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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



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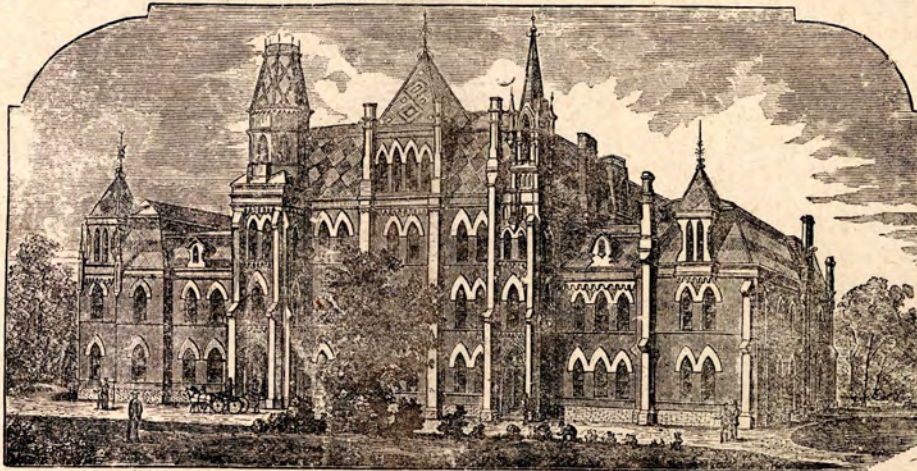
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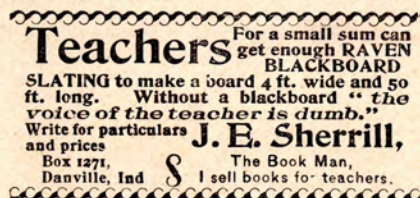
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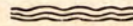




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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 5.

Published the 20th of Each Month of the College Year.

## EDITORIAL ADDRESS:

Editor OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

## BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS:

Business Manager OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, WESTERVILLE, O.

J. R. KING.....Editor in Chief  
G. D. NEEDY..... }  
F. V. BEAR..... } .....Associate Editors  
J. C. BLACKBURN }  
M. B. FANNING.....Manager  
W. H. FOUSE.....Subscription Agent

Subscription, 50 Cents a Year in Advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Subscriptions will be continued until the paper is ordered stopped by the subscriber, and all arrearages paid.

[Entered at post office, Westerville, O., as second class mail matter.]

PHILOPHRONEAN PUBLISHING CO., Publishers.

## EDITORIAL.

AMONG the evidences of new life in the college is the interest that is being awakened in the college library. Over a hundred new books were added during vacation, and a number more are to be placed on the shelves in the near future. If anyone thought of complaining when a dollar matriculation fee was charged on entrance last fall, let him look to the library for results and hold his peace. It has been many a long year since any valuable addition has been made to the college library, aside from statistics and reports. Let the student body hail with delight this movement in a right direction, and give it their most hearty support.

A FEW students are in the habit of returning to school a week or two late. The faculty have been very liberal in allowing those

whose average daily grade is above eighty-five per cent to go home before examinations, but they did not intend that this rule should be applied at both ends of the vacation. In order that this tardiness may be reduced to a minimum, they have decided that those who come in late will be required to make up privately all back work. This has caused the faces of some to lengthen very perceptibly. The only consolation we can offer is that "the way of transgressors is hard."

THE librarian placed a number of notices in the library some time ago that ought to have a special significance. The card contains the simple word "Silence," which we think very appropriate. The general order in library and reading room has been very good with the exception of a little loud talk occasionally. The notice is a gentle reminder to those who are careless along this line, and the improvement is very marked. A reading room is not a place for social intercourse, nor for concerted study of any regularly assigned lesson. The student who is not entirely encased in a coat of selfishness needs only to be reminded that he is interfering with the investigations of fellow students. Thought and care will bring about an ideal condition.

OUR aim is not only to keep our readers in touch with the present life of the school, but also to give information concerning those who have gone out from our halls. In order that our alumnal column may be full and interesting, we earnestly request the alumni to send in any items of interest or news.



WE begin this month a series of articles from Dr. L. E. Custer on "A Bicycle Tour in Europe." We feel sure that as these articles come fresh from the pen of the doctor they will meet with hearty appreciation from our readers.

It is doubtless true that the problems of the age are pressing hard for a hearing and a solution. In science, in theology, in faith, there is much unrest. Every man has an opinion; too often one for to-day, another for to-morrow. What should be the attitude of the student to the multiplied and multiplying theories of so-called advanced thinkers? That question is uppermost in many minds.

At such a time as this, confidence is easily shaken, and the citadel of one's faith may fall a mass of ruins. While it is our duty to give a fair and full hearing to the scholarly investigations of the present, it is a higher duty we owe to ourselves not to throw away hastily the established and generally accepted results of the best scholarship of the past. In the majority of cases, he builds upon sand who substitutes for the faith and practice of the fathers the liberal and rationalistic teachings of modern criticism. Revelation is progressive both among men and in the hearts and lives of men; but from that proposition can neither be argued that the Scriptures are full of mistakes and myths, nor that our fathers were wrong in believing in religion as the deepest experience of the human soul. Men with this abiding and controlling conviction never gave forth an uncertain sound.

We undertake to say that no class of individuals is in greater need of the plain and precious truths of the gospel than college students. Into all their studies they are taught to look with keen and searching effort. Nor are they to hesitate in this manner of approach to the study of the Bible. The Bible invites, and has nothing to fear from, the keenest criticism. But the danger, the great

danger, is that the student will entirely overlook the *practical* and *precious* truths of God's word. Frankly, that is the drift. A young man leaving college with no well established Christian faith and experience, is like a vessel putting out to sea without a rudder.

Is there not something better? The day of prayer for colleges is again upon us. Let that day be the beginning of a revival that for power has never been equaled in the history of the college. A genuine revival at Otterbein will thrill not only the patrons of the college, but the whole church. Its influence in the further progress and development of the school will be far-reaching. It is the one thing most needed.

