

Woodstock Academy

Gleaner

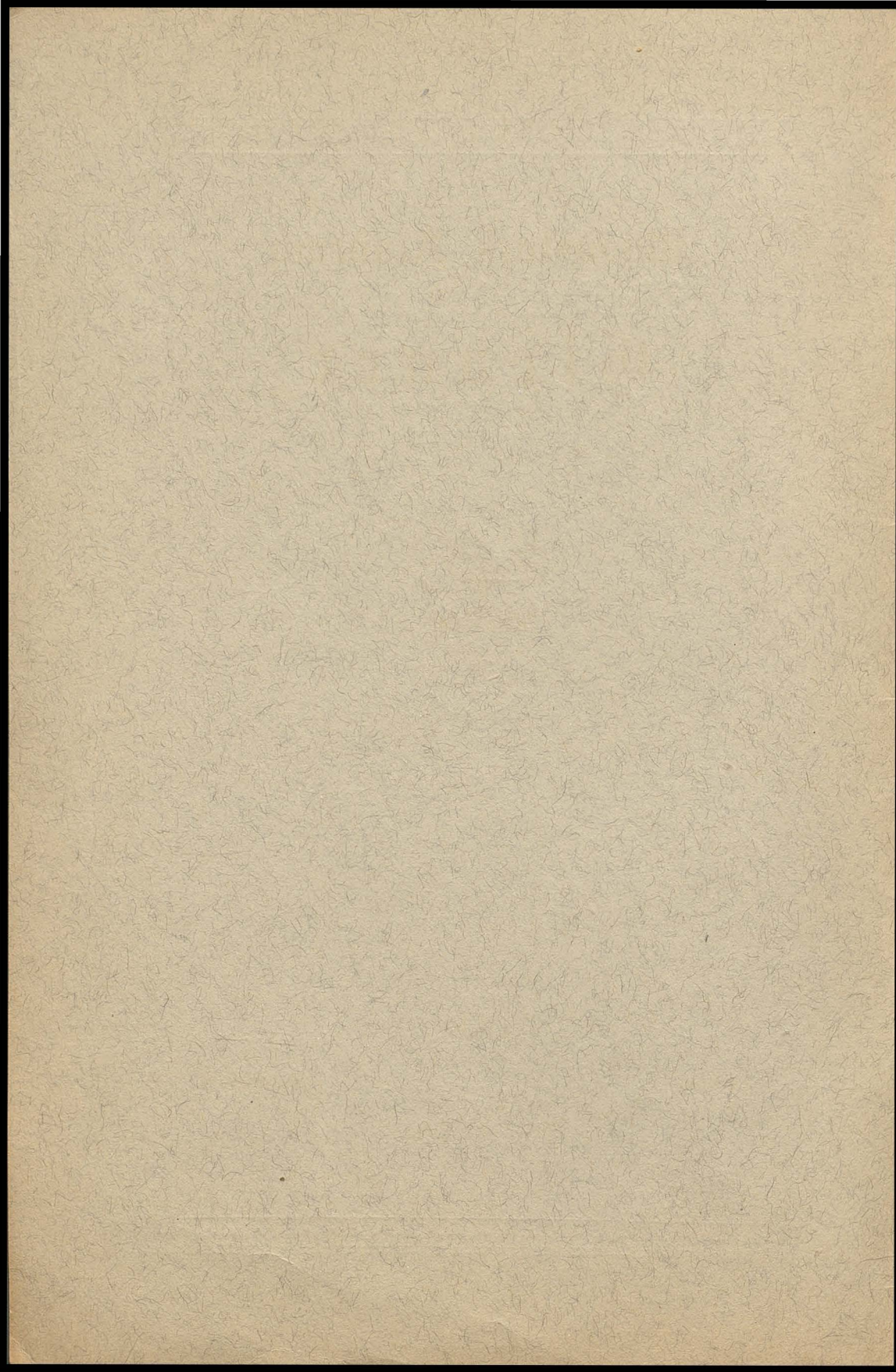


1934

Volume 2

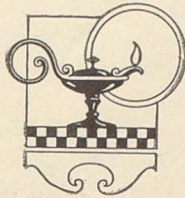
Number 9

Price 25 Cents



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WOODSTOCK ACADEMY

Founded in 1801

PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM A. SIMPSON

University of Maine

SCIENCE, BOYS' COACH

R. D. WILLIAMSON

Colby College

ENGLISH AND HISTORY, DEAN OF GIRLS

KATHLEEN BAILEY

Randolph-Macon Womans College

LATIN AND FRENCH, GIRLS' COACH

EVELYN E. JOHNSON

Pembroke College

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

DOROTHY R. ERNST

Teachers College, Salem, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

ARLEEN L. MORSE

Teachers' College, Framingham, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL

HENRY J. DUNLEAVY

Connecticut Agricultural College

EIGHTH GRADE

MR. STEBBINS

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WOODSTOCK ACADEMY GLEANER

BACCALAUREATE

Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left. Isaiah 30:21.

I count it a very great privilege to have the honor of preaching this sermon to the graduates of the Woodstock Academy. The occasion carries me back over the years when I, too, finishing my course at a high school in Boston heard a baccalaureate sermon which I have never forgotten. Mayhap something I shall say today may linger in your minds beyond the brief hour we spend in this sacred place. Along with a sense of privilege that I am permitted to speak here today in a sense of gratitude that I visit again this glorious spot where, like the psalmist of old time, I lift up mine eyes unto the hills and ask with him whence cometh my help. Surely belief in God ought to be very natural in this region of loveliness and peace, where thanks to real friends I have spent happy hours among green pastures and beside the still waters of the lake at the foot of Woodstock Hill.

I want to have you think with me about these words from the prophecy of Isaiah, "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left."

The late Dr. Henry Van Dyke told once that while he was United States Minister to the Netherlands during the great war, he was standing after a battle, on a hill looking toward Brussels and the section of the country overrun by the German army. By his side stood Albert, King of the Belgians, who, in spite of defeat, was confident that one day the little

country would again be his kingdom. Said Dr. Van Dyke, "What road does your majesty expect to take to Brussels?" King Albert replied: "There are three roads. This one on the left leads down by the sea. It is low, and frequently muddy; there an army may be thrown into the sea, and if it escapes that fate, it is difficult to march there. The road on the right leads over the hills; but it winds and turns; it is too long and too hard a march to go that way. The third road leads straight ahead of us; down that way we must go."

"But your majesty must remember that the enemy is strongly entrenched there," was Dr. Van Dyke's comment.

Quickly came King Albert's answer, "The enemy is there, but we will sweep him aside. One day I will ride in victory to our city, with my queen at my side and my loyal troops at my back." History records that the King's prediction was realized.

The story is to be taken by you as a parable of these lives of ours. You young men and women are at the beginning of life. You may follow various roads on the strange but intensely interesting journey before you that I hope will span the psalmist's three score and ten more. Along one road you can follow the sign board which reads, "Eat, drink and be merry," the goal of living is pleasure and nothing more. But this road leads through mud and muck and often ends in the sea of remorse. That road to the left is a low, unworthy road, not the road at all for graduates of this fine academy on Woodstock Hill.

But there is a road to the right. It is long and hard and here we see a sign that reads, "Along this road compromise is necessary for success

and happiness." One cannot afford to be too honest. Ideals must be surrendered in order to advance. I am frank to acknowledge that many in positions of power and wealth have reached these by means that cannot bear too close scrutiny. The road on the right twists and winds to much.

Ah—but there is the road straight ahead. "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left." Are there signs on this road to help a man to keep straight when he is tempted to turn to the right or left? Yes, I find them clearly marked along the way. Perhaps you know these lines. I hope you do. I wish you might commit them to memory and inscribe them on your heart.

"Four things a man must learn to do,
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly,
To love his fellow men sincerely,
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and heaven securely."

Let us this afternoon think on these four things and see what they mean to us.

1. "To think without confusion clearly"—There is need today for clear thinking. It is hard work to think. Today there is much confusion in the minds of people. Some of it is due, undoubtedly, to the economic conditions in the world. But a good deal is due, I believe, to prejudice. For example, I was brought up in the days of my youth to pin my loyalty and confidence on the Republican party in politics. I suppose in my boyhood I really doubted whether a man could be called decent if he were a Democrat. Of course, I outgrew this prejudice, but, nevertheless, many men and women of mature years seem never to rise above clouds of narrow partisanship

to clear and spacious thinking.

