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## The Cadet March 26 1886

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, MARCH 26, 1886.

No. 6.

## The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH  
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE

MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

### BOARD OF EDITORS.

RALPH K. JONES, JR., '86.....*Editor-in-Chief.*  
H. A. McNALLY, '87.....*Business Editor.*  
B. J. ALLAN, '86. G. F. BLACK, '86.  
H. S. FRENCH, '86. A. D. PAGE, '86.  
D. W. COLBY, '87. C. T. VOSE, '87.  
J. R. BOARDMAN, '88.

### TERMS:

Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00,  
Single Copy..... .15.

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Business Editor at once.

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

Advertising rates can be obtained on application to the Business Editor, to whom all business communications and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

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

## EDITORIAL.

IN view of the necessity of placing THE CADET upon a firm financial basis it was decided by the societies that the College annuals, *The Pendulum* and *The Transit* should not be issued this spring. It was also decided at the same time that the editors of THE CADET should resign and that the faculty be requested to appoint their successors. This was accordingly done, and the only changes in the board are brought about by three of the editors declining to be re-appointed. The thanks of all interested in the success of this publication are due first, last,

and all the time to the efficient work of Mr. J. F. Lockwood, the retiring business editor. It is a cause of deep regret that he declined a re-election. The present board will endeavor to present to its friends a publication which shall represent the best sentiments of the students and while claiming the right of free criticism to be at the same time conservative and just to all. Without doubt THE CADET is of more importance, yet it is also very desirable that an annual should be issued here, and it is to be hoped that next year the difficulties which have stood in the way may be overcome and that the students as a body shall issue one annual, as well as continue the publication of THE CADET. Although the courses here leave the students but little time for literary work, yet the excuse from other literary work leaves the editors more time to be devoted to the work than would otherwise be the case. We fully appreciate the favor.

A PECULIARLY mistaken idea has been in existence among the students for a few years past. This is that the College colors were seal brown and blue. How and where this originated is not now known, and it is a matter of no great moment. What we wish is to correct this erroneous impression. The color is light blue, such as the diplomas are tied with at Commencement. Lady friends of the College are requested to remember this fact at the ball games this spring.

WE would urge alumni to write to THE CADET expressing their opinions upon any subject connected with the College, or

which would be of interest to students or alumni. Many of our graduates are also in positions where it would be easy for them to prepare general articles which would be of interest to our readers. We should be particularly grateful for any such contributions.

IN a place as small as Orono it is impossible for a class to give a concert of more than ordinary merit without considerable financial loss. This, together with the belief that such an event would add much to the week's pleasure, has led the present senior class to decide not to have a concert, but on the evening of Wednesday, Commencement day and the day when the concert has usually been given, to have a ball for the benefit of the class and its friends. The plans of the committee having the matter in charge are as yet in a rudimentary condition, but the purpose is to make it the most successful social event that has occurred in Orono for some years. We trust that the students generally will do all in their power to make it a brilliant success.

THERE is no reason why this year's Commencement exercises should not be more than ordinarily successful if all those to take part will begin to prepare their parts in season. The class of '86 showed last year that it had the material for a successful Commencement day, and their Class Day appointments are excellent.

The Juniors and Sophomores are both capable of giving fine exhibitions. We seek however to impress it upon every one that it is necessary for *him* to begin this preparation now if he has not already done so. One carelessly prepared or imperfectly committed part would be enough to mar an effect which but for it would be most satisfactory. Regard for one's self, for one's class, and for the College require that the preparation should be careful and thorough.

THE Reading Room seems to be failing to accomplish its chief purposes. There is no time in the day, when the majority of students are at liberty, that one can go there and not be disturbed either by loud talking or scuffling. Nothing of this kind should be tolerated. The rooms themselves also stand in need of some repairs but this fault will no doubt soon be rem-

edied. When this is done the rules of the Association should be rigidly enforced and then only can we hope to derive the full amount of benefit. Even the papers themselves do not escape disturbance. It is a cause of much annoyance to find them clipped or in some instances taken from the room. Each student should have enough respect for himself to try and use the common property so as not to interfere with like use by others.

SOME of the State papers have, and others doubtless will take advantage of the attack of Tuberculosis with which the cattle at the farm are afflicted, to make an attack upon that department of the College. In another column we print the statement of the College authorities, and one of Dr. Bailey of Portland, in regard to the matter. There are unfortunately two classes of people whom it is impossible to satisfy. One of these thinks the agricultural department is subordinated to the others, and the other class sneeringly calls this "the Agricultural College" implying that that is the sole work of the institution. The present affords both these classes an opportunity to air their claims to superior wisdom, and we consider that a correct statement of the case will be of interest to our readers. It will also furnish facts to refute some of the loose statements made in this connection.

## LITERARY.

### THE HARBOR LIGHT.

A LEGEND OF MT. DESERT.

A fisher's cottage, old and gray,  
Half hidden by the alder trees;  
A cottage looking down the bay,  
Where black-hulled ships at anchor lay,  
And rose and fell with every breeze.

Within, the fire was burning bright  
With driftwood and with fagots piled;  
And basking in its ruddy light,  
The fisher sat one autumn night,  
And watched the gambols of his child.

Without, the night was cold and dark,  
The air seemed filled with blinding spray;  
And through the gloom a tiny spark,  
Like headlight of some wandering bark,  
Went slowly drifting down the bay.

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And looking toward the moaning sea,  
The fisher saw the spectral light:  
"Now draw the shutters close," said he,  
"And make the flames dance merrily,  
For we shall have a storm to-night.

"Last eve the Harbor Light was seen,  
To hover 'round the Trumpet Rock,  
And little good it bodes, I ween,  
For in its track has ever been  
The howling blast, the sudden shock.

"For many years ago, they say,  
One afternoon when skies were fair,  
A skipper, coming up the bay,  
Toward Trumpet Island made his way  
At dark, and cast his anchor there.

"And while at night he lay asleep,  
Nor dreamed of storm nor sudden shock,  
From mountain gorge, with angry sweep,  
A tempest burst upon the deep,  
And hurled the vessel on the Rock.

"And when the sun, through murky clouds,  
Looked down at morn upon the scene,  
The waves rolled deep o'er mast and shroud,  
And white-winged gulls were crying loud,  
Where sank the bark at yestere'en.

"And ever since that fatal night  
At times, across Placentia Bay,  
Will float a man and spectral light,  
The skipper's wraith—a gruesome sight—  
Till to the Rock it makes its way.

