

The New Hampshire.

Vol. 6, No. 26.

DURHAM, N. H., MAY 5, 1917

PRICE 5 CENTS

LAST NUMBER OF LECTURE COURSE

FAMOUS ZOELLNER STRING QUARTET COMPLETES SERIES

PROGRAM MUCH APPRECIATED

Barbaric Haka Dance and Medleys of America Folk Songs Were Among Selections

The last number of the New Hampshire College Lecture Course was given by the Zoellner String Quartet of Brussels, Belgium, at the gymnasium Monday, April 30.

The effect of the present war crisis appeared in some of the changes in the program. In place of the German Folk song there was substituted one of Polish nationality. The program was preceded by "America" in which the audience took part.

PROGRAM ALTERED

The first number was a String Quartet based on Maori (New Zealand) themes. It was divided in several parts including a Barbaric Haka dance which seemed to be well liked. The second number which was to have been a violin solo by Amandus Zoellner was omitted owing to the mysterious disappearance of the piano accompaniment at the last place the Zoellners gave an entertainment. In its place, however, the quartet played Andante Cantabile from 5th Symphony by Tschaiikowsky. The third selection contained a Lullaby, the tabooed German Folk song and a Scherzo. These three were full of expression and contrast and the announcement of the change of the nationality brought a smile for the audience. A serenade for two violins and piano was given by the trio, Antoinette Amandus and Joseph Zoellner, Jr. (piano.)

The last quartet selection was preceded by the announcement that it would be supplemented by a medley of American Folk songs. This selection contained first a Dream and then by way of contrast an Indian War dance. Many familiar strains were recognized in the concluding medley.

THE 1918 GRANITE.

It is desired to recall to the minds of students and alumni that the 1918 Granite is still on the market. While the bigger things of the present have eclipsed the annual in the minds of many yet it continues to fill its place and play a part that cannot be overlooked.

To the many students who have left college for an indefinite period its possession will mean increasingly much as the days and weeks go by. It is a book that anyone with any real fondness for his Alma Mater desires, and will have to serve as a reminder of the happy days spent here.

Because of the sudden break in the normal trend of our college life, the Board failed to deliver ordered Granites to a few of the students before they left, others neglected to pay the amount due upon delivery, and it is believed there were still many others who intended to buy an annual, but failed to do so in the confusion of their departure. In all cases orders will be gladly filled by mail upon receipt of the price (\$3.10). Communications should be addressed to R. P. Nevers, Business Manager.

COLLEGE RED CROSS AUXILIARY HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

The college auxiliary of the Durham Branch of the Red Cross held its first meeting last Friday afternoon at 4.30. Owing to the small number present, the officers and committees could not be elected, and this will be done at the next meeting, to be held as soon as possible. Professor Jackson explained to the members what the work of the auxiliary would be, and announced that the Red Cross course in First Aid will be offered during the remainder of the semester, probably as part of the work in the Zoology Department.

EMPLOY ELEVEN STUDENTS TO FIGHT DREADED RUST

Unless Checked Will Destroy All of White Pine Forests in East—Caused by Parasitic Fungus

Eleven men from New Hampshire College have been employed by the state forester to work upon the white pine blister rust. All of these men are taking, or expect to take, the forestry course. Although this disease has been known in this country since 1900, it has not been brought to the attention of the general public until a relatively short time ago. In European countries it has done a great deal of damage and unless it is checked immediately here in the New England and Middle Atlantic states it will probably destroy the entire white pine growth in this country.

The white pine blister rust was first introduced into this country on seedlings imported from Europe. In the Northeast a great many white pines have been planted in the reforestation work. This pine is not seriously attacked by the gypsy moth and is rapidly replacing the other species of pine.

CONTROL WORK

The disease is caused by a parasitic fungus and like the wheat rust, it requires two distinct kinds of host plants in order to complete its life cycle. These are the five-needle pines and the wild and cultivated currants and gooseberries. The control work consists of locating diseased trees and in eradicating these and the affected currant and gooseberry bushes. At present the state law gives the forester authority to destroy any pines affected by disease, and provides for damages on currants and gooseberries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MEN DOING VEGETABLE GARDEN WORK.

Dean Taylor is receiving every day a large number of requests for men to work on farms. Owing to the fact that nearly all of the agricultural students have already left college, these positions can not be filled. Farmers are now offering forty dollars a month and board and room. Some of the students who have specialized in vegetable gardening have been sent to the cities to do city and factory gardening. C. B. Wadleigh '18 and E. S. Johnson, '17 have gone to Nashua to superintend the factory gardening there. R. D. Braekett '18 is in Portsmouth superintending the city gardens. E. W. Hardy is at Concord doing the same work. K. C. Westover '17 has charge of the school gardens in Manchester and D. G. Smith 2-yr. '17 is doing factory garden work at Franklin.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY TO HAVE MOVIES AND LECTURE ON CONCRETE

A collection of paintings by Burch Burdette Long entitled, "Cement Through Ages," has been secured by the Engineering Society for its next regular meeting which is scheduled for Monday, May 7. These paintings valued at \$1000 have recently been exhibited at Purdue University, Rutgers College, Van Rensselaer Technic Institute and many others. A lecture accompanies the paintings.

