5-1900

C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 5, Number 1, May 1900

T.F. Downing

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MAY, 1900.
THE ONLY WAY THE "BABY" IS EVER WHIPPED.

Clifton Park, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1899.

"After a thorough trial with the 'Baby' No. 1 and No. 7 separators, I have decided to keep the 'Baby,' the same making twelve ounces more butter from ninety-eight pounds of milk; the milk was equally divided and separated in four times. My wife says she would rather wash the 'Baby' than the U. S. machine. It separates at the rate of three hundred and fifty pounds of milk per hour. It is a new 20th Century style, and I am well pleased with it after using it about two months.

HENRY THIEROLF.

Send for 1900 catalogue, giving capacities and prices of the 20th Century De Laval Separators.

Churns, Butter Workers, Butter Prints, Vats, etc., etc. We carry in stock a full line of Machinery and Apparatus for the manufacture of Butter and Cheese, both in the Dairy and Factory.

Send for our No. 79 Catalogue of Creamery Goods; No. 150 of Dairy Appliances, or No. 99 on the Pasteurization of Milk and Cream.

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, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Whole Milk (°F)</th>
<th>Skim Milk Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very cold</td>
<td>&quot;</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.
C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MAY, 1900.

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PATRONS TAKE NOTICE!

Your last chance!

We cannot fill further orders for eggs for hatching purposes this season and have only a few more chicks to offer for sale.

Any patrons wishing for chicks will do well to send in their orders at once.

We have been much surprised at the demand made upon the Poultry Department this our first year. It is also very gratifying to see how the people of this state have embraced this opportunity to improve their stock. Next year we shall be able to serve you to better advantage, and have two breeding pens of each breed. By the 1st of June, 1900, we shall have some fine birds for sale of the breeds named below.

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.
Published monthly during the college year, by the students of Connecticut Agricultural College. The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles. Subscribers upon changing their address or upon failure to receive their paper regularly are requested to notify the Business Manager.

The Lookout will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered and arrears are paid.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

T. F. DOWNING, '01, Editor-in-Chief.
F. H. PLUMB, '01, Business Manager.
HENRY A. BALLOU, Treasurer.
W. W. DIMOCK, '01, College Notes.

L. F. HARVEY, '02, Assistant Manager.
A. B. PRATT, '01, Athletics.
A. B. CLARK, '02, Alumni Notes.
N. E. PEIRPONT, '03, Exchanges.

Entered as second class mail matter at the Storrs Post Office, May 11, 1896

WITH this issue the Lookout changes from the steady hands of experienced editors to those of the less experienced incoming board.

We, as well as many others, realize the hot pace the retiring editors have set for us. But this is only a greater incentive for better work, and, believing in the motto: "Aim high, and you will strike high," we will do our best.

Mr. J. H. Blakeslee, '01, was re-elected to the editorship of College Notes by the last board; but as he resigned and refused to take the second term, Mr. Dimock was elected in his place.

The skill with which Mr. Blakeslee chronicled local happenings last year has never been surpassed in the history of our paper.

For the benefit of the lower classmen, we would like to say that the same practice of having competitors for editorships hand in articles at least once each term, will be continued this year. Remember there is only one more issue this term.

THERE is no place where habits can be acquired so easily as at college. It ought to be every student's earnest endeavor to form nothing but good habits. Many say that bad habits are the easier to acquire; even if this be so, it is no excuse for any one either to be continually failing
into worse habits than he already has, or to be strengthening his bad old ones.

One good habit that should be more practised among college men and women is to have a place for everything and to have everything in its place.

It may be truthfully said that a large number of students spend as much time during a term in looking for mislaid books and other things as they do in studying any one subject for the same term.

In spelling, a letter out of its place makes the word wrong; and in mathematics, a misplaced decimal point makes a vast difference in the answer.

The captain and each player on a football team expect every other player to be in his right place at the right time; if he is not, some of the men have to do extra work or the success of the play is spoiled.

A little help or encouragement at the right time will do a great deal of good; but if given at the wrong time and place it often is sarcastically received and does more harm than good. "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

In the Divine plan everything has its place, and if anything be out of place, chaos and ruin result.

We have heard indirectly that there is a rising sentiment among the alumni that they are not welcome guests at our institution. This is not so, and the sooner this sentiment is corrected the better for all.

As this is a state college, a public institution, it is the duty of every citizen to keep himself informed in regard to its work. The alumni have a double duty here, and they can accomplish their duty in no better way than by visiting the college.

We know it is unintentional to ask the alumnus to pay for a meal, or a night's lodging, when a guest here, for students and faculty bid everyone welcome.

This idea must have started among the alumni themselves, for there is no feeling in the college that any one of them is not a welcome visitor.

We want the support of the alumni, and we need it, and it is their duty to give it to us; and we hope it will never be said, or even thought, that the faculty, students, or any persons connected with the college, have allowed an alumnus to visit his own college and go away feeling slighted.

It is our idea that the Lookout can be greatly improved by honest criticisms. And we ask all of our readers, whether they are regular subscribers or not, freely to criticize our work. Letters may be sent either to the editor-in-chief or to the heads of the departments.

By saying "all of our readers," we mean not the faculty, alumni and students alone, but everyone, and especially some of the legislators, who occasionally receive our paper, for we believe that these men are capable of giving us the criticism we need.

At the present time many students can be heard expressing their dissatisfaction with the courses of study in our college. One senior has even been heard to remark that the diploma the graduating student has to pay three dollars for is not worth one cent. Soberly considered such talk is nonsense.

The course of study as a whole has been greatly improved in the last few years; new branches are being taught, and elective courses have been offered to the seniors this year. The success of these changes will insure their continuance.

The course is not meant for students who do not, but for those who do want it. The course is regularly and conscientiously advertised, as are those of other educational institutions, in its catalogue. If the information thus afforded were carefully read and comprehended, no one could come here in ignorance of its exact nature.
LOOKOUT.

