

The Delaware College Review

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How Taxidermy Work Is Done

A. B. EASTMAN, '11

THE rapid destruction of our bird and animal life has, in the last few years, greatly increased the value and popularity of taxidermy. Two schools have been started in which taxidermy is taught by correspondence, and through their means hundreds of people in the United States are learning this delightful and useful art. On account of its increased popularity, the efficiency of the modern taxidermist has greatly advanced, for now more is demanded of him. Formerly, a taxidermist's aim was merely to preserve, and the long rows of stiff looking birds and animals in some of our ancient museums are the results of their work. Aside from preservation, the aim of the present-day taxidermist is to imitate Nature as closely as possible and the highest compliment you can pay him is to say that his work looks life-like. In our modern museums, the specimens are usually arranged in groups and mounted so as to show their natural surroundings and some characteristic habit.

In spite of its wide-spread popularity, it is surprising how little the average person knows about taxidermy. How many of us have gazed in open-eyed admiration at the life-like attitudes and beautiful surroundings of the birds and animals in some of our museums and wondered how they were mounted. Volumes could be written on the subject, but a brief sketch will suffice to give a general idea of the work.

Taxidermy is naturally divided into four parts, dealing respectively with birds, animals, fish and reptiles, and the creation of the accessories or surroundings. When a bird is to be mounted, the taxidermist first gets down a few measurements to assist him in his work, and notes the colors of the eyes, bill and feet. He then proceeds to carefully skin the bird. In most birds, an opening incision is made along the breast, but in birds with close-feathered white breasts, such as grebes and some ducks, the incision is made along the back. The skin is carefully worked loose from the body, and the tail, legs, and wings detached. The skin is pulled right over the bird's head like a boy takes off a sweater, and the skinning process is stopped on reaching the base of the bill. In the case of birds with large heads, and small necks, like the owls, woodpeckers, and ducks, an extra incision must be made in the neck in order to skin the head. The neck is now detached from the skin and all the flesh is carefully removed from the skull and from the leg and wing bones. The inside of the skin is then covered with a preservative containing camphor and arsenic, and the skin is turned right side out.

An artificial body of the same size and shape of the original is next prepared from tow or excelsior wound about with string. A wire is forced into

the body and firmly fastened, on which is made an artificial neck. A sharpened wire of suitable size is forced in the ball of each foot, run up through the leg and fastened to the leg bone on the inside of the skin. The leg muscles are now replaced with tow and clay, as are also the muscles of the head. The neck wire of the body is introduced into the neck of the skin; forced through the top of the skull and the body fitted inside the skin. The legs are firmly attached to the body in their proper places, and the two edges of the skin are served together. The neck and legs are bent into their proper positions and the bird is mounted temporarily on a rough T perch. The wings are folded into their proper positions and firmly pinned; the throat is filled out with cotton and the mandibles tied together. Glass eyes of the proper size and color are placed under the eyelids and enough clay is introduced to fill out the eyesockets and to hold the eyes and lids in place. The feathers are carefully smoothed out, and the whole bird is lightly wrapped around and around with soft thread and put away to dry. In about two weeks the wrapping is removed, and projecting wires are cut off close to the body. In the case of birds having brightly colored bills or legs, it is necessary to paint these parts, owing to the fact that they soon fade. The bird is now mounted on a permanent polished T perch or on an artificial or natural twig, the leg wires are hidden in grooves, and the specimen is completed.

Small mammals, such as foxes, coons, minks and muskrats are skinned in much the same manner as birds. The skin is preserved by covering it with the mixture above mentioned or by soaking it in a bath of salt and alum. Instead of making an artificial body, however, the skin is literally stuffed. Wires are run through the legs, tail and neck and are all firmly twisted together along where the back bone would naturally be. The muscles of the legs, tail and head are carefully reproduced with tow and clay. The wire backbone is given the curve which it would have in life, and the legs are bent to their proper positions. Wads of chopped-up tow are now introduced into the skin, and the desired profile of the back is formed. The neck, shoulders, and hips are formed evenly and the rest of the skin is filled out to the proper proportions. The skin is carefully sewed up and the animal mounted in some natural position on a rough temporary stand. The eyes are inserted as in a bird and the lips and ears are pinned in position until dry. The fur is brushed out and the specimen is put away to dry. In about two weeks the projecting wires are cut off, the pins are removed, and the finished specimen is mounted on a branch, stump, artificial rock or flat pedestal, whatever is best suited to its natural habits.

Larger mammals, such as deer and wolves are mounted in still another way. They are skinned by making incisions along the belly and down the inside of each leg. In the case of horned animals, an incision is also made along the back of the neck. The skin is separated from the skull and leg bones and is soaked in a salt and alum bath, both to preserve it and to keep it soft until ready to be mounted. A large board, called the centre-board, is now cut out so as to have the general outline of a longitudinal cross section of the animal's body. Iron rods of suitable size are bent so as to follow what would be the position of the leg bones in life. These rods are attached to the center-board where the leg sockets would be in nature, and the leg bones are fastened to these rods in their proper positions. One end of a rod is fastened to the skull and the other end is attached to the center-board, where the base of the neck would come. It will be seen that in mounting large animals, a good knowledge

of their zoological structure is necessary for perfect work. The ends of the leg rods are run through holes bored in a flat pedestal and bolted so as to hold the body firm and upright. The muscles of the legs are carefully replaced with tow or excelsior, according to measurements taken before the animal was skinned. The neck and body are next filled into about their approximate form. The skin is tried on, and any necessary corrections in size or shape are carefully noted. The whole manikin, as the artificial body is called, is covered over with a coat of plaster, papier-mache, or modelling clay so as to give it a smooth finish. In the case of some short-haired animals where the ribs or certain muscles are prominent, papier-mache casts are taken from the body before it is skinned, thus enabling the taxidermist to bring out these characteristics perfectly. Besides a good zoological knowledge, the skill of a sculptor is necessary to successively reproduce the graceful curves peculiar to certain animals. The skin is tried on from time to time, so as to ensure the exact size of the manikin which, when finished, looks just as the animal would look in life, minus its skin. Finally, the skin is put on permanently and sewed up. If clay has been used as the covering, it is simply dampened and the skin sticks tightly. If plaster or papier-mache is used, the manikin is usually given a coat of slow drying to serve the same purpose. Sheet lead is placed inside the ears to hold them in position, artificial eyes are inserted, the hair is brushed and combed and a few finishing touches are added for completion.

