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C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 5, Number 6, December 1900

T. F. Downing

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Who said the "Baby" is never whipped?

WHY!—The whippings are so numerous and come so often the "Baby" is in such a continual state of unrest and anxiety that he is howling most of the time.

The following is only one instance in many where the "Baby" got it "where the chicken got the axe."

SMITH MILLS, QUE., July 18, 1900.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,
BELLows FALLS, VT.

Gentlemen:

In May I decided to purchase a separator and began to look around for a good machine.

The DeLaval Local and General Agents came to my place and did a great deal of talking for their machine. I told them I understood the U. S. was the best. To this they replied that they would be glad to have a contest with the U. S. at my place. So I agreed to let them set in a No. 2 Alpha and they were to see the U. S. Agent and arrange for a contest, but they never went near him. After waiting a while, I wrote him the facts of the case and he brought a No. 6 Improved U. S. Separator and set it beside the Alpha.

It was decided that I should divide my milk at each milking and run one half through one machine and the other half through the other, and, at the end of five days, the representatives of each machine should come to my place and churn the butter, I to buy the machine that made the most butter.

The whole amount of milk run through each machine was 319 1/4 lbs., and from the cream from the DeLaval was made 12 1/2 lbs. of butter, while from that of the U. S. was made 14 3/4 lbs. of butter, or 13 1/2 lbs. — 14 per cent more.

When the DeLaval Agents saw they were beaten in the amount, then they claimed their butter was of enough better quality to make up the difference in weight. A sample of each was given to six men to judge, and each one decided that the U. S. had better grain and better keeping qualities.

This was the last point that the DeLaval people could bring up, so I ordered a U. S., and would advise all buyers to do likewise and have the Best.

The DeLaval Agent tried a trick of putting on a different feed cup from the one regularly sent out with the machines to make their machine run more milk, and, after being fairly beaten, they claimed that the U. S. Agent and myself were not fair, but there could not have been any one more fair than the U. S. Agent. He allowed the De-Laval Agent to name any test he wished and then beat him fairly and openly in them all.

Yours truly, (Signed) E. G. WILCOX.

If you wish to learn more about the trials and tribulations of the "Baby" send for pamphlets along that line.

REMEMBER! We manufacture everything necessary for a complete Dairy and Creamery Outfit.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
As month after month goes by, our readers justly enough expect constant improvement in our paper. This high expectation we are trying to meet. But remember, kind readers, that the success of our paper depends not upon us alone, but largely upon you; therefore we urge you to subscribe again for the LOOKOUT, to contribute to its columns and to patronize its advertisers.

In this issue we publish a review of our football season. The season, on the whole, has been a success; and credit for this is due to the student body, to the faculty and to others who have been loyal to the college by supporting our team. Our Athletic Association needs a continual supply of money in order to prepare good teams to meet those of other institutions. Entertainments have occasionally been given to advantage, but we think that class contests of some kind could be made to yield the desired finances. Such contests would divide the work now thrust upon the few, who have the necessary talent to enable them to give a successful show, among a much larger number to the greater advantage of all.

It is the opinion of the students that basket ball could be introduced into our college sports. The one great drawback heretofore has been the lack of an indoor place in which to play it. The only available room of adequate size at present is our college hall. By the expenditure of a very little money under the direction of Professor Knowles, this room could be made suitable. And, if the privilege of using this for such a purpose could be obtained, it is our opinion that with the able coaching of our physical director we could have a basket ball team that would be a close rival to our successful football team.
LOOKOUT.

A large number of students would be benefited by this sport. It is an interesting game to watch and the admission fees from spectators would increase the funds needed for athletics. And this sport seems in all ways to be so desirable that we trust the Athletic Association will set on foot such measures as may promise its speedy introduction here.

Within a month two new organizations have been started and are now successfully run by the students. One is the "Mutual Refinement League." This was organized to use its influence about our college to stop the use of bad, and to promote the use of good language. Its object is excellent and its methods and results will be watched with interest by all friends of good breeding.

The other is "The Upper Ten Reading Circle." Membership in this is limited to upper classmen and to the young ladies. Although the meetings of this society are not as largely attended as those of the other, the editor thinks that there is no way to stop our local abuse of the English language like the reading of our best authors.

As the holidays approach we continually think of suitable Christmas presents for our friends. On the other hand it is no more than natural to think of what we would like for ourselves. Our literary clubs need rooms for their exclusive use, and it would be to the advancement of the college if we were to be provided with them.

And these are what we would call suitable and long looked for Christmas presents to the students of C. A. C.

In order to stimulate a pleasant rivalry among the cadets, our military department has changed its drill from the company to the battalion type. The object of this change is good, but its successful accomplishment must rest almost entirely with the cadets.

Sometime during the present term each Senior has delivered a carefully prepared address at one of the chapel exercises. The benefits derived from this practice are great. These addresses and those in winter prepare the way for public extemporaneous speaking. But more difficult though it may be, we should be glad to have extemporaneous speaking begin earlier than the last term of our course.

The electric bells with which the Main Building was supplied last year have proved to be both useful and ornamental. Under the present system of having the recitation periods separated by study hours, it would be a great convenience if each of our dormitories could also be supplied with a bell.

