Greater University Developments
Fooling in Fool's Paradise
Fraternity Pledging System
Dr. Anderson and Dr. Hill
A Champion Seducer of Bass
Dr. Olds, '73, Retiring at Amherst
Life Story of Dr. Fox, '67
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Vol. V.
December-January, 1926-27

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New College for Men Taking Form on Paper

Layout Is Adopted for Oak Hill Site and General Contractor Engaged

Two recent announcements, made by the building committee of the University, have proved most heartening to alumni and other friends of the Greater University project. They indicate that the new College for Men, to be erected on the former Oak Hill site, is approaching the stage of actuality. The first announcement, made on December 16th, was to the effect that the layout of the new campus had been decided upon, and the second, on December 31st, disclosed the fact that the general contract for the buildings had been let to A. W. Hopeman & Sons Company, of Rochester.

The development of a satisfactory plot plan has proved a knotty problem, as was to be expected. The spacious Oak Hill site admits of so many attractive possibilities in the arrangement of buildings that the building committee has felt very keenly its responsibility to arrive at the best possible layout, calculated not only to meet the requirements of a complete college unit at the outset, but to make provisions for the most orderly development of the college plant in the future.

For the past two years the architects and building committee have been working steadily on this problem, as well as the building plans, visiting many other institutions and enlisting the active cooperation of the various department heads of the faculty. Out of this study have come no less than forty-seven different plot plans, of which the forty-seventh has been approved and is presented as the frontispiece of this issue of the Review.

This plan calls for fourteen original buildings, although no more than twelve are intended to be built in the initial construction. Four of these buildings are dormitories, only two of which, accommodating more than 300 students, will be erected at the outset. The central campus quadrangle lies along the ridge running in a northeasterly direction from the president club house, which is indicated on the plan by dash lines for purposes of orientation. Provisions are made for subsidiary quadrangles, which may be developed later, and possible future buildings are also shown by bare outlines.

The important building units are grouped together. The academic group of classroom and laboratory buildings flanks the central quadrangle. The semi-public group, including the auditorium and administration building, are at the end of the quadrangle nearest the entrance, while the social group—student union, dormitories, gymnasium and athletic field—are on the lower ground nearer the river.

This plot plan is the work of the Rochester architects, Gordon & Kaelber, aided by the advice and cooperation of Charles A. Platt, of New York, and Frederick Law Olmsted, of Boston, two of America's leading consultants on architectural and landscape treatment. The building committee consists of President Rhees, James G. Cutler, Edward G. Miner, Raymond N. Ball, '13, and Joseph T. Alling, '76, member ex officio.

In announcing the employment of A. W. Hopeman & Sons Company as general contractor the building committee states its conclusion that it can best discharge the trust committed to it by the generous contributors to the Greater University Campaign by engaging such a contractor to supervise all of the work. It based its selection on the fixed policy of giving preference to Rochester concerns, wherever possible in connection with University work, and on the satisfactory outcome of a similar arrangement with the company in question in the erection of the several buildings of the Eastman School of Music and Theatre and of the recent addition to the Memorial Art Gallery.

The Hopeman Company has been asked to undertake all the general masonry and general carpentry work in connection with
the buildings and to supervise the execution of all contracts for other work which may be involved. By this procedure it is believed that the most prompt and efficient completion of the work of construction will be assured.

The final determination of the plans for the buildings themselves has been attendant somewhat upon the adoption of a layout. With this question settled, the building plans should now proceed more rapidly. Those for the chemistry building and the library are already practically complete, and ground for the former building will be broken in the spring, when work will also be started on the campus roadways.

Members of the Alumni Golf Association will be gratified to learn that the present building plans will leave at least nine holes available for the pursuit of the tantalizing Scotch pastime during the coming season. Furthermore, it is quite probable that nine holes will remain available for golfing purposes after the completion of the entire initial group of new buildings.

++

**Holly Hanford, '04, Publishes New Work on Milton**

Raymond Havens is not the only Rochester alumnus to qualify as a sage in matters Miltonic. James Holly Hanford now takes acknowledged rank in that category by virtue of his work, "A Milton Handbook," recently published by F. S. Crofts & Company, of New York. In producing this work Holly Hanford, as he was known in college, is only preserving his scholarly tradition. If memory serves us right, he divided the scholastic leadership of his class of 1904 with George Halcott Chadwick. These two men later maintained the equal division of attainment by marrying sisters, the Misses Ellwanger, and both became professors in their chosen fields.

After teaching at East High School, Rochester, Dr. Hanford obtained his graduate degrees at Harvard University, an A. M. in 1907 and a Ph. D. in 1909. He served successively and successfully as assistant in English at Harvard, assistant-professor of English at Simmons College, Boston, associate-professor of English at the University of North Carolina, professor of English at the same institution and professor of English at the University of Michigan, a position which he has now held since 1921.

**Mid-Year Dinner Coming**

All alumni within a reachable radius of Rochester are hereby notified to keep their ears to the ground for the first definite announcement of our Mid-Year Dinner. As we go to press, the recently organized committee, under the chairmanship of Charles A. Simpson, '06, is hard at work laying plans to uphold the reputation established by this function last year, when 237 alumni enjoyed a memorable evening. The dinner probably will take place late in January. The exact date, place and some of the matchless attractions will be announced in the very near future. This is one event, other than Commencement, which no alumnus within reach can afford to miss. The truth of that assertion was demonstrated last year beyond all question.

"A Milton Handbook" is an attractive little volume of 304 pages, with a frontispiece reproduction of a famous portrait of Milton at the age of 21. The first chapter of 52 pages discusses the materials for Milton's biography, which are fuller in interesting detail than those of other early English poets. This is followed by scholarly discussions of Milton's prose works, his minor poems, "Paradise Lost" and his other major poems. The book is characterized by commendable conciseness in the face of voluminous material, and its purpose is indicated by the following extract from the author's preface:

"This volume aims to supply in brief compass a body of materials which will be useful in the scholarly study of the poet Milton. Life is too short to permit many men to master the detail embodied in David Masson's seven-volume biography, not to speak of the additions which have been made to Miltonic lore since Masson's time. It is too short, even, to exhaust the data contained in Milton's own voluminous works. . . . Oddly enough no companion to Milton studies, comparable in scope to the available Shakespeare and Chaucer handbooks, has ever been written. In undertaking to supply the deficiency I have tried to select from the vast mass of material available what seemed most relevant and useful."
With the I. Q.-ists in Fool's Paradise

By EARL B. TAYLOR, '11
Superintendent of Schools, Le Roy, N. Y.

The temerity which permits an attempt to discuss intelligence tests and the I. Q. in less than 2000 words is understandable when it is stated that the writer's I. Q. is 88. All specialists in measurement of intelligence agree in holding that an I. Q. of 88 practically precludes the possibility of successful high school work and absolutely assures inability to accomplish tasks of collegiate grade. If the writer had had the advantage of attending a modern public school, equipped for testing, guidance and vocational work, he would probably now be a plumber, an automotive mechanic, a sheet metal worker, or a beauty specialist.

What "I. Q." Is All About

The I. Q. is the decimal quotient of the subject's mental age and his chronological age. In the cases of persons above age 16 at the time of testing, 16-year chronological age is assumed, since, according to the I. Q.-ists, no mental growth takes place much beyond that age. The intelligence test is said to measure native general intelligence and expresses the measurement in terms of years and months of mental age. There are many kinds of tests, available, some testing particular abilities, some general mental capacity. This discussion will be limited to consideration of the Stanford revision of the Binet-Simon general intelligence test.

This is an individual test, given to one person at a time, as distinguished from the group test. Anyone who can read the English language can give a group test. The writer has given group tests to as many as 200 at once and was able to separate the sheep from the goats, the asses, the potential brick layers and college professors with incredible ease.

A few specimen problems, selected at random, will indicate the nature of the Binet test. The boy is told that a ball lies in a circular field. He is given a pencil and asked to trace in a printed circle the path he would follow to be certain to find the ball. If he goes around the field in circles, it indicates superior intelligence or normal intelligence, depending upon the age of the boy, and suggests that he might become U. S. Senator from New York. If he merely wanders back and forth, he is more likely to become a street car conductor or a postman. In the cases of Scotch students, a slight deduction from full credit is made for this problem, since they invariably find the ball.

For the higher levels of intellectuality the problems are more difficult. The boy is told that a cadaver, cut into 48 pieces, has been found on the University of Rochester campus and that the police suspect suicide. If the young man has the mental snapliness of a prohibition agent, he will be satisfied with this solution and graded accordingly.

Again the subject is told that he has two measures, one holding exactly three quarts and one holding exactly five quarts. He is asked to indicate how seven quarts can be measured without guessing. Recently a boy answered this by saying, "They don't make three-quart measures." The examiner suffered a nervous breakdown trying to determine whether to grade this plus or minus.

One of the comprehension questions for the eighth year is: "What's the thing for you to do when you have broken something which belongs to some one else?" An immigrant boy answered, "Run like hell." The examiner marked him minus, but the superintendent overruled this decision. He felt that the boy indicated comprehension of high survival value and had developed real power to profit from experience.

This analysis might be extended almost ad insanitum, but enough has been given to suggest the general scientific nature of the tests.

Training the Intelligence Tester

Clearly the giving of this test requires the services of a specialist. To produce such a specialist it is necessary to select a normal school graduate and send her to Blank Normal School for a six weeks' one-half of one percent course in psychology.* After completing this work, the specialist is ready for business. This matter of training the examiner is the most striking indication of the amazing superiority of intelligence testing over any other scientific procedure.

*Six weeks are enough. See Terman, "Measurement of Intelligence," page 108.
Four years of university work and a state examination are required to prepare a horse doctor for his profession. He may then legally look down the equine throat to see if the head is on straight. But the young lady who looks into the mind to determine the degree of a child’s innate general intelligence can get all she needs to known in six weeks. She can measure I. Q.’s with substantial accuracy, so that the future progress of the pupil may be predicted at once. It can be decided at age 12, after several such tests, whether he is to be given further educational opportunity or exposed to an enriched curriculum. After one such measurement the pupil can be isolated from his fellow pupils in special classes. Science has produced no greater marvel than this. Indeed, it transcends science. If we had a Kant to give us the proper terminology, the odds are he would call it the transcendental aesthetic.

“OpportunityClasses”

For the benefit of those examiners who do not add, subtract and divide readily, tables have been prepared which permit the translation of the mental age obtained by the test into the I. Q., almost at a glance. Those pupils whose I. Q.’s fall below 70, or whose mental ages are three years less than their chronological ages, may be, and frequently are, sorted out and assigned to what are facetiously known as “Opportunity Schools,” or “Opportunity Classes.” Assignment to the “Opportunity Class” differs from a jail sentence in that the pupils go home at night and have the usual vacations. It is so regarded by the lucky “Opportunity” students, unless they happen to be so low grade mentally as to be practically unconscious: i. e., institutional cases.

In theory the pupil may be returned to the regular grade, if he shows capacity to do the work. This is interesting in view of the fundamental assumption of the intelligence test; namely, that each individual possesses a definite, measurable degree of innate general intelligence which is not, and cannot be, affected by experience or environment. In practise the pupil usually never gets out until he reaches age 16.

The work of the “Opportunity School” is similar in organization to that of the little red school house, except that useful and suggestive manual skills are developed, such as chair caning. The laws of the State of New York require the isolation in such special classes of all children three or more years mentally retarded. The stigma attached to them by their school experience sinks in quite effectively, but being unable to see its benevolent intent, they frequently leave school with a feeling of definite hostility to education, government, and law and order generally.