"And in its track will follow fast,  
Though winds are calm and skies are bland,  
The rushing of an icy blast,  
As though a winter storm had passed,  
And sent its greeting to the land."

The fisher paused;—a ghostly form  
Seemed passing through the evening air,  
And, listening at the fireside warm,  
They heard the howling of the storm,  
Like demons shrieking in despair.

H. M. E. '76.

#### CHARACTER.

**C**HARACTER,—What a weight of meaning in that word, a good, healthy, upright, thoroughly founded character is the richest possession a person can have; and yet how often is it formed unconsciously, without a thought as to whether it is to be good or bad. The child is too often allowed to grow up without an allusion to its character, sometimes without

knowing of such a possession, even being fostered and encouraged in acts which tend to weaken and destroy character while with every passing hour, impressions are being left which the work and efforts and struggles of years can only partially efface. Perhaps the little fellow has some small task to perform. He may consult his love of ease and put off the performance of that task to the last possible moment, thus dropping an evil seed in his garden of character that may produce a plant rivaling the oak in toughness and in the depth of shade which it casts upon the after life. Or he may spring at once to his work and plant a seed of promptness which shall grow and bear fruit to add strength, sweetness and brightness to the maturer years. The schoolboy who is idle or disobedient when not under the eye of his teacher, is thereby not only wasting golden opportunities for improvement, but is weaving into his web of life a thread which will surely tangle and thus obstruct his progress when he would gladly be doing all that the powers of his mind were intended to perform. If he from a sense of duty or a love of learning devotes his time and energy to his work, he then works out in its greatest perfection of beauty the pattern which the great Overseer in the factory of life designed that he should make.

These are but few of the multitude of things which help to form in strength or in weakness that weight of character which is to go with us through our lives here, and perhaps even into our hereafter. Little acts of dishonesty in youth or in early manhood, evil words spoken thoughtlessly or in the heat of passion, will leave impressions that will remain when the acts and words that caused them, have long since been forgotten. Some great breach of trust in an honored and respected public officer startles the community and men almost lose their faith in humanity. But that great act of dishonesty is not the beginning of the trouble. Investigation will almost invariably bring to light a long series of smaller offenses that has gradually been preparing the man for this final act of iniquity. The drunkard, clad in his filthy rags, and with his bloated face and bloodshot eyes reels through our streets or lies prostrate in the gutter. We see in him an example of beastliness which is without a parallel in the whole animal creation. Man was created in the



image of his Maker and can not be thus brought below the level of the brute in a day or a week. This is the work of years. The glass of beer put to his lips in early youth was the wedge that opened the way for such a ruin of his fair character and noble manhood as only the grace of God, and years, perhaps a lifetime of struggle, will scarcely repair.

In view of the fact that the foundation of character is laid so early in life and that such small things will build it up in strength and beauty or lay it low in eternal ruin, how important it becomes that parents should early impress upon the child the importance of a quick and cheerful response to the calls of duty, a strict and nice sense of honor in regard to both word and deed, and above all to point him to the example of a perfect character which the Master of Life has given us for a pattern. How necessary it is, too, that the youth and the man shall guard his character from every appearance of evil; for even as a leak in the roof of the fairest structure will mar the beauty of the interior, and, if allowed to continue, lead finally to the decay and ruin of the whole, so will slight deviations from the path of honesty and temperance, destroy the beauty of a life, and if not repaired and shaped anew after the Divine Pattern, lead to the loss of honor, character, and even of the soul itself.

### COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EARLY GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

*My dear friends:* It is seventeen and a half years to-day since the first class was admitted to the College. Some of you will recall with lively interest many of the incidents connected with the opening of the first term, when the institution was really started on what we believe has proved a useful career, and one destined in the future to be useful in still higher degree. Others will recall with especial satisfaction the leading events of its early history, when the principal buildings were in process of construction, when the courses of study were taking shape and the plans for its development were gradually unfolding.

None of you will forget the early obstacles encountered and overcome, the days of discouragement through which it passed, and how glad-

ly we welcomed every ray of hope from whatever quarter. Through this period of uncertainty, you kept your faith in the College, completed your courses of study, and went forth from it to do it credit by earnest endeavor and worthy achievement. Now that so many years have intervened since you were students in the College, I am sure you will read with interest of some of the changes that have been made and some of the evidences of progress as they present themselves to my mind while writing.

The second floor of White Hall, the rooms of which you occupied for study-rooms, has been devoted for several years to other purposes. Rooms number nine and eleven were united by removing the partition, and now make a large recitation room occupied by Prof. Rogers for his classes in Rhetoric, French, German, U. S. Constitution, and other branches of study. Numbers seven and eight were united for the department of Mechanical Engineering, but since the erection of the new shop, this department has been transferred to the latter building, and number seven is now used as an office for the Experiment Station. Number twelve is occupied as a class room, and number ten, tastefully fitted up, is the room devoted to the use of the Young Men's Christian Association. The rooms on the third floor of White Hall are occupied as study rooms. Those on the first floor have undergone no special change of assignment for many years. Numbers one and two with a door opening between them are used by Prof. Hamlin for his classes in Civil Engineering, and numbers three and five united into one room serve as the drawing room for the same department. Numbers four and six united still constitute the Natural History room. It is confidently expected that another season a new building can be constructed for the departments of Natural History and Agriculture which will give to them the accommodations they so much need and so richly deserve.

In the Laboratory the principal changes are the devoting of the former mathematical room to the purpose of a balance room for the students in Analytical Chemistry, the use of the room opposite the Library for the agricultural department, and the partitioning of the Analytical Laboratory by which a convenient room at the east end of the building is furnished to the Exper-

iment Station. The building is now in the hands of H. Jordan, Class of 1891, who is another student of Merrill, and is a student of the Department of Zoology.

The principal changes in the better part of the first and second floors have been to serve as a study room.

The building of no small importance to the College. The building is now in the hands of H. Jordan, Class of 1891, who is another student of Merrill, and is a student of the Department of Zoology.

Return to the note a man of the stock farm department find a car stock, corn animals. the establishment product obliged to herd, hitherto cloud from with serious culosis, hitherto of the he inevitable disease caused of the ap

Time was ment of t additions improved with what lege. No in these ar be done.

iment Station. In this latter room are employed in the service of the Station, Professor W. H. Jordan, Class of 1875, Mr. J. M. Bartlett, Class of 1880, and soon to be added to this force is another graduate of the College, Mr. L. H. Merrill, Class of 1883. The library, the mineralogical cabinet and the physical apparatus are contained in the same rooms as formerly.

