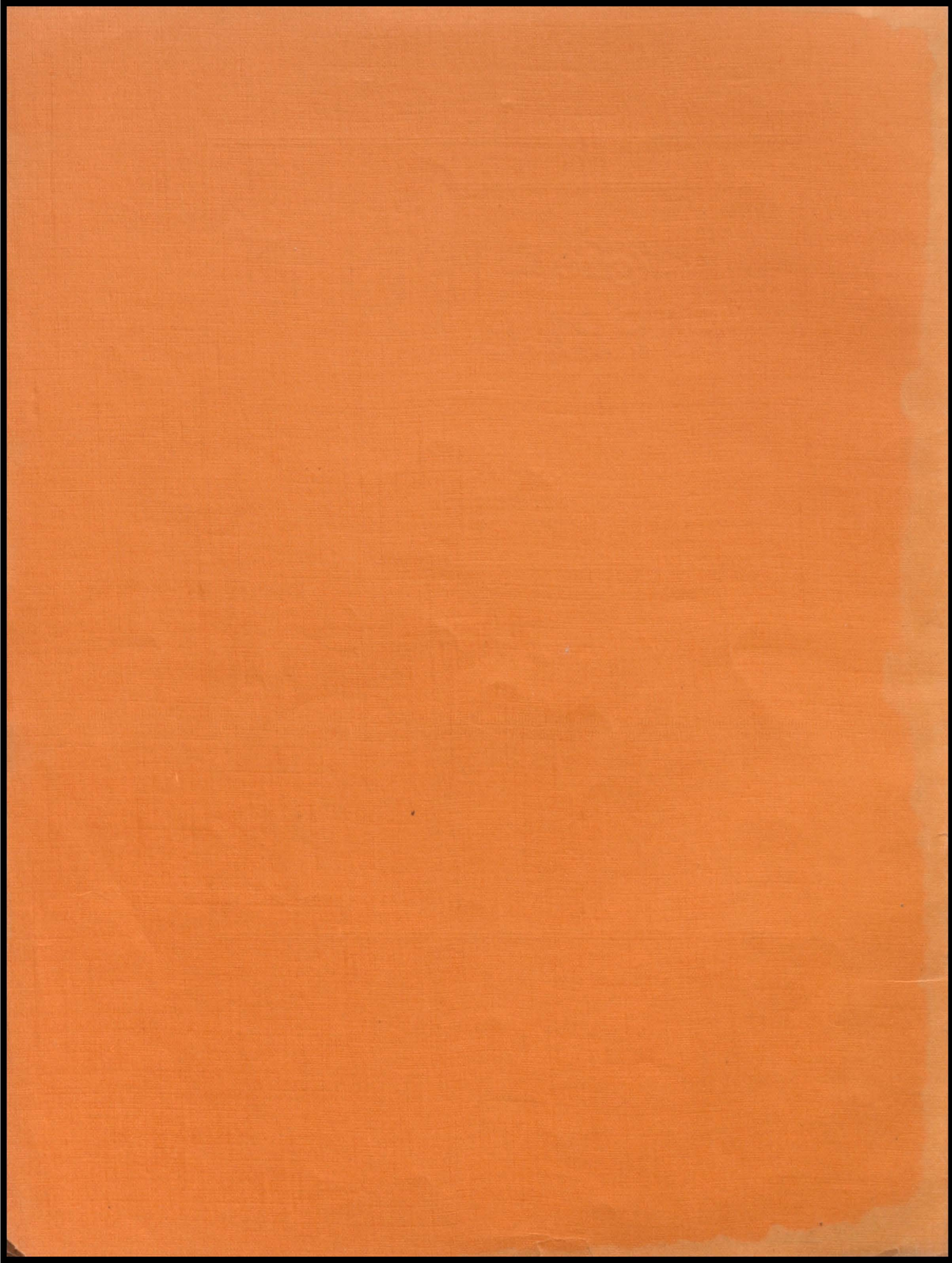


The
RIPPLE

JUNE
NINETEEN
FIFTEEN





The RIPPLE

Vol. I

HARTLAND, MAINE, 1915

No 1

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HARTLAND ACADEMY

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EDITORIALS

A FOREWORD

It is with some hesitation that we present to the public, this, our first attempt at journalism. Although we know that the result of our labors is not perfect we have done our best. We have started our publication in a modest way, but that it may improve in size and quality each year is our most earnest desire.