In the cities these people tend to become lost in the crowd. In the small towns they become vocal in many instances. To combat this minor defect, it may be necessary to enact a law forbidding the use of the word “dumb-bell” within school buildings, or on school property, or on the way to and from school. A companion measure to make this legislation more certain in effectiveness would prohibit parental discussion of children’s school progress, either in the home or out of it. Should this fail, the Constitution can always be amended. Enough has been said to suggest two of the common uses of intelligence tests. They enable us to select the proper pupils to train for leadership via the high school and college route. Also we can sort out at age 12 those who probably have a plumber complex, or an innate drift toward sheet metal ash cans, or who clearly lack native ability enough to do anything not directly related to manual work. In other words, it helps us in the task of fitting the school to the child by exposing at the outset those who are by nature shut out from the world of ideas and must live chiefly in the world of things. Terman, who is one of our greatest authorities, says that by age 12, the future possibilities of every pupil can be determined for all practical purposes. The second use of the tests, the selection of the members of “Opportunity Classes,” has already been discussed in sufficient detail.

Where Did Intelligence Come From?

The history of life on earth is the record of an evolutionary process, resulting in the creation of new species and the acquisition of new characters by existing species. Thus man has risen from a lower animal form. The animal, from which man came, had less power of intellect than man. Hence, man somehow acquired his intellectual superiority over his forebears. By the discovery of the I. Q., we have demonstrated that no man ever acquired more intelligence than his congenital endowment. How did man get his superior mind? By evolutionary assumption his predecessor did not have it. From the philosophy of the I. Q.-ists, we learn that individual man
could not have acquired it. We shall worry no more about transmitting acquired characteristics. Intelligence is the most important characteristic to transmit. Since none can be acquired, the matter of transmission ceases to interest us. Pavlov should drown his mice.

Evolution is still with us. De Vries caught his primroses doing their stuff right under his eyes and producing new species while you wait. Here is a clue. Accidental mutations may be sufficient to explain how this superior intelligence rose from the mental darkness of an animal ancestry. Life was once in a fish stage. We still carry in our bodies the evidence of it in the pituitary gland, the Meckelian cartilages and parts of the middle ear. Obviously mutating was the leading indoor and outdoor sport of the good old pre-I. Q. evolutionary days. Consider the number and variety of accidents and sports required to produce human intelligence and the orderly processes of life. We wonder how we ever left this fish stage. Sometimes we question it.

The intelligence test measures innate general intelligence which is unaffected by any environment or experience. It is a constant, pre-determined by heredity. No other factor enters into it. The low-grade minds, disclosed by the I. Q., are the majority of all the minds in our country. Except by accident these low-grade minds are, by natural limitation, impossible of improvement, now or in future generations. The fact that the higher levels of intelligence tend to fail to reproduce further strengthens a growing conviction of impending doom. The words, “proletariat” and “prolific” have a common origin. The whole movement toward personal freedom and political liberty is shown in its true colors as an unnatural illusion. Human progress is not a reality, unless it rests upon something other than intelligence.

Page Schopenhauer, Ed. Wynne and Mussolini!

This simple bidding rule will make the world of the average moron safer for bridge whist. “Multiply the number of honors in your strong suit by two. Add one for each additional card in the suit. From this total subtract six. The remainder is the bid.” This guarantees nothing about the outcome of the hand. The distribution of 39 cards is unknown. The skill of the players is not taken into account. It is, however, a rough and ready means of making a quick bid without putting any strain on the intellect.

The preceding paragraph suggests something of the truth about intelligence testing as developed to date and leads to our conclusion: So’s your I. Q.

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Fraternity Pledging System at Rochester

By Arthur J. May

Assistant-Professor of History

With the fraternity pledging season of 1926 a thing of history it may be well to present to the alumni an account of the way in which the annual selection and acquisition of new blood takes place. To this procedure, as everyone knows, is given the un-euphonious name of “rushing.” The number pledged this year by each recognized group follows: Alpha Delta Phi, 8; Beta Delta Gamma, 3; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 13; Delta Upsilon, 9; Psi Upsilon, 7; Sigma Delta Epsilon, 13; Theta Chi, 4; Theta Delta Chi, 6. Less than 45 per cent of those eligible have been pledged.

For the governance of the rushing season a body of legislation, which conforms to the desires of each recognized society, has come into existence. Foremost in importance is the Hellenic Council, the legislative organ, composed of a senior and a junior representative of each group. In this August assembly the weightier matters of the law are discussed, generally at tremendous length, and decisions arrived at. Many of the older alumni, who recall the forensic vigor of their debating societies, would acknowledge them as tame in comparison to the dialectical feats of the contemporary collegian.

Ever “above the battle” is the impartial arbiter, chosen by the unanimous vote of the Council. By and large his duties consist of the execution and the interpretation of the law. Decisions made by him have the force of finality, unless overruled by three-fourths of the fraternities. Such decisions are published in The Campus and are posted in Anderson Hall. In addition the arbiter is expected to instruct the freshmen about the rushing rules. In common
with the alumni secretary, the writer be-

lieves that anyone who holds this office through a period of years should be emi-

nently fitted for a post of responsibility in the League of Nations.

The legislation controlling the pre-rush-

ing period is clear and concise. During the

sub-freshman weekend, an innovation which

it is hoped will become more important in

the coming years, visitors are entertained

at the various chapter houses; but nothing

relating to pledging is discussed at this time,

nor at any other, until the official rushing

week. Should a sub-freshman visit the col-

lege at a time other than the prescribed

weekend, he may be entertained at any house.

When college opens, any man who has

registered at Rochester for the first time,
or one who had registered in a previous year

but had withdrawn before rushing week of

that year, is considered a “rushee.” If a

man pledged at another chapter of a fra-

ternity represented at Rochester should trans-

fer hither, he is considered as pledged to

that fraternity, provided that he and the

fraternity mutually agree that the pledge

shall be binding; otherwise, he is considered

a rushee.

Until rushing week, which tentatively

has been fixed as the second week after the

Thanksgiving recess, no rushee may enter

the precincts of any chapter house. In or-

der to eliminate subterranean rushing, no

rushee may be entertained by more than

two men of any one fraternity at any time,

anywhere. Early in November of this

year an exception was made to these rules,

when every freshman was given an oppor-
tunity to examine each chapter house. Di-

vided into eight units, the new men spent

half an hour in each house. Whether this

visitation will become an established cus-

tom remains to be seen. Apparently it has

universal approval.

About ten days before the commencement

of rushing, each fraternity presents to the

impartial arbiter a list of the men it desires

to entertain, together with a date of in-

vitation. From these lists a schedule for

each rushee is arranged. In order to dispose

of conflicting dates, two delegates from each

society—one armed with a rabbit’s foot,

the other with a horseshoe—meet with the

arbiter and draw for their assignments. A

corrected schedule is then made and handed
to each fraternity. If a group desires to
	entertain a man not on its original list, it

can do so through the arbiter.

Each fraternity sends the men it desires

to entertain a card in the following form:

“The members of ‘Pi Kappa Beta’ of the

University of Rochester request your pres-

cence at their Chapter House, ‘34 Collegiate

Street,’ on Monday, ‘December 5,’ at

12:15 o’clock. R. S. V. P."

The rushee at the appointed hour ap-

pears at the chapter house. If he is asked

to pledge, he may do so without complet-
ing his other engagements. Should a fra-

ternity wish a rushee to return, it may ask

him to do so but can make only one ap-

pointment at a time. That date, of course,

must not be in conflict with any previous

one. When a fraternity pledges a man, it

immediately informs all other groups that

have invited him. If a man breaks his

pledge, he is not allowed to pledge to any

other fraternity for three months.

All these rules and regulations rest on

public opinion. It is only through the

whole-hearted support of alumni and under-
graduates that the system can function sa-

tisfactorily. To be sure, there are penalties

that may be imposed, such as restricting the

number or the time of engagements with

rushees, and no group desires the stigma

which comes through publication of its

name in connection with the violation of

a common agreement. In the last analysis,

however, the rushing period is a venture in

idealism.

No one claims perfection for this sys-
tem. Perhaps there is no impeccable

method. An earnest attempt has been made

to safeguard the rushees from overhasty ac-
tion, and to guarantee fair play to each of

the fraternities. Suggestions for the im-

provement of the scheme from alumni, par-

ticularly from those who are conversant

with rushing rules in other institutions, are

eagerly solicited.
Dr. Anderson and Dr. Hill—a Contrast

By Albert Ehrrott, '92

In a reminiscent mood I read the article “New Historical Studies of the University” by Jesse L. Rosenberger, '88, in the October-November Rochester Alumni Review. Reverently hosts of Rochester men recall the stalwart commanding form of President Martin B. Anderson. We can still see his long right arm thrust out in his unique gesture to emphasize his injunction to his “boys” to “bring something to pass!” There emanated from his great character a compelling influence which inspired you to be and do your best.

How many men remember that morning in chapel in old Anderson Hall, a few months before “Prexy” Anderson closed his presidency? On the platform sat Professors Gilmore, Lattimore, Mixner, Morey, Burton, Forbes, Robinson and Fairchild. After the usual hymn and prayer, which Dr. Anderson always offered with his eyes open and broadcast on the students, we were bidden to resume our seats. It was then that the retiring president made the following announcement:

“Gentlemen, I have tendered my resignation as president, but the Board of Trustees has prevailed upon me to continue in office until the end of this college year. To this I have agreed. I therefore appeal to your gentlemanly instincts to cooperate with me in maintaining discipline and order.”

Then, straightening up his tall, bent form and underscoring his dictum with a resounding rap of his cane upon the pulpit, he added:

“If you don’t do it, I will knock you down!”

If that old plain pulpit is there, you should still find the nick of that knock. Men still tell of fights in the halls between classes, when Prexy would appear leaning on his two canes and then poking the prostrate boys would get order out of chaos. Once he lost his balance and fell into the writhing tangled heap;—then, when the fellows discovered him, what a scattering!!

Enter David Jayne Hill.

The next year or so after, comes on the scene President David Jayne Hill. Conjecture was rife among the students as to his plan of procedure. We did not have long to wait for an exhibition of his diplomacy. One afternoon the faculty was assembled in the president’s office on the second floor of Anderson Hall for its usual conference. On the third floor directly above there suddenly ensued a terrible racket; two classes were in the roughest kind of conflict; men were rolling on the floor in earnest combat, wall maps were being used as weapons of offense and defense; “geographically” speaking, the world was in an uproar.

Meanwhile, to the utter amazement of the fellows, the president calmly proceeded with his faculty meeting without interference.

At chapel the next morning seats were at a premium. There was no need of “compulsory” attendance that day. After the usual devotions Prexy Hill had us sit down. Everybody knew something unusual was coming. Amid a never-to-be-forgotten hush, Dr. Hill very calmly and quietly said:

“Gentlemen, I was sitting in my library last evening reading a volume of Bryce’s ‘American Commonwealth.’ I happened to turn to the chapter on ‘American Colleges,’ where the author remarks, ‘I noticed that in some American colleges, where only male students are enrolled, there were what are popularly called ‘rushes’ between different classes, causing rowdism and considerable disturbance. But I further observed that where co-education was introduced, these ‘rushes’ were entirely done away.’”

Then Prexy Hill paused a moment and with a significant twinkle leaned forward and said: “Gentlemen, I hope that you will not necessitate our turning the girls loose on you!”

For an instant there was a hesitating silence, and then there came such a burst of applause, of hand-clapping and the stamping of feet that made the dust fly in clouds. Prexy had won the day, and the hearts of the student body.

God bless the memory of that grand old man, President Martin B. Anderson, and may the years of President David Jayne Hill be multiplied in his continued worldwide out-reach in service.
Here are some glimpses of Delectable Land, which may titillate your highly civilized taste for the out-of-doors. In spite of all the traditional veneers we try to envelope ourselves in, occasionally something congenital in us forces us to peer out from behind our conventional coverings to admire the vetigial barbarian.

The location is Rocky Point, on Lake Chatcolet, Idaho, more latterally re-dubbed Hunt's Point in honor of the resort there over weekends for the past dozen years of a Spokaneite universally recognized as the most skillful and accomplished bass fisherman in the entire Pacific Northwest. It might also be added that in his line of piscatorial activity he's an artist ne plus ultra, in that his quest is only for the quarry which is of grand proportions, eschewing the smaller fry with which the lesser endowed questers must remain satisfied, according to their varied stages of uncouth attainments.

No. 1 exhibits the tip of the Point, the bivouac site being about a quarter of a mile around the corner.

