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H. P. D. Emmons

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C. A. C.

LOOKOUT.

FEBRUARY,

1900.
WHAT A BABY CAN DO.

Would Pay Any Farmer to Throw Away the Other Machine and Get a "Baby."


Going into the cream business in June, 1897, I bought a United States machine, but was very much dissatisfied with the same. After looking the market over and giving several a thorough test, I found the De Laval was the best to be had, so bought one December 1, 1897, and like it very much. The extra cream alone will pay for the machine in a little while. I consider it would pay any farmer who happens to have a United States machine to lay it aside, as I did, and buy a De Laval.

F. L. Ryder.

What One of Vermont's Prominent Dairymen Says.

No. POMFRET, Vt.

Gentlemen—The improved De Laval Separator No. 3 I recently purchased of you is doing all and even more than you claimed. In just one week's time, with 400 pounds milk daily, I gained 21 pounds butter over the Cooley system, all conditions the same as the Cooley trial. It is easily turned by hand power and runs 800 pounds milk per hour. I think any dairymen who keeps five cows cannot afford to make butter without the Laval Separator. It runs still, without friction, easy to handle and, last but not least, the easiest to clean, I think.


We manufacture or handle everything pertaining to the manufacture of butter in both Dairy and Creamery. Send for catalogue.

MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO.,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Same Old Story, THE "U.S." WHIPS THE BABY.

SHADY GROVE, IOWA, Jan. 4, 1900.

This is to certify that I was desirous of purchasing a farm cream separator and what I thought was the best. I tried the Springer. I soon learned I had no use for it. I investigated and found that the De Laval Alpha and the United States were both good standard machines. The De Laval Alpha agent was very positive that they had the only machine, also to prove it. I tried the Laval and was exceedingly anxious to have a contest with the United States. He was so anxious for a contest that I went with him to see the U. S. agent, and it was then and there all arrangements were made, rules governing the contest agreed to and signed in my presence by both parties. The rules were that each machine shall be operated under the rules sent out to the trade for operating each machine; capacity and efficiency in working determined by the Babcock test, and each contestant shall choose a judge, and these two shall choose a third, and not one of the three judges own a separator or are interested in one.

On date set for the contest all arrangements were completed, judges chosen, etc.

At the last minute, the ALPHA AGENT BACKED OUT, positively refusing to operate as per articles signed and agreed to, but insisted upon conditions that were out of reason and that could not be found in their book of instructions. It looked to me like a big game of bluff. The Alpha man did not run a pound of milk.

The United States proceeded to run through all the milk that was brought for the contest, at varying temperatures, making the run in a creditable manner. The results were as follows:

Temperature of whole milk 80 degrees, skim milk test, trace,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>72</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>Very cold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>.025</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The United States was a No. 6, rated capacity 400 pounds, price $100.00. I will state in conclusion. I took the United States and recommend it to the trade.

BERT HAM.

The above is correct. BERT HAM, Judge.

The third judge, the one picked by the Alpha agent, is a buttermaker in a creamery and refused to sign the above statement on the ground that he was 'working for a co-operative creamery and did not want to mix up.' To which someone remarked, "If you did not want to mix up why did the Alpha man bring you out? Why did you not refuse to act as judge? He knew the contents of the paper and said it was all true, every word.

He took a sample of the skim milk at temperature of 72 degrees and his test was .025.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

In a previous number of Lookout appeared our announcement that we could supply eggs for hatching from selected, pure bred stock. We are now ready to fill orders, and all who wish eggs, either for immediate shipment or later should send in their orders at once. We shall be obliged to fill orders in rotation, so "first come first served."

Our stock is pure and profitable, and it will be profitable for you to replace your mongrels or crosses. Study your market and try to meet the demand. From the following breeds you may make your selections that will meet your need:

Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes,
Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns,
Rose Comb Black Minorcas, White Pekin Ducks.

Our prices are low for residents of the State, as it is our aim to enable the farmers to produce profitably eggs and poultry in place of that imported into our State.

You are cordially invited to come and look over our stock, or send for circulars stating prices.

Address, Poultry Department, THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. STORRS, CONN.
THE time is drawing near when the Hicks Prize Essays must be handed in. This is the only prize contest opened to the students. Formerly students from any class might try for the prizes, but this year the contestants will be confined to members of the senior and junior classes. It is our opinion that as many as can should try for this prize. Only two can win prizes, but the training in writing and speaking is of no mean value.

The editor has frequently heard students say that they would write if they had a good subject and were able to write sufficiently well. This is the excuse of many, but is a poor one indeed. How do men learn to speak and write? By sitting still and thinking what a gift it is to be able to write? Not at all, but by keeping at work, by speaking and writing whenever opportunity is offered. Some of the students would do well to follow Stevenson's practice, who not only set himself to writing, but also wrote an article over and over again until it was the best he could produce.

THERE are many people, and farmers among the number, who dispraise the Connecticut Agricultural College; but that its graduates are able to go ahead of others who are not advocates of scientific farming is seen by the results of the recent butter contest under the auspices of the
Connecticut Dairymen's Association. It was a graduate of this college who captured the bulk of the prizes offered for the best butter made by private dairymen. This proves that a college training is as valuable to farmers as it is to any other class of people. Give the graduates of this college time and they will make a name for this college which will not by any means be to its detriment.

We have been criticized by some of our exchanges for not having an exchange column, though we have an exchange editor. The Lookout's financial condition is not such that we can print as many pages in an issue as we would wish. Space to us is valuable. We have not put in exchange notes, as it was thought the space could be better utilized. We shall, however, recognize our exchanges at the end of the year at least.

The Red and Black had an item about the Lookout which we did not quite understand. The substance of it was to the effect that with all our advantages we might have a better paper. We do not see where these advantages come in. Perhaps the Red and Black can enlighten us in regard to the matter.

