

THE TARGUM.

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No. 28.

The Founding of the College.

ON the 10th of November, 1766, Governor William Franklin, of New Jersey, issued "His Majesty's Letters-patent and Charter, or Royal Grant, to erect a College called Queen's College, in the Province of New Jersey."

A call for a meeting of the Trustees appeared in the New York *Mercury* of April 20, 1767, but this first Charter was not fully satisfactory and a second Charter, with apparently slight changes, was granted on March 20, 1770. The purpose of the founding of the College as expressed in the Charter was, "That a College may be erected in which the learned languages and other branches of useful knowledge may be taught and degrees conferred; and especially that young men of suitable abilities may be instructed in divinity, preparing them for the ministry and supplying the necessity of the churches." The churches here meant were those of the Reformed Dutch Denomination to which, through organic relations and individual zeal, the College owed its founding and its continuance in years of great necessity. The first seal of the College bears the motto, which is still retained, "Sol Justitiæ et Occidentem Illustra." Choice was made of a location "on the banks of the old Raritan" in preference to those offered by Hackensack, N. J., and Tappan, N. Y.

The first Commencement was held previous to the outbreak of the Revolution, but in just what year does not appear from the address of the first President, Jacob R. Hardenbergh. The original manuscript of this address is still preserved. New Brunswick was occupied by the British forces in the early part of the Revolution, and the College was obliged in those

years to migrate to Millstone and North Branch, but returned before the close of the war. In 1809, by the efforts of the President, the Rev. Dr. Ira Condict, the substantial brown-stone structure which is to-day the central and chief adornment of our campus, "Old Queen's," was erected. From 1816 until 1825 the third and last suspension of exercises took place, for, in the latter year Col. Henry Rutgers, of New York, a Revolutionary patriot, made a large and inspiring contribution towards the College endowment, and, under his name which a grateful Board of Trustees now bestowed upon the institution, Rutgers College began a career of larger efficiency and prosperity.

The Rutgers Scientific School.

In 1862 the Congress of the United States passed "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and, in 1863 the State of New Jersey passed an act of acceptance of the conditions and stipulations of the Congress. This act was followed by another, "approved April 4, 1864," which designated the Trustees of Rutgers College as the Body which should receive the revenues accruing under the Act of Congress, and should apply them "wholly and exclusively to the maintenance, in that department of Rutgers College known as Rutgers Scientific School, of such courses of instruction as shall carry out the intent of said act of Congress."

In 1887 Congress passed an act to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with the State Scientific Schools, and again New Jersey legislated so as to secure the benefits of the act for her young men in

connection with the facilities of "the Rutgers Scientific School being the State Agricultural College of New Jersey."

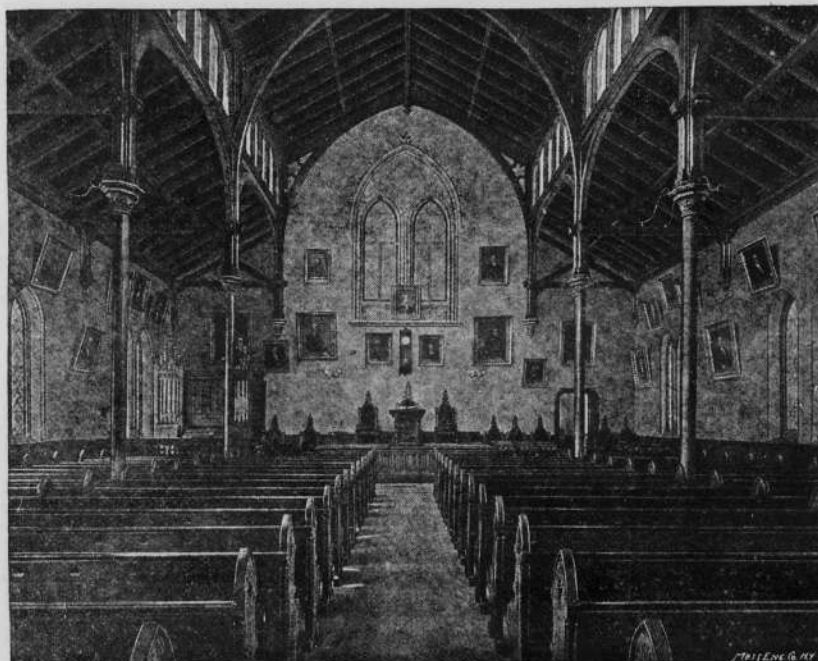
High Standing of Rutgers.

Out of any narrative, however brief, of the long history of Rutgers emerge the names of her eminent instructors and alumni. The eulogy and crown of those who have given instruction here are bestowed upon them by the successes of their pupils in all the walks of life. It is not only the vindication of the

more men of distinction and power than any other colleges in the land.

The present Faculty of Rutgers College is eminently strong in teaching ability. While some of our Faculty are authors of repute and investigators of high standing, it is of chief importance for young men to note the great and rare ability to impart knowledge and to arouse a love for learning which characterizes the Rutgers corps of teachers.

