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C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 6, Number 8, March 1902

L. F. Harvey

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C. A. C. LOOKOUT

March 1902

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL NOTES .................................................. Page 5
ALUMNI NOTES ......................................................... " 5
ATHLETIC NOTES ........................................................ " 8
THE WIND ................................................................. " 12
THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ........................................ " 13
THE PEACH IN OREGON ............................................... " 14
MILITARISM ............................................................. " 16
LE CARDINAL ET LE FRONDEUR ................................ " 17
COLLEGE NOTES ....................................................... " 18
Missouri College of Agriculture.

COLUMBIA, MO., Oct. 3d, 1901.

The machine (U. S.) did excellent work and as a rule I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably 2 or 1 per cent. or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skim milk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY, 
Instructor, 1901.

COLUMBIA, M., Oct. 11, 1901.

The machine (U.S.) did excellent work and as a rule I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably 2 or 1 per cent. or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skim milk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY, 
Instructor, 1901.

Illinois College of Agriculture.

Urbana, Ill., June 29, 1901.

Enclosed find records of work done with your cream separators (U. S.) at the Dairy School. These are very creditable records and we think any Cream Separator Co. can feel proud of them. Your machines have not given us the slightest trouble during the semester.

OSCAR EMM,
Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

Record at the Pan-American Model Dairy.

DeLaval average skimmilk test, .0172
United States average skimmilk test, .0138

Difference in favor of the United States, .0034

DeLaval average buttermilk test, .121
United States average buttermilk test, .109

The above shows that the DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent more butter fat in the skim milk than the United States. An immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

Prof. Spillman, Director Washington Experiment Station, in Ranch and Range, Seattle, Aug. 15, 1901, reports the following tests of skim milk from Dairymen using the United States Separator—

Mississippi Agr'l and Mech'Il College,
Agricultural College, Miss., Dec. 13, 1901.
The Separator (U.S.) has done perfect work.

J. S. Moore, Acting Professor.

A Few 1901 Experiment Station Records.

Vermont, Jan.–Feb., Avg. of 33 tests, .03
Correll, N. Y., Jan.–March, 37 " .025
Massachusetts, Jan.–Feb., 14 " .024
New Hampshire, Jan.–Feb., 11 " .027
Kansas, Jan.–March, 8 " .03
Wisconsin, January, 8 " .015
St. Hyacinthe, Jan.–Feb., 5 " .017
Average of 106 tests of skimmilk, .024

The above are only a few of the many proofs that in thoroughness of Separation,

The U. S. Separator stands without a Peer.

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Most Reliable, Durable and Profitable Separator to buy.

Write for descriptive catalogues containing useful information and letters from hundreds of pleased users all over the country.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellsows Falls, Vt.
Money Makers:

The Green Mountain Silo,
The DeLaval Separator,
Stoddard Barrel Churn and the
Waters Butter Worker.

The Green Mountain Silo
Will produce the Most Milk at the least expense, and with it 20 cows can be kept on the same land that could keep but 10 without it.

The DeLaval Separator will skim the milk cleaner and is guaranteed to make more money than any other.

The Stoddard Churn is the best made and easiest to operate and clean.

The Waters Butter Worker is the best device ever offered to the public.

Muscle Savers:

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Recording Secretary, R. J. Averill.
Treasurer, G. H. Hollister.
First Director, L. F. Harvey.
Second Director, M. E. Pierpont.
Third Director, D. K. Shurtleff.

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Vice-President, W. F. Stocking.
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Students' Organization.
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First Vice-President, A. B. Clark.
Second Vice-President, M. E. Pierpont.
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Treasurer, A. W. Manchester.

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President, W. F. Stocking.
Vice-President, H. L. Bushnell.
Recording Secretary, C. T. Morse.
Corresponding Secretary, Prof. C. S. Phelps.
Treasurer, M. E. Pierpont.

Class Officers.
Seniors, 1902—President, J. B. Twing.
Juniors, 1903—President, R. J. Averill.
Sophomores, 1904—President, R. T. Dewell.
Freshmen, 1905—President, W. Koenig.
We regret to be obliged, in this issue, to record the death of W. D. Holman, member of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the Connecticut Agricultural College. It is not our intention in this place to write an obituary of Mr. Holman, as these lines, penned while the shock of his death is still upon us, will not meet the eye of the reader for some little time. The figure of Mr. Holman was perhaps more familiar to us than that of any other member of the Board, because of the frequent visits compelled by the exercise of his office. The sorrow with which the unexpected news of his death was received testifies to the respect and esteem in which he was held by the faculty and by the students. A delegation of the faculty together with the Officers and Commandant of the Cadet Corps attended the funeral.

