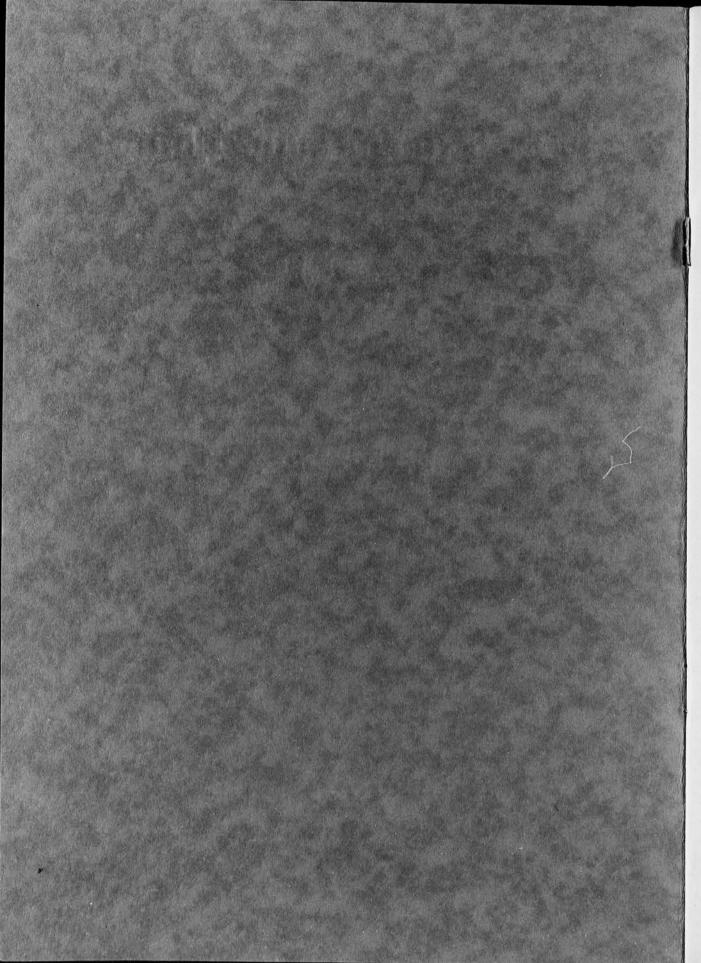
The Crimson and White

FRESHMEN ISSUE

MAY 1923



THE CRIMSON AND WHITE

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No. 4

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We waive, this month, most of our editorial rights and space in favor of the Freshmen, who, we think, have something more interesting to offer in the "article" line than anything we could accomplish in our present state of Senior rushedness. The Frosh have such a big and timely subject to feature in this number that they ought to be given all the space possible.

When we told them what they were to write about, they seemed rather distressed at the size of the subject, but at least not bored (how did we ever manage to get so many commas in one sentence?); and as that was something to be thankful for we departed greatly cheered, hoping our Freshmen would arouse their enthusiasm over the romantic possibilities of Old Egypt, and not allow themselves

to be hampered in imagination because of their recently acquired High School dignity.

And we have heard rumors to the effect that during Easter vacation they faithfully dug away in all available archives (Isn't that impressive alliteration? We are proud of it) and collected many old and new facts about the wonderful old land newly come before the public eye.

This is the first time the Crimson and White has been devoted entirely to one subject. We hope all readers will like the innovation and will enjoy reading this number as much as we enjoy putting it together.

Ladies and gentlemen: allow us proudly to introduce our Freshmen!

D. A. G.

THE METHOD OF MODERN TOMB DISCOVERIES

The treasures that now come from the sepulcher of the Pharaoh are said to be particularly susceptible to the action of air, though lasting for ages in a sealed tomb. Great pains have to be taken to preserve them for the study and delight of future generations. The work includes numbering and photographing the objects; thus, making a plan of the tomb showing the exact position of each article.

First the objects are removed temporarily to another tomb used as a laboratory and workshop. Here the objects undergo a cleaning and preservation treatment. Mr. Alfred Lucus, director of the Chemical Department of the Egyptian Government, together with Mr. A. C. Mace, Assistant Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, are engaged in this work. Mr. Lucus tells us that the work of cleaning and preserving the museum specimens is very scientific and mostly chemical.

The objects found may be divided into five main classes: metals, wood, alabaster and faience, textile fabrics and leather.

Metals are comprised of gold, silver and bronze. As yet they all are in fairly good condition.

