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# The Cadet March 1894

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

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No. 10.

## The Cadet.

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

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### EDITORIALS

Just before the CADET goes to press, a shadow is cast over the college by the death of one of the leading members of the faculty—Professor Walter Balentine. The sad event occurred Monday morning, Feb. 26, and was the result of pneumonia. The whole college mourn his loss and sympathize deeply with Mrs. Balentine and the children.

The announcement has been made by the Master of the Grange in this State that arrangements have been perfected whereby a class of twelve or more farmers who so desire may secure the services of a professor from the Maine State College for a course of six lectures, on the practical principles of Agricultural science, by simply paying the travelling ex-

penses of the instructor. These lectures are to be conducted similarly to the university extension courses of other institutions, the members of the classes being expected to take notes, just as in the recitation rooms of the College.

It would seem now, more than ever before, that the farmers of Maine need not complain that the State College does not give enough attention to its agricultural department; for, with the regular four years course in agriculture, the two short courses, the dairy course, and the series of lectures just instituted, every opportunity possible is offered to young men who wish to fit themselves for practical, scientific farmers. The smallness of the number taking agricultural courses at this college is due largely to the lack of appreciation among many farmers of the practical value of science as applied to agriculture; but these lectures, short and elementary as they must necessarily be, will tend to awaken this class of farmers to a new idea of the value of agricultural education.

"Oh, for a good gym!" is the wail which is now arising all over the campus. What does one see on entering the little shanty which we have dignified by calling it a gymnasium? He sees a small room which, from appearances, may have been designed for a wood shed, and in it a flying trapeze, horizontal bar, parallel bars, two or three chest lifters and a few dumb bells. And yet with this apparatus our base ball men are expected to work themselves into condition to successfully compete on the diamond, with men who have every facility for developing and hardening their muscles, and getting into condition to play ball. Is it any wonder that fate has sometimes declared itself against us?

The base ball situation just at present is, plainly speaking, not very bright. The man who expected to enter this term, and who was to pitch for us this year, has decided to go to some other institution. The result is, that there will be considerable difficulty in filling the position. There are two or three men who might, perhaps, by hard work, develop into good pitchers, but it needs a man of experience

to pitch against such teams as are met with in the intercollegiate games.

It is the opinion of all that with this exception we can put a winning team into the field. There is much good material in the freshman class, as was shown by the peanut game last fall. Taking it all together our prospects never looked brighter than they did at the commencement of this term, which makes the difficulty about getting a pitcher somewhat disheartening.

The new regulations which went into effect the first of this term have naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and caused some trouble in understanding and adapting ourselves to the new conditions. But they are a great improvement over the old ones, and as soon as we become accustomed to them, we shall like them much better.

No longer shall we see our respective names conspicuously posted with long lines of pencil marks opposite them, or together with a detailed statement of the absences and misdemeanors of the previous week. On the contrary, in the matter of absences, considerable latitude will be given the student. As will be seen in the regulations quoted in another column, he may absent himself from ten per cent. of the recitations without any penalty whatever. This rule also applies to drills and other afternoon work. It relieves the faculty and the president from the granting of a large number of excuses of a trivial nature.

Another change which will work to the advantage of the student, is the passing, at the discretion of the faculty, of those who take below 70 but above 65 in their rank in any study. This is intended, we presume, as a loophole for those students who, through sickness or any other cause, are obliged to be absent from recitations for a considerable time.

Whether the new rules will work well or not remains, of course, to be seen; but there is no reason why there should be any friction whatever, as soon as we become accustomed to them.

The editorial force this month is reduced to five by the absence from college of Mr. Folsom and Mr. Damon.



One of the results aimed at in a college training is culture, and hand in hand with it goes the development of the social nature. Therefore it is important for the student not to allow himself to be shut off, by devotion to his studies, from the social world, nor to seek only among his fellow students for that relaxation necessary for the mind. If he does he is apt to emerge from his college life as a cynical, one-sided individual, who cannot accustom himself to the ways of people with whom he comes in contact—developing friction, so to speak, in rubbing against people of the world. He does not feel at home when at social gatherings, and hence is not asked to many of them. Realizing that it is largely his own fault, he repents bitterly enough that he withdrew himself so completely while at college from association with other people.

How different it is if one cultivates the acquaintance of the people who live in the vicinity of the institution which he is attending. Then he never feels ill at ease, he enjoys the society of his acquaintances, makes many friends, and, in a word, receives the many benefits which are to be derived from the society of his fellowmen.

### LITERARY

#### THE POST OFFICE STEPS.

Many's the youth and many's the maid

Here have joined arms together;

Those steps are haunted by college boys,

No matter what the weather.

At the distribution of the mail

Of the eight o'clock train in the evening,

Some ask to see fair damsels home,

While others look on at their leaving.

For frightened they are of the dear little thing,

And dread from the lips of a maiden

The ponderous "no," though in accents as sweet

As the bee with honey o'er laden.

Never, dear boys, lose courage or pluck,

Never be afraid of a slight;

A low spoken "yes" would be charming, indeed,

But if "no," don't get in a fright.

Thus through the wide, wide world we glide,

Some with favors are fully blest,

While others, fighting against the tide,

Are always in trouble and never at rest.

And now, dear boys, my advice to you, is

To brace up and put on style,

And don't let rebuffs dishearten you,

But learn to bear grief with a smile.

W. M. M.

#### PROFESSOR DOYTZER'S THEORY.

He was a man with a theory; one was sure of this.

There was a far away look in his faded blue eyes and an expression of stoical kindness in his wrinkled face, a face depicting a smouldering passion that fifty winters had been unable to completely extinguish.

He might often be seen at twilight drinking in the beauties of the sunset. And as the sun sank deeper and deeper into the rosy billows of clouds and the light softened into gloom, a shade of loneliness, if not of sorrow, would flit across his face.