No. 2 exhibits the general aspects of the charming surroundings which I have chosen as a retreat from the cares and foibles of municipal activities. Arrow points to the opening in the bushes which furnishes access to the Enchanting Spot of campfire embers, refreshing slumbers and calm ruminations.

No. 3 is a showing of the shelter as late morn revealed it on October 10th. The poles stretching the tarp are supported on one log, while a second acts as counter-weight. This arrangement makes possible a fine, all-night fire of logs, the heat of which is reflected beneath the sloping canvas—allee samec reflector bake oven. The side curtain is an old tarp, put up against the wind and rain during the night. The spirit says: 'Welcome to our 'umble lakeside abode.'

No. 4 is a counterfeit presentation of the most famous luror of belligerent bass to be found in the entire region west of the Rocky Mountains and north of Tia Juana—a man justly famed for his unparalleled artistry with the short rod and limp line, his prime adeptship in the subtle art of manipulating the wooden lure, his uncanny prowess in battling the rambunctious ranges of the waters and his dainty preparation of white fillets in a skillet of bacon fat. Later in the day another similar quartette could have adorned that drying pole, shown between the man and the boat.

Now you have one of the reasons why a certain sexagenarian keeps his ever-bubbling youth—never such a place to sleep as upon the blankets neath that tarp—with mountain ozone ready to his lungs; never finer gusto at table of Lucullus than this man finds in his skillet between his knees, with freshly toasted bread and black coffee within reach.

But, remember this: no effeminate dilettantism is permitted to disgrace this Val-
lambrrosa. Visitors of kindred mind are welcomed, but woe to him who is addicted to pajamas, totes a toothbrush or wields a perfumed soap. It is the abode of satyrs, of 20th century pithedon the paraly returning to the diurnal students of an effete day dominated by worship of the Harpies of mere precedent. Nothing may be adulated here but things in the raw, the untrammelled, the natural instincts.

The author probably did not intend the above for publication, but it was so delightfully atmospheric that we could not resist the editorial impulse. His modesty is so proverbially characteristic of the 32nd-degree disciple of Isaac Walton that we are glad to be able to substantiate his different claims of personal prowess in quests piscatorial. Such substantiation is found in the following paragraphs from an article, "Just Fishin' for Bass," by William L. Langbein, appearing in a recent issue of Sportman and Fancier, a Western sporting magazine, which was forwarded to the editor by Joseph P. O'Hern, '92:

"I have a friend, a splendid fellow; somewhat solitary in his habits, to be sure, and with a world of peculiarities of all kinds, but with all a mighty fine fellow, a journalist in his younger days. A student and a gentleman. But Garrett is a bass fisherman!

"I have stated that he is solitary in his habits, and he carries this trait into his fishing. He will slip away from his usual haunts, loaded down with a piece of canvas for bedding, in which he rolls a few days' rations, his pole and plugs—he never uses any other bait—and after an absence of several days he will return again with a few bass, or maybe, a story of how they got away.

"It may not be fair to say all these things about Garrett, but he will take no offense. He is not that kind. All his friends will attest to the assertion that he loves to fish for bass in the early morning hours, when the first faint blush of the coming dawn begins to dim the splendor of the morning star. But all the signs must be right! If the early morning breeze comes out of the east Garrett rolls in for another nap. If all signs are right he grunts his approval, gathers his duffle, climbs in to his boat and is soon busy casting. And, let me add, at this art of casting there may be some who can equal, but few who can excel him.

"Let us leave Garrett to his fishing."

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Schoolmasters' Club

The Rochester Schoolmasters' Club held its annual meeting with a dinner at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, December 28th, with thirty members and guests present. President Albert B. Helmkamp presided. The presence of two ladies would indicate a demand for a ladies' auxiliary. Assistant-Professor Francis J. Brown, of the department of psychology and education, entertained with an educational narrative of early days, and the alumni secretary talked about student and alumni activities. Gordon M. Ride-nour, '19, at the piano, provided instrumental stimulus for the singing of Rochester songs. Harold J. Peet, '18, of Sandy Creek, N. Y., was elected president for the coming year.

The University was notably well represented in the roll of officers of the Associated Academic Principals of New York State, who were convening in Syracuse at the time. George R. Raynor, '03, of Chautauqua, was president of that body, while F. E. De Gelleke, '02, of Sea Cliff, and H. B. Arthur, '05, of Delhi, were members of the committee on legislation.

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Classmate Pays Tribute to James Monroe Hudnut, '72

Dear Mr. Editor:

I was inexpressibly shocked to learn of the death of my classmate, James Monroe Hudnut, one of the most beautiful characters it has been my experience to contact. He was a veteran of the Civil War, rounded out nearly fifty years of service as junior secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company and in all things maintained the standards and ideals set by him to his class, of which he was the acknowledged leader. He was admirable, honorable, estimable. Sol Wile, '72.
Dr. Olds, '73, Ending Active Career at Amherst

The following contribution, recently written for The Campus by Robert S. Smith, managing editor of the Amherst Student, gives the facts regarding the recent resignation of Dr. George D. Olds, '73, from the presidency of Amherst and also gives some of the high lights of his notable career from an Amherst viewpoint:

"Announcement was made before the Alumni Council of Amherst College on November 13th that George Daniel Olds, Rochester '73, had asked the trustees to be relieved of the presidency of the college, severing active relations with the college after thirty-five years of service. Dr. Olds has been at the head of President Rhees' Alma Mater since 1924, when he succeeded Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn.

"President Olds received his B. A. from Rochester in 1873. After a few years of teaching he began, in 1879, four years of graduate work at the Universities of Heidelberg and Gottingen, returning in 1884 to Rochester as professor of mathematics. He remained in this capacity for seven years and then accepted a similar position in the mathematics department at Amherst in 1891. It was not long before he had attained the highest chair in that department at Amherst, the Walker professorship, which he will continue to hold until his resignation as president takes effect.

"Dr. Olds' first chance as an executive came in 1910 when he was made dean of the college, a post which he held until 1922. President Meiklejohn was away on leave of absence for the year 1920-21 and Dean Olds was made acting-president. Then in June, 1923, upon the resignation of Meiklejohn, Dr. Olds was elected to fill the vacancy, being made acting-president for 1923-24. He was formally inaugurated as Amherst's ninth president on November 14, 1924.

"At the time of his inauguration President Olds indicated a conservative policy and said that his chief aim would be to 'develop the essential unity of Amherst College.' His was a difficult problem; the faculty was more or less demoralized; sympathetic resignations had followed the withdrawal of Meiklejohn, and the new president was faced with the task of filling six important vacancies. This he did, first by temporary appointments and later by permanent additions, among them that of Laurence B. Packard from the faculty of Rochester.

"Throughout his term Dr. Olds has been confronted with a similar difficulty, but by wise and careful selection he has succeeded in raising the standard of Amherst's faculty until it is now quite complete and well-rounded for the "liberal college" of 700 which Amherst is. Twice as acting-president and again as president, Olds has guided Amherst through dangerous crises and has thereby won for himself a place as one of Amherst's most popular leaders.

"In telling the alumni of his wish to retire President Olds said that he 'had come to feel that it would be wise for me to lay aside my duties as president.' Born in Middleport, N. Y., October 14, 1853, he is now in his seventy-fourth year and one of the two oldest of New England college presidents. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Mathematical Society, and in 1925 succeeded President Rhees as national president of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. President Olds has received the following degrees: from Rochester, B. A. '73; M. A. '76; LL. D. '07; from Amherst, M. A. '12; LL. D. '21. He will finish his term as president of Amherst in June, 1927."

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Historians Meet Here in Successful Conclave

The history department of the University was very busy during the Christmas recess, acting as host to the members of the American Historical Association which convened for its annual meeting in Rochester on December 28th to 30th. Most of the sessions were held in the Hotel Seneca, which was headquarters for this important convention, although Kilburn Hall and the Baptist Temple were utilized for evening meetings. The University participated to the extent of giving a reception at the Memorial Art Gallery, and also a luncheon to all members of the Association, while a number of members visited the college buildings.

The attendance at the convention was very gratifying, more than 500 being present, and all seemed much pleased with the arrangements which had been made under
the direction of Dr. Dexter Perkins. The papers read at the different meetings called forth much favorable comment, and great credit is due Dr. Laurence Packard, chairman of the program committee, for the selection both of topics of general interest, and of men who are authorities in their respective fields.

Most meetings were open, and there was a considerable attendance from the University and from the Rochester public. One of the officers of the Association seemed to voice the general reaction to the meeting, when, in answer to Dr. Perkins' announcement that 500 members had registered, he said: "If you held the meeting here again next year, there would be 650." Such a meeting as this is beneficial both to the city and the University.

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Interesting Life Story of Dr. George Henry Fox, '67

Dr. George Henry Fox, '67, of New York City, is the author of a most interesting book, "Reminiscences," recently published by the Medical Life Press of New York. The book draws its interest from a fund of widely diversified material. Dr. Fox is descended from a long line of medical men. He has enjoyed a long and notable career in the practice and teaching of medicine, in the course of which he has come into intimate contact with many interesting characters. In his earlier days he spent some time in the military service, during the Civil War, and also in travel and study in Europe. Of all these phases of his life story he writes most entertainingly, the book being filled with personal anecdotes and with observations on the passing customs of the times.

Of his experiences and associates in the University, which he entered thirteen years after its founding, he writes in part as follows:

"After attending the Rev. James Gilmour's School at Ballston I went to Satterlee's Collegiate Institute in Rochester and entered the University there in the fall of 1863. I might recall innumerable incidents of college days, but they were all as unimportant as they were interesting at the time and are all probably duplicated in the experience of every college man who does me the honor to read these pages. I will merely state that in 1867 I received my degree of A. B. and, after three years of medical study, a degree of A. M., which I would sell at a very low price were it not a highly improper procedure to place such an honorable document on the market.

"As I was absent during two terms of my sophomore year and under the tutelage of our Uncle Sam, I may claim to be one of the very few who left college for the army during our Civil War, came back and graduated in the same class in which they had entered as freshmen. This fact furnishes a good reason, although there were others, why I failed to take the highest stand in scholarship in my class.

"But I must not pass by my 'bright College years' without a mention of two remarkable roommates, J. Harry Stedman and Robert Stuart MacArthur. The former was a junior when I was a freshman. At his suggestion we engaged spacious rooms in the old and original University building on what was then called Buffalo Street, near the canal and where the Theological Seminary was then located. These rooms became the headquarters of many a student gathering on Washington's Birthday and other hilarious occasions. I regret now to state that we sometimes had to bar the door to keep out the police and to use ropes to lift our beloved guests up to the second story. When we ran short of chairs, it was a simple matter to break into the adjoining Theological prayer meeting room and help ourselves to any desired number.

"A more genial and brilliant man than Harry Stedman I have never met. He was very popular in college and until his recent death held a peculiarly prominent position in the city of Rochester and in many social circles elsewhere. Wit and humor were a part of his nature, and many of his casual and characteristic remarks of sixty years ago are still fresh in my mind and provocative of many a smile.

"The latter roommate was in my class (1867) and we roomed together during our junior and senior years. He went home with me during a vacation, and the result was that my sister, Elizabeth, later became Mrs. MacArthur, 'Mac,' to use the familiar and affectionate name he went by when no D. D., LL. D. were appended thereto, left Rochester after graduation from the Theological Seminary and became pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in New York City."
New Volume of Verse Marks Another Step in the Noteworthy Career of Charles R. Williams, '75

The editor gratefully acknowledges receipt of an attractive little volume of verse, entitled "Hours in Arcady," by Charles R. Williams, ex-'75, published by the Bobbs-Merrill Press. Mr. Williams is one of the notable members of our alumni body in point of achievement. Although he only spent two years in Rochester, he retains many friends among the alumni, particularly his classmate, Dr. George M. Forbes, and writes with warmth of the past and the future prospects of the University.