In addition two films on the same lines, "Concrete Construction on the Farm," and "Colloidal Chemistry" have been obtained from the National Bureau of Commercial Economics.

MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE MEN RECOMMENDED FOR PLATTSBURG

Regular drills are still being held when the weather permits, although the companies have greatly diminished in size. Nearly 250 men have left or will leave this week. More than twenty-five have been recommended for the Training Camp at Plattsburg. It is reported that there is a surplus of applicants for admission to that camp, but if such is the case many may be transferred to other camps.

MARKET MILK CLASS INSTRUCTION TRIP

54 DAIRYING STUDENTS SPEND DAY IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

VISIT BIG HOOD MILK PLANTS

Study Details of Pasteurization of Milk—Told of New Systems Used in Paying Producer

On April 26, the class in market milk dairying 54, accompanied by Professor J. M. Fuller, spent the day inspecting the milk plants of H. P. Hood & Sons and D. Whiting & Sons in Charlestown and the new \$200,000 Hood plant in Lynn, where the tour was pleasantly ended by the men sitting down to an appetizing lunch.

In every instance the party was given the most courteous treatment, guides being furnished and everything done to aid the men in grasping the magnitude and significance of the present market milk situation.

The men left Durham at 6.48 in the morning and upon reaching Boston proceeded at once to the Charlestown plant of H. P. Hood & Sons. There they met B. E. Silver, 2 yr. '10, Assistant Sanitarian, who acted as guide.

In studying the pasteurization of milk the men found there were three steps represented, the heating of the milk in a system of steam heated pipes; holding in layers in upright cylindrical vats for 30 minutes at 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and then cooling by allowing the milk to flow down over a pipe cooler in three sections. Cold water circulates through the first, ice water through the second, and brine through the third. The milk is thus cooled to approximately 40 degrees.

MODIFIED MILK

A particularly interesting feature of the laboratories was the modified milk department. Here milk is prepared for more than two hundred babies from formulas submitted by attending physicians. No two of the formulas are exactly alike.

Professor Fuller being acquainted with Mr. White, consulting dairy expert, the latter kindly consented to talk a few minutes regarding the opportunities in the industry. He declared that he selected the work by choice. There are great opportunities in dairy work, especially since it is becoming necessary to specialize. Comparison show great advances in a very few years and the time is coming very fast when even the smaller cities will depend on milk plants, where milk can be properly treated. He declared: "I believe milk must be pasteurized to ensure proper protection. Recent epidemics in Boston have shown that even certified milk is not always safe. Disease has been traced to the use of certified milk, but never to the use of pasteurized milk." Continuing, he said, "From observation the future seems bright. But for a man to succeed it requires hustling 7 days in the week, 3 1/2 days in the year. If one has the inclination, strength and stick-to-itiveness it offers a good field. My advice is to start in at the bottom and work up. By degrees as you show ability you'll have no trouble in getting promoted. We find so many who don't like to get their hands dirty. Men who are diggers are those who get to the front. Decide on something and do not let yourself be turned from it."

PREMIUM PAYMENTS

Going to the nearby plant of D. Whiting & Sons, the men spent a very interesting hour under the guidance of S. G. Bixby, bacteriologist. He told of the change instituted six months ago whereby the farmer is paid on a fairer basis, premiums being offered on the fat content and bacterial count of the milk. For every 1 percent of fat above 7.30 percent in the milk the farmer is paid .638 cents premium; if below, then that amount is subtracted. The company also pays 1 cent per can if the bacterial count is below 100,000

Continued on Page 2

CAUCUS OF N. H. ALUMNI GIVES INTERESTING FACTS

Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau Requests Information as to Ability of Men

Cards have been sent to the alumni by the New Hampshire College branch of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, requesting specific information as to their ability to aid the nation when need arises. A summary of the answers returned has already been sent to Director McClellan of the Bureau.

Replies have been received from 494 men. These are distributed according to residence, as follows. Canada and Canadian armies, 5; New England States 352; Northeastern United States, east of Mississippi River, and north of the Ohio River and Maryland, 94; Southeastern United States, east of the Mississippi, 5; Southwestern United States, west of the Mississippi, and south of the northern borders of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, 24. Northwestern United States, 14.

AS TO AGE

According to age, these men are distributed as follows:—

Single, 19 to 25 years, 110; 25 to 45 years, 122.

Married, 19 to 25 years, 15; 25 to 45 years, 187.

Over 45 years of age, 57. Not reporting 3.

Advanced degrees are held by 53 of this number. These have gone on with higher training that their first degree gives them.