He was not one of the Parnassi. If song and music were in the serene depths of his soul, he kept it well concealed and never troubled his friends with his Muse.

But he was a monomaniac on one subject and this he never attempted to keep to himself. It gave him exquisite pain to see inharmonious colors in decorations or in dress. An ill-fitting color or combination of colors gave him as much pain as a violent discord of sounds would torture a person of delicate musical tastes. A gaudy wall paper would actually drive him from the room.

On the other hand he would express his delight concerning a beautiful dress with delicate colors.

He would linger near a flower with keen appreciation, but nevertheless with a look of sorrow as if there was something in the delicate harmony of color that he was unable to call his own.

He spent much of his time in his private laboratory. It was a "Sanctum Sanctorum," into which one must advance with care and reverence.

Once I called, when a schoolboy, for some book on Light, at his room. He was always very kind to me; but it was the kindness of



caution, for I was a hot headed, impulsive individual and therefore not a safe person to be tolerated in a laboratory of delicate apparatus. But this time he admitted me.

While he was looking for the book I took an eye survey of the room. I remember faintly the array of lenses and prisms, but the principal thing that attracted me was the most complicated and delicate machine that my unmechanical eye ever viewed. But the Professor, as he passed, drew the curtain about the instrument and banished it from my view.

He was now seldom seen out of his study except towards evening. There was always that sorrowful expression of something unattained, something unaccomplished. A look of feverish anxiety would sometimes take the place of calm stoicism.

Meanwhile I had been attending a School of Medicine in Savannah, but was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. I had returned home with the determination to enter the Southern army.

As I passed up the lane leading by the Professor's house, I met him. The same look of sorrowful kindness was in his face. He greeted me with the old time cordiality, and invited me to come into his laboratory during the course of the next evening.

I accepted his invitation, and was ushered into his study. Everything was in its place as it was on that day, nearly five years before. The curtain was drawn over that mysterious cornice.

After having talked on miscellaneous topics, and he had asked me concerning my medical studies, he said: "I have not been idle; I wish to show you that I have to a certain degree accomplished the work which I labored upon for so long a time. I have made a long study of light, and particularly in its relation to color. It always impressed me when a young man, that the scale of the spectrum could be arranged in an harmonious method that would be as pleasing to the eye as fine music would be to the ear."

Saying this he proceeded to place in position a screen of white silk across one end of the room. Then walking to the cornice he drew the curtain aside, revealing the intricate

machine in its accustomed place. Lighting the ox-hydrogen flame in the interior and directing the light upon the screen, he sat down at a key board that resembled that of a piano.

Suddenly he struck the keys with his fingers. I noticed a glow of color in the room, but for an instant watched the Professor. His fingers rushed up the scale with a sudden fervor.

I turned towards the screen. I never expect to see such a display of harmonious lights again. The most intense violet would flash across the screen followed by waves of a tremulous golden yellow. Then the most intricate waves of delicate shades would quiver and shake over the surface of the silk. I stood and drank in the melody of light, of ethereal colors. It was a trance of intense pleasure to me, although I had so little appreciation of the beautiful; I, a practical, every day sort of a man. But it thrills me yet. Those strange, mystic colors! Those shades with height and depth and sweetness! I understood his life now; it was not selfishness. It was a glorious manifestation and realization to humanity of genius revealed in light.

Suddenly the light broke forth with more than usual brilliancy and then I became aware of a sensation of heat. Looking around I perceived that the curtain was on fire.

Yes, and the clothes of the Professor were in flames also. I seized my overcoat and wrapped it around him and carried him from the burning room.

\* \* \* \* \*

The house and the secret of that mechanism of light mingled their ashes together. As the embers died away on the next day, the Professor was no more.

GEORGE HALEY.

The college man who has no public spirit while in college seldom acquires any. On the other hand, the student who takes a living interest in class spirit, societies, college publications, and organizations, will, with reasonable certainty, be the same leader in political, social and religious life, after leaving the university.

When the thermometer registers 100 degrees the cable which draws the cars of the East River bridge, New York, is seven feet six inches longer than when the thermometer is at zero.

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## \* SCIENTIFIC \*

## ORIGIN OF POPULAR NAMES OF PLANTS.

When we ask ourselves how plants obtained their common names, it appears at first a little obscure, but upon studying the subject we can readily see how a majority of them were christened. At first the names were probably local, but would gradually spread, till they were known over the whole country.

A good example of a name that every one knows is White Clover. There is no danger of this being misapplied. On the other hand, such a name as June Grass is given to so many early grasses that one is never sure what species is meant. Many plants have different names in different localities. Take, for instance, one of our coniferous trees, properly called Larch. In some places it is known as Hæmatack, in others Tamarack, while in our own State of Maine it is often, though incorrectly, called Juniper. It is patent that in such a state of affairs, scientific names are necessary to designate plants with accuracy.

Following is a list of names, taken from Gray's Manual of Botany for the Northeastern United States, which have, as a whole or a part, the name of some animal:

Adder's-tongue, Bearberry, Buffalo-grass, Bugbane, Canary-grass, Cat-tail, Catnip, Crab-grass, Chickweed, Coltsfoot, Cowberry, Cow-slip, Cow-wheat, Cow parsnip, Crowberry, Crowfoot, Cuckoo-flower, Deerberry, Dogbane, Dogwood, Dog-tooth violet, Dragon-root, Duckweed, Duck's-meat, Eel grass, Elephant's-foot, Fleabane, Fly-poison, Foxberry, Foxglove, Foxtail, Frogs-bit, Goats-beard, Gooseberry, Goosefoot, Goose-grass, Harebell, Hart's-tongue, Hawkbit, Hawkweed, Hedgehog-grass, Horse-brier, Horse-chestnut, Horsetail, Horse-weed, Hogweed, Hound's-tongue, Lambkill, Lamb's-quarters, Lion's-foot, Lizard's-tail, Lousewort, Oyster-plant, Ox-eye, Partridge-berry, Porcupine-grass, Pickerel-weed, Pigeon-berry, Pignut, Rattlesnake-root, Rattlesnake-grass, Scorpion-grass, Sow-thistle, Sheep-berry, Sheep's-fescue, Skunk-cabbage, Spider-wort, Squirrel-corn, Stork's-bill, Toadflax, Turtle-head, Wolfberry, Wolfsbane, Wormwood.