Wood is simply painted, but the greater part is covered with a thin coating of plaster, which is painted or gilded. The wood having dried or shrunk, the paint blisters and peels off. If the damage is slight, it is treated with a warm solution of wax dissolved in benzine. When cold the benzine evaporates and the wax becomes solid. It is then treated with chemicals. Alabaster and faience require very little treatment beyond washing with water.

Textile fabrics are very few. They are in a very friable condition and partly in holes. There are only a few in good condition. These are treated by a chemical solution applied by means of a spray.

Leather is very scarce and is black with age. It is brittle and breaks into small pieces when touched. Experiments are being made to soften the leather. The substances tried include castor oil, vaseline and lanoline.

MEREDITH WINNE, '26



SCHOOL NOTES

March 7—The Sophomore issue of the Crimson and White came out. The "SOPHS" are to be congratulated on their splendid work.

March 9-Mr. Sayles read several of Kipling's poems to us in chapel.

March 25—That is a historic date in the history of Milne High. The Dramatic Club presented "The Neighbors" by Zona Gale in chapel. The cast included: Gertrude Hall, Bertha Post, Gladys Hutchison, Lenore Hutchison, Florence Hudson, Dorothy Robinson, Ellsworth Beeman, Lawrence Ulrich.

Miss Rice drilled the cast, and it showed the fruits of her labors. We hope that this will not be the end of such interesting and enjoyable programs for chapel.

April 3—School opened after a very busy and happy vacation. We were all glad to receive our assignments from our dear teachers.

April 4—At the end of school the student body went to the chapel, and the Hamilton Quartet sang several songs for us. We greatly appreciated the boys giving us this treat.

April 6—Milne High learned several new songs in chapel. Dr. Thompson of the college came and taught us Little Liza Jane, The Story of the Pig, and others.

April 12—Try-outs for Prize Speaking were held. The contestants for the medal are: Helen Knowles, Alice Secor, Bertha Post, Gertrude Hall, Ellsworth Beeman, De Witt Zeh, Lawrence Ulrich, Hugh McKeon.

The contest is to take place May 10.

April 13—Although it was Friday, the 13th we had a fine program in chapel. Current events were given by Dixon Colbert, Arnold Laventall, and Edwin Cramer.

Martha Lomax, now in State College, received the Q. T. S. A. scholarship for the year 1921-22.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Dorothy Williams, '22, has a position with the Girl Scout Council. Her title is Assistant Director of the Albany County Council of Girl Scouts.

Miss Carol Traver, '18, and N. Y. S. C. T., '22, was a visitor at Milne during her Easter vacation.

Martha Lomax, '22, has been elected president of the freshmen class of N. Y. S. C. T.

Several of Milne's former teachers were back during their Easter recess. Among them were members of the class of '22 N. Y. S. C. T., Marion Hunter, Martha Parry, Hope Pearsons, Margaret Meyer, Frances Stilson.

Bill Comstock, '22, who is working for the Sunday Telegram, paid Milne a visit recently.

Miriam Snow and Martha Lomax, '22, are pledged members of Eta Phi sorority of N. Y. S. C. T.

Emma Mulholland, ex-'23, is now a stenographer in the office of the Piggly-Wiggly Store.

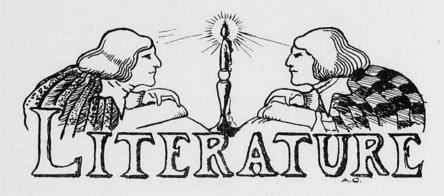
Laura Hutchison, '14, is to be married this summer to Charles A. Brind, a senior at the Albany Law School.

Tessie O'Brien, ex-'22, is a stenographer in a lawyer's office in this city.

Betty Thompson, ex-'23, is in training for a nurse at the Albany Hospital.

Helen Stephens, ex-'23, has just completed her course in stenography at the Mildred Elley Business school.

Ruth Birdseye, '22, has a position in the Examination Division at the State Education building.



THE PYRAMIDS

Egypt, the land of mystery and early civilization, possesses many monuments of the past, and among these monuments the Pryamids are perhaps the most imposing and interesting.

A peculiar interest in them has been aroused by the recent discoveries and untimely death of Lord Carnarvon.

Whether the Egyptian pyramids were erected by early monarchs as monuments to their greatness, and tombs for their bodies, or, as a recent writer thinks, were huge sundials to aid in the discovery of the exact time of the equinoxes, and to devise a calendar; they are remarkable for their shape, great size, and for the immense amount of human labor which must have been used in their construction.

The largest of the pyramids is called the Great Pyramid or "The Splendid" which was erected by King Khufu and served as his tomb. Its present perpendicular height is about 450 feet and a side of its base is about 750 feet. It is about 30 feet lower than it was originally because much of the outer masonry has been torn off, and so its base is likewise smaller.

Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, writing in a recent publication of The Pan-American Union, says the pyramidal form in conjunction with the obelisk was devised to cast a shadow of sufficient sharpness to be measured and analyzed day by day. He says the pyramid was the result of the Egyptian's efforts to get a sufficient long shadow to measure the months and years more accurately, and along its sides the early astronomers gazed to mark the movements of the stars and planets.

So accurate were the measurements of the early Egyptian as-

tronomers that they were able to determine to the third decimal point the exact length of the year, which they set at 365.242 days.

Precise knowledge depended upon the study of the sun, and as the Egyptians had neither telescope or sunglass, observations of shadows was developed. To have better shadows the pyramid was gradually brought into use as a huge sundial and the need was fulfilled.

Whatever was the original intention of their construction, it is most certain that they were used as tombs for the monarchs. The recent discoveries of the late Lord Carnarvon have been of such great interest that the decision of his son to discontinue the explorations is to be regretted.

EDWARD L. OSBORNE, '26.

THE FUNERAL OF KING TUTANKHAMEN

A deathlike silence filled the air, broken now and then by the dismal howling of a lonely dog that has strayed away from home and was thus showing its distaste for the outside world. The city was apparently deserted, for there was not a living thing in sight. The silence reigned for half a day, and then appeared signs of life. Had a modern American been watching, he would have judged that the life was a dreary one. A solemn, slow tune was being played on some sort of instrument—the sound lasting a few moments and then dying away as if the musician had slowly gone to sleep.

The doors of a stately temple were opened, and there could be seen a strange sight. Many slaves appeared, some bearing furniture and other articles that any dealer in antiques today would give thousands of dollars for. Queer the goods looked, but to the Egyptian owner, now dead, they had been the most highly prized articles in the history of the country. The procession slowly advanced to the largest building and, arriving at the foot of the steps, waited there. Then appeared from the house another procession, bearing a wooden litter upon which rested the body of their late king, Tutankhamen. The body was wrapped and wound with cloth, and then varnished. Still and straight it lay, and there were tears in the eyes of its bearers. When the two processions had joined, they slowly marched forward, the only signs of life in that great city.

After a long march they came to an opening in the ground at

the foot of the mountains. The body of the king was taken in first and placed with great care upon a raised platform, there to lie untouched for three thousand years. Next entered the food-bearers, who placed, in a chamber near that of the king, mummified pieces of meat and other food. Then his furniture, treasures, and similar possessions were transferred to the tomb, so that he might be rich and honorable among the dead. The Egyptians had strange beliefs.

As each chamber was filled, a large mass of solid rock was wedged into its opening to seal it. When all the rites were completed and the last stone in place, the people slowly returned home. Entering the temple, they closed the doors, and once more the deathly silence fell upon the air. The dog had slunk away, only to raise his howl in some more distant place; but Tutankhamen slept. Thus ended the life of one of Egypt's youngest, yet wisest kings.

DAVID SAUNDERS, '26.

CHILD LIFE IN EGYPT

As soon as an Egyptian child is born, the fears of his parents beset his path. The dread "Evil Eye" may fall on him; and so he is left unwashed and undressed, and is rendered as unlovely as possible in every way in the hope that the "Evil Eye" may fail to notice him.

Not content with leaving him unwashed, the mother blackens his forhead and his cheeks with soot or clay. Sometimes in her anxiety to save him from imaginary ills she covers him with a thick black veil. Friends coming to visit his parents are careful to say: "What an ugly child! Why, he is a perfect fright!" The father and the mother smile and listen with pleasure to these compliments, as they know that this form of speech is adopted to deceive the evil spirits.

Instead of saving the child from the "Evil Eye," the parents often give it to him; for the poor children, neglected and dirty, fall victims to the disease, very common in Egypt, called Ophthalmia, and they often lose the sight of one eye, even if they do not become entirely blind.

In Egypt the children are taught to gaze earnestly at every crocodile they see, for the Egyptians believe that to see a crocodile brings luck, especially to the young.

All Egyptian children are kind to animals. In Cairo there is a home for destitute cats; and it is still a popular belief that twin children change into cats at night if they have gone hungry to bed, and while their bodies are lying apparently sleeping at home, their cat-spirits are wandering abroad in search of food. Therefore, to be cruel to a cat, which may be a hungry boy or girl, is not to be thought of.