In regard to the courses and methods of in-



INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

"small college," but the strong argument to young men making choice of a college, that students of the small colleges acquire the best mental discipline and culture. Testimony to the value of an education at Rutgers was given a few years ago by an eminent lawyer of Camden, N. J., who said that of all the collegians who entered his offices as law students the Rutgers boys had the best education. And no less a personage than ex-U. S. Minister, William Walter Phelps, declared that Williams and Rutgers have produced proportionately

struction which point to the successes of the past and, no less surely, to those of the future. it is only possible to say here and in general that the work is largely *required* and *regular*, and that all Professors are actively and earnestly occupied in class-room work. The requirements are high, and even in the Elective work there are long and thorough courses provided and exacted. The aim is: a liberal and symmetrical education. The method is: careful and personal instruction and supervision.

And it should be observed that many of the

Professors are graduates of the College, thus exemplifying her principles, cherishing her interests, and strengthening the ties which bind the Alumni to the Institution. Members of the Faculty take an active interest in the athletic, literary and social projects of the students.

The College Grounds.

Rutgers is not lacking in attractive features which artistic buildings and well kept grounds supply.

The gradual slope of the campus is a beautiful green sward, well shaded with trees of many varieties. Along the central ridge stands a line of historic ivy-covered buildings, and in

East of Queen's stands Kirkpatrick Chapel and the Library, the Fine Arts Building, and somewhat apart from the others the Schanck Observatory. On the opposite side of central Queen's and to the west, is Geological Hall and the Museum, flanked by Van Nest Hall, while Winants Hall, the splendid new Dormitory, stands free from the other buildings along the west end, and overlooks the entire length and breadth of the campus proper. A nearer view of the buildings will not be without interest. First in age and in interesting association stands

Queen's,

the very name and appearance of which suggests the memories of long ago. It is a struc-



BLEECKER PLACE.

the centre of the group "Old Queen's," venerable with nearly a century of years.

Looking north from Queen's one sees the Ballantine Gymnasium and New Jersey Hall on the right hand and the left respectively, while beyond and at considerable elevation, the Seminary buildings of the Dutch Reformed Church, still farther on a beautiful stretch of the Raritan Valley, as attractive a landscape as one could wish to see.

ture three stories in height, built of brown stone, with low-gabled roof, and is surmounted with a tower; it is classic in its simplicity and regularity of line, and impressive by reason of its quiet dignity. It now contains the offices of the President, Treasurer, and Registrar, and the recitation rooms of the departments of Latin, Philosophy, English, Greek, German, Mathematics, and History. Before the opening of the next College year, the Weston Memorial

Room, adjoining that of the Historical Department, will be an added feature.

In front of this building lies a splendid stretch of campus that offers an almost unobstructed view from the old arched doorway, and beautifully sets off with its wealth of foliage in summer the grace and simplicity of the old structure.

Kirkpatrick Chapel

fronts the entrance to the campus and first attracts the attention of the student and the visitor. It is a brown stone structure, French Gothic in style, with an attractive auditorium having open timbered roof. Its stained glass windows, the memorials of classes graduated since 1890, are artistic and in every way appropriate. This auditorium is a veritable gallery of portraits, among which are the sons of Rutgers who in life did noble work for their country, their fellow men, and their Alma Mater, and who still speak eloquently to the youth who gather from year to year in the College halls for study.

The Library.

such as Rutgers possesses, is deserving a building of its own. It has outgrown its present quarters, yet the excellent management of an efficient librarian makes the library facilities among the best anywhere enjoyed. Students are given free access to the books, and receive all needed instruction for the proper use of the library in literary work. There are more than 36,000 standard works of reference and general literature, and 10,000 pamphlets, all well catalogued. Many rare and valuable volumes of exceeding interest to the antiquarian are to be found on the shelves. Permanent gifts provide for the increase of the library, and supply it with over one hundred and seventy of the leading periodical publications. The books are carefully selected with reference to the peculiar needs of the several departments of instruction as well as for the general reader. It is an advantage highly appreciated by the College that free access is given to the Sage Library of the Theological Semi-

nary, one of the best equipped of its character in the country.

Fine Arts Building.

Students of other days will not recognize the residence of former Presidents of the College by its new name The Fine Arts Building, neither would they recognize it by a visit to its interior, which has been much altered.

In the Janeway Memorial Collection of casts and photographs here to be found, an excellent beginning of an art collection for the College has been made. The new lecture room recently fitted up is well suited for small audiences, and contains adequate facilities for illustrating lectures by the stereopticon. Such pictures, models, casts, and photographs as are needful in illustrating the history of art have been placed in this building, and acquisitions are continually made to the collection. A step to the east brings one to

The Daniel S. Schanck Observatory,

a two-story brick building, with revolving dome, constructed especially for astronomical work. It contains a large equatorial telescope, 6½ inches aperture, solidly mounted, and provided with accessory apparatus. On the west side is an extension for time-observations, containing a 3½ inch Stackpole meridian circle, sidereal clock, barometer, etc. The student has unusual facilities for learning the theory and use of astronomical instruments.

