

came to New Haven intending to take a six months' course of lectures on Agriculture. He, however, became so fascinated with his work that he staid on and studied Chemistry and Mineralogy.

In October of 1850 he went to Louisville, Ky., as Assistant to Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., of the University there. In 1852 he was one of six, after examination, to get the newly created degree of Ph.B. from Yale. In that same year he was Assistant in Chemistry in the University of Virginia, where, with Professor J. L. Smith, he made a series of valuable examinations of American minerals. In 1853-1855 he studied at Munich and Freiburg, and in 1855 was elected Professor of Metallurgy in the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1864 he changed this chair for that of Mineralogy.

After a course of study in the Royal School of Mines, at London, and a visit to the principal mines and smelting works of Europe, he returned to this country and in January, 1857, entered upon his new duties.

He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Sheffield Scientific School and since the formal organization of the Faculty in 1872 has been Director of the Governing Board. He is a member of a large number of scientific societies in this country and abroad and has published a number of very valuable books.

In 1868 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1880 was chosen President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Brush's chief life work, however, has been in connection with the Sheffield School. He gradu-

ated with its first class and to him more than any other man is due the success the School has attained.

PROFESSOR R. H. CHITTENDEN.

Russell Henry Chittenden was born in New Haven, Conn., on February 18, 1856. He graduated from the Yale Scientific School with the Class of Seventy-Five, and then began his studies in the University of Heidelberg. In 1876 he became Instructor in Chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School, and in 1880 received the degree of Ph.D. for his researches in Chemistry. In 1882 he became Professor of Physiological Chemistry. He has contributed to a large number of magazines, and has been called upon to give expert testimony in many criminal cases. He easily stands at the head of his chosen science in America. He has, from the time of his entering college, been actively engaged in the investigation of physiological chemical problems. His most important work has been the investigation of chemistry of the digestive process, summed up in his book entitled "Digestive Proteolysis," which was published in 1894.

Professor Chittenden is President of the American Physiological Society, and was lately made Director of Physiological Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. With Professor Gooch he represents the chemists of the University in the National Academy of Science.

AND HARVARD WINS.

A Magnificent Eleven Overwhelms Yale, Outplaying Her at Every Point—A Five-Minute Yale Rally at the End.

There were Yale spectators at Saturday's game who made up their minds, soon after its beginning, that the best way to get something out of the afternoon was to keep their eyes on the Harvard Eleven, and watch the contest from the sole standpoint of interest in the game of football as such. There may have been those who succeeded in carrying out this idea. If there were any, they have many admirable things to recall about Saturday afternoon.

They saw Captain Dibblee's ideal team execute an ideal game of football.

It is a very fair record for an eleven, playing in a northeast storm on a field partly covered with water, that the only slip of the afternoon in two fierce halves of championship football was one poor kick. The Harvard back must have put his foot or the ball, or both together, about an inch out of true, at that particular moment. The writer is a layman and knows he misses a good deal of the technique of this delicate game; but, after conning a notebook that looks like a series of charcoal sketches, and trying out his memory, this is the most

[Continued on 79th page.]

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The results of all the football games played between Yale and Harvard since 1883 are as follows:

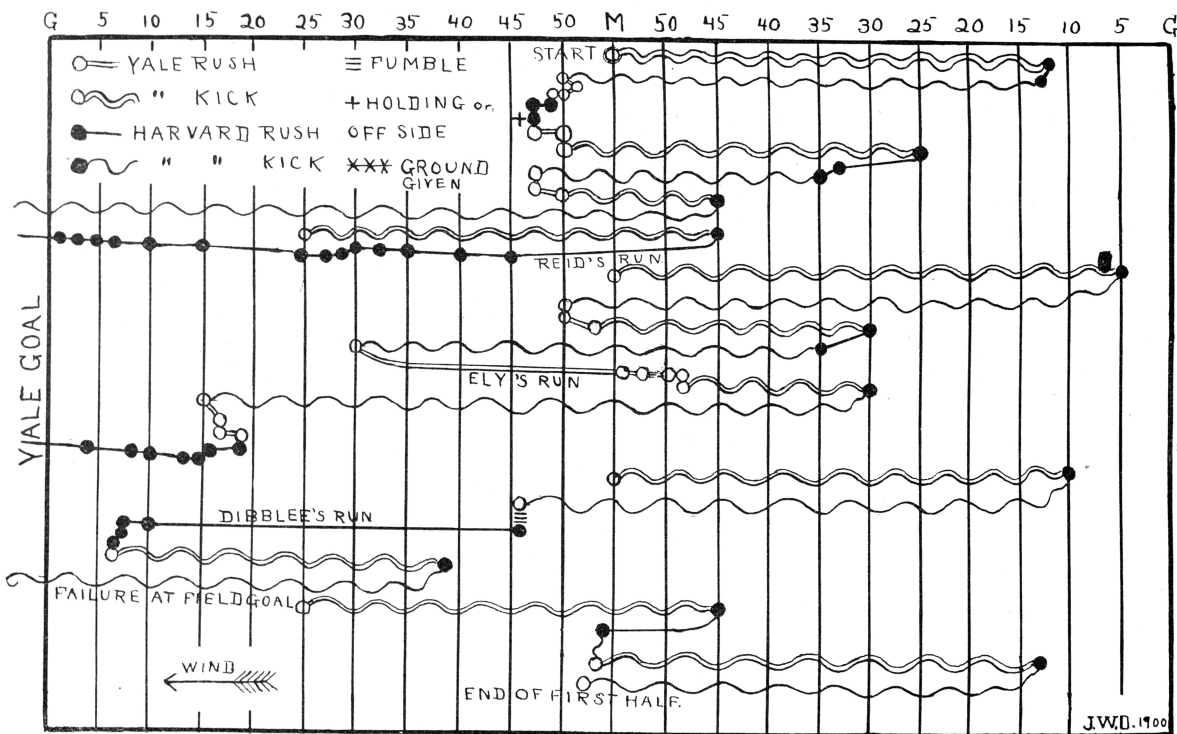
- 1883—Yale 23; Harvard 2.
- 1884—Yale 52; Harvard 0.
- 1885—No game.
- 1886—Yale 29; Harvard 4.
- 1887—Yale 17; Harvard 8.
- 1888—No game.
- 1889—Yale 6; Harvard 0.
- 1890—Harvard 12; Yale 6.
- 1891—Yale 10; Harvard 0.
- 1892—Yale 6; Harvard 0.
- 1893—Yale 6; Harvard 0.
- 1894—Yale 12; Harvard 4.
- 1895—No game.
- 1896—No game.
- 1897—Yale 0; Harvard 0.
- 1898—Harvard 17; Yale 0.

