

VOLUME IV

NUMBER 1

The
Monadnock
of the
CLARK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

“Rugged and cliff defended,
Always they daunt the dalesman;
Silent, serene, splendid,
Ever they call the trailsman.”

—*Guiterman*

AMONG THE ALUMNI

Leonard Schneider writes happily of his work at the Geofysiske Institute at Bergen, Norway. Mr. Schneider went to Norway from Greenland where he served as aerologist with the University of Michigan Greenland Expedition of 1928-29. He writes of the contrast of his experiences on the west and east sides of the North Atlantic. Part of a letter concerning his studies at Bergen follows.

"I am finding my work here very interesting and I feel especially fortunate in being able to work under the guidance of Dr. Sverdrup. His fund of information concerning the Arctic is indeed large and the stories which have come out of his seven years work even surpass those of Dr. Ekblaw.

"To be in Norway means to learn something about the Bjerknæs plan for studying weather. This I have already begun at the Meteorological Office, where each day I watch the movement of various warm and cold fronts as charted on weather maps. Professor Bjerknæs' son, who is following the work begun by his father, will soon arrive in Bergen and from him I hope to gain more first hand information. The very fact that America does not use the Bjerknæs idea, has here and in Oslo brought the question from Norwegians, 'Why don't they?'"

Mr. Charles Gooze, who received the Doctor's degree from Clark last June, has recently accepted a position with a financial firm in New York City. He is to do research work in geography in connection with commercial purposes, beginning his duties about January first. Mr. Gooze is the first to go from Clark into commercial work of this type. It is felt that his is an unusual opportunity to prove the value of a trained geographer to banking and investment houses.

Mrs. Francis C. Whitehead, 120 Pine Avenue, Riverside, Illinois, writes that her interests have turned from the water temperatures of Cape Cod Bay to pasteurized milk and strained spinach. Her son, Billy, is learning to talk and walk. Mrs. Whitehead was Frances V. Tripp, A.M., Wisconsin, who was assistant to Dr. Brooks in 1924-25.

Carleton P. Barnes, Ph.D., Clark, 1929, spent the past summer in Vermont in field work connected with a survey carried on by the Vermont Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At present he is in Washington, D. C. completing his investigations and compiling results. Dr. Barnes gained experience in work of this kind in connection with a similar survey in Michigan.

The second issue of Volume IV of the *Monadnock* will reach your hands in May, 1930. For its preparation the editors should greatly appreciate the information requested on the enclosed sheet.

Your financial support alone can make possible the continuance of our publication. It is needless to say that it is gratefully received. *The Monadnock* is the official organ of the Clark University Geographical Society. It is up to each one of the members to support its cause.

SEND YOUR DOLLAR

—G. S. C.

THE MONADNOCK OF THE CLARK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

VOL. IV

DECEMBER, 1929

No. 1

THE MARITIME CANADA—QUEBEC FIELD TRIP

TWENTY-ONE days make three weeks. But the twenty-one days that the party of twenty-five students and teachers spent on this pioneer trip in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec last summer was the shortest three weeks that can be imagined. Each day new scenes greeted the eye and each day the highlight of the previous day was outshone. We all wondered just when the climax would come.

The route led out of good U. S. A. along the fiorded coast of Maine to Calais where we crossed the St. Croix River into Canada. We proceeded to St. John where, with the generous cooperation of Mr. Simpson of the Board of Trade, we were able to study the city and its harbor. When we crossed the Bay of Fundy from St. John to Digby, we were in one of the dense fogs common to this region. As we neared the end of the trip, we were glad to see the green forested slopes of North Mountain, which were dotted here and there with the fishermen's white shacks.

The trip from Digby to Wolfville included the beautiful eighty miles of continuous apple orchard in the Annapolis-Cornwallis Valley. The cross section of the valley made at Berwick gave us a picture of the geographical relationships which no other plan could

have given. The trip over North Mountain to Harbourville will long be remembered.

At Wolfville we entered the Evangeline country, a region well-dyked, well-greened and well-cottaged. The fact that the descendants of the dispersed Acadians had collected enough funds to erect on the site of Grand Pré a memorial to their ancestors showed they have not lost their racial bonds even tho widely separated. With the history of 1755 vividly in our minds and the story, as Longfellow so clearly portrays it, almost on our lips, there is little wonder there were few who were not moved as the guide reviewed the tale of the Acadians.