We are heartily grateful for the gift of Hon. D. D. Stewart to the school. Personally we think that the field should be called Stewart Field.

Should a great and war-like nation be the result of the present war our country would be face to face with a great foe. This is the concern of the American people of to-day. In an interview with a magazine writer, President Wilson says, "A good citizen is the one who puts his country first; he is the one who, whenever there is a conflict between his personal interests and desires, and the country's good, would not take an instant to decide or hesitate. He would forget his own interests and remember his country's good.

"I want the boys to place their country before everything else. Forget their own interests every time. Let them not consider themselves when their country is involved, but do or give or be what their country demands, without thought of any ill or good to themselves.

"That is the preparation for good citizenship."

The word perfunctory, means "done merely because a thing is required." Upon consulting Webster you find that it means careless. Nothing worth while can be done in this manner. A boy or girl becomes perfunctory or careless about his studies and leaves school to take a "boys job for life," to quote from President Aley's speech. We were recommended in that speech to "keep plugging." Let us take that advice.

WHY SHOULD I GO TO COLLEGE

By John Grier Hibben

President of Princeton University

Such a question may be asked in the spirit of indifference, or of cynical scorn, or with a serious and sincere desire for a satisfactory answer. In the latter case, it is a privilege to have the opportunity of making a statement which may reach interested and open minds.

I feel that every boy who is given the chance, or who can himself compel it, should go to college; and this because of the increased efficiency which such an experience will bring to him when in the active work of life, and because of the sources of inner pleasure and satisfaction which such a training creates. The college course tends to develop all one's latent powers, and to transform the boy into a man. It trains and disciplines his mental faculties so that he is capable of handling himself and controlling others with superior skill and satisfaction.

The same kind of difference exists between the trained and the untrained mind as between the skilled and the unskilled laborer. There is a particular demand in the world at all times for skilled labor, whether it be of the hand, or of the brain. To acquire skill in the exercise of one's mental powers makes a man supreme-

ly efficient, whatever may be the task to which he is set. Man's greatest asset is mind; and this is the element which the college contributes in an eminent degree.

Moreover, the four years at college bring the young man into intimate contact with his fellows from every part of the country. He learns to know men of various dispositions and opinions, and standards of conduct. The contact of mind with mind, of spirit with spirit, enables one to learn the secret of dealing with human beings, of estimating them at their true value, and of discovering the best that is in them, and to take advantage of this to further the ends of mutual benefit. The four years at college is a period in which one is schooled particularly in the knowledge of the human being. The ultimate test of success depends upon one's ability to reckon with the human factors which enter into the complex problems of life.

Aside from all these advantages, the college creates permanent possibilities of living in an intellectual atmosphere, which is continually self-renewed, and which enables a man to bring at all times from his store-house treasures old and new.

The comprehensive function of the College, therefore, may be expressed as that which makes a man of greater value to himself, and to the world in which he must take his place and play his part.



LITERARY

MY ADVENTURES WITH AN AUTOMOBILE

"Well I've done it now. Alice has nagged me until I've bought one of those automobiles. I told her I was not going to buy one but she commenced crying about it. She said James Moore had one and Arthur Moulton had one, and here we were riding around on a buck-board behind a lone-spavined nag, which had the spring-halts and was blind on the off side. So in order to keep peace in the family I told her I would buy one. I ordered it out of a mail order catalogue.