FOURTEEN of the colleges and universities of Ohio have formed what is called the "Ohio Society for the Extension of University Teaching," and have issued a circular of plans and lists of lecturers. The object of the society is to promote education among those who are not able to avail themselves of the advantages of the colleges, and to secure for the state a large body of educated and responsible citizens. University extension, which some persons are disposed to consider a temporary fad, aims to give opportunity to those who are beyond the reach of college influences to pursue their studies systematically at home and under the guidance of university instructors. Otterbein, always in the van of progress, is one of the fourteen institutions in the Ohio movement, and is represented in the circular just issued by the following lecturers and subjects: President Sanders, Course 1, Philosophy; Course 2, Psychology; Course 3, Geology. Professor Haywood, Astronomy. Professor McFadden, Chemistry. Professor Guitner, Course 1, Greek Drama; Course 2, Greek Philosophy. Professor Scott, Course 1, Sanskrit Literature; Course 2, Classical Archæology. Professor Zuck, Course 1, The English Novel; Course 2, English Poetry.



The course of lectures on each subject consists of six lectures, which will be given usually one a week, at such times and places as may be appointed by those interested. The minimum charge, as ordered by the society, will be ten dollars for each lecture, and the maximum charge twenty dollars a lecture, besides the traveling and incidental expenses of the lecturer. Between these limits a lecturer may fix his own prices. It is anticipated that the university extension work will do much to popularize college and university methods, as well as to elevate the standard of intelligence throughout the land.

### SCIENCE TEACHING IN SMALLER COLLEGES.

College courses the world over are strikingly alike in essentials. This similarity is not difficult to understand when it is remembered that the college "idea," the attaining of a higher education, has borne to a remarkable degree, if indeed it did not court, transplanting.

In whatever soil it found lodgment, it was not a spontaneous product, but a scion of some not far off stock, whose ancestry can be traced from stock to stock through most of the Christian era, if not beyond.

The one avowed purpose of the college curriculum was to secure for those who pursued it a liberal education; that is, a non-professional, non-technical education, which might form a proper foundation for any kind of superstructure. The modern system of elective studies offered to undergraduates seems likely to modify this idea to the extent at least of permitting the foundation to be shaped with a view to the superstructure.

The end sought in a liberal education is twofold: first, to develop certain intellectual powers; second, to gain a good equipment of useful knowledge. President D. C. Gilman, in a recent address, especially emphasizes five

intellectual powers which every liberally educated person should possess, viz.:

First, the power of concentration; that is, the ability to hold the mind exclusively and persistently to the subject which demands attention.

Second, the power of distribution; that is, the ability to arrange and classify one's intellectual possessions.

Third, the power of retention; that is, the ability to hold tenaciously and remember what has been learned, and to reproduce it readily when occasion arises for its use.

Fourth, the power of expression, or the power to state one's thoughts orally or by pen so as to reach the minds of others.

Fifth, the power of judging, discriminating,—the power which differentiates the wise from the unwise.

The powers here named and defined by President Gilman do not differ essentially from those universally conceded by scholars and teachers to be sought in every educational scheme and system. To secure this result, a curriculum is planned to be progressive and logical, and any serious departure from it on the student's part interferes with what is believed to be the best method of securing a harmonious development of the intellectual powers.

It is doubtless true that any department of study found in a college curriculum, to the exclusion of all others, might be so extended and developed as an instrument of education as to secure the ability defined in the five powers above named. But one so educated, if his reading were not extensive and along lines widely different from his study, would be decidedly one-sided, and so unfitted for mingling among men and influencing them. It is the latter consideration evidently that demands variety of study in the curriculum and determines what the variety shall be. Often, no doubt, well disciplined mental power is partially sacrificed for breadth of knowl-



edge, because the first demand made of one in society is that he be well informed. The study of a subject gives discipline; study *about* it gives knowledge.

Science study was very early introduced into college curriculums in small quantities, certainly more for the information imparted than for discipline. The quantity has gradually increased with the marvelous growth of science, until in some schools it is now possible to take the bachelor's degree with half or more of the four years' course devoted to science study. No department of instruction ever introduced into a curriculum is better adapted than science to secure the development of the powers named by President Gilman. Recognizing its superior fitness as an instrument of education, many have been ready to displace well established features of the college curriculum and make it largely science. The reflex influence of this not very modest proposition has been to emphasize the difference between studying a subject and studying about it. Text-books have been remodeled and methods of classroom work changed. The scientific method, that is, the method of investigation, the inductive method, has been invoked wherever practicable.

Nothing would be more natural than to suppose that a scientific subject, as a matter of course, would always be taught by the scientific method. Few suppositions could be farther from the truth. While it is true that the old "bound-to-the-text-book" methods of instruction in science without actual study of phenomena and natural objects, without even illustrative experiment, is wholly a matter of the past, the fact still remains that science study outside of technical and professional schools is more study about, than of, science.

As much as the fact may be deplored, it can be remedied only in a measure in the smaller colleges. The realm of science has grown so large that specialists are demanded for every province if it is to be taught thoroughly and

for the results already set forth. Such division of the work is out of the question in the average college, where the resources are so limited that usually inadequate equipment for the teaching of even one branch of science is found. To secure a fair approximation of the results reasonably to be expected of science teaching, the organization of the department of science should provide for at least two instructors, one in physics and chemistry, the other in natural history, or biology. Such provision would enable a good general survey of the field of science to be made with a view chiefly to imparting knowledge, and would also permit a fair application of the scientific method to the teaching of a few subjects.

The great obstacle to the ideal method of teaching science is cost of equipment. However, after a proper place to teach is once provided, a great deal can be accomplished at comparatively small cost, since most of the work undertaken must be elementary. With a sufficient supply of microscopes of moderate cost and a few accessories, the subjects of botany and zoölogy pursued in the laboratory can be made to yield results incomparably superior from an educational point of view to those ordinarily attained. Few teachers of zoölogy have ever completed a term's work with a text-book without feeling that their classes would know really more of zoölogy, had their study been confined almost wholly to a crayfish and a frog rather to a book on the animal kingdom.

