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THE CADET.

VOL. VI.

ORONO, MAINE, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 6.

The Cadet.

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

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TERMS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EDITORIALS.

The opening of the fall term is here and we are called upon to welcome to our halls the class of '95. We were in hopes to see many more in the class, but from a combination of causes the class is very small, although, judging from what little we have seen of them, it seems to be composed of good material. We can assure the class that they will receive a hearty welcome and the good will of all the students, and their best wishes for success in whatever they may undertake.

We think it would be well to say a few words to the entering class in regard to the choice of the course of study which they will pursue while connected with this institution. In an institution where so many good courses are presented to choose from it is sometimes

hard to tell just which course to pursue. But whatever course you take do not take one uncongenial to you because there is a little better demand for graduates from that course at that time. Boys are apt to be influenced too much by the success of others and the present demands of the public, not taking heed to their own tastes. We can assure you that this is a poor place for a person who is not inclined to work. One who completes successfully any of the courses of study has considerable hard work before him. Some of the courses require more work than others, but none are easy, and the one who is inclined to shirk will get left in the end. We do not however believe in so close an application to study as to lose sight of other things. It is necessary, for a student to do good work, that he should preserve his health, and to do this he must take plenty of exercise. A few hours a day spent in the leading sports are not thrown away, as a great many people imagine. After you have chosen your course commence on it with the determination to master it and become proficient in all its details and when you go out into the world you will be an honor to yourselves and your "Alma Mater."

The Maine State College is at the present time in a better condition every way to do good work in the world than ever before. With the appropriation which it received from the United States government, it has been enabled to increase its corps of instructors and the general facilities for study. The new men who have been added to the list all come well recommended and will prove an invaluable addition to our faculty.

It seems too bad that the farmers of our state do not take advantage of the "Agricultural" department of our college by sending their children here. There has always been a great fuss because there were not more students in the agricultural course, as if the college was to blame for it. We would respectfully remind the farmers of our state, that so long as they are continually crying down farming, and if they send their children to college at all it is to take some other course, they must not expect to see a prosperous department of agriculture. We have now two short courses in agriculture,

one for two years and the other for one, and if the farmers would take advantage of them we think they would have no cause to find fault.

One of the changes in the course of study, which especially meets our approbation is the introduction of a course of lectures in business law to extend through the senior year. It is something that every one needs and we think will be appreciated by the students.

We are glad to see Wingate Hall progressing so well as it is. It will be a great improvement to the campus, and furnish fine accommodations for the engineers.

A word to those who have the water supply in charge, it seems to us would be appropriate just now, especially in regard to the drinking water. It is not half the time that there is water enough to put on the tables in the dining hall without resort to the pump in the yard. Every one knows the condition of the water in the well, which is not fit to drink. There must be some cause for the lack of water besides the tanks being drained, for we notice that there is water only when the wind blows, the flow stopping as soon as the pump stops.

It has surprised us in our travels over the state, to find how ignorant the people are in regard to the work and object of the Maine State College. We have been met by such queries as the following: "Where is the college?" "What part of the state is Orono?" "What kind of a school is it?" "What do they study there?" etc. etc.

In light of this we have wondered if this ignorance is not one of the causes of the smallness of our numbers. It has seemed to us that judicious advertising, and lecturers sent to all parts of the state, to let the people know what a fine institution there is down on the Penobscot river, might be beneficial to the college.

Perhaps the readers of the "CADET" will think that this editorial is getting to be a "chestnut" but we wish to impress upon them the necessity of helping the editors by contributions and suggestions. It is no light task for the editors to attend to their studies and get the

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"CADET" out each month, and any contributions will be gratefully received. But the benefit is not all on one side, the student who writes for a college journal, has his mind strengthened and his mental capacities developed more than by ordinary work in compositions. Then it seems to us that the faculty could reach the students, on subjects of interest to both, through the channels of the college journal more effectively than in any other way, and we would earnestly solicit aid from them, both in advice and subject matter.

It is the desire of the present Board of Editors of THE CADET to issue a publication which will deserve a better support from the alumni than it has heretofore received. With this in view it is proposed to give early and complete accounts of all changes of every kind at the College. With the greatly enlarged means at command these are bound to be many and important, and they will surely interest all interested in the college. We desire also to print very full alumni notes and solicit from all quarters items of interest, such as changes of address or occupation, marriage, honors received of any kind, or anything of importance to yourself or any other graduate or former student here. Send in your personals and subscribe for THE CADET.

According to the regulations of the War Department, Lieutenant E. E. Hatch, who had completed a term of three years as Military Instructor at the Maine State College, has been relieved from duty here and ordered to rejoin his company in Texas, after serving as State Camp Inspector for Maine during the fall. Besides attending to his regular military duties, at the College, he voluntarily gave his services as instructor in Calculus, and has shown himself very proficient in this branch.

The work done by Lieutenant Hatch during his three years with us is highly appreciated and he will always be remembered with sincere regard by all who knew him.

The vacancy made by the expiration of the assignment of Lieutenant Hatch has been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey. Lieutenant Hersey begins his work in an enthusiastic manner, and, under his com-

mand, the Coburn Cadets cannot fail to maintain the high standing which they have secured during the past few years.

In the recent revision of the courses of study there is no course that has not been improved. The largest changes have been made in the course in Science and Literature, which hereafter will appear in the catalogue as a separate course. In its present form it certainly presents many attractive features. The course in Agriculture has been improved by the specific additions of practicable horticulture and practical dairying. The change in the course in Civil Engineering by which the Juniors get two whole days each week for field work, is a change of real value.

In view of the enlarged facilities for instruction which the college can now offer, the Faculty have arranged comprehensive and definite plans for making known its work and its facilities in all sections of the State. The work of extending such information has already commenced and good results will surely follow it.