This issue of the LOOKOUT might, not inappropriately, be called the Basket Ball number. Some of these notes were crowded out of our last issue, and the swift succession of recent games has brought about the accumulation of a considerable amount of matter in the athletic department of the magazine. We have, accordingly, preferred to give to the athletic editor the space heretofore occupied by the editorial notes.

ALUMNI NOTES.

To the Alumni:—

We are very sorry to say that the financial condition of the Athletic Association is such that we have been obliged to call on you for assistance. Doubtless all of you have before this time received a letter from the Association, and probably many of you have replied, and those that have not will do so in the near future. We shall be
very grateful to those who aid us in our distress and help to set the Association up again. For we must not lose our place in the athletic field. All of our graduates who took part in athletics while here know the importance of keeping up our reputation with other colleges and high schools. So we earnestly urge you all to contribute for this just cause. If you do not feel like going into the matter very far you can surely give us a dollar, and it will not "break" any of you.

A game of basket ball was arranged between the Alumni and regular team for February 22nd, but on account of the storm they did not appear until the next Saturday, March 1st. Although the representatives of the Alumni were fast, they could not follow the lively pace set for them by the students. An account of the game may be seen in our "Athletic Notes."

'90. Mr. W. L. Wetmore has recently purchased another dairy farm. At present he is milking about 120 cows.

'92. A reunion of the members of the class of '92 was held at Merrill's Hotel, Hartford, Feb. 24th. Nearly a decade has passed since this class went forth from Storrs, and during this time they have kept in close communication with each other by means of a class letter which has been kept in continuous circulation since the fall of '92. The members of the class have at times been widely scattered, but their interest in each other has never ceased, and they feel justly proud of their record for the ten years that have passed. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. French and their son Henry jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Schults and their son Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Allyn and their son Robert, Mr. Seth H. Buell and Mr. George H. Hall. 'Two members of the class were absent—Mr. A. W. Fenn and Mr. Herbert E. Warner.

'93. Mr. W. J. Frey has changed his address from Hartford to Suffield, Conn.

'93. Mr. C. W. Eddy is still working for the city of Waterbury on the Wigwam reservoir. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have a very beautiful home in Thomaston.

'95. Mr. C. R. Green made a short visit at the college Sunday, March 2nd. He stayed with Prof. Phelps but failed to visit the Dormitory. The students as well as the faculty like to see the Alumni.

'95. Born—A son to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stocking, Saturday evening, March 1st. As this is the first child it is the joy and pride of its parents.

'96. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Eddy moved into the new house they have been building about Feb. 22. The house is of the old Colonial style, being built of cobble stone and shingles. Mr. Eddy has recently gone into partnership with his father on the large fruit and vegetable farm in Simsbury.

Mr. Robert Eddy is enjoying his work at West Point very much, and is reported as being 12th in mathematics in a class of one hundred and sixty.

Mr. William Williamson of Stratford, who was better known during his somewhat limited stay at the college as "Wooly Wool," was married Jan, 15th
LOOKOUT.

196. Mr. A. C. James was married recently and is now living on Allyn Place in Hartford.

198. Mr. J. W. Pincus, Superintendent of the Farm and Dairy Department of the Baron De Hirsch School, Woodbine, N. J., recently delivered a lecture on "New England Colleges" to the students of the school. The lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern slides obtained from Prof. Koons, showing many views of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Mr. Pincus acted as a delegate to the meeting of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture from the Cape May Agricultural Society of which he is Secretary.

Ex. '98. Mr. Ben Galpin has a new pair of hip boots.—Naugatuck Whirlwind.

Ex. '99. Mr. J. M. Stocking was married to Miss Sophie Clark, March 20th, 1902, in Simsbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Stocking will be at home after May 1 at Peace Dale, R. I., where Mr. Stocking has charge of the poultry on the large "Broad Rock Farm."

'99. Mr. B. H. Waldan has accepted a temporary position with Prof. W. E. Britton, State Entomologist. He will assist in carrying out some spraying experiments in different parts of the state. Address care Agriculture Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

'99. While after a load of feed in Willimantic Saturday afternoon March 1, Mr. E. C. Weldon was captured by the Alumni Basket Ball team and forced to drive them to the college where they made him play with them and sent him back Monday morning.

'oo. Mr. F. J. Baldwin is employed in Derby, Conn. His work is mostly surveying with a temporary salary of $1200 per annum.

'oo. Mr. H. D. Edmonds has left the college after his prolonged connection with the farm department. He is employed by Mr. Wells (?) of Wethersfield, Ct., on a dairy farm.

'oo. Miss Anna Jacobson has decided to retain her position in Pittsburgh for the next year.