Sometimes complaint is lodged against our college for not having courses that will prepare a student in all respects for entrance into higher institutions; but this is not a preparatory school. The boy in a nautical school does not expect to be prepared by it for the pulpit; why should any student here expect to be prepared for a law, a medical, or even a technology school? This college is not, and ought not to be such a preparatory school.

But to any student, who studies, the courses of study offered here now give knowledge and training which, in value, are too high to be reached by the computation of dollars and cents.

As students it is our chief aim, it at least ought to be, to make the most of our studies while we have a chance. This is our duty to our parents, or whoever is financially backing us, to ourselves and to our college itself.

By this we do not mean that our course here is beyond improvement, it is far from that; but until the majority of the students show themselves capable of a broader course no change is likely to be made.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Well, here they are.

The new editors all wear a look of determination, and we hope that they will show their skill and devotion by making the college paper so interesting that it will be looked for more eagerly than ever before by the students, graduates and friends of C. A. C.

The beautiful weather we have been having has given the baseball team a chance to practice. It also has brought the young ladies out of Grove Cottage like bees out of a hive. They can be found almost anywhere on the college grounds these days.

Professor Patterson has finished his series of lectures, given in the College Hall, on the developments of the Arts and Sciences, especially as applied to Sculpture and Architecture. These lectures were illustrated with new and effective lantern slides.

Mr. W. F. Stocking, '03, spent Sunday, April 29, at his home in Simsbury.

Professor A. B. Peebles conducted the services and preached in the Second Congregational Church, Sunday, April 29, the Rev. Mr. Davies being out of town.

I. E. Gilbert, '99, has gone to work for the mechanical department, and there are two new men in the dining room to take his place and that vacated by Miss Rosebrooks, Mr. Demming and Mr. "Blue-beard."

Mr. Bennet A. Galpin, ex-'01, has come back to college for a special course in bacteriology under Dr. Mayo. He has also taken Mr. Way's place at the horse-barn.

Mr. William Shaffrath has closed his classes in German and gone to take up a special course in pedagogy and physical culture, preparatory to further work in teaching.

The annual white duck ball was given Friday, May 4.

Mr. Buell and Mr. Blakeslee were obliged to come back to the college dining hall for their meals, Mrs. King being unable to keep so many boarders.

Mr. Harry Shaffer, '03, has been requested by the faculty to find lodgings elsewhere than on the college grounds.

Professor and Mrs. Stimson take their meals at Grove Cottage this term.

Don't make fun of the boys that have to do guard duty in front of the college campus, for no one knows how long before his turn may come.
Professor Wheeler’s head surveyors are surveying a farm for a Mr. White at Mansfield Four Corners. Mr. Fairchild is an expert at holding the rod; not being able to squint one eye he is barred out from using an instrument.

Mr. H. V. Beebe has opened his soda fountain and also his ice cream box.

The Old Dormitory has a new telephone. Just whisper your message in Mr. Preston’s ear.

During the month of May there are to be given a series of musical recitals by Dr. and Mrs. Davies at the parsonage.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

This term the greatest athletic interest is centered in baseball. It is the endeavor of all interested to make this season’s baseball record a higher one than has ever been attained by any previous team of this college.

This spring there are not so many trying for the team as there should be. There are several students in college, who, if they came out, would make the fellows on the regular team hustle for their positions.

This year the team has been fortunate in securing a training table, which helps greatly.

The first game of the season was played on the home field with the Rockville High School.

The game was called at 3 p.m., with C. A. C. in the field.

In the first inning Rockville succeeded in scoring one run, and C. A. C. scored three.

It was a close game up to the fifth inning, when C. A. C. batted around, bringing in ten runs, which gave them a lead.

The game was finished at 6:15. Score—C. A. C., 20; R. H. S., 10.

Score by innings:

| C. A. C. | R. H. S. |
| 0 0 4 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 |

Three-base hits: Lyman, Lee; two-base hits, Jerrold, McLean (2). Double plays: McLean and Downing. Bases on balls: by McLean, 5; by Blakeslee, 2; by Jerrold, 6. Struck out: by Blakeslee, 1; McLean, 8; Jerrold, 6; Lee, 1. Umpire, Prof. A. B. Peebles. Time of game, 3 hours.

The batting order was as follows:

| C. A. C. | Lyman, c; Blakeslee, p. |
| 0 0 4 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 |

R. H. S.—Woods, s. s.; Doss, c. f.; McPherson c.; Olds, c.; Risby, r. f.; Buckley, l. f.; Chamberlain, 1b.; Keeney, 2b.; Lee, 3b.; Jerrold, p.

The second game was played with Wesleyan Academy on the academy grounds. It was a well played game; and interesting throughout, as the teams were evenly matched.

The first inning commenced with C. A. C. in the field. Wesleyan made two runs in the first, but C. A. C. could not score until the eighth, when, with no men out and three men on bases, Bishop made a base hit over into left field, bringing two men in. This started the “ball a-rolling,” and C. A. C. got seven runs before the side was out. After this Wesleyan could not catch up, and the score at the finish was 7 to 4.

Last year it was a tie game that we played with Wesleyan, and this year they thought they would have a “snap,” but we showed them that we could play ball.

The pitching done by McLean was excellent, far surpassing that of Coote, who was the twirler for Wesleyan. McLean struck out 19 men out of a possible 27, and Coote struck out 11.

Summary:

<p>| CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>B.B.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A. E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyman, c.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakeslee, 3b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downing, s. s.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean, p.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop, 1b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt, c. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamson, l. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey, r. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karr, 2b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>————</td>
<td>————</td>
<td>————</td>
<td>————</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
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WESLEYAN ACADEMY,

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>I.B.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A. E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin, 2b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaffee, c.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, s. s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coote, p.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, l.f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Wilcox, 3b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy, e. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Wilcox, 1b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langlois, r. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rankin*</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37 4 9 24 5 4

*Rankin batted in place of Langlois in the last inning.