The home of the poor Egyptian child is built of mud; the roof is made of patches of mud plastered on rough beams or of bundles of reeds. There are no windows or furniture or beds. The kitchen is a stone outside the house, with a pan or two for preparing the simple food, which is carried to the mouth by means of the thumb and two fingers of the left hand, as knives and forks are things unknown. The right hand has to serve as dinner napkin.

The children have many games, of which the favorites are "Mankalah," which is played with shells, and "Gered."

The girls are given names of pretty meaning, such as "Gazelle," "Flower," and "Princess." Boys are frequently called "Gergas" (George), as St. George is the patron saint of the Copts. A strange custom is still kept up in regard to names. Three wax candles are lighted; to each is given a name belonging to some Egyptian deity or saint. The taper that burns longest gives the child its name.

ELIZABETH ROOT, '26.

EGYPTIAN SCHOOLS

The schools in Egypt are very numerous. In fact, there is at least one in every village and several in each metropolis.

Before the children enter the schools, they are taught a little at home by their parents. One of the few things taught them by their parents is their Mohammedan religion, and according to their faith, each child learns to hate Christians. When the boy becomes five years old he is turned over to the instruction of a schoolmaster.

The masters are very much different from our teachers. Their wages are given to them weekly; they receive five farthings a week from the parents of each child in their school. Some of the masters can neither read nor write. I heard an amusing story of one of this kind of schoolmasters. He could recite the Koran and so could teach the boys that, but for writing he employed another man, pretending that his eyes were weak.

One day a woman brought him a letter to read. It was from her son who had gone on a pilgrimage, and he had written to say that he had arrived safely in the country. The woman could not read, so she asked the schoolmaster to. He pretended to read it. The woman grew impatient.

- "Shall I shriek?" she asked.
- "Yes," replied the master.
- "Shall I tear my clothes?"
- "Yes."

So the woman went home and went through all the ceremonies performed on the occasion of a death. A few days later her son arrived home. The woman asked the school-master why he had told her to shriek and tear her clothes when her son was safe. He replied, "I did not know that your son would arrive safely at his home. It was better that you should grieve for him than for you to be disappointed when you were expecting him."

This shows the capability of Egyptian teachers.

Both master and pupils sit on the ground. The boys have little tablets made of wood, and on this they practice writing a little. The children are taught to read and write the Koran. They learn this book in very queer order. First, they learn the first chapter, then they learn the last, then the next to the last, and so on down, learning the second chapter last. They are also taught writing and the rudiments of arithmetic. The arithmetic is usually taught them by some merchant from the village or town where they live.

The Egyptian girls do not often go to school with the boys. However, a few of those of the upper class do. The majority of them, however, only learn to say their prayers and to recite a few chapters of the Koran at home. The Egyptian girls are noted for their embroidery and needlework, and many of them do go to schools where these accomplishments are taught them.

But when we contrast our American schools with those of Egypt, it seems a pity that they know so little of our fine methods of learning.

DOROTHY BRIMMER, '26

MRS. MURPHY HAS NO USE FOR EGYPT

"Ah! Mrs. O'Brien and where were ye yesterday? I rapped and rapped and rapped but nary a peep did I hear."

"Well now and didn't you know I wint down to git me a dress? Sure, sez I to Pat, my owld dress is about gone up and with Maimie's wedding soon to come! I felt like an owld hay-mound that has been wintered over."

"And did you git it?"

"Git it? Well now, you're sure talking. I wint in ivery store that had the look of having a dress. The first place I stopped at, one of them—you know the kind of a girl I mean—she looked like Gloria Swanson, came up and sez she to me: 'Is there anything I can do for you?'

"'Well,' sez I, 'I want a dress not too long or too short." And now you should see what she went and fetched me! And wanted me, the wife of the president of the brick-layers' union, to try and squeeze into! Sure, and they looked as if they had been made of somebody's owld door-curtains or mantle draperies. And they sure must have been pinched for goods. They were just so wide and no wider. 'These,' she sez, 'are copied after the ones found in King—King'—well, now I forgit just what the owld fellow's name was. Oh yes, Lut or Tut, that's it. King Tut's Tomb.' 'Well,' sez I, 'I'm a respectable woman, and I don't intend to go out dressed like one of thim owld dried-up mummies.''' (The kind Pat and I saw down in the Education Building).

"Well, now, would you belave it, iviry place I wint into dragged out the same owld stuff! Well, I finally gave it up and wint and bought me the makings of a dacint dress.

"All I can say is that Owld King Tut has sure made some fuss, and if it don't stop, we'll all be buried and dug up agin and boiled for soap some of these days. Oh! there's Pat now, and nary a bit to eat. So long, Mrs. O'Brien, so long."

KATHRYN WILSON, '26.