Thinking that the Constitution and By-Laws of the Alumni Association of the Maine State College might be of interest to all the alumni, we will publish them in full.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

I. The Alumni of the Maine State College hereby constitute themselves an association to be known as the Alumni Association of the Maine State College.

II. The object of this Association is to promote the prosperity of the college, and to foster among the graduates a sentiment of regard for each other, and attachment to their *Alma Mater*.

III. All persons who have passed a course of study, and received one or more of the degrees conferred by this college are members of this Association.

IV. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president; and one vice president from each graduated class except that to which the president belongs; a recording secretary; a corresponding secretary; a treasurer; a necrologist; and an assistant corresponding secretary from each graduated class, except that to which the corresponding secretary belongs.

V. This Association shall meet annually on Commencement Day at three o'clock in the afternoon.

VI. Any proposition to alter or amend these

articles of association, must be made at a regular meeting, and have the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a standing committee composed of the president, corresponding secretary, and recording secretary.

It shall be the duty of this committee to appoint members who are to take part in the literary exercises of each succeeding meeting of the Association, and to arrange the order of exercises.

All appointments of this committee shall be made at least six months before each annual meeting. This committee shall also direct the expenditure or investment of the funds of the Association.

The order of business of each regular meeting shall be as follows:

- (a) The secretary shall ascertain the names of the members present, by roll-call, or otherwise.
- (b) Reading minutes of last meeting.
- (c) Treasurer's report.
- (d) Report of standing committee.
- (e) Election of Officers.
- (f) Miscellaneous business.
- (g) Literary exercises.
- (h) Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

1. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to keep a true and complete record of business transactions of the Association.

2. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to keep the addresses of the graduates; to notify each member elected to an office, or appointed to take part in any literary exercise of such election or appointment; and to send each graduate a notification of the time of each meeting and of any other exercises which may take place under the auspices of the Association.

3. It shall be the duty of the assistant corresponding secretaries to keep the addresses of the members of their classes, and to notify the corresponding secretary whenever any change occurs.

4. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all assessments on members of this Association; to have charge of all funds belonging to said Association; and to pay out, or invest the same under direction of the standing committee.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this Association shall be elected by written ballot, as follows: the president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and treasurer, by a majority of all the members present. Each class shall elect the vice-president and assistant corresponding secretary to which it is entitled.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall hold their office one year from and after their election, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE V.

In the absence of the president a vice-president shall preside; and the right of the chair shall be according to seniority of vice-presidents present.

ARTICLE VI.

In all meetings of this Association the members present shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be an annual tax of \$1.00 on each member, payable to the treasurer at each annual meeting.

LITERARY.

THE ERL-KING.

TRANSLATED FROM GOETHE BY HARRIET CONVERSE FERNALD

Who rides so late in the night-wind wild?
It is a father with his dear child;
He holds the boy so close with his arm,
He clasps him safely, he keeps him warm.

"My son why hid'st thou in fear thy face?"
"Father, seest thou naught in yonder place?
The Erl-king dread and his train are nigh,"
"My son, the mists are floating by."

"Thou precious child, come, come with me!
Beautiful games will I play with thee;
Many gay flowers are on the shore,
My mother has golden garments in store."

"My father, my father, and canst thou not hear,
What the Erl-king whispers low in my ear?"
"Be calm, wild visions thy fancy weaves!
The night wind rustles the withered leaves,"

"Beautiful boy, wilt thou come with me?
My daughters will care for thee tenderly;
My daughters lead nightly the revel with zest,
They will dance and sing and then lull thee to rest."

"My father, my father, oh seest thou not where
Await me the Erl-king's daughters fair?"
"My son, my son, I can clearly see;
It is only the gray old willow tree."

"I love thee, thy beautiful face charms my sight;
And if thou consent not, I then use my might."
"My father, my father, he seizes on me,
The Erl-king now treats me cruelly."

The father shudders, with fear he is wild,
He holds to his heart the poor suffering child;
He reaches home in terror and dread,
Clasped close in his arms the child is dead.

JUNIOR PRIZE THEME.

WRITTEN BY H. M. PRENTISS.

MANUAL TRAINING IN EDUCATION.

Among the many problems demanding attention at this stage of the world's history, there is none other so important, none other so vital in all its bearings, as that of education, for education intimately concerns every one, no matter what may be his station in life. Education in its highest and broadest sense is not attained by a few years at school, but is the work of a lifetime. Professor Henry Drummond thus defines education: "Anything that draws us out, anything that leads us on—that we are to seek for, that is education—the gradual, careful, symmetrical unfolding of all our powers."

Of course this broad development cannot be obtained in the schools, but it is to the schools that we must look for the beginning of this unfolding of power of the children and youth of our land. How often, at the close of the exercises of a school examination we have heard the committee-man clear his throat and say to the scholars, "What you have learned here is only a foundation on which to build in future years." Yes, but what a foundation! All too often it is a foundation of empty words, a cramming of the mind with knowledge, but with no orderly arrangement, and with no idea whatever of its application to the problems of every-day life. Boys are taught a knowledge of words, but a knowledge that does not give them a training for the active duties of life, except as it may fit them for professional careers, or to be clerks, or copyists, or book-keepers, with the result that many of these avocations are so very much overcrowded that wages are reduced dangerously near to the starvation point.

The public schools have developed only one side of the child, have developed only his intellect, and have almost wholly neglected the important fact that the best and broadest development is only obtained by a careful training of all the powers of both mind and body.