Again, look at the confusion caused by different points of view in religion where there ought to be unity in essentials, in non essentials, liberty, but above all things, charity. Religion, real religion, ought to bind men together and contribute to mutual understanding and fine fellowship.

Let me tell you of an experience I had not long ago when I officiated at the funeral of the wife of a Jew whose daughters by a former marriage were Episcopalians. The Jewish Rabbi assisted in the service, reading the Shepard Psalm and a prayer from the Jewish ritual of exceeding beauty. I revelled in the fellowship that could make possible in the presence of the great leveller, death, a union in service between a Jewish Rabbi and a Protestant Episcopalian Minister. God hasten the day when, lifted above the clouds of prejudice and the mists of passion, all God's children can unite in worshipping him. I say again there is a lack of thinking without confusion clearly.

Men turn to religion with their doubts and questions and are disappointed at not receiving adequate answers. But religion's function is not to solve perplexities. Rather is its function to give a man courage to face perplexities—to think without confusion clearly.

2. "To love his fellow men sincerely"—I have been reading again George Eliot's fine story "The Mill on the Floss." She tells in it of the experience of a boatman on the River Floss. He was old and unable to compete with the younger boatmen. One dark night a woman with a child in her arms stood on the bank of the river begging to be rowed across. The woman was clad in rags. The young boatmen had quit for the day and only the old man was left. He did not hesitate to brave the storm and landed his passengers safely on the other shore.

When the woman's feet touched the shore her rags became robes of flowing white and the child in her arms was the child Jesus. To the boatman she said, "Blessed be thou because thou didst not question with the heart's need." So it seems to me in our efforts at helping others we must keep to the heart's need and appeal.

No one of us can possibly like everybody. We can refrain from throwing stumbling blocks in the way of those we happen to dislike. We can respect opinions of those who differ from us. We can stop repeating disparaging stories about other people unless we have absolute and reliable information to warrant what we say.

In this community where you live perhaps there are divisions and misunderstandings. They would be ridiculous were they not tragic and almost all are due to petty and often times ill founded misunderstandings and a lack of Christian sympathy. When we remember the pitiful brevity and uncertainty of human life what warrant is there for these divisions.

Then if you enlarge the community into the world, the same sort of thing meets you. Europe still has much of hatred between peoples and never can it become what it once was and ought now to be until a foundation of mutual understanding and love takes the place of hatred. "To love his fellowmen sincerely" says the poem we have in mind.

I went the other evening to tell the members of an historical society about a journey I took once in Spain. Before I finished I had to indulge in my prerogative of preaching and I told this story. I was returning to New York on the steamer Reliance from Southampton, England. A small tender took passengers from the dock there out to the big liner. As the tender approached, I noticed a number of men and women leaning over the side of the deck—men

with beards of some length, women with handkerchiefs of various colors over their heads, wearing shawls and aprons. Although for economic reasons I was traveling second class, it did not occur to me as the tender approached the steamer that these men and women in the garb of immigrants were to be my traveling companions for nine days on the Atlantic. But such proved to be the case. I was tired after my journey and a bit disappointed that the return voyage was not to be made enjoyable by pleasant and interesting companionship and I looked forward to nine days of isolation and loneliness. I told the head steward of my unhappiness and he immediately suggested removal to the first class. I demurred since much of my meager wardrobe had been stolen crossing the English channel and then he gave me this advice, ignorant as he was of my profession. He said, "If only you will look at this episode from the right angle, you can make it an interesting social experience. To be sure, a gulf seems to separate you from these people. But after all, they are human as you are. They have suffered as you never have and probably never will. Some of them from Germany and the Balkans have been almost starved and therefore are voracious and ill mannered in their eating. Get down on the same side of the fence with them. Try to understand their sorrows, their longings, their hopes, their needs."

I followed the steward's advice and reaped a rich reward thereby and somehow or other the point of view he expressed is the one we ought to have as we make these strange journeys over the ocean of life and meet other people.

Surely if the depression from which the world has been suffering has taught us anything it has brought home the lesson that callous selfishness leads to disaster. Some years ago I journeyed over to Pales-

tine and went from Jerusalem down to the Dead Sea, a body of water seven times more saline than the ocean. No fish has its habitation in that sea. It is dead and rightly named. Listen to these words:

I looked upon a sea,
And lo! 'twas dead.
Though by Hermon's snows
And Jordan fed.

Whence came a fate so dire
The tale's soon told.
All that it got, it kept,
And fast did hold.

All tributary streams
Found here their grave,
Because the sea received
And never gave.

Oh sea that's dead
Teach us to know and feel,
That selfish grasp and greed
Our doom will seal.

Help us, O Christ, our best
Ourselves to give
That we may others bless
And like Thee live.

3. And then the third necessary thing to do is "to act from honest motives purely." We have had in our country startling evidences and disclosures of dishonesty among officeholders. Some are prone to accept the dictum that "no man in public life can be trusted"—a hasty and unwarranted conclusion.

Here is a heartening incident. A lawyer tells this story which I read in the daily press some time ago. He was asked for a letter of introduction to his friend the Secretary of the Interior by a man with a claim against the government. He absolutely refused to give the letter until he had examined the claim. Finding it just, he gave the letter. The claim was paid by the government and when the claimant returned home he wrote the lawyer a

letter of appreciation, inclosing a good sized check for legal services. The check was returned with this comment. "No legal service was rendered. I examined the claim only to convince myself that I could introduce one who made it to a government official." Surely the lawyer acted from honest motives purely.

I read once a play called "The Devil Passes." It tells of a group of men and women with some dominant desire—perhaps you graduates of the Woodstock Academy are also nursing some one supreme wish—to be rich, to be famous, to be influential—what you will. In the play the Devil passes through the company offering to each one the opportunity to achieve what he wished most, but always at the surrender of some ideal of human conduct. Each one in turn refused. The price was too great. All were keeping faith in goodness, in acting from honest motives purely.

4. Then lastly is the injunction, "To trust in God and heaven securely." I believe today the only person whose optimism is justified in the midst of the strange riddle of the universe that baffles us, is he or she who bases it on faith in God. The papers and magazines are filled with dire prophecies. Economists, sociologists, and historians would make pessimists of us all. And we who believe that of course collapse will not come must base our confidence on belief that God is righteous and his cause will triumph. You may have heard that experience of Basil King, the novelist, our next door neighbor when I was in the Cambridge Seminary. Toward the end of his life he suffered from constant sickness and was almost blind. As he sat one day in the gardens of Versailles he looked on the beauty of the palace and its glorious gardens. Here, he thought, men had worked out their dreams, but the books he wanted to write would

never be written. Then came the realization that the same spirit of life animated them that animated him. Through the generations it gave life amid turmoil and change. It survived all vicissitudes. Every living being shares in the work of generations gone and generations to come. In these thoughts Basil King found strength and disabled as he was wrote many books before death compelled him to lay down his pen.

If civilization marches on and upward, it will be because mankind tries to express the will of a God of life and light and right. Carlyle used to say that one question every man must face is "Will you be a hero or a coward?" He was wise enough to suggest that only the man with faith in God for the future can be called brave—any other is foolhardy.

As I stand here today and look into your faces, I am filled with highest hopes for your future careers of usefulness and growth into the measure and stature of fine citizens of this republic. With all my heart I wish you success and this is the success I wish you. See how

closely it fits in with the poet's lines we have been considering.

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much, who has gained the respect of intelligent men and women and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had, whose life was an inspiration and his memory a benediction."

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If he would make his record true:
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To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and heaven securely."

"Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left."

Report of President

Of Woodstock Academy Trustees.

At the annual meeting of the corporation in 1933 a new set of by-laws was presented to be voted upon for acceptance at the annual meeting in 1934. The principal proposal provides for six trustees to be elected by the alumni, twelve trustees to be elected by the trustees and one ex-officio from the school board of each town sending five or more pupils annually to the academy. At this coming meeting, the alumni and stockholders will elect five trustees in the usual manner, as the terms of five trustees expire at that time.

The principal's report tells of the condition of the school and of plans for next year. The verdict of the

State Supervisor of Secondary Education from which he quotes is very gratifying. It makes it unnecessary for me to praise ourselves. He approves our changes in the building and in the faculty. He especially likes our plans for next year.

Mr. Child, writing for the House Committee, tells about the repairs and improvements in the buildings. Some of these were really capital expense and were so necessary to the growth of the school that the trustees felt justified borrowing to meet a part of the expense. \$1,178.08 of our remaining indebtedness was incurred for these improvements. We hope to have it all paid back in two years.