A PECULIAR BANQUET

In Egypt the people of the higher class only are able to give frequent and grand entertainments. The preparations for an entertainment have to commence some days previous to it. Game must be procured, professional entertainers engaged, extra attendants hired; and great activity prevails in the kitchen.

When the guests begin to arrive, they are first received in the vestibule by attendants, who present them with bouquets, place garlands of lotus upon their heads, anoint their hair with unguents, and offer them wine or other beverages.

Having received these attentions, the guests pass on to the main apartments, where they are greeted by their host and hostess, who ask them to be seated on the chairs and fauteuils which have been arranged for them. Here more refreshments and fresh garlands are offered to the guests.

Music sometimes accompanies dancing, the performers in both arts being professionals. Sometimes at the same party there are two orchestras, which, we may suppose, play alternately. Pet animals, dogs, or monkeys may be present; and the young children of the house, in some instances, enliven the party with their prattle.

On some occasions the music, dancing and light refreshments constitute the whole of the entertainment; but more often these proceedings are the mere prelude to the real enjoyment, and the more important part follows.

Round tables loaded with a great variety of delicacies, joints of meat, geese, ducks, cakes, fruits and the like, are interspersed among the guests.

Knives, forks and spoons, and even plates are an unknown luxury. The guest takes the food in his fingers, and, after eating, either dips his hands in water or wipes them on a napkin brought him by an attendant. To quench his thirst, he is supplied with frequent draughts of wine or beer.

When the feast is over, it is customary for an attendant to bring in a wooden mummy form, from a foot and a half to three feet in length, and painted to resemble a corpse. The servant shows it to each guest in turn, with these words, "Gaze here; drink and be merry, for, when you die, such you will be."

PEARL OSHER, '26.

EGYPTIAN MUSIC

That the Egyptians were particularly fond of music is abundantly proved by the paintings in their tombs from the earliest time. That they paid great attention to the study of music and had arrived at a very accurate knowledge of the art is evident when we consider the nature of the instruments they used and the perfect acquaintance they must have had with the principles of harmony.

In the infancy of music, pipes and various flutes were invented. At first they were rudely made of reeds, which grew in the rivers and lakes. But in the process of time the flute was made larger with more notes and a louder tone. Improvement followed improvement and music became a noble and valuable art.

Later more instruments were made, including the harp, lyre, flute, guitar, double and single pipes, and tambourines. Their bands were variously composed, consisting either of two harps, a single pipe, and a flute, or a harp and a double pipe, or a fourteen stringed harp and a tambourine, guitar, lyre, double pipe and many other things.

When hired to attend a party, the musicians either stood in the center, or at one side of the festive chamber, and some sat cross legged on the ground like the Turks. They were usually accompanied on these occasions by dancers whose art consisted in assuming all the graceful or ludicrous gestures which could obtain the application or tend to the amusement of the assembled guests.

Sometimes an instrument was used and several people kept time by clapping their hands. Also one man played an instrument with other people singing. It was not unusual to have solos sung.

On some occasions women beat the tambourine and drum without the addition of any other instrument, others dancing or singing to the sound; and bearing palm branches or green twigs they would proceed to the tomb of a deceased friend.

Music took a conspicuous part in the religious service. The harp was a favorite instrument in these ceremonies. The peculiar title of the holy instrument ought to be confined to the sistrum. By some the sistrum was supposed to have been intended to frighten away Typho, or the evil spirit. This instrument was from eight to eighteen inches in length, made of bronze or brass. It had three or four movable bars on which were three or four metal rings and being held upright was then played; the rings moving to and fro upon the bars, making a rattling noise. Songs and the clapping of hands were likewise connected with sacred music.

Songs and dances united are some of the oldest amusements known, and they are found at all periods and places and are extant among the most savage as well as the most civilized of mankind.

ESTHER De HEUS, '26.

[&]quot;You are concealing something from me," hissed the villain.

[&]quot;Certainly, I am," replied the leading lady, "I ain't no Salome."



SIGMA NOTES

The latest list of our erstwhile victims who are now our society sisters includes Esther De Heus, Evelyn Poutre, Pearl Osher, Norma Lyon, Mildred Fischer, Janice Storrs, Adelaide Cutter, Dorothy Mendel, Harriet Sullivan, Caroline Hohman. The new girls treated us to a very amusing program on the day of their first meeting. It was a mock wedding, ushered in by a cheerful funeral march. All were appropriately and magnificently attired, and the ceremony was most impressive.