If the present common school is not accomplishing that which has been so fondly hoped of it, what shall be done to give the child that

symmetrical development that shall best prepare him for the active duties of life and citizenship? The introduction of manual training into the public schools furnishes a possible and eminently practicable solution of this perplexing problem. By manual training is meant the training of the hand, eye and brain in the fundamental principles which lie at the foundation of all the manual occupations:—not *industrial* training, which is training in the principles of some particular trade, as plumbing or shoemaking. Have you never observed how hard a child will work at its play? The little girl must do just what she sees mamma do; she must sew, and sweep, and dust, and wash, and bake, must attend to the many wants of her family of dolls, and how the boy will work at building a snow fort or a cubby-house, or whittling out a boat to sail on the broad ocean of waters in mother's largest wash-tub, never heeding the pounded or cut fingers that will come to him, so intent is he on his play. The child wants to be always doing something, and it is this active side of a child's nature that manual training is to use to help lay that broad and solid foundation of a knowledge of his own powers and Nature's laws that shall enable him to make the most of life, and to be a help and blessing to the world.

Psychologists and physiologists are now agreed that the child's first impressions of the properties of nature are received through the exercise of the two principal senses, touch and sight. Says one psychologist:—"Knowledge is best attained by the combined action of all the organs of sense," and again, "The senses are the tools, the instruments, the servants of the mind." It is from the psychological study of the child-nature that the kindergarten, manual training for young children, has originated. Beginning with the child of three or four years the kindergarten is the first step in the new education. The child is taught "the alphabet of things which is the properties of matter," the general properties of form, size, color, weight and density, at a time when its perceptive faculties are the strongest.

Froebel, to whom the world owes a great debt of gratitude for founding the kindergarten, "organized the kindergarten gifts and occupations, which, taken together, represent every

kind of technical activity, from the mere agglomeration of raw material to the delicate process of plaster art. They appeal to the whole nature of the child, reaching at once his intellect and emotions, and the physical activities, and contribute to produce a balanced development not attainable by any other system."

Manual training is the natural and easy method of education—is the following of Nature's wise and beneficent plans in the development of the child's powers and faculties. Herbert Spencer has said that "learning the meaning of *things* is better than learning the meaning of words," and this is just what manual training teaches,—the meaning of things, not words. It is not proposed to abandon the old education, but that its best features be retained and combined with instruction in the fundamental principles underlying all the handicrafts.

It is now conceded by many of the leading educators that a certain training of the body and its organs, which is the result of intelligent manual training, is almost absolutely necessary to the best intellectual development. Experience has proved that if the attention of a class can be held but ten minutes, it is worse than a waste of time to make the exercise fifteen, for, when the limit of sharp attention has been reached, so also has the limit of profitable study. There is too much monotony and sameness in many schools, and the over-taught pupils study and recite in a listless, automatic manner. Now if the hours given to books could be somewhat shortened, and various manual occupations be introduced, the result would be a positive gain intellectually.

At the manual training conference held in Boston in April, one of the speakers said, "Book-work is not enough. Manual dexterity gives mental dexterity. Train the pupil's inventive and constructive faculties and you help develop the whole system." In the one hundred cities where manual training has been introduced to a greater or less extent, and in the twenty manual training schools of the country, the enthusiasm in favor of combining the training of hand, brain and eye continues unabated.

In the Scott Manual Training School, Toledo, and the Philadelphia Manual Training School, as well as in some others, girls receive instruc-

tion in sewing, cooking, drawing, modeling and wood-carving.

The course of study in the various manual training schools is essentially the same, requiring an attendance of three years, during which time instruction in literary studies and mathematics is alternated with manual training in drawing, modeling, carpentry and shop work and laboratory work in physics, botany and chemistry. One of the distinguishing features of manual training is the employment of laboratory methods in which so much often depends upon the skillful manipulation of materials to attain a desired result.

Says Mr. Charles F. Zimmermann, principal of Milwaukee's manual training school. "What a flood of light is poured upon our instructions in drawing, in geometry, in natural sciences, if hand work is combined with the theoretical study! The forms are modeled in clay, cut out of paper, or carved in wood. The preparation of the herbarium while studying botany, the preservation of the specimens while studying zoology, the representation of crystals in mineralogy by paper forms or constructions made of wire, the relief maps in the study of geography, the construction of apparatus to illustrate lessons in physics, all this is much more interesting to the pupil and of greater educational value than the memorizing of all the facts contained in our text books on these subjects."

Some one has said, "The need of the time is for men who can combine thoroughness with accuracy and speed." This need the manual training school will meet, for the powers of both body and mind are harmoniously and symmetrically developed, and habits of close observation and of active thought and work are encouraged and stimulated. Manual training leaves the boy free to choose his occupation, at the same time giving him a much wider range than was possible under the old public school system. Many a boy will find his highest enjoyment and greatest usefulness in some branch of mechanical work into which he will readily step upon leaving the school, while others will find that they have no taste for mechanical pursuits and so will turn their attention to law, literature, theology or medicine. This will result in an increasing interest in mechanical

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pursuits, more intelligent mechanics, more successful manufacturers, better lawyers, editors and preachers, more skilled physicians and more useful citizens.

It is an obvious fact that a large number of the boys who take the prescribed course in the public schools are lost to the manual occupations, and many a good mechanic has been spoiled to make an indifferent book-keeper or clerk. This is largely due to a foolish and silly prejudice against working with the hands that had its origin in the speculative philosophy of Plato,—a prejudice which deserves nothing but contempt in this enlightened age and among a people whose high degree of civilization is the fruit of hand work and not that of language and literature. Manual training will do away with the foolish stigma attaching to the manual occupations by causing the boys to appreciate the fact that carpentry and plumbing, and other mechanical pursuits, present opportunities for the highest intellectual qualities, the greatest ingenuity, and the widest knowledge. It is along this line too, that is, the intellectual education in immediate connection with his work, that we must rely for a gradual elevation of the social tone of our working-men.

