language. (3)
 Logic.
 Entomology. [F. of T.]
 Descriptive Astronomy. [L. of T.]
 Literary Work.
 P. M. Laboratory work in Physics or Chemistry. (2)
 Laboratory Work in Zoology and Entomology. (2)
 Literary Work. (1)

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.

History of Civilization.
 Psychology.
 Comparative Anatomy.
 Political Economy.
 P. M. Elements of Municipal Law. (1)
 Comparative Anatomy. [2]
 Literary Work. [2]

Second Term.

Horticulture. [F. of T.] [3]
 Landscape Gardening. [L. of T.] [3]
 Psychology.
 U. S. Constitution.
 International Law.
 Geology and Mineralogy.
 P. M. Literary and Scientific Work.

One change that is appreciated by all is the introduction of lectures on international and business law once each week.

The editors of THE CADET are pleased to place upon their subscription list the names of a number of the alumni who have not heretofore been subscribers. The attention of these is called to the fact that owing to the long winter vacation this is the first issue since last December. The business manager endeavors to use care in addressing wrappers, but of course is likely to make occasional errors and omissions, and where any subscriber fails to receive the paper he is requested to send word to that effect, upon receipt of which another copy will be mailed. The editors desire to publish matter which will interest the alumni and the latter are urged to make suggestions, which will be gratefully received and appreciated. Do not leave this for somebody else to do, but let each man consider that the request is made of him individually.

The officers of the Alumni Association are preparing a program for the meeting of that association in Orono during Commencement week, but we have not been able to obtain it for publication as we shall hope to do in time for the May number of THE CADET.

TO THE ALUMNI.

In this issue will be found a list of those alumni who have replied affirmatively to the inquiry as to there being a prospect of their presence at the re-union next June. Its length is pleasing. Let every man be there if possible. Nearly half the remainder replied in a manner showing that they have some hope of attending. The occasion is sure to be successful and most pleasant, and it is in the power of each and every one of us to add to it by writing our intimate friends and urging them to meet us in Orono at this time. There has recently been issued an illustrated circular descriptive of the College. A copy of this was mailed to each alumnus whose address was known, but in any

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case where this was not received another will be sent upon application to President Fernald. The catalogue for 1891-2 shows marked improvement. Copies of this or the annual report will be mailed upon application to President Fernald.

Answers have been received to the postal card inquiries sent out, from all but twenty-five of the alumni, and reliable information has been obtained regarding nearly all of the delinquents. Many corrections of occupation and address were received too late to be given in the catalogue. Please notify me of any change during the current year.

RALPH K. JONES,

Corresponding Secretary.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 11, 1892.

PROBABLE ATTENDANTS AT COMMENCEMENT.

Gould, Haskell, Hilliard, Weston, '72; Eaton, Hamlin, Oak, '73; Balentine, Gurney, '74; Bumps, Hitchings, Jordan, A. E. Mitchell, Webb, '75; Abbot, Allen, Blanding, Brainard, Estabrooke, Farrington, Haines, Haskell, Jones, Long, Oak, Parks, Pierce, Reed, Reynolds, '76; Dakin, Danforth, Miss Emery, Gould, Phillips, Stevens, Towne, '77; Mrs. Gilman, Elwell, Locke, Webster, '78; Cutter, Meserve, Moore, Mrs. White, '79; Bartlett, Brown, Fernald, Purington, '80; Brown, Osborne, Plaisted, Miss Ring, Sturtevant, Wyman, '81; Bickford, Buzzell, Flint, Fuller, Gould, Hurd, Kimball, Patten, Snow, Starrett, Webster, Woodward, '82; Cain, Kelleher, Merrill, Powers, Putnam, '83; Allan, Cutter, Miss Fernald, Stevens, '84; Butler, Chamberlain, Dole, Hanscom, Hart, Moulton, Riggs, Russell, '85; Beach, Jones, Lockwood, Lull, Merriam, Page, '86; Clark, Colby, Lazell, Sears, Stevens, Sturtevant, Vose, Webb, Williams, '87; Boardman, Brick, Butler, Campbell, Eastman, Elwell, Hancock, Hatch, Howes, Lincoln, Lord, Seabury, '88; Briggs, Edgerly, Ferguson, Gay, Miss Reed, Vickery, '89; Andrews, Blackington, Clark, Croxford, Dow, Drew, Gould, Grover, Harvey, Heath, Mrs. Flint, Morey, W. B. Peirce, V. J. Peirce.