With the little equipment of apparatus above noted, the teacher of biology could vary his work from year to year, thus permitting an extension of electives for the scientifically inclined student, and equally important, allowing the teacher opportunity to extend his own knowledge.

Elementary chemistry, like biology, does not require very expensive equipment; for this reason largely it has been a favorite study for ap-



plication of the laboratory method of teaching. It would be well if the college could offer a full year's work in chemistry, and enough quantitative work should be done before completing this course to emphasize duly the foundation principle of chemistry,—that of definite combining proportions. This would involve an outfit of instruments of precision,—even fairly good ones are expensive,—but the method of teaching proposed is not complete without them.

In physics, except the most elementary work, the laboratory method is likely to be beyond the means of the small college. If the library is sufficiently complete to permit it, the scientific spirit may be cultivated, kept alive at any rate, by frequent reference to the authorities who have contributed to produce our modern physical science, together with more or less extended accounts of experiments and investigations barely alluded to in the text. In the class of colleges in contemplation the results of the study of physics must consist very largely in contributions to the student's knowledge rather than in a decided enlarging of his intellectual powers. Even in this view of the matter the subject cannot be dispensed with, on account of its important practical applications in the affairs of life.

Without question there is room for improvement of science teaching in the average small college. Too often it does not yield results either in mental discipline or accuracy of information commensurate with the time and labor expended. On the other hand, the small college should not aspire to do in science the work of the university and technical school. To aspire may be to pretend, and pretense throws the shadow of discredit over all the work.

L. H. McFADDEN.

The large number of students in chemistry has necessitated three sections this term.

## A BICYCLE TOUR IN EUROPE.

BY L. E. CUSTER, D.D.S.

### I.

Our party was composed of four young men of about the same age and same propensities for eating and enjoying ourselves,—F. H. Rike, '88, I. G. Kumler, '91, J. S. McIntire, and L. E. Custer, '84. We are better known as Fred, Irv, John, and Doc. If we were to visit a cathedral, the last, by virtue of his seniority, was called the chaperon, or if a bicycle was to be repaired, he was called the "forgeron." The trip was planned when three of us entrapped and disappointed bicyclers sat under a shed almost a whole afternoon waiting for a rain-storm to subside.

The most important matter in our preparations was the selection of our bicycles. After looking the ground over, notwithstanding the splendid opportunity of buying an English wheel, we concluded to purchase each a "Century Columbia," and from that day we have been congratulating ourselves on the wisdom of that choice. Besides the small straps on the handles, we had leather valises, or luggage carriers, made to fit in the framework between the wheels. These were large enough to hold a suit of clothing, toilet articles, repairs, and a few books (Bibles, etc.). We conjointly owned a No. 3 Jr. Kodak, and took turns of a week each carrying it.

With these preparations, and a steamer trunk filled with rugs and heavy clothing for the voyage, we sailed May 25 on the next to the last trip of the ill-fated *City of Chicago*. The voyage was rough, and there was not one of us but did the proper amount of eating and immediately regretting it, and we were heartily glad when the voyage came to an end.

Upon our arrival at Liverpool Saturday, June 5, at 4 P.M., owing to the late hour Fred was sent by cab to secure us some English money, while the rest looked after the bicycles and trunk. We met an hour later at the North-



western Hotel, and received from Fred the pleasant news that the bank had closed at one o'clock and would not be open till Tuesday morning. Fortunately Mr. McIntire had been thoughtful enough to secure a little English money in New York, and he had three very warm friends for the next few days. All of us had fortunately retained some American money for our return, and had it not been for this we would have been very badly inconvenienced many times. We could at any bank exchange this for the money of the country by paying a very small premium.

We immediately set to work for our bicycle journey. The wheels were uncrated and a new cyclometer attached to each one. An extra trunk was purchased, and our citizen's clothes were sent to De Keyser's Royal, London.

We presented an interesting sight as we wheeled out of the hotel Sunday evening. Our cycle suits were new and differed materially from the English. Our luggage carriers were filled till they groaned, and things that could not be got into them were strapped somewhere about the machines till they resembled pack mules. Those who smoked provided enough tobacco to cross the Sahara,—just as though there was no tobacco in England. We did not intend to ride if it rained, but there were rubber capes; we were not to attend any receptions, but there were dress shirts, collars, and cuffs, and any variety of neckties; we presumed there were no laundries in England, and provided enough clean clothes to take us to Antwerp. With this plethoric equipment we started for London, but after our first day out these extras began to go overboard till we rolled into London, when our wheels looked like back-number Christmas trees, and the leather luggage carriers were so anæmic that their insides fairly rattled. The noble riders of these steeds had in the meantime been doing just the opposite; whereas for nine days before they had been feeding the fish, they now ate most rav-

enously till they reached London, when they were not even recognized at the different first-class hotels at which they applied.

Our first ride of sixteen miles to the old town of Chester that Sunday evening was one long to be remembered. Things were impressed upon our minds then that later on would not have attracted our attention. The road bed was almost perfect macadam, not quite as smooth as glass perhaps, but smoother than any road ever seen in America unless it be a drive in some city park. Instead of looking out for ruts, we sat gazing at the passing flower gardens and green landscapes on either side. It was a continual row of gate keepers and landed estates from Birkenhead to Chester. With our new Columbias and all these ideal surroundings, we acted so much like four schoolboys that I suppose the natives are still wondering what went by that Sunday evening; and when we rolled into Chester we were hardly warmed up except as to our lungs and throats.

At dinner that evening, Fred called for a glass of water, and the maid, with eyes fairly popping out with astonishment, inquired:

"Ordinary cold water?"

"Yes," said Fred.

It was procured, and greater was her astonishment when Fred appropriated it in the American style. Europeans believe water is fit only for external use, and we often after concurred with that opinion when using the natural beverage of some districts.