The editor has heard that there has been a good deal of antagonism against him on account of a certain editorial about the young ladies, which appeared in our last issue. The editor is very sorry for this, as none but the kindest intentions were meant. However, this shows that the young ladies should practice self-control. There is nothing that hurts the tissues of the brain as much as excitement, anger and worry. The editor, repeatedly, has similarly urged the young men to write for the Lookout and they have not shown any resentment. Perhaps this shows that young men are of stronger nervous constitution. Because young ladies lack nerve is one reason why our colleges should not be co-educational.

If extra demands are made outside of their studies they are at once thrown into a flutter of excitement. But the editor is satisfied if some interest has been created among the young ladies in the Lookout, and, if there has been, the editor can stand some abuse.

We have been informed that, in the Museum of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D.C., there are, among a collection of photographs of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, a few small pictures labeled "Storrs School." It is time that the authorities at Washington were notified that this is the Connecticut Agricultural College. Our college should also endeavor to make a better showing there. A better and newer set of photographs with proper labels should be sent at once. The person who informed the editor in regard to this matter said, "I think it is a shame that the Connecticut Agricultural College should not have a better exhibit."

One of the fields of work which will be open to the graduates of agricultural colleges in the future, will be found in what are now known as "Farmer's Institutes." At present speakers are drawn from the colleges largely, but this will not be feasible as the work extends. This will open a very desirable field to the graduate. The work takes up too much of the time of the professors which is needed at their own institutions. Apart from the professor, who is better fitted for this work than the agricultural college graduate? It does not need a special course of training, but any one who understands his subject well and who is a ready speaker will prove worthy.

There is a regulation of the Athletic Association that only those who have played three games as a member of one of the athletic teams shall have the right to wear a "C." This is the only re-
ward the athlete gets for his labors, and the privilege should be confined to those who have the right to wear it. If everyone wears a "C" who wishes, what inducement is there for striving for a place on the football, polo or baseball team? The ones who do not have the privilege should have more honor than to wear a "C" before they have earned it. It is to be hoped that the Athletic Association will look into the matter.

This month we print several more senior chapel addresses. The Lookout does not believe in "Co-Education," but some of our readers may be interested in its advantages. We do believe in honest voting, however, which is "One Important Right of Citizenship."

Another department, "Notes from Reading," consists of interesting extracts selected by students during their reading. The "Agricultural Notes," we hope, will prove interesting to those of our readers who are engaged in farming. We are indebted to F. W. Pratt, '01, for the Athletic Notes.

**COLLEGE NOTES.**

We are very glad to learn that the century question has been definitely settled by Mr. Baldwin.

A. F. Bidwell, ex-'98, is taking the short dairy course.

The postponed Junior rhetoricals for the fall term were given in the chapel on the evening of January 5.

The lectures this month have been both instructive and interesting. Mr. Kendrick's three talks on "Accounts," Dr. Mowry on "Our Government," and Mr. Cowles on "The Post Office and the Farmer," were full of information.

Professor George H. Palmer of Harvard, on Jan. 26, gave us a fine lecture on "Wordsworth," by which all present must have become instructed and newly interested in the poet and his work.

The illustrated lecture by Professor Rice of Wesleyan on "The Geology of Connecticut," and the one by Professor Dodge of Columbia on "The Colorado Plateaus of New Mexico and Arizona; Their Ancient and Modern Civilization," was highly interesting and the views were excellent.

Downing, '01, officiated as referee at a polo game between Eagleville and Gurleyville, Jan. 6. Score: Eagleville 1, Gurleyville 0.

Miss Lincoln, Miss Bowen, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Koons and Mrs. Stimson attended a piano recital by Paderewski in Hartford, January 8.

The annual military ball was given in the chapel on the evening of January 17. The only distinctly military feature of the evening was the fact that many of the gentlemen present belonged to the C. A. C. Cadets.

Mrs. J. H. Hale and daughter of South Glastonbury recently visited the college.

Prof. C. L. Beach gave a lecture on "The Profitable Dairy Cow," at the State Dairymen's Convention in Hartford.

Wednesday, January 17, Mr. Cass, who is taking the special dairy course, attended the convention.

On the evening of January 30 the junior class were pleasantly entertained by President and Mrs. Flint.

A series of inter-class polo games has been arranged, wherein each class will play every other class two games, the one with the highest percentage of victories at the close of the series to be declared champions. Before the series is finished there will doubtless be some exciting games.
Dr. and Mrs. Mayo entertained the seniors at their residence on Wednesday evening, January 31.

The College Shakesperean Club is preparing to issue its biennial directory. Any items of interest from absent members will be gladly received by Mr. F. J. Baldwin.

Lieut. W. A. Kavenaugh, of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, spent Sunday, January 28, with Dr. and Mrs. Mayo. Lieut. Kavenaugh is at Fort Slocum, N. Y., on his way to rejoin his regiment in the Philippines. He was detailed to accompany the body of his uncle, Colonel Stotsenberg, from Manilla to this country.

Kimberly and Cook, who took the dairy course last winter recently spent a few days with friends at the college.

A military band is rapidly being organized. Mr. Twing has become proficient at sounding "taps" and he might do "Boots and Saddles."

Downing and Hale find evening services at Spring Hill church very interesting.

Another question for discussion: "Who were the best looking couple at the Junior banquet?"

Mrs. Wheeler delivered a very interesting address at the State Grange meeting held at Hartford last month. Several who heard it said it was the best address delivered at the session.

GROVE COTTAGE NOTES.

Miss Hester C. Hall, '00, has returned to her studies after an illness of three weeks.
Miss Florence Swift, ex-'00, is attending a dress-making school, at 700 Main street, Hartford, Conn.
Miss A. M. Lambert, '01, has been entertaining her sister, Miss Elizabeth Lambert of Unionville, Conn.
Miss Ethel Willey of East Hampton, Conn., has been spending a few days with Miss Goodrich, '02.

A short time ago a reception and a banquet were given the senior girls by the young ladies of the under classes. All enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Miss Hotchkiss '01, and Miss B. Dresser, '03, have been obliged to leave college on account of illness.