Score by innings:

C. A. C. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0-7
Wesleyan . . . . 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0-1


ALUMNI NOTES.

'86. H. R. Hayden, who lives in Hartford, Ct., is running a farm in South Windsor.

'94. Martin H. Parker is running his home farm at South Coventry.

'94. Miss Louise Rosebrooks has left her employment at the college.

'95. A. S. Pierpont, president of the Alumni Association, has opened a large milk route in Waterbury.

'96. We noticed the following in a Hartford paper: "A reception was tendered the newly married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Waite." His home is in Litchfield, Ct.

'97. R. D. Beardsley, who visited the college recently, has made arrangements for a baseball game between the Alumni and the students, to be played here at commencement time.

'97. The address of F. N. Buell is changed to 2052 N. 14th street, Toledo, O.

'97. H. E. Atwood has left his position at the Dairy Department and is now employed at J. H. Whittemore's private dairy, Middlebury, Ct.

'97. A. C. Gilbert made a flying trip home on his wheel Saturday, April 28.

'98. C. S. Chapman is employed at the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.


We have the pleasure of announcing the engagement of Miss Maybelle A. Freeman, of Spring Hill, to Herbert Kirkpatrick, assistant at Storr's Experiment Station.

'98. E. S. Mansfield is employed at present by Joseph Pierpoint, North Haven, Ct.

'98. To any of the Alumni who are about to purchase a "bike" we would recommend H. L. Garrigus, '98, as a reliable agent. Address, Baron de Hirsch School, Woodbine, N. J.

'98. C. G. Smith is superintendent of grounds at Spellman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

'98. We take the following from "Plymouth Items," in Thomaston Express: "Henry M. Le Geyt has deeded his place to Normen J. Webb, who has moved to Mr. Le Geyt's, with his wife, to care for the aged man in his last days of invalidism."

'99. During the illness of one of the professors at Baron de Hirsch School, Mrs. H. L. Garrigus filled the vacancy.

'99. Cassius Way, who has been "assistant veterinary" at the college, has left his position and will spend the summer on his father's farm at Gilead, Ct.

'99. B. H. Walden has left his situation at the Baron de Hirsch School.
LOOKOUT.

'99. R. H. Gardner is employed by A. N. Pierson, the Cromwell florist.
Among our April visitors were: C. B. Pomeroy, '90; W. W. James, '99; D. J. Burgess, '98; C. R. Green, '95; and E. C. Weldon, '99.

EXCHANGES.

This is the first edition under the new staff of editors. Many of the exchanges are very slow in coming to hand. It would be a great improvement if they were mailed directly after printing.

The Night School Student contains many good stories, but it would be better if a local department were introduced.

The Aegis is a well written paper, and is well worth reading.

The Retina would be more attractive if it were arranged in book form with a neat cover.

Many good pieces may be found in The Windmill and Tahoma.

Every Other Week has a very convenient cover. It also has a grand idea of offering prizes for well written stories. But can the paper afford to pay such prizes?

Where are the exchanges in The Night School Herald?

There is "One More Fool" and many other interesting stories in Pierian.

There are many beautiful pictures in The Helping Hand which makes one long for the summer vacation.

The Lake Breeze blows up the freshmen.

The M. A. C. Weekly Record is instructive and interesting, but it is not very large.

"The wind bloweth,
The water floweth,
The subscriber oweth
And the Lord knoweth
We are in need of our dues.—Ex.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Dr. R. K. Pearson, of Chicago, who has already given $2,000,000 to colleges, decided to add $525,000 more as a memorial of his birthday on April 14. We wish that Dr. Pearson would remember the needs of the Connecticut Agricultural College in distributing this amount.

Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, who died recently in Topeka, left $250,000 for the founding of the University of Topeka. In order to make this obtainable the Methodist churches of Kansas must raise an equal amount within ten days.

Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, is a very interesting writer on educational subjects. I wish to quote just one sentence from one of his essays which may be of comfort to some poor boy who wishes to get an education: "A boy should never give up the hope of a college education on the ground of poverty."—"Elements in the Choice of a College."—Review of Reviews.—Vol. 15, p. 446.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, some time since, promised $100,000 to the Denison University at Granville, O., if the trustees should raise $150,000 this term. President Purinton has announced that nearly $125,000 has been secured.

Dr. Babbett of Columbia University is preparing a dictionary of college slang. Our college could furnish a few words for this.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, recently
president of Brown University, has accepted the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska. We congratulate the university on its choice.

About one person in four hundred and seventy is attending college this year, a larger percentage than ever before.

"The University of Pennsylvania has made some changes in the regulations under which candidates are advanced to the higher degrees. Hereafter the theses for the doctorate must be printed, and it is expected that in the case of longer theses the university will contribute $50 toward the cost. * * *"—Science, Apr. 20, p. 639.

On April 6 the Physical Laboratory of Lehigh University was destroyed by fire. The building was 220 long, 44 feet wide and four stories high. It was built in 1892, at a cost of $115,000, and it contained apparatus worth about $35,000, most of which was destroyed. The private library of Professor W. S. Franklin was mostly saved. The trustees, at a meeting on the same day, decided to rebuild at once the laboratory, which will be equipped and ready for occupancy by next September.—Science, Apr. 13, p. 600.

H. S. Pritchett, superintendent of Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., has been elected president of the Mass. Institute of Technology.

Mr. Joseph A Coran has given $20,000 to Bates College for a library building.—Selected and contributed by "Patrick," '00.

THE BOOK LOVER'S CORNER.