Mr. I. C. Karr, who recently visited the college, is surveying for the Consolidated Railroad with a number of Yale graduates, and is setting a fast pace for most of them. Address 419 Washington Ave., West Haven, Conn.

Ex. 'oo. Mr. Pettee's address, Salisbury, Conn.

'oo. Mr. H. P. D. Emmons has severed his connection with the Thomaston Brass Mill, and taken up an insurance agency in Naugatuck with Mr. Blakeslee, '01.

'oo. Mrs. H. Hall Luse made a short visit at the college and attended the Basket Ball game between the M. H. S. and the College.

'01. Mr. E. T. Kuzirian's address, Cranston, R. I.

'01. Mr. J. H. Vallett has taken up employment in the Groton Shipyards, Groton, Conn. He is working on the largest ship ever built.

Mrs. Jessie Bowen Palmer has been appointed librarian of the Pennsylvania Normal School. Her husband, Prof. Clayton Palmer, former assistant in the Experiment Station, is teaching in the same school. He has recently been seriously ill.
Ex. '03. Miss G. H. Herold has been seriously ill with pneumonia.

Ex. '03. Miss A. M. Storrs's address is Norton, Mass., care Wheaton Seminary.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

There has appeared a new feature in our athletics—a basket ball team, made up, and well made up from the young ladies of Grove Cottage. Their success has been duly chronicled in another part of this column. Here we wish to congratulate the young women upon their success in interesting Mrs. Stimson in their work. A more ideally fit manager could not have been found. And we wish, too, to congratulate Mrs. Stimson on her selection of the trainer. There is plenty of good material on the team, and Moriarity has known how to develop it, and at the same time to avoid rough play. The college has followed this new series of games with interest.

C. A. C. VS. ALUMNI.

The Basket Ball team representing the Alumni was defeated by the College team in the College Hall March 1st, at 7:30 p.m.

The College team played a hard, fast game and gave their opponents few chances to shoot. The Alumni team also played well considering the fact that they have had no practice in team work.

Downing the T. C. C. star played his usual excellent game, but was so constantly and completely covered by Crowell, he had few chances to exhibit his accuracy in throwing baskets.

"Old Black Joe" was also a participant in the contest, and although his occupation requires chiefly the shooting of his colloquial powers, he still retains some of his old time accuracy in directing the movements of the basket ball. Burgess also played well and kept his man busy. Jones and Welden made their opponents aware of their presence and also made the game interesting to the spectators. Blakeslee threw two goals for the Alumni and Burgess one.

For the College Pierpont threw four goals, Harvey two, Averill, Crowell, and Manchester each one. The final score was 36 to 9 in favor of the College.

Line up for C. A. C.: Pierpont, Right forward, Left, Manchester Crowell, Right guard, Left, Harvey Averill, Center.

Line up for Alumni: Burgess, Right forward, Left, Downing Jones, Right guard, Left, Blakeslee Welden, Center.

C. A. C. VS. T. C. C.

Again the C. A. C. and the T. C. C. teams matched skill in the game of basket ball and this time, much to the satisfaction of all who saw the last game, the College boys proved their superiority, although only by a single point.

The game was played in Willimantic and was fast from start to finish. McLean was in fine fettle and made five goals for the C. A. C. team.

Although the other players made good attempts, no one succeeded in making the score any larger for C. A. C.

The T. C. C. boys were in the lead until there were but thirty seconds to play, but unfortunately for them, McLean was left uncovered, and taking careful aim threw a goal from the field.
Three fouls were called on each side. McLean threw one goal on a foul.
The final score was 16 to 15 in favor of C. A. C.

W. H. S. VS. C. A. C.

Behold whenne PHYLLIS playeth Balle
Shee comes in straunge Attyre;
And prouneth uppe and downe ye Halle
Whereat we doe Admyre,
And marvel muche atte spreightly Jumpe
And likewise atte eche suddene Thumpe,—
For lacke-a-daye, there's many a Bumpe,
Whenne PHYLLIS playeth Balle.

Old Ballad.

Saturday afternoon the College Girls' Basket Ball team played and won their first game in the College Hall before the largest attendance of the season. The Willimantic High School girls boasted considerably and were greatly surprised to find such a lively aggregation of agile young ladies. The game was called at 2:30 and the College girls started in with a vigor amazing to behold, and Miss Koons soon made a pretty throw into the basket from the field. After some excellent passing Miss Monteith lodged the ball safely in the basket. Two of the Willimantic girls, one running towards her from each side, collided with Miss Monteith and fell heavily to the floor. The girls were not injured, however, and aside from Miss Monteith having possession of a lame masticator for a few days, no one felt the worse for the accident. Miss Monteith sufficiently recovered to make another basket before the end of the first half.