Leaving Rochester at the end of his sophomore year, Mr. Williams entered Princeton, from which he graduated at the head of its famous class of '75, later obtaining both his A. M. and Ph. D. from the same institution. He spent some time in Europe, studying the classics and philology at Göttingen and Leipzig. After a teaching career at Princeton Preparatory School, Auburn, Princeton University and Lake Forest University, he was attracted to the field of journalism, was literary editor of the New York World for one year, assistant-general manager of the Associated Press for nine years and editor-in-chief of The Indianapolis News for nearly twenty years.

In the last-named position he is declared to have played an important and inspiring part in the extraordinary development of literature in Indiana from 1892 to 1911. Retiring from newspaper life to devote himself to literary work, he wrote the authoritative life of President Rutherford B. Hayes and edited the Hayes correspondence.

His selected verse, hitherto available only in periodical publications and in a privately printed volume, is now offered to the public for the first time in book form. The volume, "Hours in Arcady," contains 98 original poems and 22 translations. We are glad to note that his poetic forms are not "modern." He finds the old forms satisfactory to his expression and uses them with grace and charm. The result is poetry as we originally knew it, characterized by rhyme, rhythm and reason.

In the words of his publisher: "Of a classical purity, in the best tradition of English verse, these poems draw their inspiration not only from a rare and quick response to nature, but from the best that has been thought and said in the world. They are the songs of a cultivated life. He has been in Arcady, and there he lures you, too."

Not the least interesting and significant in the receipt of this book was the personal letter which accompanied it. In conclusion Dr. Williams writes:

"While I left Rochester for Princeton at the end of my sophomore year, I have always rejoiced that I had two years under the inspiration of that king among men, Dr. Anderson, and under the illuminating tuition of Kendrick and Quinby and Gilmore and Mixer. So I have never lost interest in my first alma mater. I glory in her increasing growth and influence. I am confident that she is to be one of the greatest universities of America."

"Buddy" Killip, '11, in South America

Ellsworth P. Killip, formerly of Rochester and now a botanist of the National Herbarium under the Smithsonian Institution, has started for South America in charge of a botanical exploring expedition, which plans to work in the hinterland of Colombia. "Buddy" was graduated from the University in 1911, with a Phi Beta Kappa key adorning his vest. Since he was in college he has been keenly interested in botany and took it for his life work in 1917. Shortly afterward he became connected with the Smithsonian Institution and since then has assisted or led many expeditions to study tropical flora.

The expedition will disembark at Cartagena, which is in the area of some of the earliest botanical collecting done in this hemisphere, dated back to the Spanish conquest. It will work down the Magdalena River to Puerto Wilches, and then cross over to Pucaramanga and Pamplona, near the Venezuelan border. Much of the territory to be covered has been visited by American botanists.

Dr. William Berry and Dr. Huley Cason, of the psychology department, represented the University at the semi-annual meeting of the Central New York psychologists, held at Syracuse University during the last week of November.
Two changes in the Board of Trustees should be noted. In July, 1852, Azariah Boody, a public-spirited citizen of Rochester who was a successful railroad contractor and a vestryman in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, was elected a trustee of the University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Whittlesey. In April, 1853, Matthew Vassar, a Baptist, of Poughkeepsie, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Tower.

It was a coincidence only that immediately after the election of Mr. Boody as a trustee, the board appointed a committee of eight (which, however, did not include Mr. Boody), to select and secure a site for the permanent location of college edifices for the University, provided that it could be procured gratuitously, or that funds could be raised for that specific object, and with the further restriction that the committee was not authorized to pledge the corporation to erect any buildings on said site until sufficient funds should be raised for that specific purpose.

Raising Presidential Salary

That disposition to conserve existing funds, with cautionness relative to new obligations was manifested again, when, at its regular annual meeting in July, 1853, the Board of Trustees was notified of Professor Anderson's acceptance of the presidency. The board, on the motion of Chancellor Harris, appointed Smith Sheldon a special agent of the board for the purpose of securing the endowment of the presidency, and, until such endowment could be secured, to obtain by voluntary subscriptions or donations the means of paying the president's salary, "without impairing the permanent funds of the University."

Question of a Permanent Site

The selection of a permanent site became a "vexed question" before it was finally settled after a year's time. That was owing to a desire to make no mistake, but to select the most suitable site available, concerning which there were different opinions. "C. D." (Chester Dewey) said, in a communication published in the Democrat, of April 14, 1853. "The time is at hand when the location of the University buildings is to be settled. Of whatever denomination the citizen may be, he cannot but feel that the location is an interesting matter. The University is a fixed fact. . . . Three or four sites have been mentioned, perhaps more. The Lake View elevation, the Munger farm, the Wadsworth tract, and the Boody grounds. . . . But I wish to call the attention of the city to another point—the most desirable location, in itself, the most central. . . . It is to be found on Brown's Square.

Again, said "C. D.," as published on the 29th: "The University of Rochester is like most of the colleges of the northern states, not denominational. Hamilton and Union colleges are not denominational. The colleges of New England, except one or two, are not denominational. Yale College and the University of the City of New York are not denominational. Nobody calls them such, because they have nothing denominational in their organization or operation. The same is true of the University of Rochester, and no mind should abuse itself by supposing otherwise. But if it were otherwise, its location on the said square would be no less desirable as the ornament of the city." In the American, he made the statement that, "Many have said it would be preferable, if the University cannot be placed on Brown's Square, to build it up in the temporary place it has taken." Brown's Square was about three blocks north and a little west of that temporary place, and hence farther than it from the civic center.

"At another time "C. D." included in his list the Graves farm, on North St. Paul Street, saying that they were "all elevated enough, all attractive, all excellent, but all removed from the center—the last the least removed." The Democrat of May 20, 1853, in recording the sale of "the property known as Lake View," described it as being located on State Street, near the northern boundary of the city, and as consisting of four acres of improved land, with two commodious buildings, one of which had been used for a water-cure institution. The Wadsworth tract was north of Griffith Street and east of South St. Paul Street (now South Avenue). The Munger tract was a little farther south, but north of Gregory Street, just west of the Genesee River—about one mile from the center of the city.
Advertising for Propositions

An advertisement in the Democratic of Tuesday morning, May 10, stated that, "Propositions for a site for the University of Rochester will be received by the committee on location, at the library of the University, at any time previous to Wednesday, at 9 a. m."

On May 8, 1853, Mr. Boody wrote to David R. Barton, with whom he had a conversation relative to the locating of the University: "I take this method of authorizing you to propose, to the gentlemen composing the committee, to locate their buildings upon the site recently selected by the trustees of the Female College, being the high grounds situate on the north side of Riley Street [now University Avenue]. I will donate for that purpose eight acres of land, which is an addition of two acres to that offered to the trustees of the Female College." He said that he had no desire to have the University buildings located upon any site that was not convenient and well adapted to promote the very best interests of the institution. Furthermore, as the committee were entertaining propositions of a similar character from other gentlemen, he begged that his proposition should be withheld from the committee until they had fully decided to select a site for the University on his lands on Riley Street, as his proposal was made with no intention of competing with, or rivaling, the proposals made by others.

Azariah Boody's Offer Accepted

On May 12, the Democrat stated that it understood that the committee on location, "after a faithful and critical examination of the liberal propositions and points" for locating the buildings of the University, had resolved to accept Mr. Boody's offer, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. The next day the site was described as being a high, level piece of ground, in the salubrious district, which within a few years had become a favorite location for the residences of some of the wealthy citizens of the city, so that in the vicinity there was a cluster of elegant dwellings, surrounded by handsome, ornamental grounds; and there were few precincts that abounded more largely in all the delightful characteristics of a suburban, rural landscape. Still, there was a prevalent opinion that the interests of the University and of the city would be better promoted by a central location. Besides, there had to be considered the possibility that, through the interests to be affected by the choice of a central site, donations of buildings, or funds for the erection of the necessary structures, might be made.

Finally, in July, the Board of Trustees voted to accept Mr. Boody's proposition. Fourteen members of the board voted to do so, while John N. Wilder, E. F. Smith, William Pitkin, and William N. Sage voted against it. Mr. Boody was not present when the vote was taken. After thus voting, and then appointing a committee to procure the transfer of the eight acres, the board appointed a committee "to purchase the land surrounding the location, as they may deem best for the University."

First Annual Report

The first annual report which the trustees of the University made to the Regents of the University of the State of New York was of the date of January 5, 1852, but was described as being for the collegiate year which ended July 9, 1851. It gave the value of the property of the University of Rochester used as permanent or fixed capital for purposes of instruction, etc., as $17,825.21; other assets, including subscriptions, with the one of $10,000 for a site, $123,298.38; income for the financial year extending from November 1, 1850, to January 1, 1852, $13,487.74; expenditures, $12,686.69; and the only debt existing against the University as being a mortgage on its building for $6,000. The report stated further that the University library, consisting chiefly of standard works in English literature, and embracing some which were very rare and valuable, contained about 2,000 volumes, recently purchased at a cost of $2,278.21. There was an equipment of chemical and philosophical apparatus purchased at a cost of $500, in addition to which the University had the use of several valuable articles which it did not own. There was also a cabinet of several thousand specimens of minerals, valued at $650.

The necessary annual expenses of a student in the University were $30 for tuition
tion, $4 for room rent, $6 for incidentals, and, it might be estimated, $75 for board, washing, fuel, light, etc., making a total of $115. Of the 82 undergraduate students enrolled during the year ending in July, seven were honorably discharged, three left from causes unknown, and five were dropped on account of defective literary standing. The number of students in the University at the date of this report (January 5, 1852), was 109. During the past year a course of lectures was given on each of the following subjects: Greek philosophy, Greek literature, Roman literature, English literature, natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, geology, political economy, anatomy and physiology.

**Scientific Course Unpopular**

The report of the trustees for the second year, which ended on July 14, 1852, stated that during the year there were no students in the scientific course, except in the freshman and sophomore classes; that near the close of the second term the members of the freshman class in the scientific course left that course to prepare for the classical; and that, before the close of the second term, some of the members of the sophomore class in the scientific course "relin-
quished their course of study, and the others left the scientific section to prepare for the classical."

The report for the year ending July 13, 1853, stated that, "During the last collegiate year there was but one student in the scientific course." These statements perhaps throw some light on why the University was for years apparently much more concerned with the classical than with the scientific course, which had been planned in a liberal spirit but was not particularly developed. Still the annual catalogues up to and including that for 1855-56 continued to say: "The plan of instruction is so adjusted as to allow any who choose to omit the study of Latin and Greek, either throughout the course, or, with the advice of the faculty, after the completion of the sophomore year, substituting in their stead modern languages and a more extended mathematical and scientific course." Aften that the wording was, for a while, "Latin or Greek."

**German Department Established**

"German Department in connection with the Rochester Theological Seminary and the University of Rochester," was the heading under which the New York Recorder published a report dated September 18, 1851, which stated that young German brethren, whose hearts had been inclined to the work of the ministry, having applied for admission to the Seminary, it became necessary to provide a course of instruction adapted to their circumstances and wants. In consequence, the board of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education had, at a recent meeting, adopted such a course, combining instruction in the German language with the usual course in literature, science and theology, these studies to be prosecuted, as far as practicable, in connection with the regular classes in the University and the Seminary.

For a while it was thought that the opening of the University for the fall term of 1852 might have to be postponed on account of the epidemic of cholera which prevailed in Rochester in the summer of 1852. However, there was such a subsidence or checking of the disease before September that it was felt safe to commence the work of the term at the appointed time, on the eighth of that month.

**First University Commencement**

For the first commencement, the Board of Trustees of the University voted to con-
fer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Washington Hunt, governor of the state, and on Addison Gardiner, of Rochester, who was a justice of the Court of Appeals of the state; the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. William Dean, a Baptist missionary in China, and on Rev. Henry W. Lee, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Rochester; and the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Lewis H. Morgan, lawyer and ethnologist, of Rochester, on Rev. Henry E. Peck, pastor of the Congregational Church of Rochester, on Rev. J. S. Buckus, a Baptist minister in New York City, and on Rev. Peter B. Haughwout, of Nunda. The board also voted to confer the degree of Master of Arts on Albert H. Mixer, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the ten members of the senior class.