The members of the Female Cottage Mystery Club met January 5 for a pantheon party. The following officers have been elected: President, Miss E. S. Latimer; vice-president, Miss G. E. Grant; chief clerk, Miss L. E. Latimer.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'90—C. B. Pomeroy received a portion of the prize offered at the last annual convention of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association for the best dairy butter. Also, first prize for best butter from any breed of registered cows, and a special prize for dairy butter making the highest score, when salted with Worcester salt.

'91—G. H. Merwin delivered an address at the above mentioned convention.

'98—J. W. Pincus is traveling in Florida for his health and for recreation.

'98—H. Kirkpatrick is testing a herd of dairy cows at Wapping, Conn.

'98—C. S. Chapman visited the college January 26-27. He went to Plymouth from the college on Saturday, the 27th.

'99—G. M. Green made a visit at the College January 25-26. On Friday evening, January 26th, he went to Plymouth.

'99—Miss K. R. Yale was present at the military reception and spent the following week with Professor and Mrs. Wheeler.

'99—W. W. James also attended the military reception.

ex-'00—A. W. Pettee is at Worth, Ga., for his health.
The polo season was opened this year January 13, by a game with Morse Business College of Hartford.

The Hartford boys played under difficulties, as the ice was rather rough, but they soon got into the game after becoming acquainted with the ice. The ball was in the vicinity of the Hartford goal most of the time.

The first period was started by Lyman getting the ball and carrying it down near the Hartford goal, where Blakeslee drove a goal on a triangular pass. This was the only goal scored in the whole game.

The second period was commenced by Kinsman (a professional the Hartfords brought with them) getting the ball and carrying it down almost to our goal, when it was lost. Lyman then got the ball and carried it down by the Hartford goal, where he was held by Kinsman. A foul was called.

The third period was a repetition of the second.

Freeman and Phelps of the Hartford team were former students of this institution.

The features of the game were the playing of Lyman, Blakeslee and McLean for C. A. C., and of Kinsman for Morse.

LINE UP.

Lyman ...... first rush ...... Phelps
McLean ...... second ...... Freeman
Blakeslee ...... center ...... Masters
Downing, Harvey ........ half back ...... (capt.) Kuhnly
Karr (capt.) ...... goal ...... Lawrence
Sub. Kinsman; referee, H. A. Ballou; time keeper, J. L. Burgess, '98; time, three twenty minute periods. Lawrence made ten stops, while Karr only made two.

EXCHANGES.

The Karux, published by the Literary Society of the Phillipsburg High School, New Jersey, has reached us for the first time. It contains much reading matter for so small a paper.

The Nautilus still continues to be one of our best exchanges and it is welcome each month.

A good story, entitled, "The Success of the Gold," is found in January number of Tacoma.

The High School Panorama contains a greater number of locals than most papers. Would it not be better if some of our papers had more locals?

The Agis is always on hand and contains a good exchange column in the last issue.

The Wind Mill has in its January number some photographs of the football teams. Many of the papers would be more attractive if they contained pictures once in awhile.

We acknowledge a new exchange this month, The Every Other Week, published by the Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich. It contains a good article entitled, "The Preliminary Training of a Track Athlete."

The Hermonite of last month consisted principally of accounts of the life and works of Mr. Moody, his character and the story of his life, with the founding of the school at Mt. Heron.

The Aggie Life has its departments well cared for as usual and contains some good articles.

The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., have for nine years past issued a paper called The Coiled Spring Hustler. The name has been changed to Page Fence Age, but it is the same hustler as ever, devoted to the interests of the Page Woven Wire Fence and full of information concerning it. It will be sent free to any farmer who asks for it. We can assure our readers that it is worth sending for. Ask also for their "Blue Folder," which gives complete descriptions of the Page Fence. When writing please mention this paper.
SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

STEEL RAILWAY TIES.—According to the 'Engineer,' these ties, tried for experimental purposes on the New York Central Railroad, have proved less satisfactory than ties of oak. The chief difficulty appears to rise from their vibration. It is said that they shake away the stone ballast from around them, and make a disagreeable rattling sound audible to passengers in a train.—Youth's Companion, Jan. 18, 1900, page 35.

TO SAVE POSTS FROM ROTTING.—In France a system, invented by Monsieur Dubois, is used to preserve telegraph poles from rotting. The bottom of the pole up to, and a little above the surface of the ground is encased in an earthenware pipe. The space between the pipe and the pole is filled with a mixture of sand and resin, which, on solidifying, becomes waterproof.—Youth's Companion, Jan. 18, 1900, page 35.

Selected by F. W. Pratt, '01.

WAR UPON BAD SEEDS.—The Agricultural Department has constructed a new building at Washington to be used solely for testing seeds of all kinds, in order to afford protection against dishonest dealers. Recent tests gave remarkable results. Meadow foxtail seed from Germany, costing 35 cents a pound, was adulterated more than 70 per cent. with seed worth only 10 cents a pound. Orchard grass, purchased in the open market, was more than half bad. Some crimson clover, similarly purchased, was 98 per cent. bad.—Youth's Companion, December 28, 1899, p. 691.

Selected by W. W. Dimock, '01.

1900 NOT A LEAP YEAR.—The reason why 1900 will not be a leap year, although it is divisible by four, is that according to the Gregorian system, on which our calendar is based, the closing year of a century is never a leap year unless it is exactly divisible by 400. The next leap year will be 1904, the last having been 1896. Ever since 1600 the leap years at the end of a century have been separated by a gap of eight years, but the year 2000 will interrupt the series.—The Youth's Companion, Dec. 28, 1899, p. 691.

Selected by W. W. Dimock, '01.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

President Schurman has announced an anonymous gift of $80,000 for Cornell University to erect a building for physiology and anatomy.

A course of landscape architecture to extend through four years has been arranged by the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University.