Manual training stimulates thought and close observation. It finds the natural appetite for the mastery over material things and forces. It cultivates taste, and encourages habits of system and precision and attention to details that are invaluable. It fosters the judicial characteristics of looking on all sides of a question. Manual training teaches one to see the end from the beginning, to lay plans, to invent, to create, to shorten methods, to economize time and material, to save labor not for the purpose of avoiding labor but that more may be accomplished.

Man is nearly destitute of vital moral culture, the result of the education given in the public schools. We have too long considered morality as an abstraction; but it is not so, for morality consists not in words but in deeds. Manual training offers a moral culture whose force rests in its objectivity.

It deals with sense varieties, not with indeterminate metaphysical substitutes. It subjects all proposition to the test of inductive inquiry; and as it operates in a realm of immutable laws,

it squares itself with them, harmonizes itself with nature, and hence finds the truth as it exists in things and their relations. The student thus coming in constant contact with truth as it is found in things will unconsciously become one of the most moral of men.

In closing this discussion of a very interesting and vital subject, permit me to call your attention to what one of the leading educators, Francis W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County (N. Y.) Normal school, says of manual training: "The results of manual training prove that hand work trains children to love work, to be cleanly, orderly, and systematic. They prove that hand work lies at the basis of logical reasoning and clear thinking, that working with the hands is organically connected with all other branches of study, and without it the harmonious development of body, mind and soul is an impossibility.

Manual training is intrenched in the soundest psychology; it finds its most cogent support in the philosophy of history, and its noblest use in the needs of humanity."

A TRIP TO KTAADN.

On Friday morning, July 17, 1891, the writer, in company with a friend, took the 6.10 train from Orono to Mattawamkeag, arriving there at 8.50. At that place we boarded the Mattawamkeag and Patten stage for a twenty-five mile ride to Sherman. Lang & Jones run the stages between the first named places, a distance of thirty-five miles. There are two stages; each runs one way every day. They are large, covered vehicles, hung on strong leather straps, and over the rough places, toss and heave like a vessel in a heavy storm. If one can endure this ride without being sea-sick, he is good for a voyage across the Atlantic in rough weather. Moluncus, seven miles away, we reached at 10 o'clock. Here we stopped for an early dinner. Above Moluncus is Township No. 1 which is nearly all forest. Here was a strip of woods about a mile wide where a hurricane had passed a few days before, and the trees were crossed and tangled like jack straws. We obtained our first view of Ktaadn

kind of technical activity, from the mere agglomeration of raw material to the delicate process of plaster art. They appeal to the whole nature of the child, reaching at once his intellect and emotions, and the physical activities, and contribute to produce a balanced development not attainable by any other system."

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pursuits, more intelligent mechanics, more successful manufacturers, better lawyers, editors and preachers, more skilled physicians and more useful citizens.

It is an obvious fact that a large number of the boys who take the prescribed course in the public schools are lost to the manual occupations, and many a good mechanic has been spoiled to make an indifferent book-keeper or clerk. This is largely due to a foolish and silly prejudice against working with the hands that had its origin in the speculative philosophy of Plato,—a prejudice which deserves nothing but contempt in this enlightened age and among a people whose high degree of civilization is the fruit of hand work and not that of language and literature. Manual training will do away with the foolish stigma attaching to the manual occupations by causing the boys to appreciate the fact that carpentry and plumbing, and other mechanical pursuits, present opportunities for the highest intellectual qualities, the greatest ingenuity, and the widest knowledge. It is along this line too, that is, the intellectual education in immediate connection with his work, that we must rely for a gradual elevation of the social tone of our working-men.

Manual training stimulates thought and close observation. It finds the natural appetite for the mastery over material things and forces. It cultivates taste, and encourages habits of system and precision and attention to details that are invaluable. It fosters the judicial characteristics of looking on all sides of a question. Manual training teaches one to see the end from the beginning, to lay plans, to invent, to create, to shorten methods, to economize time and material, to save labor not for the purpose of avoiding labor but that more may be accomplished.

Man is nearly destitute of vital moral culture, the result of the education given in the public schools. We have too long considered morality as an abstraction; but it is not so, for morality consists not in words but in deeds. Manual training offers a moral culture whose force rests in its objectivity.

It deals with sense varieties, not with indeterminate metaphysical substitutes. It subjects all proposition to the test of inductive inquiry; and as it operates in a realm of immutable laws,

it squares itself with them, harmonizes itself with nature, and hence finds the truth as it exists in things and their relations. The student thus coming in constant contact with truth as it is found in things will unconsciously become one of the most moral of men.

In closing this discussion of a very interesting and vital subject, permit me to call your attention to what one of the leading educators, Francis W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County (N. Y.) Normal school, says of manual training: "The results of manual training prove that hand work trains children to love work, to be cleanly, orderly, and systematic. They prove that hand work lies at the basis of logical reasoning and clear thinking, that working with the hands is organically connected with all other branches of study, and without it the harmonious development of body, mind and soul is an impossibility.

Manual training is intrenched in the soundest psychology; it finds its most cogent support in the philosophy of history, and its noblest use in the needs of humanity."

A TRIP TO KTAADN.

On Friday morning, July 17, 1891, the writer, in company with a friend, took the 6.10 train from Orono to Mattawamkeag, arriving there at 8.50. At that place we boarded the Mattawamkeag and Patten stage for a twenty-five mile ride to Sherman. Lang & Jones run the stages between the first named places, a distance of thirty-five miles. There are two stages; each runs one way every day. They are large, covered vehicles, hung on strong leather straps, and over the rough places, toss and heave like a vessel in a heavy storm. If one can endure this ride without being sea-sick, he is good for a voyage across the Atlantic in rough weather. Moluncus, seven miles away, we reached at 10 o'clock. Here we stopped for an early dinner. Above Moluncus is Township No. 1 which is nearly all forest. Here was a strip of woods about a mile wide where a hurricane had passed a few days before, and the trees were crossed and tangled like jack straws. We obtained our first view of Ktaadn

from the top of a hill but it was only a momentary glimpse. Farther on there was a fine view for a mile or two. This showed us the two peaks,—the southern is called Pomola after an Indian deity. Between these two peaks lies the Basin, and Ktaadn proper stretches away four or five miles to the northward, the most northerly part being called Russell Mountain.