Geological Hall.

The departments of Physics and Geology claim this entire building, the former occupying the seven rooms on the first floor. In its two lecture rooms, its general and special laboratories may be found the apparatus needful for instruction in this science. The student, by work and personal experiment, is here brought into actual contact with the apparatus and is enabled to acquire a very practical knowledge of the subject.

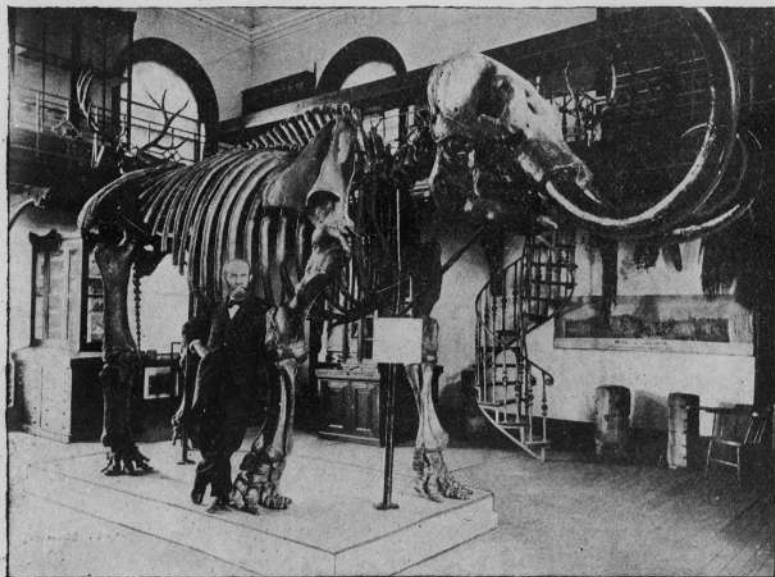
On the second floor may be found the large exhibition room in which the various collections in Natural History, Geology, and Min-

eralogy are displayed. Along the sides and through the middle of the room have been arranged the large cases of minerals and fossils, all carefully selected, labeled, and classified. Through the generosity of the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver there has been set up recently, near the north end of the room, a

given over to the classes in Draughting. Students in the Engineering Course find in this building good collections of instruments, models, and drawings, to which they have access.

Winants Hall,

the College Dormitory, can not claim the dignity of age, but all the elegance which things



THE MASTODON.

mastodon from Salem County, one of the very finest specimens of its kind in the world. In an adjoining lecture and class room has been placed an exceedingly valuable collection of 4,500 minerals, the property of the Professor of Geology. Students in this department have rare opportunities offered them through ready access to such valuable illustrative material.

Van Nest Hall.

More than half a hundred years ago this building was erected and given the name it bears in honor of Abraham Van Nest, a liberal trustee of the College. A room on the first floor has recently been fitted up for the uses of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Department of Elocution has here a room pleasantly furnished, and the entire third floor, a well lighted and well equipped room, is

new possess, being the last of the group to be erected on the old campus.

It is located on the west side of the campus fronting east. In style of architecture it is colonial, harmonizing with "Queen's," and combines "with the dignity of an academic structure the hospitality and home-likeness suggested by the American mansions" of one hundred years ago. The building is capable of accommodating more than one hundred students, and is admirably designed for the comfort and convenience of its occupants.

New Jersey Hall.

New Jersey Hall, built in 1888 in the rear of the main body of College buildings, contains the working laboratories and lecture rooms of the Experiment Stations and Chemical Departments.

The Chemical Laboratories of the College are large and well equipped with materials and apparatus, to which additions are frequently made, maintaining the Departments quite up to date. There are two large working rooms, two lecture rooms, and several smaller rooms for Special Research.

The Botanical Laboratory is located on the second floor of the Hall, and affords first-class facilities for study and investigation in con-

tion of insects native and foreign, and materials from many sources. The subject of insect plagues has been investigated and much valuable data gathered, which is available for students.

The chemists of the Experiment Station inspect the fertilizers sold in the State, and do an immense amount of experimental work in connection with the College Farm. Feeds, Dairy Products, and Special Manures are ex-



NEW JERSEY HALL.

nection with the work of the Experiment Station. A large and representative herbarium, and a mycological collection, with adequate apparatus, the best microscopes, and the latest German charts, afford all the facilities requisite for the satisfactory pursuit of botanical study.

The Entomological Laboratory is provided with an ample supply of microscopes and accessories. It has also a very extensive collec-

tion of insects native and foreign, and materials from many sources. The subject of insect plagues has been investigated and much valuable data gathered, which is available for students. These results are published in bulletins and finally presented annually to the farmers as Station Reports. These Reports stand very high among the other annual State Reports, and are widely quoted. Minerals and waters of the State have been examined, and the results are published in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey.

The Biological Laboratory is well equipped with charts and models for the study of Em-

bryology, General Biology, and Comparative Anatomy. A good museum contains an excellent collection of specimens.