The second half opened with the same line up with the exception of Miss Conger who had taken the place of Miss Thorpe. Miss Monteith soon made another pretty throw and increased the score by three points. Then Miss Johnson threw a goal for Willimantic and Miss Griggs threw a second. Miss Monteith then threw another for C. A. C. Time was called ending the game with C. A. C. the winner by a score of 15 to 6.

The C. A. C. girls kept their equilibrium and no one was injured. Two of the W. H. S. girls were slightly injured.

Line-up for C. A. C.:
Miss Koons, Right forward, Left, Misses Thorpe and Conger
Miss Dimock, Right guard, Left, Mrs. Rust
Miss Monteith, Center.

Line-up for W. H. S.:
Miss Griggs, Right Forward, Left, Miss King
Miss Crane, Right guard, Left, Miss Edmonds
Miss Johnson, Center.

After time was called the C. A. C. girls gathered in the center of the hall and gave their yell, as follows:

Lick—e—ty—cut
lick—e—ty—cut
bas—ket—ball
Con—ne—ti—cut.

Willimantic High School.

C. A. C. VS. W. H. S.

Thursday afternoon March 13th our fair-faced warriors covered themselves with glory by bearding the Willimantic basket ball lioness in her den.

The game was intensely interesting, and brilliant plays on both sides were highly applauded. To quote from the newspaper: "The college girls clearly outplayed their opponents in all phases of the game."

The game was called at 4:15 in the Valley Street Armory, and again Miss Koons set the pace by making the first goal. Miss Monteith then threw two goals in quick succession and then Miss
Koons made another. Miss Griggs, who had been having a lively time with Miss Koons, then made a pretty throw from deep field, scoring first for Willimantic. Miss Monteith then threw three goals in succession, when time was called, ending first half.

In the second half Miss Griggs captured another for Willimantic. Miss Monteith put on the finishing touch by an excellent long throw from the field, as the ball, not touching the rim of the basket, dropped neatly into the net, No other goals were made on either side. Although several fouls were called on each side, these were not for rough playing. On fouls C. A. C. got one point and W. H. S. two points.

The W. H. S. girls played a plucky game, but were unable to pass or shoot accurately.

For C. A. C. Miss Monteith did excellent work and threw six of the eight baskets thrown. Miss Koons captured the other two and threw one foul.

For Willimantic Miss Griggs made two goals and Miss Hood made two points on fouls.

Line-up for C. A. C.:

Miss Conger, Right forward, Left, Miss Koons
Miss Dimock, Right guard, Left, Miss Thorpe Center, Miss Monteith,

This will probably close the basketball season for our girls, but we shall expect far greater things from them next season.

Manager Moriarity is to be highly complimented upon the success of the team which he has fostered and coached since its organization. The gate receipts netted about $22.00 for each of the girls' games.

C. A. C. vs. N. F. A.

Again basketball reigned supreme in the College Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 15th, the team representing Norwich Free Academy being defeated by a score of 30 to 6.

It was an exciting game from start to finish, and although the Norwich team was strengthened by two Yale men, still C. A. C. was too much for them.

The game was called at 4:15 p.m. and N. F. A. got the first goal, Briggs scoring from the deep field. Harvey soon planked one in the net for C. A. C. and Averill also lodged one there soon after. Then McLean got into the game and threw three pretty goals in succession. Harvey then managed to get another. Frisbie of Norwich then threw a goal from the field. Then Pierpont threw two, one after the other. Harvey then spotted the basket again and time was called ending the first half.

During the second half Norwich played much harder and neither side was able to score until about the middle of the half, when Harvey, left uncovered for a moment, took careful aim and sent the ball through the basket. Both teams fought hard, but neither could score during the remainder of the half.

The final score was 30 to 6. Each side made two fouls, but no points were made on foul throws.

Hetrick, a Yale man who played an excellent game for Norwich, was a member of the Yale track team and intends to enter West Point next fall. This team defeated the T. C. C. team by a score of 27 to 3 a short time ago.
LOOKOUT.

Line-up for C. A. C.:

McLean, Right forward, Left. Pierpont
Manchester, Right guard, Left. Harvey
Averill, Center.

Last—but not least—let me mention the two games between the Special Dairy and Poultry students. These games were not exhibitions of graceful agility, but each man was in the game for some definite purpose, and that purpose he proceeded to execute. From little Joe Patchen up to big Capt Schaller they range in size—in strength.

The first game resulted in a victory for the “chanticleers” by a score of 3 to 0.

The second game was still more interesting, and for part of the time it was a question whether it was a fight or a foot-race. However both sides took the unintended slaps on the face and turned the other cheek without resentment.