The principal changes in Brick Hall are in the better fitting up of rooms especially on the first and second and to a limited extent on the third floor. Numbers one and three united serve as a reading room for the students.

The building of the New Shop was an event of no small importance in the history of the College. It is located in the rear of the Laboratory, not directly but a short distance to the south. It furnishes excellent accommodations for the mechanical department. Its rooms are light, pleasant and commodious. It is equipped for filing, forging and wood-working, and to these different lines of work, students devote themselves with refreshing zeal. A larger development of the system is embraced in the plans for the future.

Returning at the present time, you would note a marked change in the farm buildings, in the stock and, in fact, in all that relates to the farm department. In the new barn you would find a carefully selected herd largely of Jersey stock, comprising many valuable and registered animals. The dairy has been a model one since the establishment of this herd, and the butter product of the first quality. I regret to be obliged to add that with all its promise, this herd, hitherto so highly valued is now under a cloud from which, even if it emerge, it must be with serious loss. That insidious disease Tuberculosis, has appeared in it and the destruction of the herd, either partial or total, seems to be inevitable. It is to be hoped, however, that the disease can be controlled with only a minimum of the apprehended consequences.

Time will not allow me to write of the development of the several courses of study, of the additions to apparatus and consequently of the improved facilities for instruction compared with what they were when you were at the college. Notwithstanding progress has been made in these and other regards, much yet remains to be done.

I cannot close this letter, already longer than I desired, without referring to the very generous provision in the will of Ex-Governor Coburn, whereby the college will receive an addition of one hundred thousand dollars to its endowment fund. You will rejoice with me, I am sure, in this source of strength and in the assurance of confidence implied by it. May other friends of the College follow his example by giving to it of their bounty and thus enlarge its sphere of usefulness! You will rejoice also to know that, very clearly, the sentiment throughout the State toward the College is coming to be more and more favorable as its work and the results are better understood, and that the number of its active friends and supporters is constantly increasing. These facts, it is confidently believed will also prove sources of strength to it in the future.

I should not omit to say that the relations between the town and the College are kindly and cordial. In evidence, it gives me pleasure to state that at the recent annual meeting, the citizens of the town voted to build a gravel walk from the turn of the road near the Webster houses to the college line, and raised the necessary sum of money to give effect to the vote. You have walked over this road so many times when it was in muddy condition, that you cannot fail to appreciate the value of the vote to the present students of the college, of whom we have a goodly number, who are worthy successors of those who constituted the early classes. Allow me to add it has given me great satisfaction to learn of your prosperity and of the good name which you have established for your "alma mater" wherever you are known. It has been especially pleasing to me not only that you have entered heartily into the industrial life for which you here made preparations, but also that so many of you have made yourselves felt as forces in the moral and religious life of the communities in which you reside.

The character of the graduates of any institution reacts helpfully or otherwise upon those who constitute the undergraduate community. It is almost needless for me to say that this college regards with pride its *pioneer* classes and that it looks to them, as indeed it does to all its alumni for whatever aid they can render, to the end that, as the years go by, shall be



realized more and more fully its grand possibilities. With pleasant remembrances and assurances of cordial regard, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

M. C. FERNALD.

State College, Orono Me., March 17, 1886.

### CAMPUS.

"Handed in your theme yet?"

High School exhibitions are plenty.

The Senior Civils have finished Qualitative Analysis.

Did Andrew's eyes deceive him the evening of the High School exhibition at Stillwater?

The Sophomores are having very interesting experiments in Physics.

Was the surprise party so much of a surprise as was planned?

Prof. Aubert objects to the distribution of tracts in the laboratory.

E. E. Merritt, '86, represented the Maine State College at the College Y. M. C. A. convention at Providence.

The canvas in the cellar makes a very good place for those computing for places in the nine to practice throwing.

By order of Manager Tucker, the early morning train stops at Orono Monday morning in order to accomodate the students living in Bangor.

Ralph K. Jones Jr. has been chosen class prophet in place of S. S. Twombly who was obliged to resign on account of other duties.

At a recent meeting of the Reading Room Association it was voted to have the reading room re-furnished. It will probably be finished by the first of April.

"I know I'm from the country, but you can't five dollar me."

"Shiner" can't imagine where his apples went to.

The list of names of those from which the members of the nine will be chosen has been posted and they have begun work in the gymnasium.

At a recent meeting of the Reading Room

Association the following amendment was adopted:

"The dues of this Association shall be fifty cents per term. This shall be charged in the College bills among the incidental expenses of the College and the Treasurer of the Association shall be authorized to draw the money from the proper official as it may be needed."

W. H. Sargent, '89, Brewer Village, Chas. G. Cushman, '89, North Bridgton, and Ralph Marsh, '88, Bradley, have been made members of Beta Theta Pi.

The barometer now in the possession of President Fernald is the only one ever carried to the top of Mount Katahdin. President Fernald carried it upright in his hands during the whole of the ascent.

The following have been chosen to represent the different courses at Commencement: G. F. Black and A. D. Page, the course in Civil Engineering; J. Fred Lockwood and G. G. Barker the course in Mechanical Engineering; and R. K. Jones Jr. the course in Chemistry.

It is rumored that the Hon. Z. A. Gilbert met with a *dampening* reception on his recent visit to the experiment station.

After this term, students in quantitative analysis will be required to furnish themselves with a platinum crucible of their own.

Mr. Jones, under direction of Prof. Aubert, made an analysis of slate from the Blanchard quarries in order to determine the amount of aluminum contained in it.

A few changes in text books have been made this term, the Seniors are using Cooley's Constitutional Law.

The Juniors have the comedy (?) *Nathan de Weise* in place of the usual German novel.

Besides the two Greek letter societies having chapters here, Beta Theta Pi and Kappa Sigma, three others have representatives here, Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Chi and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

At the Sophomore class meeting, March 18, the following officers were elected:

Executive committee:—S. F. Miller, J. R. Boardman, A. H. Buker. A. W. Sargent was chosen Base Ball manager and F. J. Page, J. R. Boardman, and F. S. Brick, were appointed a committee on class constitution and class motto.

At the  
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At the Senior class meeting held March 12, E. E. Merritt was elected Treasurer and S. S. Twombly class prophet. The class voted to give a Senior Ball on Wednesday evening of Commencement week, and I. B. Ray, R. K. Jones Jr., A. D. Page and H. L. French, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

We clip the following from the *Bangor Whig*: "The announcement of the well known publication, the *American Naturalist* as made in several magazines, contains the name of Prof. C. H. Fernald, of the Maine State College, as one of the contributors for the coming year. Prof. Fernald is a pleasing writer and is a recognized authority in Natural History subjects."