Those interested in the British-Boer war and the South African question will find Howard C. Hillega's "Oom Paul's People" interesting reading. It gives a very comprehensive account of the question from beginning to end.

The Book Lover has been advised to read Higginson's "Common Sense About Women." It is a very interesting book, if one may judge by the headings of the chapters. Doubtless some of the young ladies would profit also by reading it.

This month's Harper's Magazine contains the opening of a serial by Israel Zangwill, entitled "The Mantle of Elijah." His stories are always welcome.

One of the most charming story writers is Mary E. Wilkins. Her stories of New England life are true representations, and to the former country boy living in the city they must recall memories of his boyhood life. Another of Miss Wilkins' stories, entitled "The Cat," will be found in Harper's Magazine for May.

The Bookman has a serial story running at present by John Vri Lloyd, entitled "Stringtown on the Pike." Mr. Lloyd is a new writer in fiction, though his works on chemistry are well known. His story in the Bookman is largely in negro dialect, and so I doubt if it would please many of the students. The Book Lover, however, has a horror of all stories containing dialect, and so his judgment may be partial.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, who died recently, was a prominent newspaper correspondent, probably the most prominent of his time. Mr. Forbes' especial line was war correspondence, on which he was well able to write, having served in the army. He was a keen observer and an interesting narrator. He became known by his reminiscences of the Franco-Prussian war.

In our last issue we mentioned Dr. Hillis' book, "Great Books as Life Teachers." The Book Lover considers it one of the most eloquent books he has ever read. The language is beautiful, and the thoughts are especially interesting, consider Dr.
Hillis' late experience with the Chicago Presbytery. In his book he discusses the lessons we may draw from such books as George Eliot's "Romola," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Hugo's "Les Miserables" and Tennyson's poem, "Idylls of the King." The Book Lover thought, as he was reading this book, do we get from our reading the lesson the author has intended to teach? It is to be feared that we do not. We read for the story, and becoming absorbed in that, we fail to see the moral which lies hidden in the tale.

"Great Books as Life Teachers" also discusses several of our modern heroes, as David Livingstone, Lord Salisbury and Frances Willard. Lord Salisbury was as great a man, perhaps, as David Livingstone. He did a great and noble work among the poor of London. His name will live in the minds of the poor and the wretched classes of London as long as will Livingstone's among scientific men, and Frances Willard's in the minds of American women.

The failure of two great publishing houses during the past six months has led the New York Evening Post to make some general observations which are so true and so extremely pertinent to the existing conditions of things as to deserve quotation. The first relates to the growing practice on the part of publishers to issue interminable series of cheap books in paper covers.

"The tendency to cheapen popular literature for the masses is a desirable one; but a policy of depending in any degree merely upon the cheapness with which a product can be supplied, rather than upon the excellence of the product, is a policy always of grave danger. During these same years the mechanical excellence of book-making in the United States has greatly risen; and the market for well made books has constantly become larger. As a rule the houses that have been most prosperous have paid most attention to the proper and even artistic manufacture of good books, for which the public has ever shown a willingness to pay a fair price. Hardly a conspicuous success has been built on the publication of very cheap books."—Bookman, May, p. 209.

Miss Mary Johnstone's "To Have and to Hold" is proving very popular. Many writers are writing historical novels inspired by the success of "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel" and others of the same character. No doubt some of these writers will come to grief and soon writers will turn their attention again to society novels.

TRANSPORTATION.

It has been said that this closing period of the nineteenth century is the age of transportation. Without transportation commerce would be an impossibility. In fact, transportation underlies all modern material prosperity.

The making of this age of transportation is in a great measure due to railway equipment. This is especially true in the United States.

It has been noticed that foreigners who have visited this country have not been attracted by our locomotives alone. Our railway equipment generally has commanded their admiration. In speed, particularly, the railways of the United States lead all other nations, and our fast freights and expresses have made a world-wide reputation.

But the admiration of foreign nations has
not been confined to railways, for our ocean steamers have received their share. One incident that startled the entire world and directed the attention of thinking people everywhere to America was the voyage of the battleship "Oregon" around Cape Horn. This ship, as you know, steamed a distance of fourteen thousand miles without loosening a screw. The "Oregon" was built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco; and it is by such feats as this, made possible by our American mechanics, that we have been enabled to make this age of transportation what it is.

It is not in ocean transportation, but in that of railways that I wish to interest you principally this morning.

The first things a person naturally looks at are our trains; and to show you what marvels they are and what unsurpassed facilities they offer, I will cite the following: A single locomotive recently hauled a passenger train of sixteen cars, nine of which were parlor and sleeping cars, from New York to Albany, a distance of one hundred and forty-three miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes, which is forty-four miles per hour, and is the regular schedule time. The train weighed 1,832,000 pounds, was 1,272 feet or nearly a quarter of a mile long. And our common feats in the transportation of freight are but little less remarkable.

In the year 1849 there was a rush to the gold fields of California; but at that time no one thought of going to try to till the land. It was not until the railways were completed that people began to give up the thought of gold and to turn to the less exciting, but in many cases the more profitable business of tilling the soil.

It it were not for railways, the vineyards and orange groves of California would be of little value, because they could find no adequate market at home.

The wheat crop in California last year was 37,000,000 bushels, and in two other states, Washington and Oregon, in the year just passed, 48,600,000 bushels of wheat were raised. This is much more than is consumed each year in these states, and it is to the railways, consequently, that they owe their greatest prosperity.

The state of Colorado, if it were not for railways, would be of little value to man, simply because it could not transport its mineral wealth to market. But thanks to the railways, Colorado is one of the richest states in the Union. Last year it produced $14,200,000 worth of silver, $24,000,000 worth of gold and $4,400,000 worth of lead.

You can see from such facts as these that this is, indeed, the age of transportation, and that without transportation our present agricultural and commercial prosperity would be impossible. J. C. KARR, '00.