One hundred fifty-eight report children dependent upon them, while one hundred nine have others than children dependent.

WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

A rough distribution of these men in their occupations at present gives the following: Business 52; farming, 129; Professions, —doctors, lawyers, teachers, soldiers, students,) 133, trades, (engineering, carpentry, draftsmen, etc.) 166.

The military records are perhaps as important as any, this being a land grant college and therefore one at which drill is compulsory. There were 401 men who had drilled two years or more in college. Men who had drilled one year or less were not counted, as was true of those who were students in the years before drill was required, and those who were excused on account of physical disability. Of this number 73 had also taken drill outside of this college. Of the first total 248 had been promoted to official ranks and 43 had won military prizes while here.

EIGHT INSTRUCTORS LEAVE TO UNDERTAKE WAR PROBLEMS.

Several of the professors and instructors of New Hampshire college have joined the throngs of students taking early leave of the college to assist in the solving of the problem which the war has brought on. Prof C. C. Steck is at the State House in Concord, N. H., in connection with the Committee on Public Safety. Prof. C. A. Perley is doing chemistry work for the Government.

Three instructors from the Agricultural Division have charge of the Local Food Committees in certain districts in the state. W. Ross Wilson will have charge of committees in Belknap county. Grafton County has been assigned to H. P. Young and C. J. Fawcett takes up work in Strafford county. They have to instruct the amateur back yard gardeners in the wiles and ways of the elusive onion and the other vegetables. Their work includes the superintending of the community and factory gardens and the installation of local committees in towns needing them.

Professor Wolff recently spoke at the first Unitarian church at Manchester, on the city vegetable garden. He also spoke at the Pure Food Exhibition and Conference in the Dover city hall, on the vegetable garden during the war.

TELLS FIRST HAND STORY OF INVENTION

THOMAS A. WATSON LECTURES ON DELIVERY OF TELEPHONE

WAS CO-WORKER WITH BELL

Made First Telephone, Ran First Line and Heard First Sentence Over It—Account of Great Interest

At Wednesday's Convocation the student body enjoyed a talk of intensely human interest by Thomas A. Watson upon what he chose to call the birth and babyhood of the telephone. Having been selected by Alexander Graham Bell to assist him in his invention, it was his good fortune to participate and materially aid in the discovery, and his story of his early apprenticeship meeting with Bell and the years of experiment, resulting in a final triumph had the fascinating interest that only such a great work can have. It was a speech that many will recall with pleasure.

When 13 years old Mr. Watson had to leave school and go to work. Finally, after some experience with other vocations, he found his work in the electrical work shop of Charles Williams in Boston. There he served his apprenticeship. His promotion was rapid and before two years had passed, he had tried his skill at about all the regular work in the establishment.

MEETING WITH BELL

His enthusiasm and good nature made him popular with the wild-eyed inventors, who frequented the shop to have their ideas moulded into strange mechanisms. It was here that he met Alexander Bell, then trying to perfect his "Harmonic Telegraph." The latter engaged Mr. Watson through the company to aid him in his work. The two entered into a long course of experiments. It was in the course of an evening's work that Bell said, "Watson, I want to tell you of another idea I have, which I think will surprise you." Continuing, he said: "If I could make a current of electricity vary in intensity, precisely as the air varies in density during the production of a sound, I should be able to transmit speech telegraphically." The speaker then described vividly the chance discovery of the apparatus to accomplish the result, in experimenting on the afternoon of June 2, 1875, with the harmonic telegraph. All the experimenting that followed that discovery, up to the time the telephone was put into practical use, was largely a matter of working out the details. Mr. Watson made every part of the first telephone himself. He ran the line from the attic down two flights to his work bench in the main shop and then they tried it. In discussing the experiment, the speaker said: "I got more satisfaction from the experiment than Mr. Bell did, for shout my best I could not make him hear me, but I could hear his voice and almost catch the words." Mr. Watson was justly proud to think he had made the first telephone, put up the first telephone wire and heard the first words ever uttered through a telephone.

FIRST SENTENCE

It was not until the following March, however, that he heard a complete and intelligible sentence. Unlike the historic words first sent by telegraph it was not rehearsed, but came quite spontaneously. "Mr. Watson, please come here, I want you." Matters began to move more rapidly and during the summer of 1876, the telephone was talking so well that one didn't have to ask the other man to say it over again more than three or four times before one could understand quite well, if the sentences were simple. On October 9, 1876, they tried the experiment out-of-doors for the first time, talking after some preliminary difficulties between Boston and Cambridge, a distance of two miles.

To finance the undertaking Mr. Bell undertook to supply the growing demand for lectures on the subject. Mr. Wat-

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DURHAM, N. H., MAY 5, 1917.

EDITORIALS.

KEEP IN TOUCH.