A petition has been presented to the Maryland House of Representatives asking for a continuation of the appropriation of $50,000 for the John Hopkins University.

President Tucker, speaking before the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston, is reported to have said that during the year six professors, six assistant professors and three instructors had been added to the faculty of Dartmouth College, and that the number of students had been increased by 50. The Wilda Physical Laboratory completed during the year was said to be the best equipped in New England. Gifts amounting to $150,000 had been received during the year in addition to $300,000 given by Amos Tuck. President Tucker wishes to collect $1,000,000 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster from Dartmouth College.

A committee has been appointed to enquire into the question of establishing a University College for North Staffordshire, England, and report in favor of trying to raise £20,000 for a building.—Science, Feb. 2, '00.
"Zoroaster," by F. Marian Crawford, is a most charming and fascinating book from beginning to end. It is of a different character from the rest of his works, but Mr. Crawford, I think, has not given us a better work. When it first appeared the Christian Union said of it: "As a matter of literary art solely, we doubt if Mr. Crawford has ever before given us better work than the description of Belshazzer's Feast, with which the story begins, or the death scene, with which it closes."

In the editorial column of the Independent of January 25 will be found a beautiful tribute to the memory of John Ruskin, who died January 20 last, at his home in the English lake country, in the 81st year of his age. His character can be found in the following words said of him: "Ruskin and Carlyle are perennial forces that must survive, that we would not be willing to have perish, because they both made mightily for righteousness."

The Bookman for January states that the Macmillan Company has acquired the publishing rights of all of Mr. James Lane Allen's books, and will bring them out in a uniform edition at an early date.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady achieved a worthy place among the writers of historical romance a year or two ago with his story, "For Love of Country." This is now followed by a second book, "For the Freedom of the Seas," which is a historical romance of the War of 1812.—Review of Reviews, January, 1900.

These two books have just been added to the college library.

Mr. Emerson's three rules for guidance in selecting what to read: First, never read any book that is not a year old; second, never read any but famed books; third, never read any books but what you like.

Paul Leicester Ford's new book, "Janice Meredith," which has been published as a serial in the Bookman, is now issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. in book form.

The Critic for January, 1900, pp. 27, ff., says: "There is a good deal of history of a very superior variety in Mr. Ford's revolutionary novel." History is combined with fiction. He is a charming romancer of great refinement as well as an able historian of much strength. The fact seems to be that instead of working harmoniously for the development of a great historical novel, the author's twin endowments have battled for supremacy in this story, and the historian's gift has won."

And the Bookman for January, 1900, page 421, says this of "Janice Meredith": "A discussion which took place the other day between a well-known critic and a far-famed American author on the subject of the best books for boys and girls brought out the obiter dictum that the best books of the year for young American readers was Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's 'Janice Meredith.' It is, without doubt, capital reading for steady young Americans, and with several of them we know it has proved a prime favorite. We should not be surprised to see 'Janice Meredith,' after it has reached its zenith of popularity with adult readers, take a fresh bound into popularity with the young generation."

It is said that Mr. Stockton writes the most hopelessly unmanageable books that reviewers ever have to deal with.

Rudyard Kipling's new book, "Stalky & Co.", is not up to his usual standard. It is a story of English school-boy life and it tells their adventures and escapades, but not in a very entertaining manner.

Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Orange Girl," is being dramatized for presentation in England.
It has been ascertained that potatoes contain a poison known as solarin. New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous.

A prominent chemist has investigated the case and found in old potatoes kept in a damp place and beginning to sprout twenty-four times as much solarin as in new potatoes. Many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer when old potatoes are used. In 1892 and in 1893 there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were frontal headache, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness and slight stupor, and in some cases dilation of the pupils.

Therefore, when using old potatoes in June and July it will be well to keep this fact in mind.

There are not very many persons who know how long in her life a hen lays sufficient eggs to pay for her care and cost of feeding.

A table placed underneath proximately shows the average number of the eggs which a hen might lay each year during a long life:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eggs per Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>100 &quot; 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>120 &quot; 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>100 &quot; 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>60 &quot; 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>50 &quot; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>85 &quot; 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>15 &quot; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>1 &quot; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table may help us to know how long it is profitable to keep a hen.

The percentage of fat in the milk is affected by the age of the cow. During the first and second periods of lactation the young cow usually gives milk poorer in fat than when she is mature. During the years of greatest vigor her milk is rich and uniform in fat, but in advanced age the percentage of fat may sometimes fall again to a low point.

The variation in the percentage of fat in the milk first and last drawn is also very great. The first milk drawn is much the poorer in fat. Differences so wide as 1 and 10 per cent. of fat in the first and last few points have frequently been noticed.

The incomplete removal of milk from the ducts tends to check the secretion of milk. Clean milking is one of the most important aids in keeping up and prolonging the flow of milk, therefore, pains must always be taken to milk the cows very clean.

E. T. Kuzirian, '91.

NOTES OF MY READING.

THE VANISHED VOICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Poem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There stood a tree beside his boyhood's door</td>
<td>Of love and longing many a weary time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That faced the west, and often, just before</td>
<td>And heard it never; nor can mortal rhyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sundown transfigured with the light</td>
<td>Encompass half it's sweetness. Could the peace,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That flooded in, and keen upon his sight</td>
<td>The homely homestead, and the subtle grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burned images of flame; and from the tree</td>
<td>Of youth return, the magic moment when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluted a nameless bird so goldenly</td>
<td>The westering day shows heaven to mortal men,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He seemed part of the sunset and the sky</td>
<td>Though transiently perchance, the chanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The listener has listened for that cry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW.
bird
Would be there, too, perchance his voice were heard.

The listener listens vainly. Song is rife
Still in the world, still love illumines life,
But he would give the all of after-years,
Its triumphs, wisdoms, and revealing tears,
To list that little bird-soul from its nest
Leap into lyric rapture, sink to rest,
Youth in the air and sunset in the west.