I have chosen for my subject this term "Positions Open to Young Men and the Attitude We Ought to Take Toward Them."

As this is an agricultural college many of us naturally have come from the rural communities; but there are those here who come from villages or cities. And the positions open to us young men are as various as the sources from which we have come.

The first thing that suggests itself to our mind is the farm. Farming in these days is specialized; and, upon graduating from an institution of this kind, the farm, of course, will offer some of the positions open to us.

Then there is the chance to learn a trade
in some of the manufactories of our New England towns and cities. The large stores of various sorts in our towns and cities also offer a wide field in which a capable young man may obtain a position. The banks, the railways and the various electrical enterprises that we now have offer many desirable positions. And if a young man has enough push in him, he may enter one of the professions.

Sometimes it may be hard to obtain a good position in the kinds of work mentioned; but it is often better to have to struggle hard for the position we desire in order that we may better appreciate its value.

Take it in football, for instance, no one expects to play a "star" game all at once. A fellow must struggle hard for his position on the team, and work up according to his ability. By studying the lives of some of our prominent men we find that it is just this hard fight and dogged determination to succeed that has developed many valuable traits in their characters that otherwise might have lain dormant. And it may prove a good thing for us if we have to struggle long and hard for our positions in life.

In considering the question of the positions open to young men, we must not forget that there are two classes of young men. The first class are those who endeavor to obtain a good education before entering business. To the second class belongs the young man who says, "I will not waste my time on books but will learn my trade immediately."

Ask older people, and people who have had experience, which one of these two classes of young men is more likely to succeed.

The overseers in our factories tell us that the educated young man is the one who in the end succeeds; because he is better able to understand the underlying principles of the trade, because he can do better work, and because he needs less watching than the uneducated one.

There are always those to be found to fill the lower positions in life, simply because, owing to their lack of training, they are fit for nothing better. On the other hand, there are those who equip themselves well with education, and who, consequently, can furnish the brain power needed to carry out an enterprise successfully.

What attitude ought we to take? Ought we here, who are having the advantage of a good education, to accept the inferior positions in any of the various kinds of work which may be open to us, and to be content with them?

Young men often are obliged to accept the lower positions at first, but they should always strive for something higher.

Sooner or later most of us will probably have to choose a life occupation, and I think that, in choosing any one of the various positions which may be open to us, we ought to make at least some part of the all round education received here count for something.

John Bowers Lyman, 'oo.

**Dress.**

I have chosen for my subject, dress. It is not necessary for one to leave the campus to see that dress varies greatly. It is extremely noticeable that dress varies according to the occupation.

In the dairy class a student wears a white linen suit, chosen for just this special work.

In drill the boys change their civilian clothes for a uniform of blue and caps of
the same. The officers are distinguished from the privates by the white stripes on their trousers, and by the amount and style of their brass.

In football the players wear a costume made for the game. The suits are padded heavily and the trousers are short. Shin-guards are used to protect the legs, and heavy spiked shoes are worn. Clothing equally suitable is worn for baseball and polo.

The boys are not alone in variation of dress in regard to occupation. In the gymnasium we see the girl in her bloomers and blouse of blue flannel and "gym" shoes. In the cooking class the girls wear light washable dresses, white aprons, short white sleeves, and fancy white caps, thus making as good an appearance in the kitchen as in the drawing-room.

Dress varies, also, with the time of the year. In the summer the girls wear light washable dresses, light shoes, no wraps, or light ones, and straw hats, and they carry sunshades. The men also wear lighter material than in the winter, often white duck trousers and linen jackets. In winter the picture is of heavy clothes, furs, mittens, heavy shoes and felt hats.

The African in his slight drapery of linen, and the Esquimau in his skins and furs, give us pictures the extremes in clothing suited to climate.

Then there is special dress for special times and occasions. For example, we do not wear the same clothes on Sunday that we do at other times. The woman wears a quiet dress to church and not her party or work dress. The men do not wear their dress suits or farm clothes.

The historical development of dress is very interesting reading, and is necessary to a clear picture of the past

You all, no doubt, have seen the portrait of George Washington and his wife. In his time the average farmer wore ticking or leather breeches, checked shirt, blaize jacket and cowhide boots. On Sunday he changed his checked shirt for a white one, greased and blackened his leather breeches and adorned his home-made cowhides with huge brass buckles. The velvet and silk gowns, gold laces and gold and silver buttons and buckles, gold-headed cane and calf-skin boots were indispensable signs of the gentry. The farmer's wife wore homespun. The wives of the gentry wore silk, velvets, gold and silver, and immense hoop-skirts.

The tendency in men's clothing has been to do away with extreme changes. But this is not so conspicuous in regard to that of women. It is true that men used to wear grotesque, trimmed hats, but appropriateness of fashion to occupation and to climate have been the determining factors with them.

Dress varies, also, under the influence of imitation. Many of our extreme fashions have come into vogue through the usage of some person of distinction, who, having some deformity, covered it by an odd style of dress. Some styles of dress have sprung from hero worship. The spiked helmet, worn by the police in the streets of New York to-day, was patterned after the helmet of a German general on account of the great victory of 1870.

Dress not only varies with the occupation, climate, time of day, week and year, but also with the tastes of individuals. Some may want their clothes very plain and others very fancy. I think that individual taste is a good thing, because, owing to it many of our simple and becoming styles have come into use. It is upon the improvement in the taste of individuals that our hopes must be based for further simplicity, appropriateness and good sense in dress. And I think that more people are learning to value these qualities, and to see that they are the most important aids to beauty in this as in other matters of fashion.

Anna C. Jacobson, '00.
GOOD AIR IN OUR HOMES.

In our civilization among the saddest sights are the disease and pain which confront us on every side. And much of this distress is due to bad air.