An observation of this list of names, together with a study of the plants and of the animals for which they are named, will give us the key to plant christening. It is association or analogy. There are many exceptions to this, of course, but it is the rule. Many plants are named because of a resemblance, as Adder's-tongue, to which the leaf bears a likeness; Crab-grass, which spreads out flat over the ground like a crab's legs; Turtlehead, in which the flower is shaped like one. Sometimes the name is given since it serves as food. Such are Buffalo-grass, Catnip, Chickweed, Duck's-meat, etc. A few are so called because animals are found among them; as Eel-grass, Pickerel-weed. Some for their odor and appearance, as Skunk-cabbage. The names Horse, Cow, Hog, are sometimes applied as meaning simply coarse and large or disagreeable qualities, as Horse-chestnut, Horse-weed, Cow-parsnip, Hogweed. Some plants are named for their real or fancied injury to animals, as Lambkill, Bugbane, Fleabane, Wolfbane, Fly-poison.

To go still farther, let us take color. Many plants are named from their colors combined with other suggestive characters. Notice the following from one color alone: Bluebell, Blueberry, Bluebottle, Blue-curds, Blue-hearts, Blue-joint, Blue-stem, Blue-tangle, Blue-weed, Blue-eyed-grass, Bluets. What other name would be so natural as the first of these, for a blue flower in the shape of a bell? It is interesting to note that the following plant names are identical with colors: Violet, Pink, Rose, Lilac, Lavender, Heliotrope, Orange, Chestnut, Cherry, Hazel. In most of these cases the hue is named from the flower or fruit of the plant.

We find a number of plants named for their agreeable taste or odor. Sweet-brier, Sweet-cicely, Sweet flag, Sweet-gale, Sweet-fern, Sweet-gum, Sweet-leaf, are some of these. Here are a few in which their sharp, smarting, biting qualities give them the names of Peppermint, Pepper-bush, Pepper-wort, Peppergrass, Pepperidge, Pepper-root.

No better illustration of the idea that analogy is the prime factor in naming plants, can be found than in the Arrowhead, in which the leaf is an exact imitation of the head of an arrow. Twinflower is another, in which there are two delicate pink blossoms borne on the end of every flower stem. Tear-thum was perhaps



given by one who had suffered from the sharp recurved barbs which cover the stem of that plant.

Some names are undoubtedly corruptions of language. One will suffice for an example: Dogwood is the name of a shrub of the genus *Cornus*. It is doubtless a corruption of Dagwood; Dag meaning a sharp peg or skewer, being nearly the same as dagger. As this wood was used by butchers for making sharp sticks or dags to be used about their meats, it was called skewer-wood, prick-wood, and dag-wood, the last being easily changed to dogwood. In this case, however, association holds true in its original naming. A similar case is Arrow-wood, applied to a small tree with straight-grained wood, used in making arrows.

We have plant names from nearly every language. Many from Greek and Latin that are named from gods and heroes who were fabled to have been changed to plants. The plants with mythological names, however, I will treat of by themselves, this article being only to show how analogy has been the means of giving us most of our popular plant names.

### THE THREE BATTALION ORGANIZATION.

The subject of the "Three Battalion Organization" is a very broad subject for discussion and one which has been smouldering among some of the most learned military men of the age for some time. It is a problem in which the people of these United States should be equally interested, especially those who have witnessed scenes on the battlefield which they hope may never appear again, but who rejoice in the glory of their achievements. These, together with those who have made a study of it, feel deeply interested.

I will only deal with it from the standpoint of opinion and try to represent some of the ideas set forth by some of the most learned writers on the subject.

We have to investigate our past experiences; our present conditions; our advantages for modern warfare and how other nations have profited by this system.

Capt. Edmunds, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, discusses the negative side of this question in a manner which is very interesting and also in a

manner open to criticism. In substance he says: Our army is not to be compared to the great armies of Europe, the most perfected of which are the French and German, nor are we under parallel conditions with these armies. Our system should be one best suited for these United States, and to be best suited for them it must be adapted to the people, their customs, traditions and their institutions. Their system permits of large companies and consequently large battalions and regiments. They are constantly provided for when vacancies occur in them; their effective strength in time of peace is their effective strength in time of war. With them, superior officers are of course necessary, for their strength never shrinks to within power and skill of its captains. But with us these conditions do not prevail.

Our armies have their maximum strength when first sent into the field, and do not have their vacancies compensated for by the addition of new recruits, but instead are sent out officered by the Governors of their respective States and organized into new regiments.

