

4,272 Graduates Of A & M Since Founding

Since the opening of its portals to students in the fall of 1876, fifty-five years ago, the A & M College of Texas has sent out a total of 4,272 graduates to join the ranks of those holding college degrees, figures compiled in the office of the college registrar show. This total does not take into consideration master's degrees conferred on graduates from other institutions by the graduate school at A & M.

The first class to graduate was that of 1878, made up of two members. The latest class to graduate, that of 1930, made the fifty-third. The total of 4,272 graduates gives an average of 81 graduates a year over the fifty-three year period.

The preponderance of graduates has been from the schools of agriculture and engineering, the school of engineering showing a total for the fifty-three years of 2,323 and the school of agriculture a total of 1,527.

From the opening of the college in 1876 to its organization in 1880, the reorganization went into effect was 26. Of these, two graduated in 1878, nineteen in 1879 and five in 1880.

Since 1920, the number of graduates each year has been in excess of 100. Three classes prior to that of 1920, the classes of 1913, 1916 and 1917, numbered more than 100 each also. Since 1922 the number of graduates each year has been in excess of 200 with the exception of 1023 when the class numbered 198. The two most recent graduating classes, those of 1929 and 1930, numbered more than 300 each. The 1930 class of 367 was the largest in the history of the college.

Discover Prehistoric Engravings In Spain

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—(IP)—The story of the trip made to prehistoric regions in Europe during the past summer by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, ambassador to England, is related in detail by Professor George G. MacCurdy, of Yale University, in announcing the discovery of two prehistoric engravings on bone excavated in Spain by the ambassador and others of the expedition.

The engravings date from the Magdalenian epoch of at least 20,000 years ago, according to Professor MacCurdy, who is director of the American School of Prehistoric Research and also research associate in prehistoric archeology at Yale University.

In describing the trip Professor MacCurdy, says: "General Dawes asked me, on the occasion of his visit to America last June if I could not take him with me on a prehistoric pilgrimage in France and Spain.

"Together we studied in museums and in the field, digging also in caves and rock shelters both in France and in Spain.

"We had been fortunate, too, for in caves of El Pendo, in Northern Spain, where we dug as guests of the Abbe Carballo, we found two important engravings on bone."

Four of the sections of thick paleolithic deposits and their contents, Professor MacCurdy relates, which were seen by the expedition, if superimposed so as to form a chronological sequence, would result in a composite section including every epoch of the stone age and covering a period conservatively estimated at a half million years.

Babylonian Tablets Presented To College

Original Babylonian tablets bearing innumerable legal records written in cuneiform characters and several statuettes of Ishtar, the ancient Babylonian goddess of love and beauty, have been presented to A & M by Dr. O. M. Ball, professor of biology. These pieces were among the findings of an archeological expedition sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania and are known to be between three and five thousand years old.

The subject matter of the different inscriptions is varied in nature, one lists the provisions stored in the temple, another a record of a bill for sheep and cattle slaughtered by a butcher, and still another a contract for grain. An extremely rare and unusually perfect tablet is one that was used by a school boy for his writing exercises.

Tiny statuettes of gods and goddesses were made by the priests in the temple and given to the people so that they might worship the same in their homes. It was the popular belief that these minute images kept evil from the household. So sacred were these objects that to steal one was a crime punishable by death in accordance with the code of Hammurabi, who was a contemporary of the biblical Abraham.

This collection is the permanent possession of the school and is on display in the book delivery room on the second floor of the library. The cuneiform has been deciphered and an English translation is attached to each piece.

Frosh And Soph Co-Eds Stage Battle In Ohio

DELAWARE, O.—(IP)—Delaware police were called upon recently to disperse a class fight between 400 freshman and sophomore women on the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Freshman girls for several days had refused to appear in their freshman berets. Then one evening the sophomores organized and swooped down on the freshman cottages.

The freshmen likewise were soon organized and a hot battle ensued. Hair was pulled, dresses torn and faces torn and faces scratched in the melee.

Sophomores succeeded in ducking a few of the frosh co-eds under the showers.

The first policeman on the scene mistook lipstick, smeared on the faces of the freshman girls, as blood marks, and sent in a general alarm. The cops soon separated the combatants, and no one was seriously hurt in the conflict.

The unsubdued frosh co-eds later marched through downtown streets in snake dance formation, shouting to the world that they would not wear the prescribed freshman headgear.

The Signoreni, a valuable water color, has been stolen from the University of Utah art gallery.

ROYALTY DEATHS ORDINARY
LONDON, Eng.—(IP)—Dr. G. W. James, who has been diagnosing fatal illnesses of kings of England, has made the discovery that Charles the Bold died of an ingrowing toe nail which infected his foot. Histories thus far have revealed only that Charles he declares, was a victim of the "flu." died in 1477.

Dr. James also has found that

Kings Stephen, John, Henry V and Edward I died of typhoid. Mary I,

Dr. Paul Douglas, of the economics department of the University of Chicago, believes that the only answer to the unemployment situation in the United States is the dole system of Great Britain.

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