The exercises of the first commencement week of the University were opened on Monday evening, July 7, 1851, with the sophomore exhibition or prize declamations. The commencement exercises were to have been begun with a sermon on Sunday evening, before the Judson Society of Inquiry, but the sermon was postponed on account of the sudden illness of Dr. William R. Williams, who was to have preached it. The exercises on Monday evening, which were opened with prayer, interspersed with music, and closed with a benediction, were held in Corinthian Hall, which was "filled to the extreme limit of comfort." According to the Democrat, the ten declamations delivered "were listened to with unflagging interest to the last, and the character of the whole was such as to reflect great credit upon the class and the University." E. J. Goodspeed, of Glens Falls, won the first prize.

**Exercises Attract Crowds**

On Tuesday evening, "Corinthian Hall was filled by the largest and most brilliant assembly ever convened within its walls, to hear the address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the poem by Park Benjamin, Esq. [of New York], before the literary societies of the University." The subject of the address was "Character"; of the poem, "Money and Its Superiors."

Wednesday, the 9th, was commencement day proper. The exercises were set to be held in Corinthian Hall, at 10 A. M. The hall, it was announced, would be open from 8:30 o'clock until 9:30 for the admission of ladies only, the raised seats on the sides of the hall being assigned to them, while the seats in the body of the hall were reserved for the procession and citizens generally.

As reported by the New York Recorder: "At an early hour the public rooms of the University were thrown open, and large numbers of clergymen, citizens and invited guests assembled to join . . . . the procession, which passed through Buffalo Street and the Arcade to the hall," in what might be said to have been twenty-two classes or nominal subdivisions, beginning with a brass band and including, among others, teachers of select and public schools; the Board of Education and officers; the mayor, common council, and officers; county and state officers; clergymen and editors; judges of the Supreme and County courts; students and trustees of the Rochester Theological Seminary; the graduating class, candidates for degrees, faculty, Board of Trustees and chancellor of the University; and ending with the sheriff of the county.

"The Rochester American speaks of it as 'the largest and finest civic procession' that had ever been seen in the streets of that city. The Oxford cap, surplice and fine person of the chancellor formed a special point of attraction to the thousands who thronged the streets to gaze as the procession passed. . . . . The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, containing, as near as we could judge, from eighteen hundred to two thousand persons. The fair forms and elegant costumes of the ladies, surrounding the center, which was entirely occupied by men, formed a unique and beautiful border, like a fringe of flowers around the walls of the building."

The exercises in the hall began with music, followed by a prayer by Dr. Kendrick. There were a Latin salutatory, a Greek oration, ten English orations by the ten members of the graduating class, and an oration by Albert H. Mixer for the degree of Master of Arts. Music at intervals lent variety to the program, which, after the conferring of degrees, and an address by the chancellor, was closed with a benediction by Dr. Dewey.

**Editorial Comment Enthusiastic**

"Taking all the exercises of the day together," to quote again from what was designated "editorial correspondence" in the Recorder (presumably from the pen of M. B. Anderson), "the impression made upon the friends of the University, and the community generally, was in the highest
degree satisfactory and pleasing. The universal feeling was one of gratitude for the past, and cheering and bright anticipations for the future. In looking over the history of the movement since the time that the subscription for the endowment was commenced (one year ago last January), we cannot but see the hand of divine Providence throughout. We have a university respectfully endowed, with a complete and able faculty, a class of ten just graduated, and with more students for the ministry on its list than any Baptist college in the world.

. . . . We are happy to see that our friends are determined not to pile up their endowment in brick and mortar. They will not, for some time yet to come, need any better conveniences than they now have. A college does not consist in buildings, but in libraries, apparatus, professors and funds sufficient to meet all necessary expenses in a prompt and liberal manner.

"In finishing our account of the exercises, we should do injustice not to express the indebtedness of the friends of the institution to the indefatigable labors of the president and of the secretary of the Board of Trustees, John N. Wilder and William N. Sage, together with the resident members of the Executive Board. Mr. Wilder has devoted almost his entire time and energies for more than three years past to the great work of founding this university. His liberal contribution to the endowment has been the least valuable of the services which he has rendered the cause. In mentioning these gentlemen we would not undervalue the zealous labors of our brethren, their coadjutors in thought and action. The friends of various denominations in Rochester, who, with commendable liberality, have given their influence and property to this enterprise, will have their reward in the delightful consciousness of having assisted to confer untold benefits on generations yet unborn."

Chancellor Harris' Address

Chancellor Harris, who presided over the commencement exercises "with his accustomed grace and dignity," after conferring the degree, said, among other things, in addressing the graduating class:

"We would not repress the buoyancy of spirits which forms the charm of early years, and yet we, who have seen more of the world, know how thickly your path will be beset with dangers; how varied and attractive will be the temptations to lure you into error; how frequent have been the instances in which the highest and most rational hopes have been blasted; and our fondest anticipations are not mingled with trembling apprehensions. One of the saddest spectacles I have ever witnessed, or of which I can conceive, is that of a young man, whose talents and opportunities had assigned him a high place in the walks of life, gradually yielding to the seductions of youth and the blandishments of the world, and at length making a full surrender to the temptations which indolence and pleasure present as the alternatives of self-denying labor and painful acquisition. . . . Permit me to warn you, affectionately but earnestly to warn you, of the danger of relaxing in those efforts and that diligence which alone can insure success. . . . No important benefit is ever to be acquired without correspondent exertion. Persevering, self-denying labor is the universal condition of excellence. Inferior and present gratification must be sacrificed for the sake of future and greater good.

"The scholar, above all others, should never forget that this is a fixed law of nature. . . . It has been said that no man has a right to live to himself. If any one has that right, certainly it is not the man of education. He, above all others, is bound to exert his talents for the public good, to make his influence felt. He can only fulfill his duty by moving in his appropriate sphere, by becoming an active and useful member of the community in which his lot is cast. He may not, with innocence, desert the station assigned him. He has no right to play an under part in the great drama of human life. . . . Ever keep in mind what you owe to your country and to your God, to your friends and to your character. Cherish a lively interest in everything that relates to human welfare. . . . We may not hope that we shall all meet again upon a like joyous assembling. But we may hope—it is a blissful thought, a glorious anticipation—we may cherish the precious hope that, life's duties done, we may all meet again in another and a better world, and there, having passed our last examination, receive our last degree, a crown of immortality."

The Chancellor's Levee

Of the chancellor's levee on Wednesday evening, the Recorder said that it was held in the University building, all the public rooms being thrown open for the occasion. The air of domestic comfort, which had
so judiciously been given to the interior of the edifice, rendered it an appropriate place for the purpose; and the ladies had added elegance to the whole scene by a plentiful distribution of lights and flowers. Nor was music wanting to complete the agreeableness of the occasion. As the invitation was general to all the friends of the University, the gathering was immense. The visitors were severally introduced to Chancellor Harris, who received them with characteristic urbanity and ease. Some slight refreshments were furnished in the course of the evening. An inopportune shower coming on at about 9 o'clock to prevent any depletion of the multitude, there came to be an abundant occasion for the exercise of good feeling and power of endurance, which the guests had in readiness, apparently, to any desirable extent. Most of the citizens of Rochester were acquainted with this building, as it was previously to its being purchased by the University "an old tavern," as it was sneeringly called; "and they saw how a little judicious expenditure, falling far short of the amount usually thrown away in external ornament, had transformed the inside into one of the most convenient and comfortable college edifices it has ever been our pleasure to visit."

The *American* said: "We have rarely seen a greater social gathering of our citizens; the levee was attended by an immense number of persons, who crowded the building to its utmost capacity. A shower prevented such a depletion of the numbers present as would have been desirable, but the rain was no damper upon the enjoyment of the evening. As the *Advertiser* described it, "there was a perfect rush" to the University building; the chancellor's address was dignified and befitting the occasion, and the evening passed off pleasantly, despite the great throng participating in its festivities.

"By the way," as a correspondent wrote a year later to an Albany journal, "you who have been wont to admire the fine personal appearance of Judge Harris, know nothing of the great dignity, and almost majesty, of presence which he assumes in his robes as chancellor."

**Early Commencement Expenses**

On July 22, 1851, the Executive Board ordered to be paid, for the use of Corinthian Hall, $34.63; for flowers, $20; for the services of Scott's Brass Band, $52; Park Benjamin, for poem and expenses, $70; Henry Ward Beecher, for expenses, $25; and fourteen bills for commencement levee, probably most or all for refreshments and service, $177.41.

Much like the commencement of 1851 in general character, interest and success, were the commencements of 1852 and 1853. Referring to the commencement of 1852 as a "literary festival," the *American* said: "The occasion has been one of great interest to our citizens and of especial pride to the immediate patrons and friends of the University. The anniversary has called together a large number of persons from all parts of the country, and among them many distinguished office-bearers in the church, and many eminent in civil life. . . . The University of Rochester was established in this city, in the fall of 1850, under the charge of a board of trustees containing many of the warmest and most active advocates of liberal education in the state. . . . The faculty are gentlemen of extensive and varied acquirements, of large experience in instruction, and some of them are known world-wide for their attainments in science and letters."

Similarly, the *Democrat* stated that the commencement exercises had attracted to the city a large number of persons from abroad, and that the highest interest had been manifested in the career of the young university, both by strangers and citizens. "There is no longer a doubt, if there ever was one, that the University will not only succeed, but take rank among the best colleges in the Union."

After the "literary festival" of the commencement of 1853, the *American* said that the attendance upon the exercises had been much larger than usual, and that the multitude of strangers in town had crowded the hotels and tested the hospitality of private citizens. On Wednesday the hall was packed with an eager multitude. The side seats were crowded with ladies, who overran also most of the body of the house, leaving the aisles filled with men standing. The faculty, trustees, choir and others occupied the platform.

**University's Sudden Growth**

A correspondent wrote to the *New York Recorder*, as published in its issue of July 20, 1853: "We think we may say with truth that this institution presents an anomaly in the history of literary institutions. Without the progressive development usually incident to new undertakings, it has sprung forth at once 'full-born and glori-
rous'; complete in all its departments, in the number of its students scarcely behind our oldest colleges, and in the standing and ability of its corps of officers second to none. We were surprised at the masses which thronged together to attend its anniversary; masses not only of citizens generally, but of old, staunch Baptists from all parts of the state, clearly evincing how deeply this institution is already seated in their affections. Several times during the exercises it was estimated that there were seventeen hundred seated in the hall, while hundreds left unable to obtain admission."

Notice was that year given, through the press, by the superintendent of schools, that the public schools would be closed on Wednesday—commencement day—in order to afford the teachers an opportunity to attend the exercises at the University.

First President Announced

Chancellor Harris, after presiding at the commencement exercises on Wednesday and delivering a distinctive, characteristic address to the graduating class, concluded his term of service as chancellor of the University with the announcement that Professor M. B. Anderson had been elected to the office of president of the University of Rochester, the University having been most wise in selecting, and most fortunate in securing, the services of such a man.

The chancellor held no levee that year. Instead of it, as the Democrat reported on Thursday morning: "After the exercises yesterday, John N. Wilder, president of the Board of University Trustees, gave an entertainment to the faculty, graduates, and others. It was characteristic of his usual liberality and hospitality."

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'85's First Rush: '84's First Defeat

(Copy of a letter, contributed by Rev. William N. Hubbell, '85, and written by a member of '83 on September 21, 1881, a few days after the events described in the letter took place.)

Last Tuesday we had our first class meeting. While in the midst of our discussion the sophs ('84) came up with a rush and commenced howling and screeching and pounding on the door with all their might. Of course we could not do anything, so we threw open the doors and all rushed forth. We had it hot and heavy for a few minutes; finally we went back to our room and finished up our business.

All this time the sophs were yelling, kicking and stamping. Our business quickly over, we prepared for another rush. Five or six of our heaviest men we placed at the front, threw open the doors and rushed! Well! We cleaned that hall better than the police could have done it. In trying to take one of the sophs off from one of our men, I got into a little scrape. I had just seized him round the waist when one of the other sophs saw me; he made a grab, snatched me round the waist and commenced pulling me, when the heaviest man in our class seized him, and we all began to pull.