Scientists are investigating the subject, economic clubs are discussing it, newspapers are seeking information about it, and we are making it a prominent branch of study in our domestic science here.

Reform is certainly needed, and it can be obtained only by having the air which we breathe pure.

Pure air is needed in our legislative buildings, in our public halls, in our churches and chapels, in our school rooms and in our homes; and it is my purpose tonight to speak of the necessity of good air in our homes.

The need of good air is as definite as the need of good food. If we wish to live, we must breathe pure air. It is that which gives us health and a clear brain with which to think. We all have experienced the disagreeable feeling which accompanies the attempt to study in a room full of impure air.

Good air, in doing all the good possible, by this very means becomes foul and poisonous. It comes to contain a large amount of waste matter thrown off by the lungs and skin, and this renders it unfit to breath again. In breathing such air seeds of disease and death are sown. In the interest of health, therefore, we must remove bad air from our lungs and rooms and replace it by pure.

In considering the abundance of good air necessary, it is found that the air in an inhabited room cannot be maintained in as pure a condition as the outside air, but that the object must be to reduce the impurities to such an extent that the inhaling of the air shall not be harmful to health. This can only be effected by a supply of fresh air obtained by some careful system of ventilation.

Air may be secured by ventilation in two ways; one artificial and the other natural.

In artificial ventilation good air is forced into a room by some mechanical power.

Natural ventilation, the most practicable in a farm, or village home, is secured by means of openings so constructed and arranged as to make the natural force in the rising of the warm air and the falling of the cold do the whole work of changing the air of a room.

In ordinary dwelling houses, when the air becomes contaminated and hot, a window is opened. In such a case a screen often is used to shut off a direct draught. One of the most common devices is to lift the lower sash of the window two or three inches and fill in this opening with a piece of board the size of it. This leaves a corresponding space between the meeting sashes at the middle of the window, through which the current of fresh air is directed toward the ceiling.

It has been found best to have the air enter in an upward direction. And to receive the greatest benefit it is necessary to have the inlet and outlet of equal capacity and at opposite sides of the room. This will cause a current of air to pass through the room. But the inlet and outlet must not be at the same height, or else the current will pass directly across the room, and thus only a small portion of it will be ventilated. By having the openings at different heights the whole room will receive benefit. And, too, the whole atmosphere is more thoroughly filled with pure air, if the inlet is placed near the floor and the outlet near the ceiling. People either lying or sitting have to breathe the air of the lower part of the room; people stand-
LOOKOUT.
ing, that of the middle or upper part. Ordinarily, air for some time in a room is warmer than that freshly admitted. As it becomes warmer it gradually rises, and the natural current thus started tends steadily to carry upward and out through the higher opening the air which through use has become laden with impurities.

The outlet may be a window, or it may be a register placed in the wall and opening into the chimney; and the best of these simple devices for natural ventilation may be had in any of our homes.

In our schools and colleges we study physiology, hygiene and other branches bearing upon health. The facts we obtain from these we must apply in our homes. And if we become accustomed to pure air there we shall not willingly breathe im-

pure air no matter where we may be, for we are told that habits formed at home we are sure to carry with us always.

As women engaged in housekeeping, we shall be largely responsible for the good ventilation of our homes. And if we admit good air freely into our kitchens, sitting rooms, parlors and sleeping rooms, I think that our husbands, sons or brothers, will soon banish foul air from our public buildings.

As we approach the twentieth century our minds begin to wonder—what will be its greatest needs? And to that question I answer, one of its greatest needs must always be intelligent ventilation, or, in other words, the need of an abundance of good, pure air, especially in our homes.

LENA ELIZA LATIMER, '00.

BREAD.

Bread is the most common kind of prepared food. We see it on our tables every day, and, indeed, feel as if half the meal were missing if it fails to appear. As the old saying goes—bread is the staff of life.

Since it is of such vast importance to us in our daily life, it may be of interest to you to know something of it in other times and places.

It has held the lead among articles of food from time immemorial. The origin of baking, as of most arts of primary importance, precedes the period of history. Men have made excavations in Switzerland on the sites of some of the lake dwellings and found evidence that the art of baking was known by our prehistoric ancestors as early as the Stone period. Bread has been found in large quantities where it has been preserved by being carbonized in fire, and with it have been found stones for grinding meal and baking bread. At Robenhausen, Meisskomer discovered eight pounds of bread, a weight which would correspond to about forty pounds of newly-baked bread. It had been burned or charred, and thus these interesting specimens have been preserved to the present day. This bread is in cakes somewhat round and about an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. The dough did not consist of meal but of grains of corn more or less crushed. In some specimens the halves of grains of barley could be easily seen. The under side of these cakes are sometimes flat, sometimes concave, and there appears no doubt that the mass of dough was baked by being laid on hot stones and covered over with glowing ashes.

In history bread very early is spoken of as being the staple article of food. In the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, fifth verse, Abraham offered to "fetch a morsel of bread" for the angels, whom he entertained on the plains of Mamre; and later
he told Sarah to "make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it and make cakes upon the hearth." This throws some light not only on what the food was, but on the manner of preparing it. When Lot entertained two angels in Sodom "he made them a feast and did make unleavened bread, and they did eat." From this last passage we are led to believe that the two great classes of bread were known there. The use of leaven is of great antiquity.

The "passover cakes" of the Israelites were made by mixing course meal and water with the addition of a little salt to give a better flavor, and by baking little cakes of this dough on flat stones before a fire.

Later in history, when Egypt became the center of civilization, skill in baking increased wonderfully and bread was made in many ways and a great variety of shapes. Several kinds of meal or flour were used and varied still more by the addition of flavorings and spicy ingredients. The chief baker of Pharaoh, who was in prison with Joseph, probably worked much as bakers do at the present time.