Quincy, Sawyer, Wallace, '90; Arey, Bailey, Clark, Clayton, Wallace R. Farrington, Flanagan, Hall, Hamlin, Keyes, Kilbourne, Lord, Menges, Steward, Taylor, Thompson, Valentine, '91.

COMMUNICATION.

ROANOKE, VA., Feb'y 19, 1892.

EDITOR THE CADET,

MAINE STATE COLLEGE,

ORONO, ME. :

DEAR SIR :

I have been informed that at the last meeting of the Trustees it was decided to charge no room rent to students occupying rooms in Oak Hall. I would like to ask the Honorable Board of Trustees, through the columns of this journal, a few questions, as to whether they think their action justifiable, after taking into consideration some past events. It is a fact, well known among the students, that Chapters of two of the fraternities represented at the college are occupying houses by themselves, and for which they pay the college a very liberal rent. This involves, of course, paying the rent for rooms by the students occupying them in these houses. Therefore, in a measure, making it a penalty for any student to join either of these fraternities. It is also a well known fact to both students, who were in college about three years ago, as well as to the present Board of Trustees, that at the time the first move was made towards occupying a separate house by any fraternity, which was done in the summer of '86 by the members of Beta Theta Pi, that at the time both Oak Hall and Wingate Hall were so crowded that it was impossible for suitable accommodations to be obtained without some action of this kind. It would be impossible to ask a promiscuous body of students to occupy either of the houses now in use by the fraternities occupying them, to govern themselves in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the college authorities, and it would be equally impossible for those in charge to formulate rules that would result in as good order

as now obtained. I think that considering the fact that this idea was one brought up and carried into execution by members of the fraternities, that the least the Trustees could do would be to give them the rent of the houses free, and care for them the same as they do for the general college buildings, and thereby give the members of these fraternities the same chances to obtain new members that are worthy to become members, rather than place a monetary penalty for becoming members. I have had conversation with several alumni of the college, some of whom were fraternity men, and some of whom were not, and their ideas coincide with mine in every particular, that is, that a wrong has been done those who occupy the houses as Chapter Houses, and that some action ought to be taken by the Board of Trustees either to let them have the use of their present quarters rent free, or else charge equal prices for room rent in the general college buildings.

Yours very respectfully,

C. G. CUSHMAN, '89.

THE CADET.

THE CADET, published monthly by the Maine State College Publishing Association, Orono, Me., begins a new volume with the March number. From the standpoint of excellent journalism, this college publication easily ranks among the best of the foremost of its kind issued in this country. It meets all the requirements of news, gossip, communication and discussion. The graduate cannot afford to do without THE CADET, and that portion of the public which has come in other ways to have an interest in the State College will find it indispensable. An illustrated feature of the current number relates to Wingate Hall, the new structure which takes the place of the edifice which was destroyed by fire two or three years ago. Conducted as it is now, the Cadet is a high credit to collegiate journalism.

—*Boston Journal.*

The Junior Civils have been informed that there is no *pi* (pie) or pudding either, in certain parts of applied mechanics.

THE CAP AND GOWN.

It is understood that a large number of this year's graduating class at the Manchester High school favor the wearing of the cap and gown at graduation, and the question whether the boys and girls shall appear upon the platform to receive their diplomas clothed in their right minds or in the flowing robes and fools' caps of foreign universities is said to be one of burning interest at the High school house. If it interests them, it does their fathers and mothers and cousins and aunts and all the rest of us, and is a proper one for discussion. There is much to be said in favor of the cap and gown. In the first place "it's English, you know." The English, to be sure, do not dress school children in it, but confine it to university students. This, however, is of small consequence. If we are to import it we may use it as we please, and as there are few college students who are shallow-pated enough to be caught in it, we are rather forced to hang it on something less mature, if we are to hang it at all. If the proposition was to dress the girl graduates in pants and plug hats, the law might be invoked to prevent it; but there is, we believe, no law against a male creature unsexing himself, and we all have a right to wear gowns if we think they are becoming. Some of our boys would be too sweet for anything in a gown. There is need of something of this kind in some cases, not only while scholars are graduating, but as long as they live. Some young men and maidens pass through our schools and colleges and out into the world and out of the world without making it apparent to anybody that they know more or are in any way, stronger or better men and women than if they had never seen the inside of a high school or college building. At first, they have of course, as evidence of their attainments, their class albums and diplomas, but these are transitory. Both go to the attic to furnish rats raw material for nests within a decade after graduation and nothing remains to show that the owners are liberally educated. A cap and gown, which will say to all the world, "I am a graduate," can remedy this, if worn constantly from the school house yard to the grave. There are objections, of course. The danger that the

