

quirements for a degree are eighteen courses. A course consists of a three hour study, pursued one year. I do not think the average student of the U. of N. would consider eighteen hours per week heavy work. By taking that amount for three years he might graduate here. Yet, I dare say, there are few who take a degree here in less than four years. I would value a degree from Harvard no higher than one from the University of Nebraska, so far as it represented true scholarship. To be sure, Harvard has a wide reputation. The University of Nebraska has not, as yet, the rank among American universities that it deserves, but the rapid strides it has made in the last few years are bound to procure for it, just recognition.

It is in facilities for graduate work, that Harvard excels. I have not been disappointed in finding excellent opportunities at Harvard for the work in which I am at present interested. The professors I am under are pleasant, able, energetic, inspiring men.

The requirements for an A. M. degree here, are four courses; for a Ph. D., about three years of graduate study and the presentation of a masterly thesis. No thesis is required for an A. M. degree. I think, however, the tendency is to encourage original investigation.

If any student from the University intends coming to Harvard to take up graduate work, and expects to take a degree here, I advise him to come with an extra ribbon on his diploma, with certificates of all extra work performed, with his pockets full of testimonials. He will need them all to get a favorable rating. The requirements for their B. A. degree must first be satisfied. They will, undoubtedly, insist on rating the university graduate one year behind their B. A. Since Harvard has never rated the U. of N. with her own B. A. degree, it becomes a matter of individual rating. So the amount, less the one year deficit will depend upon the showing, other than his diploma, that the student is able to make before the committee having the matter in charge. Those conservative, conceited notions which have so long been identified with Harvard have not yet entirely passed away. Their existence makes it disagreeable to students coming from other colleges, intending to take a degree here.

The summary of the students of Harvard may interest some of the HESPERIAN readers. There are, at present, 2915 distributed among the different classes and departments, as follows: seniors,

330; juniors, 325; sophomores, 381; freshmen, 410; specials, 150; Lawrence scientific school, 182; graduate school, 204; divinity school, 38; law school, 380; medical school, 417; dental school 55; veterinary school, 37; Bussey institute, 6. Besides these, there are nearly 400 ladies attending the Harvard Annex. Practically, the Annex is a separate institution. The co-eds are not very numerous around the university for reasons best known to the faculty.

The facilities here are exceptionally good for the industrious, as well as the indolent, students. In my opinion, a man may graduate whether an intellectual giant or an intellectual dwarf. A very idle man might wriggle through, secure a degree, and ever be a public nuisance; but he who comes to Harvard to learn, need not go away unlearned. A Harvard degree does not necessarily make a man, but a Harvard education may make a man.

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Beatrice, Nov. 15, 1892.

EDITOR HESPERIAN:—A short time ago I had the pleasure of attending a drill of the University batallion, observing it with a two-fold interest—as a former member who views with pride the progress of the organization, and as one interested in the military welfare of the state.

Entering a few minutes before drill hour, such swarms of cadets were found mingling so confusedly over the floor that it seemed scarcely possible that they could be formed into military lines, even in that spacious armory. When, at the "assembly," the men sprang to their places, forming in double ranks on their respective parade grounds, the flanks of the companies over-lapped deeply. Truly the U. of N. has grown rapidly, and the interest in the batallion has increased in even ratio.

It was the work of a moment for the first sergeants to form the companies call the roll, and report results to their respective captains. Orders were published by the adjutant, (oh, how the boys envy him that moment when his "*Batallion, ATTEN-SHONG,*" makes him "the observed of all observers," and the companies were turned over to the drill sargeants. The recruits were formed quietly into squads and were given the exercises or instructed in the "school of the soldier." From the older members were formed a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and the former practiced the sabre exercises; the latter