The score at the end of the first half was 6 to 3 in favor of the “roosters,” but at the end of the second half the “butter-flies” had made two goals and the “roosters” had also added another goal, leaving the score 9 to 9. After some discussion it was decided to see the game finished, and the “butter-flies” made the first goal, winning the game by a score of 12 to 9.

The proceeds were generously given to the Athletic Association.

To recapitulate the work of the season I will begin with the T. R. R. game which resulted in a victory for the T. R. R.’s. Score 33 to 13. The second game played also resulted in a defeat for C. A. C. The T. C. C. team winning by a score of 31 to 11. The team at this time was weak in team work and passing. The Willimantic Business College team gave us our first victory. Score 70 to 11. The Willimantic team was weak and our team had become stronger by the addition of McLean, who is doubtless the best player we have. After this game many of the students were vaccinated and no practicing was done for a month.

The next two games were played in Middletown, and C. A. C. lost both games. Middletown High School won the first by a score of 33 to 30; the Y. M. C. A. the second by a score of 66 to 27. This team was not in our class and the team did well to hold them down. The second of the three games arranged with the T. C. C. teams of Willimantic, resulted in a defeat for C. A. C., although the college played by far the better game. This game was played in Storrs, and was well attended. C. A. C. might easily have won this game but for the amazing decisions of the referee on baskets thrown from out of bounds. The game played next was with Company E in Willimantic, and doubtless would have been a victory for C. A. C., had McLean not refused to play. As it was Company E earned every point, but won by a score of 25 to 3. The second game between C. A. C. and Middletown High School, was played in Storrs and was a decided victory for C. A. C. Score 58 to 18. The next game was between the college team and a team representing the alumni. This game also resulted in a victory for C. A. C. The third game with the T. C. C. team was played in Willimantic, and C. A. C. defeated the Thread City Cyclers for the first time in a hotly contested game. C. A. C.
won by a single point; score 16 to 15. After this victory the girls came upon the stage of action and won two games, the first by a score of 15 to 6, and the second with the same team, by a score of 25 to 8, thus proving without question their superiority over the Willimantic High School girls, in athletics at least. The last and best regular game of the season was C. A. C. vs. Norwich Free Academy, and again C. A. C. gained the victory. Score 30 to 6.

Out of a total of thirteen games played the college teams have won seven. Of these the girls’ team won two, the boys’ team won five and lost six.

It will be seen that the college teams have won six games in succession, which truly confirms the proverb, “A bad beginning makes a good ending.”

THE WIND.

There are many things for which this locality is noted, and among these one cannot help noticing the velocity of the wind as it strikes this hill. At one time the water used here at the college was pumped by harnessing this element; but the harness could not withstand the attacks, and it was hurled to the ground. An instrument was placed on the top of the chemical laboratory to measure the velocity attained by the forceful breezes that dallied with the bald summit of the college crowned hill. But whether this was burned by friction or is still whirling in space, I have never been able to ascertain.

When these blows strike us the cranium loses all its attraction for head-gear, whether the latter be a dignified piece of felt, which is worn on Sundays, or the unassuming “toby”; all these share a similar fate, and are rolled to the foot of the hill, generally covered with snow or lined with a fresh coat of mud, causing the pursuer to mutter as he chases along, something about an elastic band which would save him all that trouble.

If instruments and wearing apparel succumb to this power, how long will it be before some of our friends who are wanting in avoirdupois, leave us for parts unknown.

The question presents itself as a serious one. Yet what can we use as a safeguard? Shall we attach ourselves to stone-drags, or ask some of our friends who are built on more generous lines to attend us in our walks?

Yet how pleasant it is to sit in a nice warm room and watch the snow whirl along, here drifting deep, and there sweeping as clean as the domestic broom. How it describes various figures along the crest of the hill; and few need to stretch their imaginations to read among those whirling spirals, the marks of the day’s recitations.

Why not influence Santos Dumont to leave the sunny shores of France, where he is having a great deal of difficulty with his air-ship, and come to Storrs and make this the base of his operations. We will warrant that all he will need here to make successful trips, is a raglan and a silk umbrella.

Have you ever spent the summer in Storrs? If you have not, you have missed half its attractiveness. The green lawns, the growing crops, and a never dying wind, make it one of the pleasantest places in New England.

So let us remember as this unseen hand takes our hats from off our heads
or misconstrues our frills around our brows, “That it is an ill wind that blows no good.”

G. H. Lamson.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Washington differs from all the other great capitals of the world in the fact that it was deliberately planned as the head of the nation, and consequently has never had any history or existence apart from its existence as a capital. There was no thought of making it a metropolis, and this very fact, while for a long time it kept the city from holding an important place among the municipalities of the land, in the end resulted in giving it a character of its own, independent of the influences either social or commercial, that would have overshadowed and given color to the life of the capital had it been located in a metropolis.