Chester is one of the few remaining cities showing evidences of the old Roman walls, and after looking the city over Sunday evening and Monday morning, we prepared to leave. Here we were again confronted with the appalling state of the treasury. What was worse, it seemed that it would be impossible even to exchange our American money for English that day, as the shops were closed. As we were about to resign ourselves to a day's stay here (although it would not have



been uninteresting), Fred, through the courtesy of a citizen, was able to exchange enough to pay our hotel bill, and we were happy again. While discussing our situation, an English band passed on the way to the festivities, and we were all very much impressed with the performance of the bass drummer. Instead of being the poorest artist in the band, as in American bands, this drummer seemed to be the principal musician. He was a tall man, and hit the drum as though he were mad at it, and between strokes flourished the stick high in the air, bringing it down each time with a fresh vengeance. All was done in perfect time and coolness, as is their custom.

We were anxious to get on our wheels again, so lost no time in setting out. At about eleven o'clock we became very hungry, and stopped for refreshment at our first

#### ENGLISH INN.

These inns are found on all the roads, and are about two miles distant from one another. They were built in the days of the stage coach, but are now patronized by bicyclers and pedestrians, and from the vast number of them I would suppose quite as well. The inns are usually two-story structures. Over the door hangs a sign with the name, and often the picture, of some animal, as the "Squirrel Inn" or the "White Swan Inn." The front room contains a large fireplace, about which are arranged the different utensils for firing and cooking. They are of steel, scrupulously polished and in place, and of such a variety as to remind one of an armory. There were pokers and tongs, shovels and rakes, forks, candlesticks, and snuffers, and an endless variety of instruments whose use we could only surmise. The furniture of the room consists of a plain, hard-wood table surrounded by benches for eating and drinking, and one may at any time be furnished with roast beef, cheese, eggs, bread and butter, and what they

call beer. This is not beer at all, but is a sort of ale which is made by the innkeeper herself. Its flavor can hardly be described, and it is necessary to cultivate a taste for it. When the water was bad, we cultivated, but we never reached that state where we liked the stuff. Many people go to the circus to see the animals, but we drank this ale for the water that was in it, for we knew that the water had been boiled in the manufacture and was harmless.

At such a place as this we stopped that day for luncheon, which consisted of the very best in the house, Chester cheese, bread and butter, milk and young onions. The last named were fresh from the garden, and since we were not permitted to eat onions at home, we there felt unrestrained and ate to our satisfaction. Imagine milk and onions, which are not ordinarily on speaking terms, discussing the tariff in a quart measure! We did not hear the explosion, but we felt the concussion. When we felt better we proceeded, and after a few such stops for rest and refreshment with more sense than appetite, we reached Newport, where we remained that night. Just before reaching this town we sat down on the steps of a chapel to rest, for we had come forty-five miles on a hot day and upon a milk and onion diet. As we sat there, the rector, Rev. C. R. Chetwind, came up, and after looking us over rather closely, invited us into the parsonage for some refreshment. On the way in he dropped the remark that he "might be entertaining angels unawares" and finally asked if we were not Americans. Surely there was nothing about our appearance that evening that would lead anyone to suspect the merest possibility of any heavenly origin. Our earthly connection was indeed too real. Although it was in a fine state of division, our throats were full, and we were covered with it, and then our breaths were flavored with onions. But he gave us an elegant luncheon, and being a man of fine education



he entertained us in a most charming manner, —all out of the fullness of his heart. Now, how did he know we were a little short of funds at that time? Nowhere else on the whole trip did we get a thing without paying for it, and oftentimes very dearly.

After a night's rest at Newport, such as is enjoyed only by a bicycler, we prepared to leave, but here we were again confronted with the money question. There was a bank here, but it was not marked on our letters of credit; however they kindly exchanged our American money, and we proceeded. While waiting for the bank to open, the cyclometers, which were not working correctly, were readjusted. At about noon we met an Englishman on the way to Wolverhampton, his native city, and we were informed of some bicycle races which were to take place that day. We at once accepted his invitation to attend. Although we had noticed that all the bicyclists we had passed wore their coats, we thought nothing of it and removed ours during the heat of the day; but as we entered the city our friend informed us that it was a breach of etiquette to appear coatless on a bicycle, so we dismounted and made dudes out of ourselves as much as possible.

Wolverhampton is a city of 85,000 population and was of interest to us because it is there that the first bicycle was made. It is a city of bicyclists. At two o'clock we went to the race course, which is constructed especially for bicycling. We were shown about the grounds and met many of the famous wheelmen of England. Our wheels and outfit attracted a great deal of attention and comment. We were surrounded by a great crowd when it became known who we were and where we were going. Our wheels were scrutinously examined, and it was a common remark that "you Americans are away ahead of us on wheels." It is the fad in America to buy an English wheel for no other reason, we believe, than that "it is English, you know."

They make lighter wheels in England because their roads are better, and Americans can make just as light wheels, but they will not do for American roads. It was a matter of pride with us that we were Americans, and the Columbia bicycle can get no better recommendation than was given it that day by those expert English cyclers. The races, being the first any of us had ever seen, were quite exciting. The track is about one-fourth mile around, fifteen feet wide, and at the short turns the outside is raised at an angle of perhaps twenty degrees. The grand stand and dressing rooms were arranged very much like an American race track. A band in the center of the ring discoursed excellent music.

After a luncheon with a number of cyclers, we were escorted all the way to Birmingham (twenty miles) by our friend whom we first met. He made the trip doubly interesting by pointing out all objects of interest along the way. It is almost a continuous city from Wolverhampton to Birmingham. It is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins. Coal is found here, and all about between these two cities are great manufacturing plants, and as far through the smoke as the eye can see there is a great forest of chimneys. On account of the vast amount of manufacturing and traffic in this district it is called the "black country." Along the main road is a continuous row of street lamps, which is the longest in the world, extending over twenty miles. Arriving at Birmingham, we removed the stains of travel, and dined our friend before his return. The morning being our first opportunity to obtain money on our letters of credit, we located the bank long before the hour of opening, and each of us, vowing he would never be caught in such straits again, disfigured his letter of credit so badly that it never fully recovered therefrom; but as much money as we obtained then, we were in the same plight at the next frontier.