We next came to the town of Benedicta, the name of which seems natural enough when we consider that the entire community is Catholic. It is a farming district and large fields of grass were the most noticeable things one saw. We reached Sherman about three o'clock. Here we left the stage and started for Stacyville, four miles distant, on foot, carrying our store of provision, and outfit necessary for a week in the woods. Reached the house of Mr. Tracy, which is the last but one, at 4.30, and got supper. He has a large farm, and was in the midst of haying. He kindly told us the way to the mountain, and drew a map showing the country, giving the names of the streams, and the distances between different points.

He told me that it was about thirty-two miles to the summit by the northern route. He has lumbered extensively in this region, and knows the country thoroughly. There is a rough wood from Swift Brook, a little beyond Tracy's, to his lumbering camp, which he called City Camp, a distance of twenty-three miles. We went on this road that night, out to the East branch of the Penobscot, where there is an old house and barn in a clearing, called the Hunt Place, slept in the barn on the hay, which made a very good bed, but as we were not used to roughing it, sleep did not come readily. I got two cat naps some time during the night. We afterward learned that the place is haunted, and I can testify that the barn is, by mice. We rose next morning and made our ablutions in the East Branch. It was foggy and rather cool. We built a fire on the shore, made coffee, and ate our first meal of pilot-bread, canned-beef, and figs. After breakfast we tried to ford the stream but the water was too deep and swift to carry across our baggage, so we went up the stream about a mile and a half to "Patterson's" where a man named Burgoyne set us across in a canoe for which we paid him ten cents apiece. The Wissattaquoik

stream enters the East Branch a half mile below here, and as the road follows the stream all the way, we had a good opportunity to make its acquaintance. It is perhaps two to four rods wide, and is a mountain stream, making music throughout its entire course. It is well stocked with trout, and there are some salmon. At Dacey Dam, five miles from Patterson's, we found a rough-looking woodsman by the name of Israel Robar, a Dutchman, who sets bear traps, fishes, and collects spruce gum. He thought we were game wardens, and was a little frightened at first, but on learning that we were only tramps, he bid us God speed. The country rock from here to the mountain was granite, and in some places there were miles of nothing but granite boulders, the fire having run here seven years ago and killed the growth, and again last spring and burned everything clean. It is the roughest and most barren country I ever saw. Great white boulders six, eight, ten and twelve feet in diameter are scattered about promiscuously and nothing growing but *Epilobium* or Great Willow Herb, wrongly called Fire weed. There are acres and acres pink with this weed. We found fine plants near together which were perfectly white. This was something of a curiosity to me, but I think it has been recorded before.

Continuing we came to where the trail that leads to the Basin crosses the stream. A guide board put up by the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, bears the following: Ktaadn Lake 3 miles; Basin $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Summit $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. We intended to return this way but fate decreed otherwise.

About 5 o'clock we reached City Camp, where we found an old Scotchman, Wm. Rogerson, and his little boy, who stay here through the summer to look out for the camps, and the provisions stored for the lumbering operations in the winter. They had eaten supper but Mr. Rogerson soon fried us a good supply of trout just out of the cold waters of the Wissattaquoik, and it is needless to say that they soon disappeared. We slept in one of the bunks and had plenty of room. Rogerson told us that sixty men wintered in this camp. He seemed glad to see us, and no wonder, as he had been here since the previous November, and since May,

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alone, till he brought his son in a few days before, for company.

It rained in the night and the camp leaked considerably but we managed to keep dry. The next morning, Sunday, it was still raining and we concluded to stay in the camp till the storm was over. About eleven all hands went up the Wissattaquoik a mile to Mammoth Dam, and caught some trout for dinner. It was the first time I ever went fishing Sunday, but thought it was excusable in this case. The dam takes its name from a large rock on the bank called the Mammoth Rock. Chiseled on this, in large letters is the following: Tracy and Love, Commenced Operation, Oct. 16, 1883. We went fishing again in the afternoon down stream nearly a mile to Norway Dam, and caught trout enough for supper and breakfast. Next morning we went on to Russell Dam, four miles above City Camp, crossed the stream and hunted for the spotted trail. A road was cut through here seven years ago, and Mr. Tracy rode horseback to the summit of the mountain. The ascent is gradual by this route, while at any other place it is very steep. The distance from the stream to the summit is five miles. Since the road was made the timber has been cut part of the way, and in many places the trees have blown down and bushes have grown up, so that now no sign of a road can be seen. We found a few spots on the trees and followed them a short distance, but were unable to keep the line where the trees had been cut, so abandoned it entirely and started off in a south-westerly direction in which we knew the trail ran. Russell Mountain was on our left and The Brothers on our right. We went too far to the East and instead of finding an easy ascent climbed up an almost perpendicular cliff, lifting ourselves mostly with our hands by taking hold of the trees and branches. The side of the mountain was covered with great boulders, or fragments broken off from the solid rock, and between these were crevices large enough for one to fall into.

As every thing was covered with a thick carpet of moss, one could hardly tell whether he was on solid footing, or not. I pushed one leg through two or three times but always happened to have my hand on a branch at the time. At one place we came to a smooth ledge five or

six rods square, at an angle of about sixty degrees, with a very thin stream of water trickling down over it. In the crevices were a species of Cotton Grass, a yellow composite, some *Vaccinium*, and other alpine plants in blossom.