Our present regimental organization of three field officers is better suited for our conditions, for if any are disabled, the chances are that the strength is so far reduced that it becomes the proper command for a captain. We are too removed from other countries to keep large standing armies. In our country it is not practical for our people to enact and execute in time of peace, laws which must render effective our military force in time of war, but in Germany it is just to the other extreme. Every citizen, rich or humble, bends every effort toward the perfection of their army. The same is true of France, for the lesson she learned from her defeat with Germany prompts her to take advantage of any mistake made by her. If some of our volunteers were sent to fill up old veteran regiments, which are good schools for raw material, instead of forming new regiments of them, their original effective strength would be kept up. But this cannot be accomplished as long as the executive of a State has such great power in the appointment of officers. This, he says, originates in clause 16, Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution: "The Congress shall have power, To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and



for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

He again substantiates his argument in quoting a letter of General Sherman to his brother, which was to the effect that he was greatly shocked to learn that the conscript act contained a clause which empowered the President to consolidate the ten company regiments into five when the aggregate was below one-half the maximum standard, and reduce the officers accordingly. At Gettysburg the average strength present of the infantry regiments of the "Army of the Potomac" was eighty men. The average strength of the army operating against Vicksburg on April 30, 1863, was 285. The story of one regiment is the story of all regiments in the field. The most of them, no doubt, entered the field with an effective strength, but after a few campaigns were reduced and never filled up again. In case of another war, can we reasonably expect to see these conditions changed?

The infantry regiments to-day number 484 enlisted men, still less than the strength of two German companies, and with this foundation we are applying the principles of the "Three Battalion Formation." Anticipating this, our system of Tactics has been changed and we have now to use the "New Drill Regulations." To carry out the letter of these Regulations, the army must be changed to correspond. In the first place our armies will not, unless some emergency arises, increase in strength. Then the number of regiments must be reduced.

The minimum organization of the company must be sixty-four men in ranks and with sergeants and musicians, seventy-one, on the supposition that every man will be present at drill; but in practice  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the company are unavailable, consequently this number must be added, which equals ninety-five. Two battalions, with four minimum companies each, will thus require 760 men—with non-commissioned and regimental staff, 772 men; 12,050 men are allowed the twenty-five infantry regiments, which number divided by 772, the strength of a minimum regiment of two battal-

ions, gives fifteen as the number of regiments, an organization which will go to pieces in a campaign of six months. The organization adopted should be suited for volunteers, as the history of the rebellion and the practical working of the constitution shows. It should be suited for contraction and not for expansion, at least until the States give to the General Government the right to fill up vacancies. An ideal organization is not what we want!

These are some of the most noticeable views taken by Capt. Edmunds and a few others. His discussion has been quite thoroughly dealt with by several of our leading officers, among whom are Generals Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan and Upton.

In armies, infantry undoubtedly takes the lead and it is the backbone of all, whether viewed in the light of numbers or its action upon the field of battle. Capt. Edmunds claimed that an amendment of our constitution would first be necessary before vacancies in our armies could be filled. Lieut. Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d U. S. Infantry, says an amendment of the constitution is not necessary. He says: It is not apparent that it would be necessary to deprive the State of the right to appoint the officers of its several regiments and to confer that right upon the General Government by an amendment of the constitution. The organization, arming and disciplining of the troops being a power conferred upon Congress, it exercises its right to govern such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. Consequently Congress can require that a regiment of infantry shall consist of three or two battalions, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and three or two majors, and the War Department can muster in such number of regiments as may be needed and therefore accept such officers and enlisted men as are needed to fill vacancies.

It is true that the army as it now exists must be adapted to the New Drill Regulations. For twenty-five regiments of infantry there would be but forty men to a company, so the number of regiments would have to be reduced, but to those who are seeking for promotion these views are not so agreeable.

An article by Lieut. J. C. Buch, 5th U. S. Artillery, in favor of the Three Battalion

Organization, contains a quotation which I think is a very good one :

"The ten company organization is awkward in practice, and I am satisfied that the infantry regiment should have the same identical organization as exists for the cavalry and artillery, namely, twelve companies, so as to be susceptible of division into three battalions of four companies each. These companies should habitually be about one hundred men strong, giving twelve hundred to a regiment, which in practice would settle down to about one thousand men. Three such regiments would compose a brigade, three brigades a division and three divisions a corps. Then by allowing to an infantry corps a brigade of cavalry and six batteries of artillery, we would have an efficient army corps of thirty thousand men, whose organization would be simple and most efficient and whose strength would never be allowed to fall below twenty-five thousand men."

F. G. G.

#### NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Naval combats among the ancients consisted for the most part, in driving beaked vessels against each other; and when at close quarters the fight was carried on with darts and stones. These vessels were propelled by oars and sails, and built of wood.

After the introduction of cannon, no great change took place up to the Civil War; then a new era opened in naval warfare. The conflict between the Merrimac and the Monitor was the first battle between iron-clad ships armed with rifled cannon, and it proved to the world that henceforth wooden ships were no match for a vessel covered with iron plates. But having developed the iron-clad up to the monitor type, after the war no advance was made. The monitors proved unseaworthy, and fit only for coast defense; thus our dependence was placed on the old wooden cruisers. These served for our fleets until Admiral Walker took the White Squadron to Europe to demonstrate that we had entered upon the reconstruction of the navy.

While we had been resting, the English, French and Italian designers were developing

plans which finally resulted in the modern battle ship. For several years their experiments were failures. Iron ships proved unseaworthy when heavily armored. Batteries were tried in citadels and broadsides and turrets, and were discarded. Iron gave way to steel, and the war between target and projectile was kept up. Sometimes the target was superior to the projectile and then the reverse.

The United States gave the impulse to the construction of modern war vessels. The Monitor is the basis of the great war ships that make the navy of Europe formidable.

Ten years ago the United States did not possess a single modern ship or a modern arm. The government had no facilities for the manufacture of modern ordnance, armor, projectiles or explosives. The officers in both branches of the service had no experience in their use, and few of them had witnessed the effect of a shot fired from a high power gun.

During the administration of President Arthur, Capt. J. G. Walker induced the Secretary of the Navy to depend for naval work upon the officers of the line. He insisted that the scientific training of the Cadets at Annapolis should not be thrown away when they entered the service. He prevailed on the Secretary to accept the liberal offers made by foreign ship builders. Young officers were detailed to study under foreign contractors, in order that they might acquire the experience of foreign naval designers. By reason of this system, the navy now possesses a corps of highly trained officers, capable of designing as good battle ships, and fighting them as effectively, as any men in the world.