Selected by R. E. BUell.

"Phillips Brooks never preached politics, but one could not hear him preach even once without being impressed with the belief that he had the greatest regard for the body civil and politic. Phillip Brooks seldom preached upon any form of public education; but no one could fail to be impressed, even hearing him but once, with the thought that education is one of the means that the Gospel has for bettering mankind. He never preached to business men as business men; to lawyers as lawyers, to women as women, to housekeepers as housekeepers; but no one could hear him even once without feeling, whatever his calling or work, that here is a message of help for me in my special work and calling."—Charles F. Thwing D.D., LL.D., "The Inner Life of Phillip Brooks," The Chautauquan, December, 1899, p. 301.

Selected by R. E. BUell.

"There has always been a good deal of discussion whether the North American Indian could be civilized. It was admitted that he could be 'converted'; it was demonstrated, in individual cases, that he could be educated. But could he be civilized? In our observation, the process of civilization is a very slow one in a race. It must pass through a number of long stages of development, and the process cannot be hastened by artificial means. In our day we have seen a number of races, brought into sudden contact with civilization, shrivel and shrink away before it to the point of disappearance. The physical development seemed to be arrested, and the moral nature to be set from a savage non-normal condition into an immoral condition. We have, in our day, a belief in the omnipotent power of education, or the beneficent effect of the hot-house system applied to barbarians, or semi-barbarians. When we come in contact with a race like that in the Sandwich Islands, or in Tahiti, or the Africans, we fancy that all we have to do is to teach them our knowledge in order to put them at once in the line of civilized peoples. It seems to us that by this forcing process we can cut short the slow natural phases of development. And we are surprised when the race thus being operated upon does not respond to our treatment, but fades away under it, and, in fact, finds civilization fatal to its life."—Editor's Study, Harper's, 1895, Vol. 95, p. 146.

Selected by R. E. BUell.

"It happened at Athens during a public representation of some play exhibited in honor of the commonwealth that an old gentleman came too late for a place suitable to his age and quality. Many of the young gentlemen who observed the difficulty and confusion he was in, made signs to him that they would accommodate him if he came where they sat. The good man bustled through the crowd accordingly; but when he came to the seats to which he was invited, the jest was to sit close and expose him, as he stood out of countenance, to the whole audience. The frolic went round all the Athenian benches. But on those occasions there were also particular places assigned for foreigners. When the good man skulked towards the boxes appointed for the Lacedémonians, that honest people, more virtuous than polite, rose up all to a man, and with the greatest respect received him among them. The Athenians being suddenly touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue and their own degeneracy, gave a thunder of
applause; and the old man cried out, ’The Athenians understand what is good, but the Lacedaemonians practice it.’”—The Sir Roger De Coverly Papers, “Sir Roger on Men of Fine Parts.”

Selected by R. E. Buell.

"Should it be a rule of life to get all you can, or to give all you can? That question is just now under discussion. Well, how much can one give unless one first gets? The men who are laying thousands of millions on the altar of education, humanity or religion have generally been successful as captains of industry, princes of commerce, or leaders of large business enterprises. Possibly also their chief benefaction has consisted in creating profitable employment—which is a kind of giving—especially if they have been just and considerate in their dealings and have paid fair wages. To get honestly is quite as legitimate as to give generously, and ought to take equal rank.”—Youth’s Companion, Feb. 1, 1900.

Selected by J. H. Blakeslee.

Mr. Norman Hapgood in his life of Lin-

coln relates that during the Black Hawk war Lincoln had his company at one time marching in a column twenty men wide, when he was suddenly confronted with a high fence with an open gate, through which only one man could pass at a time. He had no idea of how to get the men into single file, so he halted the company and said: “This company is dismissed. But it will come together immediately after getting through that gate?”—"Officers’ Difficulties,” Youth’s Companion, January 25, 1900, p. 44.

Selected by F. H. Plumb.

The farmer is a “country joke,”
When snow lies deep on wintry hills,
When flowers their validation take,
And hush the song of murmuring rills;
And many a quip behind his back
The city relative doth crack.
But when the warm sun starts the grass,
A mighty change has come to pass;
The “country joke” becomes a king,
The relative his praise doth sing;
And out upon the farm ere long
He comes a hundred thousand strong.
—Rural New Yorker, January, 1900, p. 85.

Selected by T. F. Downing.

HALF AN HOUR UNDER WATER.

At home in Armenia there was a shallow mill canal with a funnel-shaped, well-like pit near the mill wheel 40 feet in depth, the diameters of the top and bottom being four feet and two feet respectively; and this pit was a place for diving for many boys and young men, and for me.

Out of school time you would surely find me at this end of the canal diving and rising up again 100 times a day.

One day I saw a boy dropping a small stone into this pit; and, after many attempts, he found and took the stone out.

I was ambitious to be considered the best diver. Therefore I could not watch this surprising feat indifferently, but promptly tried it.

After some attempts I finally succeeded in finding a stone and brought it to the surface. After that day, my chief amusement was to drop in two or three stones and take them out quickly all at once, to the great admiration of the others; for no one else could take out more than one stone at a time.

On one Sunday in August, 1890, I was engaged in a contest with a fellow who claimed he could dive better than I could.
Half an hour after the contest began I had won the supremacy decisively. But I kept on diving proudly for my own amusement and satisfaction.

Soon it was time to go home, and I prepared for my last dive. "Good-bye, I am going," I said, as it was customary for every diver to say, and I dived into the water.

As soon as I disappeared, I am told, large bubbles rose to the surface and the water rose quickly and terribly and overflowed the banks of the canal and pit.

It seems I was caught in the water in some way, and could not get out. Those who were present in their alarm did not dare to do anything, but fled away. My cousin alone remained, and seizing my clothes in his hands began to cry.

The news spread everywhere quickly, and hundreds of men and women arrived from every direction.