Fish present a rather difficult subject for preservation, for during the process of skinning the specimen must be kept wet in order to keep the scales from curling and falling out. Since the colors fade rapidly these are carefully noted. An incision is made along the underside and the skin carefully removed, care being taken not to disturb its silvery lining. The fins, head and tail are detached from the body, which is then laid aside. All the flesh is removed from the skull, gills and skin; the eyes are removed from the outside, as it is impracticable to skin over the head. The skin is soaked in a solution of alcohol until ready to be mounted, when it is treated with the arsenic solution. A block of soft wood is now cut out in the general shape of the natural body of the fish and one-quarter smaller. Two brass standards threaded at each end are screwed into this block, by which it is fastened onto a pedestal. The block is then covered with clay to the form and shape of the natural body. The skin is tried on the body and if it fits correct, it is sewed together with close, even stitches. Plainly marked fish are wiped dry and sponged off with a thin solution of white varnish, which serves both to preserve their color and to give them a wet, glossy appearance. The fins and tail are pinned into place, eyes are inserted, and the specimen is put away to dry. Brightly-colored fish, however, have to have their colors reproduced with paint and nickel leaf, which is afterwards covered with a thin coating of varnish. Sometimes it is desired to make a small ornament out of a fish. In this case, a medallion is prepared by mounting only half of the fish on a polished wooden panel.

In mounting a snake, an incision is first made along the entire length of the underside and the skin is carefully removed. All the flesh is carefully removed from skin and skull and the arsenic solution is painted on the inside. An artificial body is made by taking a wire as long as the length of the skin and fastening one or two shorter wires to it so as to make right angles with the main wire. Tow is wrapped around this wire to form an artificial body slightly smaller than the natural one. This body is then bent into the shape which

the snake is to occupy and covered smoothly with clay. The skin is tried on and if no corrections are to be made, the incision is carefully sewed up. The coils of the snake are adjusted and it is fastened to a pedestal by means of the projecting wires mentioned above. Eyes are inserted, and if necessary, any bright colors are restored with oil paints.

The natural accessories by which groups of birds or animals are surrounded often takes as much time and skill in their preparation as the subjects themselves. On account of the increased popularity of groups of specimens in our museums, the collectors' wits have been exhausted to produce artificially the works of Nature. As a result of many experiments, a skillful modern taxidermist can successfully imitate anything. Ice is made by using transparent paraffin, while snow is imitated by the use of glass frosting as mica snow. Glass icicles are sold by dealers in taxidermists' supplies, and frosts is obtained by immersing leaves or grass in strong alum water, and precipitating crystalline alum upon them. Water effects are produced with plate glass, through which the bottom of the pond or stream can be seen. Artificial leaves and grass are made from stiff waxed cloth cut into the proper patterns and veined with some sharp instrument. Dried rushes, grass, bushes, and branches are often used in case decoration. Artificial branches are made by wrapping a wire framework with tow and covering with papier-mache. Bark is made with a comb, and the branch is either painted or covered with dried moss or lichens. Small rocks are made by covering a wooden framework with wire mosquito netting, pressing it into the rough form of a rock and covering with papier-mache. The rock is then painted a suitable color or covered with granite sand. Artificial stumps are made in a similar manner. For single birds a piece of wood is often cut out and covered with papier-mache, so as to represent a little plot of ground. This is then covered with granite sand, with possibly some grass or leaves, or shell sand, according as to whether the subject is a land or sea bird. Sometimes birds and groups are mounted in a picture frame with a bulging front of convex glass. With the aid of a foreground, made up of artificial or natural materials, and a painted background, the natural haunt of the bird may be strikingly portrayed. An artist can find use for all his talents in thus grouping and arranging specimens, and in finishing up some bird or animal he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has created a thing of joy and beauty forever.

Reminiscences Of A Graduate Of 1873

EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM, '73.

WHEN it was known that Delaware College would reopen for students in the autumn of 1870, all the big boys at Newark who for ten years past had played about the high steps of the closed, silent and desolate old building, had occasionally paced its empty resounding passages, had contorted their bodies and strained their eyes in the vain effort to see the inside of the Delta Phi Hall through the peephole in the door, and stolidly wondered what the Greek initials on the tarnished doorplate of the Athenaeum Hall could mean, were filled with exciting anticipations. Some of us hustled and made ready to enter college at once, and on a pleasant day near mid-September of 1870 eight or ten youths from Newark and thereabouts, perhaps as many from Wilmington, some from "down the State" others from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a handful from Pennsylvania, found themselves constituting the Freshman class. As there were no Sophomores to haze us, of course we hazed one another. We were perhaps thirty in all, though I think rather less. During the next three years the whole number in college never greatly exceeded forty.

Dr. William H. Purnell was President and professor of a few such trifles as literature, history, mental and moral science, political economy, and English composition. He even conducted a class in Latin upon occasion. Professor William D. Mackey taught Latin, Greek, and I think some of the mathematics. Professor E. D. Porter, who was also Principal of Newark Academy, had charge of the advanced classes in mathematics and taught physics, astronomy, and a good many other things that now, I grieve to say, have escaped my memory in more than one sense of that phrase. Professor Porter was an extremely clever talker upon a great variety of subjects, and those of us who came unprepared to recitation, sometimes expressed a not altogether sincere interest in his favorite topics. Our first Professor of Chemistry was C. P. Williams, whom we commonly called, for his initials, "Chemically Pure Whiskey," not from anything in his habits that justified such an appellation, but merely out of our overflowing good nature. We liked and enjoyed him, played with his children, tots of three or four, and were on friendly terms with Mrs. Williams. I am eternally grateful to Professor Williams for having introduced me to the novels of Thackeray, which were not so old-fashioned then as they may appear now. Soon after the College reopened Professor Williams went and Doctor Wolf came; a young man fresh from Heidelberg, and considering all things, astonishingly patient with the raw, mischievous lads whom he had to teach. Our Professor of Military Tactics and French was a gentle, simple old Frenchman named Macheret. Nothing could induce him to write my name anything but "Wallandigham", and his distressed exclamation, after some specially stupid bit of mischief on my part, "Wal-lan-dig-ham, you are incorrigible!" still sounds in my ears. He died in a charity hospital, where I went to see him, and to this day it is with me a matter of sharp regret that I should have subjected so true a gentleman to so many annoyances. These gentlemen constituted the whole faculty, as I recall it, unless I should include the inimitable Bill Taylor, the colored janitor, who privately rated himself, I sus-