From Egypt the art crept out in all directions. In Grecian literature at this time it is found that as many as sixty-two varieties of bread are mentioned and that many are fully described.

Pliny tells us that the practical Romans employed professional bakers. And among the Romans no grain was prepared by private families, but went to a common mill.

The northern people were slow to give up their own old customs, and even to this day it is only the higher class that bake bread in soft loaves. In Holland and Russia much buckwheat flour is used. Rye bread is eaten in northern Europe, and by some in the United States. In the rural parts of Sweden no bread is made except in the form of rye cakes nearly as hard as flint, which are only baked twice a year.

Not very many years ago barley bannocks and oat cakes were eaten by everybody in rural Scotland, and even now these form a staple article of food.

In the United States, especially among poorer classes in the South, Indian corn meal is made into corn bread.

Besides buckwheat, oats, rye, barley, corn and wheat, the flour of peas, beans and other leguminous seeds is baked into cakes.

In France and other parts of the continent bread is made with leaven, which consists of a portion of the dough held over from a previous baking.

The simplest form of bread and the rudest baking are seen in the Australian "damper," a cake made from dough composed of flour, salt and water and baked in the dying embers of a wood fire. The dough is laid on a flat stone, covered with a tin plate, and then hot ashes are heaped around and over it.

The art of bread-making with us has reached high perfection, and is not confined to a single professional baker doing duty for a whole village. Every housekeeper can make her own bread, and no mother thinks of letting her daughter grow up without knowing how to make good bread.  

EVA BELLE MASON, '00.
There are many forms of good etiquette in which we consciously or unconsciously are interested. Some of these different forms have to do with conduct in the church, in the parlor, in the concert hall or theater, in the ball room and at the table.

One of the most important, I think, is that which governs the preparing of the table and the serving and eating of food, namely, table etiquette; because the etiquette of the table is highly necessary both from the point of view of health and as a part of the pleasure of our daily life.

It ought to go without saying that the first requisite of good table etiquette is neatness. When the table is laid the linen used should be spotless and the dishes clean; and orderliness in the arrangement of the table adds to its neat appearance.

When the food is served, the better plan is to have separate courses, and the remainder of each course should be carefully removed, in order that the freshness and attractiveness of each new course, as it comes on may be increased.

When the food is eaten, also, care should be taken to keep the table and person from becoming untidy. Knives, forks, spoons and fingers should be neatly and daintily used.

In table etiquette the main point is politeness, but method is also necessary. In an ordinary family the duty of the host is to do the carving, and of the hostess to serve vegetables and to help whenever she may see an opportunity. The waiter changes the courses and does the serving as she is bid. In the meantime the guest helps with the serving and passing.

In sitting down to the table all should be seated at the same time, and on leaving the table all should rise together at the motion of the hostess; and, as a rule, it is not till after all have been served that eating should be begun.

The manner of partaking of some foods ought to be considered. For instance, in eating soup it should be remembered always to take it from the side of the spoon and to make no sound in doing so. Tea and coffee must be drunk noiselessly; the spoon should be left in the saucer and the cup should be held by the handle. Green corn may be eaten from the cob, and it may be a perfectly graceful performance if daintily managed.

The management of fruit in the desserts is another test of dainty skill. Oranges may be eaten in different ways; they may be cut in halves across the sections and the cells scooped out with a spoon, or they may be peeled and separated. Bananas are peeled and held in the fingers, or, if very mealy they may be cut into “bites” and eaten with a fork. Juicy pears and peaches may be managed in the same way, at discretion, the rule being that the fingers should touch as little as possible fruits that are decidedly mushy.

Most people like to be polite, but it is impossible to be polite without knowledge and appreciation of the duties of table etiquette and without the proper performance of these duties.

The girl goes to college for training. Thorough instruction in table etiquette, I think, is worthy of praise and should be a very important part of a college girl's education. For some college girls after graduation may have occasion to work as waiters, some may become hostesses and need to instruct waiters, and some may have families to influence in these important elements of good breeding.

BERTHA SQUIRE, '00.
THE FOOD OF BIRDS.

The little king bird is interesting, because of his bravery and consequent ability to drive hawks and crows. Feeding on the honey bee has been laid to the charge of this bird, but on insufficient evidence to prove it a serious trait. The biological survey at Washington made an examination of 281 stomachs and obtained the following results: Ninety per cent. of the kingbird’s food consists of noxious insects. Fourteen of the stomachs examined contained in all the remains of fifty honey bees, of which at least forty were drones. What little vegetable food is eaten is mainly wild fruits of no economic value to man.

The food of the crow-blackbird has been thoroughly investigated. Over two thousand stomachs have been examined, showing nearly one-third of its food to be insects; and, contrary to the prevailing opinion, only one-half of one per cent. of its food is eggs and young birds. Forty-five per cent. of its food is grain; but this bird does a large amount of good in the spring of the year by destroying injurious insects.

In some localities the blue jay is killed for its supposed depredations on grain crops. It is also thought by many persons that the jay is a great destroyer of eggs and young birds. Nearly three hundred stomachs have been examined, and a special search has been made for eggs and the remains of young birds. Shells were found in three stomachs and the remains of young birds in two. It was found that about one-fifth of the jay’s food consists of noxious insects and that its favorite food is acorns, beechnuts and chestnuts. Practically no grain was found in stomachs taken in summer, or even in harvest time, but a considerable amount was found in those taken in winter. That found in these stomachs was without doubt largely waste grain.

Investigations have shown, contrary to the opinion of many persons, that the quail eats very little grain. Its food consists largely of weed seed. Some of the stomachs examined were literally gorged with the seeds of noxious plants. Fruit is rarely eaten.