The men who came to the rescue first destroyed a part of the water-gate and drew the water out of the canal. But the canal was only two feet deep, and this left the water in the pit almost as deep as before, with no way to lower it. I, of course, was still in the water.

At the bottom of the pit there was a circular hole about two feet in diameter through which the water went to turn the mill wheel. I think I must have been pulled by the water into that hole. I must have stopped this water, and this would explain why the outlet in the canal and pit rose so suddenly and overflowed the banks.

Now the question for those men was, how to take that poor fellow out of the water. Among them all three there was no one who could dive deeply enough to reach me, and they could not do anything but wait impatiently. By this time fifteen minutes had surely passed since my disappearance and I had received no help.

At this moment a young man arrived out of breath. He was a remote relative of mine. He put off his clothes immediately and jumped into the water. But alas! he could not reach me. He took a short breath and dived once more. He rose up again and told the other men that he thought his right foot just touched the hairs of my head, but he could not do anything.

It was now more than half an hour that I had been in the water, and all the people had lost hope of my being alive. They urged the man to dive once more and try to pull my body out of the hole.

He tried for the third time, and after many struggles he succeeded in finding my breathless body and pulled it away. The entire water in the pit at once went out, and the man with his unfortunate victim remained at the bottom in the dry air. The man shouted for help and a few minutes afterwards a rope was fastened around my motionless body and it was pulled up.

They first hanged me from a tree by my heels, to see if any water had gone into my stomach. So tight had I kept my lips and teeth that not a single drop of water had gone in.

They laid me on the grass. I am told I was perfectly breathless and motionless, neither were my veins beating, nor was my blood in circulation; all thought I was drowned.

I was put in a blanket and carried home. A multitude, composed of more than 1,200 persons, men, women and children, followed me, as if they were attending my funeral. They all knew me very well.

Three doctors were brought at once for any possible help.

Three days had passed after the accident, when I opened my eyes for the first time, and half consciously asked those near me. "What is the matter with me? What have you laid me down here in this bed for?"

They replied, "Nothing."

"Am I sick, or anything of that sort?" I asked them.
"Probably you are?" they answered, "but can't you tell why your arms and legs are all bruised and the skin all over your body is peeled off?"

"I should think that is because I sometimes dive into the pit of the mill canal and happen to strike my arms and legs against the stone wall when I try to get out," I said, "but that is nothing!"

"Well, don't you know that you dived into the pit last Sunday and couldn't get out?"

"Me! What are you talking about?" I said angrily. "I remain in the pit and be unable to get out!"

"You were," they told me quietly.

"I'll bet twenty-five dollars that I can go and dive into that pit and get out again," I said.

"Well, well, you are all right," they told me, laughingly.

Poor Elia! I did not know what had happened to me.

One month after this time I was considerably improved and capable of walking with unstable steps, as a child who is just beginning to walk, sometimes falling down and standing up again. When talking, I could hardly govern my lips, and my voice was very trembling and powerless. Gradually I found my former strength and soon began to attend school.

Perhaps you will think that after this accident I never approached that pit.

You are mistaken, my friends. I did not dive into it again that year, but the following years, until I came to America, the greatest part of my summer amusement was found in diving into that same pit.

The main difference was that I never tried to take out stones again.

ELIA TOROS KUZIRIAN, '01.

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ONE IMPORTANT RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP.

There is one important right of the citizen upon which I wish to speak tonight. It is a right which is often misused. I refer to the man's right of voting.

There are other rights which are duties of citizenship, such as patriotism, sobriety and thrift, but of these I will not speak.

On reaching the age of twenty-one each native born male citizen of the United States obtains the right to vote. Men of foreign birth who have become naturalized also have this privilege.

The first thing which a voter owes to himself and to his fellow-citizens is to vote intelligently. A large majority of the voters vote for a man of whom they know very little. Most of the voters belong to one of the three great political parties—the republican, the democratic or the prohibitionist. The followers of these parties vote for their party nominees, and what they know about these men is practically nothing. It is the duty of every voter to find out all he can about the men for whom he is asked to vote. And when we here come to vote, let us vote for men who hold our principles, and not for men who will think only of their own or their party interest. That is to say, when we vote let us vote intelligently for men in whom we have confidence and whom we can trust to do all in their power to build up the reputation and increase the prosperity of our country.

Secondly, the voter should vote uprightly. We have a great evil to contend against, and that is the practice of selling votes. One of the meanest and lowest things which a man can do is to sell his
vote. It is degrading to manhood; for by so doing a man loses all sense of upright­ness and honor. The dollar he gains will not begin to recompense him for the loss of character he sustains. By such means the ballot has become corrupted and dishonest, and because votes are bought and sold many men will not go to the polls.

A conspicuous example of such cor­ruption is the practice of “stuffing” the ballot box. Men in the larger cities often vote twice in different places under assumed names. They are paid for this in order that a certain candidate may be elected. When such a condition of affairs exists it is time that something was done to better it.

To vote intelligently and uprightly it is often necessary to vote independently. To vote independently we may often have to stand alone, but let us vote according to our convictions and opinions.

One curse upon this country is that its politics are controlled by a few men, constituting what is known as a political “ring.” New York city is controlled entirely by a powerful political organization known as Tammany Hall.

We should not let other men influence us, but we should vote for what we know is right and honorable, regardless of what others may say or think.

It is not battlements, cities, strong walls and warships that constitute a state; but men, high-minded and honest, who know their rights and duties; men who, when once they have formed an opinion, dare to maintain it.

We, as young men, shall soon reach the age when we shall become voters; and, as educated men, let us make a stand for honest and intelligent politics. Let us crush the viper of dishonesty and corruption, which is growing in our country and state, and which though hidden, is yet at hand, breathing out poison and pollution upon the American ballot and American independence.

Until voting is put upon a sound and solid basis this will not be a free country, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

HARR¥ P. D. EMMONS, ’00.

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CO-EDUCATION.