The College Farm,

of 97 acres, under the management of the Director of the Station, serves as an object lesson in successful Agriculture, and at the same time affords means for the practical working out of new and modern methods in farming. The direction, now unified with the Experiment Station, makes for economy of time and quick results. Its direct connection with all the laboratories enables the Farm to be under the most scientific control. The results of experiments carried out on the Farm and in the various laboratories appear as bulletins and reports, and the results of well directed investigations are more fully appreciated each year by the agriculturist communities of the State.

Admission and Courses of Study.

To be admitted to Rutgers a student has either to pass successfully the June or September entrance examinations, present a proper certificate from the Principal of an accredited Preparatory School, or secure through competitive examination one of a number of Free Scholarships created by the State. Through an extension of the certificate privilege, the College has been brought into close touch with more than eighty of the best Preparatory Schools of the East, and through the State Examinations it is made possible for any worthy young man of New Jersey to secure a scientific education of the highest value. Once admitted the student finds that the range of studies which the College curriculum offers is



THE COLLEGE FARM.

large. The complete College course occupies a period of four years.

The Classical School.

In this School all studies of the Freshman and the Sophomore years, and certain subjects of the Junior and Senior years are prescribed, being such as long experience has proved to be the essentials to furnish the basis of a liberal education. *The required subjects* embrace the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, and the general courses in the Natural Sciences; *the elective courses* fill up nearly one-half of the time from the beginning of the Junior year, and are designed not only to carry further the general training of the student in the liberal arts, but to fit him for the special occupation or profession which he proposes to follow.

The College offers nine elective courses from which two may be selected; these are then pursued to the end of the Senior year. The present arrangement of the recitation schedule makes possible no less than thirty-two combinations of elective courses.

The requirements in *Greek and Latin* for admission to the Freshman Class correspond

to those of the best institutions. For two years all students are required to pursue these subjects, reading in this time many of the masterpieces of the classic literatures, and then are permitted to specialize in these branches, as also in other branches, during the remainder of their College course.

The *Modern Languages* are receiving increased attention at Rutgers. Sufficient time is given to the study of French and German to enable students to receive a practical acquaintance with the languages, and to lead them to appreciate the beauties of certain of the great modern classic productions.

Our colleges are coming to feel that the *English Language* has not been receiving the attention which is its due. Rutgers always insisting that students should be taught to use their mother tongue clearly, forcibly, and correctly, continues to emphasize the requirement of regular work in English Composition, and has enlarged the scope of the work in the department, offering more extended courses in General Literature and kindred lines.

In its *Mathematical Department* the College is known to offer excellent opportunities. The scope of the work is broad, the equipments liberal. *Astronomy*, one of the subjects included in this department, is taught in a practical manner by the aid of a well equipped observatory.

To the courses in *History* there is a liberal allotment of time, making it possible for students to gain an intimate acquaintance with the great political and social movements of Mediæval and Modern times, and to direct special attention to the study of certain great periods.

The Department of *Philosophy and Logic* justly claims a prominent place in the curriculum of the College. In giving an outline of the History of Philosophy from the earliest period of Greek speculation to the present time, the work is by no means limited to the study of theories as such, but the practical

bearings of philosophical speculations are constantly presented.

The studies of the *Science Courses*, including *Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Biology, and Botany*, give the student in the required work a general acquaintance with the several subjects and also with the methods employed in laboratories of science, preparing him for the more advanced work which it is his privilege to undertake during his Junior and Senior years. Each of these branches has a laboratory well equipped for its own line of work.

The Scientific School

has very many features in common with the Classical School, yet where the former would lay stress on such branches as the ancient classics, the latter offers subjects modern, and largely relating to the natural sciences. Many of the required studies of the former are also the required studies of the latter, as *History, English Literature, Political Economy, Practical Ethics, Astronomy, French, and German*, to the end that the training received may be a sufficiently liberal one.

At the end of the Freshman year students in this School elect to pursue one of the full courses offered, and for the remaining three years their studies are directed with particular reference to the choice made.

The schedule of the College includes five distinct courses of study, as follows:

1. A course in Civil Engineering and Mechanics.
2. A course in Chemistry.
3. A course in Agriculture.
4. A course in Electricity.
5. A course in Biology.

Special Honors.

The College offers special honors to students who distinguish themselves in general scholarship, in special departmental work, and in rhetorical ability, making no distinction by way of comparison between the scholarship honors of the Classical School and the Scientific School.

The large number of prizes established by

the friends and the former graduates of Rutgers, there being no less than twenty-two, give the students every opportunity to win honor for themselves through competition with their fellows. These competitions are well sustained, and show a commendable interest on the part of the student body. For the encouragement of independent reading and study, under the direction of the Faculty, honorable mention is made of students who give evidence of thoroughness in such work, and pass satisfactory examination.

College Spirit.