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wearer of a cap and gown may be mistaken for a lieutenant in the Salvation Army is one of them, but this can be reduced to small proportions by putting the words "Manchester High School," or even a monogram, M. H. S., in big gilt letter across the back of the gown. Then, it will be suggested, that Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate and William Tucker took their diplomas in homespun suits in no way better or different from those worn by other boys of this age and that no young man who has brains enough to make him worth educating, needs a uniform to show that he knows something, but the answer to this is obvious. Custom as well as law should gather the weaklings under her wing and if a majority of a class are so weak that they need a cap and gown, the strong should yield and make it unanimous.

The proposed innovation is in keeping with the snobbery that has tried to rob our school houses of their time-honored names, and substitute for them high-sounding titles which will proclaim that Manchester people of 1891, knew the history of their country, and it will probably have the approval of the school board. It is in line with the fashion which adds in every way possible to the expense of graduation, and is fast making it impracticable for people of moderate means to permit their children to take a high school course, and it should therefore have the support of all who believe that education should be monopolized by the rich, and that the educated should constitute an exclusive aristocracy. In a word, this reform has more to commend it than many others that "go" in this age of improvements.

Mirror and Farmer.

LITERARY.

"THE NEW SOUTH."

A short time ago your literary editor asked the writer for a description of "The New South," and amidst the rush of business the invitation was accepted, without due thought of what was being promised, for it would be almost as simple a task to attempt a description of the "West" in a short article in the columns of this journal, as the Southern resources are as varied

and capable of as much extension at the present time as those of the West, though not until within a comparatively short time have they begun to figure extensively in the commercial and industrial world. It is because of this magnitude that permission is asked to be allowed to speak only of that particular portion of The South with which the writer is familiar, and its adjacent territories, leaving the remainder to some other alumnus who has penetrated deeper within its boundaries.

Ten years ago, that portion of Virginia contained between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains was almost unknown among the manufacturers of the country, and was a comparatively small factor in the wealth producing communities. About that time the Northern capitalists, seeking investments that would bring them larger returns for the money invested, began a systematic investigation of the resources of the South. These investors began operations with the idea in mind that if there was anything to be gained by going South, the farther they went the better it would be. They therefore put their capital into the Gulf States. These investments seemed to pay for a time, but they gradually came to see that the sections in which they had located contained too much African blood, coupled with its inevitable preponderance of indolence and ignorance, together with too warm a climate to successfully carry on manufacturing enterprises. This for a time caused a depression in the "Southern booms," until the Norfolk & Western Railroad, whose main line extends from Norfolk, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., began to develop the valuable coal fields of West Virginia. In this section are found almost inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron, and various other minerals and metals, surrounded by fertile lands suitable for agricultural purposes. The coal being the prime cause of bringing the State into notice as a wealth producer, it will be best to take up that portion of the development first, and to follow with those that came in its wake.

The development in the Pocahontas-Flat Top coal fields began in the fall of 1881, but only surface work on the sides of the mountains was done. In January, 1882, about twenty miners landed at the point in Tazwell County, Virginia, where now stands the town of Pocahontas, then

a howling wilderness, having taken nine days to make the trip from New York, the greater part of the time being occupied in making the way across the mountains.

When the mines were first opened, a shipment of two or three hundred tons per day was considered a great output, but in the year of 1884 a great explosion took place, the immediate effect of which was to retard development, but eventually beneficial, inasmuch as it attracted the attention of the public to it. At that time there were thousands of people in the State who did not know there was such a town as Pocahontas, or had ever heard of the wonderful development going on.

In the beginning of 1885 the N. & W. R. R. Company built a branch road from Bluestone Junction, which tapped the north side of the Flat Top fields. The first car load of coal shipped from that district was on the day of Cleveland's election in 1884. Since that time the development has been phenomenally rapid.

The Pocahontas-Flat Top coal measures are above the water level in veins ranging from five to thirteen feet in thickness, extending over an area estimated as containing not less than three hundred square miles.

Pocahontas coal is from the *lower* measures, and is semi-bituminous, containing but eighteen per cent. of volatile matter. The veins dip to the North and West, and the extension of the N. & W. R. R. North to the Ohio river, and the road west to the Cumberland mountains pass through the middle and upper measures, thus opening up coal of a greater volatile matter, bituminous, splint and cannel. The output of the Pocahontas coal fields from year to year, given in tons of 2,240 pounds, is as follows: 1883, 99,871; 1884, 283, 252; 1885, 577,906; 1886, 759,357; 1887, 1,007,880; 1888, 1,376,010; 1889, 1,592,485; 1890, 1,807,716; showing an increase beyond precedent.