Some of the best guns, and electrical contrivances for lighting ships and directing them in action, are inventions of officers of our navy.

Ten years ago a six inch gun might have pierced the armor of any ship afloat; now a ten inch gun will find it difficult to penetrate the 17 to 21 inches of armor placed on the sides and turrets of a modern war vessel. Torpedo boats and machine guns add greatly to the efficiency of modern navies.

The high-power guns with which modern cruisers are armed have a range of from five to eight miles; so that a modern vessel would not fight at close quarters with an enemy, but

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1819



would open fire when at a distance of several miles. Machine and rapid fire guns would make it lively for any who should attempt to board them.

The looked-for engagement between the improvised fleet of the President of Brazil and the rebel, Admiral Mello may furnish proof of an opinion held by naval men, viz.: that a swift steamer armed with guns capable of throwing shells loaded with dynamite and high explosives is superior to any battle ship afloat. If the swift unarmored steamer, El Cid, armed only with a 16-inch dynamite gun, proves superior in action to one of Mello's battle ships the inference will be plain. The craft may be fired at and hit but not destroyed; but if she drops one of her projectiles on or within forty feet of her adversary, that vessel would never fire another shot.

The El Cid is capable of throwing fifty pounds of dynamite a distance of three and one-half miles and proportionally larger quantities as the range diminishes. The only chance for a battle ship on the approach of such a craft would be to open fire with high-power guns at long range; but the speed of her adversary would diminish the chances of success.

The guns for throwing dynamite cost very little as compared with the cost of high-power guns. In experiments made with them great accuracy in firing has been attained. There is no heating of the gun in firing, no blinding cloud of smoke, as compressed air is the agent used. There is no shock of discharge in firing, consequently there is not much wear on the gun.

Should the terrible possibilities of the dynamite gun be practically proved during the present war in Brazil, then another era will dawn on the navy of the world.

C. A. FROST.

An ingenious American has invented and patented a device for driving cattle from railway tracks. It consists of a nozzle in front of the engine and controlled by the engineer so that by opening a valve he can direct a jet of hot water to any part of the track. This is warranted to make cattle move on.

The oldest college graduate in America is James Kitchens, of Philadelphia, who was in the class of 1819 at the University of Pennsylvania.—*Ex.*

## COMMUNICATION.

[Although we usually take no notice of anonymous communications, yet we are glad to print the following for the common sense view which is taken of a much discussed subject.—  
ED.]

EDITOR CADET:

An observing person said to me last summer, "I like to see girls ride a bicycle much better than boys, because they sit up straight, while boys bend over." For the benefit of those students who ride with the handle bars so low as to cause them to take an ungainly position, I ask you to publish the following from the pen of Mr. R. J. Roberts in the *Young Men's Magazine*:

The great temptation is to overdo in this very pleasurable exercise. If overdone, it does much harm. During the past dozen years more round-shouldered, goose-necked, and flat-chested fellows have been noticed in the gymnasium than ever before. When these men received their medical examination and physical measurements, we found that they were riders of the graceful, but much abused, bicycle.

Bicycling is one of the pleasantest and most beneficial exercises, if it be practised with discretion. There is no need of trying to ride a half-century every day, or even like a streak every time you go out for a constitutional.

Why will so many of you sit on your seats like monkeys on a stick, and try to grind your noses off on your front wheel? All this is wrong, and will only bring discredit on the sport that we love so much. There could no occasion arise that would necessitate your sitting on your seat with your back humped up like a camel. If the wind is blowing strong and you must ride faster for a time, you should bend your body forward at the waist, carry your head well forward and down, yet keep your back straight, and chest out. In this way you will not cut such a ridiculous figure, and deep breathing will not be interfered with.

But to be on the safe side, I would advise all who ride a wheel to sit up straight at all times. A short time ago when Sanger won his race in such fast time, he was as erect as a pine when he was riding at his fastest speed. Any one exercise carried to excess, or even one unvarying routine of daily labor, has a strong tendency



to pull the body out of shape; to overcome which, and preserve good form, corrective exercises should be taken. This is one important reason why every one needs some kind of body-building work, no matter how hard his work may be.

ALUMNUS.

#### CHARLES M. BRAINARD.

Charles M. Brainard of Skowhegan, died suddenly December 28th, at Pueblo, Col., where he had been spending some months for his health.

Mr. Brainard was born in Columbia, Cal., in 1855, fitted at Bloomfield Academy, and was graduated from the Maine State College in the class of '76. Since 1880 he has been in the lumber business, until in March, 1892, he was obliged on account of sickness to give up his former activity.

Mr. Brainard was a thorough and energetic business man, who had many friends, and who was held in great esteem by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and a little daughter.

#### THE NEW REGULATIONS.

We publish below those articles of the new regulations which differ materially from the old ones. Readers will notice particularly that the old "zero" system has been abolished, and that the presenting of trivial excuses is discouraged.

2. The quota of regular studies for every student shall be such as to require, for a minimum, seventeen hours, and for a maximum, twenty hours of class-room work each week, exclusive of rhetorical exercises, and no student shall be allowed to take less than seventeen hours, nor more than twenty hours of work each week without the special permission of the Faculty. In laboratory work and other exercises not requiring preparation, two hours shall count as one in applying this rule.

8. Every student who shall attain a standing of 70 or more shall pass, and every student who shall attain 65 or less shall not pass. Others shall pass or not, as the Faculty may decide in each case.

10. A student who is absent from ten per cent. or more of the exercises in any study shall be excluded from examination. If, how-

ever, the Faculty are satisfied that all or the major part of the absences in question are due to severe and protracted sickness, protracted absence from town with permission, or other such unquestionable reason, they may admit the student to examination, provided that the number of absences for which he presents no satisfactory excuse shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total number of exercises diminished by the number of absences for which his excuses are satisfactory. A student admitted to examination as above provided may be required, at the discretion of the instructor, to pass a preliminary examination.