Every one who passes any length of time at Rutgers observes the high tone of the college spirit here exhibited. The atmosphere of the place is intellectually and morally healthful. "The same spirit which animated the founders of the institution, and which from the first has given it such marked prominence and success, is the animating spirit which to-day governs its management in all its varied departments. The true education of mind, soul and body, the rounding out of a complete and symmetrical character, has been, and is the earnest endeavor of all associated in carrying forward the great primary object which actuated its originators. While it has been a conservator of truth, it has been also in the front of progress, whether in the world of matter or mind, and has sent its sons out fully accoutered for the battle of life and the accomplishment of right and manly ambitions."

The Department of Agriculture.

A course in Agriculture was provided by the State College shortly after its establishment in 1864. The aim of this department of



THE EXPERIMENT STATION LABORATORY.

the College is to provide the student with a broad and sure foundation in the sciences relating to Agriculture, as well as to meet the present pressing demands for a broader and more detailed knowledge of the principles which govern the business of farming.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station,

established by an act of Legislature in March, 1880, is controlled by a Board of Managers, which includes the President and Professor of Agriculture of the College. It is located in connection with the College, and is in a broad sense a branch of the Institution. The object of the Station, as stated by law, is to benefit practical and scientific agriculture, and to assist in the development of our unimproved lands.

The value of the natural resources of the soils, particularly in the central and northern sections of the State, and the importance of their improvement by judicious cropping and stock-raising, furnished the most fruitful fields for Station work.

In 1887, the enactment establishing *National*

Experiment Stations was passed by Congress; these are popularly known as the Hatch Experiment Stations. The management of the Station in this State was placed under the control of the Trustees of Rutgers College, and is known as the College Station, and the fund available by this act was devoted to lines of work, separate and distinct from those already engaged in by the State Station.

It was organized early in 1888 by the establishment of the following distinct departments:

1. Biology.
2. Botany and Horticulture.
3. Entomology.

The time of the Biologist has been mainly devoted to an investigation of the tuberculosis of dairy animals, and to a study of the bacteria of milk. The importance to the State of these lines of work is very great, and the studies thus far prosecuted have been of practical service.

The many blights and diseases which affect fruits, vegetables and flowers, which have recently been so prevalent in certain districts of our State, as to interfere seriously with the profitable growing of certain crops, and even to destroy in part vineyards and orchards, have been, in a very large degree, overcome by careful study and investigation by the Botanist.

The published reports of the studies and investigations in the Department of Entomology have instructed the farmers as to the habits of both useful and injurious insects, and how to oppose them by means of spraying and fertilization.

Since the establishment of the Station in 1888, 136 regular and 18 special bulletins, together with 19 Annual Reports, have been published.

The heads of these various departments are Professors in the College, thus affording the student the unusual advantage of the immediate results of scientific inquiry.

Student Organizations.

The *student organizations* contribute no small part to the interest of College life. Here, perhaps, are to be found the best means for the development of the social and moral sides of his nature. Here the student is seen to best advantage, engaged in wholesome voluntary activities, training his mind in debate and in literary exercises, strengthening his body on the athletic field and in the gymnasium, nourishing his spirit in religious exercises, and performing many duties conducive to manliness and self respect.

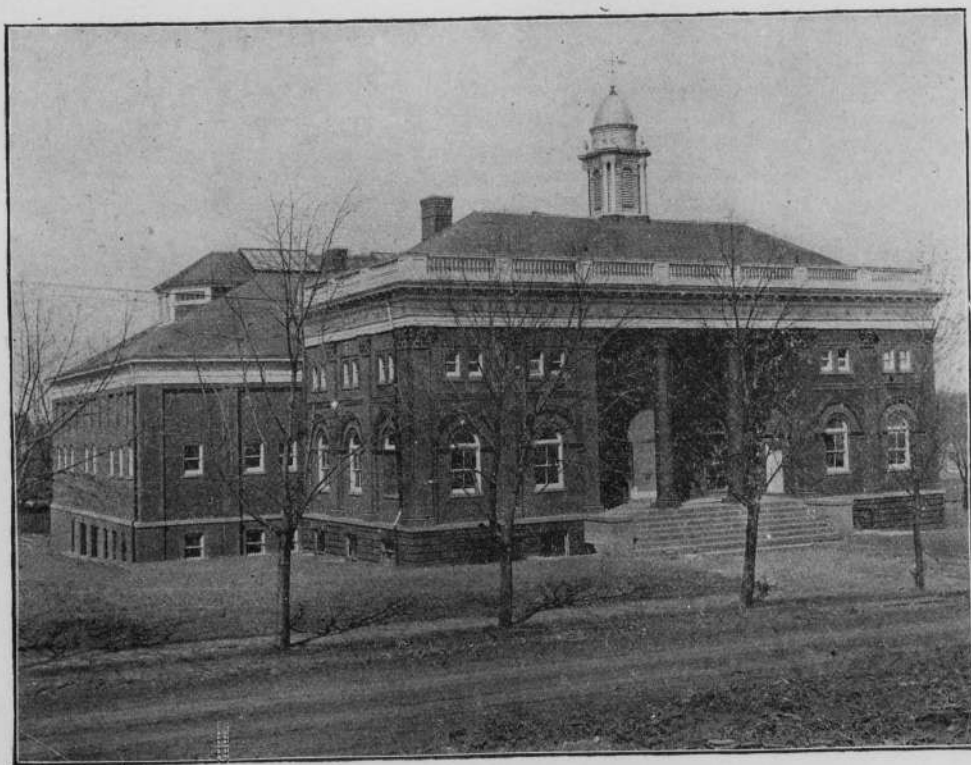
The *Greek Letter Fraternities*, on account of their numbers and character, exercise a large influence in College life. Eight chapters have been established at Rutgers, dating in organization from 1845 to 1892, and comprising the following societies: Delta Phi, Zeta Psi, Delta Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Chi Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Chi Psi, and Theta Nu Epsilon. Almost all the Fraternities occupy their own houses, many of which are large substantial edifices, bordering on the campus, and here the members live, being bound together by the strongest ties of interest and sympathy. Their influence is cast on the side of morals and good order, and is a strong factor in a healthy student life.