The attention of our readers is called to the article in this issue of the LOOKOUT on the rise and progress of Experiment Stations in this country.

COLLEGE NOTES.

On November 21 the Senior class attended the Dairy Institute at Tolland. The forenoon was devoted to judging the individual cows of Mr. Newcomb's fine dairy herd, Professor C. L. Beach in charge. After an excellent collation furnished by the Tolland grange, the afternoon programme was taken up.
THE ONLY WAY THE "BABY" IS EVER WHIPPED.


"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 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.

THE FOLLOWING BREEDS ARE FOR SALE.


Write For Particulars.

Address, POULTRY DEPARTMENT,
THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, STORRS, CONN.
C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

DECEMBER, 1900.

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This consisted of addresses by President J. B. Noble, Dairy Commissioner G. E. Manchester of Winsted, Theo. A. Stanley of New Britain and Dr. N. S. Mayo. A general discussion followed each address and many points helpful to students and farmers were clearly brought out. The programme was interspersed with music furnished by the Tolland grange.

Blakeslee has had his nose in a plaster cast and now has discovered that it has taken the form of an ellipse.

The new receiving vault in the Storrs cemetery is nearly completed and will be ready for use this winter.

Miss Grace, the eldest daughter of Professor Knowles, has recovered from her recent serious illness.

Mr. John T. Maylott of the Springfield Training School, spent Sunday, Nov. 25, at the college with J. M. Stocking.

Our two new organizations, the Upper Ten Reading Circle and the Mutual Refinement Society have firmly established themselves among us and are ready to admit as members any students whom they judge desirable.

At the rhetoricals the other evening the Freshmen proved themselves to be a thoroughly lively and enterprising class. Their class song and the interesting manner in which the rhetorical selections were delivered, were grounds for the general opinion that the exhibition reflects great credit upon the class and upon the instructor who prepared them.

Repairs have recently been made upon cottage No. 1 which was formerly occupied by Professor Peebles. Some time ago during a thunder storm it was struck by lightning and considerable damage was done.

There was a short recess at Thanksgiving time extending from Wednesday noon until the following Monday night. Most of the students left Storrs.

A bountiful repast was served Thanksgiving Day to the students who remained at the college during the vacation.

Miss Marguerite Dallas and two of her friends from Northfield Seminary, were the guests of her brother and sister this Thanksgiving at the college.

Although many of the students have found great enjoyment in football this fall, no doubt the members of the team are thankful that the constant practice which is so necessary to success, is over.

During the Thanksgiving recess socials and amusements of all sorts were abundant.

The first skating of the season came early this year, Nov. 15. The ice was strong and was used nearly all day.

The Sophomore Rhetoricals were held Dec. 7 in College Hall; and the Junior Rhetoricals a week later, Dec. 14.

The "Brown Stone Fronts" to the new dormitory have been removed so that the fellows won't get hurt while climbing in and out of the windows.

The new dairy building is now nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy the first of the winter term.

A few of the Seniors expect to take up a course in astronomy in the near future. They seem to be star-gazing now.
The two J. B.'s have formed a partnership and can be found every morning and night at the horse barn.

It is rumored that there are several distinct changes in the rules and regulations of the college that will appear in the new catalogue which will soon be ready for distribution. These rules will go into effect at the beginning of the winter term.

What is it that will go up a rainspout down, but will not go down a rainspout up? This old joke was told at a party the other night seven times, and then a certain young man said, "Please state that once more."

The fourteenth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was held at New Haven, Nov. 13-15. At this President Flint represented our college; and Professors Atwater and Phelps, the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Professor Phelps read a paper detailing the results of eight years of co-operative dairy herd tests between the Storrs Experiment Station and about forty-five Connecticut farmers — tests mainly devoted to ascertaining the relative butter producing values of various foods and fodders and to determining their relative values from the point of view of economy. The following clipping from The New Haven Palladium, (Nov. 16, p. 3) is a fair indication of the noteworthy character of Professor Phelps's contribution: "The paper gave evidence of having been prepared with great care. Those who heard it were seemingly unanimous in pronouncing it one of the most, if not the most, valuable papers ever prepared for the Association."

C. A. C. VS. SPRINGFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL

This game was played on our athletic field on the 24th of November. The errors by both teams were very noticeable. Of these our team made the most. The teams were evenly matched and played a quick, snappy game. The feature of the game was the bucking of Cornell for the S. T. S.

The game commenced about 10 o'clock when Cornell kicked off for Springfield. Lyman caught the ball and advanced it ten yards. C. A. C. soon lost it on a fumble. The Springfield team tried line bucking, but could not advance the ball very far and were held for downs. A good deal of punting was done by both sides. C. A. C. soon got the ball and by line bucking pushed the ball over for a touchdown. Lyman failed to kick a goal. The score at the end of the first half 5-0 in favor of C. A. C.

The second half commenced by S. T. S. kicking off. Downing advanced the ball fifteen yards. The teams surged back and forth across the field, each team in its turn bucking the other's line. Five minutes before the game was through Cornell struck our line for fifteen yards. The S. T. S. kept bucking the line and finally made a touchdown. Cornell failed to kick the goal. It was a close call for C. A. C. as the ball struck the left goalpost and bounded off. The score at the finish was 5-5.