As another interesting program which we have had recently was a debate—"Resolved, That students should argue with practice teachers." Hammie and Liz Friend were on the affirmative side, while Sis Gibson and Midge Rappe upheld the negative. The affirmative won, with the sympathies of all Sigma members.

Recently our ancient constitution was discovered in a hidden corner of the Book Room, and we learned many forgotten details about our society. For one thing, we found out that the initials of "Zeta Sigma" stand for "Seekers of Wisdom"—a fact which we had forgotten, although of course we all have been seekers of wisdom from the earliest days of the society.

Sigma and Quin are now making joint plans for Girls' Day.

D. A. G.

There is a man who never drinks, Nor smokes, nor chews, nor swears; Who never gambles, never flirts, And shuns all sinful snares—

He's paralyzed!

There is a man who never does A thing that is not right; His wife can tell just where he is At morning, noon, and night—

He's dead!



QUIN NOTES

The girls who were initiated into Quin are: Dorothy Brimmer, Virginia Burroughs, Brenda Coulson, Florence Gooding, Louise Meeker, June Risley, Eleanor Stephenson, Vera Washington, Eleanor Weeber, Lucy Whitbeck, Grace Williams, Hazel Williams, Meredith Winne, Kathryn Wilson, Carolyn Ferreday, Helen Hein, Erna Habeschat, Elizabeth Root.

The week after they were initiated the new members provided the program. On March 21st we had a very amusing meeting. The roll was called with the girls' names as they would be in forty years. Miss Hudson spoke on "Why Men Should Not Hold Office."

In the near future Quin and Sigma are going to hold a joint meeting to discuss the plans for Girls' Day.

B. A. B.

Just before you seal that letter to a girl acquaintance say to yourself: "What is going to happen to my letter?"

- "Will it be read to the members of a bridge club?
- "Will extracts from it be quoted to a girl friend?
- "Will what I wrote for humor be read as tragedy and throw the girl into hysterics? Or vice versa?
 - "Will all her friends gather around her and call me a brute?
- "Will the little items that I wrote for brilliant wit be regarded as stupid and silly?
- "Will she read a lot between the lines when there is nothing there?
 - "Will she wonder why I wrote at all?"

Now take the letter, tear it into sixty-seven pieces, and send the girl a pretty souvenir eard with "greetings" on it. Everyone likes to receive greetings, and they are a nice, safe thing to send.



After a somewhat successful season in Basketball which ended auspiciously by an overwhelming victory over Cobleskill, Milne has now turned to Baseball.

The prospects for the coming season are unusually bright. We have with us again four members of last year's team. "Swede" Mc-Keon will again be seen at his old station, first base; "Kid" Williams will play second; Ray Kirk, star of the Delmar team, will play shortstop, and "Laury" Ulrich will cover third.

There are several candidates for pitcher, among them being "Spike" Van Alstyne, "Verny" Liebich and Goldring. Either "Chief" Bender or "Sterling Silver" Ferguson will catch. The outfield will be chosen from Gipp, Dyer, Frye, Long, Goldring, Van Alstyne and Liebich.

The team is now practicing daily in preparation for the opening game with Albany High School, and under Coach Snavely's direction is expected to develop into one of Milne's best.

GIRLS' BASKET BALL

You who know us and our history stop a second to compare the first game last year with the first game this year. You who didn't know what happened in '21—be glad you weren't a party to the action! However, the point is (or rather the points were):

S. T. C. Frosh 24 Milne Girls 18

It was a good game. We all can be proud of the clean, fast way in which our girls played. Next time let's have more support!

He-"Dearie, I must marry you."

She-"Have you seen father?"

He-"Yes, but I love you just the same."



IN OUR OPINION

In reading our various exchanges, we find a variety of opinions about the joke column. Some papers object to the personal element in the form of initials while others advocate no jokes at all. Still another thinks it a waste of time and energy to clip jokes from other papers. We, too, object to that procedure and urge "original cracks." But then we are confronted with the idea that it is a waste of time to think up these "wise cracks." Perhaps it is, but nevertheless, the students enjoy the jokes about their fellow-students, and many times good jokes may be obtained by strict attention to "side-talk" in recitations or especially in Study Hall. Again someone says, "Your Sense and Nonsense department is good, but why not add a few more pages to it?" Others desire us to decrease the amount. And so we say, "What can a fellow do to please them all?"

The Owl, Watertown, N. Y.

Welcome to our ever-increasing exchange list! An all-around fine paper for so new a project. We sincerely hope the exchange department will continue to grow with each succeeding issue. We also hope you will add more cuts as you progress. Come again!