There happened to be one of the side doors open, leading into the cabinet, and into this we pushed with a vengeance. Right in front of the door was a long table, with minerals on it, and on one side of the room was a cabinet with glass windows. Just as I reached the table, our strong man gave an extra strong pull on the soph he was holding; then, of course, the soph gave a strong pull on me, and I on the man I was holding. The result was, first, a tumble, second, three broken panes of glass, and third, bruises on the back of the ear of the man I was holding.

Prexy called some of the sophomores up the next day and gave them a good taking over. We fought until we were tired, when each side put forth their best men and they had a wrestle. They maneuvered around for some time, when suddenly, quick as a flash, our man threw his opponent. I tell you we did yell. The present junior class ('83) was thoroughly whipped last year. This year they fully sympathize with us. In fact, they seemed better pleased than we did.

The two classes, '84 and '85, are strong, and we shall have many a fight before the question is settled.

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Geology on the Air Again

The second series of radio lectures by members of the geology department is scheduled to begin on Monday evening, January 24th, at 8:15 o'clock, when Dr. J. Edward Hoffmeister will talk on "The Origin and Evolution of Life." Other addresses will follow on succeeding Monday evenings at the same hour until February 28th, when the series will close.
Rochester Review

The Fate of a Radical

The recent celebration of the Nativity has again set us to thinking of the mortal experience of the greatest of all men. Regardless of religious faith, practically every student of social history admits Christ to have been a superlative character, a remarkable teacher, a leader in the social thought which has dominated and benefitted the human race for nearly two thousand years.

Yet, while on earth, this supreme leader was belittled, persecuted and hounded to the most degrading of deaths—not by thugs and degenerates, but by the aristocrats, the educated, the educated conservatives, the perfectly right and proper folk of His day. When we first learned that tragic story, in the Sunday School of our childhood, it seemed almost unbelievable. It appeared inconceivable that a man so supremely and obviously right could have been so maltreated by the ruling and “better” class of society. We could never become reconciled to it. It was unnatural.

But the more we understand human nature, the more understandable does that dark chapter become. In fact, we could not guarantee Christ a safe and comfortable sojourn, were he to visit America today. For, we must remind our conservative friends, He was the greatest of all radicals, a prophet of the future, a rampant progressive, and such as He are still regarded as dangerous citizens. He would not be nailed to a tree, for our technique has become modernized. But He would be ridiculed, suppressed, boycotted, driven from pillar to post—crucified in spirit, if not in body.

One of the many lessons to be derived from the experience of Christ, and the subsequent triumph of his condemned teachings, is that of tolerance and the open mind. We must remember that the radical of today may prove to be the conservative of tomorrow. By no means always right, he is also by no means always wrong. The world of civilization owes its progress to men who have not been afraid to think ahead, who have not been fettered by pre-established lines of thought but have dared to hew out new paths of their own. Complacency must stand still, while unrest may go forward.

But we must cut this short. We feel ourselves becoming dangerous.

Thomas Thackeray Swinburne

The poet laureate of the University, the bard of the Genesee country, has gone. Thomas Thackeray Swinburne will write no more verses, sing no more songs. His was a unique character. He was one of the few among us, to whom material things were apparently of little or no concern. The lifting measures of verse were more to him than measures of currency. He lived in and for the spirit of Nature.

He did not accumulate wealth, authority, or public position, but who dare say that he was not a successful man? He left his impress on his generation, on his community, and far beyond. He will be remembered long after many another one, more richly endowed with worldly possessions, has been forgotten.

The manner of his going at first thought seemed tragic, but was it? He had devoted the best of his life to the Genesee. When through grief and resulting depression that life became no longer endurable, he called upon the Genesee for relief, and the old river repaid in full measure. It gave him at the last the peace and rest he was seeking.

How Is Your “I. Q.”?

We are editorially delighted to be able to publish an enlightening and authoritative treatise on intelligence tests in this issue. Not even knowing what “I. Q.” stood for, we felt a natural concern over our own rating. We thought it might mean “Idiotic Questioning,” or “Intellectual Quackery,” but we were not sure—and we are not quite sure now. Having been reared in that medieval era of education which knew no “I. Q.,” we must continue to struggle along in the state of bliss commonly known as ignorance, as far as our quotient of something or other is concerned. We are quite happy in our present occu-
pation. If we had known our "I. Q." in the beginning, we might be digging postholes or collecting garbage—and, again, we might be too discouraged to do anything.

Class Discrimination

From the latest biographies and numerous "success" stories in the contemporary magazines we note that the surest, almost invariable route to personal prominence is "from newsboy to" this, that or the other position of eminence and affluence. The youthful merchandising of newspapers seems to provide an irresistible impulse to greatness.

How, then, may one achieve distinction who was cradled on a farm? That is our personal problem. The houses in the country are too few and far between to make the peddling of papers from door to door commercially practical, and not enough transients pass any given corner between sunup and sundown to make a newsstand pay its overhead. In our rustic youth the farmer with sufficient daily curiosity regarding current events, the weather prediction and the crop reports visited the village drugstore before bedtime and subtracted his allotted copy from a pile of newspapers on a showcase in the rear of the establishment. With no prenatal power to pick our environment, we were handicapped from the outset.

Something ought to be done about this situation. We hope the inspiring efficacy of the newsboy origin is being over-emphasized. It saviors too strongly of class discrimination, in which the urban urchin draws all the class.

No Fraternity Politics in This

One circumstance associated with the recent election of Van Deventer as football captain is so gratifying as to merit special attention. The numerically dominant group of voting players belonged to a fraternity which had been peculiarly disappointed in the rushing of Van Deventer in his freshman year. One of their own number was well qualified for the captaincy himself. Yet that group decided that Van Deventer was the man for the place; they forwarded his nomination and voted for him unanimously.

We hope this is a sign of the times at Rochester, for it is a most healthful symptom. That group has set a mark for others to shoot at. May such a spirit of unselfish cooperation permeate the entire student body in all of its activities.

Commanding the Wind

For the organization and direction of our new University band we are indebted to Sherman A. Clute, whose profession it is to teach several hundred of the boys and girls in Rochester's public schools to play wind instruments. While Rochester is outstanding in this enterprise, we understand that numerous other cities are developing it on a large scale. This is an inestimable benefaction to humanity. It is a wonderful endeavor, to catch the wind of America early and divert it into melodious channels. It should have been done long ago, before the present members of Congress, for instance, escaped from the secondary schools.

University Consciousness

Speaking of this very promising University band, we are reminded that it is serving a most commendable purpose, quite aside from the rendition of music. It is providing a definite tie-up between the college and the Eastman School of Music. Only about one-third of the band members are students of the college; the remaining two-thirds are from the School of Music. Other efforts are being made to emphasize the relationship between these two integral departments of the University, with which efforts Director Hansen, of the School of Music, is entirely in accord. Regular degree students of the latter school, whose numbers are constantly increasing, are eligible to membership in Greek letter fraternities and to participate in Varsity and intramural sports, as well as other extracurricular activities; and they are coming more and more to take advantage of these privileges.

In this connection our alumni themselves may well follow suit by developing more strongly the university complex. It seems a trifle difficult for some of our older graduates to realize that the University of Rochester is no longer confined to the old college of arts and science which they knew in their day. Though the college is still the mainspring, and always will be, the Eastman School of Music, the School of Medicine and Dentistry and the Strong Memorial Hospital are just as much constituent parts of the University as is Anderson Hall. The Greater University is already launched and standing well up to its course.

H. A. S.
Good Football Finish

An Improved Record

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One of the chief factors in the widespread interest in football is the concentration of this interest in the comparatively few playing months and we are quite loath at this late date to hark back to the 1926 season, but as a matter of record we must inform our more or less interested readers that since the publication of the last issue of the REVIEW the Rochester team finished its season by tying one game, winning the second and losing the third.

As the defeat came in the closing game with Hobart on Thanksgiving Day afternoon at University Field in what has come to be called the season's classic clash, we presume that many persons not acquainted with the background of the encounter would term the season a failure because of the loss of the Hobart game. We are of the opinion, however, that such a cataloguing of the season is decidedly unfair to Coach Tom Davies and the players, who performed notably against adverse odds.

As the Rochester eleven had held the supposedly superior Clarkson team to a 0-to-0 score and had defeated Rensselaer 47 to 6, there were many hopeful individuals who had an idea that our team would be able to send the visitors from Geneva home defeated, but those acquainted with the real strength of the Hobart team had no such illusions, for we believe it to be no exaggeration to assert that the 1927 Orange and Purple aggregation was the best that has represented Hobart in recent years, at least.

It is seldom that a smaller college team possesses three men of the individual brilliance of Vogt, Kiley and Barna, and with other men of real ability to assist them it was apparent from the start of the game that the Rochester players, despite their splendid fighting spirit, could win only through getting more than an even share of the breaks of the game. This they did in the first half which ended 6 to 0, but after having a decided advantage in the third period, our team was on the defensive much of the final quarter and Hobart finally took advantage of an unfortunate fumble to record a 13-to-6 victory. Hobart, as is the custom with Coach Welch's teams, flashed a highly involved offense, and the capacity crowd was treated to a thrilling battle with the result in doubt up to the last few minutes of play.

There may have been better all-round centers than Captain Vogt of Hobart disporting on college gridirons the past season, but we do not believe it. Besides being a fast, accurate passer and blocker on the offense, he displayed uncanny ability to size up plays in backing up the line and repeatedly he nailed the runner when he was apparently headed for a sizable gain. Kiley closed his four years of service with outstanding work both offensively and defensively, and it was due largely to his individual skill that Hobart scored both touchdowns. Barna was equally effective in stopping plays and in carrying the ball on the numerous triple passes that featured Hobart's ground gaining campaign, but his playing was marred by an extraordinary type of high tackling that nearly eliminated several Rochester players from the conflict.

We would elaborate further on that point, if Rochester had won the game.

Captain Shannon, of Rochester, closed his football activities in worthy fashion. Besides snaring several attempted forward passes that were dangerously close to being successful and otherwise scintillating defensively, he accounted for our touchdown with a thrilling dash of some thirty yards, during which he skillfully stiff-armed several would-be Hobart tacklers.
Menzies, Feurer, Makin, Dunn and Hawes, who are also seniors, played splendidly and Coach Davies has no enviable task in replacing them next season.

Wilson did most of the ground gaining for Rochester and with more seasoning should at least worry any defense. Zornow, another sophomore, contributed many sizable gains from his fullback position, and much is also expected of him in the two seasons of Varsity competition that he has left. Collamer, the fourth regular in the backfield, has had the unenviable assignment of providing interference solely, but it is expected that he will be shifted to a ball-carrying position next season, probably as Shannon's successor.

When Clarkson came here for its annual joust, it was thought that the Rochester adherents were in for an unhappy afternoon, as the visitors had defeated Hobart 41 to 0. However, those conversant with conditions knew that the Hobart-Clarkson score was no criterion of the relative ability of these two teams, as the game at Potsdam came between the Union and St. Lawrence games, the two contests for which Hobart was pointing in addition to the Rochester engagement. Coach Welch also used substitutes most of the game, it was learned later. Even taking these facts into consideration, it was apparent that Clarkson had a powerful team and the most that was hoped for was a close score.

Soon after the game started, though, it was evident that the Rochester players were prepared to battle the men from the north country on at least even terms. In fact, we almost scored what would have been the winning touchdown in the first period when the ball was lost on an attempted forward pass near the Clarkson goal line. The visitors gained only three first downs during the game and should not have threatened to score, but surely did so in the last few minutes when a phenomenal punt by O'Hara, their brilliant back, that traveled almost from one end of the field to the other, backed the Rochester players right up to their goal line. The Yellow Jackets—as some sports writers nicknamed our team the past season—fought beautifully and emerged from the crisis unscathed. A short punt just before the finish almost proved our undoing, but the Varsity recovered the ball on a humble just as time was called.

