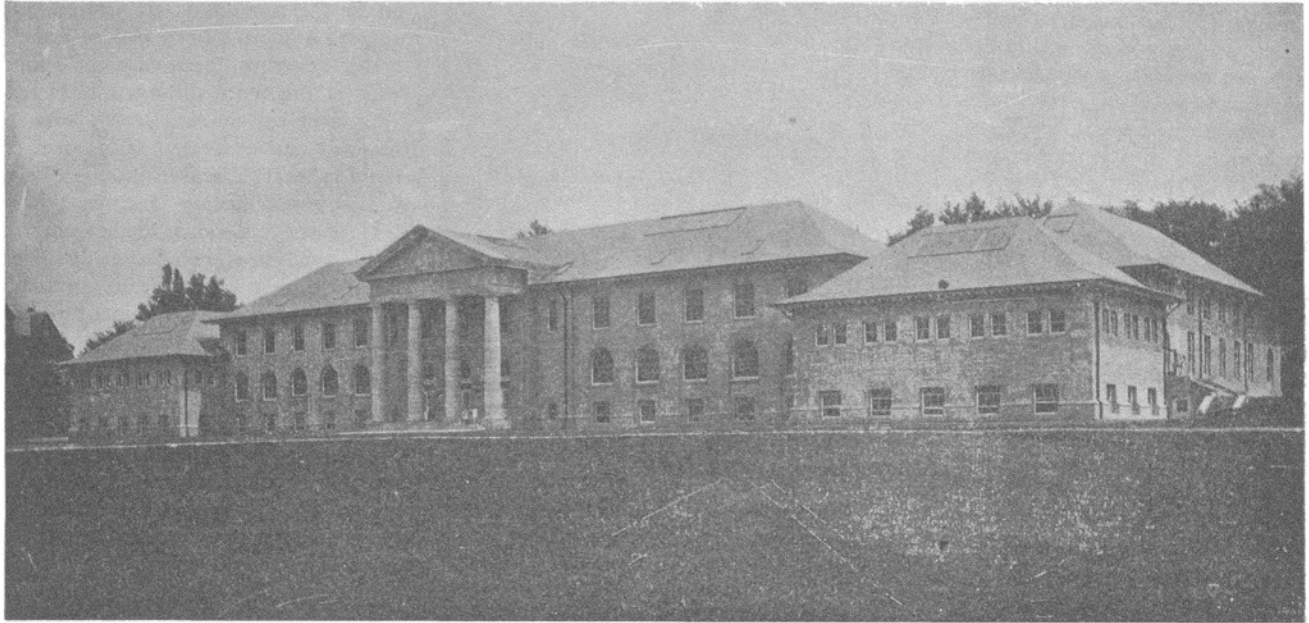


CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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Price 10 Cents



GOLDWIN SMITH HALL

New Building Dedicated

Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities Added to University's Equipment—Goldwin Smith Present.

Goldwin Smith Hall, the largest and best appointed building that has ever been added to the equipment of Cornell, was dedicated Tuesday afternoon, June 19. Professor Goldwin Smith, after whom the building was called, was present and spoke. He received an ovation such as has rarely been granted in Ithaca.

The new structure is built of white sandstone. It occupies a prominent position on the east side of the Quadrangle, occupying nearly all of the space between President's avenue and Lincoln hall. What was formerly the Dairy building has been incorporated into the north wing of the new edifice.

Goldwin Smith hall was dedicated to the humanities and the liberal arts. It is to be the home of the College of

Arts and Sciences of the University, and all its appointments have been arranged with a view of satisfying the needs of this college. A glance at the floor plans shown on another page will show the admirable provisions that have been effected.

The building has a floor space of 99,000 feet. It contains something over ninety rooms. The total cost of construction was about \$260,000. Ground was broken for the building in the spring of 1904. The cornerstone was laid by Goldwin Smith in October of that year.

The dedication services were held in the auditorium of the building, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. At the back of the stage was hung the portrait of Goldwin Smith that has long hung in the University Library. Members of the faculty of Arts and Sciences occupied front seats. The platform was occupied by trustees, faculty members and the speakers of the day, President

Schurman, Dean T. F. Crane and Dr. Richard Watson Gilder.

After the invocation by Professor Charles Mellen Tyler, President Schurman spoke as follows:

President Schurman's Address

In the history of mankind as in the development of individuals what is material and useful takes precedence in time of what is ideal and spiritual. So in the upbuilding of this University, which is racy of the American soil, the founder and early benefactors wisely determined, in consonance with the expressed will of Congress, that its first object should be to minister to the intellectual and practical needs of the agricultural and industrial classes of the community. In vindication of that policy we may today proudly point to the achievements, the influence, and the reputation of the College of Civil Engineering, the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts, the Veterinary College,

and the College of Agriculture, which the state of New York is now splendidly housing and for whose maintenance it makes an appropriation of \$100,000 a year.

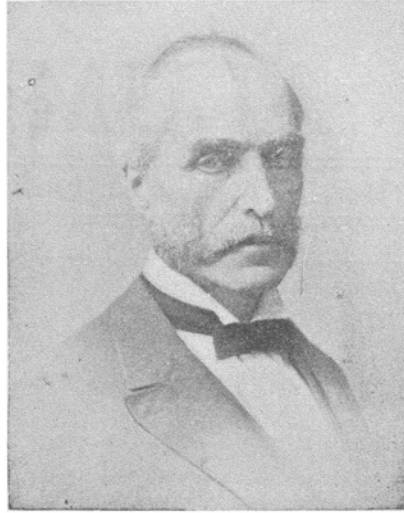
Nor with the lapse of time have the older professions been forgotten or neglected. Within the last decade you have witnessed the foundation on a most generous basis of our Medical College and within the last two decades the foundation of our College of Law: institutions which connect this modern and distinctively American University by historic continuity with the oldest universities in the world, the medical University of Salerno and the legal University of Bologna, both of which flourished over 800 years ago.

Along with those multifarious provisions for education in the practical and intellectual vocations, old and new, the University has also recognized the claims of aesthetics. The College of Architecture trains students for the practice of the oldest, the most useful, and surely one of the most beautiful of the fine arts; the Museum of Casts, which is soon to adorn the first story of this hall, keeps constantly before the eyes of students a rich collection of the masterpieces of the immortal sculptors of classical antiquity; and the noble music to which, weekdays and Sundays, students may now listen in this University, comes o'er the ear

"Like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor."

That man is soul as well as intellect Sage Chapel has from the beginning borne gracious witness—Sage Chapel, the most beautiful college chapel in America, in which Sunday after Sunday eminent preachers of all denominations proclaim to successive generations of students the gospel of Him who came that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly.

For all those colleges and departments we have local habitations as well as names. Similarly accommodated are the department of geology, of mathematics, of physics, and of chemistry. All our professional schools and almost all our scientific departments are housed in buildings of their own, some of them new and spacious, all of them tolerably commodious, convenient, and suitable. Only