At once after the adoption of the constitution the question of the site of the capital arose, and proved a difficult one to settle. The selfish and sectional interests of the different parts of the country came into direct and immediate conflict, and there resulted a season of wire pulling and log rolling that would have done credit to the most accomplished professors of that art in our own time. New York claimed the right because here was held the first congress of the United States. Philadelphia clamored for the honor because in that town was signed the Declaration of Independence, and there through the greater part of the Revolutionary War sat the Continental Congress. A bill was actually passed setting aside a piece of land in Pennsylvania; this, however, was soon repealed. The influence of Virginia carried the day in favor of a site on the banks of the Potomac river, and, with the offer of a large sum of money toward the public buildings, coupled with a cession of land by the State of Maryland, brought about the decision. The site was chosen by George Washington with admirable taste and judgment.

It was necessary in the first place that the government should own the land occupied by the capital city, but it was not necessary that this should be very extensive. A tract ten miles square embracing both banks of the Potomac, was ceded to the United States government by Maryland and Virginia; but the part belonging to Virginia was afterward re-ceded to her.

The city grew up on the Maryland bank of the river. The situation on the whole is admirably adapted by reason of the plateau parallel to the river which gives the capitol building a commanding site. From this ridge the ground slopes gradually to the river and over this slope was built the larger part of the city.

When the city was finally laid out Washington encouraged the adoption of a plan of stately avenues named for the states, radiating from the capitol intersected by other avenues starting from different centers. The plan was a magnificent one, and far too ambitious to be realized in a generation; hence the scattered growth of the town gave to Washington for all the first years of its existence the not inappropriate title of the City of Magnificent Distances. This unfinished character of the city, the slow progress of the grading, and
the fact that the vast public buildings had all to be created, made Washington until the mid-century rather a travesty upon a capital city, than a capital city itself.

It is a noteworthy fact that the great dome of the capitol building was not completed when Lincoln delivered his first inaugural address; so that to those who listened to that speech it must have appeared doubtful whether the marble building would ever be completed as the Capitol of the United States; and the sorrowful thought must have occurred to many, that the Union of States would be dissolved before the house it was building for itself should be ready.

It is interesting to read the letters of Abigail, the wife of John Adams, the first of those gracious ladies whose presence has adorned the White House, and to note the vexations, and one may say the privations, that marked her tenure of the presidential mansion. In fact it might excite the laughter of the guests of the White House of the present day, to read how the President's shirts and the household linen were hung up to dry in the famous East parlor, at that time unfinished.

But the Washington which we know in the last half of the century begins to justify the ambitious plan adopted for the city. Its avenues begin to be stately, its public buildings are in the main worthy of the great nation by whom they were erected; above all the stately dome of the capitol, rising calm, reposeful, majestic, above the entire city, dominating the landscape for miles around, is no unworthy symbol of the greatness of the nation it represents. Everything about the capitol, the structure itself, the approach to either front, the excellent proportion of the wings, and above all its glorious dome gratify the eye and stimulate the imagination.

Commanding in its situation one must always look up to the grand sweep of its pillared entrance, and higher still over the curve of its dome to the figure of America that stands stately at its apex.

Then too, the far famed White House with its exquisite proportions, its beautiful grounds cannot fail to attract the admiring attention of all visitors to the city; even were the building hideous and ill-proportioned, as it is in reality graceful, it must still be sacred in the eyes of every American, hallowed as it is by the associations lent to it, as the residence of great men who have guided the nation through the calm and storm of its history, and of the gracious women who have presided over its hospitality.

M. A. R.

THE PEACH IN OREGON.

When I first came to this country and heard how the peach tree was started, there was a question in my mind as to how the peach seed could grow without the action of frost. I do not know where such an idea started, but have found that frost is not a necessary factor. One will get a better stand by cracking the nuts, as many of them are imperfect. When planted in early spring they attain a good size to bud by the 10th of August—from one-half to one inch in diameter, and three to four feet high. Next season's growth from the bud should have about the same dimensions. Two years growth of root and
one from the bud is the best age for setting in the orchard. When set out all lateral branches are removed and the top cut back, leaving the stub sixteen to twenty inches high. Three branches are sufficient to let grow to form the head of the tree. It now depends upon the character of the soil as to its growth. Of all places the soil here seems to be the most changeable. It seems hard to find two acres adjoining but that the trees will vary much in growth.

There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion as to pruning; but the tree that makes the least growth should be cut back the most. It depends much on the first three years' pruning to get the shape of the tree; after that the greatest difficulty is too keep the tree down so that the fruit will be within reach of an eight-foot ladder. The trees should bear a fair crop at four years of age; and on rich soil it is much better for the tree to have a good supply of fruit, for it has a tendency to keep the tree from making such a monstrous growth.