Nearly all companies, operating mines are engaged in the manufacture of coke. The first Coke Ovens were constructed in 1883 at Pocahontas and the development has been amazingly rapid, and almost as phenomenal as that of the coal fields. The coke is of the finest quality both as to analysis and structure. Superintendent Porter, speaking of Pocahontas

coke says: "This coke has been the salvation of the Southern iron furnaces. It has proven to be the best iron making coke on the market, being superior to Connelsville, and wonderfully efficient."

The iron furnaces, which are the direct outcome of the coal supply, are increasing in number and output every day. As we have mentioned only those coal fields that are on the line of the N. & W. R. R. we will pursue the same course with the iron furnaces. There are eleven coke furnaces, viz.: Bristol, Max Meadows, Pulaskie, Ivanhoe, Graham, Salem, Roanoke two, Crozers, Buena Vista and Shenandoah. In 1880, Virginia produced only 17,906 tons of raw iron. The census of 1890 shows 302,447 tons to her credit, having passed every other state, except Alabama, in her per cent. of increase. Virginia's per cent. of the total output in the United States is 3.16.

Besides iron and coal the zinc mines deserve special mention as well as the enormous quantities of superior lime stone. The largest zinc mines are located at Pulaski and Bonsac. The Wytheville Lead and Zinc Co., are putting in new plants and will do a large business.

Lack of space and time forbids speaking in detail of the numerous cities and towns in this section, but as the writer as well as quite a number of the M. S. C. alumni are intimately connected and firmly established in Roanoke, it may not be inappropriate to give a slight description of the "Magic City," which ten years ago contained only about four hundred inhabitants, mostly negroes, and to-day boasts of upwards of 24,000 intelligent people together with manufacturing industries that employ all of the laboring portion of the population at good wages.

The principal industries of Roanoke are as follows: The Roanoke Machine Works, which include the repair and construction departments of the N. & W. R. R. whose pay roll amounts to \$50,000.00 per month; the Norwich Lock Man'f'g Co., lately moved here from Norwich, Conn., pay roll \$15,000.00 per month; The American Bridge and Iron Co., pay roll \$21,000.00 per month; Duvall Engine Works, when completed in about one month will employ three hundred men; The Bridgewater Carriage Co., 125 men; The Cushman Iron

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Co., pay roll, \$1,500.00 per month. The last named, though small in comparison with the others, deserves special mention in this journal because it owes its existence entirely to M. S. C. men, and men that were all in college four years ago. The company was organized in October, 1891 and at the present time is running at its full capacity with six months' work contracted for, ahead. The principal officers are C. G. Cushman, '89, President and Manager; John Bird, 2d, '90, Vice President and Superintendent; A. J. Coffin, '90, Secretary and Treasurer, with all of the above and James D. Lazell, '87, on the Board of Directors.

The city itself is located in a small valley about eight miles in diameter and at the junction of the Norfolk & Western, Shenandoah valley and the Roanoke & Southern Railroads, thus giving it facilities for transportation as good if not better than any other city in the South.

It is hardly fair to leave Southwest Virginia without a description of the magnificent scenery that abounds on all sides, but it must be seen to be appreciated, for the writer is entirely incompetent to fittingly describe it.

C. G. C.

COLLEGE INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in colleges is of necessity very different from the methods adopted in our high schools, academies and institutions of a kindred nature, on account of the advanced age and more highly developed mind of the student. As scholars mature it is natural that their love for liberty should increase, and the teacher consequently should, and must, recognize those rights, and, so far as may be, govern himself accordingly.

The teacher ought to command respect, not by dignity alone, but by the confidence which he places in his pupils, and the confidence which they in turn repose in him. The student, from the time he enters college until his course is completed, is compelled to improve every available moment, or to be humiliated by low rank in his studies. By the present arrangements in this college, his forenoon is completely taken up in the recitation room. Then for noon an hour is allowed, during a portion of

the course, and for the remainder, two hours. In theory, this to an observer might appear like a few minutes for study, but practise shows that it is not, even to the most studious, and reasoning on the basis of health and physical strength, our first theory is again exploded. From dinner he is directly called to recitation or practical work, where he is retained, at least three days of the week, until supper time, and always until 4 P. M.

