

# FOUR YEARS AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

The Tribune Offers Two Such Courses as Its Leading Scholarships.

## A SPECIAL REWARD IN EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The University Has a Campus of Eighty-four Acres — Beautifully Situated—Its Grounds and Many Imposing Buildings—A Most Able Faculty and Complete Equipment—Ample Provision for Athletic Sports—Board and Other Expenses — What The Tribune's Scholarships Include—What They Did Yesterday—Kellerman Holds First Place by Only Four Points. Thompson Wins Back Fourth by a Good Day's Work—Leroy Stanton Keeps on a Climbing.

FOR the past two years, or since The Tribune inaugurated the idea of Educational Contests in the history of American newspapers, it has been its custom to give from time to time a summary of contests in which its scholarships have been offered. These articles have been written with the idea of bringing to the attention of its contestants the character, history and educational systems of each of the universities, colleges, preparatory schools, conservatories and other educational institutions in which it is proposed to introduce scholars through its Educational Contests.

This year there is a very large number of institutions of learning on the list of The Tribune's Educational Contest. In some of them a number of scholarships have been arranged for, in others but one. From time to time each of them will be depicted at some length in our columns, and their special characteristics described for the benefit of the contestants who expect to have a selection of the special rewards at the end of the contest. These articles may help them to form an idea as to what institutions they may desire to go to, or for which they may be fitted to enter within as short a time as possible.

### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

#### Its History in Brief.

Syracuse University, founded in 1870, is in its academic department, a continuation of Genesee College, which flourished at Lima, N. Y., from 1849 to 1871; and in its medical department, of the Geneva Medical College (1850-1872), which was in part successor to the Fairfield Medical College (1812-1859).

The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts was inaugurated Aug. 31, 1871, and the college opened in the Myers building Sept. 1, with 41 students in attendance. The College of Medicine opened the following year, and in 1873 the College of Fine Arts was organized. The latter was an experiment in American education. Its decided success has justified the wisdom of the departure. The College of Law opened in 1895 and the College of Applied Science was authorized by the trustees on Jan. 22, 1901.

#### The University.

The university is situated on the heights in the southeastern part of the city of Syracuse, overlooking Onondaga Lake and Valley. It has never had an epidemic or fatal accident. The location for healthfulness and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed.

The College of Liberal Arts is especially strong, having in its faculty representatives of forty different colleges and universities of this country and Europe. The courses have all been reorganized and expanded to meet the demands of the most progressive educational thought of the day. The elective privileges are liberal, but are of such a character as to guide the student into consistent and logical

Winchell Hall, named for the first

Chancellor, the famous Prof. Alexander Winchell, was erected in 1900 and is an imposing four-story dormitory building, of red brick and Indiana limestone. It contains thirty rooms which can be used singly or in suites with bath.

The Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Science—The main building of Ohio sandstone and Onondaga limestone. It is of unusual strength of construction. The ample and perfectly lighted basement provides for the various laboratories and their equipment. There are several large lecture and smaller recitation rooms, drafting rooms and departmental libraries. Shops are furnished for metal and woodwork.

The Athletic Field—Through the generosity of one of the trustees a first-class athletic field with a quarter-

sophical Course and the Course in Science, leading respectively to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science. A student may elect from 204 courses in the College of Liberal Arts, besides having the great advantage of contact with the professional schools. The proximity of the Colleges of Medicine, of Law, of Fine Arts and of Applied Science aids in choosing a life calling and contributes materially to the development of the undergraduate mind by contact with a large number of professional and technical students. The college student is peculiarly favored in ways that cannot be described in this space by association with these professional schools.

It has been the policy of the university from the first to give to the classical languages that prominence in the curricula that the best scholarship recognizes as indispensable to a liberal education. In addition to the work prescribed for the degrees of A. B. and Ph.B. elective courses are specified for the remainder of the undergraduate period, covering a wide range of study and investigation. Lectures are given on history and on antiquities illustrating public and private life, institutions, laws, monuments, etc.

**College of Applied Science.**

Four-year courses are offered in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering leading to the degrees of Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer.

#### Civil Engineering.

The subject treated of in this department may be summed broadly under three heads: Geodetic engineering, structural engineering and hydraulic and sanitary engineering. The necessary foundation for a successful investigation of all these branches is a comprehensive study of technical mathematics. This is pursued in the first half of the four years' work and includes courses in trigonometry, analytical geometry and differential and

calculus, mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, strength of materials, machine dynamics, design, electrical installation, principles of electric lighting and distribution of network, telegraphy and telephone, construction and management of electric railroads, mechanical and electrical laboratory and industrial electricity.