Springfield is the only team which has been able to score on our new athletic field for the last two years. Two twenty-minute halves.

The line-up was as follows:
The weather was fine and the game a clean one from start to finish.

C. A. C. was much elated over this victory as there is keen rivalry in athletics between the two colleges.

L. F. Harvey, '02.

C. A. C. VS. WATERBURY Y. M. C. A.

C. A. C. played the last game of the season with the Waterbury Y. M. C. A. team. This was the old champion team of Connecticut of '96 and '97.

The teams were widely different in size and age. In comparing them it was said that we looked like pigmies playing against giants. The average weight of their line was 210 pounds, while their whole team averaged over 190. The average weight of the Connecticut Aggies was 153.

The game was called at 2.30 and C. A. C. kicked off. Waterbury carried the ball back about fifteen yards before being stopped. Then by continuous line bucking, in which their great weight helped them very much, they succeeded in forcing it over our line for a touchdown. The goal was kicked.

C. A. C. again kicked off and the ball was downed with only five yards gain. Then by line plunges and a few short gains around our ends, they advanced the ball to our thirty-yard line where they lost it on a fumble.

We advanced the ball some distance by plays through their centre and tackles, but on an end play we lost so much ground that we were forced to punt. The ball went out of bounds at the centre line. Then Waterbury after several minutes of hard bucking and an end run succeeded in scoring another touchdown. Another goal was kicked.
During the remainder of the half neither side scored.

At the beginning of the second half Waterbury kicked off and C. A. C. advanced the ball fifteen yards. By long gains through the line we carried the ball to their forty-yard line. Here we tried their left end with a loss of fifteen yards; then we tried their right end and gained six yards. The ball being downed near the side line we tried a "side-line trick." Lyman carried the ball down the line for twenty yards, but it was claimed that he had gone out of bounds before he had made his distance. The ball was given to them, and by fierce line plunges they finally carried the ball over our line for a third touchdown. But they failed in their try for the goal.

C. A. C. kicked off again, but there was no more scoring owing to the expiration of time.

The score at the end of the game was 17 to 0 in favor of Waterbury.

A. N. CLARK, '02.

A REVIEW OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

1899.—Eight games played; 6, won; 2, lost. 1900.—Eight games played; 4, won; 3, lost; 1, tied.

On the face of the returns we have failed to equal the record of last season, but it requires no very close analysis of the scores elsewhere published to prove that we have not only equalled the work of the '99 team, but surpassed it. The substitution of Trinity Varsity. Taft's and Hartford High, for Rockille High, Norwich and Wesleyan Academy made the schedule much harder. With the exception of the Springfield game, the scores show a gain in our favor, notwithstanding the fact that our opponents in every case presented stronger teams than last season.

As compared with '99 the team was more evenly balanced, showing not less of individual brilliancy, but more of that unity, aggressiveness and adaptability that comes from experience and confidence in self and one another.

Owing to the coaching of J. W. Clark there was a marked improvement in defensive tactics. This enabled us to meet successfully the various offensive systems of our opponents: the tackle formations of Amherst and Trinity, the hurdling of Taft's and the wing-shift of Rhode Island. A close revolving formation used by Springfield was the most difficult play of the season to stop, if we except the terrific line bucking of Goss, Hotchkiss and Beardsley, assisted by the gigantic Waterbury line.

Nothing can be said of the individual players without the chance of unjust discrimination. Every man has tried to do his best at all times; no man can do more, and continued work on this basis in the future means the retention of the position this team has won.

Our greatest drawback was the lack of a strong scrub team, although the material for such a team exists in the college. Therefor great credit is due the faithful few who sacrificed their time and hide as tackling bags, etc., for the regular team.

The contrast between the games at Amherst and Hartford under partisan officials, and that at New London under disinterested ones, suggests that all important games in the future be played on the latter plan.

To sum it up, the season has been a successful one. The old players have
LOOKOUT.

shown improvement and the new ones have exceeded all expectations. We played our best defensive game against Trinity; our best offensive, against Rhode Island, and our worst game against Hartford High. Our strongest opponent, all things considered, was the Springfield Training School; our heaviest, Waterbury.

We have established desirable relations with Trinity, Taft’s and Hartford High. We have gone through the season without a serious injury. Every man is better physically for having played. We retain the nucleus for a strong team next season, and last, but not least, we finish the season financially with a small balance on the right side.

T. D. Knowles, Physical Director.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'91. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. French of No. 98 Wadsworth street. — Hartford Courant.

'93. M. H. Parker witnessed the post-mortem examination of the four cows that were killed at the Experiment Station barn recently.

'94. H. J. Brocket and his brother of Montowese, are running a dairy farm. They retail their milk in New Haven.

'95. C. R. Green made us a short visit on Nov. 24th and 25th.

'96. Miss Olive N. Clark attended our football game with the Rhode Island Agricultural College at New London, Nov. 10.

'96. Mr. Clayton Curtiss is the proud and happy father of a baby son.

'96. Miss Grace Edith Snow was married Oct. 24 to James B. Palmer, jr., of Jewett City. Miss Snow was one of the popular members of the '96 class, while Mr. Palmer entered with the class of '95, but did not complete the course.

'98. N. J. Webb spent a few days at the college the latter part of November.