In addition to the Fraternities there are several strong organizations, chief of which in influence, history and numbers is the *Young Men's Christian Association*. Rutgers organized an Association in 1876, the first year that such organizations were introduced into American colleges. It numbers among its members between forty and fifty per cent. of the students, and diffuses throughout the College a strong religious influence. A room, splendidly equipped by Mrs. Ann Van Nest Bussing for its use, has been recently dedicated, and here it conducts its weekly meetings, mission and Bible classes.

The need of a literary society found expression this year in the organization of a *Congress*. This Congress is designed to take

the place once held by the Philoclean and Peithessophian Societies, and to judge from the interest manifested is destined to a long life. Nearly a hundred students are enrolled in its membership. The organization is modelled after the National House of Representatives, and has its Speaker, Clerk, Treasurer, and Sergeant-at-Arms. Bills are introduced, debated, and put to vote. The object of the Congress is "to promote facility in speaking,

The organizations with which the public is best acquainted are, no doubt, the *Glee and Mandolin Clubs*. Rutgers has always had good reason to be proud of her music-makers, for they sing of her fair name from North to South. These organizations are entirely under student control and are composed solely of students with the exception of the leader of the Glee Club. Constant rehearsals have won for our Glee and Mandolin Clubs a well-deserved

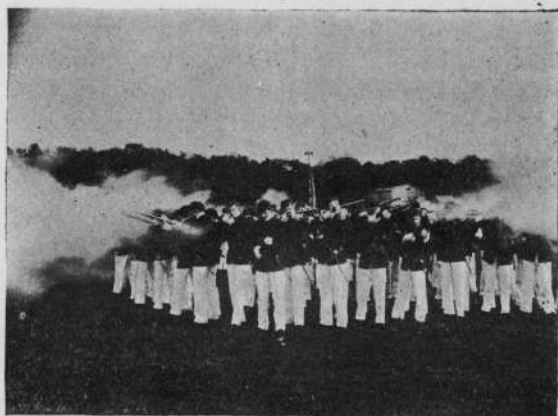


THE BALLANTINE GYMNASIUM.

improvement in debate, knowledge of parliamentary procedure, and acquaintance with subjects affecting public interests." It is thought that this Congress will in future have general charge of intercollegiate debating interests at Rutgers, into which new field we so auspiciously entered this year. In the first contest between representatives of Rutgers and New York University, our debaters were crowned the victors.

popularity, but notwithstanding the hard work the men all testify to the good times they have on their trips. While College is in session their engagements are in places accessible to New Brunswick, but during vacations extensive tours are frequently made.

Six years ago *Student Self-Government* was introduced into Rutgers, and has clearly been conducive to a manly and independent sense of honor and right. The system is centered in



THE FIRING SQUAD.

a committee of twelve students elected by their fellows, four from each of the upper classes and two from each of the lower, and presided over by President Scott. The members of this committee consider themselves in no way spies upon their mates, but pass judgment only on cases brought before them by the President and Faculty. Their action always requires ratification by the Faculty, and the fact that every judgment rendered by them has been ratified, is an honor to the self-government system at Rutgers.

There are many organizations that do not play so large a part in College life, as the *Chess and Checker Club*, the *Political Clubs*, and many others where conditions and restrictions forbid popularity. *The Targum Association*, which controls the publication of the College paper, *The Targum*, is one of prominence. Subscription to the paper is a condition of membership in the Association. *The Targum* is one of the brightest of college publications, and can compare most favorably with any of its kind in the country. For the quality of its literary work and the character of its college news it is unexcelled. There is also a temporary organization effected by representatives from the Greek Letter Fraternities, that publishes a College annual, "The Scarlet Letter." This is a book that contains an account of all the doings of professors and students

for the past year, written in the students' happiest vein, where the serious is in constant contrast with the humorous.

Physical Training.

Exceptionally fine opportunities for physical training are afforded to all students by the Ballantine Gymnasium, the Neilson Athletic Field and the new Boat House.