24. If any student's absences from prayers and church in any term, exclusive of absences canceled by leave of absence from the President, and of absence due to severe and protracted sickness or other such unquestionable reason, shall exceed fifteen per cent. of the whole number, he shall be admonished by the President, and if between the date of his admonition and the close of the following term his absences from prayers and church, with the exceptions above noted, shall exceed twelve per cent. he shall receive the censure of the Faculty. In applying this rule each absence from daily chapel service will be counted 1, and each absence from church service 3.

25. Censure may be administered, by vote of the Faculty, to any student whose absences from any required exercises indicate culpable neglect of college duty, or who is guilty of disorder or any reprehensible conduct.

26. Notice of censure administered to a student will be sent to his parent or guardian; and, unless the censure be followed by satisfactory improvement, the student will be liable to suspension or dismissal, at the discretion of the Faculty, and without the allegation of any specific offense.

27. A student who has received the censure of the Faculty shall not be entitled to honorable dismissal until the censure be removed by the Faculty.

28. For offenses more grave than those for which censure would be administered, the penalty of suspension or dismissal may be inflicted by the Faculty.

32. If a student who has failed to pass at a regular examination, or who has been excluded from any examination, or who has been absent

from any examination without satisfactory excuse, shall fail to pass at one of the two next succeeding before-term special examinations, he shall recite with the next class, or, in the case of an elective study, shall substitute some other elective study in its place. If any conflict of studies arises under this rule, the repeated or substituted study shall have precedence, unless the Faculty order otherwise.

35. The manager of each athletic team shall submit to the Committee of the Faculty on Athletics a schedule of all games before definite engagements are made. No money, however obtained, shall be expended for athletics by any student officer without the approval of this committee, and no student officer who shall have the handling of funds for athletic purposes, shall be relieved from responsibility until his accounts have been audited by this committee and found correct.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

We are always glad to see improvements being made on the campus and it is with much pleasure that we note the improvements that have been made upon the hot house during the vacation. It has been so thoroughly and extensively changed that one hardly recognizes the outline of the old establishment.

On the south side of the main building and parallel to the road is a new forcing house, eighteen feet broad by sixty-four feet long. Entering this from the seed room we come into the portion to be devoted especially to plant nutrition under the supervision of Profs. Balentine and Munson. This portion is eighteen feet wide by forty-five feet long, while the remainder of the building is to be used as a conservatory. When completed it will be fitted with an automatic ventilating apparatus.

The foundations of this addition are of masonry to the surface of the ground, above which is a hollow brick wall lined with tarred paper, making a dead air space and thus forming an effectual barrier to draughts. All of the glass is puttied and the walls are double.

In the basement beneath the conservatory is the heating apparatus. This is very unique in itself and is the only arrangement of its kind in the country. It consists of the boiler formerly

in use for heating the old hot-house, with the addition of another similar boiler which is placed beside it. These boilers are arranged so as to work in conjunction or independently, and may be used for steam or hot water as desired.

Passing now back to the seed room, through the old furnace room which will now be used as a tool room, we come into the second addition, on the north side of and parallel with the old forcing house. The western end of this addition is twenty feet wide by forty-five feet long and is to be used as a storage and potting room, the old potting room, by a slight change of partitions, being made into a part of Prof. Munson's office. The eastern end of this addition will be equal in size to the potting house but will be glass covered and will be used as a cool-house for starting plants before bringing them into a full heat, and for the growth of those plants which require a cool temperature.

With these additions to its capabilities, the Horticultural Department seems to be fully equipped for the purposes for which it was designed, and we hope to see very favorable results from it in the future.

#### \* CAMPUS \*

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New Regulations.

"You called that 'about face' before."

We were much pleased at the opening of this term to meet again Steward, Haley and Morse, who were not with us last term.

Prof. H.—"At what point does water freeze?"

Mr. J.—"At the freezing point."

On Valentine evening the XX Club of Old Town, was very pleasantly entertained by the Alpha Tau Omega Society at their chapter hall.

Heard in the boarding house:—First student—"By what act of Congress was that chicken brought forth?"

Second student—"Don't know. What?"

First student—"By the Hatch act."



French, Achorn, Leavette and Libby have left the protection of Oak Hall and taken rooms in the village.

We are pleased to notice new water bottles on the tables in the boarding house this term in the place of the old white pitchers which have done duty in the past.

Since the beginning of the term we have been favored by visits of quite a large number of our alumni; Heddle Hillard, '72; C. S. Scott, '90; W. S. Keith, '92; H. M. Smith, and John Jerrard, '93, being among the number.

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#### \$1.60 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any one who will give information which shall result in the capture and conviction of a Mr. Canvass, who was last seen on the campus Wednesday, Feb. 11. He may be identified by the fact that he had a mustache.

J. F. A.

We are pleased to note that there has entered "the college course at the Maine State College, a young man of untiring energy and perseverance, which insures success, and the best wishes of his many friends follow him."

Regular drill for the corps began Thursday, Feb. 8. One company will drill in Wingate Hall, the other in the gymnasium, while the drum and signal corps occupy the cross corridor in Oak Hall. The drill for the present will consist of the setting up exercises, wand drill, and sand-bag drill.

As Murphy, '95, was ascending the stairs in the dormitory a few nights ago, he was struck in the forehead by a board which some one on the floor above had carelessly thrown down. He received quite a severe cut near the temple, and is to be congratulated that it was not more serious. Any one wishing to throw away boards should be careful that there is no one below when they do so.