'99. H. D. Edmond came up to see the football game with the Springfield Training School and remained over Sunday.

'00. Miss Hester Hall spent a few days at the cottage recently.

The following were present at the football game against the Waterbury Y. M. C. A. team: A. J. Pierpont, '95; R. D. Beardsley, '97, who played on our opponent’s side; H. F. Outhrup, '98 who acted as our official; G. E. Smith, '98; N. J. Webb, '98; Miss Elsie Leach, '99; H. D. Emmons, '00, timekeeper; Miss Luella Hotchkiss, ex '01; B. A. Galpin, ex '01, and G. D. Warner, ex '01.

EXCHANGES.

The following stories may be found in the exchanges on the college reading table. These stories are well written and most of them very interesting. It is well worth your time to read them.


The exchange column in the Epsilon is well written. We wish to urge again that the exchange column is for criticism, not for jokes.
To Connecticut belongs the honor of establishing the first regularly organized agricultural experiment Station in the United States. This Station began its work at Wesleyan University in the fall of 1875, under the direction of Prof. W. O. Atwater. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Station was fitly celebrated at Middletown on Nov. 14th, in connection with the Convention of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. It has seemed to the writer that at this quarter century point in the history of American Stations many of our readers may be interested in an account of their origin and early history.

Experiment Stations had been in operation in Germany about twenty years before any active effort toward their organization in this country was begun. American scientists and intelligent farmers had a chance to know something of their work and of their value to the German farmer, and were naturally desirous of bringing similar benefits to the farmers of this country. Two men who have since become noted as leaders in Station work were active in the first movement leading to the organization of Stations in this country. Prof. S. W. Johnson of New Haven and Prof. W. O. Atwater of Middletown had both been students in German universities, and while there had become interested in agricultural investigations, and especially in chemistry. After their return to Connecticut they inaugurated a movement to provide for similar work here.

The first active steps looking toward the organization of a Station were taken at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held in Meriden in December, 1873, following a paper by Professor Atwater on commercial fertilizers in which he set forth the great advantage that a careful inspection of fertilizers would be to our farmers. At the same meeting Professor Johnson gave an account of the origin and work of German Stations. A committee was appointed "to consider the expediency of providing for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station in Connecticut." This committee, through its chairman, Professor Johnson, reported as follows: "That it is their unanimous opinion that the State of Connecticut ought to have an Experiment Station as good as any can be found anywhere, and they are of the opinion that the Legislature of the State ought to furnish the means for its immediate establishment, and for carrying it forward. They recommend that a permanent committee be appointed by this convention to do such work as is necessary to bring this matter before the people and before the Legislature, and to accomplish the desired result, either by direct legislative action, or by whatever means may be necessary to effect it, this committee to begin now, and to continue until its work is done." A committee of eight was appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of this report, which consisted of one representative farmer from each county. This committee started a "campaign of education" in order to set before our farmers the
importance of an Experiment Station. Under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture farmers' meetings were held in sixteen different places in the state during the winter of 1873-4, in which the subject was discussed and its importance urged. The project found ready sympathy among the more progressive farmers and numerous petitions in its behalf were signed. The committee presented the matter before the Legislature that convened in May of 1874, but the bill was laid over till the next session of the General Assembly.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held in December of 1874, an effort was made to raise funds by subscription to start a station, but this effort did not take such a form as to lead to definite results. At this time Orange Judd, Editor of the American Agriculturist, whose home was in Middletown, became interested in the work.

During the winter of 1874-5 another series of farmers' meetings was held more fully to set before the people the importance and value of a Station. A large number of petitions were signed and presented to the Legislature in May, 1875. At this time a bill providing for an annual appropriation of $8,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a Station was urged; but the newness of the idea and the seemingly large appropriation called for appeared likely to kill the project. At this juncture Orange Judd came forward and proposed to give $1,000 on his own part, and in behalf of the Trustees of Wesleyan University offered the free use of laboratories in the Hall of Natural Science presented by him to that institution, provided the Legislature would appropriate $2,800 per annum for two years to carry on the work of a Station. This offer was accepted, and a bill providing for the establishment of a Station was soon passed with very little opposition. By the provision of the act establishing the Station it was placed under the management of the Trustees of Wesleyan University, and in October, 1875, arrangements were made for providing a staff of officers and assistants. The Professor of Chemistry of the College, Dr. Atwater, was relieved of a portion of his work as instructor, and was thus enabled to assume charge of the work as Director. Dr. W. C. Tilden was appointed chemist, and Mr. W. Balentine of the Maine State College and Mr. R. B. Griffen of the University of Vermont were appointed as assistants. The first and last named of these three were soon succeeded by Mr. E. H. Jenkins of New Haven, who had recently studied at the University of Leipsic, Germany, and George Warnecke of the same institution. Other names that appear as assistants in connection with the second year's history of the Station are those of A. T. Neale, C. D. Woods and W. H. Jordan. The early work of the Station consisted mainly of the analysis of fertilizers and fodder articles, field experiments with fertilizers, and the examination of seeds to test their purity. Little abstract research was undertaken at first, because several practical questions were forcing themselves upon the attention of the farmers and demanding investigation. It was important also to
do such work as would attract the aid and sympathy of the farmers, and, if possible, lead to the establishment, on a liberal basis, of a permanent institution. The first two annual reports of the Station will be found printed in the Reports of the Board of Agriculture for 1876 and 1877.