The new board of editors chosen by the Faculty at the beginning of the term is as follows:

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Editor-in-chief,           | RALPH K. JONES JR., '86. |
| Assistant Editor-in-Chief, | H. S. FRENCH, '86.       |
| Literary Editors,          | B. J. ALLAN, '86.        |
|                            | J. R. BOARDMAN, '88.     |
| Campus Editor,             | WILDER COLBY, '87.       |
| Personals,                 | A. D. PAGE, '86.         |
| Melange,                   | C. T. VOSE, '87.         |
| Exchanges,                 | G. F. BLACK, '86.        |
| Business Editor,           | H. A. McNALLY, '87.      |

The editors elected for the *Pendulum* were as follows:—Beta Theta Pi, J. Fred Lockwood, '86, Ralph K. Jones, Jr., '86, Geo. F. Black, '86; business editor, John R. Boardman, '88; Kappa Sigma, John D. Blagden, '86, Josiah M. Ayer, '86, Seymore F. Miller, '88; business editor, Alfred S. Ruth, '87.

The editors elected by the Q. T. V. Society for the *Transit* were the following: Heywood S. French, '86, Bert J. Allan, '86, Arthur D. Page, '86, Cassius A. Sears, '86, John S. Williams, '87, John H. Burleigh, '87.

As the spring advances, our attention is called once more to base ball. Our nine is already at work in the gymnasium and we have voted to enter the State league. The expense involved is quite large, and last year was borne almost wholly by the students. If each alumnus who desires to see the nine prosper the coming season would send a small sum, either to the manager or treasurer of the association, it would assist us very much.

### THE COLLEGE FARM STOCK.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CASE—WHEN THE DISEASE FIRST APPEARED—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—HOW THE COWS WERE FED.

[Statement prepared by the College Authorities.]

Late last fall, the cow "Betsey" at the College Farm was taken with a slight cough. It was supposed at the time that she had taken cold and she was treated accordingly. The cough grew gradually worse and was accompanied later with a rapid falling off in flesh. About the last of January she was slaughtered. A post mortem examination revealed that her lungs were badly diseased. About this time three other animals, "Pet," "Princess Alba," and a young heifer, commenced coughing. Fearing that the cough was due to the same cause these animals were isolated.

In the course of a week, however, there were so many animals coughing that it became impossible to separate them from those that were free from it, so "Pet," "Princess Alba" and the heifer were returned to the herd. About the last of February, "Pet" was slaughtered and her lungs found to be in bad condition. It now became apparent that there was serious trouble with the herd. The Commission on Contagious Diseases of Cattle was notified. Hon. Z. A. Gilbert and Dr. George H. Bailey arrived on the ground March 6th and made an examination of the herd. Dr. Bailey pronounced the disease Tuberculosis and promptly ordered a quarantine of the entire herd, as there were but few animals left that had not shown symptoms of disease.

Dr. Bailey expressed an opinion at the time that the entire herd would have to be sacrificed, but did not think it advisable to take any action without consulting with the best authorities in the country. He wrote to Dr. Liautard, President of the American Veterinary College, in regard to the disease, sending a section of "Pet's" lung, and took another section to the Faculty of the Harvard Veterinary College connected with Harvard University. All the authorities thus far consulted agree that the disease is Tuberculosis, and that there is no hope of saving any of the animals affected. Dr. Bailey and Mr. Gilbert visited the herd again March 12, when "Princess Alba" was slaugh-

tered, also "Princess Alice." The lungs of both were diseased. A portion of "Princess Alba's" was sent to Dr. Salmon, Veterinarian to the United States Department of Agriculture, for his inspection.

Dr. Bailey will visit the herd again soon, when it will probably be settled definitely as to the final disposition of the herd.

That Tuberculosis is a contagious disease has long been well established. How it came to the herd on the College Farm we do not know, but in the light of our present knowledge and experience we are led to the conclusion that it has been here several years.

When Mr. Gowell took charge of the farm there was an old Short Horn cow here that was sick and had a cough. With liberal feeding and good care she apparently recovered, and after doing good work for a time, was again taken sick and became emaciated and was finally destroyed. Another Short Horn cow was later taken sick and had a slight cough, but apparently recovered. As she failed to breed she was fattened and sold to a Bangor butcher. On slaughtering, the lungs were found diseased, and evidences of disease were found in other parts of the body. The meat was consequently rejected and the matter was thus called to our notice. This animal was killed about a year ago, which was about a year and a half from the time she first showed signs of illness.

At different times three young heifers have shown symptoms of Tuberculosis. Two of these heifers were destroyed. One got better and has been considered sound until this winter.

It is to be regretted that certain reports that appeared in the *Bangor Commercial* were ever published, for they are calculated to mislead rather than inform the public. In both articles the whole trouble is attributed to over-feeding, especial stress being laid on cotton seed meal. It therefore becomes desirable for the public to know just how the animals at the College Farm have been fed, and allow it to judge whether the stock has been fed too high.

The maximum ration has been fed to mature cross-bred cows that have been kept for milk only, and consists of three pounds cotton seed meal, three pounds corn meal, one and one-half pounds wheat bran. In other words, two quarts cotton seed meal, two quarts corn meal and two

quarts wheat bran per day. No thoroughbred cow has received so high a ration as this. Not over four or five cows have ever received the maximum ration. Thoroughbred cows over five years of age have received a ration of two and one-fourth pounds cotton seed meal per day, two and one-fourth pounds corn meal, one and one-half pounds of wheat bran. Animals under five years of age and over two years, only one and one half pounds of cotton seed meal, one and one-half pounds corn meal, one and one-half pounds bran. Animals under two years have received only bran for a grain ration, never exceeding two quarts per day. To the grain rations indicated there has been given to each animal a hay ration not exceeding twenty pounds. The only exceptions to the above rations have been those fed in experimental work. These have been published in the College reports.

These rations it will be seen are not excessive. Now as to the especial deleterious effect of cotton seed meal. Heifers less than two years old have never been fed cotton seed meal or corn and yet these all have symptoms of the disease. It may be urged that the dams of these animals had been fed cotton seed meal, and that the calves became diseased before they were dropped. In answer to this suggestion the reply is, we have several animals whose dams never tasted cotton seed meal or corn meal. All of these animals have Tuberculosis symptoms. Cotton seed meal has been charged with producing nearly every disease that bovine flesh is heir to. If a cow aborts, cotton seed meal did it. If a cow dies with milk fever, it was caused by cotton seed meal, and so on through the list of diseases until it is now charged with producing consumption.