Due to the hospitality of the City of Halifax and to the foresight of Dr. Flynn of the Tourist Bureau, our stay of three days in the city was packed full of many interesting experiences. The trip around the harbor was much enjoyed and the visit to the fish packing houses makes Halifax stand out as a center of this trade. Beginning at Digby, where all newcomers feast on "Digby Chickens," until we left the province, we were often reminded that the sea supported many of the people along its shore. Always conforming to the tides, which regulate, so much, the life of the people, these fishermen

go out when the tide goes out and come in, with their boats loaded when the tide comes in.

Again we crossed the granitic highland of Nova Scotia, densely forested but sparsely populated, to the lowland dairy region around Amherst, where well-fed herds of Holsteins browsed on the green pastures.

The ride thru the fertile St. John Valley, stopping at Fredericton, Grand Falls and Edmunston will be remembered for various things. First, the hay barns in the flats told of the chief crop of the lower part. Secondly, the empty barrels told the story of the potato industry which is important in the upper portion. Always log booms and rafts were in sight whenever we were near the river. They told still another story.

Fredericton, the capital of the Province, is the site of the University of New Brunswick, noted for its school of forestry; the home of the Chestnut canoe, much used by the Hudson Bay Company in their river wanderings; and also the home of the largest moccasins factory in the British Empire. Is it incredible that we find these factories here? Grand Falls has the largest water power development in the Province and the possibilities of further development were surprising. Edmunston is a center for the manufacture of pulp from pulp-wood. It is interesting to note here that the company pipes the pulp under the river to Madawaska, Maine, where it is made into paper. Thus the duty to this country is avoided.

Riviere de Loupe was our most northern point on the trip. From here until we arrived in Quebec, we were in the heart of French Canada. Tall slender church spires around which was a cluster of white-washed houses and the long, narrow highway-facing fields characterized the landscape. Count the church spires and you have the number of towns.

Everyone spoke enthusiastically about historic Quebec. The old citadel, the

Plains of Abraham, Dulferin Terrace, the harbor with its grain elevators, and the newly constructed bridge, to say nothing of the Falls at Montmorency and the shrine at St. Anne de Beaupré, told us of the courage of the explorer, the industry of the city and the faith of its people as nothing else could have done.

Leaving the "blue Laurentians" in the distance, we crossed the Appalachians to Thetford Mines to study the asbestos industry. The cordiality of the Mayor and his Board of Trade will always be remembered. Too much credit cannot be given them for our pleasant stay in their town.

Our three days' stop in the White Mountains was full of the geologic and the geographic story, especially the climb up Mt. Washington. Who cannot hear even now the echoes at Echo Lake or imagine the Great Stone Face still looking benignantly at them?

After interesting visits in Concord and Manchester in industrial New Hampshire we entered the home state of Massachusetts and the home city, Worcester. We arrived on schedule time at Clark University without trouble of any kind.

The value of such a reconnaissance survey comes when the student sees the major geographic regions as units, notes the chief characteristics, and observes the direct response of man to these characteristics.

The good will waved to us along the whole route by the people and the courtesies extended to us by the officials in all sections made our trip unique for its profit and pleasure. Canadians are known for their hospitality.

The trip was under the direction of Dr. Clarence F. Jones and Mrs. Jones chaperoned the party. The success of the trip was due to their efforts.

Thus ended this pioneer trip to the Maritimes—two thousand, three hundred thirty miles and each one different!

—G. S. C.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL FIELD TRIP OF 1929

For the second time a Transcontinental Trip has been conducted by the Summer School of Clark University. The party left the University on the morning of July 3 by regular motor coach line for New York City, accompanied by Dr. Ridgley who wished to see them safely started from New York on the morning of July 4, in their own special motor coach.

After a comfortable night in the Knickerbocker Hotel, where final plans were completed, the group met at the Bus Terminal to have pictures taken, to get placed in the spacious new bus, and to bid a good-by to the President of the Bus terminal and to Dr. Ridgley before departure.