pect, in the rank of a professor. The Faculty and Bill were popular. Not a man of them was really disliked, and I think most of them had the genuine affection of us all. They must have been shamefully overworked, and they had to deal with lads who were for the most part woefully ill prepared. The members of the Faculty were also underpaid, for the College was ridiculously poor. A peculiar blessing of the old place for some of us lay in the fact that the two literary societies and the College Library had a few thousand books, which included the great English classics and translations from much that was best in the prose and especially the poetry of Continental Europe. I read more good literature in my first three years at College, than I have read in any dozen years since. That first Freshman class was a collection of youths varying in age from fifteen to twenty years, with one or two grown men well advanced in the twenties. The grown-ups were oftener hazed by the boys than the boys by the grown-ups. The heaviest man in college was Sam Black, afterward perpetual Mayor of New Castle, who at twenty weighed 265 pounds, and could kick the hat off the tallest man in college. George Morgan, now of the Philadelphia Record, was the shortest man in college during my three years' attendance, and his closest companions were two fellows each of whom towered a foot or so over his head.

In 1871 or '72 the college was open to women, and we had a group of uncommonly nice girls. I am not now an advocate of collegiate co-education, but I think we all then liked to have the girls in college. Of course they carried off the honors, made us appear stupid in class and elsewhere, and were of absolutely no use when mischief was afoot, but they were solid friends, and the man who dropped a disrespectful word about a girl always found somebody to give him a black eye.

The most unpopular institution of the college was the early morning recitation, at half-past six a. m. in Spring and Fall, at 7 in Winter. A stupid relic of monastic education. The bell rung from the cupola gave us half an hour to dress, but few got up until five or six minutes before class hour, and fellows commonly came into the prayers that preceded the recitation with dressing-gowns to conceal the defects of costume. Nat Motherall, who could take the longest strides for a man of his height that you ever saw, was barbarously required to walk in from the country, a mile and a half to that early recitation. It was my special business, as I walked up from home, to wake Tome Caulk with a long and hideous howl that incidentally woke also the whole neighborhood. I have never understood why I was not shot in my tracks by some outraged and drowsy householder. Alex Williamson, whose father had a big store down town, used to fetch sweet crackers and jelly, to stay our stomachs during the early morning recitation. How Williamson and I survived that diet I can not guess.

Hardly second in value to the class room was the educational influence of the two literary societies of our day, the Delta Phi and the Athenaeon. We met on Saturday mornings and gave hours to debate, speeches, essays, parliamentary proceedings and the like. Lew Bush was the life of the Delta Phi, and it was a serious loss to us when he quit college early to go into business. Perhaps it is the glamour of years, but I think of few things with such pleasure as of those Saturday morning sessions in Delta Phi Hall. We had a great acquisition in George S. Bell, a Virginian, now pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Annapolis, who since he was studying for the ministry, could authoritatively

open our proceedings with prayer. Not the most ribald betrayed lightness or disrespect during Bell's short invocation. He was one of the most popular men in college.

For buildings, Delaware College in 1870 and long after had just one, that now called the Dormitory, which then was minus the East and West porticos of to-day, and was smaller in other particulars, and far shabbier and less comfortable than now. Dr. Wolf and Professor Porter had recitation rooms and laboratories on the ground floor; President Purnell, Professor Mackey and Professor Macheret on the Oratory floor. We drilled in the main walk beneath the lindens, which were then much smaller than now, so that one looked down on their tops from the windows of the cupola. Now and then Professor Porter got out the long old telescope and let us look at the stars. There were no shops, there was little modern apparatus, there were almost no new books except our text books. Agricultural students obtained practical experience at Professor Porter's farm down at the lower end of the village beyond the railway track.

We had few sports, and none of the modern systematic kind. Base ball we played rather badly behind the dormitory, and sometimes on the front campus. There was now and then a football game, but no team, and we never went from home to play matches. One man had a green old bicycle, with wooden wheels, which everyone rode. We wasted a good deal of time playing cards, but we were mostly too poor to risk any money. We studied pretty faithfully, and George Marshall's oil lamp was burning till all hours. We also had delightful long walks and talks, which were probably as stimulating intellectually as anything else that the college afforded. Professor Williams took us with an aneroid barometer to measure the height of Iron Hill, and with Professor Porter we occasionally went on rather long trips by rail to see matters of technical interest. Once almost the whole college was suspended a week for those of us who had been good and stayed away from the prize fight. Our scientific course of those days was a three year one. My class of 1873, owing to a certain squeamishness of the faculty as to the conduct of some who had originally entered, consisted of just three graduates, of whom only one is now living.

It may seem absurd that one should look back with gratitude, pleasure and even pride to Delaware College as it was in the early seventies, but I fancy I am not alone in taking such a retrospective view of the institution. Most of us who made up the little student body of that day have had few pleasanter associations since, and we are all still in debt to our Alma Mater. The sentiment of the old place was mainly wholesome, the teaching was sound as far as it went, the influence of those years of study and friendly companionship will last for good till every man of us shall rest under his *hic jacet*, and let us hope and believe for an eternity to follow.

[In three things especially, Mr. Vallandigham has always shown a strong interest: his native town of Newark, Delaware College, and his chosen profession of literature. To recommend warmly the first; to help the second, and to pursue untiringly the third, he has devoted his energies. Last year the Class of 1908 was favored with an address by him at the commencement exercises. He has again shown his interest in the college, by framing the foregoing letter.

His father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church near Newark. His un-

cle, Clement L. Vallandigham, was known as a famous "Copperhead" during the Civil War. Mr. Vallandigham, at the early age of sixteen entered Delaware College, and in 1873 received the degree of Ph. B., equivalent now to A. B. While in college he was an ardent worker in the Delta Phi Literary Society, and after his graduation he took naturally to newspaper work. He next taught school for a year, ending by the acceptance of the editorship of Wilmington's Every Evening. Then came a call from New York and Mr. Vallandigham soon found himself rapidly "making copy". Delaware offered the chair of English Languages and Literature in 1896, which he accepted and filled admirably until 1901. He has since devoted himself to writing for The Atlantic Monthly, Pearsons, Putnam's and the Reader.

It is said that a compact, collapsible typewriter accompanies Mr. Vallandigham upon all railroad journeys. Amid the road of traffic the versatile author swiftly forms the nucleus of an essay, story or editorial, later to be developed into a leading article or an essay, destined at length to reach the literary folk of the land.]



