performers, as a sign of weakness in other respects also.

The greatest objection, however, to the underhand introduction of professionalism, is its injustice. If all agreed openly to practice professionalism, it would be entirely fair; but as nearly all agree upon the necessity of college amateurism, the injustice of the secret practice of professionalism is evident. Indeed it is too obvious for any attempt to gainsay it, and the only excuse given for it is that shallow, boyish plea, "They all do it, and why mayn't I?" True, many do practice professionalism in schools, but this might be remedied by the general adoption of rules and agreements, which are enforced in many intercollegiate athletic associations. Even if the elimination of secret professionalism can not be secured, yet the principle that one should stand by for the slightest violation of the right though true in college athletics as in every thing else. Our large universities have no reason or excuse for the hiring of athletics service for they have abundant numbers from which to select their various representatives. What professionalism, therefore, exists in them, must be kept a very close secret, since, as has been said, rival institutions are on the alert for the slightest violation of the rules. The charge made by Yale last year against the University of Pennsylvania in regard to the amateur standing of a foot-ball player, her subsequent refusal to meet Pennsylvania in foot-ball, Pennsylvania's vigorous proofs of her honor, serve as a good example of the feeling between these institutions.

The smaller colleges practice professionalism more extensively than the larger, though the financial remuneration given in individual cases are not so great. They can plead, however, more extenuating circumstances. They often combine into associations, and a member of one of these, whose athletic material is small, or below the standard, through its managers, yields to the temptation, and procures the help of a professional for a money consideration. Thus it may avoid inglorious defeat and loss of athletic prestige, but even these results do not seem to warrant the policy of unfairness to other colleges. The argument brought forward that "It is better to have some athletics, even if bought, than none at all," is absurd; as well say, to carry out the argument: "If, for instance, a school lack all sufficient material for a foot-ball eleven, it would be better to hire a whole eleven; or in another department, if a college lacked a suitable representative for an oratorical contest, it would be better to secure a famous orator from another source."

Professionalism, in all its forms and uses, should be abolished in college athletics for the interests of athletics and of the college under which they flourish. The year 1894 has been most important in the agitation of this subject. Not long ago the presidents of the six leading universities about Chicago, formulated rules to control professionalism. It is to be hoped that other college authorities will soon follow their example. Let our peerless educational centres be pure and honorable in all their spiritual, intellectual and physical spheres of action.

Harold L. Axell, '97.

A LETTER FROM AN ALUMNA.

Vinukonda, Kistna District, March 20, 1895.

To the Editor of the College Index:

When the College Index came some weeks ago, I was reminded that perhaps your readers would like to know something concerning two of your alumni who are so far away from our Alma Mater. We are always glad to receive the Index and learn something of what the college is doing, for we are as interested as ever in college affairs, although of course most of the names are now strange to us.

We lived in Kattapatam 7½ months, where we were on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. Jan. 18, we moved up here to Vinukonda 54 miles from Ongole. We came the 54 miles by native carts drawn by oxen and traveled at the rate of two miles per hour. The drivers of the oxcarts have no way of controlling the animals at all, and very often one finds himself landed in the ditch. The way of increasing the speed of the animals is to twist their tails and prod their sides with a stick. The carts are two wheeled without springs, covered with mats to keep out the sun. One gets fearfully shaken and jolted in these carts but it is the only mode of travel the country affords, unless one is fortunate enough to live on a railroad. We made the journey in two nights stopping at the government rest-house during the day to rest and take our food.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinrichs who have charge of this station, were expecting us and made us welcome to Vinukonda. This place receives its name from a large hill, 1,000 feet high, and means 'Hill of Hearing.' The story is that Rama's wife was carried off by giants and it was from this hill that Rama heard his wife in Ceylon and hence was able to get her back again. On top of the hill is a Hindoo temple and steps are cut in the rock to the top as it is considered an act of great merit to make a pilgrimage to this temple and worship the idol there. I have not yet had the ambition to climb to the top of the hill, but hope to next cool season.

The station to which we are appointed is about
40 miles north of here, but we will be obliged to live here until we can build our bungalow. Our future station will be Gursala in the Pulnad taluk or county. Mr. Kurtz spent three weeks there buying land for the compound, having a well dug, and making preparation for building. He also visited several villages and found the christians in a very good state considering that they have had scarcely any care since their baptism. Some who were baptised 30 years ago by Dr. Clough, still remain firm in spite of the fact that they had seen no missionary for 20 years and only occasionally a native preacher.

We are studying Telugu again with a Brahmin Munchi, who is the most conceited and bigoted we have seen yet. He says Brahmins are only a little less than God, and that all other castes must pay homage to them so they will intercede with God in their behalf. As soon as these Brahmins get a little education, they think they know everything worth knowing. They do not believe at all in female education, because they say their wives will not be obedient to them if they are educated.

They open their eyes very wide when they are told I am a college graduate, for it is very seldom they see a woman with any education. The people on the whole are very indifferent to educating their children unless they are promised a position. They think that if they fail to get a government position, or a position as teacher in a mission school, their education is thrown away. The idea of possessing knowledge for the sake of the knowledge itself, does not occur to them. But the establishment of mission and government schools all over India is doing much to remedy this, and the time will come when education will be welcomed by all classes.

Perhaps this is enough for one time, and I will close. You may hear from us again.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Fletcher Kurtz.

IN MEMORIAM

One by one the faces of relatives, of friends, and of acquaintances pass away from our range of vision. As this absence brings the memory of the departed one to our minds, we find ourselves discussing the traits of character that attracted us, and we also find that Death has softened the blow by showing slight glimpses of the divine in us, for forgetting our proneness to fault finding we see only the good, the true and the lovable part of the one gone. Mingle with our sense of loss we find a sweet pleasure tinged with pain in reading and discussing the merits of one, whose good qualities and lovable disposition were known to us while yet he was with us.

Mr. Willard came among us a stranger at the beginning of the school year. The first term saw him our friend—he was one of us, by means of his genial disposition, kindly, courteous manner, his ability as a student and his earnest, businesslike manner with which he adapted himself to the work of the day.

Until entering college his life was alternated from the home life in the country to the busy, active work of the city. In his rural life he was a favorite with all, for his genial ways, ready wit and the happy knack which he possessed of adapting himself to the existing circumstances. Throwing in his lot among the toilers of a large city he amply proved to all, that he had those qualities which especially fitted him for city life. A faithful workman, who combined good workmanship with stability of character, he made his presence felt among those with whom he came directly in contact and left a lasting impression upon them. Taken from this previous surroundings, he was placed in an entirely new atmosphere, that of student life, and in this his ready tact, combined with his intrinsic worth, gave him a prominent place.

Having resolved to serve the Lord as He especially directed, he decided, in spite of all the drawbacks in the way, to pursue a course of study at Kalamazoo College.

With him to decide was to act, so that he became one of us, showing the advantages and the hardships of a life of preparation.

We wish to speak a word or two in regard to his school life. As a student he was a patient, faithful worker; in society work he took a prominent part allotted him; in his Christian work he showed no signs of spasmodic fervor, but kept steadily on in his work of preparation and of participation.

With a large store of humor, witty, original, practical, Mr. Willard impressed all with the fact that he was here for a purpose, not a mere idealist but one who could think and act for himself.

He was in all a manly man.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

The faculty and students of Kalamazoo College desire to express their submissive recognition of the over-ruling providence of God in the death of Herbert Willard, a member of the college, and their sincere sympathy with the afflicted friends of the