Many growers thin out the limbs and cut every limb and twig back from one-third to one-half its last year's growth, or on the new wood. We find it will not do to cut so heavily on rich soil but, keep the limbs well thinned, and when we do pruning to cut back in the two-year old wood. This has a tendency to make lateral growths instead of so much upright growth. It really looks hard to see a man go at work and cut a tree so severely, yet it must be done to prune the tree properly. To one not acquainted with peach culture, it looks as though the trees were ruined.

It is quite a task to thin the fruit, that it may be good sized and well scattered on the trees. This is necessary in order to produce fancy fruit and also to keep the trees from breaking down.

Most of the pruning is done in February, and the trees are in bloom about March 10th. The peaches are all picked, wrapped in paper, and packed in boxes, the measurements of which are 10 7/8 by 18 1/4 by 4 1/2 inches; the width varies from four to five inches according to the size of the fruit. The four and one-half is the standard size.

The picking season is a busy time, as the trees should be gone over every day, and the season lasts about eight days. Ten boxes to the tree is a good crop, but I have seen better. There is such a variety of peaches one can have them from about the first of July until the last of October. The main crop comes on about the 10th of August, and consists of the early Crawford principally.

We cannot plant a tree in a fence corner and expect it to live and bear fruit. No! the orchard here, whether it be peach, pear, apple, or prune, has to be cultivated and taken more care of than any crop I know of in Connecticut. After plowing, harrowing, and mashing the orchard each way (or at right angles), each tree has to be dug round where the plow has not reached. This is done as soon as the ground is in suitable condition to work in the spring, and every consecutive ten or fourteen days after that the orchard should be worked over with the harrow until about the 4th of July, when the fruit gets so large as to bend the limbs and prevent all further cultivation. If the ground has a tendency to be cloddy a masher is used with the harrow. Ten days is just about the right time to kill the weeds,
and hold the moisture in the ground. We have very little rain here to supply the required amount of moisture from May until October. July and August are supposed to be dry months altogether.

A. C. Ford, '85.

MILITARISM.

Far too deep for the understanding of the ordinary man, are the mysteries of politics. During the last presidential campaign, while one excited orator insisted that silver money was our only hope, the next urged that our choice lay alone between gold and starvation. Yet all the time, to us of inferior understanding, it seemed that we were not likely to get too much even if we voted for both. Again, while one implored us to remove Uncle Sam's iron hand from the poor oppressed Filipino, another begged us to continue in the paths of mercy and justice upon which we had entered.

But one question, which must appeal to us all, was agitated. It was that of Militarism. Herein lies a danger which continually threatens us. Not alone with our returning soldiers does the peril lie. We have colleges whose output may be a more deadly scourge. What man, who has attended a football game and heard the cries of "Tackle him," "Now get into 'em for blood," "They're slugging me," "If you do that again, I'll give you a chance to digest your teeth," "Down with the umpire," and similar trifling remarks, what man, I say, has listened to these demonstrations without trembling for his country? Even here the danger does not cease. Far greater perils surround dear Uncle Sam.

Not content with inspiring in their students bloodthirsty passions and teaching the art of fighting as our ancestors knew it many centuries ago, our institutions of learning now furnish their undergraduates with modern implements of warfare and bid them fight.

When the shades of evening have fallen heavily upon the halls of learning, there may be seen stealing silently away, a body of youth, hardly more than boys, armed to the teeth, and with hearts steeled for some bold act. With stealthy tread they swiftly march away, and disappear in the darkness. Well may any tremble who come in their path. And so one does. As one farmer hears the crackling of the crusted snow beneath the feet of the scouts, he is affrighted, yet bravely stands forth to defend his home. "Who's out there?" "Who be ye?" he challenges. But at length, satisfied by the leader, he turns away with the remark, "I didn't know but it was a cow."

Onward moves the band, hiding their tracks and practicing Indian tactics. Upon whom have they some fearful design? But wait! look! they take to the woods! Following a hidden path they draw near their alma mater. Truly she it is whom they would attack. But she is not defenceless, for as they draw near they are met with the summons, "Halt, who goes there?" A volley is the reply. Firing becomes quick and fierce. But the brave defenders of home, with increased numbers sally forth, and the traitors must perforce retreat. Yet not readily do they yield. Sheltered now by fence, now by rock,
they fire upon the advancing foe. Awful is the sight as men leap high in the air shot at by the bloodthirsty youngsters. Again and again at different points the traitors return to the attack. But at last, becoming separated in the darkness, they are captured and brought in to receive their just punishment.