The Inauguration

THE ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Taft at Washington, March 4, were participated in by thirty-six of the students of Delaware College, most of whom were either members or substitutes in the various companies of the State Militia. The special train carrying the militia left Wilmington at five-thirty p. m., on Wednesday, arriving in Washington, after various delays, at about half-past one Thursday morning. Here a disagreeable sleet storm was encountered, through which the men had to march three-quarters of a mile to their headquarters in the old Masonic Temple. Though comfortable quarters were provided for them, only a few got any sleep that first night. As a result of the tiresome journey, the wet feet, and the bad prospect for the morrow, more than one wished that he was home. The snow continued to fall all Thursday morning and stopped just in time for the parade, leaving the streets in a frightful condition. The parade was participated in by about 30,000 troops and was probably seven miles long, although the route was only about two and a half miles long. As the militia of the different States were arranged in the order in which the constitution was signed, Delaware headed the second division. The terrible weather conditions which forced the President to take the oath of office in the Senate Chamber were only equaled by those which prevailed at the second inauguration of President Jackson. While waiting for their place in the parade, many tedious delays were met with, owing to the fact that several plans had to be altered, and it was in consequence of these long waits in the ankle deep slush that many of the colds were caught from which some of the students are still suffering. For a few blocks along the course of the parade, the streets were cleared off, but the remainder of the course was covered with three or four inches of snow and water. A beautiful display of fireworks on Thursday evening was witnessed by great crowds and was enjoyed by many of the students. Friday dawned bright and clear, and a pleasant time was spent in sightseeing and in visiting the various public buildings of the city. The returning train, though scheduled to leave at seven-thirty, did not leave until eleven-fifteen, arriving in Wilmington about half-past four Saturday morning. In spite of the bad weather of the first two days, the pleasures of Friday made up for it all and the trip was generally enjoyed. Only praise has been heard of the way in which the college substitutes conducted themselves, and they are to be congratulated on the good impression which they made.

REVIEW

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With the coming of spring, base ball, tennis, and track work are uppermost in the minds of many. All of these sports are encouraged within their proper limits by our faculty and it behooves all of our students, especially those who have as yet taken no part in the athletics of the year, to get out and do something. There are two prime reasons why everyone should help. First, help for dear old Delaware's sake. Second, help yourselves by helping her. Delaware needs your assistance and there is only one excuse—physical disability. Don't say that you haven't any chance for that is a confession of weakness and lack of back-bone. Get out and make a chance. You will have it to do when you leave college and butt up against the work; so you might as well begin now in the science of competition. The moral strength you will gain, whether you compete successfully or only consistently, will stand you in good stead later in life. Ask yourself the question: What have I done for my Alma Mater this year? Think it over and try to see yourself as others see you. If you are only a bluff, now is the time to make good. Add another name to the list of candidates and back it up by hustling some man off the team.

There is one great fault that stands glaringly before us and that is the lack of training our teams so frequently show. How often have we seen our basket-ball teams winded and exhausted and consequently unable to hold their

own. How often have we seen our track squad "all in" after a stiff run. How often do we see those same men smoking the day before and the day after. Training in our habits has as much to do with our success as our natural adaptability. By proper care of our bodies during a series of physical exercises we become all the more proficient. If you are going to try for one of the teams this spring, do not neglect this important essential.

Some of our students seem to think that a sacrifice of studies necessarily follows a participation in athletics. On the contrary, their minds may become more active by the extra physical exertion and if they will follow Roosevelt's advice to "play hard and word hard" they need not suffer by the loss of time they take for athletics. Do not get into the common error of believing that the faculty are against athletics. They will respect you all the more for your ability to make a team and keep up with your work at the same time. It's up to you, and we are anxiously waiting to see if you are up to it.

DEBATING

The interest in debating has been steadily growing for some time and the men have worked hard. The inter-society debate was hotly contested, and the preparation that had been made by the speakers was reflected in their clever work. Now that it is over, we hope to see a union of forces under the name of the Delaware Debating Team that will make our old rival Rutgers acknowledge our superiority. They won last year and we must win this time. Do not leave it all to those directly interested, but let everyone help by bringing to the attention of the candidates any material that bears upon the subject.

HOME-COMING DAY

June 16th, our regular Commencement Day, has been set as the annual Alumni Day. This reunion of graduates has become one of the most pleasant social events of the college year. The present indications point to a record-breaking attendance of Delaware's Alumni and friends. The usual custom will be followed:—Commencement exercises at 10.30 a. m.; Alumni Association Meeting and dinner at 2.30 p. m.; Exhibition Drill by the Cadet Corps at 3.30 p. m.; Alumni-Varsity base ball game at 4.30 p. m., and the farewell dance to the Seniors in the evening.

Last year there gathered on the campus beneath our stately lindens, many of the old boys and the young boys, all glad of the opportunity to honor once more the institution from which they had graduated. Nearly every class since '73 was represented by some of its true and faithful sons. Many were the experiences recounted of those good old days when the class of — proudly upheld the honor of the Blue and Gold. Since many of them were graduated, great strides have been made in the advancement of our collegiate courses and activities and it has been mainly through their efforts and loyalty that Delaware has gradually climbed to a prominent place among the colleges of the country.

We are now asking these graduates to return once more to their Alma Mater and join with us in our manifestations of college love. We need them to make the occasion a success for it is only by their presence that the bonds of friendship may be moulded into indestructible links of allegiance.

Alumni, don't forget the date of this home-coming—June 16th, 1909. We are calling your attention to it several months in advance in order that you may arrange your plans to come. Further notice will be given in these pages, but we hope that this will arouse your sense of duty to "Old Delaware."

ATHLETICS

EDITED BY CHARLES H. RUTH '10

BASKETBALL

The season is over, and although Delaware did not have the success this year which has been her portion in past years in this branch of athletics, the team which represented the Blue and Gold did some work of which it may well be proud. The lack of a coach in this branch of athletics is deeply felt, and it is to be hoped that a coach will be secured, by the Athletic Association for the season '09-'10. When the command of a team is put in the hands of a coach every man is made to "work" for his position and none is allowed to "cut" practice, feeling that he has his job "cinched"—as was the feeling of many men this past season. Let us hope that the man who succeeds Mr. Jackson as manager of the basket-ball team, will endeavor to secure the services of a coach for the next year's team.