GOLDWIN SMITH

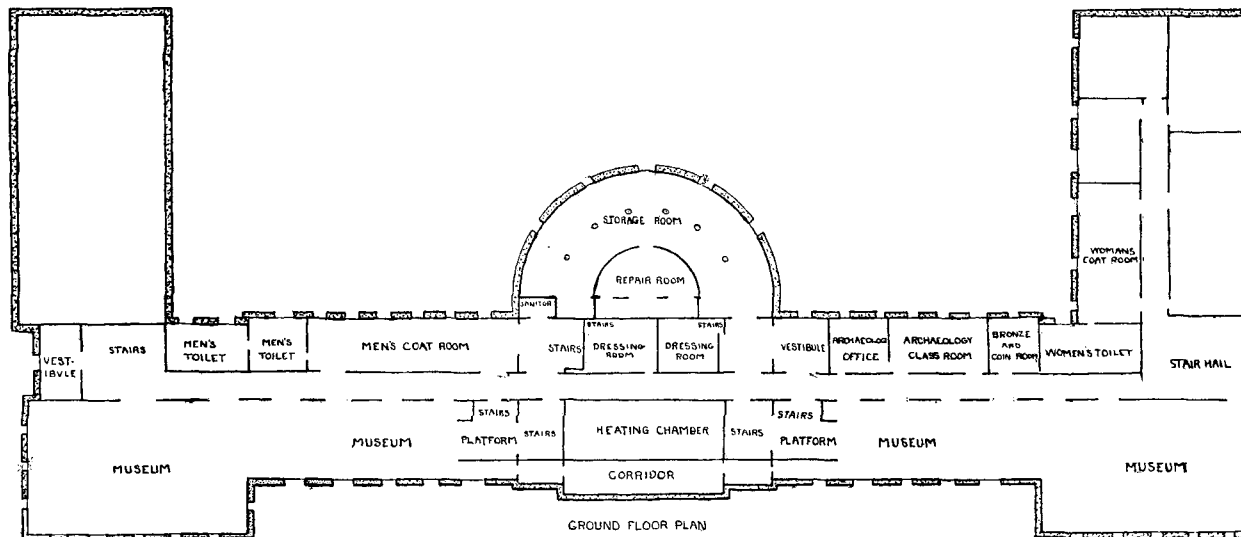
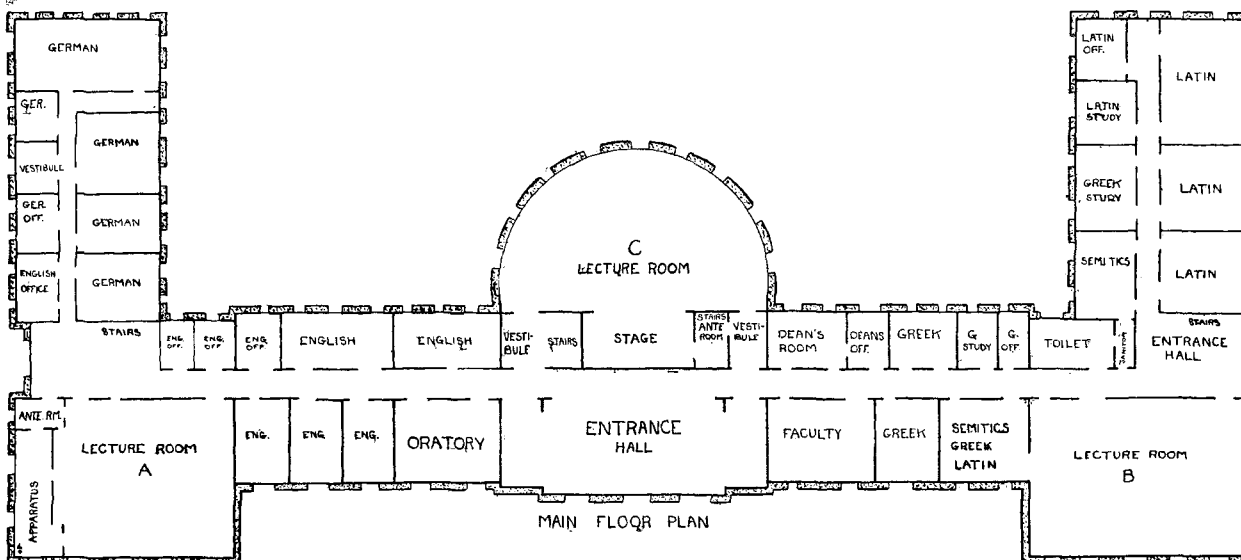
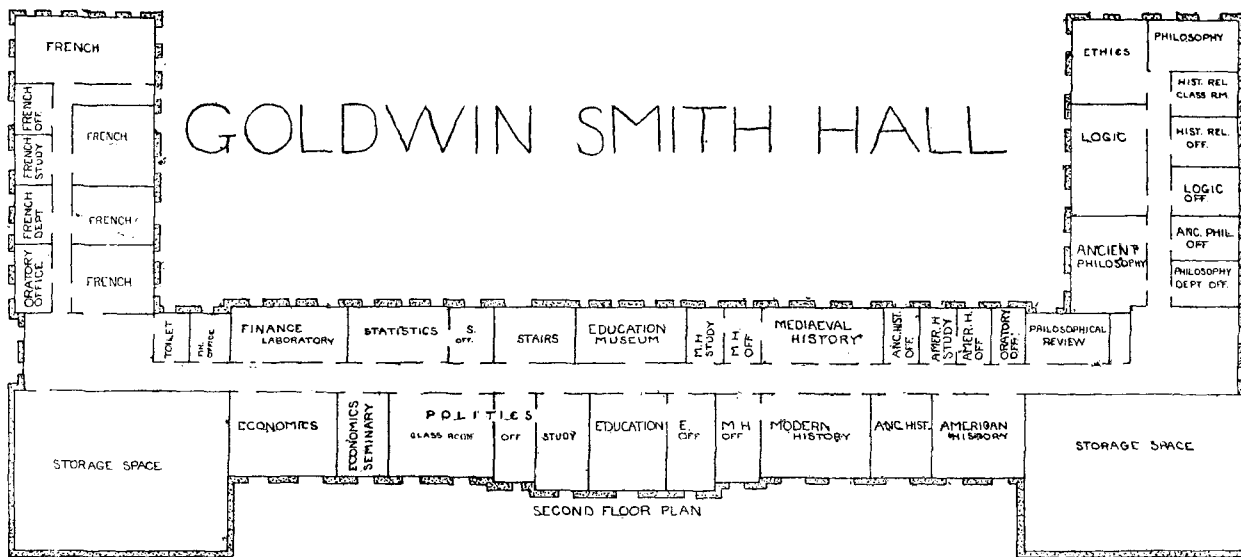
the College of Arts, the *fons et origo* of a university, has been a homeless wanderer on our Campus.

But for this college, too, the day-spring has at last arisen. It has been a long period of waiting and suspense. But the faculties of science, technology and the professional schools have all been splendidly loyal to their colleagues in the College of Liberal Arts; no president has failed to glorify it; the trustees have voted liberal appropriations for its support; and their chairman, the late Henry W. Sage, put it on an abiding basis when he built and endowed the Library and founded the chairs in the Sage School of Philosophy. That great man deserves commendation on this auspicious day as the constant and potent friend and supporter of the College of Liberal Arts at Cornell University. And here we stand in the new home of the college. I shall not attempt to describe the building. You are invited to inspect it at the close of these exercises. All I need say is that this beautiful stone structure which the high art of Messrs. Carrere and Hastings has created for us, is the largest, the most costly, and the best appointed, as it is the most centrally located building on our Campus. After long waiting the College of Liberal Arts has come into its just and proper heritage. And no other college on this Campus but offers its cordial congratulations.

This building has been erected in large part from University funds. The authorities, therefore, were free to select for it what name they would. And the president made a recommendation which the trustees and faculty unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed. That recommendation was that this Hall of Humanities be named after a gentleman who brilliantly co-operated in the foundation of Cornell University, who has been one of its most loyal, generous, and constant friends, who is the most distinguished scholar who ever sat in its faculty, who has realized and embodied in his own personality that liberal culture in letters, philosophy, history and politics to which this college is dedicated and who in a long life of over four score years has in two continents shown himself the fearless champion of all wise policies and all good causes, never forgetting even in an age of national selfishness that above all nations is humanity and above humanity the moral low and order of the universe. What name could be more fitting for this splendid habitation of our College of Arts than the name of Goldwin Smith? And the name furnishes an ideal to the faculty. Gentlemen, your aim, however difficult the realization, is to educate and train up scholars like our eponymous patron. For all time in this University the name of Goldwin Smith remains a synonym for liberal culture.

We are more grateful and happy than I can tell to have our illustrious and revered friend with us on this auspicious day. Our pleasure is doubled by the fact that Mrs. Goldwin Smith, who is also a gracious benefactor of our University, accompanies her distinguished husband. Our hearts throb, our pulses beat quickly at their presence; but the words of welcome I should like to extend to them refuse to come to utterance, now I see them before me. Will they forgive me, if I simply present—I do not introduce Mr. Goldwin Smith to any Cornell audience—I say, if I simply present to this Cornell gathering a revered and beloved teacher and a true and constant friend of our University, which he helped to found, to which he has rendered illustrious service, and in which from this day forward among

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(Continued from Page 444)

generations of students yet unborn his name is destined to remain an ideal and an inspiration to the noblest scholarship, thought, and culture of mankind.

