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Seniors, 1904—R. T. Dewell.
Juniors, 1905—C. H. Welton.
Sophomores, 1906—R. G. Tryon.
Freshmen, 1907—C. A. Watts.
It may be safely said that this winter is one of the most remarkable on record. Remarkable for its severity and changeability from day to day. While you might find one day mild and pleasant, there are few who would be so bold as to predict what the next day would prove to be. Perhaps the "weather man" would make known his predictions, but with little confidence do we accept them. The wind found in this locality is by no means a small part of our atmospheric phenomena. The velocity with which it comes roaring o'er the snow-covered fields and hills is something not to be forgotten, especially when one is laboriously making his way up the slopes that give diversity to our campus.

Notwithstanding the stormy winter weather it is pleasing to note the tenacity of our illustrious commandant in having regular drill as scheduled. The old proverb says, "Make hay while the sun shines," but in this case he goes one better and makes hay whether the sun shines or not. As a consequence of drilling in the main building all available space is taken and utilized. Try to enter the building by one door and you find it guarded well; at the next one you find it difficult to gain distance unless accustomed to the ins and out of football.

It is the usual custom of the college to have published in the Lookout biographical sketches of new members of the faculty. But owing to various reasons we have failed to print them. Perhaps it is because we have been favored with such an abundance of other material that space was lacking. It would be very gratifying if we could conscientiously make this statement, but we have misgivings that it is otherwise than
true. Nevertheless we intend to reserve space in the Lookout in the near future for the publication of these sketches. Undoubtedly they will prove to be interesting as well as beneficial.

Life Insurance.

The first insurance company for protection against the vicissitudes of life was organized in 1709 by Rev. Dr. Ahuate, of Lincolnshire, England. It was known as the “Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance.”

This Society was a mutual benefit concern, each member, without reference to age, paying a fixed admission fee and also a fixed annual charge per share on from one to three shares. At the end of each year a portion of the fund accumulated was divided among the heirs of those who had died during the year, in proportion to the number of shares the deceased had held. Out of this society, with its crude and imperfect methods, life insurance, as it exists today, has grown.

Viewed at first with prejudice and suspicion, its energetic promoters had by no means an easy task. But enthusiastic and whole-souled effort and an invincible determination to gain a foothold, finally won the confidence of the people.

Insurance, since its inception in this country, has made phenomenal strides; such strides as are without parallel in the world of finance. To-day the life insurance business stands second only to railroading and will soon surpass even that, the greatest and most potent factor of commercial and financial enterprise in the world.

True life insurance is only furnished by a company doing business as a financial institution and does not include any kind or form of “fraternal” insurance.

The only insurance upon which we can place absolute reliance is the insurance regulated and governed by the laws of the state in which the company is doing business; in other words, insurance in legal reserve companies. As the laws now are with regard to all forms of assessment or fraternal insurance no reserve on the policies is required, and to quote from Insurance Commissioner Schofield’s Connecticut Insurance Report, 1900, part III, “These societies are permitted to write contracts which are known to all, who are familiar with the business of insurance, to be impossible of fulfillment as affording continuous insurance.”

Strict adherence to known laws of mortality has reduced insurance to a science and all guess work has been eliminated. The state supervision has also thrown around it an element of security unknown to any other kind of financial institution—banks not excepted—through the reserve laws.

If you hold a policy in any legal reserve company, you may rest assured that your certificate will give to your dependents all the beneficent proofs of true life insurance. Until one understands thoroughly the value of a protection of this kind, one cannot realize what these companies are doing for the future welfare of all humanity. These great companies are not mere playthings, but living monuments daily doing good in times of trouble.

How often, when approached to take out insurance, a man will make the excuse that he will be successful in business and accumulate enough to provide for his family. Could he look beyond the threshold of the
future and see the pneumonia, typhoid fever, consumption and the many, many accidents, any one of which might prove fatal, would he feel as confident?

Then can the young man be confident of success? Two out of one hundred are successful in business. Are you destined to be one of the two? If not, where will you look for protection during old age, or for your family in event of your death?

Life insurance is not a "get rich quick" scheme, but a systematic way of saving a small part of our earnings, and there are few young men to-day who cannot carry an insurance policy. Ben Franklin has said, "Begin to save when you begin to earn."

Whether the policy be on the life of the millionaire for the protection of his business, or upon the life of the laborer for the protection of his family, the same principle applies. One is insured because he can afford to carry insurance, the other because he cannot afford to be without protection.