The interest displayed by the students in basket-ball was indeed very light. Very seldom was the "gym" crowded by the students. During the basket-ball season our "college spirit" was noticeable by its absence. Many an afternoon during practice there was not a single man on the running track to encourage the players—yet many a room in the "dorm" was filled with smoke and growling "studes;" growling because the team did not practice more regularly, and because the players did not manifest any extraordinary amount of "spirit." These "dopes" boast what they would do IF it were not for such-and-such an ailment, for lack of time, or for the work which is stacked in front of them—which keeps on stacking. If these "growlers" would substitute action for words and come out and encourage the team during practice, results would be "hit" and not merely aimed at.

A WALKOVER FOR N. Y. U.

DELAWARE, 5; N. Y. U., 50.

On February 12th, in New York, a harpoon was thrown into Delaware by the "unbeaten" New York University team. A report had been circulated that Delaware was "champion of the South" and judging the team by the shooting they did in practice, before the game, one would think that the boys from Delaware had some crack shots among them. For an exhibition of long shooting, our team gave the spectators a treat. Almost every ball thrown in the air passed through the iron ring. One spectator was overheard to say, "Good-bye to New York, if those fellows get a-hold of the ball—and thereby hangs the tale; Delaware seldom had the ball, that is near enough to their own basket to shoot. Once more an out-of-bounds court played havoc with Delaware's team work. That New York did not run up a larger score is due to Haley's work at center. He invariably out-jumped his man thereby preventing New York from starting any plays at center.

When the referee threw the ball up at center, at the beginning of the game, Haley knocked it to Ruth. At this point the referee's whistle blew, declaring a foul on Dale, for charging. McGarvey shot the goal, making the

score 1—0, in favor of Delaware. The ball was again tossed up at center and Haley knocked it to McGarvey. McGarvey, by a beautiful pass, put the ball in Ruth's hands, who made a basket—the only field goal which Delaware made during the game. During the next five minutes of play neither side scored. Then New York made a field goal, followed by several others in short order. The first half ended with the one-sided score, Delaware, 3; N. Y. U., 20. During the second half McGarvey shot two foul goals, the only scoring which Delaware did in this half. The line-up:

Delaware.		N. Y. U.
Ruth	Forward	Smith
McGarvey	Forward	Newins, Hizor
Haley	Center	Broadhead
Taylor, Eliason	Guard	Dale
Marshall	Guard	Girdansky

Goals from field—Ruth 1, Girdansky 4, Broadhead 10, Smith 8, Newins 1, Dale 1, Hizor 1. Goals from foul—McGarvey 2. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Tuohey.

LEHIGH TUMBLES

DELAWARE, 23; LEHIGH, 19.

Before the largest basket-ball crowd that ever gathered in the "gym" with the possible exception of the throng which attended the Delaware-Yale game two years ago, Delaware defeated Lehigh by the above score. This game was played the night after the Junior Prom, which was on the 19th of February. Quite a few people who came for the dance alone, stayed in town Saturday to see the game. Those who stayed were not disappointed, for the game was interesting at all times, being one of the fastest and best games ever seen at Delaware. The first half started off well for Lehigh, Street caging the ball twice within a minute. Delaware then started to work and during the next three minutes no score was made. Delaware then tied the score by some sensational shooting, and during the rest of the game she was generally a few points in the lead. Toward the end of the second half, Delaware made three field goals by good passing and this gave Delaware a lead too large for Lehigh to overcome. Both teams did some good passing. Dayett and Street did the best work for Lehigh. Ruth and Greenwood did most of the scoring for Delaware. Haley did great work at center in jumping and passing the ball, keeping Lehigh's men baffled at all times. The line-up:

Delaware.		Lehigh.
Ruth	Forward	Dayett, Merkle
Marshall	Forward	Osbourne, Cook
Haley	Center	Street
McGarvey	Guard	Keefe
Greenwood	Guard	Davis

Goals from field—Ruth 5, Greenwood 3, Haley 1, Street 3, Dayett 2, Davis 1. Goals from foul—Dayett 6, McGarvey 5. Referee—Maxwell. Time of halves—20 minutes.

The Delaware Scrubs lost to the New Castle High School team, in the preliminary game, by the score of 14 to 8. The scrub team was unable to make

any headway against the New Castle boys. Wright, of New Castle, was the star of the game.

A DISAPPOINTMENT

Medico Chi's name appeared on our schedule opposite the date of February 27th, but several days before the above date Manager Jackson received a letter from Medico Chi cancelling the game. Jackson endeavored to secure another team to take Medico's place, but on such short notice he was unable to do so. Since the 'Varsity game was called off, the manager deemed it best to cancel the game with Wilmington High School, which was to oppose our scrub team on February 27th.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, 37; DELAWARE, 33.

In one of the roughest games that was ever played on Delaware's court, Temple University defeated the Blue and Gold, 37—33. From the start the battle was a fierce one and frequent fouls were called on both sides for rough work. Although the game was a rough one, it could in no wise be called "dirty." Temple introduced the rough-house element into the game, but as soon as the introduction was over, Delaware showed that she could make herself at home. Greenwood and A. Penrose were distinguished for roughness. Ruth and McGarvey did most of the scoring for Delaware, while Fisher and A. Penrose carried off the honors in this line, for Temple. The line-up:

Delaware.	Temple.
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Ruth	Forward	A. Penrose, Conner
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McGarvey	Forward	Fisher
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Haley	Center	G. Penrose
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Marshall	Guard	Morgan
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Greenwood, Eliason	Guard	Graham
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Goals from field—Ruth 5, McGarvey 4, Haley 3, Marshall 1, Greenwood 1, A. Penrose 5, Fisher 5, G. Penrose 3, Morgan 1, Graham 1. Goals from fouls—McGarvey 5, Fisher 7. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—McAvoy, Lafayette.

In the preliminary game the Freshmen quintet defeated the five from the Wilmington High School, 22—6. The Freshmen passed the ball all around their visitors. The floor work of Lattimore was the feature of the game. The line-up:—

Freshmen.	W. H. S.
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Ayrest	Forward	Mearns
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Lewis	Forward	King
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Sawin	Center	Kyle, Foster
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Taylor	Guard	Sawdon
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Lattimore	Guard	Hartman
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Goals from field—Ayrest 3, Lewis 2, Sawin 3, Taylor 1, Hartman 1, King 1. Goals from foul—Sawin 2, Kyle 2. Time of halves 15 minutes. Referee—McGarvey.