It is well to consider the danger of Militarism. When these bold youth, trained in the arts of war are poured upon the country, disastrous results cannot fail to ensue. Let us rise and demand that they be made to fight and be fought, to shoot and be shot, to give commands and obey them, to be lost and be captured, to blow bugles and to hear bugles blown, and to freeze and expose others to freezing, until they be content to live in peace with those about them.

MANCHESTER, '03.

LE CARDINAL ET LE FRONDEUR.

Many a fine piece of fiction has been written on the mysterious disappearance of Le Compt de Contigné during the period of French history known as the War of the Fronde; but however brilliant these stories may have been, none as yet have been more than fiction. The following account is, as far as the author can find out, reliable.

Contigné, named Henri Pascelotte, was at the time of his disappearance, in the year 1649, barely thirty-four years of age. One of the favorites at court, he was noted for his gallantry and the number of duels he had participated in. He got the name of the "best fencer in Paris," on this account.

Let us look into the study of the successor of the great Richelieu,—Cardinal Mazarin, the Italian. We are struck by the difference in the two ministers. The Great Cardinal sometimes wrinkled his brow as the Lesser Cardinal now does, but Richelieu's momentary searching for a way out of a difficulty was that of a man who knew that there was a way and that he would find it, while Mazarin, searching for a means of effectually checking the Frondeurs who had turned Paris into a besieging army, hopelessly pursued ideas at once elusive and at the same time impracticable. And yet Mazarin could be firm and even cruel. Pushed to the wall he would fight for life like a wolf at bay.

Still, how different the two cardinals; where was the famous red robe? Mazarin as we first see him, is attired as a captain of the guards, with plumed hat and embroidered baldric. A long blade hung by his side.

A bejeweled hand reaches out and taps a silver bell on the table. Instantly a guardsman enters and salutes. Without answering the salute Mazarin speaks to him. "M. Deveaux, you say that M. Le Compt has been seen leaving the house of Condé, and has also been seen in company with several noted Frondeurs."

"Yes, seigneur, I am so informed."

"Monseigneur Le Compt shall die."

"What would you do, seigneur?"

"Follow me! sacrediv! Shall a guardsman question me?"

Drawing on a pair of costly silk embroidered gloves, he led the way, a sneer on his pale but handsome face.
That night, in one of the parks facing the Seine, in a dark corner near the river, a man was walking to and fro. Presently two other forms made their appearance. As they passed the first, one of them remarked to his comrade, as if in argument, "I repeat it, Contigné is a coward. I slurred him the other night, and he answered not; he is a coward."

At these words the man for whose ears they were really intended swung around and drawing his weapon, cried, "Gardez-vous je suis Contigné," and made a lunge.

The other, equally as prompt, parried and the battle began. Nearly equal in skill, neither could get the advantage, until the challenger, making a false move, gave Contigné the chance to pass over his guard. The tip of his swift moving rapier struck the breast of his adversary, and the blade broke off short. Just at this moment the moon coming from behind a cloud showed the count the features of Mazarin. He then understood the trap into which he had been lured, and stepping back cried out, "Au secours d'un frondeur," and fell with the point of Mazarin's rapier in his heart.

The guardman who had been a spectator of the duel now came forward with the cloak of the unfortunate man in his hand: wrapping this about the body he hurled it into the Seine.

Before Mazarin and the guardsman could leave the spot, a body of Frondéurs were upon them. The smile on Mazarin's face turned into a look of fear but he fought well, and soon he and Deveaux had scattered the Frondéurs, who left a few dead on the field.

Thus died the Compte de Contigné. The naked body which subsequently appeared on the river surface was not identified. If M. Deveaux, the guardman, had not taken it into his head to confess when he was dying, forty years after, and if the written confession had not been found by the author in a box of papers sent him from the convent of St. Denis, posterity would never have been the wiser in this matter.

E. W. Baxter, '03.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Another spring is upon us and as we listen to the singing of the birds and watch the development of nature—changing its suit of grey for one of green—we cannot help being inspired by the appearance of our campus in these beautiful spring months.

The notorious "Spring Fever" has not been bothersome as yet.

Our two crack pitchers—McLean and Moriarity have left college and have commenced work with their respective teams.

Moriarity will pitch for Newark, N. J., while McLean will journey to the wild and woolly west to throw the zigzag for Odgen City baseball team. The best of success for both is wished by their many friends at C. A. C.

Work on the cold storage plant at the dairy building is being rushed along, and it is expected to be in use in a few weeks.

Mr. Austin who has worked at the creamery for the past three months, has left his position here to accept a more lucrative one in Wisconsin. Mr. Dewey, ex-'00, has taken the vacant position.
The macadamizing of our college drives is steadily progressing under the supervision of Prof. Raymond.

"Where's my man?" says the captain of the Girls' Basket Ball team.

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