Goldwin Smith's Remarks.

Professor Smith then spoke in part as follows:

"In my answer to the kind words which your president included in his speech I must again remind you of Dr. Johnson when he received a compliment from the king. He received it in silence. The king had said it. It was to be as the king said. He must not bandy compliments with his king.

"The president of the University has said it. It is to be as he has said.

"In one respect it is much easier for you to imagine than for me to express my feelings when so bright a spot comes at the end of a long and checkered life. In one respect at least I am worthy of what the president has said. I will venture to say there is nobody who is more thoroughly attached to Cornell."

Professor Smith then expressed his approval of the architecture of the building, declaring that it was a fitting structure to be dedicated to the humanities. He declared the building to mean for him not only the spread of liberal culture, but also the reunion of the English speaking peoples. That eventually will be more pronounced, in his opinion, through the joinder of the United States and Canada, not through annexation, for that implies subordination of one party, but through reunion.

Here Professor Smith announced that he had presented to the University a bust of Alfred the Great. This, occupying a prominent place in the new hall, should be a constant reminder of the reunion of the English speaking race.

After Goldwin Smith's address, Thomas Frederick Crane, dean of the University faculty and first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, gave an address on the "Liberal Arts at Cornell." After outlining the evolution which has resulted in the present policy of the college, he said, in part:

Dean Crane's Address

During the long period from 1868 to 1906, there has been a slow progress from academic courses merged in a number of technical and professional courses to an independent existence.

Attempts have been made to solve the complicated problems of entrance requirements, number and form of degrees, choice of studies, and relations to other colleges of the University. Although the results are in harmony with the educational spirit of the age, they have undoubtedly been modified by certain historical factors which have constituted and still constitute the educational ideals of Cornell University. These are freedom from traditional influences, recognition of the equality of all fields of study, and seriousness of purpose and maturity of its students. The first enabled us to break away from the rigid old-fashioned college curriculum with the single degree, the second led us to broaden our courses of study, and the third to enlarge the freedom of choice of studies.

There are certain difficulties peculiar to the College of Arts and Sciences in comparison with the other colleges of the University. The other colleges have the advantage in compactness of organization, personal leadership, and, above all, in definiteness of aim. In the case of the technical and professional colleges the energies of the whole college are brought to bear on every student in the effort to produce a perfectly well defined educational result. In the College of Arts and Sciences there can be, from the very nature of things, I believe, no such consensus of opinion as to the result to be attained. That would be possible only with a single rigid course of study and a reversion to the educational ideals of fifty years ago. In the College of Arts and Sciences the student is not influenced by the whole college, but by a number of departments only. The result in the College of Arts and Sciences is the spirit of particularism and the lack of unselfish co-operation. Then, too, the varying ideals of the students, and sometimes the lack of them, prevent the *esprit de corps* found in the other colleges.

RECENT LEGISLATION

This principle in a somewhat modified form has just been reaffirmed by the recent action of the College of Arts and Sciences, which has provided for breadth of study during the first two years and for moderate specialization in the last two years.

I do not believe it would be wise to carry this division any further. I

believe that one of the happiest educational results of our history as a University has been the intimate association of students of all courses and colleges, and their mutual influence has had a great effect in broadening their minds and intensifying their application.

Those here present whose memories reach back for fifty years have witnessed in every field of intellectual and material activity changes which will probably never again be equalled in the same space of time. The political and social changes resulting from the Civil War of 1861-65 have created a new Republic with different aspirations and ideals. The development of our material resources and the marvelous discoveries of science have profoundly altered the mode of life and the thoughts of the American people. Equally momentous are the changes which have taken place in the realm of the intellect. The only movement which can be compared with it is the Renaissance in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The difference between the two movements is that the first was primarily a literary revival, the second a scientific awakening.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES

The characteristic of the second Renaissance is the application of this scientific re-agent to every field of intellectual investigation and to the very foundations of religious belief. When I entered college in 1860, the curriculum consisted almost entirely of the classics, mathematics, philosophy, and a small amount of science; no regular provision was made for the modern languages, little for history and political science. The higher education of the whole country and that given by the secondary schools was traditionally classical.

What an enormous change since then! What enrichment of the curriculum, what vast expansion of technical and professional schools, what growth of scientific studies, what subordination of the classics to English and the modern languages, what new fields of activity in politics and sociology!

Unfavorable comparisons are often drawn, and I believe unjustly, between the present system or lack of system and the method of fifty years ago. If the present elaborate system of second-



ENTRANCE HALL OF THE NEW BUILDING
(Photographed Shortly Before Completion.)

ary education in this country does not so awaken and foster the interests of its pupils that they are prepared on entering college to make a wiser choice of studies than any that can be prescribed for them on general principles, then I think the secondary schools are in need of reformation. At the same age at which the student enters the college, great numbers of his comrades decide the momentous question of their life work and enter the technical and professional schools. Mistakes are undoubtedly made, but I do not believe that the number is large enough to impair the theory that at eighteen or nineteen the great majority of boys and girls are clearly aware of their aptitudes and interests. Is it possible then that only those enter the college who are in doubt as to their future calling and who have no knowledge of their scholarly interests and ap-

titudes? Is it true even of a number large enough to warrant the imposition upon the others of elaborate schemes of restraint and choice? It may, possibly, be so elsewhere. I am convinced by my own experience that it is not so here.

BROAD VIEW NECESSARY

After all we are not apt to take too narrow a view of education and to consider the matter ended when the student receives his first degree? In the professional and technical schools the aim is to impart the largest possible amount of practical information, and the graduate is supposed to be prepared to undertake at once his professional work. The aim of collegiate education is far different. If it attempts to prepare its students for a specific purpose, whether for teaching or scientific investigation, it is essentially a professional or technical school. If, how-

ever, it pretends to furnish a liberal education it can do little more than develop the interests of its students and reveal to them new fields of study. It must follow strict scientific methods in its seminaries and laboratories and imbue its students with the spirit of truth. The methods of study it can teach and it can attempt to implant the consuming love of acquisition. Of actual accomplishment how little can be done in the brief space of three or four years, two of which may be considered as mere preparation for the real work of the course. Consider any department of a liberal education—how great the actual bulk of material, how vastly it is increased by the auxiliary knowledges, how much is inscrutable without experience of life and maturity of judgment!

“This would be a discouraging view were we to suppose that educa-

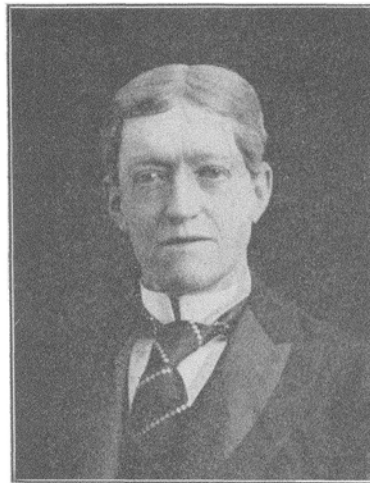
tion ended with the college course. But it is a process that for better or for worse will continue as long as our lives, and any scheme of collegiate education will be a dismal failure which does not implant the seeds of later fruitage.

President Schurman then introduced Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Gilder's Address

The deity hath its best proof of existence in the existence of man. Like father, like son. In the heart of that primal fire and elemental heat that burns in the core of our being; in the center of that radiant energy which supplies mankind with the necessary appetites to keep him alive in the remorseless competitions and conflicts of nature, exists a principle, a power, a will, a life, a soul which makes all the universe beside seem nought but an unconscious, largely mechanical, manifestation of the unknown creative force, working through undeviating laws. This principle, this will, this soul has likeness in all creation to only one other thing—namely, that incomprehensible creative power itself from which, we dare to conjecture, all else proceeds.

Our bodies are of the same stuff as the stars, but between the earliest star and the first man lie uncounted millions of centuries, and between the initial exercise of that Power, in whose will originated the course of evolution which was consummated in man,—from that dateless hour to man's appearance on the globe, so far as this earth is concerned nothing whatever is known to have existed which recalled in intelligence, in will, and in apparent purpose the great originator and sustainer of creation. Divinity may be manifested in all the range of evolution, and implicit in the very texture of the universe, but its attributes shine most clearly at the beginning and at the end of this incomputable series. In man alone gloriously reappears the divine. Religion declares this reappearance in definite histories; but even science, in its less technical moments, hesitates not to phrase the phenomenon, though it calls the reappearance not so much deity itself—in all its fullness and power—but a true spark of the infinite godhead.