"Well it came by express and we got it unloaded. Hallis Buker hauled it up to our doorway and all of Hartland Center turned out to see it. Alice hasn't been so pleased of any thing since she was praised for speaking a piece at the Grange hall as she was over that joy wagon.

"One day Alice, Mr. Sprague and myself were going to take a joy ride. I turned the crank until my eyes stuck out but it wouldn't budge. Alice said, the bobbin was wound too tight or else the shuttle was threaded wrong. George Lewis said I ought to lead it around for a spell until it got to know me. I took hold of the crank again and it flew back and hit me on the shin and I sat down on the ground to think it over. Just then I found I had to turn the switch on and that gasoline buggy began to rear and jump and started off like a cyclone.

"I knocked over Carroll Webber's wood pile, ran across Frank Lander's potato patch and set his wheat field on fire. I managed to steer in on the turnpike road, but that didn't do any good for I hit the road only once in a while. I knocked over the toll bridge and then I began to work the brakes. But the more I worked

them the faster we went. I ran through a pasture, killed four sheep and a lamb, ending up by running into a haystack. I broke my arm and almost broke my neck and lay in bed for six months.

"I had four mortgages and a law suit on my farm besides some old automobile tires. I have a lingering suspicion now that all of my joy riding will be done on the old buck-board wagon."

H. L. B., '18

ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS

PRIZE ESSAY

Alcohol should be regarded as the most dangerous narcotic the world has ever known, and its uses degenerate just the same as the use of morphine, cocaine, or other dangerous narcotic drugs. Research, feeble-minded institutions, insane asylums, prisons and the post mortem tables, constantly teach us what alcohol is doing for the human race. There remains no longer any doubts of the results, special and general, of the great "racial poison", on child, man, race, or community. The effect of alcohol on the intellectual and mental faculties generally have been made the subject of a most exhaustive study, and we find all of them lowered, even through its moderate use. From a careful study of vital statistics it has also been shown that alcohol, even in moderate quantities shortens life, while total abstinence increases it. Beside its mental effects, it is largely responsible for the diseases of physical degeneracy, which are located in the brain, nervous system, heart, arteries and digestive system.

Alcohol is the foe of all sacred things. Its

use weakens the ability to discern between that which is right and that which is evil. It emboldens men to neglect God. It sets up false standards of duty and ambition, standards, that is, which are warped and dwarfed by the claims of indulgence. Alcohol confuses conscience until it calls right wrong and wrong right. It exalts present advantage and dulls the power of noble ambition. In short, alcohol is the handmaid of the life of sense, of fleshly gratification, of passion, to the refusal of the higher life of self-respect, of self-denial and of sacrifice.

Once the drink habit is entrenched in the home, all those destrucful antagonisms manifest themselves in a thousand ways. The children feel them; the grown youth and maidens suffer from them; the visitors and friends, the servants and attendants,—if such there be—do not escape their influences. The home so degraded instead of a nursery of moral beauty, and of spiritual life, becomes little more than a charnel-house of dead or dying souls.

Alcoholism, as has been stated, is responsible for forty-six and five-tenths per cent of thousands of cases of idiots, imbeciles and lunatics. A gruesome specimen was shown of a babe born without a brain, a condition said to be due to a drunken father. Colonel L. Mervin Mans, chief surgeon of the United States Army Medical corps on Governor's Island, New York, says that death, disease and that occur daily are principally due to a few injury follow in the wake of moderate drinking." The numerous automobile accidents drinks taken in roadhouses along the route of travel, he declares. He also makes the statement that the growing tendency of both sexes to indulge in moderate drinking is becoming the greatest menace of the age and threatens the integrity of the race.

That alcoholism is a disease we can no longer doubt; the habitual taking of alcohol even in moderate quantities, produces changes in

both the functional integrity of the living organs and in the construction of tissues. Alcohol and other powerful narcotics are like a depressed fracture of the skull, the longer they continue to exert their pressure the more impossible does it become to restore the brain to a normal condition. Were our government to license certain men to go about the streets to crack on the heads with a club, a stipulated number of men, and were that blow gauged with sufficient accuracy to produce in each instance a depressed fracture of the skull in each victim, the government would be doing no more to create criminals than they are now doing by licensing certain men to sell alcohol to a stipulated number of men whose brain tissue will not stand the assaults of repeated doses of alcohol.