The next session of the Legislature met in January, 1877. The importance and value of the work of the Station had fully impressed itself upon the people, and little opposition to the continuance of work was expected. In the year and a half that had elapsed, the importance of establishing an independent Station under State control had been quite widely discussed. In March, 1877, an act of the Legislature was signed that provided for a State Agricultural Experiment Station, "for the purpose of promoting Agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment;" with a Board of Control of eight members. A Station was thus to be organized that would be independent of any other institution. In April following Prof. S.W. Johnson was elected Director, and E. H. Jenkins and H. P. Armsby Chemists, and shortly after the Station was located in one of the buildings of the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven. The first report of the newly-organized Station covered the period for the last half of the year 1877, and annual reports have been published since that time. The Station continued its work at the Sheffield Scientific School until 1882, when an appropriation of $25,000 was made by the State to purchase land and provide suitable buildings. The Station has since been located near Whitney Ave., about two miles from the New Haven "Green."

The success of this first attempt to carry on scientific investigation for the benefit of agriculture, through an organized Station, attracted the attention of scientific men and advanced agriculturists throughout the country. The example set by Connecticut was soon followed by other states. North Carolina organized the second Station in March, 1877. The faculty of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University organized a Station in February, 1879, and during the next five years Stations were organized in Maine, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

The movement rapidly grew in importance and soon began to take on national importance. The first effort to secure national aid for Stations was made in 1883 and another in 1885, but the Hatch Act, which provided for an appropriation of $15,000 to each state and territory for the establishment of Stations did not become a law until 1887. There are now fifty-six Agricultural Experiment Stations within the domain of the United States.

One of the most fruitful results of the early work in Connecticut was the inspiring of so many young college graduates to enter this new field of work. Of the young men mentioned in connection with the first three years' work of the Station, at least five are now directors of leading Experiment Stations of the East, and one was, up to the time of his death, a professor of agriculture in a New England agricultural college.

C. S. Phelps.
A HISTORIC SPOT.

The Town of Mystic is noted for its beautiful river and its hills, a very rugged country and a center of many Indian legends. I do not recall the name of the tribe of Indians that held this portion of the country, but they figured with those of New London in the hostilities against the white man.

There is one spot in Mystic that always interested me a great deal. It is a cliff very near the river, yet some little distance from the center of the town. To reach it in coming from the river one passes through a field where the soldiers who were sent to attack the Indians slept one night, and it is said that they used the rocks in the field as pillows.

After circling about the foot of the cliff, one begins to ascend slowly by a narrow path which leads to the summit. On reaching this spot one is struck with the fine scenery, especially in the summer; the river and the surrounding hills make a beautiful picture. There is a large rock at this point, and looking down its perpendicular side at the boulders about one hundred and twenty-five feet below, makes one think of the captain who, being closely pursued by the Indians and preferring instant death to torture, jumped from this rock. It is said that his bones were buried at the spot where he landed, but whether this is true or not I have never ascertained.

G. H. LAMSON, '02.

THE TOLLAND COUNTY JAIL.

While in Tolland a short time ago with a number of my classmates, we had the pleasure of inspecting the county jail which is located there.

The jail is a stone building nearly ninety feet long and thirty feet wide. It is very pleasantly located and the prisoners can look out upon the business portion of the town through a number of long, wide windows on the south side of the building. The sixty cells are arranged in two tiers upon the north side and each is fitted with a wire bed, mattress, sheets and a chair.

The cells of each tier besides having individual locks, are fastened by a long iron bar worked from one end. The entire building is heated by steam. It is ventilated by two ventilators in the ceiling which are now barred.

Several years ago before the bars were put in, a prisoner knotted his sheets together and fastened a stick about two feet long to one end of this improvised rope. He then threw his stick up until it caught in the opening above, squirmed up the rope, a distance of eighteen feet, crawled through the ventilator, jumped twenty-five feet to the ground and escaped.

There are two dark cells or "coolers" in the lower tier. These are fitted with solid steel doors.

A number of years ago the prisoners induced the jailor to unlock one of these doors to get something which they affirmed was within. He foolishly left his keys in the lock when he went in. The prisoners shut the door, locked it and "skipped" with the keys. Only one of them was recaptured.

The "good" prisoners are allowed to go out and work several hours each day upon the jailer's farm, otherwise they have nothing to do except to smoke the four ounces of tobacco allowed them each week and to read. They are allowed fruit in season, meat, bread and vegetables.

FREDERIC H. PLUMB, '01.
IN A WAITING ROOM.

On day last summer in New London I had the pleasure to meet an old friend, Bob Johnson. After we had exchanged salutations, I inquired of Bob what he had been doing during the past twelve months.

"Yachting and coasting; same old way," he replied.

"Well, Bob, have you had any more adventures with sea serpents?" I asked, expecting to hear some long fish story.

"No," he replied; "but I had a little experience last March in a twenty-foot 'cat' that I don't care to repeat."