POOR SHOOTING

DELAWARE, 9; F. & M., 14.

On Wednesday, March 10th, Delaware traveled to Lancaster and was de-

feated by Franklin and Marshall, 14 to 9. Poor shooting was responsible for this defeat. Time after time Delaware would work the ball close to her basket and then fall down on easy shoots. The feature of the game was Delaware's team work, which frequently brought loud applause from the spectators. The line-up:

Delaware.	F. & M.
Ruth Forward	Watt
McGarvey Forward	Kemp
Haley Center	Smith
Greenwood Guard	Werner
Marshall Guard	Fahrenback

Goals from field—Haley 1, Greenwood 1, McGarvey 2, Werner 1, Watt 3, Smith 2. Goals from foul—McGarvey 1, Watt 2. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Knight.

MORE POOR SHOOTING

DELAWARE, 14; BUCKNELL, 28.

On Thursday night, after losing the night before to F. and M., Delaware dropped another game to Bucknell by the above score. The game was fast and interesting at all times. Delaware displayed good work in passing the ball, but could not locate the iron hoop. Time and time again they fell down on easy shots. The score at the end of the first half was 14 to 8, in favor of Bucknell. For the Bucknell team, O'Brien and Kurtz played the best game. For Delaware, Haley, by his floor work, carried off the honors. In the latter part of the second half, Haley was hurt and retired from the game. Eliason was substituted and played a good game. The line-up:

Delaware.	Bucknell.
Ruth Forward	Kurtz
McGarvey Forward	Thatcher
Haley, Eliason Center	O'Brien
Marshall Guard	Craig
Greenwood Guard	McWinch, Riker

Goals from field—Kurtz 5, O'Brien 4, Riker 2, Thatcher 2, Ruth 2, Greenwood 1, Haley 1, Eliason 1. Goals from foul—McGarvey 4, O'Brien 2. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Turner.

CAPTAIN HALEY

After the Bucknell game, which ended the basket-ball season for Delaware, the members of the team had a meeting and unanimously elected Gordon G. Haley captain for the season '09-'10. The result of the election has met the hearty approval of the student-body. Haley played a good, fast game this year and should be able to lead the team through a successful season next year.

BASEBALL

William J. McAvoy, who successfully coached the foot ball team last fall, has been with us for several weeks coaching the pitching candidates. Delaware's pitching staff is somewhat weakened by the absence of Doan and Silvery. Doan did not return to college after the Xmas recess and is now playing

with the Atlanta, Ga., team of the Southern League. Sillery's lamented departure from our midst took place several weeks ago. He is now with the Boston team of the National League. "Chubby" Ohl, who pitched for us two years ago, is pitching for the Philadelphia National League team this year. From the above review of Delaware's pitchers the Blue and Gold seems to be supplying her share of twirlers to the major leagues. Judging by the smile which McAvoy wears as he returns from pitching practice, we are led to believe that he has a surprise in store for us. Among the most likely candidates for the "mound" are Haley, Eliason, Greenwood, Houston, L. B. Cann, Jolls and Knoff. The receiving end of the battery is well fortified by Larrimore, Harvey, "Billy" Edgar will be on his old job at first. McGarvey will tend to all that comes near the second bag, or to use his own expression, "I'll give 'em a look, boys." Should Haley fail to make good at "toeing the slab" he will fill Wright's old position at shortstop. At the third station our most promising man is Dunn. The "garden" is well supplied by candidates. "Joe" Marshall, Obier and Shipley are the three most likely candidates. Wright's withdrawal from college has left the team without a captain. A captain will no doubt be elected by the time this edition of the REVIEW goes to press.

Manager Ward deserves great praise for arranging such an excellent schedule as the one which appears below:

- April 3—Washington College, at Chestertown, Md.
- April 7—Temple University, at Newark.
- April 9—William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va.
- April 10—Trinity, at Durham, N. C.
- April 12—Trinity, at Durham, N. C.
- April 13—Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Raleigh, N. C.
- April 14—Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Raleigh, N. C.
- April 15—University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C.
- April 16—University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C.
- April 17—Wake Forest College, at Wake Forest, N. C.
- April 21—Swarthmore, at Swarthmore, Pa.
- April 24—Ursinus, at Newark.
- April 28—Villa Nova, at Newark.
- May 1—Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J.
- May 8—Ursinus, at Collegeville, Pa.
- May 15—Fordham, at New York.
- May 19—Lafayette, at Easton, Pa.
- May 22—Rutgers, at Newark.
- May 28—Western Maryland, at Westminster, Md.
- May 29—Mt. St. Mary's, at Emmitsburg, Md.
- June 5—Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster, Pa.
- June 12—Maryland Agricultural College, at College Park, Md.

TENNIS

The time has arrived for the tennis manager to "get on his job." The approach of spring is being heralded by warm, balmy days, and by the melting of the ground frost. Before the ground becomes thoroughly dry we expect to see the tennis manager in charge of a squad of freshmen, armed with hoes, rakes and rollers, cleaning off the courts. Tennis has always been popular in

the spring, especially among the men who do not play base ball. Let us hope that the courts will be in condition early enough to make some of the "studies" to work off the "spring fever."

TRACK

Captain Prouse has recently discontinued the cross-country running and has the track squad devoting most of its time to the indoor track. As soon as the weather improves the squad will run out-of-doors, on the Huber track. The men who are striving hard to make the team that will represent Delaware at the University of Pennsylvania Track Meet, on April 25th, are Jones, Kidd, Manning, Walls, Watts, George, McClafferty, Davis, Wilson and the Ennis brothers.

LOCALS

EDITED BY VICTOR H. JONES

Mrs. Hannibal Williams gave an admirable rendition of Shakespeare's play, "As You Like It" before a large and appreciative audience in the Oratory on Wednesday afternoon, March 17.

"Physiological Psychology" was the subject of a lecture given by Dr. Rowan in the Oratory, on Monday evening, March 15.

Until further notice the drill on Thursdays will consist of parade, review and battalion drill in close and extended order. On Fridays there will be mounting, bayonet exercise, and Butz manual. An order posted on the Bulletin Board designates the uniform for each day. Get busy, fellows, and get in the game. Let every fellow do his part to make the spring inspection the best we have ever had at Old Delaware.

On the evening of February 23, Prof. Van G. Smith, Prof. Laurence Smith and Lieutenant Edgar Stayer were leading characters in a farce entitled "Facing the Music." The entertainment was given by the local Dramatic Club for the benefit of the Town Library. McGarvey, '09 played the minor role of detective. All of these gentlemen did credit to their parts and to themselves. Music was furnished by the College Orchestra.