In the Treasurer's report, notice that the indebtedness is reduced \$4,097.50 by the sale of one-hundred

shares of Chemical Bank Stock. We have come through the year with bills all paid except as mentioned above and with a balance in the treasury which will carry us until the October funds come in.

The relationship between the Eighth Grade and the Academy has been harmonious. I believe the arrangement has been of benefit to both parties. The one-hundred dollars paid by the school board for this service does not fully cover the expense.

I have no extensive program of further changes to offer. As soon as feasible, music should be added to the regular curriculum. The boys' toilet should be enlarged. The acoustics in the Gymnasium will bear improvement. The Gymnasium basement would be much more useful if dry.

ERNEST R. PIKE,
President.

REPORT OF WOODSTOCK ACADEMY HOUSE COMMITTEE

From July 1, 1933, to July 1, 1934

We have purchased the usual Academy supplies, such as books, stationery, coal, wood, and home economics and toilet supplies.

From the principal's apartments down stairs we have made one large recitation room with slate blackboards and a larger lavatory for the girls. On the second floor we have one large room and a smaller one for our commercial classes.

On the third floor partitions were taken down, the entrance to the bell-fry closed, making two rooms at the northwest end of the building for the home economics classes. The southeast and center rooms are used by the boys who are studying agriculture. These rooms are connected with the fire escape which has been painted this past year with aluminum paint.

Going back downstairs we have enlarged the eighth grade room, thus

giving that department more needed space. The two recitation rooms at the east end of the Academy building have been made into one recitation room and two small office rooms for the Principal.

In the summer of 1933 we started to make quite extensive alterations and improvements in the lighting and wiring system in the Academy. This project was quite an undertaking and has resulted in well-lighted study rooms and also met the state requirements. The growth of the Academy and the use of electricity had outgrown our old system which made it very unsafe and inefficient. The house committee feel very proud of the results.

The Treasurer's report will give any one a very good idea of the expenses in making the alterations and repairs.

WM. C. CHILD
HENRY D. BAKER
EDW. R. ROLLINS
BERT J. JOHNSON

Report of the Principal

To the Woodstock Academy Corporation:

It is with pleasure that I submit my second annual report as Principal of Woodstock Academy.

During the year 1933-34 the growth previously started has continued. Perhaps this can be described best by quoting liberally from the report of Paul D. Collier, Supervisor, Secondary Education, State Department of Education, after his general inspection on June 8th. His findings in part are as follows:

"... The program of studies of the Woodstock Academy for 1934-35 has been reviewed. As far as breadth of offerings is concerned, this small school has the most complete offering to be found in other similar schools throughout the state. The pupils may elect a college course, a commercial course, agri-

cultural and home making work as well as the other general subjects of the curriculum. The only three subjects that do not appear on the program are Art, Industrial Arts and Music. If work of this kind could be introduced then certainly Woodstock Academy would have a complete educational offering.

"All pupils in the school are required to take English and Social Science. The schedule is so constructed that Freshman English and Social Science are taught by the same teacher during consecutive periods. This is true of the other English and Social Sciences. The principal of the school states that an attempt will be made to tie these two fields next year by a great deal of integrated work. The school is to be commended on this step forward in method.

"The above integration is further shown by the fact that the schedule is built on the basis of ninety-minute double periods with Mathematics and Language taking only single periods.

"The Board of Trustees and the principal have been working diligently during the past year to improve the building and equipment. New lighting fixtures and additional lighting have been provided throughout the building, new furniture has been put into some of the class rooms, partitions have been removed and many inadequate class rooms have been changed into large, airy, comfortable units. With the additional repairing and improvement which the principal and the Board of Trustees have in mind not far in the future, the physical plant will be further improved.

"The library is located on the same campus with the school. In previous years pupils have had only limited use of the library because of the hours of opening and closing. This year, however, . . . the library has been open all day on Thursdays to the pupils of the Woodstock Aca-

demy. This is a much improved situation over previous years and is resulting in a much more fruitful use of the library by the Academy students.

"This school is recommended for continued approval."

(End of quotation from Mr. Collier's report).

Improvements

A new concrete walk has been built from the boys' door to the driveway and a wider walk and driveway has been built from the girls' door and cellarway to the drive. These will make it possible for the pupils to get to and from the bus without wetting their feet in winter and spring.

New equipment purchased for use next fall includes a new electric range and a new electric sewing machine for the home making department and six new Underwood typewriters, replacing five that were beginning to need repairs.

Music at the Academy

An attempt has been made to bring back some music into the academy. Mr. Nelson Frink has been allowed to give private lessons in instrumental music in the academy building during school hours. He has devoted two days of each week here, while the other three days he has spent in schools in nearby towns. As an appreciation, he has directed a school orchestra which has made five public appearances during the school year. Next year it is hoped to continue this work in some similar way.

Some sort of glee club or chorus work may also be accomplished. At this time no definite statement can be made.

The Weekly News Bulletin

The Blue and Gold Echo, which was started in 1932-33, has continued throughout the year. In the future it is hoped that a larger propor-

tion of the paper will be the expression of ideas from the pupils rather than so much coming from the teachers. It should appear each week that school is in session.

Changes In the Faculty

The year 1934-35 will find several changes in the faculty.

Miss Doris Kibbe resigned during the past year. Her position was filled by Miss Evelyn E. Johnson of North Grosvenordale and a graduate of Pembroke College of Brown University. Next year Miss Johnson will teach the Junior class in English, Modern History, and French. She will also conduct two classes of Latin and one division of girls' sports.

Mrs. Marjorie F. Tuttle, Miss Gladys E. Bates and Mrs. Doris G. Stearns have also left our employ.

Miss Kathleen Bailey of Farmington, Maine, will be teacher of Seniors in English, U. S. History, and French. She will also teach the Sophomores similar subjects. Miss Bailey is a graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College. She has studied at Colby College and Farmington Normal School, and has had four years of successful teaching experience.

Miss Dorothy R. Ernst of Gloucester, Mass., a graduate of Teachers College at Salem, will teach commercial subjects. Miss Ernst has had one year of experience in commercial work.

Miss Arleen L. Morse of Waltham, Mass., a graduate of Teachers College, Framingham, Mass., is to teach Home Making, Freshman and Sophomore sciences and part of the girls' sports.

It is expected that all our new teachers will give excellent service as they were selected from a large field of candidates and come highly recommended.

Events of the Year

Among the events of the year the following may be mentioned:

The Ellsworth lecture, sponsored by Mr. Clarence Bowen for the benefit of the Athletic Association, was very successful. In spite of the lantern failing to operate, Mr. Ellsworth gave a very excellent lecture, "From Scott to Barrie."

The program of Sophomore Night consisted of two one-act plays. At this time the school orchestra made its first appearance and rendered several selections. The Junior and Senior Classes presented their annual plays. The school orchestra assisted. All three of these nights the auditorium was taxed to its capacity. The Juniors held their "Prom" and the Seniors their graduation ball.

The Blue and Gold division of the student body was used in the Magazine Sales Contest.

School Assemblies

Mr. Frederic Hinrichs addressed the school most interestingly at several occasions in the fall. Mr. Hans Helms, "Wizard of the Human Voice," demonstrated his capabilities at a student assembly at which a charge of 15c was made. Mr. Gustav Bochman and Rev. Charles Lindbergh were among others who spoke to the pupils.

Enrollment 1933-34

	Woodstock	Eastford	Pomfret	Total	Attendance Daily Ave.
Post Grads	3	0	0	3	
Seniors	16	1	0	17	18.2
Juniors	19	6	0	25	23.1
Sophomores	30	8	1	39	32.0
Freshmen	26	13	1	40	35.3
Total	94	28	2	124	108.6

Appreciation

I wish to thank the Alumni, the Trustees, the Members of the Faculty, the Pupils and the Public who in any way contributed to the success of the academy during the past year. The excellent cooperation accorded the institution and those in charge of it deserves commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. SIMPSON,

Principal of Woodstock Academy.
July 20, 1934.

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

The courses offered this year at the Academy are practically the same as those of last year except for the substitution of Chemistry for Physics. General Science is offered to the Freshmen, Biology to the Sophomores, and Physics or Chemistry at alternate years to the Juniors and Seniors.