All alumni leaving their former jobs to go into the Army, Navy, or any sort of governmental work in these times are earnestly requested to send their new addresses to The New Hampshire as soon as possible. It is hard enough in times of peace for the college to maintain close connections, with its many alumni, but now, of all times, there should be a closer touch between the alumnus and his Alma Mater.

It is also requested that as many as can, will send The New Hampshire stories of their work, whether students or alumni, in army, in navy, or in the food commission. Every student left at New Hampshire College is vitally interested in what is happening to his classmate in a training camp, on shipboard or in agricultural supervision work; and the publishing of a number of such letters will do much to keep alive the old New Hampshire spirit. Do your best for New Hampshire.

NO TIME FOR WEAKNESS.

That time of the year is at hand when in former days various recreations went hand in hand with studies. Baseball, track, house-parties, sing-outs, band concerts, fraternity life, all gave their share to make what we now look upon as happy days. But just because these things are removed, because war has made such a clean sweep here is no reason why one should feel discouraged. After all, these regretted happenings are unavoidable, past happy days were luxuries which we now recognize as such. Perhaps the pinch of deprivation will teach student and instructor alike to appreciate the good things of life as they have been granted. Like the making of history, what has given satisfaction is not fully appreciated until long after its occurrence, but the trend of recent events has brought most of us to that place where we can look back prematurely. Having done justice to the backward glance, turn to the present and future. There is nothing about which to become panicky, the nation will live—so will we. Past races have proven their ability to do without for more or less extended periods of time. Americans feel that they are just as good as any people before them, so why shouldn't we pull through? It's all a matter of time and energy and will, when the college can be reported as normal and therefore be optimistic above all else. Pessimism never won victory; brooding never saved a college.

THE STUDENT AND THE FARMER.

While many students have enlisted in the various branches of the army and navy, yet a much larger number have taken up perhaps the equally important work collectively known as productive agriculture.

It is a move of no mean significance,

this scattering of more than two hundred would-be farmers through the state. A majority have gone on to farms, and yet a considerable number have been given supervisory positions that entail the assumption of unaccustomed responsibility. Wherever they are, their duty as cultured farmers and patriots is to stimulate production by their own unassuming example of efficient industry and keen interest in community preparedness. There are some capable men in this bunch, and like the untried private upon the battlefield, they are going to grasp the opportunities of the hour and develop into genuine leaders.

But regardless of ability every student has the splendid opportunity for efficient, humble service, given as becomes a college man, which shall break down the weakened wall of prejudice against anything but a self-made farmer and bind the students and men of the old school into one unified organization for the uplift of our whole agricultural industry.

A SLUMPING TOWARD LAXITY.

War time laxity is beginning to show itself, even in little Durham. Owing to loosening grip on self or because of highly strung nerves needing relief, a considerable proportion of the male students attending last Tuesday night's concert chewed gum as if the defeat of the enemy depended on the rapidity and "stroke" of their jaw bones.

This popular elastic food must be a good thing or it would not be the important article of commerce that it is. But like other substances it is a good thing to keep away from a high class college entertainment. True, the event didn't call for mourning robes nor even dress-suits, but it did deserve a gathering of men who could act the part of college men instead of tired day laborers.

As long as there are enough men left to call this a college, let's act the part. It doesn't take much effort to bluff it, where it cannot be done naturally.

THOUGHTLESSNESS.

The continued annoyance of the guards at the Gymnasium by the firing of shots has led many thinking student to the point where he fails to see it as a joke. To be plain spoken, it is at least a thoughtlessly childish and unpatriotic pastime. This country is at war and with that fact in mind how can a guard be absolutely sure the shot is fired in fun? Consider his relation to you, the handicaps under which he is working, and then ask yourself if you are serving your country as you ought in this time of real peril.

ELEVEN MEMBERS OF Y. W. C. A. ATTEND COUNCIL AT WELLESLEY

Eleven members of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet and Miss Knowlton, a member of the advisory board, attended a technical cabinet—training council held at Wellesley college on April 28 and 29. New Hampshire and Boston University had the largest delegations, each sending eleven. The student members of the northeastern field committee are directing these councils throughout New York, New England, and New Jersey. The purpose of these councils is to give each cabinet member training. The council at Wellesley for her work, was arranged by the following: Katherine Moller, Wellesley; Frances Dittmer, Simmons; Helen Bragdon, Mt Holyoke; and Florence Harris, New Hampshire. Radeliffe, Wellesley, Mt Holyoke, Simmons, Boston University, Boston Conservatory, Emerson, Wheaton, Framingham Normal, Plymouth Normal and New Hampshire were grouped as the Massachusetts group.

The girls were entertained at the dormitories and the various society houses. The opening meeting was held at two o'clock on Saturday. Dr. Calkins of Cambridge, and President Pendleton of Wellesley, were the only speakers at the conference outside of the field. The council closed with an address by President Pendleton and Miss Burner.