Insanity does not happen to strike upon any one more than physical illness. There is always a cause. It is true that there are cases of insanity due to injuries affecting the brain, but they are exceptional. A very large percentage of cases represent radical changes in the physical structure of the brain. There are degenerative processes, and they are incurable, but they are preventable.

Two or three years ago the Mayor of New York City was shot down by a would-be assassin. A practical minded jury determined upon justice, declared the man "legally sane enough to require punishment, but reports from the examiners showed that the fellow was afflicted with locomotor ataxia. To some it was perfectly plain just what caused the shooting of Mayor Gaynor. Later Gallagher died of paresis. What a frightful price to pay, even though many years afterward, for the sordid and questionable pleasure of a night of sport. And yet, any young man, no matter what his family and breeding, who forgets his self respect and sense of decency even once perhaps through intoxication, may possibly become an assassin, or murderer, and

then, either end his miserable life through execution by the authorities or die a disgusting death from paresis. Alcohol is an important cause of insanity. Not only is a man truly insane when intoxicated, but he may become permanently insane through the degenerate changes in the brain structure accomplished through the continued even if "moderate" use of this poison. At least one out of four in the insane institutions, are insane through the use of alcohol. There are without doubt contributing causes in some cases, perhaps often a hereditary factor, but usually the victims would have escaped if they had lived temperately.

Intoxicating liquor touches every phase of human life to debase, and destroys all that might be beautiful and noble, leaving only the coarser and more brutal characteristics. Nowhere however, is its effect more pernicious or of wider range than in the home, where a drinking father brings unnumbered ills upon wife and children. Judges in the divorce courts are becoming more and more familiar with the misery and helplessness caused by the drunken husband and father. In the Court of Domestic Relations of Chicago, drunkenness on the part of the husband is found to be responsible for forty-six percent of the cases which are tried. However, it is well in working for the permanent betterment of the drinker's home to deal with causes as well as with results, and while we would ask the best of care for the unfortunate victims of the liquor traffic, let us not cease in our efforts to usher in the day of National Constitutional Prohibition, the day when the family will no longer be destroyed by the liquor traffic, and children may grow to manhood and womanhood free from the curse of alcohol.

L. H. M. '15.

A QUEER GHOST

One time a boy living on a farm had a very great desire to go to the city. He had to work very hard in the country and thought it would be much better to live in the city.

So one night, as soon as his parents were asleep, he packed his clothes and one or two of his treasures in a small bundle and started.

He had walked about two hours when he came to an old torn-down barn. He was so tired that he entered and finding it empty he decided to spend the night there. He lay down on some straw and placed his bundle beside him.

It was a very dark night out of doors and in the barn it was very much darker. He could not see his hand before his face. He tried to go to sleep but his bed was very uncomfortable and his thoughts kept him wide awake although he was very tired. Not only that, but he was a little bit afraid. He did not know but that some tramps might be near. He kept thinking about tramps and finally he was so afraid that he decided to continue on his way.

He was about to get up when he heard a terrible cry. It was an awful sound in the still night and he covered his head with his hands and trembled. The crying grew nearer and finally when it seemed within three feet of his bed it stopped and he heard a swishing sound that sounded like a skirt dragging on the floor. It passed by his bed and he could see the shadow of a woman who he believed was about to grab him. Every little while it would begin to cry and the noise was like the cry of someone who was being killed. He lay there until it began to grow light, now listening to the trailing garments sweeping over the floor and now listening to the agonized cries.

As it began to grow light he took his bundle, rose, and ran from the barn. When out side the barn he peeped back and to his great sur-

prise he perceived a peacock. Its beautiful plumage sweeping over the floor had made the swishing sound.