Making exit by the way of the Tunnel, the party traversed the historic land of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania reaching Harrisburg the first night. From there on the party kept schedule, driving by day and stopping at appointed places for luncheon and over night until arriving at Kansas City. In the meantime rain had fallen every day since leaving Worcester. A notification of heavy rains ahead in Kansas caused the party to vary the route by going through St. Joseph, Mis-

souri, Hastings, Nebraska, North Platte, Nebraska and Denver. By steady driving, Denver was reached on schedule time. The detour proved interesting and instructive, particularly in the Platte Valley and the approach to Denver from the northeast.

At Denver the party was delayed two days for bus repairs but made use of the time in studying the location of this "Gateway to the West" and in seeing Pikes Peak. From Denver to Santa Fe over the Raton Pass was a hard drive but well worth while because of the excellent views of the Rocky Mountains as they were paralleled for an entire day. The party could hardly break away from old Santa Fe. At Grand Canyon four days were given to study. On the last day about half of the party walked to the lower gorge and out again.

During fifty-two days the party covered 8000 miles without accident, and despite being as much as two days behind schedule on two different occasions, they returned on schedule time. The group consisted of seventeen members—mostly teachers, two drivers, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hudgins who conducted and chaperoned the party.

CLARK UNIVERSITY NEW YORK STATE FIELD TRIP

On Saturday morning, August 10, 1929, the pioneer "All New York" party of Clark University Field Trippers gathered at the Oswego State Normal School and set out on a two-week study of the geography of New York State. Mrs. Isabelle K. Hart, A. M. Clark 1927, in charge of Geography at Oswego Normal, was the instructor and chaperone.

The itinerary included the full length of the Ontario Lake Plain, along the Ridge Road which was the old beach of Lake Iroquois, the Niagara Gorge and the Erie Plain of New York State, the full length of the Alleghany plateau, the Catskills, the Hudson Valley from

the ocean to Glens Falls, the Adirondacks, the Champlain and St. Lawrence Lowlands, Tug Hill plateau, and much of the Central Lake Region, the Mohawk Valley and Long Island.

The special courtesies extended to our party at six places deserve mention. At Buffalo, Miss Sedweek of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Elm of the City Planning Commission showed us the features of geographic interest and saved us much time by furnishing us a mounted traffic officer as escort. The water front with its attendant industries and the view of the city from the sixteenth floor of the New York Central station were the

high spots of the visit. At Chautauqua Institution, the President of the Institution gave our party a pass and a guide through the grounds where health, beauty, education and sentiment are inseparable. In Endicott and Johnson City the Endicott Johnson Company offered us a guide who showed us the shoe making industry from tannery to market, and the rubber industry as well. At the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn we had opportunities unexcelled in America to observe the handling of commodities for export and the disposition of imports. Mr. G. Clifton Sammis of Huntington, L. I., drove with us all day and gave us the benefit of his life-long knowledge of the Island. With him we visited the Sound and the ocean. For many of the party, this was the first glimpse of any ocean. Mr. Elton Harder of Wellsville also gave us his entire day showing us the oil region and the methods of production from the erection of the derrick through every process on the field and in the refinery. This experience was new to every mem-

ber of the party, and by unanimous vote it went on record as the most instructive day of the trip.

Among the beauty spots which we visited are Letchworth Park, Watkins Glen, Enfield Glen, Ausable Chasm, Howe's Cavern, Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands. Historic shrines include Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Newburgh, New York and Oswego.

A splendid spirit of study characterized the "Pioneers," and the value of out-of-door study so impressed them that the party disbanded with the strong intention of meeting again in 1930 for another Clark University Field Trip.

The party included Mrs. F. R. Stone, Utica, Mrs. Sadie Gordon, Port Chester, Misses Adelaide Fitch, Doris Askew, Margaret and Ger Hart, Oswego, Louise Simon, Auburn, Bertha Flanagan, Amenia, Alice Boehm, Camden, Mary Wisnoski, Clayville, and Messrs. Verne Critz, West Monroe, and Melvin Allison, Dexter.

—I. K. H.