To-night I wish to speak to you in favor of co-education. During the last few months I have heard and read many discus­sions concerning co-education. These discussions center about the advisability of educating young men and young women in the same institution, with the help of the same teachers, and under the same rules.

At college, books are not the only means of education. Older people tell us that the benefits obtained from the social life, often help us as much in after years as those obtained from actual study and work in the class room.

Co-education tends to bring about ideal social life at college. Young men gain in politeness and respect for the opposite sex. Young women gain in conversa­tional power and ease in young men’s so­ciety. And the constant association of young men and young women gives them a truer knowledge and appreciation of each other.

Dr. Mary Wood Allen says that a girl shut up away from young men gets very romantic ideas about them and judges by a glittering exterior. She is less able to judge wisely and govern herself judi-
ciously. The same thing may be said in respect to young men, under similar circumstances. Frequent association must secure better mutual understanding and must result in a broader and wiser sympathy between young men and young women.

The intellectual benefits derived from co-education are no less important. Young men receive an added stimulus to earnest, scholarly work. They also become conscious of the real value of woman's intellect. And co-education benefits young women intellectually very greatly, because in colleges excluding young men the standard is likely to be lower, for the reason that the brain power of young women is underestimated. Moreover, one woman belonging to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae says that at young women's colleges "much valuable time is wasted in silly notions and petty deceits." If these same women were at a co-educational college their pride would check the silly notions and occupy them with endeavor to rise to the standard set by the young men.

There are also physical benefits arising from co-education. In former times people believed that their daughters were not constituted strong enough physically to endure the hardships, or to undertake the rigorous duties of a young men's college curriculum. But this belief has been gradually wearing away, till at the present time it is recognized that the young women are capable of marching side by side with young men in their studies. One college-bred woman says that with the modern help of hygiene and gymnastics "all thought of physical inability may be thrown to the winds." Moreover, from the report of the health statistics, covering over nine hundred cases, it is shown that the health of college women is much better than that of women in any other walk of life. And this is undoubtedly due to the example given them by young men.

But young men benefit no less physically from co-education, for they put added zeal and pride into all their athletic sports and daily drill when young women are present. At the Military Academy at West Point, I am told, that their parade drill when young women are present is the very best.

However, the resulting moral and religious influences, I think, are the most important benefits of co-education. Young men will often do a great deal to please young women, and in this way, at first, are led to nobler aims, which later become habits of life. Many a young man has been helped in this way.

Young women are naturally retiring and prefer to let some one else do the talking in public on moral and religious subjects; but, owing to the example given them by some of the nobler young men, they exert themselves to a greater degree to become clear in their ideas and and to speak on such subjects. And societies formed by the young men for improvement in such ways have inspired young women to form similar ones.

To the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, composed of young women from fifteen different colleges of the United States where young women are admitted as students, a letter of inquiry was sent. By return mail one hundred and thirty-three replies were received, one hundred and nine of them wholly in favor of co-education.

I cannot find that men have expressed any opinion either in favor of, or in opposition to co-education, but by many here and elsewhere it is believed that they would vote as unanimously for it.

Therefore it is my conclusion that with the earnest study and best work of some of our most able and most highly educated men and women, the co-educational college will become the ideal educational institution; and that it may best succeed I think that one-half of the professors in such an institution should be women.

Marie Carrie Eorwn, '00.
Skating is one of the oldest and most popular of winter sports. It probably originated in northern Europe, in Scandinavia and Germany.

The first skates were made of certain bones of large animals, but they were also made from wood at an early period.

Skating is the best exercise the students here at the college can get during the winter term. It develops all the muscles in the body and makes the mind think quickly. A large majority of skaters are perfectly satisfied with being able to skate in an aimless fashion up and down the ice and to keep out of the way of the polo players.

The beginner should choose a piece of ice rather rough and take plenty of time to learn to stand well and safely on his skates. He should learn to stand up straight and not bend forward as if he were being pulled over by some weight.

He should also avoid swinging the arms as much as possible, for they may come in contact with persons going past.

His arms should be carried easily, naturally, by his side as in walking. The feet should be close together, toes turned out. He should never look at his feet, as the balance of the body is thereby disturbed. His eye should always be on a line with the horizon.

A large majority of people with straps buckled around their ankles as tightly as they can have them, go around saying that their feet are cold. Why shouldn't they be, straps buckled up so tight that the blood cannot circulate, the muscles all cramped up! Most of the skaters do not wear straps because their ankles are weak, but because the skates won't fit the shoes, or the shoes are so worn that no skates would stay on them without resorting to the aid of straps.

The boys look forward to the time when they can juggle the "red ball" with as much ease and confidence as those that have been playing the game for years. Playing polo is not skating in the real sense of the word, but there is nothing that will help the skater to keep on his feet or to keep his temper as playing polo. He has to think and act quickly at the same time. If he thinks quickly and acts slowly, the chances are that he will lose the ball, whereas if he acts and thinks quickly at the same time, he will have a better chance of keeping it.

The fastest skating time for a mile, the highest jump, and the longest running broad jump, recorded from standing start and with no rear wind have all been made in the United States, at New York, as follows: One mile in three minutes, twenty-six and two-thirds seconds; high jump, three feet, one and three-fourth inches; running long jump, fifteen feet and two inches.

The most popular skating of the day is figure skating. It is very difficult to learn how to be a professional figure skater. To attempt to learn it without the assistance of a teacher requires pluck and perseverance. One can buy books on this subject, but to cut figures as described in the book is like "German at Home in Four Easy Lessons." If a person does not get along very well at first he gets disgusted and goes back to playing polo.

The students of this college have an advantage over the students of many other institutions in an artificial lake near by; and, for this reason, the "Connecticut Aggie" turns out a strong polo team.

FRANK S. G. McLEAN, '03.
CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS.

Farmers must combine as the independent classes now do, to compete with other organizations which are steadily running the farmer out of existence.

The principal reason why farmers working separately cannot carry out the work that can be done by a system of co-operation, is their lack of funds and their inability to apply their labor to the best possible advantage.