Our most progressive men of to-day are firm believers in insurance. Those men who to-day stand at the head of the various companies are men of sterling worth, unquestioned ability and national reputation.

Insurance has given protection to millions of orphans and widows and made easy the last hours of many a man whose only asset was contained in his insurance policy. Think what this protection means to the mother when the hand of death has removed the household provider. Is it not enough to have her heart torn by the separation without the thought that she must, in some way, provide for the expense his departure will accentuate?

How often do we see the young and delicate girl, leaving her home and placing her trust in another. A trust consecrated by love on the part of one who has always had a mother to love, a father to protect or a brother to raise his arm in her defense. Can the young husband assume the responsibility without making some provision for her support in the event of his death? As he uses every precaution to protect and shield her from harm and suffering, so may God deal with him.

But you may say your family will be provided for—so they will. Go into our orphan asylums and our poor-houses and you will find them cared for, but not in a way we would like.

Is there a more pitiable sight than to see a woman left, with several small children, to struggle on alone in a world where brawny muscle is often unable to provide bread for the family?

Charles T. Yerex, the great International Street Railway magnate, says, "The most fooled man is he who fools himself." This, I think, applies to the man who says he cannot afford to carry insurance. If one is living up to his income, all the more need of insurance, for death is no respecter of circumstances. If one has creditors, the only safe way to protect them is through insurance.

United States Senator John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, once said, "Health and leisure in old age constitute the surplus of a well-spent life." Then if the home is not devastated by death, the money may be drawn and used during declining years.

Often a man will say he had rather put his money in a bank. Ask how much he now has in the bank and he will almost invariably say he has none. He never will have; but he would pay the premium on a
policy. Thus, you see, insurance educates one to save systematically but surely.

Show me a man who has had an endowment policy paid up and I will show you a happy and successful man.

From these few lines, I think you will see that insurance protects the home and fireside from want, and teaches lessons of thrift to the young man, that he may become a useful citizen, and in this way lend a hand to the moral as well as the material uplifting of mankind. As long as misfortune, calamity and death are a part of life, just so long will life insurance be the most efficient means of guarding against its consequences.

J. B. THWING, C. A. C., ’02.

College Notes.

Some of these notes may be a little bit aged, but age does not always injure.

Any person desiring a good, reliable escort, is advised to apply to Koons.

The annual Junior „Prom” was given Friday, March fourth. Owing to the large membership of this class the “Prom” was one of the most brilliant social functions of the year.

Owing to the slippery conditions of the walks many of our most dignified students have shown a great desire to sit down and meditate. The unlucky ones can console themselves with the thought that “only the wicked can stand in slippery places.”

Senior girl (falling off the steps into a young man’s arms)—Why, Willie, this is so sudden!

Gilbert—Never mind, I’ll do better next time.

The freshmen class gave their rhetoricals the second week in February. At this time four members were chosen to represent the class in the Hicks declamation contest. The following were the fortunate ones: Miss Hurlburt, Miss Grant, Mr. Laubscher and Mr. Arthur Miller.

Ford has been appointed assistant fire marshal on account of his ability to handle water.

A new method of feeding the students is being tried. This method consists of letting the odors from the kitchen waft their way into the class-rooms. This method has the advantage of nourishing the students while they work.

The farces for the benefit of the young ladies’ basket ball team were given in the college hall Friday, February fifth.

The platform of the chapel was converted into a modern drawing room, under the hands of Julius, the stage carpenter.

When the eventful night arrived the hall was crowded, not only by members of the college community but also by many from the surrounding towns. So large was the crowd that the “standing room only” sign had to be hung out. The farces went off smoothly and were evidently enjoyed by the audience.

The following is the programme:

Overture .............................Orchestra
Farce—A Bunch of Roses........M. E. M. Davis
Characters.
Mr. Peter Petlove: middle-aged and jealous
Mr. Welton
Mrs. Peter Petlove: christian name, Harriet;
young and pretty...............Miss Hurlburt
Department Notes.

Several outside lecturers for this term have been secured by President Stimson. Their lectures will be given in College Hall, and will be open to the public as well as to the college.

Professor W. P. Bradley of Wesleyan University lectured on "Liquid Air," February 26. This lecture has been given with great success in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Professor Bradley manufactures his own "air," and makes very practical and interesting experiments with it, freezing such materials as beef, flower petals, quicksilver and pure alcohol. He shows its effect on the flesh; also its effect on iron, rubber and other materials. His language was untechnical, and his lecture was both entertaining and profitable.