In the above mentioned courses we have the necessary equipment and a complete laboratory so members of the various classes may work out experiments exemplifying the principles and theories mentioned in class discussion. This year in our Biology class we instigated the practice of writing a weekly report of various details observed in everyday life relating to Biology. This tended to create an interest that otherwise might have been lacking and resulted in bringing the various students in contact with actual facts instead of causing a mere "cut and dried" study which could have resulted if we only pursued a study of the text.

R. D. WILLIAMSON.

THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

College Entrance Requirements have up to the present time largely dictated the activities of the English course. The program for the four

years has been mapped out so as to include a study of the required classics and to promote skill in oral and written composition. Curriculum revision of the past year has, however, tended to free the English program from many of the former restrictions. In keeping with this new movement some moderate changes have already been made in the Academy. Most of them are still in the experimental stage, and report cannot as yet be made upon them. One of the most important has been tried long enough to allow some comment. Freer use of the library has been provided for all students and has proved successful when judged from the number of books drawn out by students and from the amount of research material acquired.

MRS. MARJORY F. TUTTLE.

THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Two courses in history have been offered this year, one in early European history and one in modern European history. The former course took up a study of the world from earliest times and brought it down through the Middle Ages to the seventeenth century. The latter course began with the seventeenth century and ended with the present day. About twenty students have completed each of these courses.

MRS. MARJORY F. TUTTLE.

LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

The greatest value of the study of a foreign language is the knowledge that one gains about one's own language. Not only does it increase one's vocabulary, but it also helps to acquire a knowledge of grammar. It is impossible to master a foreign language without having a thorough knowledge of the basic principles of syntax. The pupils seem to realize the value of this study for many take a year of Latin who do

not intend to go to college. Then, too, languages are required for entrance into most colleges, and Woodstock Academy offers the two years of Latin and three years of French which are required.

The study of Latin has a special value for English-speaking races because of the dependence of English upon Latin. French, on the other hand, is a modern language, and in addition to the reading-knowledge gained, the student acquires an insight into the country and the customs of its inhabitants. This, of course, tends to bring about a better understanding of that country. Thus we see that the study of foreign languages is desirable. The benefits acquired are often not realized at the time, but later on most students discover that their efforts have been well spent.

MISS DORIS E. KIBBE.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

The year 1933-34 marks the third year of the existence of a Commercial Department at Woodstock Academy.

The statistics for the year were as follows:

Total number of different pupils taking work in commercial classes	55
Freshmen	16
Sophomores	15
Juniors	13
Seniors	8
Post Graduates	3
Total enrolled in courses	99
Business Arithmetic	19
General Business	10
Typwriting I	23
Bookkeeping I	11
Typewriting II	13
Shorthand I	11
Business Law and Business Organization	12

Two new courses were offered: Business Arithmetic for freshmen and a combination of Business Law

and Business organization for seniors.

The classes in typewriting continued the duplication of the "Blue and Gold Echo" and the "Bulletin" of the First Congregational Church. They also did work for other groups in the community.

GLADYS E. BATES.

HOME ECONOMICS

In September 1933, the Home Economics Department of Woodstock Academy launched forth into its second year of existence. There were twenty-eight girls enrolled. Of this number sixteen girls were beginners and twelve girls were taking the course for the second year. There were three Seniors, eight Juniors, nine Sophomores, and eight Freshmen.

The first large project which the girls worked on was an exhibit for Woodstock Fair. All of this work was done by the second year girls. They planned, decorated, and arranged the exhibit. All garments and notebooks were made by girls in the Home Economics classes.

The beginners started sewing by learning the rudimentary stitches. They made notebooks and mounted samples of these stitches. From these simple beginnings they advanced and during the year made many useful garments. The foods work was fully as interesting as the clothing work, though more time was given to the study of foods than to actual cooking.

The second year girls drafted patterns and made garments using these home-made patterns. In the foods work, they worked in groups of four and gave demonstrations.

Once again, the Home Economics Department sponsored the cafeteria. This cafeteria is run, not to make money, but to give to the students a hot cup of either soup or cocoa to supplement his lunch brought from home.

In the early spring of 1934, sixteen girls from the second year class went to Hartford, Connecticut, on a field trip. The girls visited the Fro-Joy Ice Cream Plant and the Wonder Bread Factory. This trip was made possible by the prize money earned by the girls at their exhibit at Woodstock Fair.

DORIS G. STEARNS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Woodstock is generally recognized as one of the finest farming towns in the state. It is quite fitting then that the Agricultural Department has found a congenial home in the Academy.

This year with slight exceptions our enrollment was made up of a group of farm boys already quite skilled in many of the jobs of the farm. In the classroom these students were eager to explore the theories underlying the many complexities of farming. As in the past the fields, orchards and forests were virtually part of our classroom. Field trips form a considerable part of our work and free use was made of the kind service of our farmer friends and their properties.

A very happy situation worthy of comment, is the cooperation shown us by the local public, many of whom are alumni.

It is generally realized today that a strictly classroom book-type of agricultural instruction is neither adequate nor capable of meeting the needs of the practical farm set-up as it exists in Woodstock. Hence the frequent use of the field trip. It has also been pointed out that Woodstock is a superior farming town. It is therefore only proper that use be made in formal instruction of the many evidences of practical farming success at our very door.

Because of its proximity to the Academy and Dr. Holt's continued interest and generosity Sunset Hill

Farm has again, during the year, been the scene of many of our outdoor and in-the-barn activities. Virtually this farm is our "other" classroom and Fred Williams, a neighborly guide, counsellor, and friend of the group.

Though not winners in the judging contest our boys have done consistent work and Homer Johnson deserves mention as being second in dairy judging in a class of forty open to the state. This boy through his experience in several years of 4-H work and in our classes has become extremely skillful in recognizing and evaluating dairy quality.

HENRY J. DUNLEAVY.

BOYS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education at Woodstock was offered to the boys on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Believing that the "Spirit of Play" should take preference over calisthenics the boys played soccer in the fall, basketball in the winter, and were given a choice of track or baseball in the spring. Some time was given to "corrective" exercises and once a week during the winter months on Fridays, "Life Saving" and "Health" talks were given in place of the usual activities.

Life Saving was adopted at the request of several citizens, and it has proven a worthwhile activity. Many boys have shown a keen desire to learn more concerning this project. It was hoped to give instruction and actual practice of the methods learned in the water this spring, but the usual handicap, "Transportation," hindered carrying out this idea. However it was to our advantage to learn that Mr. Cummings of the 4-H Club was giving "Life Saving" to several individuals. Consequently arrangements were made so members of the Academy could meet with his group twice a week until the re-

quired number of practice hours were obtained. Then those wishing could take the actual examination. This has been such a great success that plans are underway in order that this may continue at the Academy.

R. D. WILLIAMSON.

BOYS' ATHLETICS

Athletics at Woodstock Academy for the season 1933-34 was a decided improvement over that of the previous year. It seems that every school at various times has an "off" year when comparatively few contests are won. This was the condition of Woodstock last year, but we now have the pleasure to announce that we seem to be surging to the top once more.

Last fall our soccer team lost but one game with Putnam Trade School during a contest played under very adverse weather conditions. In order to reward the boys for their cooperation and loyalty to Woodstock plans were laid to have a banquet and to obtain silver soccerballs for them. Many thanks are extended to those who helped to make the banquet a huge success. The soccer balls were finally obtained and awarded early in June.

Our basketball team was composed mostly of Freshmen and it is expected that they will all be out for the team next year which will result in nearly having a complete veteran team.

Our track team was a huge success and they have to their credit the winning of the "Yale Interscholastics" in the class "D" school division. They also took third in the Monson Interscholastics.

We have shields hung on the walls of the various class rooms showing the different track records made and by whom held. This is an incentive to the boys and creates an interest and desire to be a record holder. Already several records have been es-

tablished which will no doubt hold for several years to come and it offers a goal for many track aspirants to reach in order for their name to be added to the desired list of record holders.

A question that is being seriously considered is the purchasing of a cup to remain in the school with the other trophies, and to have the name of the outstanding athlete of the year engraved on it. This will be done year after year and the individual's name to be engraved will be decided by actual accomplishment and not by a vote, since the latter method could develop into a popularity contest and this element must necessarily be eliminated.

R. D. WILLIAMSON.

GIRLS' ATHLETICS

Although the girls of Woodstock Academy have had no varsity team during the year, they have done things equally interesting. Last fall a general play day was held at the Academy, to which the girls from the neighboring high schools as well as the freshmen girls from Connecticut State College were invited. Connecticut State College, the only other school having the facilities to do so, returned the invitation. Games of various kinds were played and the competition was between sides, consisting of the members of each school, instead of between schools.