The Rensselaer game at Troy the following Saturday was the occasion of the dedication of a new field at the Trojan institution, but Davies' men nearly ruined the celebration by exhibiting an offense that literally swept the homesters off their collective feet. As was the case last season, the Rochester players reached the peak of their development against Rensselaer, and the Red and White team, though much heavier, found it impossible to withstand the onslaught. Practically every man on the Rochester squad was used, and all of them showed to more or less advantage. The 47-to-6 victory was the most decisive recorded by a Rochester team in recent years.

The season, as a whole, while productive of more defeats than victories, must be considered a success. It was known at the start that the paucity of material portended many setbacks, but Davies, his assistant, Lawrence Judd, and the players never faltered, and a real football team was gradually evolved. Undoubtedly the chief gain in the season was the spirit evoked in the players, who came to enjoy the pastime, in marked contrast to the situation for at least a year. Coach Davies has no easy task ahead of him for the 1927 season, as he will have to develop an almost entirely new set of forwards, but a splendid foundation has been laid, and much confidence is felt in his ability to develop another team that embodies the ideal for which alumni and other adherents have been clamoring—a fighting Rochester team.

MATTHEW D. LAWLESS, '09.

Well-Rounded Basketball Squad Developing

Although the Varsity basketball team is starting anew this season, with only one veteran regular holding over from last year and that veteran in poor condition, it has gotten away to an encouraging start. Five games have been played at this writing, of which three have resulted in victories. In those five games the Varsity has scored 198 points, or an average of nearly 40 points per game, while the opposition has totaled 145 points. These figures give a pretty good line on the aggregation, which is strong offensively but still unsteady on the defense.

The season opened on December 10th with a game with Alfred, which outfit proved much weaker than last year. Al-
though Captain Apperman was on the side-
lines throughout, nursing a bad knee, the
Varsity rolled up a score of 63 to 16, the
largest tally to be made by a Varsity team
within our recollection. Sam Ehre, a sub-
stitute last year, starred at one of the for-
wards with nine field goals. "Perc" Cohen,
playing his first Varsity game at a guard,
also featured with six baskets, most of them
from the center of the floor.

For its second game the Varsity faced
too stiff a proposition in the veteran, cham-
pionship Syracuse team on the Syracuse
floor. The final score of 40 to 26 was
not disgraceful, however, under the cir-
cumstances, and the game was closer at
times than the final figures would indicate.
Late in the second half the wearers of the
Yellow brought the score up to 33 to 26,
only to have the Orange spurt and tally
seven more points before the closing
whistle.

Hobart was played at Rochester on De-
cember 17th, and vengeance for last sea-
son's opening defeat was achieved by the
ratio of 46 to 25. Varsity played indif-
ferently in the first half, allowing Hobart
to leave the floor with a two-point margin,
but the second half was all Rochester to
the tune of 32 to 9. Young Kenyon, of
last year's frosh, was an outstanding figure
in this game. Entering the fray in the
middle of the second half, he scored five field
baskets and shot six successive fouls within
ten minutes, to make him high scorer for
the evening.

The big holiday game with Pennsylvania
at the Armory on December 20th proved
a disappointment, although the big league
visitors only won out by a score of 28 to 25,
the three-point margin being scored from
the foul line. The disappointment lay in
the fact that Rochester had the game well
in hand and enjoyed a constant lead, once
as high as nine points, until the last five
minutes of the game. Then the visitors,
who had been "steeping" from the begin-
ing, began to make good on their long dis-
tance shots to cut down the margin. With
the tables unexpectedly turned, the younger
Varsity players seemed to lose their balance
and were forced to see the game slip from
their fingers.

The Cornell game at the Armory on
January 4th furnished the greatest thrill
in recent basketball history at Rochester,
the Varsity coming from behind to win
out by a score of 38 to 36 in two extra
periods. The game started very slowly,
Cornell leading by 21 to 14 at the end of
the first half, which had shown the Yellow
playing its poorest basketball of the last
three seasons. Closer guarding and more
determination during the second half grad-
ually closed the gap, until Tatelbaum, who
had been taken out after a poor start and
injected again a few minutes before, sneaked
under the basket for a close shot to
tie the count at 26 all about thirty sec-
onds before the final whistle. During the
first extra period of five minutes Varsity
rolled up six points, only to have Cornell
tie the score at 32 all with a long shot just
eight seconds before the finish. In the
second extra period Cornell took the lead
twice, but Varsity had suddenly developed
the "will to win," caught them both times
and finally won out with another Tatel-
baum basket shortly before the close.

Those last ten minutes furnished proba-
ably the greatest basketball excitement ever
witnessed at a college game in the Armory,
and the crowd was on its feet, alternately
shrieking and groaning throughout. It was
one of those finishes you sometimes read
about but rarely see. Captain Apperman,
who had been playing far below form, came
through in old style in the extra periods
with two pretty shots, while Cohen and
Tatelbaum, appearing in substitute roles,
both saved and won it, the former making
three sensational baskets from mid-court.

The most encouraging feature about this
team is the well-rounded nature of the ma-
terial, enabling Coach Murphy to start
several different lineups or make several
substitutions without materially weakening
his battlefront. The four forwards, Apper-
man, Ehre, Kenyon and Tatelbaum, are all
fast men and nearly equal, although Ehre,
with Apperman injured, has been outstand-
ing to date. Norm Miller is considerably
improved at center, and his height is of
great benefit, but "Ted" Doyle is a capable
substitute who has yet to show his best
form. "Bib" Metz, a real acquisition from
last year's frosh, has held down one of
the guards from the start. Although he
has always played center or forward, he
makes a splendid running guard, has an
uncanny eye and is perhaps the fastest man
on the team. The other guard has been
shared to date by Cohen, Shannon and
Ehre, all of whom are hard, experienced
players.

Our basketball future looks most hope-
ful, for most of these men will still be in
college next year, reinforced by a promis-
Two New Varsity Captains

Two new Varsity captains were elected early in December. The withdrawal from college of Captain-elect Moress made vacant the basketball leadership, and M. Selig Apperman, '28, was chosen to fill it. Although only a junior, "Jap" was a logical choice by virtue of his ability and experience. He has been handicapped thus far by a knee injury received early in the football season.

Philip J. Van Deventer, '28, was elected football captain for next year. Phil has played an outstanding game at center for the past two seasons, particularly on the defense, and his election has proved popular.

Rochester at New York Athletic Meetings

The University was represented at the annual athletic meetings held in New York during the Christmas holidays—those of the physical directors, the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the football coaches—by Dr. Edwin Fauver and Harry Lawson, of the physical education department, and Coach Tom Davies, who attended from his home in Pittsburgh. Dr. Fauver is a nationally prominent figure in two of those bodies, being a past president of the physical directors and one of the five members at large in the council of the N. I. A. A. as well as a member of the executive committee of that organization.

CAMPUS CRISPS

From Saturday, December 18th, to Monday, January 3rd, the campus assumed its customary holiday atmosphere of innocuous desuetude. Those of us in the University offices, which pay no heed to scholastic vacations, welcomed the return of the collegiates. They add color around these parts.

The Junior Prom was again held in the Memorial Art Gallery, enlarged, reopened and rededicated—the Gallery, not the Prom. The date was Friday evening, December 17th. The price was $8.00. We did not get near enough at that figure even to hear the music, imported from Schenectady, but we understand that it was a regular $8.00 party.

Freshman Dean Arthur S. Gale gave a dinner at the Faculty Club on December 15th to the twelve men in the freshman class who had attained an average of 80 percent, or above, in the mid-term examinations. President Rhee and Dean Hoeing were guests of honor.

The Hellenes are gradually increasing on the campus. What was known as the Commons Club has now become a local fraternity, Beta Delta Gamma by name. This makes eight Greek letter fraternities now in the college. With nearly 500 men in the student body there should be room for that number, and more.

The sophs captured the interclass basketball title, although hard-pressed by the frosh, who lost their first game to the second-year men, with Norris, freshman star, out of the lineup, by one point and later defeated them in the final game, after the championship had been decided. The intramurals have already started, with the Dekes as topheavy favorites owing to the presence in their lineup of Burns and Kincaid, star sophomore transfers, who would undoubtedly be on the Varsity were they eligible.

The Rosenberger Lecture Foundation has been increased to $6,000 by a recent donation from Jesse L. Rosenberger, '88, who established the fund in 1915 with an original gift of $2,500. This increase will make possible a number of free lectures yearly under the foundation. Four such lectures have already been given during the first semester by Dr. Lowe, of Oxford, two lectures by Dr. Charles Ellwood, of the University of Missouri, and one by Dr. Lorentz, of Leyden.
Frank Davis, for the past decade tireless and efficient custodian of the Alumni Gymnasium and friend of all the boys, has at last been obliged to take an indefinite vacation as the aftermath of a serious automobile accident he experienced last June. He is sorely missed, and it is hoped that after a winter's rest he may again be seen on the campus next summer.

President Rhees attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation in New York on December 17th. On the following evening he attended a banquet of the State Legislative Committee of 1915, held in celebration of the recent acceptance by the voters of the legislative reforms suggested at that time, but rejected. President Rhees was a member of the State Convention which originated the reforms.

Roger P. Butterfield, '27, editor, and T. Justin Smith, '27, business manager, represented The Campus at the second annual meeting of the National College Press Congress, held at the University of Illinois, November 18th to 20th. The Rochester weekly was signal honor by being named one of the five directors of the Congress for the coming year, being the only Eastern publication and the only weekly so honored. The other four directors are the dailies of Ohio State, Michigan, Illinois and California.

Dr. Clarence King Moore, professor of romance languages, represented the University at the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of Phi Beta Kappa, which was held at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., during the Thanksgiving holidays. The convention was featured by the dedication of Phi Beta Kappa Hall, presented to that historical institution by the united chapters of the fraternity.

Much of the college faculty was itinerant during the holidays. In addition to those who visited their homes or friends in different parts of the country, no less than twenty-four members attended different annual conferences of teachers and scientists at Madison, Wis., Cambridge, Mass., Philadelphia, Chicago and New York City. The largest delegations were attracted to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its allied groups at Philadelphia, and to the Modern Language Association at Cambridge.

President Rhees left Rochester on January 3rd for a short trip to Bermuda with his son, Dr. Morgan J. Rhees, '21, who is completing his internship at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston preparatory to assuming his duties as an assistant-resident physician at the Strong Memorial Hospital in the spring. President Rhees is scheduled to return to his office on January 18th.

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(Compiled by Herman K. Phinney, '77, with the cooperation of the University Staff)

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 NUMERAL NOTATIONS

'68. Colonel Samuel C. Pierce, of Rochester, was elected commander of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., at the annual meeting held recently.

'64. Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Rochester, has celebrated his ninetieth birthday by realizing a dream of many years, the presentation to the public of a national anthem written by himself after two years of study on the subject. The anthem, "The Stars and Stripes from Meridian to Zenith," is described as an "epic history" and is dedicated to the "memory of loyal presidents, statesmen, heroes and citizens." It is protected by copyright.

'68. The property of Colonel Willis S. Paine at Yorktown Heights, consisting of 169 acres, including the old Paine homestead and four tenant houses, was recently sold and will be converted into a real estate development. The property had been owned by the Paine family for fifty-five years.

'72. Sol Wile, well-known attorney of Rochester, and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with a dinner and reception at the Sagamore Hotel. They were married in New York, December 17, 1876. Many floral tributes were received and many gifts in gold, Mr. Wile is senior member, now retired, of the law firm Wile, Ovitt and Gillman. His son, Dr. Ira S. Wile, is a member of the class of '98, and his grandson, Rigby Wile, was in the class of 1929 until his recent death.

'73. Dr. George Daniel Olds has resigned as president of Amherst College, which position he has held since November, 1924. Dr. Olds served Amherst College as dean for fourteen years before taking office as president, succeeding Dr. Alexander Melkiejohn.

'80. Charles H. Wiltsie, president of the Board of Trustees of the Rochester Public Library, in a recent appeal made for memorial branch library buildings, and for other donations and bequests to be devoted entirely to the purchase of books, disclosed plans on which he has been working for several years, toward the ultimate realization of a great central library in Rochester.

'85. We regret to note the death of Frederica C. Rodenbeck, mother of Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Judge of Supreme Court, Rochester.