If it could be demonstrated that over feeding in general had caused consumption to sweep through our entire herd, or that the use of cotton seed meal was a special cause of the appearance of this disease we would have something to console us for the loss it has inflicted. The knowledge thus gained to the world would more than compensate for the destruction of many such herds as that on the College farm. No such fact has ever been established, however, either through the feeding at the College farm or elsewhere.

Since the above statement was written our

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attention has been called to an article by Mr. Henry Boardman in the *Bangor Commercial* of March 15th, stating that he bought two cows at the College farm in 1876, one Oct. 2d, the other Nov. 25th. "The last one when killed was full of tubercles, not only in the lungs, liver and heart, but also on her plates and ribs, so much so that she was only worth her hide and tallow."

The College records have been examined and show that no cotton-seed meal was used on the farm at that time. Mr. Farrington, who was Superintendent, fed liberally with roots, and it is as reasonable to suppose that these were the cause of Tuberculosis at that time, as it is to attribute the disease to cotton-seed meal now. From information that has been received at the College within the last few days there is reason to believe that the disease is not as uncommon in this State as has been supposed. The disaster to the College stock may serve to direct attention to its contagious character and enable the people to recognize the disease wherever it occurs, and thus turn a public calamity into a public blessing.

#### THE CATTLE DISEASE AT ORONO.

BY GEORGE H. BAILEY, D. V. S., VETERINARY OFFICER TO THE STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The development of disease among the large and valuable herd of Jerseys at the State College Farm, has given rise to many unwarranted statements concerning the nature of the disease, and considerable adverse criticism regarding the care and feeding of the animals. Notice was first served on the Commissioners, requiring their attendance at Orono on March 4th, and on the 5th inst. I visited the herd, in company with Mr. Gilbert, and after a careful examination, promptly and unequivocally pronounced the disease Tuberculosis, (*Phthisis Pulmonalis*,) or consumption.

No cattle were killed on this occasion, and in order to confirm the diagnosis, and refer some questions in regard to the disposal of so valuable a herd, I made an autopsy upon the cadaver of a cow that had been killed three weeks pre-

vious, and was then lying frozen in the field. I then sent sections of the lung to Dr. Liautard, Dean of the American Veterinary College of New York, and also to the Harvard Veterinary School at Boston, and have since received reports fully confirming the diagnosis, and measures proposed for the final disposal of the stock. I am happy to say there is no cause for public alarm in the discovery of Tuberculosis at Orono, and no danger of its extending outside the boundaries of the farm—the entire herd being strictly quarantined, pending a careful examination of their conditions. The primary cause of Tuberculosis among cattle, is hereditary predisposition, following which are defective drainage and ventilation, innutritious diet, and excessive strain on the lacteal secretion by over-feeding in dairies, for the production of milk. In the present instance I am fully satisfied that hereditary tendency is alone responsible for this outbreak, and surely no other predisposing cause exercises such a potent influence in the production of tubercle as this—from sire to son, from dam to offspring, and from generation to generation—often in unbroken succession—the fatal tendency is transmitted.

The herd has been collected from different sources, wherever the best animals could be obtained, and some cows have probably thus been introduced through whom the seeds of disease have been implanted here. This could be easily accomplished, as the earliest stages of the disease are always involved in more or less obscurity. As far as perfect drainage and ventilation, with constant care and mature judgment in feeding, is concerned, I have never seen them better demonstrated than at Orono, and the sanitary condition and surroundings of the stables, are the best I have ever seen in Maine. I have never seen a more painstaking and conscientious man in his position than Mr. Gowell; and having had ample opportunity to look into the system of feeding adopted here, am convinced it has always been judicious, and never excessive, in proof of which I am told there has never been a case of parturient apoplexy upon the farm since this gentleman has been in charge of its affairs; and at my first visit, the fine appearance of the entire herd, rendered me quite at loss to account for their symptoms as harmonizing with the diagnosis

of Tuberculosis. The staring coat and emaciated frame, the painful respiration and pendulous abdomen, the feeble pulse and incessant cough, so common in these cases, seemed at first to be almost entirely wanting, and it was only after repeated auscultation and precussion of their lungs, that I became convinced there were lesions present that were pathognomonic of this disease.

My next visit was on the 11th, and out of eight cases, which had been isolated from the others, I selected two cows which seemed to exhibit marked typical symptoms, and had been destroyed, both revealing upon "post mortem," an entire confirmation of the diagnosis, one of them, Princess Alba, showing perfect yellow tubercular masses, some softened and cretaceous, others contained in cysts, and undergoing cheesy and calcareous decomposition, the prevalent doctrine at the present day being that they are the products of a scrofulous degeneration. As there are many members of the herd at Orono, who have been selected with great care, and are very valuable, great caution will be observed in their future disposition; and while a portion of them are believed to be above suspicion, there are others who will undoubtedly have to be sacrificed. And while it is with the deepest regret that the entire Faculty will see them thus disposed of, they have decided to adopt every possible means tending to relieve the herd from every taint of Tuberculosis, and to this end the whole matter has been referred, (where it properly belongs), to the Cattle Commissioners, who will at once proceed to effectually eradicate every vestige of the disease, and again place the herd in a position it has long occupied, alike creditable and profitable to the State Farm.

### PERSONALS.

'74.

W. I. Wood is practicing law at Corinna, Me. He also carries on an excellent farm in Stetson.

'76.

Geo. D. Parks is practicing law at Brunswick, Me. He has a good practice in his profession and also does business as a real estate broker and land surveyor.

'79.

Mr. Frank E. Kidder, Maine State College, '79, of this city, who has for some time past been in charge of the City Architect's office, in Boston, will open an office of his own in that city the coming spring. Mr. Kidder has been very successful with his work on "Strength of Materials," published a year or more ago. Over 3,500 copies have now been sold, which is a remarkably large number for a work of this character. The correctness of his own experiments with small spruce beams is complimented highly by the eminent authorities on the subject.—*Bangor Whig*.

'81.

H. H. Andrews is with Conway, Gordon & Garnett, Fredericksburg, Va.

'83.

A. L. Fernald is a commercial salesman, Waterloo, Iowa.

B. P. Kelleher is studying medicine at the University of Vermont.

L. H. Merrill is soon to enter upon his duties as second assistant in the experiment station at Orono.

'85.

E. O. Goodridge has accepted a position on a survey of the Northern Pacific R. R. in Montana.

J. N. Hart has closed his second successful term of the high school at Dennysville.

'86.

E. E. Merritt, was the delegate of the Y. M. C. A. at the recent convention in Providence.

'87.

