

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE IN TOWN BY LOCAL GARDEN CLUB

Shrubbery Planted in Plots on Faculty Ave.; Flagstones of Brick Placed for Crossings.

In the past, before the coming of the highway, Wake Forest had a reputation for its fine old elms and grass bordered streets, but the steam shovel passed through and with it the glory that was Wake Forest.

However, recently a movement has been started to restore as much as may be possible of the charm of the town. The Garden Club, which had its beginning some three years ago, is largely responsible for this movement. The "station garden," so-called, has been beautified; the approach to the cemetery has been lined with myrtles and Lombardy poplars, and only recently the triangle lying between the railroad and the northeast corner of the campus has been planted. In the center of this last plot is a Deodar cedar which is to be the community Christmas tree.

Funds for the planting on this plot and for the broad-leaved evergreens on the parkways on Faculty Avenue—Continued on page 2.

as much as he could remember in his own words. The other way was to take notes as fast as possible; then concentrate on those notes and learn them in the professor's words.

The third principle is hard work. Doctor Royster here threw out an original proverb, "a few people become successful without work; all become successful with work." He stressed the importance of a sound pre-medical training, advocating the incorporation of the classics into the curriculum, particularly Greek. He thinks that recreation and exercise are essential, but said that the average student wasted entirely too much time. Most of this is time right after supper. He advised getting the work done in the early evening so that one could get to bed by eleven o'clock. He also stressed the importance of having a system of study. Do the hardest task first and the rest will come easy.

In conclusion Doctor Royster said that the successful physician is the man who does not slip up on a single "trick." He is the man who gets everything "thrown out" at him, so to speak, and then supplements on his own initiative. And finally he admonished the medical profession to maintain an ever alert and hostile attitude against all forms of fraud and charlatany. There is only one true medical science, he concluded.

Great Improvements Made In Town By Local Garden Club

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were supplied by members of the Stratford Club, an organization which once flourished in Wake Forest.

The five parkways, each five hundred feet long, leading north from the campus along Faculty Avenue, have been planted in winter grass. Seed for this grass were bought by the Garden Club. All except the broad-leaved shrubs were paid for by some of the property owners on the street.

While chosen with a view to beauty, the greatest care has been taken to use planting which will not obstruct the view of motorists.

Those who have been instrumental in beautifying the village make an earnest appeal for help in keeping the parkways free from paths. It is proposed to place bricks for flagstones across the center of those most used so that people wishing to cross may do so without making unnecessary tracks.

The cooperation of townspeople and students alike is relied on to help in

making Wake Forest a city beautiful.

Faculty Club Meets Tuesday, Nov. 20, To Hear Dr. Gaines

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tics of modern literature. He spoke particularly of the novel and of poetry. With reference to the novel he pointed out that no longer do authors feel it necessary to have plots in their novels nor to have all situations solve themselves happily.

In connection with poetry he outlined tendencies which are even better defined than those found in connection with the novel. First of all, then, is the matter of form. No longer do poets confine themselves to set lines and fixed rhythms. They feel that there may be rhythms in poetry without resorting to a fixed scheme for the arrangement of words. He contrasted Longfellow with the modern poets in this respect. Secondly, there is the matter of diction. Now, instead of using seldom heard words or words definitely obsolete, the poet uses monosyllabic words and those in common use. He no longer makes use of what has come to be known as poetic diction. He is enabled to abandon this diction largely because he is not forced to use words in strange forms in order to adapt the to a fixed meter. Thirdly, the modern poet confines himself to writing about the subject of his poem. That is, he does not, for instance, take an object in nature, describe it in a few lines, and then proceed to use it as a basis for an extended moral or ethical discussion. Robert Frost, when he describes birch trees bent over by the snow, describes this scene, and is content to do nothing more.

One outstanding characteristic, President Gaines indicated, is to be found in evidence with both poetry and prose. That is the attempt of authors using both forms to be realistic in their presentations. They want to portray situations as they are, not as they ought to be or as some would like them to be. As an example President Gaines took the prevailing ideas about country life. Formerly country life was thought of as being ideal and eternally pleasant. Now, when we have been shown by literature the actual conditions, such a life is not so pleasant after all. In general, literature is abandoning the allegorical and the idealistic in favor of the real. Much ugliness is thereby introduced, but it is merely a reflection of life.