Seated in a quiet corner of the New London railway waiting room, Bob spun the following yarn which I will repeat as well as I can:

"It was one of those half-warm, half-cold days last March when we got a lull one minute and a forty knot a minute squall the next. I thought it would be a good day to try my new 'cat,' which I had put over down to the Hook a week or so before.

"I left the Hook about 10, closely reefed down, and started to beat up into the harbor. All went well 'till about noon, when she came around to the nor'west and blew straight out to sea like a cage of Bengal tigers turned loose. I tried to make a run for the bluffs, but 'twas no go; so I headed out to sea with my mainsail reefed to a rag, expecting every minute to see the mast go by the board. I sped along until dark when it calmed a little, but snowed in squalls about every half hour."

"Well, I tell you mate, if it wasn't lonesome out there. I could hear the Hook's horn a blowing, and it sounded as lonesome as the stones sound on a mate's coffin just after the marines fire their last volley. I moved and thrashed my arms, but in spite of it all a peculiar numbness gradually came over me, and at last I commenced to lose consciousness; and the last I remember was lashing the sheet and then feeling oh, so sleepy. I didn't care any more whether I ever saw my dear old mother's face again. I wanted to sleep; and at last I dropped away."

"I was dreaming that I had returned somehow and that I was holding my mother's hand while she thanked God for my deliverance. When a stream of liquid fire ran down my throat; a great light burst over me, and a voice beside me said, 'He is all right now; another half hour and he would have been food for cod.'"

"I inquired where I was, and was told that I was on police boat, No. 12. They had seen me with their searchlight and picked me up."

"We made a run up to the Hadley street pier next day and I ran all the way to my home, tickled as a cabin boy after a four years' voyage."

J. H. Vallett, '01.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

One night several years ago Miss Edith Maynard, a young friend of mine, was awakened by the slamming of door in the lower part of the house. Thinking nothing of this, she was dropping off to sleep again when an indistinguishable something loomed up in the doorway near the foot of her bed. Not being an especially brave young lady she gave a sharp cry and jumping towards the opposite door, fled from the apparation. Running down a short stairway and out of the front door, she started across the lots towards the
LOOKOUT.

house of her friend, Alida, the terrible shape following her.

About half a mile from Edith's home and two-thirds of the way to her friends, a foot bridge crossed a ravine through which ran the swift little Sparkle river. As she arrived at the center of the bridge the "shape" reached forward a long black thing, which bore a very little resemblance to a human arm, and grabbed for her streaming tresses. To escape him she jumped to one side, slipped, and in an instant was going down, down toward the surface of the deep, cold river, which in the bright sunlight, she had so often thought beautiful.

Striking the water with a dull splash, she opened her eyes to see her terrible sister dropping water on her forehead to awaken her for breakfast.

FREDERIC PLUMB, '01.

A SUMMER IN HORTICULTURE.

During my summer vacation I spent my time working for the Horticultural Department here at C. A. C. I staid here for two reasons, first, so as to be earning something; and, second, so as to get some experience in the growing of fruit, vegetables and flowers. My work was mostly in caring for the flowers. This I found to be very pleasant. A great many of the plants in the greenhouse had to be set out of doors in beds prepared for them. Then they had to be tended carefully. All the soil in the beds had to be stirred on an average about once a week, to kill any weeds that might start and to keep up the supply of moisture to the plants.

To keep the flowers blooming, all the old blossoms and seed-pods had to be picked off. In doing this, one comes in contact with a great many kinds of seed-pods. He may open them and get some idea of how the seeds look even if they are not ripe.

During the dry weather the beds had to be watered. It is astonishing what a large amount of water it takes to wet a flower-bed thoroughly. It takes five barrels of water to cover one square rod of surface to the depth of one inch.

Insects destroy some kinds of flowers, if allowed to get a good start. They should be killed immediately upon their appearance by spraying the plants with some poison solution.

In working among flowers there are a great many names to learn. This is quite easily done. Seeing the flowers every day one cannot help asking what the different flowers are until he knows them.

In the autumn all of the flowers are taken up and the beds cleared for winter. Some of the plants are taken to the greenhouse and many are thrown away after cuttings have been secured. It seems almost a pity to destroy so many; but they cannot all be kept, and others will be in their places next year.

GEORGE H. HOLLISTER, '02.

A BOSTON TOUR.

A short time ago I had the pleasure of accompanying a party under Professor Wheeler to the beautiful city of Boston. I had long desired to see the city, and gladly seized this opportunity.

After a delightful journey from Willimantic through beautiful autumn scenery, we arrived in Boston at noon, with about seven hours in which to visit the city and, having a good leader, we were able to visit nearly all the principal places of interest before our return.
We had our dinner at the Boston Y. W. C. A., building 5, where we were entertained by two of our Alumnae, Miss Jacobson, '00, and Miss Latimer, '00.

After dinner we boarded a car for Copley Square, perhaps the most interesting spot in Boston. Here is situated the Boston Public Library, Trinity Church, New Old South Church, a fine museum and several other beautiful structures. We spent about an hour in the Public Library. This library is said to be the best of its class in the country.