In the last sixteen years Yale has defeated Harvard nine times, has had one tie game, and has been beaten twice. Four years no games were played between the two Universities. Yale has scored 167 points, and Harvard 47.

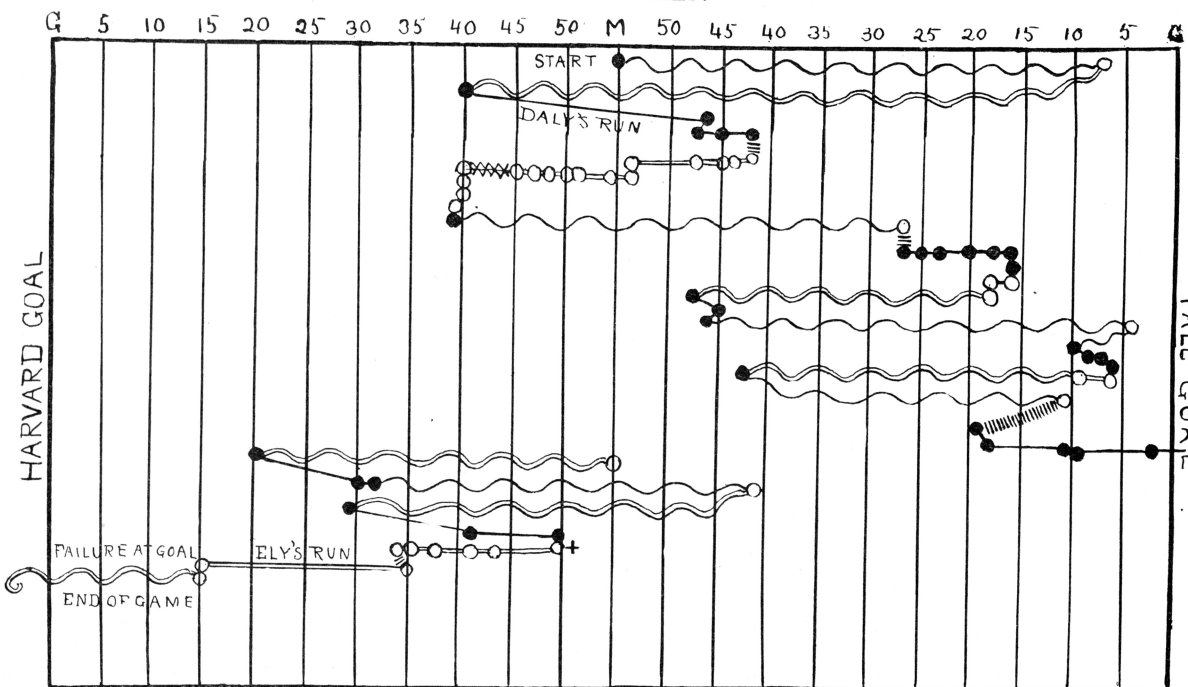
The Yale Scientific Monthly has recently opened an office on the second floor of Sheffield Hall. This room, which was formerly occupied as a private office by Professor Brewer, was given to the Scientific Monthly board last June. The editors expect to occupy the room in a very short time, and contributions have already been received from members of former editorial boards with which to furnish the room.

A DIAGRAM OF THE PLAYS.

FIRST HALF.



SECOND HALF.



NOTE.—These diagrams show the course of the ball north and south (between goal and goal) but does not attempt to indicate the position east and west (between the sides). This plan allows the actual advance of the ball to be indicated perfectly clearly, without letting the rushes and runs cross each other or overlap. To illustrate: Dibblee's long run was on the far western side of the field, while Ely's last sprint was also well over by the Harvard bleachers.