The Athletic Field contains between five and six acres, and has been graded and improved at a cost of more than \$5,000. It contains a base-ball diamond as good as any in the State, an excellent foot-ball field, a quarter-mile running track, and a straight 120-yard track. It is furnished with a commodious grand-stand, with dressing rooms and bath rooms.

The Boat House, recently built, stands between the canal and the river, about three minutes' walk from the Gymnasium. It is provided with excellent boats, which may be used on either the canal or the river as may be desired. The canal is particularly suitable for preliminary practice. No college has better natural advantages for boating.

At the beginning of his Freshman year each student is given a systematic physical examination. A chart is made showing his physical condition, and new measurements from time to time serve to show his growth and development.

In the Gymnasium, built according to the best models and equipped with all important apparatus, Freshmen and Sophomores in the Classical School are given regular class-work four times a week throughout the year. To the Freshmen are taught free exercises, exercises with Indian clubs, upon the so-called "heavy" apparatus, and track and field athletics. The Sophomores use dumb bells, wands, and the heavy apparatus, and also have instruction in Athletics. During the winter term a class is formed from Juniors and Seniors in fencing with foils and single-sticks. Besides this, opportunity is afforded for swim-

ming lessons in the tank, and bowling on the alleys in the basement.

Military Instruction and Drill.

By virtue of the act of 1866, providing for the detail of officers of the regular army to colleges, Rutgers has been enabled to obtain such an instructor. The Military Department

lectures and class-room work, and the latter of exercises in the school of the soldier, company and battalion.

A public exhibition drill is held in the spring of each year on Neilson Field.

The drill takes the place for the Scientifics of required gymnasium work, but all undergraduates both of the Classical and Scientific



THE FOOT-BALL TEAM.

hall of the Gymnasium, 60 feet by 100 feet. of the College has also at its disposal the drill Arms and accoutrements are supplied by the United States Government.

The cadets are neatly uniformed, and are organized in battalion formation. The military instruction includes both theoretical and practical training, the former consisting of

Schools have the opportunity of using the Gymnasium, and students in the Classical Department may elect to take drill instead of gymnasium class work.

Two recent graduates are now serving as officers in the U. S. Army, Lieut. Joseph C. Castner '91, of the 4th Infantry, and Lieut. R. B. Parrott '97, of the 22d Infantry, now serv-

ing in the Philippines. Both distinguished themselves in the Military Department when undergraduates.

Athletics.

Athletics at Rutgers are under the control of the Faculty, and no student is allowed to play on any of the athletic teams who does not maintain a good standing in his studies. On the students' part Athletics are governed by an incorporated Athletic Association, with a board of trustees elected by the members. In this board the Faculty is at present represented by Professors Bevier, Chester, and Payson, and by Mr. F. H. Dodge, the Physical Instructor. Under the auspices of the Athletic Association, branch organizations take charge of the interests of the individual sports, Foot-Ball, Base-Ball, Track and Gymnasium Athletics, and Boating.

Foot-Ball.

Rutgers was one of the first colleges in the United States to make foot-ball a regular college sport. With Yale and Columbia she held a conference in New York City to formulate a set of rules governing play in this country. Since then the game has come to take a prominent place in almost all the colleges and universities of the land. Rutgers has had a most honorable record. The great degree of technical skill now developed makes it impossible for one of the smaller colleges to win from the "Big Four," but in the early days Rutgers won from Princeton and Pennsylvania, and often put up creditable opposition to Yale. In 1894 she won the championship of the Middle States' League from Lafayette and Stevens. The schedule of last fall included games with Wesleyan, Lehigh, Haverford, Union, Swarthmore, Stevens, New York University, and other prominent institutions. The support given to the team was very encouraging. The home games were attended by larger crowds than for many years previous.

The prospects for the coming season are unusually bright, as almost all of last year's

team will be back to try for their old positions. There is, however, ample opportunity, such as is not afforded in the larger colleges, for new material to secure places. All candidates are given a thorough trial, and the 'Varsity team is selected by the captain with the advice of the head coach. Practice is conducted every afternoon on Neilson Field. The Scrub Team, which has a regular organization, lines up against the 'Varsity, and some spirited play results. Signal practice is held in the evening during the season in the Gymnasium.

The schedule of games for the next season is as follows:

- Sept. 30. Columbia, at New Brunswick.
- Oct. 7. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.
- Oct. 14. Lafayette, at Easton.
- Oct. 18. Stevens, at Hoboken.
- Oct. 21. Haverford, at Haverford.
- Oct. 28. Ursinus, at Norristown.
- Nov. 4. Stevens, at New Brunswick.
- Nov. 11. New York, at New Brunswick.
- Nov. 22. Class games, '01 vs. '02; '02 vs. '03.
- Nov. 25. Final class game.

Base-Ball.

In Base-Ball the students of Rutgers have for many years taken a keen interest. The diamond on Neilson Field is unsurpassed, and the opportunities for individual students who wish to play are certainly as good, and in some respects better, than in larger institutions. Taking into the account the 'Varsity team, the Scrub, and the various class teams, every man in College who desires to play has an opportunity to show his metal. Competition for all places is open to all on even terms.