Five new men have entered the college this term. Their names, homes and course pursued are as follows: John F. Arche, Hallowell, Civil Engineering; Frank Havey, West Sullivan, Special Chemical; Allen Rogers, Hampden, Chemical; Myron R. Russell, Vernon, Vt., Chemical; Seth H. Savage, Milo, Special Mechanical.

Several of the students have taught successful terms of school this winter. Some of them left before the close of last term for this purpose, and most of them have returned at the beginning of this term, but others are still absent, since their schools have not closed. Whitcomb, '96, taught a successful term of school in Patten this vacation. During the term the school house was burned and he was obliged to finish the term in a dwelling house.

Now that the department of Physics has a dynamo we will expect to see amateur electricians coming up on every hand. The dynamo recently purchased by the department is a Belknap, 25-light machine, so arranged as to use either a direct, regular alternating or three phase current. It is placed in the testing room in the basement of Wingate Hall and will be used for lighting in the physical and chemical laboratories.

A considerable number of students are interested in telegraphy, and already two lines are in operation. The operators on one line are Urann, Martin, Wilder, Knights, Smith, Stevens, Jeffrey, Knight and Boardman; on the other, Gould and Pride. These lines will furnish considerable amusement, and the knowledge gained may prove of inestimable value to the participants.

We were favored recently by a visit from Maj. H. E. Alvord of Washington, D. C., who is connected with the American Agricultural College and Experiment Station Association. Maj. Alvord has always been an earnest and efficient champion of all measures relating to the endowment of State colleges and it is largely through his efforts that this college, as well as all other State colleges, owes its present endowment from the government. He made some brief remarks to the student body in which he informed us that the clause in the



Morrell bill relating to military drill was not, as has been commonly supposed, a war measure, but was placed in the bill through the efforts of a committee of students from a military academy (of which he was a member) who waited on Mr. Morrell and succeeded in convincing him of the advantages of military instruction both as to the student and to the country, so that the clause was placed in the bill.

We understand that Mr. Wilder, Bowdoin, '93, has been called to the chair of Military Telegraphy.

Mrs. Harvey recently gave a sociable at her residence, for the benefit of the W. C. T. U., which was a most enjoyable affair.

Martin, '95, has prepared an article upon the U. S. Army, which is a model of its kind, showing for one in civil life a very intimate knowledge of the inside of *English* army life, its ethics, needs and advantages, and making many excellent suggestions.

That drawing stool which employed Briar's time on Washington's Birthday to make, looked very ornamental, suspended in an almost inaccessible place on Oak Hall, appropriately labelled "I did it with my hatchet."

We have noticed in the report of the Inspector-General for 1893, the report of Col. R. P. Hughes on the Military Department of the College, which is very complimentary indeed. Among other things is said, "The course has been thoroughly systemized, and is more complete than in most of our institutions of a similar nature." He also speaks of the need of an armory and gymnasium. On the whole the report was very gratifying, giving the credit which we feel to be due.

The reception given by President and Mrs. Harris on the evening of Feb. 22, was an event of a most enjoyable nature. Among others, an invitation was extended to the members of the College, which courtesy was accepted by nearly all. Hon. Henry Lord and wife, of Bangor, stood in the line with President and Mrs. Harris. Among the guests were many prominent people of Bangor, Orono and Oldtown. The invitation extended to the students was an honor most highly esteemed.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association held at the beginning of the term, Manager Folsom issued a call for candidates for the nine, and followed it up with a general exhortation for the boys to support the team thoroughly. Prof. Balentine spoke for a few minutes promising the support of the Faculty, and was followed by several students. The question of joining Bates in her protest against the Bowdoin "Medicals" playing was discussed and it was voted to do so. The following are the members of last year's team who will try for positions: DeHaseth, catcher, French, 1st base, Farrel, 2nd base, Palmer, 3rd base, Hayes, Durham and Frost in the out field. Bass, '97, will probably do most of the pitching, and the position of short stop is open for competition. Bass has been pitching through the winter, and since his return has been in the cage every day at battery practice. Delot, '97, has also been practicing and stands a good show. The regular team practice has not yet been started owing to the temporary absence of Mr. Folsom. As soon as the snow gets off the ground, the contestants for the spring field day will begin to get in trim. Murray, '94, Marston '96, and Heywood, '96, have been training for some time.

The Seniors have been requested to meet Mr. Le Conte, for the purpose of making his more thorough acquaintance, which would be to their advantage.

Lieut. Hersey will deliver an address upon Physical Culture at one of the sessions of the teachers' meeting in Bangor. He will be assisted by cadets as a means of illustration. His remarks will be of great interest, and will doubtless receive the attention they deserve. Other members of our Faculty are also giving lectures. Prof. Hart has recently given one in Orono, and will give one in the near future in the Hampden Academy course, upon an astronomical subject, which will be illustrated by the use of the stereopticon. Prof. Rogers also gives one in that course soon, taking for a subject Beautiful Venice.

Vice-President Buck has gotten out the new Y. M. C. A. topic cards which are very tasty and of convenient size and form, and will be well distributed.

Death has come very near to the campus lately. We extend our deepest sympathy to Gilbert, '94, in his loss of a beloved mother, and to Heywood, '96, whose father has just died suddenly. It is surely very hard to see the silver lining to clouds as dark as these.

Robinson, '95, and Havey '98, have recently taken a ride on the A. T. O. goat. We understand they went through the ordeal without any more serious injuries than a "*broken back*" and a few other slight bruises.

Duncan, '95, has nearly completed the work and calculations for finding H. for Orono. We await with interest his determination.

It is a source of great satisfaction to us to learn of the broad policy which we may expect to govern the future of the College. It is practically an assured fact, that there will be a course in Electrical Engineering, a course in Pharmacy, possibly a School of Library Science, a School of Carpentry, a course in Poultry Management, and it is hoped to establish a Summer School of Science for teachers. These, together with the arrangement for the work of University Extension, will put the College somewhat more in touch with the progressive ideas of to-day.