CAPE COD TRIP—1929

As has been the custom for the past two years in connection with the Connecticut Valley Field Camp, the annual reconnaissance trip to the Cape was taken. This year the Cape Cod trip was taken before the field party had worked in the valley.

A party of twenty-five members left Worcester on the morning of September thirtieth under the efficient leadership of Dr. Ekblaw and returned during the afternoon of October second. Conditions for ideal work were somewhat hampered by the fact that the weather was rather cold and stormy, but certain characteristics of the Cape Cod climate left an impression which will not soon be forgotten.

The party travelled by bus. Visits to places of historic and geographic in-

terest were made while en route. Among the places visited were the Fairbanks house built in 1636 and the Dedham pottery. At Quincy stops were made at the oldest granite quarry in America and at the John Quincy Adams house, at Plymouth at the historic monuments commemorating the Plymouth colony, and on the Cape at various points in order to gain an idea of the influences which mold the lives of the Cape Cod folk.

In visiting the Cape, one cannot fail but get the impression that the attitude, art, thinking, and literature of the people are tied up with the sea. The fine spirit of the people invites the summer visitors to come in greater numbers each year, to stay longer, and to go away better satisfied.

—H. K. H.

THE FIELD SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY—1929

The fall field course of the Clark School of Geography is the most popular course offered at Clark if one can judge from the comments made by the eighteen students who worked in the field from October third to October nineteenth. All felt that they had gained valuable training in field methods and in cooperation and that they had accumulated vigor from the outdoor life.

cluded both a mapping of the physical and cultural features and personal visits to the most important manufacturing plants. Holyoke, Northampton, and Easthampton all were within the area studied this year.

The entire field party enjoyed several field excursions. Our work the first day in the field, under Dr. Atwood's direction, lead us to the top of Mt. Holyoke where we had a glimpse of the



THE WORKING END OF THE FIELD SCHOOL, IN SUNDAY ATTIRE

The area studied this semester lay directly south of the field analysed in 1928. It extended farther east and west than the field last year because of the increased width of the valley. The region this year included portions of the Central Upland, the Connecticut Lowland, the Holyoke Range and the Berkshire Hills.

At the end of the course each student team had two maps completed, one showing the land utilization and the other the physiography of the region. Besides this, each team had completed an industrial study of some city or part of a city. The work in the cities in-

region which we later studied. Sunday afternoon, October sixth, Dr. Ekblaw and Dr. Jones took us over part of the region studied by the students last year. Near the close of the field work a visit to Bare Mountain of the Holyoke Range furnished us with another view of the region we were studying and a ride over the whole area gave each one a chance to see the problems which others had to solve.

Sunday, October thirteenth, we enjoyed a visit from Miss Semple, who gave us an historical sketch of the Connecticut Valley. We were unfortunate that Dr. Brooks was not with us the full time. Dr. Ekblaw and An-

thony West took charge of the climatic observations. The usual observations were made in the field and twice we arose at five o'clock to take upland and valley temperatures.

Dr. Ekblaw was at camp the entire time as Director of the Field Course, while Dr. Jones supervised the industrial surveys. Everyone appreciated the privilege of having Dr. Atwood present for almost the entire time. The valuable results of the field work are due to the able leadership of these three.

THE FIELD TRIP FOR CONNECTICUT TEACHERS

"Fourteen days of moving pictures" was the comment made by one of the members of the party on the last day of the field trip for Connecticut teachers. That in brief tells of the concentration on the part of the students in visualizing the area passed over.

Many types of geographic regions were passed through and to relieve any monotony which might have crept in the run on each day was through a region different from those of the preceding days. Thus it was that at the conclusion of each day's trip the remark was, "I thought yesterday was the best day we could have but today went ahead of it."

Manufacturing New England, West Point and the Storm King Highway held the interest the first day. From valley to summit and back to valley the way led through the Catskills to the Susquehanna. Watkins Glen, the Finger Lakes, the Barge Canal, and the agricultural land east of Lake Erie proved well worth studying.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce played host and provided a private yacht that a trip around the harbor might be better enjoyed. The Bethlehem Steel works poured out red dust with utter disregard to white dresses but why be sorry about a thing like that when Energine removed nearly all traces of the encounter (except from behind the ears).