DEAN T. F. CRANE

The great part that heat and light have played in the evolution of life is apparent even to the savage, while science has given these properties and energies new and tremendous importance. It is not strange that in all times and in all regions of the earth, fire has been accepted as a symbol of an unseen divinity, and that great fire, the sun, has had worshippers. Akin are the faithful followers of Zoroaster, the creators of the Promethean myth, the frantic seizers of the sacred fire at the Holy Sepulchre, and the Sioux Indians of far Western America, with their barbarian Sun Dance. The first hymn of the Rig Veda is to Agni the God of Fire, and the new troubadours of Provence never cease chanting the praises of the all vivifying sun.

In how many religions and literatures have the enkindled fire and the enkindling God been exquisitely associated, till in our minds the "divine fire" has come to stand for the divine principle, the creative urge, the living and the life-giving element; and so for imagination, for genius,—which is imagination self-bestowal and sacrifice, for noble enthusiasm, for the intense love of beauty, for poetry and all art, for passionate idealism.

Therefore, today, I would humbly, yet earnestly, utter a word in homage of that divine fire which is the very flame of the ideal; and for those humanities which are most closely allied to the divinities. I would ask, not in the academic sense, but with a broader implication, that this building be dedicated—yes, to the humanities, but also

to those divinities which are the deepest and most true humanities.

Surely, in all the realm of knowledge, there is nothing that is alien to the divine; and the divine fire may have noble manifestation in the conscientious, the passionate pursuit of the technically scholastic, and of the ultimate and ever-evading truths of nature. Yet the danger cannot be forgotten that in this pursuit some of the finer susceptibilities may be tragically atrophied. Let the acquisition of knowledge, as to the measurable realities, be relentless; but let not the door of the spirit be closed to the immensurable. The analyses of the spectrum and the marvelous measurements of the electroscopes conduct us into new worlds; their fine uses should not unfit us for the still subtler measurements of the spirit—those higher perceptions without which life must dwindle, even while, in some directions, the intelligence enlarges.

Genius, I said, is the imagination triumphantly at work,—and in the field of knowledge,—in the domain of mechanism and the exact sciences, as well as in the esthetic field, the divine fire of genius, of imagination, has splendid play and opportunity. Even in the world of affairs, the statesman and the man of business are marked as second rate unless imagination is their ally. In the activities and searchings of science the need of imagination is a commonplace of observation. Yet I cannot agree with the dictum of a distinguished scientist of our day, that the imagination of the greatest men of science, of the Newtons and the Laplaces, is on a higher plane than that of the Dantes and the Shaksperes, and that the prophecies of the men of science imply higher faculties than the imaginative inventions of the great poets. True, the so-called scientific prophecies of the poets do not imply, as some have claimed, actual miraculous inspiration on their part, but rather the like constitution of worlds, the oneness of the universe, and the great poet's sanity and clearness of vision. Because the poet's imaginative symbols contain fundamental truths, they naturally will keep on being proved and reproved by the successive discoveries of science. On the other hand, the fact that the very language in which the poet writes may pass away,

by no means proves, as one man of science maintains, that the poet's creation is less exalted. This confounds the greatness of the laws which the scientist imaginatively discovers, with the act of discovery, or inventive prophecy itself. The imaginative scientist really creates nothing, whereas the imaginative artist, in every art, does truly create; he adds to the world of existences,—according to the ancient saying, that none merits the name of creator save God and the Poet. Keats's list of "things real," remember, included "sun, moon, and stars, and passages of Shakspeare." To hold that because the language of Shakspeare may disappear in twenty thousand years, therefore Shakspeare's imagination is not as great as Newton's, is the same as to hold that it is derogatory to the genius of Michelangelo that all his painting and sculpture might be brought into the Sistine Chapel, and the place, with its contents, destroyed, along with St. Peter's and all his accomplishment in architecture! The fact that one of these days the earth itself and all its contents, including the books and creative works of all the writers, artists and discoverers that ever lived, may pass into the void, has no conceivable relation to the relative intellectual or imaginative rank of Phidias and Galileo. Imagination remains imagination and art remains art. Why seek to determine whether the imaginative poet, or the imaginative apprehender of nature's laws has the mightier brain.

In lauding the divine fire we praise all that is genial in life—and not least—the love of, and the practice of art. But the practice of art, the painting of pictures, the modeling of statues, the making of beautiful buildings, of orations, of essays, of fiction, of music, of poems, this is not to be demanded of universal man. The time may arrive in our civilization, when we have attained to the artistic culture of Japan, when it may be safe to let all men essay, as there, the poet's art; but such a practice, in our present esthetic state, might lead to results most unhappy. Nevertheless, it is the duty of every man, who would be educated, to open his mind and heart to the influence of art; it is his duty to see that his own artistic capabilities are cultivated to the utmost, so that even if he

may not add to the world's art, he may assist in, and not hinder; the formation of that artistic atmosphere without which art cannot live and grow.

The fire divine—let us use the image freely, and exalt the principle as an offset, not merely to the unesthetic, but to the unsocial. Let us bring the divine fire to the enlightenment of all dark places in the conscious human soul, and in that larger consciousness, made up of many consciousnesses—the whole body of human society—whereof philosophers and poets put forth mystic intimations.

For our land and age let us pray for the shining of the divine fire, that it may drive away, by the impact and purity of its illumination, the fetid atmosphere of avarice and self-indulgence. Let it consume the dross and filth of ignoble success; in its ever-renewed radiance let our young men and maidens behold, worship, and be forever guided by the ideals of noble religions, of celestial arts, of true democracies, of just constitutions, and of pure patriotisms—patriotisms that stay not at the frontiers of nations, but that go forth in the spirit of peace and fellowship among all the peoples of the earth.

"There is," said he who was called 'Adonais,' "an electric fire in human nature tending to purify, so that among these human creatures there is continually some birth of new heroism." The word electric has still deeper significance in our day, and intimates, more than ever before, a peculiar relation to the divine. The purifying fire named by Keats we may well claim to be the fire divine of our discourse,—that fire which is the torch to enkindle all generous and lofty enthusiasms.

The true fire engenders in the spirit of man not the unsupportable heats of devolution and anarchy, but the genial warmth of revolution. In the new astrology the stars teach, in sublime fashion, the lesson of the balance. It is not the star whose heat is increasing that stands nearest to the period of complexity and of organic life—it is the cooling star! Let the spirit burn, but not burn to consume. As said the great artist of the stage—not long dead—"let the heart be warm and the head cool." Think of the stars—the cooling stars—ye overheated statesmen and reformers! Think ye also of them, ye

cynics, and ye citizens without a country, for ye love none. Remember that it is in the proper balance 'twixt heat and cold that life is formed and flourishes; remember that there is a chill that kills.

But if true votaries of the divine fire, in the passion of their sentiment, do sometimes unwittingly forget the happy mean, let not the cynic hastily or too sweepingly condemn them; for how often do we find, in a world not evenly developed, that too much energy is needed in order that, for great effectiveness, there shall be energy enough.

In the light of the divine fire how pitiful the man whose life is spent without a thought of human service; who expends the star-brought energies and divine faculties of his nature in groveling and cruel accumulation; who chooses a life wherein every pleasure is a stab into his own soul or a blow at another's; who despises godlike self-control; who closes the avenues of his spirit to the sweet influences of beauty, and of art, and of all human sympathy.

Ah, let us not think of him; let us regale our souls in the contemplation of the immortal fire-bringers and light-bearers of the world. Let us not be deceived by false lights,—the baleful flame of morbid genius; or the disastrous leadership of the ardent fool or the feigning and pernicious demagogue.

Though we may ourselves never stand among the immortals—not one of us, the humblest, but may be on their side—their true followers, and thus the faithful bringers, and onward-bearers, of the divine light.