At 6.30 P. M., the student sits down to study, or if he is of a business turn of mind, spends half an hour in letter writing. Then as eight hours sleep are normally required for an industrious individual, and six o'clock is named as the rising hour, ten o'clock must be regarded as the hour for retiring; and three hours are thus left in which to get four lessons, or three-quarters of an hour each per lesson. Of course there are some, who, as the saying goes, make longer hours, but such work is not conducive of health, and ought not to be resorted to. Hence even the time as above distributed must be encroached upon if the social, literary, or spiritual aspirations are to be developed.

It is plainly evident, then that an hour's instruction in each respective study during the day is eminently more valuable to the student than the outside work which his limited time enables him to give them. Therefore, the recitations, so far as practical, should be in the form of lectures, experiments and demonstrations. The topics could be mastered more easily, the various branches more thoroughly understood, and the instructor, as well as the student, better satisfied with the amount of work accomplished.

A. C. GROVER, '92.

Y. M. C. A. ENTERTAINMENTS.

The third and fourth of the series of entertainments given by the Association of the College, were given the second week of March.

CONCERT.

The concert was to have been given Thursday evening, March 3, but on account of the weather was postponed to Monday evening, March 7. The talent was Miss Lillian Gray, Violin Soloist; Miss Nettie Gratien, Vocal

Soloist; and the Bangor Banjo and Guitar Club, composed of Misses Strickland, Simpson, Mason and Milliken; Miss Annie Douglass, Accompanist. Several numbers were given by students and ladies from the village.

PROGRAM:

Piano Solo Miss Heald
 Selection College Quartet
 Selection Banjo and Guitar Quartet
 Solo Miss Gratien
 Piccolo Solo Mr. Martin
 Selection Banjo and Guitar Quartet
 Violin Solo Miss Gray
 Solo Mr. Bristol
 Duet Misses Strickland and Simpson
 Cornet Solo Mr. Doolittle
 Solo Miss Gratien
 Selection Banjo and Guitar Quartet
 Selection College Quartet
 Piano Duet Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Webster

The concert was a very pleasing entertainment in the judgment of all attending.

LECTURE.

Prof. Lee of Bowdoin College, lectured in Orono Town Hall, Thursday evening, Mar. 10, on Labrador. Prof. Lee's power of description and his accounts of happenings in the places which he showed by his stereopticon made, the journey very real to listeners. The lecture began with accounts of the early discoveries of America, which were made in Labrador. Little is known of the country from the early explorers and the later visitors have brought us very few facts about the country because they have generally been fishermen who have not penetrated the country but have confined themselves to their fishing pursuits on the sea and in its immediate vicinity. There is in fact but a small part of the year when the country can be explored because of the extreme cold. There was ice along the shore when the party arrived and though they stayed but a few weeks ice formed there again but a few days after their departure.

There were nineteen in the party, twenty-five including the vessel's crew, and they were shown to be quite a pale faced company after seasickness had visited them a for few days.

We were indeed in a strange land as we journeyed with Prof. Lee. Icebergs appeared to us of every variety. The evergreen trees were about the only varieties, and those that were ascertained to be forty years old were no more than four feet high. We saw very few

families, and a great part of these stay in that cold land only during the summer. Land has no owners and is worked but little. It is very rocky and has but little soil.

We saw the fishermen and fish dressers who, by their continual practicing, attain wonderful powers at fish dressing. Two persons, by division of labor, could dress twelve fishes per minute.

Passing into the interior we found the temperature somewhat higher and the country a little less barren; we even found two cows—wonderful things in that country.

There was reported to be a waterfall on the Grand river, quite a distance back from the shore. and a company of four young men was organized to prove the truth or falsity of the report. Their experiences were far from pleasant and can be but glanced at. They worked up the river in small boats against fast water, rowing or pulling along the banks, until one received injuries that brought him and one of his fellows home. The other two proceeded. They were at last obliged to leave the boat and taking rations for a few days and a few instruments, they climbed to a plateau where they again found the river; then following down, they found the Grand Falls a distance of 275 miles from the ocean. These were 400 feet high and could not well be taken in one photograph. Returning to the boat, instruments and provisions, the explorers found them burned. Nothing of use but a very small amount of food, a few matches and a hatchet was left. They had left sparks from their last fire at that place. Their experiences of walking, rafting, and all the time nearly starving, were bitter indeed, as their appearance at return indicated.