There has been some question as to the usefulness of woodpeckers. There are numerous species, of which three are common with us, namely the downy, the hairy and the golden-winged, sometimes known as the flicker or yellow hammer. The results of the biological surveys show about three-fourths of their food to consist of insects. Beetles and ants compose a large proportion of this amount. Bugs, flies, caterpillars, grasshoppers, spiders and myriapods constitute most of the remainder of the animal food. Their habit of eating ants might be criticised by some; but ants are friends and protectors of plant lice, therefore it is not advisable to have them become too abundant. Wild fruits and weed seeds are eaten to a considerable extent by these birds. They eat few cultivated fruits or grains, and practically their only objectionable trait is the spreading of the seeds of poison ivy.

You will see that I have attempted to show that very few of our common birds can justly be killed on account of their food habits. The English sparrow, however, might be mentioned as one that ought to be killed at every opportunity. It is my hope that what I have said may be the means of sparing the lives of at least a few of our useful birds.

F. J. BALDWIN, '00.
A large number of our common birds are generally considered beneficial. There is little danger of mistake here. Therefore, in speaking of the food of our common birds, I shall treat chiefly the food of those birds which are often killed by persons, who, ignorant of their true feeding habits, suppose them to be detrimental to the farmer.

There are several methods of studying the food of birds; but the only satisfactory one is the examination of the contents of their stomachs and of the balls of indigestible materials ejected by birds of prey and crows. Stomachs are collected from all parts of the country and at all seasons of the year, to make the results as full and as accurate as possible. The biological surveys made by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., are a source of much valuable information on this subject.

Of the birds whose food habits I intend to discuss, perhaps the crow is the most common. He is accused of carrying off young poultry, young birds and eggs, of pulling corn, and of eating green corn from the ear. Careful study has confirmed the truth of these accusations, but has shown nearly all of the crow’s food from April to November, when they are most numerous here, to consist of insects, hard-shelled species, such as grasshoppers and June beetles being preferred to softer ones. Carrion or putrefying flesh forms an important article in the crow’s diet, and a few of the smaller mammals are sometimes eaten. Corn was not found to any extent in any of the stomachs, excepting in those collected in the winter when other food is scarce; and this shows that the corn eaten is largely waste corn, picked up after harvest time. The crow’s habits of preying on birds and poultry are not generally at all serious. He eats numerous wild fruits and seeds, those of poison ivy and poison sumach in great numbers. The two latter seeds are ejected with the other indigestible substances, and thus spread over the country.

I will next speak of the raptorial birds or birds of prey, because they are perhaps more generally killed than any other group of birds found in this locality.

The hawks and owls are the only representatives of this group with which we have to deal. The owls feed by night, and hence are not so liable to destruction as the hawks which feed during the day. There is no good excuse for killing the owls found here, for we have none in which the harmful qualities are not equalled or exceeded by the beneficial ones.

Before discussing the food of these birds in detail, it may be stated that the birds of prey are heavy feeders, especially the young. The old birds when feeding their young sometimes have difficulty in securing a sufficient amount of food. Under such circumstances, or when other food is scarce, some of these birds prey upon other birds and poultry.

The little screech owl is a great eater of grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, cut-worms and other insects; but he also eats rats, mice, moles and chipmunks. He does very little damage. Some of the larger owls eat fewer insects but more noxious mammals and more game and poultry. Yet none of the owls found here do enough damage proportionally to warrant their destruction.

In considering the hawks, a distinction should be made between species. Some, so far as can be ascertained, are in no way useful. The sparrow hawk is about the
size of a robin. It has food habits very similar to those of the screech owl, being chiefly an insect eater. Two common species of hawks of good size are the red-tailed and the red-shouldered. The general color of these is brown. They are commonly called hen-hawks and are the only large ones we have of this color. These occasionally take poultry, but about two-thirds of their food consists of noxious mammals, such as rats and mice.

Two species of our hawks are very destructive of small birds and poultry, and very little good can be said of them. These species are the goshawk and sharp-shinned or pigeon-hawk. The goshawk is the largest one we have. The adults are gray in color and hence easily distinguished from the other species. They are very courageous, and, if occasion requires, will fight ferociously for their food. They feed principally upon birds and anything in poultry up to the size of a full grown hen. They are found here only in autumn, for they are northern birds. The pigeon-hawk is brown in color, is larger than the sparrow-hawk, but not so large as the red-tailed. This hawk subsists chiefly on smaller birds; mammals and insects they rarely eat. It is a very bold, daring bird and will take a chicken only a few feet from a person.

THE BENEFITS OF A READING CIRCLE.

Some may ask of what use a reading circle is to the people. To those I would repeat, "Reading maketh a full man." Less briefly, there are several distinct benefits to be expected from a good reading circle.

A reading circle is of great value to the people of a town where there is no library, to profitably to pass their idle evenings. It also gives the busy people a chance to meet at least once a week to compare the new thoughts they have obtained from their reading. And it helps the people become better acquainted with each other. In making out the programme of a reading circle, the ladies could have a part of the evening giving to discussing the fashion papers and new ideas about cooking sanitation, and general household economy, comfort and attractiveness. In a farming community, it has been noticed that the farmers have received benefit from reading and discussing together the principal items of the different agricultural papers. This is one way to create an interest in reading which will be of immediate benefit to the farmer; and it also may help along the movement towards co-operation, which is so much needed to make farming more successful.

But the general idea of a reading circle is to bring both sexes together, and to create love for good reading, that would not be created in any other way.

Expense is a factor which most farmers have to take into consideration; and by means of a reading circle, the people can read the different magazines, without subscribing for them all.

One of the most important things to be looked out for in starting a reading circle is the choice of someone who has the ability to conduct it. Few are more competent for such leadership than the college graduate. Some of the graduates of this institution have started reading circles in their towns which have proved to be interesting and profitable.

WALTER F. THORPE, '01
WHEN YOU SEE
THAT WAVY WIRE,
THAT'S PAGE FENCE.

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