The fire divine is that which burns in the veins of noble statesmen and high-minded enterprisers; the great teachers and philosophers; the world's imaginers inventors and discoverers; its believers, its prophets, martyrs, liberators and redeemers. It is the fire which lights the beacons of the world. It is the light that warns; the lamp that makes clear the way, and that beckons from afar to the adventurous spirit of man; that calls to gloriously impossible achievement; to ideal heights. It is the light of love, the hearth-fire of pure homes, the burning coal on the altars of immemorial faiths. It is the self-renewing radiance of stars and of suns; and the gleam of dawns. It ushers,—

O may it quickly usher!—the new day

(Continued on Page 455)

The Medical College

Fifty-Eight Seniors Received Degrees at the Annual Commencement Exercises

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon the fifty-eight members of the class of 1906 of the Cornell Medical College in New York city on Wednesday, June 13. The Commencement exercises were held in the Medical College auditorium, First avenue and Twenty-eighth street at 2:30 in the afternoon. At 5:30 p. m. President Schurman, the trustees and the Medical faculty gave a reception for the members of the graduating class.

At the Commencement exercises prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, after which President Schurman presented the diplomas to the fifty-eight persons graduated. Then Dr. W. M. Polk, dean of the Medical College read the honor roll—the names of the ten members of the class standing highest in their studies.

THE HONOR ROLL

Frank Perry Goodwin of Jamestown, N. Y., led the honor roll and by so doing received the John Metcalf Polk prize of \$300. Charles G. Keohler, jr., of Brooklyn received the second prize of \$125, and Jacob Kissel of Brooklyn was third, receiving \$75. The first prize for the best work in ontology, presented by Professor Frederick Whiting was also won by Mr. Goodwin. The second prize for excellence in this work went to Walter Austin McLaren of Brooklyn.

The other names on the honor roll were Emma E. Ray, Leo F. Schiff, Milton J. Johnson, Aaron Brown, Charles R. Payne, Isidor Feldman and Mary H. Robinson.

The class officers preceded the other members of the class in filing into the prettily decorated auditorium to receive the diplomas. The officers are: William H. Specht, president; Tayohiko C. Takamei, vice-president; Anna E. Ray, secretary; C. P. Obendorf, treasurer, and Leo Halpin, marshal.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

President Schurman addressed the members of the class, laying stress upon the nobility of the medical profession. Among other things he said:

"The true physician is not the product of the school or the college. The

highest work—the work which counts, must be done by those who are specially endowed by nature, who are cast for this great work and for no other. Knowledge gained from books or acquired in the laboratory will not fit one for the higher labor unless nature has endowed him with all the necessary gifts. The physician must have this advantage of natural aptitude, for without natural endowment mere training is powerless.

"We are living in a rushing age—none ever moved more swiftly. In its hurry some of you may have found it too rapid for the enjoyment of the benefits of a liberal education with your technical training. But to the college man a whole hemisphere of thought is revealed that remains a closed book to the less fortunate. The study of the liberal courses liberalizes the mind. The mind is fed on art and literature.

"Art is long, but there are compensations. It is the primary duty of every practitioner to make a living. When I say this I am not speaking from a selfish standpoint, for I believe that above all other secular professions, and for that reason widely separated from them, the medical profession is the most unselfish. The spirit of commercialism has tainted the higher professions. A fair minded lawyer, if there be one, would not deny, could not deny, that his profession is now the closest of all to money interests. The kinship between law and business and finance has grown immeasurably greater in the last generation. Men eminent in law now go directly to the financial interests—become officials of trusts and insurance companies.

"The medical profession has kept itself clear of this taint, and for this I thank God. Service for others—for all mankind—is the dominant note of the profession. The work of its members is to relieve suffering and not only to check but to prevent disease. This work of devotion to humanity places the profession high above all other secular professions."

As in past years a large proportion of the students graduated from the Medical College have passed competitive examinations for positions in various hospitals, and have received appointments to staffs. The work as hospital interne serves as a post-graduate course in medicine and is more and

more coming to be recognized as necessary to the equipment of a first-class physician.

Moakley House Fund

A House and Lot Will be Presented to J. F. Moakley

As a result of the student mass meeting held in the Armory a few days after Cornell's recent victory in the Intercollegiate track meet, a large committee of upperclassmen was appointed to have charge of the raising of funds to be used in getting a present for Trainer John F. Moakley.

The members of the committee have practically decided that the money raised shall go into a house and lot. Subscriptions are being solicited on this basis. Over two thousand dollars have now been pledged, and about one-fourth of the pledges have been redeemed.

A committee of alumni will be appointed to receive contributions. The committee members will be scattered in various cities of the United States.

The chairman of the undergraduate committee is William J. Dugan, '07, 125 Edgmoor Lane.

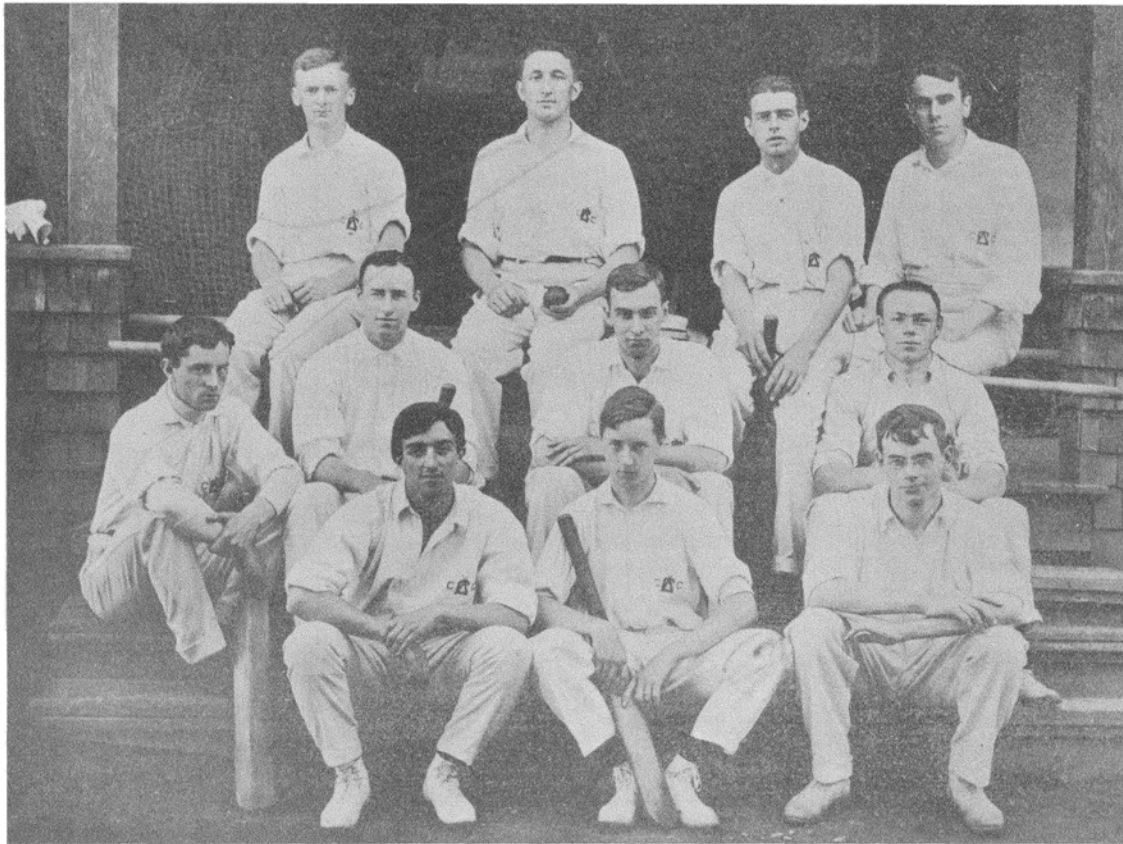
The Baccalaureate Service

The baccalaureate sermon before the members of the class of 1906 was preached in Sage Chapel Sunday afternoon, June 17, by the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D. D., of Springfield, Mass.

The Seniors, dressed in their caps and gowns, formed in line in front of Sage College at 3 p. m. and marched to Sage Chapel, where the services were held. The deans of the several colleges attended dressed in their academic robes.

Members of the Glee club occupied the choir loft and led the singing of the hymns, which was the only music of the service. As usual the Chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity. Admission was by ticket only.