Co-operative farming is a new thing in this country; but in England, where it has been tried and where it is now practiced to a great extent, it has proved successful.

Co-operative farming is the combined operations of a community of farmers to advance their own interests; and co-operation means the sharing of profits in accordance with the amount of labor or capital contributed by each.

To get the most out of a piece of land it must have thorough cultivation. Look at the average farmer. Usually half of his farm is covered with bushes and stones, and, therefore, is of little value. It is a continual source of expense for taxes and interest on money invested, and no income is received. If the farmers are working together, they all turn out and help clear each others' land. In this way their cultivated lands are extended farther and farther from year to year. The expense is not felt very greatly, and in return the new land yields good yearly profits.

There are many things the farmer feels unable to do himself, which could be done if a number of farmers were combined, such as draining or irrigating or the improvement of sandy land. Another advantage, especially in this region, would be the disposition of stones. An association of farmers could buy a stone pulverizer, and thus the stones that now are practically useless could be turned into good fertilizer for the land.

Crops which are now raised on small areas and on any soil, whether adapted to the crop or not, could be grown on large areas and on soil best suited to their growth. This would save unnecessary labor and insure good crops.

In co-operative farming, also, the farmers go under a single management. In this way the market can be carefully studied and not glutted each year with certain crops, as is now the case. Moreover, with us, under the present condition of affairs, the farmer cannot use his farm implements to the best advantage: the machines as now used do not wear out, but rust out and break. With a number of farms under a single management these machines could be kept running more of the time. They would not last quite as long, but twice the work could be accomplished with them.

Co-operative farming may be for two purposes; first, to secure fair prices, and, second, to make farm labor more economical and effective. The simplest kind of co-operation, especially in this part of the country, where cultivated land is in small areas, would be for the farmers to meet together and set reasonable prices on all their products and abide by them. At present, because of jealousy and for fear their neighbors may make a cent more than they do on some sale, the farmers will not combine. But it is to be hoped that they will soon see the waste and folly of this.

Now, too, in disposing of crops farmers sell them wherever they can, and for whatever price they can get. Whereas if they were combined, they could have stores in the principal cities where they could deliver their products. These products could be well sorted where grown or else in the store where delivered, and thus made more desirable. When the people find you have well assorted fruits and vegetables, they take them, even at a higher price, in preference to those poorly sorted. Careful sorting and picking would be a great advantage over the method of most farmers of to-day who deliver their products just as they are gathered. And products sold by the farmers' stores would return all the profits to the farmers.

Fish culture and the protection of game furnish some pleasure and considerable profit. And these could best be protected and improved under a co-operative system.

Usually the principal farmers of the different towns belong to the grange. And the grange could be used as a natural agency through which the farmers could combine. As soon as the rest noticed the success of those combined, they would
LOOKOUT.

join the co-operative organization.

"The chief difficulty of the farming class arise from the lack of united effort and co-operation, the diffusion rather than the concentration of energy." Nothing seems more evident than this conclusion of Aldrich.

The freedom of the farmers thus far has been surpassed by none, but they are slowly losing it by the combined efforts of others. The farmers will be independent again only by combining, and by vigilance in supporting their interests and in guarding their opportunities.

EDWIN STANLEY BISHOP, '00.

SILENCE AND SILENT PEOPLE.

We all know talkative people and people who are silent. We notice that there are times when even talkative people are silent, and silent people talkative; that there are subjects upon which they are and should be silent; that there are times when they do and should talk. Because of these facts I have chosen for my subject, "Silence and Silent People."

Many of the writers have been silent people. Among the early English writers who were silent, Chaucer is an example. He is one of the best of those who have helped to bring the English language into charming use. Virgil, who stands second among the ancient writers, was so retiring in manners that he could hardly have pushed his way without Maecenas. Milton lived much in solitude, and was characterized by a haughty silence. Wordsworth was silent and moody. He had a depth of philosophic meditation peculiarly his own. Tennyson was solitary and reserved, moody and absent-minded. Bunyan was not given to loquacity or much discourse in company. Hawthorne loved solitude and spent many years of his life almost like a hermit. Another example of silent persons is Napoleon Bonaparte. He was quiet, cold in manner and talked very little to his classmates. Thomas Arnold, also, was shy and retiring.

Sir Thomas Browne asks, "Who knows whether the best of men be known, or whether there be not more remarkable forgot than any that stand remembered in the known account of time?"

"Silence is the element," says Carlyle, "in which great things fashion themselves together that at length they may emerge, full formed and majestic into the daylight of life, which they are henceforth to rule. Not William the Silent only, but all of the considerable men I have known, and the most undiplomatic and unstrategic of these, forebore to babble of what they were creating and projecting. Speech is too often not, as the Frenchman defined it, the art of concealing thought, but of quite stifling or suspending thought, so that there is none to conceal. Speech, too, is great but not the greatest. As the Swiss inscription says: 'Speech is silver, Silence is golden.'" And again he says of silent people: "They are the salt of the earth. A country that has none or few of these is in a bad way, like a forest which has no roots; which has all turned to leaves and boughs; which must soon wither and be no forest."

"Words may pass between men," says Maeterlinck, "but let silence have had its instant of activity, and it will never face itself, and indeed the true life, the only life that leaves a trace behind, is made up of silence alone. In the lives of most of us it will not happen more than twice or thrice that silence is really understood and admitted. It is only welcomed on the most solemn occasions."

From what I have observed and read, I think that silent people are necessary in every community. Often they occupy places that others cannot fill. Their influence is not as readily seen or as much thought about as that of talkative people; but they have no less influence and when absent often are sadly missed. When silent people are writers they influence more people than those who know them personally; they teach and guide those who read their works and in this way their helpfulness may last for a great many many years. Therefore let us cherish our silent people; and with learning when and how to speak, also learn when and where to be silent.

CHRISTIE JENNIE MASON, '00.
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