It has been the policy of Rutgers to play with large and strong institutions, and no effort is made to arrange a schedule with the weaker ones in order to be able to show a series of victories. Nevertheless the record is a very creditable one. Games were played last year with Princeton, Lehigh, New York University, Ursinus, etc., and this season's schedule contains games, among others, with Columbia and Wesleyan. We are particularly fortunate

this year in having such a large proportion of last year's team still in College, only two of the nine having graduated.

During the winter term practice is held in the Gymnasium and the cage, and as soon as the weather permits out-of-door practice is conducted on Neilson Field.

The class teams, besides playing for cham-

memorable defeat of Stevens Institute in 1893 very little has been done beyond holding two interclass meets annually. In 1895, when the University of Pennsylvania began her Relay Carn'vals, Rutgers accepted the invitation to enter a team, and won from Swarthmore in a close race. About this time a revision of the college records was made. There had been



THE GYMNASIUM TEAM.

pionship against one another, hold contests from time to time with class teams from other colleges. Last season the nine of the Class of 1901 played with and defeated the corresponding class of Columbia University by a good score.

Track Athletics.

Track athletics have long been classed among the student activities at Rutgers, but since the

considerable doubt as to the conditions under which some of them were made, and after consideration it was decided that records not made on Neilson Field should not be accepted. As a result all the old records were cast aside, not because they were not genuine, but because they could not be regarded as official. This excluded, among the rest, the record of 100 yards in ten seconds flat, made by Whitehead

'77, a record that was remarkable at the time it was made.

With the spring of 1898 the spirit for track athletics revived, and a challenge was sent to New York University. Although Rutgers was defeated, the work of both teams was excellent, and nine of the records of the University were broken in the games. This year witnesses a still greater effort. The calendar for the spring includes the Princeton and the Columbia Open Games, the Pennsylvania Relay Races, an underclass meet, a spring field meet, the I. C., A. A. A. Games, and dual meets with Swarthmore and Lafayette. Representatives took part in the Princeton Open Games largely for the sake of gaining experience and developing the men. Brokaw '00, won third place in the high hurdles, and a good showing was made in the 220-yard dash and the quarter-mile run.

The results of the spring field meet were very satisfactory. The 220-yards dash record, both of the hurdle records, the high jump, and the discus records were all broken, and the work in the other events was very encouraging. Three days after this meet our representatives at the Argyle Athletic Games, held by Columbia University, added more laurels to the honors of the team. Elmendorf '02, captured the second place in the 100-yards dash, and Leary '02 finished third in the high hurdles.

The prospects are bright for the future. There are a number of men in College who may be expected to give an account of themselves later in the season. The Freshman Class brought in several men who were already good athletes, and who will probably do the College credit before their course is finished.

In the dual meets with Swarthmore and Lafayette there will certainly be exciting competition, and it is not unreasonable to hope that the Track Team of Rutgers will win a victory as decided as that gained by the Gymnasium Team in the winter meets with Haverford and Lehigh.

Gymnasium Athletics.

Until recently there has been little attention paid among our colleges to that branch of athletics which is confined within doors. At least its importance in intercollegiate relations has been almost nothing. But during the last few years it has obtained recognition and taken a place among college sports.

At Rutgers the first step in this direction was taken in 1895, when an indoor interclass meet was held. This was so successful, both as to the efforts of the men taking part and in the interest shown by others, that in 1896 its character as an annual affair was established by the holding of the second indoor meet. The interest in gymnasium work aroused by these meets among the students finally gave rise, in 1897, to the formation of a Gymnasium Team, and plans were made to hold a dual meet with some other college.

A series of two meets was arranged with New York University, one to take place at New York and one at New Brunswick. In the first of these New York University was successful, but in the second, after an interval of only a month, the victory was won by Rutgers. Much satisfaction was felt at the rapid improvement shown, and a still more ambitious programme was arranged.

Accordingly this year two meets were held in the winter term; one with Haverford College and one with Lehigh University. In each of these contests the banner was won by Rutgers, and the hopes and aspirations of the previous year were realized.

If such results are attained after an experience of two years, we are justified in confident expectations for succeeding years. There is no reason why these should not be realized, as we have the very best of facilities for gymnasium training, in the gymnasium itself and its equipment, and in the able direction of our Physical Instructor, whose interest and efficient aid have done much toward bringing about the success thus far attained.

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On the Banks of the Old Raritan.

My father sent me to old Rutgers,
And resolved that I should be a man,
And so I settled down
In that noisy college town,
On the banks of the old Raritan.

CHORUS.

On the banks of the old Raritan,
Where old Rutgers evermore shall stand,
For has she not stood,
Since the time of the flood,
On the banks of the old Raritan?

Then sing aloud to Alma Mater,
And keep the scarlet in the van;
For with her motto high,
Rutgers name shall never die,
On the banks of the old Raritan.—*Cho.*

Sloan Prize for the Best Entrance Examinations, Classical School.

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The faculty of Dickinson College decided that hereafter no Freshman banquet can be held until after the spring recess.

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