Dr. Moxom in his address to the students about to be graduated exhorted them to be content only with high ideals of success and of right living. He urged them to start out in their life work with a determination to accomplish results that should count for the benefit of humanity, impressing, however, the idea that each person should do well the work lying at hand.



THE CORNELL CRICKET TEAM

	Flint	Reece (Capt)	Carpender	Adendorff
Hurley	Macpherson	Gregson	Wilson	
	Chryssides	Lex	Maughan	

Victory in Cricket

Cornell Team Ends Its Season by Defeating Pennsylvania

The members of the Cornell cricket team completed their season of 1906 with a splendid victory over the team representing the University of Pennsylvania. The game was played on Percy field Monday June 11. After some hours of bowling and batting and fielding the score stood 183 to 54 in favor of the Cornellians.

The feature of the game was the brilliant batting of E. J. Gregson, '06, of Cornell, an Englishman. In the first innings he performed the astonishing feat of making 118 runs, and was not gotten out off his own bat. This is said to be the first century ever made in intercollegiate cricket.

Cornell won the game in the first innings. In the second innings the

Cornellians ran up a score of 57 against 7 wickets for 28 runs. All through the contest Cornell men played with admirable consistency, showing the results of thorough training.

Cricket has been played at Cornell since the spring of 1904, when the Cornell University Cricket association was organized. The players have been largely handicapped by the lack of proper grounds on which to practice, but in spite of this have been able to turn out creditable teams. The completion of the alumni athletic field will afford a good place for cricket practice and mean much to the sport in Ithaca.

The cricket association owes much of its strength to the foreign students who have been members. Australia has sent several strong players to Cornell, among them L. M. McPherson, J. C. Close and D. C. Close. Captain Reece of this year's team is from New

Zealand, Adendorff is from South Africa, Gregson is from England, Chryssides from Turkey, Maughan from Australia. Flint, Lex, Taussig, Carpender and Preston of this year's team are Americans.

Cricket is played at Cornell purely as a "gentleman's game." No admission fee is charged to the contests, either in Ithaca or elsewhere. The players pay their own traveling expenses on trips and are entertained by their opponents. Several hours are required for the playing of a game, and the home team usually serves a standing lunch during the contest.

The game has steadily grown popular at Ithaca since its introduction. A good squad of players is left for next year and the enthusiasm of the members of the association will doubtless put the sport upon an even stronger basis than it has yet been at Cornell.

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Published weekly during the college year and monthly in July and August; forty issues annually. Issue No. 1 is published the first Wednesday of the college year, in September, and weekly publication (numbered consecutively) continues through Commencement week. Issue No. 40, the final one of the year, is published the last Wednesday in August and contains a complete index of the entire volume.

Single copies, ten cents each. Foreign postage, 40 cents per year. Subscriptions payable in advance.

Should a subscriber desire to discontinue his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent before its expiration. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Checks, drafts and orders should be made payable to the Cornell Alumni News.

All correspondence should be addressed—

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS,

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Editor

Harland B. Tibbette

Assistant Editor

George W. Nasmyth

Business Manager

John L. Senior

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Ithaca, N. Y., June 20, 1906

GREETING TO CORNELLIANs

To the Cornellians who have returned this week to the scene of their former joys and sorrows, the ALUMNI NEWS extends greeting. We hope you have the Ithaca habit, the habit that will cause you every year henceforth to retrace your steps for the purpose of living over again, for a little while, some of the old, happy days.

Who can have a more vital interest in a university than its alumni? Who has quite so much right to think of a university as *their* university as have the alumni?

Cornell alumni are more and more feeling the interest that is their to feel. Every Cornellian who increases his own affection for Cornell by returning and who increases the interest of others by inducing others likewise to return, does a creditable act.

We hope all the grads., old and young, will find here what they came for; that they may delight in finding Cornell to have progressed since their

last visit; that all will take home with them a quickened love for the institution that aided in the shaping of their youthful minds and the moulding of their characters.

GOLDWIN SMITH HALL

The dedication of the Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities is important not alone because it marks a splendid addition to the equipment of the University. The completion of this building is a distinct event in the history of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Heretofore this college has been scattered from one end of the Campus to the other. There has been no unifying influence such as has affected the other colleges of the University, and the lack has been sadly felt by faculty and students alike. While the technical students—the Sibley men, the Civil Engineers, the Lawyers and the others—have had homes, as it were, on the Campus, and have been able to develop a delightful *esprit de corps*, the Arts man has been a homeless wanderer on the face of the Campus, having classes everywhere from the Library basement to under the eaves of White hall, from the oppressive quiet of Barnes to the professional bustle of Boardman and Stimson.

That a spirit of unity among the students of a college and among the teachers of a college is something highly to be desired can be testified to by every person who has had to do with a university. Teachers can do the best work where a spirit of comradeship prevails in their work. Students get most out of their college life when they are constantly thrown together with their fellow students in such a way that close acquaintanceship is not only convenient but almost necessary.

The conditions requisite for the best development of this spirit of unity are that each college have its own distinct and exclusive home, so that the daily university work of the students of a department is carried on in the same locality. This is fully established by

the fact that the students of the colleges now so housed have developed a splendid *esprit de corps*, while the Arts men have dragged along in a disorganized fashion, lacking the effectiveness that is to be found only in unity.

From now on, however, the Arts man will have a home of his own. A considerable part of the instruction of the academic course will be given in the new building, and a reference library and reading room will be arranged there. The new hall should become a center of University life and give to the academic students some of the unity that has in the College of Arts and Sciences so far been conspicuous by its absence.

All Cornellians rejoice that the College of Arts and Sciences has at last received what has long been its due, a large and convenient building that it may call its own. It is fitting that the new structure, standing, as it does, for liberal culture and broad ideas, should occupy so conspicuous a position on the Quadrangle and be the best appointed structure that has yet graced the Campus.

GOLDWIN SMITH

It is to the joy of every Cornellian that Professor Goldwin Smith found himself able to return to Ithaca and participate in the dedication of the building which bears his honored name and whereof he laid the cornerstone twenty months ago.

At the time of his last visit to Cornell Goldwin Smith said, with pent-up emotion:

"I fear I am bidding a long farewell to Cornell and all the objects of my long interest and attachment here. I do it with a heart full of affection and gratitude. Often on the distant shore of Lake Ontario I shall hear the chimes of Cornell."

To attempt to express even in a measure the reverence and affection which all Cornellians feel for Goldwin

Smith would be attempting a hopeless task. His presence here is appreciated as the presence of no other person could be. May this not be the last time he is permitted to see the University he has done so much to foster and honor.

THE MOAKLEY FUND

Because of the unfinished condition of the Alumni field and because subscriptions for the completion of that project are being steadily solicited among the alumni, the graduated Cornellians will not be pressed hard for subscriptions to the Moakley house fund.

Scores of alumni do not wish, however, to let pass an opportunity to contribute to so good a cause. Many have already subscribed. All Cornellians appreciate the splendid work of John F. Moakley in putting Cornell at the head of the university world in track athletics. They are proud of "Jack" and proud of his achievement. Most of them can afford to show some mark of their appreciation in a substantial way, and doubtless a great many will hasten to turn in contributions to the fund.

The members of the undergraduate

committee in charge of raising the money have decided to ask the assistance of certain of alumni in collecting such funds as the graduates wish to contribute. A committee of alumni will therefore be appointed shortly to take charge of receiving subscriptions. The members will be widely scattered so that the several sections of the country may be represented.

As soon as the names of the alumni committee are announced they will appear in the ALUMNI NEWS.

A session of the Cornell summer school will open on July 5.

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'96 ASSOCIATE, AM. INST. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, '96
'96 M. E. (CORNELL); LL. B., (S. U. L. S.), '96
'96 LATE LECTURER ON PATENTS S. U. LAW SCHOOL. '96
'96 I refer to Prof. Harris J. Ryan, Stan- '96
'96 ford University, Cal., Dr. A. S. McAllis- '96
'96 ter, No. 114 Liberty Street, New York '96
'96 City and Prof. Thomas M. Gardner, '96
'96 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., for '96
'96 all of whom I have done work. '96

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Crews at Poughkeepsie

Cornell Oarsmen Practicing Hard for the Big Regatta

Coach Charles E. Courtney and his squad of Cornell oarsmen have been at Poughkeepsie for thirteen days, the oarsmen getting in trim for the Inter-collegiate regatta.