The Indians were found to be tall and strong in body, pleasant to meet, and possessed of fairly bright intellects, though little was learned of them. They live in very rude structures of one room covered and surrounded by peat. Dogs are about their only domestic animals and these demand but little care—no food in summer and but once in two or three days in winter.

These are but a few scattering facts expressed in Prof. Lee's lecture, but they with the information gathered in geology, biology and entomology, will be of great interest and value to scientific men.

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CAMPUS.

They say one of the instructors has a new watch and chain, and that throwing filter paper is rather a hazardous occupation.

Saunders '87, architect in Tacoma, Washington, was on the campus not long ago.

Mrs. Waitt, assistant at the Experiment Station, went to Boston recently on a short visit.

The time has arrived for Senior and Junior themes, and the library is quite frequently visited. The first draft of Junior prize themes was due March 24th.

A natural history club has been formed which meets the first Wednesday of every month. The following officers have been elected; President, Instructor Briggs, of the Natural History department; Vice President, Merrill of the Experiment Station; Secretary and Treasurer, Kittridge, '93.

Question: Will the class of '94, observe Ivy Day this term?

You go back to your work, Mr. J——, I'll protect you.

The Freshmen have originals every Friday, under Prof. Estabrooke.

Mr. Lull, chemist at the Great Works pulp mill, was on the Campus recently.

Are we going to the World's Fair at Chicago? We say let us go.

Alexander, formerly of the class of '92, and late of Hampton Institute, Va., as assistant engineer, is taking a short course this term. We are all glad to welcome him back.

The cupola at the foundry was tested for the first time March 18th. Two men from the Old Town foundry were here and found that everything was perfect. Patterns are already made for a lathe, part of which is to be cast here and part at Old Town.

Tolman and Gibbs, '92, have had quite a serious time with the mumps, and we are glad to say that they have recovered.

Prescott Keyes, '91, passed a few days with us recently. Mr. Keyes is teacher at the high school in Bar Harbor.

Prof. Rogers spoke at Hampden, March 12, on the subject "The Stetson Fund, Hampden Academy, its present needs, etc."

Bradbury of Limerick, Folsom of Corinna, and Towle of Sherman Falls are taking a short course in the dairy school.

Prof.—What effect does the relation of the earth have upon gravity at the equator.

Student.—It increases it.

Prof.—Do you know that if the rate of rotation was increased seventeen times, the loose bodies would be thrown off the earth?

Student.—Yes sir.

A letter directed to the Pres. of the Tennis Association was received March 8, asking that a delegate be sent to Bowdoin, March 26, to attend the meeting of the Inter-collegiate Tennis Association. Randlette, '92, was elected as delegate.

Prof. Lee of Bowdoin was on the Campus, March 10th.

Young, '93, returned to college in the latter part of March, but left in a few days on account of trouble with eyes.

Mr. Adams of the Board of Agriculture of Sagadahoc county, called at the experiment station, March 21st.

The following is an extract from a letter to President Fernald from Louis C. Southard of Boston, Mass., a former student at the college:

"Having a feeling to promote the manly and athletic qualities of the students, it has long been my wish to show the interest I have in the college and its sports; and it is my desire, if it meets your approval and that of the faculty, to offer prizes to the baseball team if it wins first or second place in its contests with other colleges, and individual prizes to the player who has the best average record in baseball, foot-ball and tennis, and in his studies, i. e., three prizes, no student to carry off, however, more than one.

If you approve of this plan I should be glad to have the matter brought before the students as a body, perhaps; and if they also approve I will then confer with the officers of the several clubs as to the character of prizes to be contested for.

Sincerely hoping you will lend your coun-

tenance to the project, I am sincerely and cordially yours.

"LOUIS C. SOUTHARD."

Without doubt action will be taken by the students so that most if not all of these prizes may be contested for. This is a step in the right direction and will give new life to the sports here at the college.

A doe with horns has been received from Newells of Calais, and placed in the Museum.

Prof. Jordan spoke at Houlton March 14th.

Chapman, formerly of '93, was on the Campus lately.

The tennis association has elected the following officers: President, Timberlake; Vice-president, Crosby; Secretary and Treasurer, Fernald.

Stanley has learned of an earthquake that "ceases to stop."

George P. Merrill, '79, makes his situation benefit his alma mater. Being Curator of the Natural Museum at Washington, he has an opportunity to present the college many specimens. He has lately secured to the institution a valuable collection of minerals.

PERSONALS.

H. M. Lander, of Stockton, Cal., formerly steward of the college, is visiting in Maine, at present in Fairfield Center. Mr. Lander expects to be here during the coming Commencement.