Red and Black, Friends Academy, Locust Valley, Long Island

One of our best exchanges and fast becoming the leader. For so fine a paper the Exchange Department and Joke Column are decidedly meager. With about twenty pages of literary material, you should be able to put out more than one page of jokes. Many papers believe that a joke department is not a necessity in a school paper, but we are firm advocates of humor. Why not criticize your exchanges instead of merely listing them?

Item, Amsterdam, N. Y.

The Item ranks first on our list of exchanges and it certainly deserves it. We were greatly pleased with the Freshman number, especially the green pages in the middle. Your cuts are exceptionally well done and decidedly original. Sixteen full pages of advertisement! The superlative degree seems the most consistent to use when speaking of The Item. By merely glancing through the paper, you eatch the pervading school spirit and are almost carried away by it.

Opinator, Kingston, Pa.

Your cuts are very clever, and your news department interesting even to an outsider. We think a greater number of literary efforts would be an addition to your paper.

Keramos, East Liverpool, Ohio

We enjoyed your February issue very much. The sports are written up particularly well, and the stories too are good. The amount of advertisements is a credit to your paper and shows your agents are busy and working hard for their school.

The Opinion, Peoria, Ill.

Your entire paper is well written and arranged. The literary department is especially fine but the others are not far behind. You have made your "Athletics" and "News" departments especially interesting.

Bleatings, St. Agnes High School, Albany, N. Y.

Your advertisements are fine for so small a paper, but more jokes and stories would greatly enhance your paper. Do you share the feelings of **The Owl** from Hoosick about the joke department of a paper? If you don't, we would like to see more jokes next time.

IN THEIR OPINION

Crimson and White seems to be living up to its high ideals and is a fine magazine in every way. We are glad to have you on our exchange list. In reading over your comments one is struck by the fact that your chief criticism of others is their joke departments. After all, is a joke department really an asset to a magazine of our type? The majority of the jokes in school papers are clipped from other magazines and it is seldom that one runs across a really clever one. Why should the contributors waste their time clipping jokes and trying to think up "wise cracks" when they might be devoting it to something infinitely more valuable and interesting?—The Owl, Hoosick, N. Y.

Crimson and White. We enjoyed your December issue very much. The only criticism we have is that the "sports" page should be enlarged.—Blue Owl, Attleboro, Mass.

Crimson and White. You have an abundance of school notes which shows that you support school activities.—**Scarlet Tanager**, Chatham, N. Y.

Crimson and White. Interesting and complete throughout with a very good literary department.—High School Item, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Crimson and White. You have an excellent collection of stories and poems. Your "Sense and Nonsense" department is good, but why not add a few more pages to it?—The Opinion, Peoria, Ill.

Crimson and White. We regret that we cannot say more in favor of the Literary Department of your December number. The stories, while fairly well written, are so shallow in plot that they make small appeal to the reader. However, there are two redeeming features: "The King and I" and "The Perils of an Old-Fashioned Burglar." The latter, instead of falling flat at the end, as do some of the other stories, terminates in a very humorous climax.

The School Notes are very interestingly told. But by far the best section of the paper is the Exchange Department. The criticisms are long, and there are many of them. In fact, this is the most extensive exchange department we have seen. "Sense and Nonsense" is fair and would be better if the "personal" element in the form of the initials of various students were omitted. On the whole, The Crimson and White is neat and attractive.—Cue, Albany Boys Academy, Albany, N. Y.



Miss Betz (in History C)—"Miss Robinson , what is the House of Governors?"

Dot .- "The Executive Mansion."

S. F.—"What is the best qualification for a modern sheik, Dot?"
D. G.—"Oh, he needs lots of sand."

L. U., '24—''Hawaii?''
Mac, '23—''I Hayti tell you.''

Larry-"Aw, Guam."

Waitress (calling to attendant below)—"More potatoes au gratin!"

Dix Colbert—"Pst! Bob, don't order any spuds. They're all rotten."

"Ah, ha, a Boxer uprising," said the referee as the Chinese prize fighter got up after a count of seven.

Elly Beeman (in restaurant)—"Why all the noise in the kitchen? Is the cook beating my steak?"

Waiter-"No. He's just licking his chops."

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Miss Johnson—"Mr. Cramer, why is Minerva called the Goddess of Wisdom?"

Ed.—"That's easy. She never married."

"Are you hungry, horsie?"

"No, I always have a bit in my mouth."

Adam and Eve were gambling,
Which wasn't very nice.
The Lord saw them, and so He took
Away their pair o' dice.

She is attractive—you stop; you look; and after you marry her, you LISTEN.

Flapper (suffering first time embarrassment)—"G— give me a pack of cigarettes."