March 4th Mr. Edgar C. Snyder, of New Haven, will lecture on "The Agriculture of Alaska." Mr. Snyder has travelled extensively in Alaska recently, and made a study of Alaskan conditions. He therefore is able to speak with authority on the subject. His lecture is illustrated with lantern slides, of which he has a large and interesting number.

March 22d Mr. John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist of the Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C., will address the college on "Openings in Agricultural Education for Trained Men," speaking particularly of work in farmers' institutes. The position of Farmers' Institute Specialist is new at Washington, and the choice of Mr. Hamilton from among the many candidates is proof of his mastery of his subject. He has for many years been in close touch with the scientific workers in...
agriculture, and knows what they are doing. He also knows the demand for effective means of making the scientific results of investigators available for the use of average farmers. Mr. Hamilton is a man of rare earnestness and persuasive power, while at the same time he is thoroughly temperate and well-balanced in his arguments.

A new professorship here has recently been created, namely, the professorship of Biology and Nature-Study Pedagogy. Before proceeding to the selection of a successor to Professor Koons this change was made. The new professorship will cover most of the work formerly done by Professor Koons, but part of his work will be otherwise provided for. For instance, systematic entomology will fall to the new professor, while the subject of economic entomology will be treated by Professors Clinton, Gulley and White.

Great prominence in future is to be given to nature study, especially to effective methods of teaching nature-study in rural schools. Part of the work of the new professor will be the directorship of our Summer School for Teachers in Nature and Country Life, and the giving of the purely pedagogic instruction in that school.

Another improvement is also being contemplated. Some of our young ladies who have graduated are country school teachers. President Stimson is now considering the introduction of a two-years' course of preparation for country school teaching; this to be open to third-year students, and to be parallel with the other two-year courses now offered. Should this course be introduced, great stress would be laid upon training in methods of teaching. The pedagogic features of such a course would include the subjects of school organization, school management and the recitation; to be taught by the new professor. English, elocution and physiology would be required studies, as would, also, some of the courses now elective in botany, zoology, ornithology and entomology. For admission to the course, a good common school education and the successful completion of our first and second year would be required.

Students here in such a course would enjoy exceptional advantages. And the demand for teachers with this sort of training is out of all proportion to the supply. It is next to impossible to secure for a country school a normal school graduate. Yet for one who is familiar with rural conditions and who loves country life, there are not a few desirable and lucrative openings. It would be for the benefit of those young ladies who would like to teach in the country, and for the improvement of the rural schools, that such a course would be introduced. The course would in no sense be a substitute for, or a competitor with a regular course in one of the normal schools.

Our new professorship was offered Mr. Fred Mutchler, now instructor in botany in Clark College, and assistant in biology in Clark University, Worcester, Mass. And we are pleased to announce that he has accepted the chair.

Mr. Mutchler's home is in the country near Terre Haute, Indiana. He was graduated from Indiana State Normal School in 1898; special student in Biology at the University of Chicago during 1898-1899; Instructor in Biology at Indiana State Normal School, 1900-1901; graduated from Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts, 1902; Assistant Botanist at Indiana University, Biological Station, in the summer of 1902;
and Fellow in Biology at Clark University, 1902-1903. His occupation the present year has been already noted.

In the middle West and South, great attention in recent years has been paid to teachers' institutes. Mr. Mutchler has been in demand at these. He has done excellent work in the Indiana institutes in particular, and is, perhaps, best known in that state. Last summer he filled a lecture engagement at the Summer School of the University of Georgia; and there his lectures were so popular that the room assigned him would not accommodate those who wished to attend and he was obliged to repeat them. Many LookOut readers and friends of the College know Mr. Mutchler personally, having met him here last summer and observed his successful work as director of our Summer School and instructor in methods of teaching nature study.

Mr. Mutchler, in short, by temperament, training and experience is splendidly qualified for the new professorship. And a most cordial and hearty welcome awaits him. Our only regret is that a previous engagement South for the summer, from which he has been unable to secure a release, will prevent him from participating in our next Summer School. Mr. Mutchler will assume his new duties here on the opening of the fall term.

A fine pair of heavy draught horses were recently purchased for use on the farm.

Prof. Stoneburn reports that the present condition of the poultry plant is better than at any time previous since he has had charge.

Not only is our poultry department recognized as an authority by the farmers of the state, but the demand for eggs is about five times as great as the supply. If we had accommodations for the men we could easily have a poultry class of fifty men.

Mr. Benson resigned his position with us in order to start in business for himself. His place has been taken by Mr. Parkhurst, who was with us two years ago.