'82.—We enjoyed a very pleasant visit the past week from Thomas W. Hine, of Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Hine is president of the bank in Phoenix and has been East visiting since early in February.

'83.—Dr. Kelleher, of Orono, has been elected to the office of superintending school committee.

'87.—Recently Mr. A. R. Saunders, of Tacoma, Wash., and Miss Mary T. Conroy, of Brewer, Me., were united in marriage; H. S. Webb, M. S. C., '87, acting as best man and Miss Margaret Walsh, as bridesmaid. They left at once for a short visit at Mr. Saunders'

old home after which they will leave for Tacoma, visiting the principal cities of the country on the way. The groom is an architect of Tacoma and is meeting with good success. We extend congratulations.—Bert Clark is reading law with E. S. Clark of Bar Harbor.—We extend our congratulations to Mr. John H. Burleigh upon his marriage to a young lady whose name we do not at present know.

'90.—F. T. Dow, who is now superintendent of technical schools at Montserrat, West Indies, is coming to New York the last of March. He will purchase quite an amount of machinery and send back. Mr. Dow expects to be in Orono during Commencement.—Geo. E. Keyes, principal of the High School in Westerly, R. I., has been troubled considerably this winter with his throat. We hope his trouble is better.—S. H. T. Hayes, of Oxford, has been engaged by the Experiment Station to collect the samples of fertilizers this spring. After collecting them Mr. Hayes will act as assistant in the laboratory for a short time.

'91.—J. C. Graves has a position as draughtsman with an electric light company in Middletown, Conn.—E. R. Merrill has a position as draughtsman in Columbus, O.—Mr. John Steward was recently married to Miss Frost of Skowhegan. THE CADET extends congratulations.

EXCHANGES.

Again we are called upon to do duty, and with the large number of most excellent Exchanges one might think it a very interesting and easy matter to clip as our best judgment dictates from those that are the most useful to our readers.

We were glad that the *Athenæum* had something in its last issue about that fearful habit "cigarette smoking." Now if all could be made to see and realize the fatal results of this school boy habit, there is not one who would not break it both for their own good and the kindness to those about them.

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University Cynic which we think very interesting. It always has some good piece which cannot fail to interest all its readers.

Austin Phelps, D.D., has in a brief discussion of "Men and Books" given some excellent ideas. And he illustrates the extreme difference in the two kinds of reading in the following lines:

In reading for mere amusement *we drift*. In critical and studious reading *we row*.

In critical reading we should ask ourselves these questions: Are they true? Are they original? and do they mark a sympathetic thinker? The questions as to the style: Is it clear, concise and forcible? or is the meaning hidden? Are the words long or short? Are the words euphonious? Has the writer an affluent or stinted vocabulary? Does it show originality or is it imitative of other authors? Does it contain many words which express nothing? In reading, study those authors considered the *best*, the *reputation* of whom has been established by time. In order to secure the best possible results from our reading we should not be influenced wholly by our tastes. We should read an author for his excellency in a certain direction, even if our tastes are not in sympathy with his ideas in many cases. Unless we read their works and realize from what standpoint they arrive at their conclusion, we cannot receive our ideas from good, sound, impartial reasoning.

We fully agree with *The Polytechnic* in thinking that the article on "The student life of the engineer," by O. F. Nichols, '68, is deserving a wide circulation and the most we regret is that we could not have copied the whole lecture. At the present time there seems to be a high barrier between the student as he leaves college and the practical engineer. Now if one would only *endeavor* to correct the errors and shortcomings of the to be engineer pointed out by Mr. Nichols in his lecture, we could surely do something toward an improvement.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Who were the first tennis players mentioned in the bible? Joseph *served* in Pharaoh's court and Isaac *returned* out of Egypt.—*Ex.*

Of the American colleges having the largest number of students are Harvard 2,613, and Ann Arbor with 2,495 students.—*Ex.*

The total membership of Greek letter societies in the American colleges is estimated at 75,000.—*Ex.*

The largest university in the world is said to be the great Moslem University of Cairo, founded in 975, with its 10,000 pupils and 370 professors. They have no benches, but study, eat and sleep on a blanket or mat. The Koran is the only book used for grammar, law, philosophy and theology. The students study and learn it repeatedly.

Three-fourths of the national colleges founded in the last twenty years are south of the Mason and Dixon line.

In the United States one man in about 2,000 takes a college course. In Scotland one in 615, in Germany one in 213, while in England only one in about 5,000.