Clerk-"Scent?"

Flapper-"No-o-o; I'll take them with me."

"Mrs. Clancy, yer child is badly spoiled."

"Gwan wid yez!"

"Well, if ye don't believe me, come and see what the steam-roller did to him."

Prisoner—Your honor, I am very deaf so I did not hear the officer's whistle, nor did I hear him tell me to stop."

Judge-"Very well-you'll get your hearing next week. Next!"

Mother of Twins—"You say that Mrs. B. called me a cat?"

Nurse—"Well, she looked at the babies, and said, 'what dear little kittens."

A diplomat is a man who can remember a woman's birthday and forget her age.

Who was that girl who went into a bank and asked for a check-book for a lady that folds up in the middle?

Ray Kirk—"Do you know how the rats get in here?"
De Witt Zeh—"Naw!"
Ray—"Uh-huh!"

"You're stuffing me," said the mattress to the factory hand.

M. B., '23—"What do you think of that joke?"
D. G., '23—"A bit shady, I should say."
Marian—"Well, no wonder; I wrote it under a tree."

Unsolicited letter to the None-Such Corn Syrup Company: "Dear Sirs—Though I have taken six cans of your syrup, my feet are now no better than when I started."

L. F., '23-"Have you read Ivanhoe?"

H. H., '25-"No, those Russian novels bore me."

Highmuck (with dead auto)—"Got a monkey-wrench?"
Wild and Wooly—"Got a sheep ranch. Who the devil wants a monkey ranch?"

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Old Lady—"I see that tips are forbidden here."
Waiter—"Lor", Mum, so was apples in the Garden of Eden."

No matter how poor a convict is,
Or how little is his gain,
He can always go to prison
And get a watch and chain.

"That bracelet, Madam, is unique. It was given to the Empress Josephine by Napoleon. We are selling a great number of them this year."

Friend Wife—"You have a terrible cold, dear."
Friend Husband—"I caught it on a fishing trip."

F. W.—"Did you get your feet wet?"

F. H.—"No, I slept in a cold stable."

F. W.—"Next to the draft horses, I suppose."

Miss Rice (during an exam)—"Mr. Colbert, that's the fourth time you have looked at Mr. Cramer's paper. Stop it!"

Dix—"Yeah, but Cramer is such a punk writer."

Bwurp—"Where are you going?"

Wurp-"To the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum."

Bwurp-"What for?"

Wurp-"A couple of chaperones."

Any Senior-"Look here, this picture makes me look like a monkey."

Editor of Crimson and White Yearbook—"You should have thought about that before you had the picture taken."

Old Lady-"Doctor, don't you think I should go to a warmer elimate?"

Doctor-"Yes, madam but I'm doing all I can to save you from it."

She-"Don't you know why I refused you?"

He-"I can't think."

She—"You guessed it."

"Say, there, culled man, cain't yo play honest? Ah knows what cairds ah done dealt you."

The Seven Ages of Woman:

Safety-pins, Whip-pin's, Hair pins, Fraternity pins, Diamond pins, Clothes pins,

Rolling pins.

I know a gentle farmer Who is so lazy that, In seven years of farming He only raised his hat.

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One of the two things a young girl thinks about is the man she might go with next.

"Little Girl Dies From Eating Tablets".—Uh, huh! Another sad case of that ravenous hunger for knowledge.

Constable—"Niggah! What has yoh in dat bag?"

Recent Cullud Convert (struggling with his conscience)— "Please, suh—ah—ah has some material foh de wife to make feathah dustahs from."

Feminine voice over telephone—"Doctor, I forgot to ask you is that liniment for internal or external use?"

Hard Working Negro—"Say, boss, has you got man name on yoah pay-roll?"

"Yes. It's Sampson, isn't it?"

"No suh. Mah name is Simpson. I'se been wonderin' why yohall makes me work so hard."

Professor's Wife—"Why, my dear, you've got your shoes on the wrong feet."

Prof.—"But, Henrietta, they're the only feet I've got."

A cigar may be the best in the world but some day it will meet its match.

Policeman-"You're under arrest."

Cross-eyed Man-"What for?"

Policeman-"You look crooked!"

Ardent Suitor—"Sir, I want your daughter for my wife."

Irate Father—"Young man, you go home and tell your wife that she can't have my daughter."

W. V. A., '24—"Hello! I want to order a box for tomorrow!" Voice—"What size?"

Wilbur-"There will be six of us in the party."

Voice—"But, they only come in single sizes. We'll have to make it special."

Wilbur—"Say, is this the Hall?"

Voice-"No; this is the undertaker!"

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