During the winter there was intra-mural competition in basketball. Each member of the winning class, which was the sophomore class, received class numerals. A mythical varsity team was chosen by popular election. The girls elected received letters, the letter "W" within a circle, to show the intra-mural idea.

These events served as an agreeable substitute for varsity teams, and combined the necessary physical exercise with the benefits of team play.

MISS DORIS E. KIBBE.

Academy Sunday

First Congregational Church, Woodstock, Conn., Sunday, June 10, 1934.
2.30 o'clock P. M.

Processional, "March Triumphant"

R. M. Stults

Miss Constance Williams, Organist
Invocation

Rev. Donald MacNeil

Hymn No. 17, "Come Thou Almighty King"

Wesley

Miss Olga Erickson, Leader

Responsive Reading No. 42

Gloria Patri

Scripture Lesson

Prayer

Rev. Henry Baker

'Cello Solos

"Romance sans Paroles"

Van Goens

"The Swan"

Saint-Saens

Mr. William A. Deverall

Sermon

Rev. John H. Robinette,

Trinity Church, Pawtuxet, R. I.

Hymn No. 642, "Duke Street"

Hatton

Benediction

Rev. Alfred Liljestrand

Recessional, "Come With Rejoicing"

R. S. Morrison

Graduation Exercises

June 15, 1934

Processional, "NC-4 March" Bigelow
Woodstock Academy Orchestra
Prayer

Rev. Donald MacNeil

Salutatory, "The Debt Man Owes Science"

Ada Carlson

Overture, "Mignonette" Baumann
Woodstock Academy Orchestra
Address

Nathan R. Wood, D.D.

President of Gordon College of
Theology and Missions
Boston, Massachusetts

Valedictory, "How Shall We Spend Our Leisure Time?"

Mary Meehan

Presentation of Diplomas

Philip R. Dean

Head of Mathematics Department

Evander Childs High School

The Bronx, New York City

Presentation of Yale Honor Cups to

Onni A. Rutanen, Wilma G. Taylor

William A. Simpson, Principal

"Fair Woodstock" Hall-Childs

Recessional, "Good Fellowship"

Griffen

Woodstock Academy Orchestras,
Nelson Frink, Director.

For Class Day: Mary Hibbard,
Veronica Hibbard, Keith Lewis,
Presly Wetherell; assisted by Raymond Hibbard, Nelson Frink.

For Graduation Day: Veronica Hibbard, Ruth Gurwitz, Edward Lazar, Joyce Townsend, Anita Klausen, Rachel Kiuru, Dorothy Harper, Betty Perrin, Keith Lewis, Sven Arvidson, Mary Hibbard, Norman Skinner, Presly Wetherell, Beulah McWilliam; assisted by Clayton LePire, Robert Warren, Robert Wheaton.

Graduating Class of 1934

Class Motto: "Carry On."

College Preparatory Course: Virginia Elizabeth Beames, Mary Therest Meehan, Philip Sumner Spence, Jr.

General Course: Evelyn Mae Bas-to, Ada Beatrice Carlson, Mary Adelle Hibbard, Homer Philip Johnson, Hilda Kuper, Elizabeth Agnes Rawson, Onni Amor Rutanen, Bernard Dudley Sumner, Wilma Grace Taylor, Bertha May Tourtellotte, Frank Benjamin Young.

Class Officers: President, Mary Theresa Meehan; Vice-President, Onni Amor Rutanen; Secretary, Elizabeth Agnes Rawson; Treasurer, Ada Beatrice Carlson.

Class Day Exercises

June 14, 1934

Musical Prelude Selected
Woodstock Academy Orchestra
Song, "Woodstock Academy"
Leavitt-Rockwell

Greeting

Mary Meehan

President of the Class of 1934

Class History

Virginia Beames and Hilda Kuper
Statistics

Onni Rutanen and Homer Johnson
Overture, "Mt. Everest" Griffen

Woodstock Academy Orchestra
Class Will

Frank Young and Elizabeth Rawson
Class Prophecy

Sumner Spence and Bernard
Sumner

Presentation of Class Gift

Mary Meehan

President of the Class of 1934

Acceptance of Class Gift

Arthur Morse

President of the Class of 1935

Awarding of Prizes

Mr. William A. Simpson, Principal
Ivy Oration (Third Honor Speech)

Miss Wilma Taylor

Prizes

English I, Donner, Law Memorial
Fund. Winner, Conrad Collins.

English II, Law Memorial Fund,
Jane Johnson.

Mathematics I, Law Memorial
Fund, Arthur Newth.

Best Speller, Law Memorial Fund,
Mary Meehan.

Best Latin Scholar, Miss Con-
stance Holt, Harold Goldman. (This
prize is given in memory of Mr. Ely
Hall, a beloved principal of Wood-
stock Academy).

Balfour Key, A. G. Balfour, Ho-
mer Johnson.

National Athletic Scholarship
Award: Sumner Spence, soccer;
Lawrence Foote, soccer and basket-

ball; Russell Foote, soccer and bas-
ketball; Conrad Collins, soccer and
basketball.

Perfect Attendance, Ada Carlson,
Virginia Beames, Augusta Starr, Ra-
chel Kiuru, Ruth Place.

Salutatory

We, the graduating class of 1934,
welcome you here today. At this
time we wish to thank you, parents,
teachers, and friends, for the help
and cooperation you have given us
throughout the past four years.

The Debt Man Owes Science

In popular speech, science is often
used to designate the ordered knowl-
edge concerning things that occur in
nature. In other words, it is a short
term for "natural science," and in-
cludes among other subjects, Bot-
any, Zoology, Geology, Chemistry,
Astronomy, and related studies.

Because of its subject matter and
its method of procedure, science dif-
fers from history. The study of sci-
ence deals only with observable ma-
terial things, while that of history
must usually be inferred, rather
than observed. Science differs also
from art, which is usually action
based on knowledge and practice.
The truly scientific student never
accepts anything at its face value.
The opinion he advances is always,
to him, a hypothesis until proven.
To quote a great economist, "Science
teaches us to do, and art to know,
and all the more perfect sciences
lead to the creation of correspond-
ingly useful arts." For example,
Astronomy is the basis of naviga-
tion.

The debt which the modern world
owes to science is incalculable.
Most of the advances made by West-
ern civilization in the past 500 years
have been due to the corresponding
progress in science.

In earlier times, and even up to
the present day in some of the less
civilized tribes, it was believed that

evil spirits caused diseases. To drive off these, there was the medicine man, called the Shaman, who performed his duties by means of prayers, incantations, various noises, and weird actions. His laboratory was filled with herbs, toads, snakes, and other delicate concoctions. His office was the medicine lodge, a crude mud hut.

It is a far cry from the medicine man to the modern physician. In a few years our medical knowledge will probably seem nearly as limited as the Shaman's did to us. Every day new things are being discovered about the diseases of mankind. It is only a few years since an appendicitis operation became the comparatively safe ordeal that it is. Likewise many so-called fatal diseases of a few years back have not only diminished greatly in their occurrence, but have indeed become curable. Much credit for the remarkable headway made with these diseases must be given to the invention of the microscope.

Beginning with the revelations made possible by the high-power microscope, there have been continuous records of new discoveries concerning all forms of living things.

One of the first important discoveries along these lines was the proof that the cell is the unit of all plant and animal structures; therefore, the unit of life. Then Darwin advanced his theory of evolution, and in an effort to prove its validity, biological research was stimulated to a degree heretofore unknown.

In the course of these investigations, it was found that certain minute forms of life, called bacteria, were the causes of contagious diseases. From this knowledge came antiseptic and aseptic surgery. A further outcome was the successful use of anti-toxins and serums in the combating of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other contagious maladies. Their use has resulted in the control of malaria, yellow fever, and other

insect-bourne diseases. Modern sanitary science and preventative medicine owe their origin to biological discoveries.