Harvard offers in the liberal arts and sciences two hundred and nineteen courses.

Leland Stanford University has a canvas running track laid on felt, twenty-one laps to the mile, in the gymnasium, and a straight-away track, two-twenty track with an oval quarter-mile cinder track outside.

There are two things which women jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.—*Ex.*

"Does heat expand?" the teacher asked,

"If so, example cite."

"The days are long in summer,"

Said the student who is bright.

—*Ex.*

When first I came to college, as a quiet little youth,
I said I'd always study hard, and thought I told
the truth;

But now, since they have taught me the pleasures
of foot-ball,

I scarcely have a moment to look at books at all.
In the morning and the evening, and all times
between, I train,

And the strengthening of my muscles leaves small
time to train my brain.

—*Ex.*

GLEANINGS.

APPLIED.

A red brocaded sofa and a dim light in the room,
Two people sitting talking, in the sombre twilight
gloom;
The youth found sudden courage and kissed the
maiden fair.
The maid was very angry, and exclaimed—"How
could you dare?"

The youth raised up his finger, and he pointed—
that was all—
To where a family motto was hanging on the wall,
A motto done in worsted, and hung in plainest
view,
Which said, "Do unto others as you'd have them
do to you." *Smiley.*

Said the Earth to the comet: "You startle me
with your levity."
Said the comet to the Earth: You annoy me with
your gravitas. *Handicraft.*

A cigarette,
A gingerette,
And now and then a little bet;
A jokellette,
Some etiquette,
And the result?—the ladies' pet.

WELL "SUIT"-ED.

"By chiminey," the smoke did say,
As the draft flew up the flue,
"I get a new soot every day,
A mixture of black and blew."

Said the Prof. to the Soph.:
"The reciprocal of *secant I*,
Just how derived and the reason why,
Please elucidate to me."
The Soph. sadly shook his head,
And with usual brevity said,
"Really, Prof., *I can't see.*"

How he trembles in his seat,
How his pulses throb and beat,
On Tuesdays and on Wednesdays,
And on other days than these.

In his eyes a steely look,
In his hand a tattered book;
In his shoes his heart is sunk—
Will he war, or will he flunk?

Flunk? Not he! for see, he stands,
Rolls his eyes and waves his hands,
Dwells on deeds both wise and great,
Handles fortune, fame and fate.

Oh, shades of old Demosthenes,
Return to earth and witness these
Rhetoricals, so grandly rendered,
Which once a week to us are tendered.

Yes, water is, 'tis plain to see,
The best of gifts with which we're blest;
But man should have due modesty—
He should not always take the best.

Students possess a good share of animal
spirits and it is not surprising that once in a
while their pent up natures bubble over with
student pranks. Their indiscretions are widely
circulated, always exaggerated, until the idea
has sprung up that to send a boy to college is to
cast him into a moral fiery furnace, where he
he will be assailed by all forms of temptations.
—*Ex.*

Sergeant: "When you put your gun to your
shoulder to shoot, you must stand so still that
a guide post beside you will look like a drunken
civilian."

A literary Frenchman, after studying English
for a few months, wrote to an American friend:
"In small time I can learn so many English as
I think will come at the America and go on to
the scaffold to lecture."

EXTRACT FROM ARTEMUS WARD'S
MORMON LECTURE.

I regret to say that efforts were made to
make a Mormon of me while I was in Utah.

It was leap year when I was there and sev-
enteen young widows, the wives of a deceased
Mormon, (he died by request,) offered me
their hearts and hands. I called upon them
one day, and taking their soft white hands in
mine, which made eighteen hands altogether, I
found them in tears.

And I said, "Why is this thus? what is the
reason of this thusness?" They hove a sigh,
seventeen sighs of different size. They said,
"Oh, soon thou wilt be gonested away!"

I told them that when I got ready to leave a
place I usually wentested. They said, "Doth
not like us?"

I said, "I doth, I doth!" I also said I hope
your intentions are honorable, as I am a lone
child, and my parents are far, far away. Then
they said, "Wilt not marry us?"

I said, "Oh, no; it cannot was." Again
they asked me to marry them, and again I
declined. When they cried, "Oh, cruel man!
this is too much, too much." And I told them
that it was on account of the muchness that I
declined.



H. P. Gould.

A. T. Jordan.
W. H. Atkinson.

R. H. Fernald.

J. A. Tyler.
M. L. Bristol.

E. H. Cowan.

C. H. Gannett.
W. C. Holden.

THE EDITORS.

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