Our work in the valley was made more enjoyable because we were fortunate in living at the farm home of L. L. Titus, of South Hadley. Mr. and Mrs. Titus and Miss Titus won our greatest admiration by their hospitality.

The results of this year's work will be summarized in the reports made by the individuals and teams while the maps worked out in the field will be added to the sections mapped in 1927 and 1926.

—R. Z.

After a trip around Niagara Falls "Guests of Canada" was pasted on the bus for a week. Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal all contributed geographical knowledge in its widest sense.

The ride across Lake Champlain as the sun was getting low, with mountains on the west and east, was perhaps the most romantic part of the whole trip. The Green Mountains presented another environmental study in contrast to the regions farther south. The group felt that they were really a part of the University as they traversed the campus during a stop at Clark on the way home.

Five members of the party have signified their intentions of leaving New Britain, August 9, 1930, on the field trip which will take them through New England, Maritime Canada and Quebec.

—G. F. H.

At the December meeting of the National Council of Geography Teachers, Mr. Harry K. Hutter presents a paper entitled, *The Status of Geography in the Liberal Arts Colleges of the United States*.

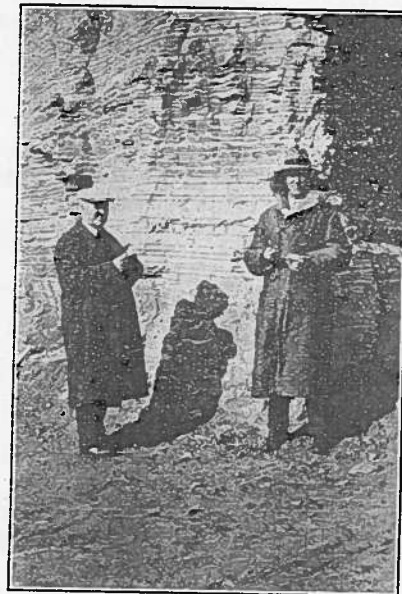
The Potato Industry of Nebraska, an article by Miss Esther S. Anderson, will appear in the January issue of *Economic Geography*.

GRIFFITH TAYLOR

Professor Griffith Taylor, eminent Australian geographer and member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, was the visiting lecturer for the first semester. Mr. Taylor gave a series of twelve lectures, six on Australia, three on Antarctica and three on "Human Distribution and Ethnology." These lectures were well attended by the University community as well as by the faculty and students of the School of Geography.

Photographs taken by Mr. Taylor in his extended travels in Australia and Antarctica and three dimensional block diagrams were used effectively in illustrating the lectures. Other distinctive features were the introduction of paleogeographic facts and emphasis upon the "zones and strata" concept of cultural and ethnologic distributions. Mr. Taylor, in the course of his lectures, expressed the belief that popular geographic education was the remedy for local opposition to his scientifically deduced conclusions regarding the habitability of certain parts of the arid interior region of Australia.

Mr. Taylor's pleasing personality, his sense of humor, his broad humanitarian outlook, and his scientific candor made a delightful combination that pleased his audience while his views and accomplishments were a source of inspiration to young geographers at Clark. His sense of environmental realities and



DR. ATWOOD AND DR. TAYLOR AT THE VARVE CLAYS, CONNECTICUT VALLEY

originality in devising new means of attacking geographic problems is perhaps in a measure due to the fact that he is the pioneer geographer of a pioneering country.

—C. J. B.

FACULTY NOTES

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood visited Glacier, Yellowstone, and the Grand Teton National Parks for the government during the past summer. He did this work as a member of the National Parks Advisory Board appointed by President Hoover. This Board is investigating and advising on the possibilities of further scientific studies and additional educational work in our National Parks, looking to the greater appreciation, by the millions of visitors, of the inspirational and spiritual values in these great wonderlands of America.

He expects during the coming summer to devote most of his time to visiting other National Parks under the auspices of the Advisory Board.