However, there remain a few diseases of which the prevention or causes have not as yet been discovered. A more recent disease is the sleepy death. This is a plague which had its origin in Vienna in 1917, and since then has continued to appear in unexpected places. Last summer it appeared quite close to home, in St. Louis. At the present time scientists are endeavoring to discover its causes. Infantile paralysis still puzzles doctors. It is not, however, a new disease. There is an ancient stele of an Egyptian prince with a short and withered leg which is interpreted as an effect of this disease. The prince lived in the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1580-1350 B. C. In the spring of 1909 two scientists succeeded in transmitting the infantile paralysis virus to monkeys. This is the real beginning of our knowledge of the strange disease. At the present time, its study is being carried on in many laboratories. For the past sixteen years the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission has been studying especially the cause, mode of transmission and prevention of the disease.

The study of medicine interests me because of its many opportunities. Even in this enlightened day and age, there are many diseases that are as yet mysteries to us. For examples there are infantile paralysis, sleepy death, cancer. There are many chances for future doctors to distinguish themselves along the lines of research as well as in the usual practitioner's work.

ADA CARLSON.

Valedictory Address

How Shall We Spend Our Leisure Time?

One of the most extensive and important social problems of the pres-

ent day is the consideration of the use of leisure time. It is a problem of primary importance because the advancement and social culture of the country depend to a great extent on the utility of hours not spent in the actual day's work. It has always been the cherished hope of the workingman to obtain, in addition to the bare necessities of life, plenty of time to spend in the pure enjoyment of living. The expectation of leisure, with money to seek its pleasures, is one of the chief inspirations of the worker. Leisure hours were greatly increased following the industrial revolution and again, more recently, as a result of legislation pertaining to shorter working days and weeks. These new social reforms tend to give workers more leisure, if not more money, and make the problem one of ever augmenting importance.

What will man do with all this extra time? He has such a wide choice of entertainments. Will he select those which will be valuable to his health, his mind, and the enrichment of the world? This, indeed, is a question worthy of serious consideration, both by individuals and states.

A good education is one of the chief factors which influences the proper use of spare time. It has long been one of the chief objectives of education to promote worthy use of leisure but today it is, if possible, even more paramount. By including in its program much association with those recreations which the student may enjoy, the school accomplishes this aim. Daily companionship with worthwhile thoughts expels the influence of degrading ones. These early interests, thus developed will, without doubt, affect the student's choice of entertainment in later life.

Take, for example, the athletics offered in school. They have two main aims; first, to help the individ-

ual to develop a strong, healthy body, and second, to teach him to enjoy sports as a form of recreation. Both of these aims are a training for the future use of spare hours. It is quite obvious that one must have a strong, healthy body in order to enjoy any of the pleasures which life has to offer. Also, since in many schools, the athletics presented are the leading sports of the country, the pupils become acquainted with them at an early age. This training in the tactics of popular sports and the development of a spirit of true sportsmanship create in the individual an interest in athletics, both as a spectator and as a participant. Leisure hours devoted to athletic activities are profitably spent.

A thorough education includes much association with the fine arts. If one learns enough about them and their appreciation, he has a splendid foundation for the enjoyment of his free time. Much of the appreciation of the fine arts depends upon the individual's taste and in-born genius. Drawing, painting, and sculptural work would, naturally, appeal to those who are gifted in that particular field of endeavor. Many happy and useful hours may be spent in creating with the brush or pencil if one is fortunate enough to possess this ability. By these creations of beautiful images and pictures, the artist leaves work which enriches his country and provides profitable entertainment for the leisure of others.

Perhaps a larger percentage of people are gifted musically than artistically. If one has talent in the musical field, he is indeed fortunate. Since music is such an extensive subject, it offers many opportunities for the individual's personal choice. One who is not extremely musical can frequently appreciate music as presented by another. Thus, music, like art, is valuable as a use of leisure time, both to the producer and

the audience. It is today one of the most popular forms of entertainment and enjoyment.

It has often been said—but perhaps it will bear repeating—that everyone should develop some hobby. When a man grows old and is no longer able to carry on the strenuous work of his youth, it means much if he has developed some side interest to which he can resort in his enforced leisure. This hobby should be distinct from the activities of the work day, else it is not a recreation. Nevertheless it should teach the individual valuable facts about life and its problems. He should know how to do it well, or strive to learn how to do it well, so that he may enjoy and educate himself in his spare minutes. To be able to do one thing excellently and many things well is a most desirable aim.

If one can find a hobby which will attain these ideals he has found a worthy use for his leisure.

Literature, frequently called the best of the fine arts, is, in my opinion, a hobby which answers these requirements. Perhaps it is not commonly considered as such but it is a most valuable and didactic pastime. It is a recreation which appeals, in some particular way, to almost everyone. Literature is broad and may be considered from numerous angles. It includes in its broadest sense, according to the derivation of the word, everything which is written. Usually it is applied to those better works of authors from earliest times to the present day. Such a variety of written material is to be had that almost everyone has very nearly an unlimited choice according to his own taste.

Almost everyone spends and should spend part of his time in reading the daily and weekly newspapers. The business man and the man interested in politics devotes a great deal of his time to reading articles on the economic and political conditions of

the world as set forth in newspapers and current magazines. To the young man interested in sports, the baseball magazines, articles on games, and the sporting page in the newspaper form a vital reading interest. Cooking recipes and fashion pages appeal to the homemaker. These are really side glances and perhaps not true literature but in almost every home a small part of the leisure hours are spent in such activities.

Literature, proper, is as varied in appeal as in subject. While the sublime poetry of Milton may appeal to those interested in his deep but inspiring subjects, the Sherlock Holmes detective stories are equally as interesting to others. In all types of literature one may find something which is useful if he chooses the right books as illustrations.

Poetry, as a type of literature, has, odd as it may seem to us, existed prior to prose. The reason for this probably is that in earliest times all thoughts were not written. It seemed foolish for them to expend hours of time in writing what would be in no way different from what they could speak in everyday language. But poetry was something finer, more polished, and apparently worthy of being written. Thus down through the ages we have for our perusal many volumes of good poetry. As a life teacher, poetry enriches our thoughts and our emotions. Some poetry gives us a philosophy of life and all is subjective, to some extent, of the poet's own life and feelings. If the poet does not treat his material so as to reveal his own opinions on topics, his choice of material and his style give us some insight to his character.

The drama, an early type of literature, is most interesting. It developed from religious plays, given first in the church and later becoming popular outside. Shakespeare's dramas provide, for those who take an

interest in them, many pleasant and entrancing hours. I think it is especially interesting to study his character development. Anyone who has read his "Tragedy of MacBeth" cannot help but appreciate the abnormal genius of the author in presenting the contrast in the development and downfall of his two chief characters, MacBeth and Lady MacBeth.

Prose writing including historical works, essays, satires, novels, etc., is sometimes more valuable for its subject matter than for its emotional feelings or expression of moods. The one who reads good prose broadens his education and increases his knowledge of current topics. History, especially, helps one to understand why things have happened as they have and broadens one's viewpoint.

Many good novels are read essentially for the pleasure derived from them. However they often contain many thoughts which will help us in understanding life.

The modern short story has become popular because of the busy life which we lead today. It is entertaining and short enough so that it may be read in odd moments. It is the popular form of reading in the magazines today.

All these various types of literature have their own particular value and appeal. The individual may choose from them according to his taste. If he selects good literature of any type, has he not found a most valuable use for his leisure?

* * * *

It is now my privilege to express the gratitude of the Class of 1934 to the trustees and citizens of the town whose cooperation and interest have made our education possible, and to our teachers who have earnestly endeavored not only to teach us facts found in books but also to share their broader experiences with us.

May this class always keep pleasant memories of Woodstock Academy and remain true to its high ideals.

MARY MEEHAN.

Ivy Poem

(Third Honor Part)

You are only a little plant, dear Ivy,
But to us you do live and grow;
You are truly a symbol of our lives,
The world's path on which we must go.

You are always reaching upward
and upward,
Climbing from brick to brick on this wall;
So may we better our lives by clinging
To each rung on the ladder so tall.

The ladder of success is a hard one,
And the way is rough from the start,
But if, like you, we keep to our aim,
Joy and contentment from us will not part.

We have advanced one rung on the ladder
In completing our school days here.
May we always enjoy the climbing
As we have done so year by year.

May we always be persevering,
And, like you climb up to the top;
Since we now have completed two rungs,
We must endeavor never to stop.

I will always remember, dear Ivy,
The day that I planted you here,
The friends that were gathered
around me,
The buildings, the teachers so dear.

I wish you success, my classmates,
The best that there is to receive;
May you never forget the happy days
Which we are about to leave.

The time is approaching for us to depart;
 School days here will be of the past.
 We want you to know, Academy dear,
 That our love will remain to the last.