The crews have held two practices on the river each day, morning and afternoon. Mr Courtney has with him the coaching launch Cornell, and he has used the launch in directing the work of the crews.

The old Cornell quarters, "The Oaks," are once more occupied by the Ithacans. The training table cook was taken from Ithaca to Poughkeepsie so that the digestive apparatus of the oarsmen would not be interfered by new and untried cooking.

All the crews that will participate in the big regatta have been on the river for some days. None of the varsity crews is thought by critics to compare in power and form with the Cornell varsity, however, and in general it is conceded that Cornell is likely to capture first place with comparative ease.

The Cornell freshmen are also strong this year. They were tried out somewhat in the Memorial day race at Ithaca, and stood well the excitement of the actual contest. They are expected by Mr. Courtney to make a showing at least equal to that made by the ordinary Cornell freshmen crew.

The four-oared crew is thought to be the weakest point of the Cornell trio of crews. Several changes have been made in this combination during the last month, and not so much confidence is felt in the ability of the men now composing it to pull a winning race.

The varsity, freshmen and four-oared races will be run off Saturday afternoon, June 23. The names and statistics of the Cornell oarsmen are as follows:

VARSITY EIGHT			
	Age	H'ght	W'ght
Newman, bow ..	22	5.10	170
Barber, 2.....	25	5.10	170
Stowell, 3.....	22	6.01	173
Dods, 4.....	24	5.10	180
Gavett, 5.....	19	6.01	180
Cox, 6.....	23	5.11	180
Lee, 7.....	21	6.00	170

Foote, stroke....	21	6.00	165
Taylor, coxswain.	22	5.01	94

VARSITY FOUR			
Walsh, bow.....	20	5.11	169
Gracey, 2.....	23	6.04	177
Acklin, 3.....	22	5.11	173
Goodier, stroke..	22	5.11	180

FRESHMAN EIGHT			
Vail, bow.....	20	6.00	168
Wurst, 2.....	18	6.01½	168
Clark, 3.....	20	6.04	169
Simpson, 4.....	23	6.03½	177
Conant, 5.....	20	6.00	165
Walders, 6.....	19	6.00	183
Bullen, 7.....	18	5.11	165
Weed, jr., stroke.	22	5.11	165
Sloan, cox.....	19	5.03	112

The Senior Banquet

The traditions of the Senior banquet were overthrown this year. Some discussion was conducted in the undergraduate publications as to whether the affair should be run along the lines of former years. The committee finally advertised it as "dry" and reduced the price to \$2.25.

The banquet was held June 15 at the Ithaca hotel. About forty-five members of the class appeared for the occasion, and the best of order prevailed throughout. All the toasts were given as scheduled. The class treasury is depleted to the extent of about \$200.

1906 Notice

Seniors who have subscribed to the ALUMNI NEWS but have not sent in their permanent address or an address from which mail will be forwarded to them, should send such a future address to the business manager as soon as possible. By so doing they will facilitate prompt distribution of the copies of this paper.

Brief University News

Judge Frank Irvine, '80, has presented to the library of the College of Law copies of the laws of Nebraska from 1857 to 1899. Professor Irvine was formerly commissioner of the Nebraska supreme court.

The faculty of the College of Law has awarded the Boardman Senior Law prize of \$100 for next year to Francis Lammerts Durk, '07, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The prize is

given for the maintenance of a high standard of scholarship in the College of Law.

Professor Frank Albert Fetter of the department of political economy will spend the first half of the next academic year in lecturing at Harvard. He will return to Cornell the second half-year. Assistant Professor Kemmerer will have charge of Professor Fetter's work at Ithaca during the first term.

William W. Baldwin, '05, who has been secretary to President Schurman for the past three months has resigned, his resignation to take effect July 1. His successor will be George G. Bogert, '06, who has been prominent in public speaking and debating in the University, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year.

About sixty Cornell students will attend the Northfield Student Conference at Northfield, Mass., June 22 to July 1. A quartette of members of the Glee club will sing at the conference services. John R. Mott, '88, who usually presides at the Northfield conferences will be absent this year, owing to his trip to South America having been extended further than was at first planned.

The stockholders of the Cornell Daily Sun have chosen the following directors: G. S. Tarbell, '91; Henry Carpenter, E. H. Eitel, '07; H. D. North, '07; G. W. Nasmyth, '07; W. H. Munson, '07, and J. M. Prophet, jr., '08. The officers of the corporation are G. S. Tarbell, president; Henry Carpenter, vice-president; H. D. North, treasurer; G. W. Nasmyth, secretary.

The Senior class has voted to postpone the disposing of the 1906 memorial fund until the money has accumulated for ten years. The class tax this year was but \$5, including the first installment on the memorial fund. Charles H. Tuck was elected life secretary and John W. Todd was chosen class treasurer for life. Three trustees to be appointed by the president of the class will collect subsequent installments of the memorial fund.

Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, N. Y., formerly professor of law at Cornell, has entered upon his duties

as judge of the supreme court of New York state. He was appointed by Governor Higgins, his term to expire the first of next January. Judge Pound is a candidate for election to succeed himself for the regular term of fourteen years.

The members of the Senior class held a vigorous debate in class meeting over the question of whether the Ithaca band should be hired to lead the class day parade from the Armory to the grove on the quadrangle. The band was hired. Another innovation introduced this year into the class day exercises is that of having the Glee club sing between various numbers of the literary program.

The *Cornellian* for this year, published by the class of 1907, was put on sale last week. The book is fully up to the standard of previous years, the photographic department showing particular excellence. In respect to the statistics of the members of the Senior and Junior classes of the University the book is one of the most accurate ever issued. It is dedicated to Professor Albert William Smith, director of

Sibley College. Copies of the book may be obtained through the business manager, A Lazo, 515 Stewart avenue.

Faculty Appointments

Promotions and Changes in the Instructing Staff for 1906-7

President Schurman announces that at recent meetings of the executive committee the following action was taken:

The sub-department of physical geography, which has hitherto been a part of the geological department, was constituted as a separate and independent department, the work, as heretofore, being in charge of Professor Tarr.

New appointments to the staff of instruction for the year 1906-7 were made as follows:

G. A. Everett, assistant professor of elocution and oratory, promoted from an instructorship.

A. W. Browne, assistant professor of chemistry, promoted from an instructorship.

H. D. Reed, assistant professor of

(Continued on Page 457)

(Continued from Page 449)
of righteousness and justice among all mankind.

THE DIVINE FIRE

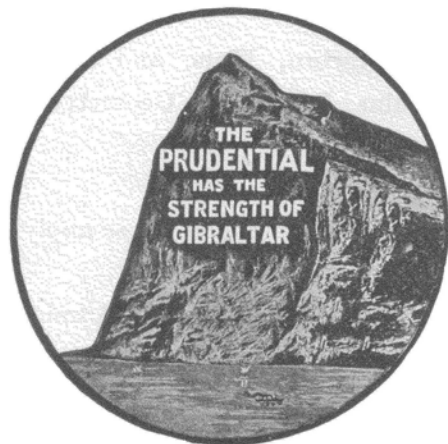
He who hath the sacred fire
Hidden in his heart of hearts
It shall burn him clean and pure,
Make him conquer, make endure.
He to all things may aspire,
King of days, and souls, and arts.
Failure, fright and dumb dismay
Are but wings upon his way.
Imagination and desire
Are his slaves and implements.
Faiths and foul calamities,
And the eternal ironies,
Are but voices in his choir.
Musician of decreed events
Hungers, happinesses, hates,
Friendships lost, all adverse fates,
All passions and all elements,
Are but golden instruments
In his glorious symphonies.
Subject to his firm decrees
Are the heavens, are the seas;
But in utter humbleness
Reigns he, not to ban but bless,—
Cleansed, and conquering, and benign
Bearer of the fire divine.

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SCIENCES—Chemistry and Physics with laboratory practice.

As the tuition is based upon the number and character of the subjects taken, those applying for admission should take specifically the subjects and the number desired.