Nevertheless, the boy turned towards home and arrived there before his parents were awake. He decided that this home was a much safer place than the city.

I. C. P. '16.

THE PROBLEM OF CLEAN MILK

(Prize Essay)

The problem of producing clean milk is one which every dairyman must solve in order to be successful. Milk in some form is used by practically everyone, and in a pure condition forms a most nutritious and wholesome article of food. But on the other hand, if it is allowed to become contaminated it may be a menace to the health of the consumer.

Wholesome milk can be obtained only from healthy cows. If a cow is diseased, the milk is liable to be infected with the germs of the disease. Of the diseases affecting dairy cows, tuberculosis is probably the most common and all cows should be tested for this at least once a year. If any animals are found to be affected they should be removed from the herd at once and their milk should not be used.

The milk from animals in a run-down condition may be unfit for use. When animals are not in good physical condition the functions of the body are not always normal and the poisons secreted by the body may not be properly taken care of and may find their way into the milk. The milk from a cow thirty days before and five days after calving should not be used for food.

Milk contains a large number of germs called bacteria. Some of these are already in the milk when it is drawn from the cow but the larger part enter during or after milking. They produce a variety of effects. Some of

the effects caused by bacteria besides disease are the souring of the milk, slimy milk, bitter milk, etc. In order to keep the bacteria out of the milk we must maintain clean conditions.

The stable should be so constructed as to have as smooth a surface as possible, that it may easily be kept clean. The ceiling should be tight to prevent the dust from sifting down on the cows. The stalls should be made according to the size of the animal and iron piping makes a good partition between the stalls. Swing stanchions are the most satisfactory for they give the cows enough movement for comfort and prevent them stepping too far backward or forward. A cement floor is the easiest to keep clean.

The stable should be well lighted as darkness is the natural breeding place of germs of disease. One window three feet square for every two cows will furnish necessary light for a stable. To be effective they must be kept clean.

The manure should be removed from the stable at least twice a day and this before milking time. A good supply of bedding helps to keep the animal clean. Straw, sawdust or shavings are good materials for this.

If one expects to maintain a healthy herd of cattle he must supply them with plenty of fresh air. The King system of ventilation provides for a continuous change of air without exposing the cows to severe drafts.

Feeds that do not interfere with the health of the animals and do not injure the flavor of the milk are safe to be fed to the dairy cow if they are fed wisely. Feeds, such as rape, mouldy hay, sour silage and sour beet pulp cause strong odors in the barn and give milk a bad flavor. Such feeds should be fed after milking. Cottonseed meal and oil meal should be fed in moderate quantities because over-feeding of nitrogenous concentrates interferes with the physical condition of the cow.

The dairy cow needs a good supply of pure water, as impure water interferes with her health and therefore may injure the quality of the milk.

The cows must be kept clean. If one does not keep his cows clean he cannot expect to produce clean milk. The cows ought to be carded and brushed every day as a great source of contamination is found in the hair and dirt which fall from the cow's flanks. The udders and flanks of the cows should be wiped off carefully with a damp cloth just before milking. The milker should wash his hands before milking and draw the milk with dry hands. The cows should not be milked as soon as they enter the stable and hay or bedding must not be used immediately before or during the milking on account of the dust which contains a large number of germs.

The milk should be drawn in a pail that has a small opening at the top as this will prevent some of the dirt from falling into it. Some milk pails are equipped with strainers, but they are not desirable because the streams of milk will pound to pieces and dissolve any particles of dirt that happen to fall upon the strainer and then carry them through the strainer into the milk.

The milk must not be strained in the barn. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow it should be removed from the barn to a house reserved for the handling of milk. If a cloth strainer is used it must be thoroughly rinsed with cold water and then boiled at least twenty minutes after each time it is used. The milk room should have plenty of light and ventilation. In addition to the ordinary dairy utensils there should be a small vat or tank of cold water into which cans of milk or cream may be placed to cool them. A table or shelving of convenient height for the tinware may be easily provided.