#### Mechanical Engineering.

The course in mechanical engineering aims to give the student a practical and theoretical knowledge of those principles which govern the design and construction of machines. After securing a thorough foundation in mathematics, physics and drafting, the student enters upon those subjects which are distinctive of his profession. Beginning with a general study of the simpler modes of doing work, he advances gradually to the investigation and design of the steam engine and other intricate machines.

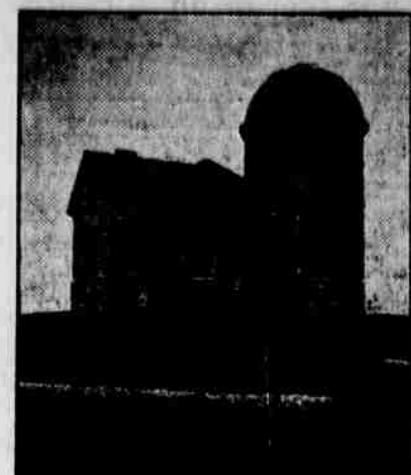
Great importance is attached to freehand drawing, with the expectation that before completing his course the student shall be able to draw rapidly and accurately any given piece of machinery. Shopwork begins with the sophomore year and is carried on to the end of the course. The first year's work consists of carpentry, woodturning and pattern-making. This is followed by instruction in forging, chipping, filing and scraping, and then



LIBRARY.



GYMNASIUM.



OBSERVATORY.

Standing of Contestants	
1. A. J. Kellerman, Scranton	138
2. Charles Burns, Vandling	137
3. Wm. T. S. Rodrigues, Scranton	106
4. Herbert Thompson, Carbondale	96
5. Maxwell Shepherd, Carbondale	87
6. Albert Freedman, Bellevue	64
7. Harry Madden, Scranton	55
8. Wm. Sherwood, Harford	54
9. Homer Kresge, Hyde Park	38
10. Grant M. Decker, Haldstead	37
11. A. J. Havenstrite, Moscow	31
12. William Cooper, Priceburg	28
13. L. E. Stanton, Scranton	27
14. Harry Danvers, Providence	25
15. Louis McCusker, Park Place	20
16. Lee Culver, Springville	17
17. Miss Beatrice Harper, Thompson	16
18. Walter Hallsted, Scranton	15
19. C. J. Clark, Peckville	14
20. John Dempsey, Olyphant	13
21. John Mackie, Providence	13
22. Hugh Johnson, Forest City	11
23. M. S. Edna Coleman, Scranton	8
24. Chas. W. Dorsey, Scranton	7
25. Chas. O'Boyle, Scranton	5
26. Miss Nellie Avery, Forest City	4
27. Emanuel Bucci, Scranton	4
28. Walter Ellis, Hyde Park	3
29. R. D. Dorsey, Scranton	1
30. Edgar Wilson, Jr., Scranton	1
31. . . . .	0
32. . . . .	0
33. . . . .	0

One noticeable feature of the contest thus far is the fact that only a comparatively few of the contestants are really working as if they meant to do business. Of the thirty contestants who have reported points thus far in the contest, fifteen of them have apparently relinquished all idea of attempting to get higher in the list than they are at present. For this insatiate they may later be sorry for there are new entries almost every day, and some of them will get to work before very long and those who are now down near the bottom will have the satisfaction of finding themselves too far below the limit of scholarships to obtain one.

It is only fair to say to those who have started and then stood still that the infusion of new blood like this into the contest will make their small scores look ridiculous.

One young man haunted The Tribune office several days before the contest began in apparent fear that he would not get his outfit in time to begin work on the first day. The outfit was sent out in order to reach the contestants on the Saturday evening before the opening day. By a coincidence this young man's outfit failed to reach him, and he came to The Tribune office in great perturbation on Monday afternoon to inquire why. He was given one, then, and departed apparently anxious to make up for lost time. He has not been seen since nor has he given the slightest indication of his great desire to win a scholarship. His is not an isolated case, however. Others who have repeatedly written to ask questions pertaining to the contest, after having their names and addresses recorded, have subsided mysteriously.