'85. Ezra M. Sparlin, of the Hotchkiss & Sparlin Co., insurance brokers, Rochester, was appointed chairman of the Membership Committee of the National Association of Insurance Agents.

'93. Sympathy is extended to Nelson E. Spencer over the death of his wife, which took place during Christmas week.
"93. John Knight, of Wyoming County, was renominated majority leader of the New York State Senate.

Ex-96. Because of his long experience as an engineer, Arthur L. Vedder, former superintendent of city planning, has been assigned to general activities in the Rochester Department of Engineering, and has also been made superintendent of maps and surveys, a position recently created.

"97. Lawrence M. Morley, formerly of the Morley Cypress Company, Morley, La., has moved to Rochester, N. Y.

Ex-95. We regret to note the death of Adeleide Hatch Lindsay, mother of Alexander M. Lindsay, Jr.

"98. The deepest sympathy of alumni and friends is extended to Dr. Ira S. Wile over the sudden and wholly unexpected death, on January 2, of his son, Rigby Wile, one of the most brilliant students in our upper sophomore class.

"98. William Betz, a member of the faculty of East High School and director of mathematics in the Rochester high schools, in a recent address before the Rochester school principals at Jefferson Junior High School, stated that "the race is a race of readjustment in education, the most important period in the history of education since the Middle Ages."

Dr. James A. Hamilton, state industrial commissioner, has made two recent visits to Rochester. Commissioner Hamilton came to Rochester on his first visit to give the first lecture at the City Normal School in a course which the state has arranged for teachers in the vocational schools on the principles and practices of accident prevention in industries. In December, Dr. Hamilton also addressed the State Safety Congress.

Ex-98. H. Bradley Carroll, of Rochester, former city treasurer, was appointed to a newly-created judgeship in City Court by Mayor O'Neil. The appointment is for one year and became effective January 1. The appointment of Mr. Carroll to the judgeship will bring pleasure to his many friends, who feel that his long legal experience makes him especially fitted for the position.

"99. Wilfrid C. Craig, formerly of the faculty of the Newman School, Lakewood, N. J., is now a member of the faculty of Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"02. Eugene Raines was unanimously elected president of the Rochester Bar Association at its annual meeting. Mr. Raines succeeds Edward R. Foreman, '92, who retires after two years' successful administration.

"02. W. H. Salmon, until recently vice-president and director of the Defender Photo Supply Company of Rochester, has resigned to assume management of the New York City office of The Haloid Company, manufacturers of photographic paper, starting January 3.

Ex-04. Percy B. Dutton, for many years New York state manager for insurance company, has announced his retirement as New York state manager for the General Insurance Company of America, of Seattle, Wash. With his appointment as manager of the General Insurance Company, he also will continue to manage the Eureka-Security of Cincinnati, and the United American, of Pittsburgh.

"07. Howard J. Steere has resigned from his position as superintendent of schools, Wellsville, N. Y., and is studying for an advanced degree in education at Cornell University.

"10. Sympathy is extended to W. Roy Valance over the death of his father, Robert Valance.

Dr. Warren Wooden, instructor in surgery at the University of Rochester Medical School and assistant-surgeon at the Strong Memorial Hospital, was recently elected president of the Medical Society of the County of Monroe. Dr. Wooden is also associate visiting surgeon at the General Hospital.

"11. Edward W. Spry, former superintendent of the Webster High School, has removed to Owego, N. Y., where he will be superintendent of schools, beginning January 1.

Ex-11. Major Kenneth C. Townsend, of the 101st Cavalry, Rochester, has been appointed a member of Governor Smith's military staff.

"12. W. Ray Converse, of Palmyra, has been elected secretary of the Wayne County Bar Association.

Ex-11. Allen M. Brewer has been re-elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Rochester.

Lewis S. Gannett, associate editor of the Nation, addressed the City Club and the Women's City Club at the Powers Hotel, Rochester, in November, on the subject "China." Mr. Gannett spent six months in China last winter, investigating conditions for a series of articles for his paper. Mr. Gannett also addressed the Allied Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at Rochester in December on "The Condition of Labor and Industry in China."

Ex-12. Herbert C. Snellgrove, of Rochester, is leaving the offices of the county superintendent of highways, after fourteen years of service, to become a local representative of the Barrett Company in this section. While employed by the company, Mr. Snellgrove had charge of the inspection of bridges, county roads, and assisted the county superintendent in the laying out and general direction of town work.

"13. Raymond N. Ball, treasurer of the University, attended the annual meeting of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States at Princeton University.

Ex-13. F. Teal Cox, who was for several years director of physical education for boys at the East Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York City, returned early in the fall to Rochester, where he is now making his home.

"14. Fred B. Arentz has been transferred from the Baltimore plant of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company and is now located at that company's new plant in Newark, N. J. He is making his home in East Orange.

"14. Harold F. Harding has moved from Manila to Cebu, Philippine Islands, where he is doing pioneer work as director of boys' work in the new Y. M. C. A.

"17. Earl C. Karker was married to Miss Lena Wesell at Spencerport, N. Y., on December 18, 1926. Mr. Karker is now teacher on the faculty of the Mechanics Institute, Rochester, Mr. Karker being instructor in electrical theory and Mrs. Karker in charge of the infirmary.

"18. Lloyd R. Coleman is an instructor in advertising and a graduate student in psychol-
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ogy at Columbia. He is also associated with H. C. Goodwin, Inc., of Rochester, and recently addressed a group of the Rochester Ad Club on the subject "The Whimsical Public, and Why." Mr. Coleman is joint-author of a book on business psychology which will be published in the spring.

'18. Charles E. Harper, formerly of the Harper Ice Company, Inc., is now distribution manager, in charge of ice delivery service, equipment, storables and garages, of the Rochester Ice & Cold Storage Utilities, Inc. This corporation is composed of the six leading Rochester ice and cold storage companies which recently consolidated.

'19. Garson Meyer, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, was elected president of the Kappa Nu Fraternity at its national convention, held in Philadelphia.

Ex-'20. Rensms Vanderhoof Wood was married to Miss Anna Edwards Van Houten, formerly of New York City, at Venice on the French Riviera, in November. Mr. Wood has been studying art in France for the past five years.

'21. William E. Hawley, principal of Monroe High School, Rochester, was one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting in Syracuse of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York.

'22. Roy L. Butterfield, of Rochester, was re-elected president of the Torch Club at the annual dinner meeting held at the Sagamore.

C. John Kuhn, assistant treasurer of the University, has become engaged to Miss Virginia Mansfield, '25, of Rochester. The wedding will take place next fall.

'23. Hoyt Armstrong had a leading role in a recent play given by the Brick Church Players at Rochester.

'24. Harold K. Bushman, of Niagara Falls, has become engaged to Miss Marguerite R. Schiefer, '23, of Rochester.

'25. The annual deer hunt at the Hedges camp on Limekiln Lake in the Adirondacks ended successfully with three buck deer to the credit of the party. The hunting party was composed of Elihu Hedges, Rufus Hedges, '26 and William Uhlen, Ex-'26.

'26. Walter Orthner is studying medicine at the Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, Pa.

'27. Herbert R. Hanson has become engaged to Miss Eleanor M. Hattersley, '25.

The engagement of Austin Tait to Miss Jean Henrietta Story, of Naples, N. Y., was announced recently.

Ex-'25. Elbert Angevine, head coach of track and cross country sports at West High School, Rochester, now has charge of the indoor track work for East High, West High, Technical High, John Marshall High, Monroe High and Charlotte High.


In Memoriam

Elmer Ellsworth James Bailey, Ph. B., '94, Ph. M.; A. M., Ph. D., elsewhere; member of Phi Beta Kappa, died at Newburyport, Mass., October 29, 1926, aged 56 years; was instructor in English, French and mathematics, Military Institute, Borden Town, N. J., 1894-1895; was vice-principal, Union School, Pittsford, N. Y., 1895-1896; was student in Anglo-Saxon and in fine arts, Harvard, 1895-1896; was professor in English, State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y., 1896-1899; Utica Free Academy, Utica, 1902-1906; was post-graduate student in Greek at Hamilton College, 1904-1905; was vice-principal, Ithaca High School, Ithaca, 1906-1907; was post-graduate student in English and American History at Cornell University, 1906-1909; was member of English faculty, Cornell, 1907-1918; was student for the ministry, 1910-1912, ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in January, 1912, and priest of the same in December, 1912; was professor in English at the Pennsylvania College for Women, 1918-1920; was professor in English at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1920-1923; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Pittsburgh, 1921, and rector-in-charge of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, 1922-1923; was then professor in English at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, until his death; was author of several books on English literature and religion and contributor to various literary and pedagogical magazines.

Henry Clarke, A. B., '88, D. D., died at Benton Harbor, Mich., November, 1926, aged 67 years; was graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary, 1891; was pastor, Stonington, Conn., 1891-1901; Bristol, Conn., 1901-1911; was pastor, First Baptist Church, Racine, Wis., from 1911 to 1922, when he retired from active pastorate; was president, Board of Managers, of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention; was chairman, executive committee, of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention; was trustee of Wayland Academy; was author of a book of poems, "The Sunlit Morning."

Frank LeMoyn Wilkins, A. B., '76; D. D., elsewhere; died at Providence, R. I., December 16, 1926, aged 75 years; was graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary, 1879; was ordained in the Baptist ministry at Auburn, N. Y., October, 1879, and pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Auburn, 1879-1885; was pastor of the Calvary Church, Davenport, Ia., 1885-1891; was general secretary of Baptist Young
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People's Union of America, Chicago, Ill., 1891-1897; was editor The Baptist Union, organ of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, 1891-1897; was pastor, Baptist Church, Gloucester, Mass., 1897-1905; Free St. Baptist Church, Portland, Me., 1905-1913; Second Baptist Church, East Providence, R. I., 1913-1920; was active in Baptist church work in Rhode Island for the last few years, being lecturer, evangelist, pastor and supply-at-large; was author of various articles for denominational press, and of "The Diaconate," American Baptist Publication Society.

Thomas Thackeray Swinburne, ex-'92, died suddenly at Rochester, N. Y., December 17, 1926, aged 62 years; was engaged in the printing and engraving business; was a well-known poet, some of his compositions constituting official songs of the University, notably "The Genesee" and "Alma Mater:" also "The Dandelion," "Indian Allan" and "The College Cup;" was chosen poet of the city at the Centennial Exhibition of 1912, and his commemorative poem, "The Rochester Centennial Ode," was read at the formal exercises in Convention Hall, at which the city officials and governor of the state were present; was also author of two volumes of poems, "By the Genesee" and "Rochester Rhymes," and was known as the poet laureate of the Genesee country.

Henry Gustav May, B. S., '13; Ph. D., elsewhere; member of Phi Beta Kappa, died December 23, 1926, aged 41 years; was teaching assistant in zoology, University of Illinois, 1913-1914; was student at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., in the summers of 1912 and 1913; was student at the University of Michigan, Douglas Lake, Mich., in the summer of 1915; was research assistant in zoology, University of Illinois, 1914-1917; was junior zoologist, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1917-1919; was professor of biology at Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., 1919-1920; was professor of bacteriology, Rhode Island State College, and Chief of Division of Animal Breeding and Pathology, Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I., from 1920 until the time of his death; was one of the leading authorities in poultry diseases in the country and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the meeting of which he had been scheduled to address in Philadelphia during the week of December 26; was also a member of a number of other scientific and professional societies and a frequent contributor to scientific magazines.

Albert Maurice Flannery, A. B., '96, died very suddenly, at Rochester, N. Y., January 7, 1927, aged 52 years; was for twenty-five years a prominent Rochester newspaper man, first as a member of the staff of the Democrat and Chronicle for six months after graduation and then a member of the Union and Advertiser staff, covering city hall and political news; continued in same capacity when the Union and Advertiser and the Rochester Times consolidated to become the Times-Union; was appointed secretary to the late Mayor Clarence D. VanZandt in 1921, and at the time of his death was secretary to Mayor Martin B. O'neill; was one of Rochester's prominent men and highly regarded by his hundreds of associates.
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