The utensils that have been in contact with the milk should first be washed with luke-

warm water. This removes the casein which might be cooked on if plunged into hot water. For tinware the addition of alkaline powder is desirable. Brushes are preferred to a cloth because they get into the corners and are much easier to keep clean. After being washed the utensils should be rinsed with clean water and then scalded with boiling water or steam, if available. Allow them to dry without wiping, as the use of towels adds many thousands of germs to the surface of the utensils. Then let them drain and dry in a clean room, or on a rack out doors where they are not exposed to dust or dirt.

If one expects the milk to reach the consumer in its normal condition he should cool it as quickly as possible after it is drawn in order to prevent the growth of the bacteria in it. Milk that is cooled to fifty degrees will keep a reasonable length of time. If the milk is peddled from a wagon it is best to bottle it on the farm. The bottles of milk should be placed in iced water until they leave the farm. If ice is available the bottles are best packed in crushed ice in boxes holding from twelve to twenty-four bottles. A clean covered wagon for peddling milk is desirable. For long distances milk should be shipped in refrigerator cars and all cans filled with milk should be sealed and remain sealed until they reach the dealer.

To summarize the conditions necessary for the production of clean milk: Be sure that the cows are healthy to begin with and make their surroundings such that they will remain so. Feed only clean fresh foods that will not affect the health of the animal or the flavor of the milk. Prevent the entrance of bacteria into the milk as far as possible by keeping the cows and their surroundings perfectly clean and sanitary. Cool the milk quickly to prevent the development of bacteria which have gotten into the milk in spite of the precautions taken.

ATHLETICS

Last fall we played two games of baseball with Somerset academy and lost both games. The scores were Sept. 12, S. A., 8; H. A., 6, and Sept. 19, S. A. 17; H. A. 7.

We had a football team also last fall which played a pretty good game considering that it was the first season. The schedule of games was as follows.

	Opponents	H.	A.
Oct. 3,	Guilford High at Guilford,	44	0
Oct. 8,	M. C. I. 2nd. at Hartland,	13	0
Oct. 10,	Guilford High at Hartland,	18	7
Oct. 24,	M. C. I. 2nd at Pittsfield,	25	0

On Oct. 24, after the game with M. C. I 2nd. we held a cross-country run over the Pitts-

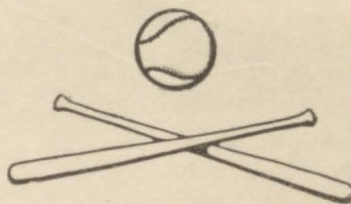
field course. The score was M. C. I. 39; H. A. 6.

The baseball team has played several games with the H. A. C. team and made a pretty fair showing.

A game was played with Pittsfield All Stars which ended with a score of 19 to 7 in favor of the Pittsfield boys. Perhaps it might have been different if Merrow were in condition to pitch but he was at the time, out of the game.

We have heard that we are not to expect any more games as about half of the baseball team are not in condition to play.

We are looking forward to that track meet between the Senior-Junior and Sophomore-Freshmen teams. We also expect a good class meet this year.



LOCALS

During the first part of the school year we had four socials, three for the Senior class and one for the Athletic association. There was a good literary entertainment with each of them and they were well attended.

On Dec. 3, 1914, President Aley of University of Maine, spoke a few minutes to the students of Hartland academy, giving them some very good advice.

Miss Gilman of the W. C. T. U. spoke to the school on Dec. 7.

A course in rhetorical has been added to the curricula of the school which is required of the upper classes.

A reception was given the Faculty in the Baptist church Sept. 15, 1914.

Herbert Seekins again won second prize for an agricultural composition given by Maine's Dairymen's association. His subject last year was "The Problem of Clean Milk," while this year he wrote on "Building up the Dairy herd." His prizes are two beautiful silver watches.