### \* PERSONALS \*

'72.—Hedde Hilliard was on the campus recently. Mr. Hilliard is connected with the construction survey of the B. & A. Railroad.

'85.—The *Washington Post*, of Jan. 23, has the following article concerning one of our alumni: "The first of a series of two illustrated lectures on India, by William Morey, Jr., a native of the great British empire, was delivered last night at Metzerott Music Hall. The lecture was illustrated with original stereopticon views taken by Mr. Morey, and proved a very interesting entertainment. Ceylon was the subject of last night's talk, and the views included a number of excellent pictures of the principal cities, chief among them Colombo, with its immense breakwater, its white marble buildings and queer native inhabitants. There were also glimpses of pearl fisheries, views of elephant hunting in the jungle, and more peaceful street and roadside scenes among the natives

of all classes and castes. The exhibition of the views was accompanied by an interesting running talk on the subjects under observation. To-night's lecture will deal with the sacred ruins at Anuradhapura, the city of the hundred kings; Kandy, the ancient capital of the Kandyan dynasty, and pictures of the Buddhist and Hindoo temples of Ramesweram."

'86.—Ralph K. Jones writes: "Recently I have been able to look over the Ohio State University and the University of Michigan. The shops and laboratories at Orono are nothing to be ashamed of in comparison with either of these institutions." Mr. Jones is at present at Columbus, Ohio, where he is at work on a catalogue for Beta Theta Pi.

'88.—C. D. W. Blanchard is draughting for the New England Sulphite Digester Co. at Howland, Me.—Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Lord have a son about four months old.

'90.—A. W. Drew has accepted a position as draughtsman with the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building Co. at Newport News, Va., where he will be at work on the new cruiser.—G. M. Pillsbury was married last fall.—A. M. Hastings and C. A. Dillingham were on the campus recently. Hastings is travelling salesman for the World Silver Plate Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Dillingham is still in the clothing business in Old Town.—G. P. Gould was married recently.—G. H. Babb has been elected vice principal of the Kamehameha School, Honolulu, H. I., with an increase of salary. The endowment of the school has been recently increased to two millions.—Geo. I. Bowden is principal of the Grammar school at Haverhill, Mass.—Frank O. Andrews is reporting for the Boston Press Association.—The news of the death, from consumption, of George E. Keyes was a sad blow to many, especially of the upper-class men. A more extended notice will be given next month.

'91.—In the report of the Gypsy Moth Commission we notice that the chemical experiments made at the office of the Field Director by Inspector F. C. Moulton, have resulted in the discovery of some insecticide mixtures, one of which seems to be very effective and may be useful in exterminating the pest.—J. W. Steward's wife died about three months ago, leaving



one child.—Wallace R. Farrington has accepted the position of business manager of the *Lewiston Sun*.—Henry V. Starrett is collecting material for the *Maine Register*.—W. M. Bailey has obtained a patent on a hatching machine, for use in mechanical drawing.—W. R. Farrington is in Newport.

'92.—B. J. Clergue, a non-graduate in the class of '92, has accepted the position of manager of the Penobscot Pulp and Paper Co. at Veazie, Me.—W. E. Healey is superintendent of Ready Rock Asphalt Roofing Co., 2210-12-14 Scott Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.—W. E. Keith, non-graduate, '92, paid us a brief visit recently. He is stopping at his home in Old Town this winter and is clerk of the Maine Hospital Ticket Co.—M. E. Farrington is working for the Lincoln Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln, Me.—W. C. Holden has been engaged as teacher of manual training in the Portland public schools. Mr. Holden has been at work in this line since his graduation. He has taught successfully in the schools of St. Paul, and is at present teaching in Cleveland, Ohio.—I. C. Gibbs is teaching at North Turner, Me.—C. M. Randlette expects to enter the medical department at Bowdoin this winter.

'93.—H. M. Smith and John Jerrard were on our campus recently. They are stopping at their homes in Bangor this winter.—A. E. Alford is draughting at Howland, Me.—A. T. Jordan, assistant horticulturist at the Kentucky State College, was on the campus two or three days the first of the term, taking examinations, which he was obliged to leave unfinished in order to accept his present position.

'95. H. A. Dolley, a non-graduate, was recently married to Miss Flora Judkins of Waterville. Dolley is draughting for Hollingsworth and Whitney, Waterville.

## EXCHANGES

THE CADET agrees with the *Bates Student* that "criticism is a difficult art. To criticise justly and kindly requires much time, deep thought and impartiality." We do not intend to make any criticisms this issue, for all the exchanges, or nearly all, show a decided improvement over last year's numbers. Many have come out clothed with a new cover and we wish to congratulate them.

As the *St. Johns University* say: "The exchange column is going out of fashion with some journals. The college editorial world differ on the propriety of such columns, etc."

Our two exchanges from the Pacific coast, *The Berkeleian* and *Occident* are always welcome. They always reflect credit on their managers.

The last issue of the *Bucknell Union* is an exceptionally good number and is very interesting to read.

In looking over the exchanges the editor notices that a number of the papers have no date on the cover. This should certainly be placed in a conspicuous place, where it can be easily seen. In one of the numbers the editor was obliged to look on the back of the cover to tell where it came from.

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V. G. M..... A. D. Hayes.

Cor. Sec'y..... C. A. Frost.

##### Maine State Chapter, the Beta Eta of Beta Theta Pi.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres..... F. G. Gould.

V. Pres..... J. E. Harvey.

Cor. Sec..... H. S. Boardman.

##### Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

G. M..... Albion Moulton.

G. M. C..... J. Randlette.

G. S..... F. P. Pride.

##### Me Beta Upsilon of Alpha Tau Omega.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

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W. K. E..... L. R. Folsom.

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