At the meeting of the Y. W. C. A. which was held April 26, Miss Pauline S. Sage gave a short talk to the girls. Miss Sage is an active and enthusiastic worker in the Y. W. C. A. She has just visited a number of the colleges in New England and related a few of her experiences. The point which Miss Sage laid especial emphasis on was the power and importance of prayer in every day life.

MARKET MILK CLASS TRIP.

Concluded from page 1

percent, 2 cents if below 2500; and 4 cents if below 10,000.

The pasteurizing room, equipped with two Wilman perfect pasteurizers, each having a capacity of 14,000 pounds per hour, has the largest output of any in the East.

One of the big problems of any milk plant is its surplus milk, which is unavoidable because of the fluctuations in supply and demand. It must be made into butter, but every pound is made at a loss. The place to make butter is where milk is produced. At this plant one to three tons are made daily. Much of it goes to supply the restaurant trade and is stamped out in their prints which run forty to the pound.

Instead of letting its skim milk and buttermilk go to waste, this plant has a department where crude casein is made. The general process involves heating the milk to 120 degrees F., precipitating the casein with sulphuric acid, separating the precipitate and pressing it into cakes, which are then ground into particles the size of a pea and dried.

The party was then taken to the Lynn plant of the Hood Company by H. M. Hale, ex. '15, in charge of the sweet cream department. This plant was recently completed at a cost of \$200,000 and is up-to-date in every respect. No wood was used in its construction, the materials being steel, brick and cement. The corners of the rooms are all rounded and there are no level floors, thus facilitating thorough cleaning. In fact it is the best constructed and best equipped of any plant in New England. It has a capacity of 80,000 quarts per day.

L. B. Hayward, sales manager for the Lynn branch, acted as guide. The party met Sidney Green, special; and J. A. Sullivan, '16.

In a wing of the building there are the wagon room and garage on the ground floor and the horse stable on the second floor, reached by a canvass covered concrete inclined plane. The stable will accommodate 75 horses and at present contains 58. One of their horses is 29 years old and has delivered milk for 23 years.

To show the loss to the milk dealer through carelessness of customers in using or returning cans and bottles, it was stated that last year the shrinkage in cans equalled 18,000 and in misused or lost boggles it equalled 42,000 at this plant.

The plant has its own refrigerating system and generates its own electricity from power furnished by two 150 H P boilers. All machinery is motor driven.

Six tons of coal are burned per day and the thermal value of the coal is closely watched by weighing every wheelbarrow load of coal used and the resulting ashes.

After inspecting the building the men were ushered into a nicely furnished dining room where they had a dairy lunch, consisting of artificial buttermilk, milk, cheese, coffee, doughnuts, cookies and ice cream. At one end of the room were windows affording a splendid view of Revere Beach and the bay, while one side was made up of plate glass windows overlooking the pasteurizing and bottling room. Looking down one observed two Milwaukee rotary bottlers, each with a capacity of 48 bottles per minute, and attended by two men. The cases of empty bottles came in on rollways. The first man seized two at a time from the case, inspects them hastily and places them on the endless belt that carries them under the rotary filler. They are carried around, dropped off full, then carried under the automatic copper and on to the second man, who inspects them hastily and puts them into a case. The full case is given a shove, that sends it out on a rollway. So precise and efficient is the machinery that a row of bottles, almost touching each other, is formed from the first man through the bottler and capper to the second man.

After lunch the party went back to Boston and eventually broke up. Those taking the trip were: Prof. J. M. Fuller, P. B' Badger, M. H. Benson, E. G. Butterfield, C. B. Broderick, J. F. Durgin, O. R. Garland, J. H. Griswold, R. W. Hutchinson, H. T. Irvine, W. H. Jeffers, R. S. Jenkins, W. B. Rounds, R. H. Sawyer, S. L. Stearns, C. B. Wadleigh and N. F. Whippen.

Professor Prince spoke recently at Epping, on food production, and at Deerfield, on the necessity of corn planting.



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NEWSY ITEMS OF THE ALUMNI.

LIBRARY RECEIVES PAMPHLET WRITTEN BY H. P. CORSON, '10.

Arthur S. Colby, '11, of the department of Horticulture of the University of Illinois has been elected to Phil Delta Kappa, an honorary educational fraternity.

Harold Moss, ex. 2yr. '15, was married on March 31 to Miss Edna E. Borge. They reside at 526 West 123rd. Street, New York City.

H. P. Corson, '10, is the author of a monograph entitled "Manganese in Water Supplies" which has been received at the college library. It is a reprint of 65 pages from Bulletin 13, Illinois State Water Survey, dealing with experiments on the occurrence and removal of manganese from water supplies.

"Kit" Leonard, ex. '10, has been appointed lieutenant, junior grade, in the naval reserve corps at Newport, R. I. He was a star football man while at New Hampshire, and has been engaged in important telephone cable work since then.

Atherton Griswold, 2yr. '11, has been through the war zone as night watchman on a horse boat to France.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Walter I. Waite, '16 and Miss Agnes Cheney of Concord, N. H.