WILMA G. TAYLOR.

Library Report

The total circulation of books for the year just passed is 4707 (Adult 3474; Juvenile, 1233). The plan of keeping the library open Thursday morning and afternoon, while the Academy is in session, has proven to be very successful. We have been able to serve the Academy more fully than it was ever possible to do previously.

Books were loaned to the North, South, Hill, Elmvale and Chandler schools.

We have added 183 new books to our shelves—of this number 114 were purchased, 46 were gifts from the State, and 23 were given by friends.

CONSTANCE L. WILLIAMS,
 Librarian.

STATEMENT OF WOODSTOCK ACADEMY BANK

JUNE 17, 1934

Cash on Hand, June 17, 1933

Student Organizations:

W. A. A. A.	\$72.64
Class of 1934	88.31
Class of 1935	51.47
Class of 1936	26.58
	<hr/>
	\$239.00

Other Funds:

Special Fund	\$10.15	10.15
	<hr/>	
	\$249.15	

Deficits, June 17, 1933

Sanitary Machine	\$6.30	\$6.30
	<hr/>	

Net Balance on Hand, June 17, 1933	\$242.85
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Receipts—1933-1934

Student Organizations:

W. A. A. A.	\$364.70
Class of 1934	284.33
Class of 1935	249.88
Class of 1936	89.00
Class of 1937	8.85
Cafeteria	14.00
Home Economics Dept.	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,025.76

Other Funds:

Sanitary Machine	\$6.30	6.30
	<hr/>	

Total Receipts	\$1,032.06
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Total Receipts and Balances \$1,274.91

Expenditures for Period

Student Organizations:

W. A. A. A.	\$416.76
Class of 1934	372.64
Class of 1935	208.55
Class of 1936	11.59
Class of 1937	6.50
Cafeteria	14.00
Home Economics Dept.	15.00
	<hr/>

Total Expenditures	\$1,045.04
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Balances on Hand, June 17, 1934 \$229.87

Student Organizations:

W. A. A. A.	\$ 20.58
Class of 1935	92.80
Class of 1936	103.99
Class of 1937	2.35
	<hr/>
	\$219.72

Other Funds:

Special Fund	\$10.15	10.15
	<hr/>	
	\$229.87	

Balances Deposited in Banks

Citizens National Bank, Checking, Putnam	\$197.87
Citizens National Bank, Savings, Putnam	32.00
	<hr/>

Interest on Savings Accounts 22.19

Net Balance on Hand \$252.06

GLADYS E. BATES,
 Cashier.

Treasurer's Report

Aug. 15, 1933, to Aug. 15, 1934

To the Members of the Woodstock Academy at the Annual Meeting, Sept. 1, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD R. ROLLINS,

Treasurer.

We have examined the Treasurer's Report and find the same to be correct. Also securities and insurance policies in hands of the Treasurer, and find them as stated in the report.

FRANK E. BARRETT

RAYMOND K. SAFFORD

Auditors.

Woodstock, Conn., August 20, 1934.

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

On hand Aug. 15, 1933	\$ 976.70
Dividends, Stocks	4,139.36
Interest, M'tg. Certificates	147.30
Notes Cargill Trust Co.	3,300.00
Tuition, Woodstock	8,000.00
Tuition, Eastford	2,223.00
Tuition, Pomfret	180.00
Miscel. Receipts	299.67
Sale 100 shares Chemical Bank & Trust Co. Stock at 41	4,095.50
	<hr/>
	\$23,361.53

Payments

Teachers	\$8,173.00
Janitor	818.90
Librarian	112.00
Cataloguing	16.75
Principal's Residence	455.00
Text Books and Supplies	965.32
Janitor's Supplies	150.29
Commercial Dept.	60.00
Domestic Science Dep't	116.59
Agricultural Dep't	19.02
Fuel	1,009.90
Insurance Premiums	634.11
Telephone	38.82
Furniture	88.92
Sundries	65.49
Administration	159.06
Electric Lights	249.65

Electric Power (Pumping)	88.71
Pump Repairs	185.07
Notes Paid	5,895.50
Interest	333.45
Graduation	83.05
Repairs and Material	992.21
Girls' Toilet and New Water Heater, Gym.	526.91
New Electric Wiring	424.83
Fire Escape	367.95
Investments	500.00
Tax on Checks	6.28
Balance, Cargill Trust Co.	824.75
	<hr/>
	\$23,361.53

LIBRARY ACCOUNT

Receipts

State Grant	\$100.00
Town of Woodstock	100.00
Gifts, Fines, Dues	86.51
Income from Funds	59.00
Balance Book Account 1933	45.23
Entertainments	7.00
Balance Account 1934	6.50
Maintenance Cost Above Receipts	404.24
Paid by Academy	326.62
	<hr/>
	\$730.86

Payments

Value of Books Fur. by State	\$100.00
Insurance	235.88
Librarian	132.00
Cataloguing	16.75
Books Purchased by Ass'n	189.99
Wood	33.50
Supplies	22.74
	<hr/>
	\$730.86

Library Funds

Edward A. Bowen Fund, Invested in 10 Shares Bank of Manhattan Stock. Quotations Aug. 15, '34	\$275.00
Jessy T. McClellan Fund, Invested in 16 Shares Irving Trust Company Stock. Quotations Aug. 15, 1934	236.00
Founders or Permanent Fund, Invested in 19 Shares Irving Trust Company Stock. Quotations Aug. 15, 1934	280.25

George C. Holt Fund, Invested
in 5 Shares Conn. Gen'l Life
Ins. Company Stock. Quo-
tations Aug. 15, '34 130.00

\$921.25

Available Fund Deposited in
Putnam Savings Bank 1931 \$147,813.39
(Book No. 19275) \$145.42 1932 102,789.29
1933 87,967.14
1934 77,667.01

**ASSETS—Stocks and Mortgage
Bonds**

Quotations Aug. 15, '34
440 Shares Chase National
Bank @ 25. Par \$20 \$11,000.00
44 Shares Amerex Holding
Co. @ 14½. Par \$10 654.50
192 Shares Central Hanover
Bank & Trust Co. @ 124.
Par \$20 23,808.00
390 Shares Chemical Bank &
Trust Co. @ 39½. Par \$10 15,551.25
430 Shares Irving Trust Co.
@ 15¼. Par \$10 6,557.50
400 Shares Bank of Manhattan
Co. @ 27¾. Par \$20 11,100.00
400 Shares N. Y. Title & Mort-
gage Co. @ ¼. Par \$1 50.00
5 Shares Conn. General Life
Ins. Co. @ 26. Par \$10 130.00

\$68,851.25

\$20,000 Participating M'tg.
Bond & Mortgage Guar-
antee Company @ 30 \$6,000.00
\$3,000 Participating M'tg.
Bond & Mortgage Guar-
antee Company @ 30 900.00

\$6,900.00

Total Stocks and Bonds \$75,751.25
\$1000 Certificate Middlesex
Banking Co. 0.00

Bank Deposits

Society for Savings \$342.77
Putnam Savings Bank 748.24
Cargill Trust Co., Checking
Acct. 824.75

\$1,915.76

Total Assets \$77,667.01

Above Assets do not include Land,
Buildings or Equipment.

LIABILITIES

Note at Cargill Trust Company of
\$1,383.17 and Funds.