In the early part of the month, Rev. Alexander Alison, Jr., addressed the Freshman English Class, on the subject of "Student Life."

McCaghey's mind is so occupied with his college work that he even goes, unknowingly, into the wrong house for his dinner.

About forty Delaware College men went with the Organized Militia of Delaware to the Inauguration of President Taft.

On Wednesday evening, April 21, Delaware will meet Rutgers in debate at New Brunswick. The question is "Resolved, That the Tariff should be Revised According to the Plank in the Democratic Platform." Delaware's team consists of Papperman, '09, Ennis, '11, Knowles, '11, and Ennis, '12, alternate.

The list of prizes to be contested for in 1908-'09 has been reported on the bulletin board. Men who intend to compete for any of the prizes in English

and Public Speaking should consult early Dr. Rowan and Dr. Sypherd.

The inter-society debate Friday evening, March 12, drew a large crowd to our Oratory. Both sides were confident of a victory, and it was quite a blow to the Delta Phi aggregation when the judges decided, two to one, in favor of the Athenaeon. The question debated was, "Resolved, That the Tariff Should be Revised according to the plank in the Democratic Platform." Affirmative, (Athenaeon), G. A. Papperman, John V. Ennis, Howard T. Ennis, Willard P. Shakespeare. Negative (Delta Phi), Winfield W. Hubbard, William F. Knowles, Howard H. Prouse, Benjamin W. Ward. Judges for the inter-society debate:—George A. Blake, Esq., Rev. Hugh C. McBride, L. Scott Townsend, Esq. Judges for the Alumni prizes:—Prof. E. Conover, Prof. Merrill Smith, Mr. George S. Messersmith.

EXCHANGES

EDITED BY (pro tem.) T. F. WATTS, '10

Well up in the front of our exchanges in literary standing is the "Georgetown College Journal". The dark, gray cover relieved in the center by the blue college shield does not at first present an inviting appearance; but when the cover is turned, what a wealth of reading matter awaits the reader. The college down on the banks of the Potomac seems to be unusually fortunate in including among her students a number of men who are especially gifted in the art of writing interesting articles and furthermore, who do not believe in resting on their laurels. The first article, "Comets as Portents", is a lengthy treatise on the significance of comets. The author goes back to the mediaeval times to prove that there always existed in the human mind the idea that comets were regarded as the precursors of some dire disaster. Aristotle, Seneca, Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, and numerous other classical authorities were cited to show how deeply the "Ancients" believed in the significance of comets. These illustrations are all very thorough, and reflect credit upon the author for the care and time necessary for the preparation of such a good list of illustrative paragraphs. The subject is one which is usually not very extensively treated at the present day. We eagerly await the next issue of the Journal for the completion of this most interesting article. "The Conquest of Julia" in the same publication started out well and had all the appearances of a good story, but was spoiled by a very weak ending. In fact, the conclusion spoiled the good beginning and brought the whole story down to the level of the commonplace. Another interesting article, but of an entirely different nature, was "The Sun Dance of the Assinaboines." The thoroughness with which every detail was explained, the accuracy of the description, and the smooth, easy manner in which the story literally flows along, all tend to produce a favorable impression on the reader. Contributions of the above nature, when mixed in with the other material, offers a relief from the monotony of the sometimes too dry essays. The athletic editor seems to be the hardest worker on the staff. Ten pages of well written and accurate athletic notes are the result of his labors. Every college student recognizes the fact that it is very difficult to obtain accu-

rate accounts of athletic contests; and particularly so is this true of basketball games; therefore, the athletic editor is to be congratulated upon his excellent athletic notes. The weak point seems to be the exchange department. The "ex-man", judging by his reports, does not seem to measure up to the standard of his associates, though possibly it is not fair to form an opinion or pass judgment on a single issue.

Strange, isn't it, how we all like to criticise, but become very much hurt, when we, in turn, are criticised? It seems to be one of the inheritances of the human race from Father Adam, that we should be able to see the "mote" in our neighbor's eye, but are ignorant of the defects in our own. The College publications seem to be no exception to this well established general rule. We recall among our list one exchange editor in particular, who set forth in a grand column the list of comments which his paper had received from their exchanges, and added that he believed that all the favorable comments were just and well deserved. Of course, there were a few unfavorable comments, which did not please the editor, upon which he proceeded to give his opinion in a very forcible manner. He was positive that the criticism was unjust and not deserved; also adding that his paper was of just as high a standard as that of his critic. This is just an illustrative example which came to our notice, of the manner in which some publications receive criticism. To criticise is to invite criticism. Therefore, if you do not wish to be criticised, refrain from unfavorable comments upon your neighbors. But a little criticism judiciously applied, serves to keep every one keyed up to one's highest speed.

Very conspicuous by the neat, attractive cover is the Blair Hall Breeze. The editorials are written in a free, easy manner, indicating that the editor has a thorough knowledge of the subject that he is treating. The stories are good, quite interesting, and possess a trifle more merit than the ordinary preparatory school story. Taken all the way through, "The Breeze" closely approaches the ideal preparatory school paper.

We are glad to welcome to our list of exchanges "The West Nottingham Academy Literary Advance." We are pleased to see that this old Academy, founded before the majority of the colleges were dreamt of, has entered into the field of college journalism. We extend our best wishes for success, which we are sure will crown your efforts. Your February issue was very creditable, indeed, and if you continue to improve upon it with each succeeding issue, your paper will soon rank among the first.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges:—The William and Mary Literary Magazine, the Agnetian Monthly, The Western Maryland College Monthly, The Georgetown College Journal, The Mountaineer, The Fordham Monthly, The Purple and White, The Brown and White, The Nazarene, The Albright Bulletin, The Niagara Index, The Tome, The Old Penn Weekly, The Lookout, The Ursinus Weekly, The Breeze, The High School Student, The War Whoop, The Haverfordian, The Karux, The Targum, and The Literary Advance.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NOTES

EDITED BY CLIFFORD MCINTIRE, '09

Pennsylvania's relay races on April 24 promise, as usual, to be the center of attraction for all the college and school relay teams of this country. Teams are entering daily, so that the list now is close to 100, though the grammar school classification has not yet been sent out.