BLUEBERRY EXPERIMENTAL WORK BY HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This year the Horticultural Department will go on with its blueberry propagation work. For the past four years the department has been doing experimental work in the study of the principles of blueberry propagation. It has been found that the old plants can be dug up, divided, and transplanted, and, provided the sets are put into the proper kind of soil, nine out of ten will grow. The object is to learn the economical propagation of high bush blueberries. When this is accomplished, and Professor Wolff states that the success of the experiments is very promising, the development of special varieties will be taken up. Last summer Professor Wolff, who is carrying on this work, visited the farm of J. C. White in New Jersey, where the government is doing experimental propagation work.

WORLD'S BUTTER PRODUCTION RECORD BOKEN BY HOLSTEIN.

A new record has been set in butter production, by a Michigan Holstein Frisian. This new record breaker belongs to the junior four year old class and gave 570 pounds of milk which produced 42.61 pounds of butter, in a seven day test. This champion cow is Wandermeere Belle Hengerveld and comes from a family that has produced many record breakers.

An article in a recent number of Bulletin of society for Promotion of Engineering Education entitled "What a technical education costs" gives the average annual expense of 65 students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This amounted to \$316.39 for students from a distance and \$327.65 for students living at home.

SPEED INDICATOR FOR DELAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS EQUIPMENT.

Thousands upon thousands of tests made with different cream separators during the past two or three years by Government Experiment Stations and other dairy authorities have proved conclusively that many thousands of dollars worth of cream were being lost by farmers because they turned their cream separators too slowly.

It was shown that in many cases, with a herd of ten cows, this loss ran from \$50 to \$100 a year, and often more.

As a result of these investigations, and the investigations made by its own engineers, the De Laval Separator Company designed and perfected a Bell Speed-Indicator, and one of these indicators is now a part of the regular equipment of every hand-operated De Laval Cream Separator. Its operation is simple and is such that the bell rings as long as the machine is run below the proper speed and is silent whenever the proper speed is maintained.

Not only does the use of this speed indicator insure that the operator will run the separator at the speed indicated upon the crank, and at which it will do its best work, but also that the machine will be run as its maximum capacity, since it is a wellknown fact that the capacity of every cream separator, of whatever make, is greatly diminished when run below the speed indicated upon the crank.

Every De Laval Bell Speed-Indicator is in reality a "warning signal," not only for the operator himself, but if the hired man or a boy is turning the separator, it is easy to tell, even fifty yards away, whether the work is being shirked and the machine run below speed.

The De Laval Bell Speed-Indicator is a regular cream separator cash register. The only difference is that the cash register rings when the money comes in, and the De Laval Bell Speed-Indicator rings when the money goes out, or in other words, when the operator lets the speed drop down so low that it interferes with clean skimming.

FIRST HAND STORY OF INVENTION. Concluded from Page 1

son gave a ludicrous account of the part he played in talking and singing to the audience and otherwise demonstrating the efficiency of the invention when stationed a mile or more away from the lecture hall.

Mr. Watson told interestingly of his experiments in developing a calling apparatus and other improvements and then the stupendous growth that has connected every section of the United States, a total of 25 million miles of wire. He told in closing of the great satisfaction it was to him to be asked upon completion of the transcontinental line to send the first message to Mr. Bell stationed in San Francisco, 3500 miles away. Asking Mr. Watson to wait after a short conversation, Mr. Bell turned from the modern telephone apparatus and again his voice came clear and strong over the wires, this time through a duplicate of the apparatus made by Mr. Watson for their first telephone.

PROF. WHORISKEY LECTURES ON THE WAR IN THREE TOWNS OF STATE.

Professor Richard Whoriskey recently gave interesting lectures on the national crisis to audiences at Newfields, Newton, and North Woodstock.

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TO 95 PER CENT. OF THE ALUMNI.

Greeting:

In time of war prepare for peace. This is your opportunity to do something for the future of New Hampshire College. Our State Legislature, even in the midst of war measures, paused long enough to vote an appropriation for a Commons and other running expenses of the college. Are YOU, who in public and on paper (witness the recent Alumni issue of the New Hampshire) are proud to say that you graduated from New Hampshire College, going to take a back seat, when asked to contribute a little something for a few Alumni Scholarships? We know you intended to come across but let the matter slip by for a few days, and finally forgot altogether.

Do it now! Join the Great Spring Drive of the Alumni and watch this space for progress.

(Signed)

ALUMNI ATHLETIC BOARD.

Lest you have forgotten—Address all communications to Edson D. Sanborn, Fremont, N. H.

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It makes no difference what part of the United States you are in we can serve you with the best of Clothes and Shoes.

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ATTENTION Any student or group of students or any person who would like to buy out the business of the "COLLEGE SHOP" please interview the manager, W. H. Hoyt, '17, at the earliest convenience.

Very truly, W. H. HOYT.