At eleven o'clock we started on



## THE MOST DELIGHTFUL RIDE IN ALL ENGLAND.

Nowhere else in Europe can there be found such an interesting country as that between Birmingham and Stratford on Avon. We were just getting into good riding condition, the roads were perfect and just hilly enough to relieve the monotony, and almost every inch of land was historical. Here and there all over those hills were to be seen castles and abbeys. It seemed like one grand park. The road for miles would be shaded by rows of elm trees whose branches would meet.

At noon we arrived at Coventry, whose chief industry is the manufacture of bicycles. As ill fate would have it, this was another English holiday and all the shops were closed, but through the kindness of the Rudge people we were shown through their works. We spent almost two hours in continuous walking and then did not see all the plant. We followed the raw material to the beautifully enameled wheel. Probably the most interesting of all is the manufacture of the steel balls for the ball bearings. A rod of steel a little larger than the finished ball is rapidly revolved in a lathe, and with a skilled hand and sharp chisel balls are cut from the end. They are then made true by rolling between two emery wheels revolving in opposite directions, then sorted and gauged. All this work is done by boys and girls.

After a luncheon we departed for Kenilworth. On the way we conjointly refreshed ourselves from Scott. The road was a cyclist's paradise. It is so beautiful that it is customary for tourists to ride this in carriages instead of by rail. It is perhaps one hundred and fifty feet wide, and on either side is a row of great elms. On this hot afternoon we were cool in the deep shade. In half an hour we arrived at Kenilworth, and spent two hours in and about the most interesting ruins in all England. We were repaid then for all our trouble with the Kodak, for our best pictures to-day are of old Kenilworth.

The road to Warwick was a continuation of the same good highway, and arriving there, we found the city in an uproar preparing for the Prince of Wales, who would visit there in a few days. We were only able to view Warwick Castle from a distance. After a short rest and supper we pushed on to Stratford on Avon, some ten miles distant. We arrived there in an hour, and after a bath strolled over the town. We visited the home and church of Shakespeare and wandered about through the quaint old streets till it was dark. The long duration of twilight in England was quite noticeable. It was half past nine when we returned to the hotel, and we could still recognize persons for more than a square's distance.

That day's ride was one never to be forgotten. It was such a delight to ride those roads that we sped on from one new sight to another as if we were in a dream. We met many English cyclers who were off on short tours, and that evening the hotel was quite crowded with them. We had luncheon and music and a grand time socially. Early next morning we were off for new sights, and we saw them sure enough before night. According as the previous day had been a dream, this was indeed a reality. It seemed that we left pleasure behind at Stratford. The roads were much like those in America, and the hills, while they relieved the monotony, were entirely too high for pleasure. The whole day was spent in climbing hills from one to three miles long. There is always another side to a hill, however, and with feet on the coasters, and ribbons (red and tan) flying, we would get in single file and go down like a flash. On good roads we would ride two and two within talking distance, but in coasting, for safety it was customary to get in single file about one hundred feet apart, and wake up the natives by ringing our bells and performing generally.

About noon we became very hungry, and



were only waiting to come in sight of a respectable inn, but these, like the roads, were very bad. We stopped time and again, and finally learning that the next town was ten miles distant, it seemed as if we could go no farther; so we stopped at an imitation inn, and called for the best in the house. It was like the country round about,—quite barren indeed. The best she had was a loaf of soggy bread, some rank cheese, a dish of forty-year-old apple butter, and a jar of that “hail-to-the-queen” beer. Oh for a few crumbs from home! We ate the combination of provender spread before us, and our sharp appetites really imagined they were attending a banquet. After this delightful repast we spread ourselves out on the side of the hill and indulged in an after-dinner nap. About two o’clock we were awakened by the arrival of other disappointed bicyclers, and we wearily mounted the hill before us and proceeded. The roads gradually became better, and about four o’clock we rolled into classic Oxford. On the way we passed the estate of the Duke of Marlborough. We stopped in the suburbs and watched the students playing cricket and tennis. For probably a mile we passed one playground after another. We proceeded to the best hotel we could find, and ordered enough for ten hungry cyclers. The steak had to be cooked to order, and we were so faint that we thought we would never live to behold the imaginary morsel. But in due time it was served, and we left very little for manners’ sake.

Oxford is certainly a city of universities. Everywhere were to be seen college buildings, students, and bookstores. After a liberal use of the Kodak and a general view of the city, we again set out. The ride that evening was delightful as compared with the forenoon, and we remained that night at Benzington. Early next morning we were off for London, which we expected to reach that night. After a stiff climb out of Benzington we

coasted down into the valley of the Thames. Just before reaching Henley we passed over a stretch of roadway known as “Henley’s Fair Mile.” It is probably 200 feet wide, perfectly graded, and lined on either side by a lawn of 30 feet width and then a row of elms. After a season of bad roads this was a delight and revived our impression of English roads. Henley is famous for the regattas. The Thames is probably 250 feet wide and is almost straight for the distance along the Fair Mile and affords splendid natural facilities for racing. Out of Henley is the stiffest hill on the road from Liverpool to London. We had ridden all the hills but this one. All four rode half way up, but only John and Irv finished the feat. We did not learn till afterward that this is ridden only by experts, or I have no doubt that Fred and myself would have kept on to the top, as it was only a matter of a little hard pushing. English riders never coast with their feet off the pedals and always walk up hills. Our training on American roads served us well on this trip.

At noon, after a hot ride, we arrived at Windsor. We saw the castle long before we reached the city. It is on the highest point of land for miles around. From the tower London, some twenty miles distant, may be seen. The queen did not know we were coming, or she would probably have been at home, but it was fortunate she was not, for we were shown through the state departments of the castle. While there we heard some excellent music by one of the royal bands.