In the Boarding Department, rooms are assigned in the order of application. Admission blanks will be mailed on request and any information desired will receive prompt attention. The regular academic year for 1906-1907 opens Monday, October first for registration. Illustrated catalogue will be mailed on request. Address all correspondence to

CHARLES A. STILES, B. S., PRESIDENT.

(Continued from Page 455)

neurology and vertebrate zoology, promoted from an instructorship.

E. W. Kemmerer, assistant professor of political economy.

Fritz Pauls, instructor in German.

Arthur Gordon, instructor in Romance languages.

Neal D. Becker, instructor in elocution and oratory, promoted from an assistantship.

F. R. Sharpe and W. B. Carver, instructors in mathematics.

G. R. White and G. C. Robertson, instructors in chemistry, promoted from assistantships.

H. Leighton, instructor in geology, promoted from an assistantship.

Chester W. Wright, instructor in economics.

R. North, instructor in architecture.

G. R. Chamberlain, instructor in free hand drawing.

S. S. Garrett and A. J. Edge, instructors in civil engineering.

J. H. Hathaway, instructor in anatomy.

W. J. Taylor, instructor in (veterinary) bacteriology.

G. H. Sabine, assistant in philosophy.

W. A. Frayer, assistant in mediaeval history.

G. G. Bogert, assistant in American history.

C. F. Craig, assistant in mathematics.

A. H. Olive, G. A. Rankin, F. F. Shetterly, H. W. Gillett, and S. M. Herrick, assistants in chemistry.

Nathan Coil, assistant in botany.

J. M. Swaine and W. P. Fraser, assistants in neurology and vertebrate zoology.

E. E. Brandow, assistant in physical culture.

G. D. Bills, jr., W. R. Rapley, A. V. Franklin, M. W. Fisk, and A. B. Cudebac, assistants in military science.

A. A. Giesecke, R. R. Kern, and J. 3b.; Affeld, 3b.; Brewster, I. f.; C. Kennedy, assistants in political economy.

H. Walch, assistant in histology and embryology.

Lane Cooper, assistant professor of English.

F. Leighton, P. J. Wold, L. G. Roberts, R. C. Gibbs, F. K. Richtmeyer, instructors in physics.

F. A. Molby, G. W. Nasmyth, A.

A. Somerville, W. M. Sternpel, Orin T. Tugman, assistants in physics.

A. D. McGillivray, assistant professor in vertebrate zoology.

W. A. Riley, assistant professor in entomology.

C. C. Myers, W. E. Hogan, M. L. Lovell, instructors in Sibley College.

J. C. Estill, J. H. Cautley, instructors in descriptive geometry.

F. A. Burr, instructor in experimental engineering.

Cornell Alumni Notes

'94, M. E.—R. B. Daggett, who is with the Electric Storage Battery company at San Francisco, has been compelled by the recent disaster at that place to change his office temporarily to 525 Thirteenth street, Oakland, Cal.

'95—W. F. McCulloch is with Millikin Bros., Inc., at 11 Broadway,

DON'T FORGET
 THE REUNIONS
 AT THE
 OLD ZINCK PLACE

GARL HALLOGK, Prop.

Meeting of Stockholders

Ithaca, N. Y., June 4, 1906.
 The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cornell Alumni News Publishing Company for the election of five (5) directors for the ensuing year, for action on proposed amendments to By-laws Seven (7) and Eight (8), and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 North Tioga Street in the City of Ithaca, New York, on the twenty-second day of June, 1906, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated June 4, 1906.

JOHN L. SENIOR,
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PERCY PARKER, President.
 Charles V. Fornes, New York, Vice-President. Geo. H. Holt, Chicago, Vice-President.
 Franklin W. Ganse, Vice-President and Director of Agencies.
 John D. Davis, St. Louis, Vice-President.
 Richard M. Hotaling, San Francisco, Vice-President.
 Francis P. Sears, Vice-President and Comptroller. William H. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer

READERS WILL PLEASE MENTION THE ALUMNI NEWS WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

New York city. He resides at 50 Garden place, Brooklyn.

'95, M. E.—George T. Ladd, mechanical engineer of the Bass Foundry and Machine company of Fort Wayne, Ind., was in Ithaca on June 13.

'96, C. E.—Frank S. Senior for the past two years has been engineer for the contractors building the pneumatic foundations for the Pennsylvania bridge across the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, Md. This bridge was put into service on May 29, replacing an old single track structure which had become remarkable for the heavy traffic it had so safely carried, having been of Phoenix column construction and erected before the great increase in the weight of railroad equipment in present use. Mr. Senior has now gone to Pierre, S. D., to take charge of similar foundation work on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad bridge across the Missouri river. This bridge is part of the new line between Pierre and the Black Hills, opening up a large territory of Indian land lately thrown open for settlement by the U. S. government.

'97, M. E.—Harvey E. Mole, who for several years past has been connected with the British Westinghouse company in England, has recently been commissioned by that company to go to St. Petersburg and take charge of important engineering work to be carried out at a cost of several million dollars. Mr. Mole expects to spend a number of years in Russia in this work.

'98—Edward S. Davis is First Lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Cavalry, and is now acting as aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Wint of the U. S. Army. Lieut. Davis is addressed at the Army building, Omaha, Neb.

'00, B. S.—Joseph B. Weed has entered the employ of Dick Brothers & Co., stock brokers, as one of the managers in their office at 1412 H street, Washington, D. C.

'01, LL. B.—Aaron G. Mintz is practicing law at 299 Broadway, New York city.

'01, A. B.—David Paine resides at the Tabor, 829 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'01, C. E.—J. A. Skinner is in the office of the principal assistant en-

gineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Central railway at Cleveland, O.

'01, A. B.—Miss Emma G. Kunze, who has been teaching German in the Franklin, Pa., High school will spend the summer studying French at the University of Besancon, France, and will study German during the remainder of the year at the University of Berlin.

'02, LL. B.—The address of Dudley K. Wilcox has been changed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to 316 South Eighth street, Burlington, Ia.

'02, M. E.—Harry M. Gail, '02, and Charles W. Webb, '02, have organized the Gail-Webb Manufacturing company with headquarters at 6-8 Lock street, Buffalo, N. Y. The company has been incorporated in New York state. It will manufacture telephones for long distance and local service, and will manufacture and deal in electric light holders for shops, drafting rooms and offices.

'03, Sp.—Howard W. Germann is an architectural draftsman with Cram, Goodline & Ferguson, 310 West 80th street, Dayton, O. He resides at 5443 Second street, Dayton.

'04—Arthur H. Climo is secretary of the Lino Paint company, 31 Billings avenue, Cleveland, O.

'04, M. E.—C. G. Spencer is with the Pennsylvania railroad, engaged on the electrification of the line between Camden and Atlantic City, N. J. His address at present is Woodbury, N. J.

'04, B. Arch.—P. H. Mallory is a draftsman and building inspector in the New York state architect's office. At present he is detailed at the new buildings of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

'04, M. E.—H. S. Brown is with the Power Specialty company, engineers and manufacturers of hydraulic Machinery, superheaters, and power plant improvements, at 10 Postoffice Square, Boston, Mass.

'04, A. B.—George R. Grant was graduated from the law department of the University of Buffalo on June 1. Mr. Grant won the Daniels Thesis prize of \$175 offered for the best thesis written by a member of the graduating class. The subject was "To what extent, if any, is Section 3 of the Labor Law of New York vio-

lative of rights preserved under the Federal Constitution."

'04, A. B.; '05, A. M.—Frederick W. Oswald, jr., who has held the fellowship in German at the University of Wisconsin during the past year, has just been appointed instructor in the German department of that University. Mr. Oswald held the fellowship in German at Cornell in 1904-5. He writes that the German department at Wisconsin is one of the largest in the country, having sixteen members on its staff of instruction.

'05, A. B.—The wedding of Hendrick W. Van Loon, '05, to Miss Eliza Bowditch, daughter of Professor Bowditch of Harvard, will take place at Boston on June 18.

'05, A. B.—The address of L. E. Palmer has been changed to 2133 86th street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Palmer is on the staff of *Charities and the Commons*, a journal of philanthropy and social advance published by the New York Charity Organization society.

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