On April 22, Mr. ———, a well known journalist and lecturer gave us a lecture on "Girdling the Globe," which was much enjoyed by all.

The girls gave their entertainment April 27, which consisted of "The Sleeping Beauty" in pantomime, followed by a drill of ten of the girls. It was very well acted and much credit is due Mrs. P. W. Sprague who coached them. The entertainment was followed by a social dance.

A speaking contest was held by the W. C. T. U. in the Baptist church. The contestants were from the school. First prize, a silver medal, was awarded to Miss Leta Merrick '15. The program was as follows:

Song by Chorus,
Prayer,
Reading,
Reading,
Song,
Reading,
Reading,
Violin Solo,
Reading,
Reading,
Song,
Medal Contest Work,
Song,
Recitation,
Song,
Singing, America,

George Battye
Isabel Packard
Pearl McPhetres
Leta Merrick
Alice Packard
Harold Nevins
Rena Baker
Herbert Seekins
Doris Dyer
Mrs. Hattie Baird
Quartette
Gordon Anderson
Chorus
Congregation

Some of the visitors at Hartland academy during the last year are:

President Aley of U. of M.

J. W. Taylor, State inspector of schools.

Merrill A. Moore, Riverview Academy, '17.

Miss Emma G. Varney, Shaw Business college, Bangor.

Horace Packard, U. of M.

Mrs. Wm. Battye.

Mrs. Wm. Anderson.

Mrs Robinson.

A new athletic field, the gift of Hon. D. D. Stewart, has been added to the school grounds. It is several acres in area and situated at the back of the school building. It is much enjoyed by the townspeople as well as by the school.

"Higbee of Harvard" a three act comedy drama, was given May 7, for the benefit of the Senior class. It was well attended and well given, and was much liked by the public. A social dance followed the play.

Friday, May 14, "Higbee of Harvard" was given at St. Albans.

A dance was given during the winter term in the Opera House under the auspices of the Seniors.

PERSONALS

FOR SALE

A large lot of gum. Varieties: Spearmint, Beechnut, Spruce and O. K. Pepsin. Will be sold cheap for cash as it has been used once.

Olny Wilbur, Prop.

Pete has a very good pair of pants that he would like to sell. They are in very good condition except there is a hole in each knee and the buttons are all off.

Stop! Look!! Listen???

No don't listen. Why?

Because you won't have to hear.

The girls at Hartland Academy are having their Second Annual Spring, Fight.

As a result of a former class meeting it is found that the members of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes desire that the present Senior class raise enough money to pay graduation expenses of all said classes.

Required Information

How that all the other fellows can keep a steady girl?
E. F. B. '16.

Why don't you ask father, Elmer?

If John is coming home this week.
S. A. S. '16

Where the girls' club will meet next?
All the Boys.

Three hearts that beat as one.

H. M. S. '17, E. F. B. '16, M. M. '18.

Some of the Junior boys attract my whole attention.
C. J. '17

The cutest little thing at Hartland Academy? Why Bobbie of course.

Junior Composition.

LOST: A goat. I think I lost it in St. Albans.
E. F. B. '16

Chemistry: Prof. D.—“What is nitric acid used for?”

Miss A. P.—“It's used to remove warts and corns.”

Prof. D.—“Gas acts on the nerves and usually makes one silly.”

Miss A. P.—“Are you real sensible when you get rid of it?”

Prof. D.—“That depends upon the state of the person before taking it.”

October 23—Elmer had his chemistry lesson.

(We suggest that this day be made a school holiday).

Prof. D. (In chemistry after a heated discussion with Miss S.)—“Potassium Cyanide is a deadly poison and a disinfectant. I think I will use some around here.”

(For what a poison or disinfectant?)

Junior Composition.—

"In apple packing place a row of apples, stem ends down, around the outside of the barrel."

(Did you save those to eat, Buker?)

French: Walker (translating "qui vous ai porte en coupe si souvent sui mon mulet qui mord.") "Who have you carried on horseback on my mule who bites?"