At the annual meeting of the National Parks Association, held in Washington on November 25th, Dr. Atwood was elected President of that organization. He follows in that office Charles D. Walcott, Herbert Hoover, George Bird Grinnell. It is the purpose of the Association to protect the National Parks against whatever may tend to disturb natural conditions, or

to diminish their effectiveness as supreme expressions of beauty and majesty in nature. It is the hope of the members that the National Parks may continue to be wonderful recreational centers and sanctuaries for wild life, but also serve a high purpose in scientific investigation and in education.

Dr. Atwood's report on the Physiography of the San Juan region is in the process of publication by the U. S. Geological Survey; and he reports progress on the manuscript for his college book, which will cover the field of the Regional Physiography of North America.

Dr. Ridgley, in addition to his many other duties, is giving an extension course in the Teaching of Geography in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grades to the teachers of Worcester and adjoining towns, some of the teachers coming from Webster and Lancaster. Eighty-four are enrolled. The course is based on the new Worcester course of study worked out by Dr. Ridgley and Dr. Atwood.

In the January number of Economic Geography there will appear the last installment of the series, *Agricultural Regions of South America*, by Dr. Jones. This series of articles, of which there are seven installments, will be published in book form by Ginn and Company at an early date.

Dr. Jones is offering, for the second time, a course in Industrial Geography, and for the first time, a course on Caribbean America. In addition to the graduate courses, Dr. Jones is giving an extension course on Geographic Influences on American History. There are 110 students enrolled in this course.

Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw is enthusiastically busy as usual. He is engaged with Dr. Ridgley in initiating the Home Geographic Society and the

Home Geographic Monthly for children as well as working with Dr. Marbut in preparing Soil Geography for publication. Two arctic books are in preparation, an arctic book for boys, *Arctic Nights*, and *Tales of Etukashoo, Eskimo Explorer*. In addition, Dr. Ekblaw is editing *Economic Geography Magazine* and teaching classes in *Plant Geography and Land Utilization*.

Dr. Brooks was not in residence this fall until the first of December. He has returned, filled with enthusiasm, from his studies at the Weather Bureau in Washington where he has been working with detailed temperature observations taken on boats running between Florida and Havana, a part of his study of the influence of the Gulf Stream temperatures on seasonal weather in the interior of the continent. At the same time, Dr. Brooks has been continuing his work on the climate of North America in association with Drs. Ward, Koeppel, and Page.

Miss Semple spent an interesting summer in research in the geography of the ancient Mediterranean. The work on her book which deals with this subject has been progressing favorably and the publication of the book in the near future is anticipated.

Dr. Curtis F. Marbut has again returned to Clark to offer his valuable and interesting series of lectures on soil geography. He will give one lecture a day during December.

Dr. Marbut is at work on a study of the Morphology of Laterites which is to be presented at the International Soil Congress in Russia in July.

Professor Raold Blanchard of the University of Grenoble lectured at Clark on December 5th on "Hydroelectric Development in Southeastern France."

THE STUDENT GROUP 1929-30

Esther S. Anderson, A.M., University of Nebraska, is on a leave of absence from her position at the University of Nebraska to complete her work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Miss Anderson is preparing her dissertation on *The Beet Sugar Industry of the United States*.

Emily V. Baker, B.Ed., Illinois State Normal University, comes to Clark from the faculty of the Illinois State Normal University where she was a training teacher in the practice school. She is especially interested in the field of economic geography.

Clyde J. Bollinger, A.M., University of Chicago, has returned to Clark for another semester of study. He is at work on a problem in the geography of central Oklahoma. Mr. Bollinger is head of the Department of Geography at the University of Oklahoma.

Meredith F. Burrill, A.M., Clark, 1926, is a fellow at Clark this year. Several weeks of the past summer he spent in field work in Montreal preparatory to the writing of his thesis which is called, *Studies in the Industrial Geography of Montreal*.

Edna F. Campbell, M.S., University of Chicago, is continuing her work on her study of *The Port of New Orleans*. Miss Campbell was at Clark in 1928 and '29.

George S. Corfield, formerly Supervisor of Grades, Elmira Heights, New York, is to receive his B.Ed. degree Clark, 1930. He selects as his field for investigation a problem in economic geography.