After a delightful visit here, although of but a few hours, we started on our last bicycle ride in England. It took longer to reach our hotel when in London than it did to cover those twenty miles. While the signboards read “London, 12 miles,” we were in the midst of a dense population. We could hardly believe that we had twelve miles to go yet through such crowded streets before we



would be at Trafalgar Square, the center. We pushed along, slipping and sliding, dodging in and out, and finally in the din and bustle became separated. Fred slipped and fell, buttered side down, bending a pedal and knocking a little bark off of the prominent parts of his anatomy which struck the pavement first. A neighboring blacksmith corrected the pedal's deformity, and nature healed the wounds. Had it not been that we expected to stop at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, we might not have met again; but each one pushed on and inquired for the above hotel. Fred and Irv managed to keep together, but John and I saw no more of any of the party after five miles out. How we again met in Piccadilly no one knows. We were both walking and crowding between the cabs and 'busses inquiring for a hotel which only cabmen knew, for we were yet a mile distant. After an hour's jamming and crowding we found the hotel, and while discussing the possible fate of Fred and Irv, were relieved to see them walk in.

None can imagine what a city London is till they see it, and they will never know how crowded it is till they endeavor to go through it on a bicycle. We had crossed England in five days in hot weather. Our cyclometers registered two hundred and thirty-six miles from Liverpool. It was not a great feat compared with what was afterward accomplished, but as we stood there we thought we owned the town, and especially the hotel, since we had sent our trunk in advance. We boldly made our way to secure rooms, but were told we could not be accommodated. Whew! We at first thought it was on account of our appearance in cycling suits that we were so unfortunate, but we afterward learned that it was the "season" in London, when the hotels are always crowded. We next tried the Savoy, the Metropole, and a number of others with no success, till finally Fred and John tried their faces at the Westminster

Palace Hotel, where we secured delightful rooms; and thus situated we will leave our readers for the present.

## JUNIOR PUBLIC.

The first division of the junior class appeared on public rhetorical for the first time January 14. The class, in keeping with the spirit they have manifested throughout their course, headed their programs with their motto in Sanskrit, which gave them a very classical appearance. The program was opened with a march-prelude by the college orchestra.

The first who came to the platform were Miss Cornell and Messrs. Barnes and Shoemaker. Mr. Barnes, speaking on "The Pioneers of Modern Civilization," set forth not only the territorial advantage of foreign missions, but also the scientific achievements that have been made possible through them. Miss Cornell, "Columbus — a Panegyric," spoke of the achievements of the great discoverer in a way that was pleasing to all. "Silent Forces," as discussed by Mr. Shoemaker, were shown to be the strongest. The grace of his gestures and the beauty of his sentences commanded admiration. Miss Hamilton showed a good command of her subject,—"Firmness of Principle,"—while Mr. Kumler, in "The Economic Triple Alliance," disclosed his knowledge of current events. Mr. Bradrick, on "The Broadening Tendencies of College Life," made a very strong plea for college training. Mr. McFadden said the only enduring thing in literature is that which is written in the thought of the age, and warned against that which is "Written in the Sand." Mr. Snavelly closed the program with the subject "Simple Simon," in which he denounced parasitism.

On the whole, this division acquitted itself admirably, and causes us to expect great things from those who follow.



## DE ALUMNIS.

J. J. Graham, class '89, is taking a course in theology at Chicago University.

Thomas Fitzgerald, class '82, opened a savings bank, January 1, in Worthington, Ohio.

W. E. Bovey, '92, spent his Christmas vacation here visiting his father and many friends.

Miss Sarah Margaret Sherrick, class '89, who has been teaching in Lebanon Valley College for two years, is taking a course in philosophy at Yale.

F. A. Z. Kumler, class '85, president of Avalon College, Trenton, Missouri, recently met another very sad bereavement in the death of his mother.

Mrs. L. R. Keister, class '72, editor of the *Woman's Evangel*, is taking a short vacation, and is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. P. Miller, at Homestead, Pennsylvania.

L. D. Bonebrake, class '82, who is at present the successful superintendent of the Mt. Vernon schools, has recently been appointed as one of the state examiners of Ohio.

Miss Olive Morrison, class '88, who is at present engaged in teaching at Northeastern Ohio Normal, Canfield, Ohio, spent her holiday vacation here visiting her parents.

D. Frank Fawcett, class '89, who is professor of natural science in the high school of Taylorville, Ill., will enter Harvard University for special work in biology as soon as his present term closes.

## Y. M. C. A.

A pure life is better than either profession or confession.

Mr. T. Jenkins has organized a Sunday school south of town and reports an encouraging outlook.

The weekly meetings should be attended with the same punctuality with which we attend our recitations, and more, because we have no opportunity of making them up when missed.

The third week in January has been appointed for the week of prayer. As a preparation to this, group prayer meetings are being held. These meetings are attended by the majority of the boys, and are characterized by deep earnestness. With this preparation there is no reason why we may not make our week of prayer a success in every respect.

The following are the names of those who have paid in part or in full their subscriptions to the Association building: S. E. Fouts, \$25; Richard C. Kumler, \$100; A. L. Keister, \$200; F. O. Keister, \$100; Dr. J. W. Clemmer, \$25; John A. Howell, \$100; Mrs. M. Woodruff, \$10; J. W. Dickson, \$25; J. W. Markley, \$70; O. L. Shank, \$30; Dr. G. A. Funkhouser, \$25; Miss Leonie Scott, \$100; Prof. F. E. Miller, \$100; T. G. McFadden, \$20; John E. Leas, \$100; Miss Alice Bender, \$15; Emery J. Smith, \$50; George Bright, \$50; Dr. Henry Garst, \$150; Judge John A. Shauck, \$25; M. B. Fanning, \$10; Dr. L. E. Custer, \$25; Rev. S. W. Keister, \$5; Miss Susie Rike, \$50; Miss Etta Wolfe, \$10; W. A. Shuey, \$10; E. L. Shuey, \$25; C. R. Kiser, \$40; W. W. Stoner, \$50; O. O. Zehring, \$50; J. A. Weinland, \$50; S. J. Flickinger, \$100; John Flickinger, \$10; D. L. Bowersmith, \$15; H. L. Pyle, \$25; L. B. Mumma, \$100; Miss Mary M. Grimm, \$10; W. L. Richer, \$10; Miss Ollie Thompson, \$25; H. L. Bennett, \$15; Yost & Packard, \$250; S. E. Kumler, \$100; I. G. Kumler, \$25; Miss Bessie Kumler, \$25; Geo. W. Jude, \$10; F. E. Samuel, \$25.