Miss Furber, (Translates "Je vais te donner un pain pour lui et de poudre.") "I wish to give him some bread made of powder."

Stella (Translates "Que diable fais tu la?" "What fellow have you there?"

What would be the result if some of the Juniors got A plus in chemistry some day?
Eph would faint.



SENIOR CLASS STATISTICS

Name	Nick Name	Age	Disposition	Ambition	Weight
Henderson	Henry	Just 16	Studious	To be President	About the same as Eddie's
Walker	Eddie	Nearly as old as Methuselah	Keeps it to himself	To be kissed by a Girl	Like Harry's
Young	Fattie	Over 12	Agreeable, quite	To get Married	I dont' have any idea
Merrick	Hannah	Younger than Dick	Bossie	Not to get Caught	Not too heavy to hold
Seekins	Herb	Old enough to study	Extremely embarassing	A Social Swell	Very light
Wilkins	Bill	Older than she acts	Piggish	Not to be Fat	Can be weighed on scales yet

ALUMNI

1900

Eva C. Jordan nee Libby lives in Waterville Maine.

1906

Mary Butterfield nee Anderson lives in Hartland, Maine.

Marion M. Baird, stenographer, in Boston, Mass.

Julia M. Libby is at her home in Hartland, Maine.

Adrian T. Ward, Druggist, North Conway, N. H.

Ralph F. Cook, a farmer in Palmyra, Maine.

1908

Effie Worth nee Coston lives in Washburn, Maine.

Iva Cooleridge nee Thompson lives in Hartland, Maine.

Elmer Burton is at his home in Hartland, Maine.

John Johnson is working in Montreal, Canada.

1909

Ethel Baird, teaching school in Anson, Maine.

Crystal Bowman is at her home in Hartland, Maine.

Bernice Pinkham, cashier in Boston, Mass.

Arthur Baird lives in Kingsbury, Maine.

Leslie Waldron, working in mill at Dexter, Maine.

Frank Burton, salesman in Boston, Mass.

1910

Edna Ames nee Humphrey.

Freda Bowman is at her home in Hartland, Maine.

Fred Baird is in Lynn, Mass.

Frank Hollister, mail clerk in Portland, Maine.

1911

Mary Packard, teaching school at Mars Hill, Maine.

Mollie Seekins nee Harding lives in Hartland, Maine.

Marion Buzzell is teaching school in Solon, Maine.

Myrtle Everett is attending Colby college, Waterville, Maine.

Augusta Baker lives in Bangor, Maine.

1912

Harry R. Libby is at his home in Hartland, Maine.

Clifton Steelbrook lives in Lewiston, Maine.

Eva L. Burton is pianist in a motion picture theatre in Pittsfield, Maine.

Elmer L. Baird works on a dairy farm in Wyoming.

Horace Packard is at his home in Hartland, Maine.

Leland Grey works in the mill at Pittsfield, Maine.

Mildred L. Webb is teaching music in Hartland, Maine.

Annie M. Fuller is teaching school in West Hartland, Maine.

Iva Furber is attending Normal school at Farmington, Maine.

Fred A. Clark is teaching school in West Hartland, Maine.

Carroll M. Richardson is at his home in Hartland, Maine.

1914

Goldie M. Lander is at her home in Hartland, Maine.

Ella B. Seekins is attending Normal school at Gorham, Maine.



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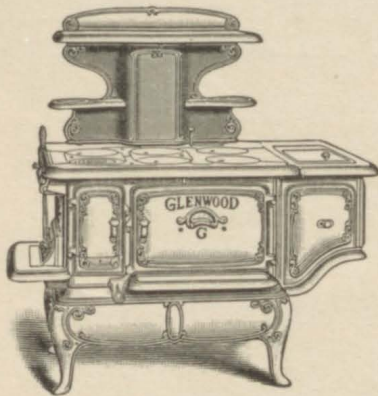
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