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REV. VAUGHAN DABNEY,
MINISTER.

Ours is a perplexed and fearful era. The ground is shifting beneath our feet. The universe is changing. No one knows what a day may bring forth. But our God is sufficient for us! He is Infinite, Eternal, Unchangeable and Omniscent.

Mr. Dabney is preaching this month on the Nature and Attributes of God, for he believes that a true knowledge of God is the one thing needful to give our generation poise, sanity, courage, comfort and hope. The subject for tomorrow is:

"THE OMNISCIENT GOD."

10.45 A. M.—Morning Worship and Sermon.

12 M.—Church School in Vestry. Mr. Dabney begins his Bible Talks in the Auditorium. All are invited.

7 P. M.—Christian Association Meeting in the vestry. General discussion on "War and Religion."

Tomorrow is Communion Sunday and Reception to new members. Sunday, May 13, is Mothers' Day. Honor Mother by church attendance.

THE SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL REPORT EMBODIES FACTS

That are Both Instructive and Indisputable—Represents First Detailed Cost Account in History of College

The bi-annual report of the Board of Trustees of the college on the finances has recently been issued for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1915 and June 30, 1916. The state Bank Commissioners in conjunction with Business Secretary O. V. Henderson of the college have installed, since the last report, a new system of bookkeeping, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of the institution. This enables the exhibition of the allotment of income of the college to each department, their relative cost, and their sources of revenue. This is the first detailed cost account exhibited in the history of the college. The former reports have been simply fund statements showing only fund receipts, expenditures, and balances without detail and there was no total of department incomes or expenditures exhibited. Following is an interesting comparison of some of the larger items of income, expenses, and source of income for the past four years.

STATEMENT	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Total registration,	354	407	518	653
Gross income	\$212,347.72	\$281,119.49	\$284,843.57	\$395,997.72
Net cost running college			\$198,482.81	\$296,697.66
State aid	\$16,544.88	\$77,675.89	\$49,961.25	\$139,430.21
State aid; percent income	8%	27%	19.2%	37.7%
Federal aid	\$84,800.00	\$84,800.00	\$94,800.00	\$96,933.46
Federal aid; percent income	40%	30.2%	36.1%	26.1%
Income, Smith hall dome			\$11,259.29	\$13,152.43
Smith Hall labor			\$2,729.29	\$3,280.87
Smith Hall, supplies			\$5,995.31	\$8,170.95
Income Ballard hall dorm.			\$1,733.94	\$2,305.75
Gross expenditures	\$210,443.16	\$281,479.40	\$265,568.00	\$376,045.52
Running expenses, percent			63.4%	55.1%
Administration			\$15,545.58	\$17,070.10
Instruction			\$60,459.18	\$71,287.92
Supplies			\$27,305.41	\$27,337.92
Chemistry department			\$7,692.06	\$10,488.48
Mech. Engineering dep't.			\$6,768.79	\$7,399.98
Physics, (equipment)			\$698.51	\$647.90
Chemistry, (equipment)			\$253.31	\$1,973.74
Mech. Engineering, (equip.)			\$359.89	\$814.36
Zoology, (equipment)			\$255.02	\$855.20

INTERESTING ITEMS

Interesting items are the payments for Fairchild Hall, \$1,567.26 in 1915 and \$58,432.74 in 1916, a total cost of \$60,000. Ballard Hall was purchased in 1915 for \$6,572. The engineering building called for expenditures of \$58,776.12 in 1914 and \$26,961.25 in 1915, a total of \$85,737.37.

The state has increased its aid to the college from 8 per cent of the college income in 1912 to 37 per cent in 1915, part of which has been for new buildings. In 1915 Ohio State University received state aid to the extent of 72.5 per cent of its income while Massachusetts Aggie got 72.4 per cent from the state. Without counting buildings the state of New Hampshire spent \$121 per student in 1915, while Massachusetts spent \$469 each.

In 1912 federal aid constituted 40 per cent of the total income at New Hampshire College and in 1915 it was 26.1 per cent. Running expenses, including the large items of salaries and supplies, required 55.1 per cent of the income last year, but have not increased in proportion to the income.

The new report is very enlightening and is so clear as to be easily studied and understood in detail for all departments. It is a marked step in advance in our accounting and publishing of the report.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

Turning to Registrar C. J. Ham's report, which is printed with the financial report, we find that "86 per cent of the students this year live in New Hampshire, and 98.5 per cent are residents of the New England states, only 1.5 per cent coming from outside New England. The early life of our student body was largely that of the rural community, 62 per cent of them having been raised either on the farm or in the small village, 36 per cent of them actually having been brought up on the farm."

Of the factors influencing students to come to New Hampshire College we find "students and alumni" have influenced 21 per cent, "relatives and friends" 22 per cent, and "reasonableness of expenses here" 21 per cent. "Particular courses that this college offers" drew 18 per cent of the students.