It is a fine and artistic structure inside as well as out. The enormous number of books which it contains, on nearly all subjects must be a great means of education and pleasure to the people of the city. We next rode out to Harvard College. The fine buildings and beautiful campus were fully appreciated by the party. I think that the most entertaining and instructive places I have ever visited were the Peabody, Agassiz museums. The collections of Indian relics, animals, flowers, etc., is something wonderful. We also visited two other buildings at the college, including the Memorial Hall, a large building erected in memory of Harvard's sons who gave their lives for their country.

After getting a glimpse of the Washington Elm, we boarded a subway car back to the city of Boston.

After an eventful ride under the streets, at times in the dark, we finally came to the surface again near the Massachusetts State House. We crossed the Common, treading on the soil where once the British soldiers were encamped, and proceeded to the State House, a magnificent and costly structure. The stairs, floors, and pillars of this building are all of polished stone. The appearance inside is certainly grand. Although many of us had grown weak and weary, we could not miss going up into the dome, to get the best view of the city.

Leaving the State House we walked to the business portion of the city, on the way passing through the Court House. We took a glance inside the the Hotel Touraine and then entered a car for the Mechanics Fair building.

When we had absorbed all there was of interest at the fair, and when the girls all had had their fortunes told, it was time to start for the station.

The whole party was able to get seats near together in the same car, and this made the return trip also a very pleasant one none regretted having gone.

A. B. CLARK, '02.

THE BOOK-LOVER'S CORNER.

Imperialism is much talked about now-a-days. Every student should understand the question in all of its phases. We would recommend to all readers "Imperial Democracy," by President Jordan of Leland Stanford University.

Our library now has a very good collection of historical works. It does not receive the attention that it should. Three excellent volumes are "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Professor Sloane of Princeton University. The illustrations in these are very fine. "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents," edited by Representative Richardson of Tennessee, are also interesting and valuable books. And there are many other books in the collection, too many to speak of here in detail, which are of great interest to historical students.
There are not a few books on the top shelves of our library which few students examine. That these books are but little used, is a misfortune. On the top shelf just behind the librarian's desk are some of these, such as "The Friendship of Books," (Maurice,) and "Hours with Men and Books," (Mathews,) which should prove to be of especial interest to seniors and juniors.

There is one magazine, which should be read by all students interested in literature, namely The Bookman. It gives a great deal of information in regard to authors, especially those of modern times, and reviews of all the best books. To the Book-Lover, The Bookman furnishes very delightful reading, and it would do so to others, if they would make its acquaintance.

The Outlook recently wrote to a number of prominent men asking them to give their opinions as to which were the ten most influential books of the century. We can not give the opinions of all, but will give the selections of two, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University and President Hadley of Yale.


Please notice the absence of fiction.

How many of our readers are familiar with these books or have ever even heard of them?

H. D. Emmons, '02.

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

"Wanted! A Matchmaker," is the title of Paul Leicester Ford's new story.

Mrs. Katharine Coolidge, whose poems have been gathered into a volume called "Voices," is a daughter of Francis Parkman, the historian.

"The City of Dreadful Night" is the title of two different books, one a prose work by Rudyard Kipling, and the other a poem by James Thompson.

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do," is a popular saying, based on the advice given by St. Ambrose to St. Augustine, and therefore dates from the fourth century.

Damon and Pythias. The story of these friends of ancient days has been made the subject of two English plays, one by Richard Edwards in 1571, and the other by John Banim in 1825.

Spurgeon's Sermons. One hundred million copies of the sermons of Charles H. Spurgeon, the famous English preacher, are said to have been sold since 1855 in England alone. They are still being sold there at the rate of twenty thousand copies a week.—The Ladies' Home Journal, Vol. 17, p. 47, November, 1900.

(Selected by Elizabeth Goodrich, '02.)
NOTES FROM MY READING.

DO WHAT YOU FEEL YOU SHOULD.

If you've any task to do,
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it.

If you've anything to say,
True and needed, yea or nay,
Say it.

If you've anything to love,
As a blessing from above,
Love it.

If you've anything to give,
That another's joy may live,
Give it.

If some hollow creed you doubt,
Though the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it.

If you've any debt to pay,
Rest you neither night nor day,
Pay it.

If you've any joy to hold,
Near your heart, lest it grow cold,
Hold it.

If you've any grief to meet,
At a loving Father's feet,
Meet it.

If you know what torch to light,
Guiding others in the night,
Light it.

Success, Aug., 1900, p. 305.
(Selected by C. W. Fairchild, '01.)

THE IDEAL.

It is the inner senses that construct the ideal, the senses that delight in hearing, and seeing, and choosing, and creating wholly within, We must recognize these senses, and appeal to them, and delight in them, otherwise they remain inactive and we advance into life with a growing disbelief in their reality.

We fail in securing the "fullness of life," because we are unable to be simple and truthful. Few learners believe in learning; if they did so, they would follow simple directions with exactness. The learner who has sufficient strength of mind to do what he is told is, as the Romans would say, "a rare bird."

We die to our opportunities when disbelief in the ideal overtakes us. To keep this misfortune away from ourselves and from others, we must cultivate the faculty of doing common tasks uncommonly: of investing lowly duties with lofty purposes: of finding in the ordinary processes of life extraordinary opportunities for self-expression.

Then the inner senses seem to spring into being: and the ideal with its on-drawing force is ever with us, a thing in which we believe and for which we labor.—Thomas Tapper, Etude, Vol. 17, p. 175. June, 1899.