The sophomore class took a sleigh ride to Sunbury the 11th instant. They took supper at the Ford Hotel, and after an hour's enjoyment they returned well pleased with their trip.



### PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

About twenty-seven new students have matriculated this term.

The conversational class in German will be continued during this term.

Harry Milliman has gone to Ann Arbor to take a course in civil engineering.

Pennsylvania adds one more to her long list of students in the person of G. D. Gohn.

Numerous sleighing parties have been taking advantage of the excellent sleighing.

A number of students went to Columbus to hear Keene play "Richard III." last week.

On the 7th instant the president took a party of ladies from Saum Hall out sleighing.

Professor Miller has been obliged to make two divisions of the class in beginners' algebra.

Misses Knapp and Shafer, who have not been in school for some time, have resumed their work.

Almost all of the old students have returned and are entering heartily upon another term's work.

E. B. Reed, who was obliged to return home on account of his long sickness, is now recovering.

Arthur Oldham, who was in school last year, has returned and again taken work in college.

I. C. Secrist is among the old students who have thought it best to resume work in college.

It may seem rather late in the season, but our football team has had its picture taken nevertheless.

The Philomathean glee club is practicing constantly, and is developing some good musical ability.

F. A. Z. Kumler, '85, president of Avalon College, conducted chapel service on the morning of the 17th.

A sleighing party of students visited the home of Miss Elder, near Flint, on the evening of the 17th instant.

Miss Verna Fowler, of Mt. Vernon, who was a student here last year, has been visiting friends in town recently.

The freshman class is made one stronger by the return of Miss Bertha Waters, who was teaching during last term.

Mr. George has been detained at home on account of sickness. As soon as he is able he will return and resume his work.

W. Y. Altman, Daniel Ames, and Seymour Tracht, after being out of school for some time, are again busy with their studies.

Rev. I. M. Brashears, of the M. E. church, conducted devotional exercises at the chapel on the opening morning of this term.

Mr. J. R. King was presented with a very fine society pin by Prof. E. D. Resler at a session of the Philophronean literary society January 6.

A number of the students from a distance spent vacation in town, entertaining themselves with skating and such other amusements as the place affords.

The two ladies' societies held private induction of officers the 19th instant, while the officers of the gentlemen's societies were installed at open sessions the 20th of January.

The new conservatory quartet, recently organized under the direction of Professor Kinnear, is composed of Messrs. Professor Kinnear, E. D. Resler, D. Riggle, and J. Redding.

New bulletin boards have been placed at the entrance of the college by the Cleiorhetean and Philophronean societies. They will be used to announce the programs for the sessions a week in advance.

Professors Scott and Haywood have exchanged rooms. The room lately occupied by



Professor Haywood has had a new oiled floor laid, and has been papered and painted, and now presents a very fine appearance.

Leland T. Powers, on David Copperfield, was highly appreciated by a large audience. His personations of Heep and Micawber were especially strong. His power as an elocutionist was also very forcible. So far the lecture course has been excellent.

### ASTRONOMICAL FORECAST.

To anyone wishing an easy and interesting study of the planetary motions, I recommend that he watch the planets Jupiter and Mars for a while. They are near the meridian at dark. They are conspicuous and cannot be mistaken for other stars. Mars, being a little west of Jupiter, is moving eastward, and passes Jupiter a little after noon January 25. At the nearest point Mars is  $1^{\circ} 36'$  north of Jupiter.

JOHN HAYWOOD.

WE notice with pleasure the interest Professor Kinnear is awakening in the musical department. The choral society is doing excellent work and is faithfully preparing for a concert to be given February 1 in the interest of the conservatory. The choral society is to be assisted by the orchestra and violin quartette. This promises to be a very fine entertainment, and we bespeak for it the most hearty support of all.

THE colleges of Ohio lose a warm friend and a stanch supporter by the decease of ex-President Hayes. We highly appreciated the kindly interest he had shown in our institution, having promised to be present at the dedication of our new association building next spring. While we regret the loss of his presence among us for that occasion, we doubly regret the loss of his sympathy and counsel to the several institutions with which he was closely connected.

THE coming state convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Lima promises to be a gathering of even more than the ordinary interest attending these annual meetings of young men. John R. Mott is to be in attendance, and this is sufficient assurance that the meeting will be of great benefit to college men. The college conference will occur Friday afternoon. One topic for Thursday evening is to be "Notable Occurrences during the Past Year in Our Ohio Colleges."

### INHERITANCES.

"The child is father of the man";

This truth the world concedes.

It was in youth great men began

To do their mighty deeds.

Then should those Indians, in truth,

Be warriors of repute,

Who walk bow-legged in their youth

And feed on arrow-root.

—Wolu.

I'm done with the ice, I vow I am;

I'll never go skating more.

I fell in the water up to my neck,

While she stood and laughed on the shore.

HE's a smart man who got through the sleighing season without either losing the affections of his best girl, or being financially demoralized.

THE Freshman's Confession.—"I suppose," said the young woman, "that you college boys have lots of adventures; you have had a number of close shaves, I'll warrant you." "No," he replied, with a blush; "nothing but hair cuts as yet."—*Washington Post*.

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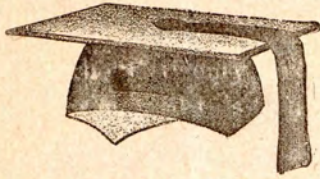
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work.—Mrs. LAURA E. PATTERSON,  
Newton, Iowa, June 20, 1892.



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for years, and tried all kinds of  
medicines. None of them did me  
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Fieldon, Illinois, June 22, '892.

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SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 7, 1892.