George B. Cressey, Ph.D., University of Chicago, has come to Clark as a Fellow in Geography and Assistant in Physiography. He is also Research Fellow in the Department of Geology of Harvard, so he divides his time be-

tween Cambridge and Worcester. For the past six years Dr. Cressey has been on the faculty of Shanghai College, Shanghai, China. Experience gained there and during four summers spent in Mongolia make it possible for him to contribute much of interest to the work of the department. Dr. Cressey has published one book, *Sand Dunes and Shore-lines of Lake Michigan*, and has another, *Geography of China*, in press.

Sigismund R. Diettrich, a graduate of the Economic University of Budapest, has returned to Clark for another year of study. He will complete his study of *The Historical Geography of the Thames River Valley of Connecticut*. During the summer Mr. Diettrich studied at the University of Chicago.

Franklin B. Erickson, A.B., Clark University, 1929, is working on the problem, *Land Utilization in the Town of Leicester, Massachusetts*.

Elizabeth E. Gregory, A.B., Western Reserve, has chosen economic geography as her special field. Miss Gregory has been teaching in the high school at Garfield Heights, Ohio. She attended summer school at Clark during the summer of 1928.

E. Viola Grove completes her work for the B.E. degree at the end of the first semester. At that time she will return to her position as teacher of economic geography in the Poughkeepsie High School.

Bert Hudgins, A.M., University of Chicago, has a leave of absence from his position as head of the Department of Geography and Geology at the College of the City of Detroit in order to complete his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His dissertation is a *Geographic Study of the Detroit Water Supply*. Mr. Hudgins conducted the trans-continental field trip of 1929.

Harry K. Hutter, A. B. Muskingum College, is working on the problem, *Land Utilization in the Town of Holden, Massachusetts*. Mr. Hutter is a member of the faculty at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio.

Liu En-Lan, A.B., Ginling College, Nanking, China, has come to Clark to carry on her study of geography. Before coming to the United States, Miss Liu was on the faculty of Ginling College.

Therese F. McQueeney, B.E., Clark University, is working in economic geography. Miss McQueeney is a teacher in the public schools of Worcester.

Martha Robins, A.M., University of Illinois, is continuing her study at Clark this year. Miss Robins is a member of the faculty at the State Teachers' College, Fredericksburg, Va.

Fanny R. Smith, formerly a teacher in the Chicago City Schools is studying at Clark again this year.

On Saturday evening, November 2, the Clark Geographical Society entertained at a Hallowe'en party. The guests were masked from head to toe so that even our best friends did not know us. Who could believe that a dignified college president would cut off the nose of one of his students, or that our best friend, Clown Jones, would tell Copper Bert Hudgins all those cherished secrets of the Connecticut Valley Field Trip?

After a program furnished by the spirits of faculty members, and enlivened by the sensational arrival of Mademoiselle Dietrich, the guests enjoyed dancing, bridge and refreshments appropriate to the Hallowe'en season.

Vina E. Spence, A.B., Mount Holyoke, has chosen as her thesis subject, *The Industrial Geography of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts*.

Rebecca M. Taliaferro, A.B., Randolph-Macon College, is continuing her work at Clark this year. Miss Taliaferro attended the summer session of 1929.

Katheryne C. Thomas, A.M., Clark University, is on leave from her position at the State Teachers' College at Buffalo, N. Y., to continue her geographic study.

Anthony J. West, B.E., Clark University, is working on the problem, *Land Utilization in the Town of Paxton*.

Rose Zeller, A.B., Illinois State Normal University, expects to complete her work for the degree of Master of Arts at the end of the first semester. Her thesis subject is *The Fresh Vegetable Supply of Worcester*. In February she will return to her position as teacher of geography in the Lawrence Junior High School at Springfield, Ill.

Because of ill health Miss Ethel Simkins was advised by her doctor to return to her home in England. She left in October and hopes to return in the spring.

Not content with three weeks of hiking in the Connecticut Valley the graduate students with several of the professors and their families chose Sunday, October 27, for climbing Mt. Wachusett. With the customary sandwiches and thermos bottles we managed to walk the short distance from the half-way point to the top and back. The visibility was poor but from the top many of us received our first bird's-eye view of this section of Worcester county.

Watch for details of the Clark University Breakfast to be held on the morning of December 28, 1929.