The intercollegiate rifle match for the 1909 gallery championship of the United States will be shot some time between March 15 and 27. Targets will be furnished by the National Rifle Association, and the distance will be 50 feet. This match is for teams of ten bona fide students, with 20 shots for record, of which 10 shall be shot standing and 10 prone, two sighting shots allowed for each position. The National Rifle Association will appoint a judge to be present when each team fires. The prize is the championship trophy, presented by the Forest, Fish and Game Society of the United States, and now held by Columbia. Colleges eligible by reason of affiliation are—College of St. Thomas (St. Paul), University of Nevada, University of Idaho, Washington State College, Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.; University of California, University of Pennsylvania, Delaware College, State University of Idaho, George Washington University, (Washington, D. C.), Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Yale.

At the exercises on February 22, in commemoration of the founding of Johns Hopkins University, which opened thirty-three years ago, it was announced that the gift of Mr. Henry Phipps, of New York, for the psychiatric clinic, was considerably in excess of \$1,000,000.

The number of scholars in residence at Oxford under the Rhodes bequest during the academic year 1907-8, was 156. Sixty-six were from the colonies of the empire, 11 from Germany, and 79 from the United States. The enrollment for 1908-9 is 178.

The University of Pennsylvania has received a gift of \$200,000, which was announced at the exercises on Washington's Birthday. It will be used to establish a department of chemical research.

The University of Virginia has completed an endowment fund of \$1,000,000, of which half was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

President Taft gave the annual Washington's Birthday oration at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James W. Moore, professor of physics in Lafayette College, since 1872, died on February 28, at the age of 64 years.

The late Dr. Charles H. Roberts, of Highland, N. J., in his will provided for the foundation of five scholarships of \$240 annually at Cornell University.

The University of Michigan has acquired by gifts of an alumnus, and from the city of Ann Arbor, a tract of land of 90 acres to serve as a botanical garden. This land has an exceptional variety of soil elevation and exposure, including a border over one-half mile on the Huron River, easily accessible from the campus. The Woman's League of the University has purchased a seven acre tract of land, convenient of access, which will be developed as an athletic field for the women of the University. Another gift is of about 1500 acres of land.

lying along the shores of Douglas Lake in Cheboygan County. This land will serve as the site for the summer engineering camp. Its topography, including forest and open land and water, various elevations, etc., is well adapted to the purpose.

Harvard University has accepted a gift of \$150,000 for the endowment of the University Chapel. The fund is known as the Edward Wigglesworth Memorial Fund.

It has been proposed at Minnesota that each class publish a class book forty years after graduation. It would contain the pictures of the members of the class at graduation, and after forty years, together with a list of the positions each had held in the meantime.

Some of the colleges have a great dislike to the way in which they are referred to commonly in connection with athletics. Wesleyan men don't like to be called "the Methodists," as they appear sometimes. At the Naval Academy there is a strong prejudice against being called "Annapolis." The navy men are not particularly fond of "midshipmen". They believe the proper name for their institution is "the Navy." Columbia has a great distaste for the name of "Columbians" for their representatives in athletics or other public appearances. At the University of Chicago there is a dislike of the name "Chicago University", sometimes applied. Although not so strongly opposed to it, students at Pennsylvania do not like the full title "University of Pennsylvania" as well as plain "Pennsylvania," "Penn" is preferred to either. "Maroons" for Chicago men, "Gophers" for Minnesota, "Badgers" for Wisconsin students, "Cornhuskers" for Nebraska, "Wolverines" for Michigan, "Illini" for the men at Illinois—all are names that are popular at those colleges and are used by the men there in speaking of their own teams. Indeed, to a man unacquainted with nicknames the average statement regarding a conference college is puzzling because of the almost entire lack of straightout names.

DE ALUMNIS

EDITED BY F. C. MCSORLEY, JR., '09

G. E. Dutton, '03, a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of English at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

C. M. Prouse, '02, has been appointed Instructor in French and English at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.

We were pleased to see at the Inter-Society debate on last Friday night, several old "grads". Among them were Thomas Davis, Esq., '76, of Wilmington, Del., and J. L. Soper, '05.

J. M. Connor, engineer for the B. & O. R. R., made us a flying visit recently.

Congressman William H. Heald, an old graduate of Delaware, in his speech at the banquet given by the Wilmington Board of Trade, made some very complimentary remarks about Delaware as a college. He spoke of the benefit his course at Delaware had been to him and of the great opportunity given to the young men of Delaware to secure a good education cheaply.

Mr. Kennedy, '04, was back to see his old friends the first part of the

month. He is now salesman for the General Electric Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hone, of North Sangus, Mass., have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Eva Narcissa, to C. Walter Collins, '05.

W. P. Constable, '03, who for a time was both editor-in-chief and manager of the REVIEW, is at present successfully pursuing the practice of law at Baltimore.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

EDITED BY J. V. ENNIS

Mr. H. S. Garrison and H. S. Ledenham, as delegates from "Delaware," attended the fourth biennial conference of the Y. M. C. A., held at Westminster, Md. The conference, extending from Friday, February 28, consisted chiefly of addresses by noted speakers and conferences for students and professors. Prof. C. A. Short was one of the speakers at the conference. At the conference of the professors on Saturday afternoon, Prof. Short delivered an address upon the topics, Clean Athletics and The Honor System.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

The bill appropriating \$17,500 for suitable buildings on the College farm, and another bill appropriating \$5,000 a year for two years for repairs to the College buildings, have passed the House, and are now before the Senate.

Prof. C. A. McCue recently addressed a large farmers' organization at Roxana, on the question of dewberries.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Director of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Director of the Desert Botanical Laboratory at Tucson, Arizona, gave an address on the 20th under the auspices of the Science Club, recently formed by members of the Experiment Station staff.

Illness prevented Dr. Dawson from reading his paper on Anthrax before the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association.

Dr. Cook entertained Dr. MacDougal, C. P. Pennock, of Kennett Square, and J. T. Pennypacker, of Wilmington, at dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. P. A. Dutton, formerly farm foreman of the College farm, has accepted a position as herdsman at Montclair, N. J. He will have 800 milch cows under his immediate supervision.

The College farm recently sent pure pigs to Kent and Sussex counties, and one to the House of Refuge, at Glen Mills, Pa.

Professors Hayward and Grantham held a Farmers' Institute at State Road, on the 17th.

Director Hayward was given the privilege of the floor to explain the college appropriation bills to the House of Representatives.

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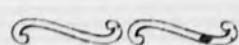
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REVIEW

APRIL, 1909

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