It was one of the prettiest places I ever saw, and reminded me of the description of the hanging gardens in Babylon, in "The Master of the Magicians." That one sight alone was worth making the trip for. After reaching the top, we stopped and began to make preparation for camping, when suddenly the windows of the heavens were opened, and as we had no ark to go into, we got soaked through. It was dense spruce woods at this point, and we cut some boughs for a bed, built a fire, ate some hard-tack, crawled under our rubber blankets, and passed the most miserable night that I ever experienced. It was very cold on the mountain and as we were wet through, we nearly froze. We would lie and shiver till our molars began to grow loose, then get up and stand over the fire till we felt like two smoked herring. This alternately, till morning. I could not help repeating Fitz-Green Halleck's lines,

And all we know, or dream, or fear,
Of agony is thine.

We held a council during the night and decided that if the next day was fair we would go on, but if rainy would turn back, for another night of that experience would be altogether too favorable for an attack of rheumatic fever. Next morning it was dark and foggy and looked to us as if it would rain forever. Slowly and sadly we turn our backs on the longed for mountain peak and weary plod our homeward way. Although we were on the mountain, we could see nothing whatever, for all the northern part is covered with a thick growth of spruce. Out on the peak at the southern part the rock is low and here one can obtain a good view—provided he can get there.

Ktaadn is not, as many suppose, simply a peak, but is a large, irregular mountain having two peaks, and is probably twenty-five miles in circumference at its base. Around it is dense forest in which one is likely to lose his way if without a guide. By either the northern or eastern routes the trails are grown up and filled with fallow timbers so that they are hard to follow, and difficult to travel in, if they are fol-

lowed. Before September the mosquitoes and blackflies are very troublesome; add to this rainy weather, which is likely to occur, and one can see that the path is not strewn with roses. Still in the fall of the year, with a guide to show the road and carry the luggage, I know of no better way of spending a week or two than by making a trip to Ktaadn.

BETA THETA PI CONVENTION.

The 52nd, Annual Convention of the Beta Theta Pi, which was held at the Club House at Wooglin-on-Chautauqua, August 3rd to 8th, was the largest and most important convention ever held by this National Fraternity.

Fifty-three Chapters were represented by delegates. The number present, including Betas from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas, was about one hundred and twenty-five.

The Maine State Chapter, the Beta Eta, was represented by Ralph K. Jones, '86, and Robert H. Fernald, '92.

The work done by the convention was ably directed by Prof. J. C. Gordon, of Washington, D. C., as President, and Prof. C. L. Thornburg, of Cornell University, as First Vice President.

Divine services, Sunday August 2nd, conducted by Beta clergymen, were of especial interest to all who were fortunate enough to be present.

The literary exercises of Monday evening, the banquet Wednesday evening, and the hop Thursday evening were special features of the week which will never be forgotten.

CAMPUS.

"By Nebo's lonely mountain."

"Here comes the inspecting officer."

Boys keep your beds made this term.

The Lieut. will furnish the Cadets with gun racks, which will be kept in the closets. A very good thing we think.

The Freshmen have made "Day" out of K (night); and Lengthy out of F—; and Pe pi out of U—.

The old men come back one by one, and each is greeted with a glad welcome.

Howard '82 was on the campus not long ago.

Whoa "Colty" Whoa.

Drill commenced Aug. 6th; a surprise to the Cadets who were reckoning on a week at least, without drill.

An almost complete change has been made in the course of studies. In the Freshman class, Algebra four weeks, Reading and Analysis of Authors, one hour each week; General History one hour each week, have been introduced as new studies. In the Sophomore class German, and General History for the Science and Literature students. The Juniors have two days during the week for field work, and German extends through the whole year. In the Senior year the only change made is the addition of Business Law.

Rich ex-'92 has entered the University of Michigan, to pursue a course in Law.

Freshman:—"There goes the Co-ed."

Another Freshman:—"No, that isn't her name, they call her Miss J—."

The Sophomores gave their first declamation on the 13th. The Junior declamations came one week later.

Prof. Bartlett is building a residence on a lot just below the college property on the road to Orono. It is said other houses will go up near there.

Prof. Cheeseman has arrived and is in charge of the new dairy. We should not wonder, if we heard that his labors were light.

Ned Cowan, '94, of THE CADET staff has been on the *Gospel Banner* force for the past eight weeks.

The Senior and Junior Civil Engineers are at work in Plane Table Surveying under Prof. Robbins, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Robbins will be here from Aug. 15th to Sept. 15th.

The new Professors and Instructors are well liked by the students. Lieut. Hersey has the Sophomores in French, besides being Prof. of Military Science and Tactics.

Williams '93, stopped at Prof. Aubert's during the vacation.

Whitney '93, and Graves '91, have been at work on the new building this summer.

Holden '92, handles the books this year.

"What do you think of the new Co-ed?"

The Juniors made the reconnoissance for a railroad, to run from the M. C. R. R., just below Great Works to the Campus, and thence to connect with the old Veazie R. R., at Stillwater, on the 12th. The Preliminary survey was commenced on the 17th.

The new building in connection with the Hot House is a decided improvement on the old one.

When is that game of ball between the Sophomores and Freshman, coming off?

Sophomores, "The diamond needs scraping."

Brick Hall and the Laboratory are looking much better after a coat of paint administered to the halls.

Guns were issued to the new men on the 17th. The drilling of new Cadets has thus far been in charge of Sergeants Gannett and Webster and Corporal Jose.

Prof. Aubert's brother with friends is visiting him this summer.

Tennis seems to be the only sport which the boys take to, now. The courts look well and are continually used.

A petition to obtain a week for the purpose of camping out during one of the State Fairs has been in circulation. What do you think of the project of marching to Lewiston and back?

We are all glad to see the improvements which are being made on and around the Campus. One decided feature is the removal of the old fence near the river, and the clearing of that part of the grounds of rubbish.