Selected by Laura J. Wheeler, '02.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

SOURCES OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Of the agricultural imports of the United States during 1895–1899, amounting in average annual value to $366,964,708, a recent report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that more than one-half came from tropical countries. Brazil, the leading source of our coffee supply, ranked foremost among the countries that sold us products of agriculture, furnishing 15 per cent. of our total imports. From the United Kingdoms we received 9.3 per cent., but our imports from that country consisted to a considerable extent of produce from other sources
that was distributed through the British market. The island of Cuba, which contributes so largely to our sugar requirements, stood third among the sources of the agricultural imports, supplying 7.5 per cent. From Germany we received 6.6 per cent., that country ranking fourth in the trade. As in the case of the United Kingdoms, however, an important part of the produce brought from Germany came originally from other countries. Japan was the fifth country in importance, supplying 4.9 per cent. China followed closely with a record of 4.8 per cent. From France we purchased 4.7 per cent., and from Italy 4.2 per cent. The Dutch East Indies furnished 4 per cent., the Hawaiian islands 3.7 per cent., Mexico 3.7 per cent., Canada 2.8 per cent., the British West Indies 2.8 per cent., the British East Indies 2.7 per cent., the Netherlands 2.4 per cent., Venezuela 2.3 per cent., and Argentina 2.1 per cent. The only other sources from which we received agricultural imports during 1895–1899 exceeding 1 per cent. of the total were: Egypt, 1.7 per cent.; the Philippine Islands, 1.2 per cent., and Colombia, 1.1 per cent. —The Farmers Review, Oct. 24, 1900, p. 682.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Professor Fred. W. Atkinson of Manilla, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands, is calling upon the professors of the various colleges for competent instructors to study the new agricultural conditions there prevailing and the best methods of cultivating the products of that archipelago. He will give employment to competent men three years, paying necessary traveling expenses to San Francisco, and transport passage to Manilla. Really competent boys who take advantage of this opportunity will have a wide field of usefulness open before them and an opportunity to learn a great deal.—Wallace’s Farmer, Oct. 26, 1900, p. 1049.

A FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, made a feeding experiment last year with hogs,
which revealed some rather interesting features. He fed 100 hogs weighing 250 pounds average. For 90 days he fed them one-third wheat middlings, and two-thirds corn meal. He made them put on 1.65 pounds per day. The same number and same weights fed also 90 days on one-third wheat middling and one-third shelled corn made a gain of only 1.35 pounds per day. In all his experiments a ration of one-third wheat middlings and two-thirds corn meal made the best gain and most profit. He recommends for fattening sheep one-third oats and two-thirds corn meal. — *Hoard's Dairyman*. Vol. xxxi, p. 736.

(Selected by S. M. Crowell. '02.)

There are different practices in the feeding of fodder corn, and the results from the different ways of feeding are various. The most wasteful way is to throw out the corn to the cows while they are in the barn yard, or even in the feeding lot near it. In such cases a very large proportion is trampled under foot and of course wasted. Not only is there a waste in the fodder, but the cattle fight over it and often injure each other. In addition, the weaker animals get almost nothing till the stronger ones have satisfied themselves. Some farmers always tie up their cows when they have any kind of feed, and this is a good plan to follow. If the stalks can be cut, so much the better. A shredder would be an improvement over that, and a silo something better than any of the ways of feeding mentioned. Silage is fed with almost no waste when it is fed judiciously. — *The Farmer's Review*. Nov. 7, p. 718.

(Selected by S. M. Crowell, '02.)

Cows fed and milked regularly increased 6 per cent.; and others treated just as well but not regularly, lost 4.4 per cent., a difference of ten per cent. in a test of only three weeks. The two lots of cows were as near alike as possible. This was proved by the Oregon Experiment Station. — *Farm Journal*, Sept., 1900, p. 235.

The first creamery was built in 1861. *Ibid*, p. 235.

Cold pure air is better for stock than impure warm air.—*Ibid*, p. 245.

They say "kindness killed a cat," but it never killed a cow.—*Ibid*, Nov., 1900, p. 291.

Feed will be high, but we must not cut down the rations of the dairy cow. —*Ibid*, p. 294.

"Dairy type" means a good deal to the dairymen who knows his business. —Professor Beach.

(Selected by A. B. Clark, '02.)

**ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTE.**

The University of the State of Missouri has sent an entomological expedition into Southern Mexico this past Summer. It was in charge of Prof. J. M. Stedman, head of the Entomological Department, and had for its object the making of a biological, largely entomological, survey of the region from Vera Cruz on the gulf, which is in perpetual tropics to the top of the volcano Popocatepetl, which is far above the perpetual snow line, and down to Acapulco on the Pacific. This will give all the temperature variations from perpetual tropics to the top of the volcano Popocatepetl, which is far above the perpetual snow line, and down to Acapulco on the Pacific. This will give all the temperature variations from perpetual tropics to perpetual snow, and will allow of the study of life zones under conditions not to be found elsewhere in North America. The collection will become the property of the University, which is to furnish half the expenses, the other half to be borne by Prof. Stedman. — *Entomological News*, October, 1900, p. 560.

(Selected by S. M. Crowell, '05.)
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