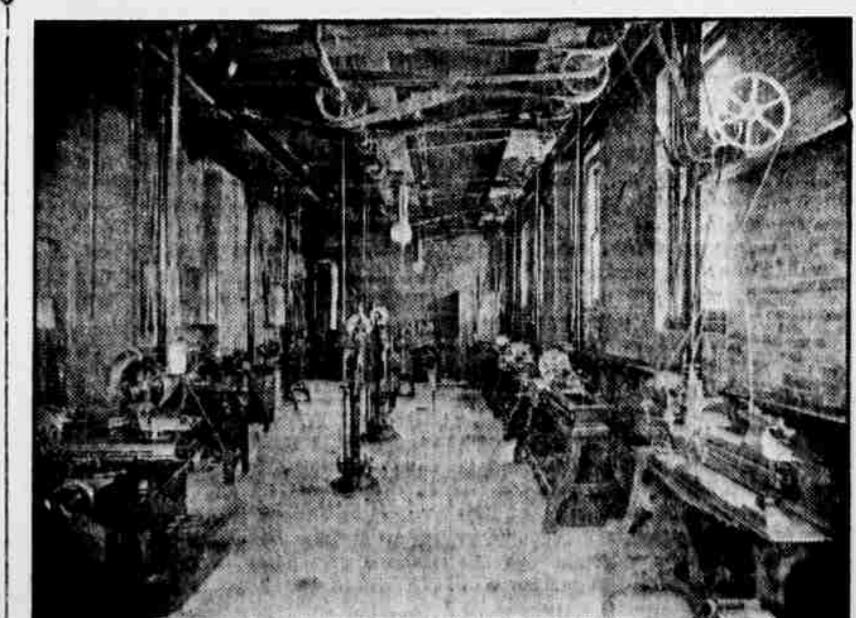
The young men, however, who really mean to make a success of this undertaking and have consistently kept at work are now showing splendid results. Day after day, almost without fail, they contribute a few points to their score. They seem to have grasped the idea that every little helps and that it does not pay to relax a single effort if they mean to attain their desires.

In the previous two contests a large part of the winners did not enter until the contest was well started. In the first one one of the contestants did not enter until within two weeks of the close and then finished in fourth place. Another started fifteen days before the close and wound up in seventh position.

If a contestant should begin today with one yearly subscriber, counting 12 points, he would be in twenty-second place with two yearly subscribers, counting 24 points, he would go to fourteenth; with three yearly subscribers, to eleventh; with four, 48 points, eighth place; five yearly subscribers, 60 points, seventh. It will thus be seen that there is nothing in the contest, so far as it has progressed, to discourage others from coming in.



HALL OF LANGUAGES.



A MACHINE SHOP.

integral calculus, each subject being treated strictly from a technical standpoint. Equally necessary for the purposes of the engineer is an acquaintance with the theory and practice of draughting. Consequently, work in this line is carried on parallel with that in mathematics. Courses are given in mechanical perspective and freehand drawing, together with mapping and cartography. These are followed by work in descriptive geometry, shades and shadows, stereotomy, machine drawing, topographical drawing, structural plans and higher mapping and plotting. Courses in pure science, upon the principles of which depend most engineering operations, are given as follows: Two years in physics or in chemistry, with one year in the intermediate subject, one year each in metallurgy, mineralogy and geology, and one-half year in botany, the work being given by lectures and recitations, supplemented by a great deal of laboratory practice. A course in shopwork extending through one year insures the familiarity with tools necessary for the practical engineer. The special work in steam engines covers one year.

Under the head of geodetic engineering is treated the whole theory and practice of surveying, beginning with the elementary principles, including the use and adjustment of field and office instruments; the various methods of land, topographical, hydrographic, mine, road, railroad, and city surveying; the computation of earthworks, the economic theory of railroad location, barometric and spirit leveling, and ended with the highest astronomical and geodetic operations. The field work comprises extensive practice in all of these lines.

Structural Engineering embraces the study and practical application of the principles of mechanics upon which are based the design of bridges, buildings, walls, arches, dams, and structures, and the disposal of sewage. The apparatus

by lathe, planing and milling machine work.

The work in the engineering laboratory includes the testing of steam engines, boilers, pumps, the work in the hydraulic laboratory and practice with the testing machines for tensile strength.

#### Athletics.

A regular system of required gymnasium exercises is arranged upon scientific principles for the freshman and sophomore classes. Ample provision has been made for college athletic sports. By the generosity of Mr. John D. Archbold the university has a superb athletic field with eighteen-foot quarter-mile cinder track with banked turns for the bicycle, and a large grand stand and ample tennis courts. The university is supplied with ball cage, bathrooms, showers and needle baths with hot and cold water, lockers, and the usual equipments of a first-class gymnasium. All games and sports are under the control of a committee which represents the faculty, alumni and student body. The wishes of parents and guardians are strictly regarded in these matters, and stu-