**COMPARATIVE VALUE OF
ASSETS**

1931 \$147,813.39
1932 102,789.29
1933 87,967.14
1934 77,667.01

SUMMARY OF FUNDS

Centennial Fund \$1,286.77
Library Fund 921.25
Rev. Jonathan Curtis Fund 100.00
Wm. A. Paine Fund 2,000.00
Marcy Fund 1,200.00
Law Scholarship Fund 1,035.03
Total Funds \$6,543.05

**INSURANCE IN FORCE ACAD-
MY BUILDING**

Fidelity Phoenix Ins. Co. \$2,500
Expires Sept. 1, '36
Liverpool, London & Globe 2,500
Expires Sept. 1, '36
National 2,500
Expires Aug. 1, '37
Ins. Co. of North America 1,000
Expires Aug. 1, '37
Aetna 5,000
Expires Apr. 1, '37
Aetna 5,000
Expires Jan. 1, '36
National 1,500
Expires Jan. 1, '35
American Eagle 2,000
Expires Aug. 1, '35
Hartford 2,000
Expires Aug. 1, '35
N. Y. Underwriters 2,500
Expires Aug. 1, '35
Continental 3,000
Expires Aug. 1, '35
Continental 3,500
Expires Sept. 20, '35
Fidelity Phoenix 2,500
Expires Sept. 20, '35
American Eagle 3,000
Expires Sept. 20, '35

\$38,500

Academy—Furniture and Fixtures

Ins. Co. of North America	\$1,500
Expires Aug. 1, '37	
North British Mercantile	2,000
Expires Oct. 15, '34	
National	1,500
Expires Sept. 20, '35	
Ins. Co. of North America	\$500
Expires Aug. 1, '35	
Aetna	1,000
Expires Jan. 1, '36	

\$6,500

Total Insurance Academy \$45,000

Bracken Memorial Library

American Eagle	\$7,500
Expires Aug. 15, '36	
Fidelity Phoenix	4,500
Expires Aug. 15, '36	

\$12,000**Library Furniture**

North British Mercantile	\$500
Expires Oct. 15, '36	
Orient	500
Expires Oct. 15, '36	

Library Books

Phoenix	\$ 500
Expires Oct. 26, '36	
North British Mercantile	1,500
Expires Oct. 15, '36	
Orient	1,500
Expires Oct. 15, '36	

Library Books and Furniture

Liverpool London & Globe	\$ 500
Expires Nov. 7, '34	
Liverpool London & Globe	1,000
Expires Dec. 5, '35	

\$6,000

Total Insurance Library Building and Contents \$10,000

Insurance Hall Memorial Gymnasium

National	\$5,000
Expires Jan. 1, '35	
Phoenix	5,000
Expires Jan. 1, '35	

SUMMARY OF INSURANCE

Academy and Contents	\$45,000
Library and Contents	18,000
Gymnasium	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$73,000

ALUMNI**Alumni Association Officers**

President, Albert H. Williams;
 Vice-Presidents, Rilla H. Child,
 Mrs. Myrtie C. Jordan, Ralph Tourtellotte, Eleanor Perrin; Secretary
 and Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth W. Gallup;
 Executive Committee, Helen Perley,
 Elizabeth Rollins, Annette May, Beatrice Child.

Alone

"Alone," do they say, as I wander
 In field and in forest and glen,
 Afar from the rush and the turmoil
 Of the crowded cities of men,
 And they smile to behold me departing
 To seek them again and again.

Alone!—when the songsters are trilling

Such lays as no mortal ere sings,
 When the hall of the grove is re-echoing

To the rapture their melody brings,
 And each feathered throat sends forth

Such music as can never be purchased by kings.

Alone!—when the woodland is chanting

To heaven its anthem of praise,
 When the winds in its branches are sounding

Paeans such as no organ may raise,
 And the grand panorama of

Nature on every hand falls on my gaze.

Alone!—when the river is murmuring

Its solemn and deep monotone,
 As it wends its long way to the ocean.

The goal it has marked for its own,
 Nor once swerves from its purpose
 for barriers in its path by the
 hand of man thrown.

Alone!—when the bright sun in heaven

Illumines my path with its ray,
 To banish the gloom and the darkness

That over my spirit hold sway,
And each lurking motive of evil and
wrong from my heart drive
away.

Alone! — when the mountains
around me
In a protecting rampart are laid,
To be gilded with gold of the sun-
rise
And shrouded in night's deepest
shade,
Yet unchanged since the forces that
reared them the command of the
Builder obeyed.

And I would when the day is ap-
proaching
That shall bid me forever to cease
From life's unending struggles and
conflicts

And rest in eternity's peace,
I may turn to these silent cathedrals
and await there the word of re-
lease.

And the Master Who walked in the
garden
In the calm and the cool of the day,
Shall come in the sunset's bright
glory

And to me in the silence shall say,
"Here thy toil and thy sorrows are
ended. Rest with Me forever
and aye."

NELLIE TOWNE BURLESON,
1905.

Mr. William D. Goodwin, a W. A. student from 1881-84, a graduate of Amherst in 1888, a teacher in Pittsfield, Mass., for 46 years, this June received from Williams College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is known as a beloved instructor among thousands of students, many of whom he has fitted for college. At first he taught Latin and Greek in a school with an enrollment of 135 students and has seen the system develop to more than 1700 undergraduates in the Pittsfield High school, of which he is vice-principal. After the burning of the high school building in 1895 he had much to do with its rebuilding. The Latin

Department of his school is considered extremely capable and has contributed much toward the institution's reputation as an excellent preparatory school.

Mr. Maurice F. Childs and family have spent the summer touring the West.

Dr. Albert Paine of Pasadena, Cal., 86 years old, was operated on for appendicitis in June. His twin brother George having had the same operation in his 81st year. The doctor was taken to the hospital in an ambulance he had given the institution some years since. His friends will be glad to know he is making a good recovery.

On June 5th, Harold F. Johnston, formerly of Woodstock, received his registration as a Patent Attorney in the United States Patent Office. This officeship permits Mr. Johnston to assist in the presentation or prosecution of applications for Patents and Trade Marks before the United States Patent Office and its respective tribunals. At present he is connected with a Patent Attorney's office in Waterbury.

MORNING

January 1, 1934, a daughter, Shirley Mae, to Mr. and Mrs. Maro Chappell, Dorothy Lillibridge, Wilimantic, Conn.

March 9, 1934, a son, Richard LeRoy, to Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Peckham, Norwich, Conn.

April 12, 1934, a son, David Porter, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Johnston, Waterbury, Conn.

May 10, 1934, a son, Edward Henry, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Norman, Esther Johnson, Woodstock, Conn.

May 19, 1934, a son, Henry Dexter, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Young, Florence Child, Woodstock, Conn.

July 13, 1934, a son, Kenneth Franklin, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Andrews, South Woodstock, Conn.

July 30, 1934, a son, William Sumner, to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Parker, Leslie Sumner.

NOON

February 8, 1934, Katherine Fokett and Leroy Lawrence, Nassau, N. Y.

March 3, 1934, Vera Cross and Harry Taylor, New York City.

May 12, 1934, Jane A. Lyon and George E. Morris, North Woodstock, Conn.

May 20, 1934, Marion Smith Watson and Milton Stone, Manchester, Conn.

May 30, 1934, Marion Stahl and C. Clifton Hosmer, Worcester, Mass.

May 30, 1934, Dorothy F. Williams and John Bennett, South Woodstock, Conn.

June 23, 1934, Richard D. Williamson and Janet Winton, Walpole, Mass.

June 30, 1934, Gladys Young and Raymond Anderson, South Woodstock, Conn.

June 30, 1934, Elinor Easterbrook and Robert A. Kelly, Flushing, Long Island.

August 18, 1934, Annette C. May and Harry R. Clark, East Woodstock, Conn.

NIGHT

March 10, 1934, Nellie Skinner, widow of Brainerd W. Child, Alhambra, California.

March, 1934, George S. Bowen, husband of Edith Bosworth, Eastford, Conn.

March 28, 1934, Ellen Van Lew Cox, wife of Albert Hibbard, East Woodstock, Conn.

March 30, 1934, Albert W. Bou-tellé, Shrewsbury, Mass.

April 14, 1934, Arthur L. Fitts, Putnam, Conn.

April 23, 1934, Allena Sanger, wife of Gilbert F. Pratt, Pomfret, Conn.

April 23, 1934, Alice Robinson, wife of Wm. J. Lindeman, Woodstock, Conn.

May 3, 1934, Hattie Coldman, wife of Henry T. Wells, South Woodstock, Conn.

June 2, 1934, Anna May, widow of Darius Adams, Providence, R. I.

July 9, 1934, Edward Swan, husband of Alice Wells, Providence, R. I.

August 8, 1934, Dr. Fred E. Wilcox, Willimantic, Conn.

August 11, 1934, Edward L. Chamberlin, husband of Helen Stone, Woodstock Valley, Conn.

EDITORIAL

The Baccalaureate Sermon in the 1933 Gleaner was written by Rev. George S. Brookes, Ph.D. Please correct the error in your Gleaner.

If you care for any back numbers of the Gleaner or are owing for any copies, please write Mrs. Ruth W. Gallup, Woodstock, Conn.

We are short of funds and do not wish the Gleaner to die, so prompt payment or any extra contribution would be much appreciated.

For several reasons I have been unable to give as much time as necessary to the Gleaner. I wish to thank all who have helped and for your patience with me all these years. With this copy I am giving up the work, but my best wishes go for the Gleaners' future success.