"This report will serve to show," says Mr. Ham, "something of the extent of work, the far-reaching influence, and the value of New Hampshire College to the state of New Hampshire. We are reaching the hardworking young men and women and they are making good while at College, and we know that they are after graduation. We are not engaged in the work of training men for professions in some far cities, but the product of the college is going back into New Hampshire and into the rural districts from which they came. Such a showing surely justifies the cost of such an institution and makes it one of which the state may be proud."

MOVING PICTURES OF AMBULANCE SERVICE SHOWN AT GYMNASIUM.

A total of \$59.50 was received from the moving picture benefit for the local branch of the Red Cross Society in spite of the fact that so many students had left town. The pictures were illustrative of the work of the American Ambulance Service on the battle-front in France. The autos were shown scurrying through towns and over roads where the army had passed. Not a house was left standing. Up and down the streets in all directions, only a few tottering walls were left in the desolation to mark what had once been happy homes; and not a person could be seen, except a few sentries posted at intervals and at cross roads. Each sentinel has strict orders and every ambulance is stopped and the pass of the driver examined before the auto is allowed to proceed. A company of crack infantry goes marching by with swinging stride and the guard salutes as they pass.

Now is shown actual trench fighting scenes. About fifty feet ahead a small section of trench is seen, the men's heads and shoulders appearing just below the front line of the trench.

Less than a hundred yards beyond them are the enemy's trenches, but there is nothing by which to distinguish them except frequent puffs of white smoke. Here and there bursting shells are seen about the fields, and finally one explodes just ahead in a

transverse trench. Now the scene shifts, and the ambulances are shown 500 yards behind the firing line taking care of the wounded. The wounds of the injured are temporarily dressed, before being taken into the ambulance. From there the men are taken at all possible speed to the field dressing stations where the wounds receive more thorough care; and the seriously injured are then rushed to the base hospital.

The drivers take care of their own cars in improvised workshops near the base hospitals; and they have become very proficient in making all sort of repairs, going to all lengths to keep their cars going in this humane service.

Another scene shows the French soldiers attending an out-of-doors religious service; while still another shows an impromptu play being presented in a rudely constructed open air theatre. Only comedies are the thing here and the soldiers laugh and enjoy themselves hugely, though shells are bursting but a short distance away.

A separate reel is devoted to depicting the airmen at work, and many "close-ups" were shown of officers and men who had been decorated for bravery.

At the beginning of the evening's entertainment the American and then the French flag were brought in and placed at the side of the screen; the band playing the Star Spangled Banner

BULLETIN ISSUED ON PUBLIC THRIFT MOVEMENT

Pamphlets given Home Economics Dept. by Government Describe Methods of Preventing Food Waste

The Government Thrift Movement is a project which has been in operation for several months, to prevent the excessive waste of materials which is so prevalent in this country. Different pamphlets have been issued by the government which very thoroughly discuss the matter of economy and thrift, and these pamphlets have been sent to educational departments and newspapers.

Even before the war the government foresaw the necessity of urging people to prevent materials, particularly foods, from being so flagrantly wasted as they are in the average home, and in all public restaurants and hotels, and by means of these bulletins they have sought to enlighten the people on wages and means of preventing such extensive waste, and to urge every person to assist in the matter.

The pamphlets contain such slogans as "Keep milk cool, clean and covered constantly." They particularly urge that all perishable foods be kept only in quantities for immediate consumption and are utilized instead of being thrown away in large quantities after spoiling.

These pamphlets, which are being issued continually, may be obtained in the Home Economics department.

COLLEGE DAIRY COWS COMPLETE ADVANCED REGISTRY RECORDS

Several cows of the college herd have recently completed registry records, among them being the following.

Lena of the Glen, a Guernsey, has just completed an Advanced Registry record as a two-year-old. She produced 337 lbs. butter fat, exceeding the requirement by 117 lbs.

Gold Finch of the Glen has a record of 385 lbs. butter fat.

A Jersey, Lily's Lady Fox, finished an Advanced Registry record of 348 lbs., exceeding her requirement by 89 lbs.

Another Jersey, Jean's Lass, has completed an A. R. record of 372 lbs. exceeding her requirement by 106 lbs.

Rosaline of Beech Hill Farm, an Ayrshire, in nine months has a credit of 405 lbs. butter-fat and 9600 lbs. milk.

—Don't get panicky. Remember that even if we send 5,000,000 soldiers to Europe we shall have 95,000,000 people left in the United States. And they will have approximately the same needs as ordinary human beings.

An interesting feature of the new interfraternity rushing agreement at Brown is that no money may be spent on the freshmen.

and then the Marsellaise during the entrance of the flags.

With private subscriptions the total raised was \$100; which, combined with the money raised in Dover, made enough to secure the ambulance. The ambulance has already been ordered and will be ready to ship in a few days. It will be known as the Dover-Durham Ambulance.

What Does Silage Cost?

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