A. S. Ruth, of Linneus is teaching the spring term of the Frankfort High School.

### EXCHANGES.

The *Hampton Sidney Magazine* for February contains the third paper on "What is an Education?" We have read this article with much interest; and have been waiting a long time for some body who knows, to tell us whether it pays to give much study to the ancient languages. We always thought if we had a chance we would like to know something about them; but we are glad now that we did not fool away any time in that direction. The author says: "The classics

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are not necessary for the engineer, the artist or the statesman." The way in which he disposes of those questions which have been puzzling the brains of eminent educators and by whom they are still undecided, is a caution. The reason why this author has kept such facts to himself so long is a mystery. He would have saved hundreds of misguided students from hours of tiresome plugging had he announced these facts before.

The article on "The Force of Habit," is an exceedingly good one. The writer shows that he has given the subject thought and succeeded in obtaining a clear understanding of the term. Such articles are apt to set one thinking, and as a usual thing sober reflection is an excellent medicine.

*The Tech* always has something new, and one is always sure to find, between its elegant covers, articles of interest and instruction. The number for March 7th contains a "New Method of Squaring Numbers" which aside from its usefulness is quite a curiosity.

*The Concordiensis* is a live paper and devoted to the interests of its college, as every college paper ought to be. The editorials are vigorous and sensible. The literary department shows a good degree of ability. The article on "A Tobogganing Episode" is exceedingly interesting and well written.

*The Wilmington Collegian* might be made more attractive outside as well as in. The editorials are good, but the literary department furnishes rather dry reading for a college paper.

We have received our first number of *The Eclipse* from Tilton N. H. It is a very well conducted paper and reflects much credit on the school. We notice among other things that they have a fighting editor who presumably takes charge of exchange slugs so we pass.

The *Pacific Pharos* shows a determination to succeed. Its editorials are long winded but treat of subjects of importance to all connected with college papers. The literary department is good.

*Lasell Leaves* contains an excellent editorial on physical culture, and also a fine literary department.

Among our new exchanges is the *Thielensian*, which we congratulate on its editorial and literary departments.

## OTHER COLLEGES.

Over 210 College Y. M. C. A.'s are now in active operation.

In the present House of Representatives there are 104 college graduates.

The Williams College library contains 23,000 volumes.

The average age of those who enter College in this country is 17; a century ago it was 14.

At Lafayette five points are deducted from a student's grade if he be found guilty of profanity.

Gymnastic exercises have been obligatory at the University of Pennsylvania.

Exeter, in the one hundred years of her existence, has fitted over five thousand students for College.

The oldest man in the Freshman class at Yale is twenty-six years old, the youngest fifteen years and eleven months.

Wellesley College has just received a bequest of \$100,000 with which to establish a School of the Fine Arts.

Dartmouth has received a four thousand dollar scholarship on condition that no student who uses tobacco shall receive any benefit.

The first Yale paper was founded in November, 1806. From that time to this there have been 28 papers published by the students of that College.

The fact that three-fourths of the students of Harvard University have petitioned that attendance at prayers and Sunday worship be free instead of compulsory, gives point to the witty remark of Dr. Patton, at the New England dinner, that Harvard clamors for optional prayer and compulsory foot-ball and boating.

The Juniors of Princeton held a class meeting recently and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, we the members of the Junior Class, recognizing in hazing a practice which is in itself degrading and below the dignity of College men, and,

Whereas, we, recognizing in this practice a custom detrimental to the interests of the College and condemned by the best sentiment of the College; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in class meeting assem-

bled, do declare to the College and to the public that we condemn all forms of personal insult to incoming classes, and that it is our purpose, in so far as we may be able, to suppress this evil ; and

Resolved, That we request the Sophomore and Freshmen classes to concur with us in this action.

Oxford has an annual income of \$1,250,000.

At Alleghany College the holiday has been changed from Saturday to Monday. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the change.

The trustees of the East Tennessee Wesleyan "University" have decided upon calling their institution the Grant Memorial "University." Gen. Grant was the first subscriber to their building.

The curriculum of the University of Michigan has been altered and enlarged in order to provide a specific course of study for students who wish to devote their time largely to biographical work, either as a preparation for the study of medicine or with a view to teaching or engaging in biographical research.

Of the 672 Yale graduates who died in the 10 years between 1876 and 1885 there were 271 who were past 70 years of age. And these men received their education when candle lights were used at morning prayers.

The advisability of establishing a conference committee is being discussed at Princeton.

The Freshman class at Oxford, England, numbers 610, and that of Cambridge 865.

The Harvard-Yale races are to be rowed at New London for the next five years. The respective crews entered into an agreement to this effect at a conference where the city of New London and the various railroads leading thereto were represented.

A Yale College paper publishes this item :  
 “Harvard’s boat-club is seventeen hundred dol-  
 lars in debt, Yale’s twelve hundred.” Another  
 victory for Harvard—’rah ! ’rah ! ’rah !

Fifty years ago Mr. William M. Evarts and four classmates started the *Yale Literary Magazine* which is now not only the oldest College periodical, but the oldest monthly of any sort in America. To the February number of this

bright and enterprising magazine Mr. Evarts has contributed a characteristic article, while among the other writers are Donald G. Mitchell, Andrew D. White, Daniel C. Stilman, and Professor T. S. Lounsbury, all of them former editors.

Ex-President Mark Hopkins is now in his eighty-fifth year, with mental and physical force apparently unabated ; and whether sitting for his portrait in the studio of a painter, or lecturing before a popular audience on "Love as a law," or entertaining the Alumni of Williams College—as he did a few years ago at Philadelphia—with the excellent record of that seat of learning, he seems like a man in his prime.

The Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York City gives a biennial prize of a gold watch to that member of the middle or senior class who will repeat from memory the entire services of the burial of the dead, and preach the best extemporaneous sermon from a text assigned one hour previous. This year the prize was taken by a colored graduate of Howard University.

The Civil Service Reform Club of Bloomington, Indiana, seat of the Indiana State University, recently offered two prizes, one of twenty-five and one of fifteen dollars for essays on the subject of civil service reform, the only restriction being that only Sophomores and Freshmen should compete. There were in all seven essays, all of which supported the reforms.

The trustees of Cornell University having purchased the law library (containing over four thousand volumes) of the late Merritt King, it is reported that the university is to have a law department. The establishment of a medical school is also under consideration. The matter of a law department rests with a committee of the trustees, who are to report in June.

## CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Lord Bute has drawn some unfavorable comments upon himself from the English press, by giving only a few pounds toward the relief of the widows and orphans of the miners recently killed in his extensive collieries. The criticism is sharper because Lord Bute has already

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The Hindu lady, Mrs. Joshee, who graduated recently from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, has carefully preserved her caste since coming to this country, lest by losing it she should not be of professional use in high caste families in India on her return home. Every particle of her daily food she has cooked herself, and served herself at table.

Mrs. F. B. Thurber has found that her hobby—American opera for American people—is a costly one. But she doesn't begrudge the one hundred thousand dollars she is said to have spent out of her private fortune the first season. If American opera secures a firm foothold it will be due largely to the efforts of this energetic little woman.

Baron Hubner, the Austrian Statesman, having retired from diplomatic life, has for the past three years been traveling all over the world, visiting all parts of the British empire. His course has been run over more than sixty thousand miles of land and sea.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has decided to take a continental trip this season, in company with Mr. James Russell Lowell. Dr. Holmes has been abroad only once, and that about fifty years ago.

The Dean of Winchester is about to restore the marble covered sarcophagus of William Rufus to its ancient place before the high altar at the cathedral.

Mr. Henry Watterson, has nearly recovered his health and is beginning to take up his editorial duties. He will spend the summer in Switzerland.

Lord Henry Bentnick, by a single inconsiderate act, caused more misery and heart-burning to the human race, at least the card-playing portion of it, than any tyrant that ever reigned. He invented the signal for trumps in whist.

Henry W. Longfellow never visited Acadia; and his acquaintance with the scenery was gained entirely from books.

Dr. Austin Flint, recently deceased, came of a family which for five successive generations has produced a great physician.

## OUR WHAT-NOT.

A paradox—two physicians.

—Here's to '89,

For she's much in need of brine,  
Drink her down, etc.—*Ex.*

Schoolmistress: "What is the dative of donum? What? Next? Next? Next?" Dunce: "Do'no." S. M.: "Correct: go to the head!"

"Tommy, have you caught any rabbits lately?"

Tommy,—“Yes, mam, dis is de beatenest winter for old hyares I ever saw.”

If a body meet a body  
Looking very sad,  
Then a body knows a body's  
Failed to get an “ad.”

If a body meet a body  
Looking very bright,  
Then a body knows a body's  
“Ads” are going right.—*Ex.*

A member of the Geometry class was recently overheard to say, “Whares Polygon.” He was immediately choked.—*Comet.*

At a college examination the professor asked: “Does my question embarrass you?”

“Not at all, sir,” replied the student. “Not at all, it is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me.”—*Ex.*

It is the dog that has the “pants” and the young man the pantaloons; but it is not unfrequently the case that before the young man can get safely over the fence it is he that has the “pants” and the dog the pantaloons.

## CROSS PURPOSES.

We have paused to watch the quiver  
Of faint moonbeams on the river  
By the gate.

We have heard something calling,  
And a heavy dew is falling,  
Yet we wait.

It is, no doubt, very silly  
To stay out in all this chilly  
Evening mist;  
Still I linger, hesitating,  
For her lips are plainly waiting  
To be kissed.

So I stoop to take possession  
Of the coveted concession  
On the spot;

But she draws back with discreetness,  
Saying with tormenting sweetness,  
"I guess not."

Her whole manner is provoking;  
"Oh, well, I was only joking."  
I reply;  
She looks penitently pretty,  
As she answers, "What a pity;  
So was I!"

"Yes, chum, I called upon her,  
And sent my card above;  
The time at length had come for me  
To boldly speak my love.

"A cold, cold note was brought to me  
By one of the servant maids.  
That card of mine— Ye gods of war!  
It was the ace of spades!"

Modern conversation.—"Ah there?" (the salutation.)

"Ah there?" (the reply.)  
"Dandy day," (conversation opens.)  
"Bet your bustle," (conversation closes.)  
"Tra la," (the farewell.)  
"Tra la," (ditto.)

Short hand report of the conversation of two Hamilton young ladies in the hall-way of a church.

Down in the pasture, cool, that sweet June day,  
I lay, beneath the thorn-tree, half asleep,—  
Beside the brook that winds its lazy way  
Through shady glades and sunny meadow sweep.

Down through the orchard, then, I saw her pass  
Bending beneath the rosy, bee-sought boughs;  
Across the meadow ankle-deep in grass;  
A-down the narrow path worn by the cows,—  
Till in the brook she stood. The blushing tree  
Shook down its petals o'er her shapely head;  
The wanton waters kissed her snowy knee;  
Her soft brown eyes met mine,—she turned and fled.

'Twas long ago, yet even now I laugh  
When I remember how I scared that calf!

—*Chronicle.*

On looking through a German illustrated paper, published in one of the smaller towns of Southern Germany, I was amused to find a picture, apparently taken from the *Police Gazette*, showing the last home run between the Chicagos and New Yorks. In explanation of this illustration, I found the following; "The picture in our to-day's issue represents a sort of

contest in running and ball-throwing, which is very popular in North America, but wholly unknown in Europe. Twenty-four players divide off into two opposing parties, and every man is given a fixed position on a large field, from which he tries his utmost to achieve glory and victory for his side. The game consists in alternately running, hurling a wooden ball, and the so-called "base" which is a heavy block of wood, covered with leather. The chief player is obliged to wear a sort of fencing mask and coat of armor to protect him from this "base," which is flung at him with great violence. In one picture can be seen how the finest runner of the Chicagos managed, although he stumbled, to lay hold of the "base" and thus to get possession of it." The player in question was sliding in and just touching the home base.—*Ex.*

#### FROST-BITTEN.

We were driving home from the "Patriarchs,"  
Molly Lefèvre and I, you know:  
The white flakes fluttered about our lamps,  
Our wheels were hushed in the sleeping snow.  
Her white arms nestled amid her furs,  
Her hands half held, with a languid grace,  
Her fading roses; fair to see  
Was the dreamy look in her sweet young face.  
I watched her, speaking never a word,  
For I would not waken those dreaming eyes;  
The breath of roses filled the air,  
And my thoughts were many, and far from wise.  
At last I said to her, bending near:  
"Ah, Molly Lefèvre, sweet 't would be  
To ride on dreaming all our lives,  
Alone with the roses, you and me!"  
Her sweet lips faltered, her sweet eyes fell,  
Low as the voice of a summer rill  
Her answer came to me: "Yes, perhaps;  
But who would settle the carriage bill?"  
The dying roses breathed their last;  
Our wheels rolled loud on the stones just then,  
Where the snow had drifted. The subject dropped.  
It has never been taken up again.