Prof. Estabrook will examine the themes which are written by the Senior and Junior classes. He will also hear the Declamations of Juniors and Sophomores.

New topic cards have been printed by the Y. M. C. A. They contain the subjects and the names of the leaders for the Wednesday evening meetings.

Lieut. Hatch formerly stationed here in command of Cadets, has been at Augusta during Muster week, acting as government inspector.

Three bath rooms have been constructed in Oak Hall, one has been assigned to the Kappa Sigma Society, another to the Alpha Tau Omega's and the third to non-society men.

PERSONALS.

Prof. Charles H. Benjamin, formerly Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Maine State College, and now of Cleveland, Ohio, visited the college recently.

'72,—Hedde Hilliard, C. E., has gone to Columbia Falls, Me., from which place he started to-day, with a crew of men to finish the survey of the western division of the Shore Line Railway.

'73,—F. Sampson Scribner, spent his vacation in Maine. He has now returned to his duties at the University, Knoxville, Tenn.

'76,—Vetal Cyr, principal of the Madawaska training school is pronounced by State Superintendent Luce, as the best man in the State for the position.—E. H. Beckler is chief engineer of the Great Northern R. R., Helena, Montana. He is reported to receive a salary of \$10,000 per year.—E. M. Blanding, of the *Industrial Journal* recently visited the college.—N. H. Marlin is the proprietor of a first-class restaurant at Fort Fairfield.—H. M. Estabrook, now a professor at the M. S. C., recently received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College.—Rev. A. A. Lewis delivered a sermon in the Methodist church, Orono, Aug. 23d.

'83,—F. M. Reed is spending his vacation at Hampden and vicinity. Mr. R. has a fine position as draughtsman with Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., of Providence, R. I.—W. R. Howard of the Vermont Academy, Santons River, Vt., recently visited the college.

'83,—Miss Jennie Michael, of Stillwater has accepted a position to teach in Phoenix, Arizona. Miss Michael is one of our best teachers and a

feeling of regret is felt at parting with her. She has always occupied an active part in society and has a host of friends who will be sorry that she is to go from their midst, but who will also be glad to learn of her bright future prospects. She will leave for her new field of labor the first of September.—News has been received in this city of the death of Charles S. Murray, which occurred in Chincutague, Va., on Monday of last week. Mr. Murray was a native of Solon, Me., and graduated at the Western State Normal School and at the State College at Orono. After graduation he took a special course at Orono. He left Maine about ten years ago and has been engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania and Virginia, where he has led a most successful career.

'85,—Mr. Fred H. Butler, who recently arrived from the West, to visit his old home in Hampden, has decided to remain here, having been engaged to take charge of the second surveying party of the Bangor & Aroostook railway, which leaves the North Twin dam in a few days to go Aroostookward. He has been connected with some great railroads in the West and ought to do most excellent work for the Bangor and Aroostook.—Prof. J. N. Hart, during the past vacation, attended the teachers' convention at Toronto, Ontario and also the Christian Endeavor gathering at Minneapolis, Minn.

'86,—Geo. T. Black, holds a position as road master on the mountain division of the M. C. R. R.

'87,—Charles T. Vose, is assistant engineer on the mountain division of M. C. R. R.—B. E. Clark, is very successful as principal of the Scarboro High School.

'88,—T. S. Eastman, in draughting for the Thomson Houston Electric Co., of Boston.—F. S. Small, of the Hampton Institute, Va., spent a two weeks vacation in Freeport and vicinity.—John W. Hatch, of Hampton Institute, Va., was recently elected a member of the American Society, for the Advancement of Science.—E. H. Elwell, Jr., has recently contributed several articles to the *Lewiston Journal*, among them a story "Stab at by Poachers" relating a hunting incident of his college days.—Mr. N. E. Wilson,

who has been visiting his parents in Orono, leaves shortly for Reno, Nev., where he has a position as chief chemist of the State Experiment Station.—Mr. Geo. E. Seabury was recently united in marriage with Miss Emma A. Hodgdon, Miss Hodgdon has been a very popular teacher in the Bangor Grammar School. Mr. Seabury has charge of the draughting room of the Hinckley & Egery Iron Co., of Bangor. They will reside at 93 Essex street.

'89,—A. H. White has a position as draughtsman with the Thomson Houston Electric Co., Boston.—Geo. M. Gay, is with the Dry Goods firm of Rotwell & Co., Arch St., Boston.

'90,—Mr. Geo. H. Babb, was united in marriage Aug. 19, with Miss Caroline Mary Holden, of South Windham. Mr. and Mrs. Babb, received many presents, some of them especially suitable for their proposed wedding tour. Mr. Babb has obtained a fine position in the Kamehameha School, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and leaves shortly to enter upon his duties. They will be "at home" about the last of September.—Horace Farrington is draughtsman for the Thomson Houston Electric Co., Boston.—Mark White is at work on the Bangor and Aroostook R. R., survey.—E. H. Kelley, is now the City Editor of the *Bangor Daily News*.

'91,—W. R. Farrington is Telegraph Editor of the *Bangor Daily News*.—Charles Clayton has a position in the Bangor Post Office.—Geo. Thompson is at work on Bangor and Aroostook Survey.—H. V. Starret has gone to the Hampton Institute, Va., as farm Superintendent and instructor.—E. R. Merrill was recently married to Miss Blanche Lansil of Orono. Mr. Merrill has a position with the Pulp Mill Co., of Madison.—Prescott Keyes, Jr., has been at home this summer preparatory for work in his line this autumn.—Ralph J. Avery and Charles W. Taylor are inspectors of sewers, Newton, Mass.—Bert A. Hall has a position with Robert Burns engineering office, of Williams, Arizona.