South Bound.

Miles	Central Time.	2	28	38	4	8
0	Cleveland.....Leave	8 00	8 00	1 05	1 25	.....
5	Euclid Avenue.....Leave	8 14	8 14	1 19	3 40	.....
9	Newburg.....Leave	8 25	8 29	1 35	3 56	A.M.
26	Hudson.....Leave	9 00	9 10	2 10	4 35	15 35
34	Cuyahoga Falls.....Leave	9 14	9 25	2 25	4 50	5 53
39	Akron.....{ Arrive	9 25	9 35	2 35	5 00	6 03
	.....{ Leave	9 29	9 40	2 40	5 05	6 08
41	South Akron.....Leave	9 48	2 48	5 13	6 16	.....
45	New Portage.....Leave	9 56	2 55	5 19	6 23	.....
46	Barberton.....Leave	9 45	9 59	2 58	5 21	6 27
52	Clinton.....Leave	10 10	10 10	3 08	5 32	6 38
53	Warwick.....Leave	10 01	10 14	3 12	5 36	6 42
58	Marshallville.....Leave	10 26	3 29	5 47	6 53	.....
63	Orrville.....{ Arrive	10 19	10 35	3 37	5 55	7 02
	.....{ Leave	10 23	10 42	3 42	Ar.	7 20
71	Apple Creek.....Leave	10 55	3 56	.....	7 34	.....
77	Fredericksburg.....Leave	11 06	4 06	.....	7 45	.....
81	Holmesville.....Leave	11 14	4 14	.....	7 53	.....
87	Millersburg.....Leave	11 01	11 27	4 25	8 03	.....
93	Killbuck.....Leave	11 12	11 40	4 38	8 18	.....
99	Black Creek.....Leave	11 53	4 50	.....	8 32	.....
107	Brink Haven.....Leave	12 12	5 08	.....	8 50	.....
111	Danville.....Leave	12 22	5 17	.....	8 59	.....
116	Howard.....Leave	12 31	5 26	.....	9 08	.....
120	Gambier.....Leave	11 55	12 40	5 35	10	9 17
126	Mt. Vernon.....{ Arrive	12 04	12 50	5 48	A.M.	9 27
	.....{ Leave	12 09	1 00	6 03	10 30	9 42
131	Bangs.....Leave	.....	6 18	6 40	9 42	.....
135	Mt. Liberty.....Leave	.....	6 26	6 48	9 49	.....
139	Centerburg.....Leave	12 30	1 28	6 36	6 58	9 48
145	Condit.....Leave	.....	6 50	7 11	10 10	.....
149	Sunbury.....Leave	.....	7 19	7 20	10 19	.....
151	Galena.....Leave	.....	7 04	7 25	10 23	.....
158	Westerville.....Leave	1 01	2 06	7 19	7 37	10 36
170	Columbus.....Arrive	1 25	2 30	7 45	18 05	11 00

North Bound.

Miles	Central Time.	3	27	35	9	7
0	Columbus.....Leave	Noon	Night	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
12	Westerville.....Leave	12 10	12 05	1 00	12 30	1 10
19	Galena.....Leave	12 30	6 25	1 04	4 24	.....
21	Sunbury.....Leave	12 44	6 39	1 18	4 37	.....
25	Condit.....Leave	12 48	6 43	1 23	4 41	.....
31	Centerburg.....Leave	12 56	6 51	1 33	4 49	.....
36	Mt. Liberty.....Leave	1 09	7 04	1 46	5 02	.....
40	Bangs.....Leave	1 19	7 13	1 56	5 11	.....
44	Mt. Vernon.....{ Arrive	1 27	7 20	2 05	5 18	.....
	.....{ Leave	1 23	1 37	7 30	2 15	5 28
50	Gambier.....Leave	1 28	1 47	7 35	Ar.	5 48
55	Howard.....Leave	1 38	1 59	7 46	.....	5 59
59	Danville.....Leave	1 59	7 55	.....	6 08	.....
63	Brink Haven.....Leave	2 09	8 04	.....	6 17	.....
71	Black Creek.....Leave	2 30	8 13	.....	6 26	.....
77	Killbuck.....Leave	2 40	8 32	.....	6 44	.....
83	Millersburg.....Leave	2 20	3 03	8 47	6 57	.....
89	Holmesville.....Leave	2 31	3 17	9 00	7 09	.....
93	Fredericksburg.....Leave	3 27	9 10	.....	7 19	.....
99	Apple Creek.....Leave	3 37	9 19	.....	7 23	.....
	.....{ Arrive	3 49	9 30	5	7 39	.....
07	Orrville.....{ Leave	3 05	4 05	9 44	A.M.	7 53
	.....{ Leave	3 09	4 15	9 49	7 25	7 58
112	Marshallville.....Leave	.....	9 58	7 34	8 07	.....
117	Warwick.....Leave	3 29	4 37	10 10	7 47	8 18
118	Clinton.....Leave	4 42	10 14	7 52	8 22	.....
124	Barberton.....Leave	3 42	4 52	10 27	8 05	8 33
125	New Portage.....Leave	.....	4 56	10 30	8 08	8 36
129	South Akron.....Leave	.....	5 03	10 39	8 17	8 45
131	Akron.....{ Arrive	3 57	5 10	10 46	8 24	8 52
	.....{ Leave	4 02	5 20	10 51	8 29	8 55
136	Cuyahoga Falls.....Leave	4 14	5 34	11 04	8 42	9 07
144	Hudson.....Leave	4 35	5 55	11 25	9 06	9 25
161	Newburg.....Leave	5 00	6 30	11 59	9 40	P.M.
165	Euclid Avenue.....Leave	5 11	6 46	12 16	9 56	Ar.
170	Cleveland.....Arrive	5 25	7 00	12 30	10 10	.....

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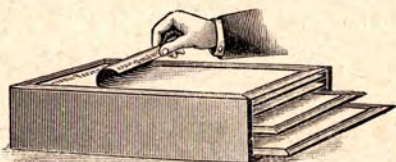
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