*The Idler.*

A Maine State College student teaching school in the country very frequently noticed opposite the most difficult problems in the arithmetic of one of his girl pupils the suspicious "G—D." "Miss Blank," exclaimed the teacher with that righteous indignation characteristic of

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Orono men. "What may I understand you to mean by this strange abbreviation which I so often see marring the pages of your text-book?" "Please, Master, (hesitatingly,) "I—mean by that, that them examples I—I've *got done*."

If you want to make a mortal foe of the youth of the period, just put Esq. after his name when you address a note to him. *Mr.* So-and-so is the only proper form; at least the "men" of Oxford University have so decided, and that settles it.

Lady (to her physician whom she has called from town to her country place): "Oh, Doctor, I am ashamed to have brought you such a journey; but I felt so *wretchedly* low that—"

Doctor: "Don't mention it, my *dear* madame. Your neighbor, Mrs. Woodruff, is also a patient of mine, and I must see her while here. Kill two birds, you know, with—h'm! h'm—I mean—It's of *no* consequence."

#### “CRAMMING.”

In an address once delivered by Dr. Wilson before the University Convocation on the subject of "General and Special Culture in our Schools and Colleges" the following on the subject of "cramming" will interest the student body.

In all departments there are primary facts to be remembered—there are fundamental axioms to be accepted on trust, for a time at least; formulae that must be used before they can be fairly understood. And the very habit of preparation for a recitation, and even that of "cramming" for an examination, in which we are to repeat only what we know, too, from having learned, are of use; they are, in fact, what we all have to do all our lives long. I use the word designedly when I speak of "cramming." If it is merely to catch a few words with chance of passing an examination in a study, which one has not faithfully studied during the time, the process may be left to all the contempt it deserves and receives.

But the "cramming" which consists in a hasty review, under great pressure, and in a state of high mental activity, such as it always is and must be with *good students*, is a kind of mental activity which is of the highest order, and of inestimable value. It compels us to systematize what we know, group it under conven-

ient heads, and get it well in hand for *immediate* use, as if in preparation for an emergency.

Now this is just what we all do—all of us who ever accomplish anything in life; the professor "crams" before going to his lecture; the minister "crams" before he ventures to preach; even if the sermon be an old one, he never ventures, if he can help it, to preach it without "looking it over" before he goes into the pulpit.

The physician and surgeon never go to see a case of any unusual importance without looking up the principles, precepts and prescriptions that have been used and found by use to be safe and useful in such cases. The counselor that should go into court without "cramming" himself full with the facts and precedents in his case, would expect and deserve nothing, as he would get nothing but ignominious defeat. Even in the mere ordinary walks of life the same practice prevails. I suppose no young gentleman goes to make a call without taking some thought beforehand what he shall say; and whether young or old, we seldom meet any person whom we expect, and with knowledge beforehand that we are to meet that person, without considering beforehand what we shall say—what subjects we shall speak of, and what it is best to avoid mentioning. In fact, we do nothing *well* without "cramming"—except, perhaps, those impromptu things which for most persons are quite as likely to be bad and wrong as to be good.

Hence, preparing for examination—"cramming," if we choose to call it so—is a good habit to learn, though it may be a tedious one to acquire; and the boy, however bright, who has gone through the prescribed curriculum has acquired this habit—this mastery over what he has learned—this power of ready use of what he has mastered—on which, for all the practical purposes of life, its value depends. He has learned how to be ready at a moment's warning; how to meet emergencies, how to concentrate his thoughts, and bring all that he knows to bear on a given point in the shortest space of time.—*Cornell Sun*.

Messrs. Smith, Bixby, Sands and Hatch, of the Governor's Council, Cattle Commissioners Bailey and Gilbert and Col. Henry M. Sprague of Augusta, were at the College Tuesday, April 6th, inspecting the diseased cattle.

## SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.

A railroad company in southern Kansas has established a large artificial plantation of forest-trees to supply their future needs. Over a square mile of land near Farlington has been planted with young saplings of the catalpa and ailantus. The prospective success of their experiment has brought about the similar planting of another equal area. These trees are of rapid growth, and are valuable for ties and fencing material.—*Science*.

An Englishman has invented a system of making cork cloth in which he uses a cork fibre as the weft and wool, silk, linen or hemp as the warp. Clothes made from it are as convenient and supple and almost as light as ordinary garments; and moreover, they possess the valuable property of sustaining their wearers without the latter having need to make the least motion on the surface of the water.

The cotton manufacture in 1885 shows the total number of mills in the United States as 826, containing 261,228 looms and 12,280,342 spindles, manufacturing 786,000,000 yards of print cloths per annum. Of these, New England has 481 mills, containing 205,011 looms and 9,481,272 spindles, manufacturing 646,000,000 yards of print cloth.

Fall River has 1,742,884 spindles and 40,908 looms. It has 55 mills, with an incorporated capital of \$18,139,000, but a probable investment of \$35,000,000.

New England has made a large increase in spindles and looms within the past five years.

Fall River has thus nearly one-seventh of the spindles in the country, and about one-fifth of those in New England.—*Scientific American*.

The *Railroad Gazette* cites one of the longest times in which fire has been kept in a furnace without the addition of fuel. A furnace belonging to the Kemble Iron and Coal Company, at Riddlesburg, Penn., was banked up and hermetically sealed in November, 1884, fire being left in. On March 5, 1886, the furnace was opened, after being closed for nearly sixteen months. The fire was found to be still burning, the coke glowing brightly, and, on the admission of air, soon became hot enough to melt cinder. It was started as easily as if it had been standing but a week.—*Science*.

The announcement has been recently made that the photographic map of the normal Solar spectrum, made by Prof. H. A. Rowland with one of his concave gratings, is nearly complete. Seven plates on heavy albumen paper are offered for sale; each contains two strips of the spectrum, and one of them gives three; they are three long and one foot wide. The region covered by these plates extends from wave length 3100 to 5790.

Mr. Merck, of Darmstadt, according to a German journal, has succeeded in manufacturing cocaine from benzoyl-ecgonin, a body previously discovered by himself. He proceeds in the following manner: Several grams of benzoyl-ecgonin, with a slightly larger quantity of iodide of methyl and a little methyl alcohol, are heated in a tube to 100°. This mixture is digested in a water-bath, to expel the undecomposed iodide of methyl and methyl alcohol. From the sirupy residue cocaine is extracted as a hydriodate. From this salt, pure cocaine, dissolving at 98°,—the same as natural cocaine—is produced. The artificial substance is found to answer all tests.

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