'92,—J. A. Alexander is draughting in the Mechanical department of the West End Street railway.—H. M. Prentiss has taken charge of the Belfast & Burnham railway post office.

The remains of a mastadon have been discovered near Oakfield, N. Y.

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EXCHANGES.

It has been truly said by Exchange Editors that the Exchange column of a college paper has fewer readers than any other department. Its primary object undoubtedly is for mutual help through the medium of intelligent and friendly suggestions. It is the common ground where the editors of our many colleges, meet and discuss matters pertaining to college papers. We are all anxious to know how others regard us and what they think of what we do, and say, always ready to receive favorable comments and equally as willing to profit by a criticism.

It is necessary that we should not be confined in too narrow bounds; our exchanges should contain something of interest to the general reader as well. Now we do not have any new scheme for improvement to offer but would gladly listen to one, by which we could make the exchanges of more general interest, something different from all clippings, other college papers. Although this in itself is good, but too much of a good thing spoils the whole.

As this is the first issue since the summer vacation our exchanges up to date of going to press are badly scattered, but we hope for better collected exchanges and wits by next issue.

The value of Cornell's share of the land grant of 1862 is \$5,000,000.

The new library building presented and endowed Cornell, by Henry W. Sage, of Ithaca, is about completed. The whole gift amounts to \$560,000.

The students of Cornell issue the following papers: *Cornellian*, (annual), *Magazine* (monthly), *Crank*, (Technical monthly), *Era*, (weekly) and *Sun* (daily.)

The following is a bill handed in by the repairer of the Cathedral of Milan in 1763; copied from one of our exchanges.

Correcting the ten commandments.....	\$5 15
Embellishing Pontius Pilate and putting new ribbon on his bonnet.....	3 02
Replumed and gilded the left wing of the guardian angel.....	4 18
Washed the Servant of the High Priest and put carmine on his cheek.....	5 12
Adjusted two stars and cleaned the moon.....	7 15
Put a new tail on the devil and mended his left hoof.....	7 17
Rebordered the robe of Herod and adjusted his wing.....	4 00
Put new stones in David's sling, enlarged the head of Goliath and extended his legs.....	3 00
Decorated Noah's Ark.....	3 00
Mended the shirt of the prodigal Son and cleaned his ears.....	4 00
Total.....	\$45 75

In looking over our commencement *exchanges* there are none more commendable than the *Bowdoin Orient*, and we would do well to try and make our commencement number more interesting in the future.

Every one should read the exchanges this issue for they are all of more than ordinary interest as they contain many sermons and speeches by our ablest men. It may be said of them as is said of our best books "none can read them without deriving some benefit therefrom."

Those who are interested in good literature will be interested in an article in the July issue of the *Earlhamite*. We fully appreciate many of its good essays.

CLIPPINGS.

England may sneer at American intellect but Oxford has been forced to admit the genius of American scullership.

UP TO THE SITUATION.

Whatever our purpose in life may be—
Whatever our earthly station,
We ought to try thermometer-like
To rise to the situation.

YEARS, PLEASE DON'T FLEET.

When Mabel was discreet sixteen,
She was so prim and so sedate,
She was so dignified of mien,
So calm, unruffled and serene,
You would have thought her thirty-eight.
But now that Mabel's thirty-eight,
Oh, what a difference is seen:
She's struck now such a giddy gait,
And goes it at so brisk a rate,
You'd surely take her for sixteen!

COQUETTE.

Her dainty envelope is square—
I think the while its seal I tear—
So like herself, both sweet and fair;
The note inside it, too, I'll swear,
Light and diverting.
What though her heart be free from care,
And blue her eyes and soft her hair,
Her voice like Southern breezes fair—
There's not one touch of feeling there;
She's only flirting.

W. L. Douglas (the three-dollar shoe man)
—I have concluded to change my methods of advertising somewhat.

Advertising Agent—But, my dear sir, what can be more successful than the present method? Why, sir, your portrait has appeared in every newspaper from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and—

Mr. Douglass—Ah, there's the rub! I do not complain when the country editors now and then use my portrait for Sam Jones, Eyraud, Signor Succi or Ward McAllister, but when a patent medicine advertiser uses me regularly as a "before taking," I revolt.—*New York Continent*.

What prettier sight could there possibly be,
Than the Orono girl on the tennis C.

Directory of the Secret Societies and Associations Connected with the Maine State College.

Q. T. V. Fraternity, Orono Chapter, No. 2.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

W. G. M.....W. H. Atkinson.
V. G. M.....R. C. Clark.
Cor. Sec'y.....A. T. Jordan.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres.....W. C. Holden.
V. Pres.....W. W. Crosby.
Cor. Sec.....T. R. Atkinson.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

G. M.....F. S. Tolman.
G. M. C.....C. M. Randlette.
G. S.....G. H. Hall.

Me Beta Upsilon of Alpha Tau Omega.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

W. M.....J. A. Tyler.
W. C.....E. W. Danforth.
W. K. E.....S. M. Timberlake.

Reading Room Association.

Pres.....M. L. Bristol.
V. Pres.....G. W. Hutchinson.
Sec.....W. E. Healey.

Coburn Cadets.

Second Lieutenant, Mark L. Hersey, 9th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Cadet R. H. Fernald, Major and Commandant.
Cadet W. C. Holden, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Cadet F. S. Tolman, First Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Co. A.

Captain, W. E. Keith,
First Lieut. W. E. Healey,
Second Lieut. G. F. Rich,
Third Lieut. G. F. Atherton,

Co. B.

M. L. Bristol,
C. M. Randlette,
A. C. Grover,
G. P. Maguire.

Geo. H. Hamlin Hose Company.

Pres.....H. G. Menges.
Foreman.....C. M. Randlette.
Sec. and Treas.....G. P. Maguire.
Steward.....W. C. Holden.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

Pres.....M. L. Bristol.
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