Visitor at Green-houses—"Do you grow coffee on those trees?"

"It must be pleasant to live down at the green-house. It is always so nice and warm." Come some cold nights and see.

Prof. Gulley left for St. Louis the 23d, expecting to be gone about a week. He has charge of the fruit exhibit for the State of Connecticut. He will select the location for the exhibit.

On February 17th at a meeting of those interested in chemistry, the Connecticut Agricultural College Chemical Society was founded. The purpose of the society is to increase the interest in chemistry in the college and to bring to the notice of students many interesting subjects which cannot be properly introduced into any formal course of chemistry, and thus bring them in touch with the work that is now doing along special lines of chemistry. No definite constitution was adopted, but it was decided to hold meetings every Thursday evening at which the members in rotation should read papers on subjects of interest to chemists. The membership consists of Professor Turner and Messrs. Jackson, Baxter and Edmond. Dr. Conn was elected an honorary member. Mr. Jackson was elected to manage the club under the title of Secretary. F. G. Jackson, Secretary.
The Limit.

Connecting Bethel and Litchfield is one of the most erratic bits of railroad in the country. It flourishes under the modest name of the Shepaug Railway, of which appellation, the chief and descriptive part is taken from the Shepaug River, whose meanderings the railway faithfully follows in its sinuous course. Getting on board one of its infrequent trains at Bethel, the unsuspecting passenger receives a sudden and painful jolt, which he at length perceives is the beginning of his flight toward Litchfield. The trip to that delightful old town is a series of jolts and jars that toss him from side to side as the train swings recklessly round the reversed curves that constitute the greater part of the journey. Yet there are along the route many examples of the natural beauties that have made old Litchfield famous.

Just after leaving Roxbury Falls station we come to the falls themselves. In the summer the river is quite low, and one may see several "pot holes" of various sizes and depths, but in the spring it is a mad, foaming torrent.

As we continue toward Washington off to the left is Steep Rock, well named, and living up to the description. Between Bantam and Litchfield is a straight road-bed for about half a mile—the longest straight line the road can boast. The railway terminates at the side of the carriage road, and when I saw it first I thought it looked as though it was afraid to go any further.

A man from the West said of the road, "You can stand on the rear platform and throw stones at the engineer."

Effect of Elevation.

This last winter has been one of the hardest known in years, and the mere effect of altitude has saved some fruit growers from a total loss. As is well known, cold air is more dense than warm air, and therefore heavier and settles down into the valleys. On still, cold nights the cold air flows into the valleys, just as water flows down a hill, and the warm air rises. This was demonstrated very nicely over at J. H. Hale's peach orchard. Down near the river all the trees were killed; back and on higher ground only the fruit buds were killed, and back a mile, at an elevation of six hundred feet, the buds were practically unhurt.

Girls' Basket Ball.


The girls played their first game this year on Saturday, February 6th, and defeated Meriden High School by a score of 21 to 9.

The stormy day kept few at home, and it looked like old times to see all the platform places taken. There was little cheering and few yells, probably on account of the swiftness of the play, and the close attention it called for. Both teams got into the game from the very start and kept each other up to quick work; it impressed many of us that it was the quickest girls' game we had seen at Storrs. The first half was over before we had fairly begun, and the score stood 15 to 3 in Connecticut's favor.

The last half was even snappier than the first. Where the girls got the wind was a wonder to us all, but they kept at it with a vigor that was simply surprising. Each
side threw three baskets, fixing the final score at 21 to 9.

Meriden has a good team; the players are good-natured and generous, and our girls are looking forward to the return game with a mixed ration of healthy hope and good, honest fear.

The line up:

**MERIDEN.**
Miss Cummings....l. f. ..... Miss Dimock
Miss West.........r. f. ..... Miss Waters
Miss Callaghan....c. ..... Miss Monteith
Miss Spencer......r. g. ..... Miss Donovan
Miss Ackart.......l. g. ..... Miss Clark
Miss Shurtleff
Miss Sauer
Substitute, Miss Stanley; Umpire, Mr. West; Referee, Mr. Crowell; Time-keeper, Mr. Chapman.

**CONNECTICUT.**
Miss Waters ...... r. f. ..... Miss Paine
Miss Dimock .....l. f. ..... Miss Putnam
Miss Monteith.....c. ..... Miss Pellet
Miss Donovan.....r. g. ..... Miss Burrows
Miss Clark.......l. g. ..... Miss Davis

Goals from field: Miss Dimock 1; Miss Waters 1; Miss Monteith 2; Miss Paine 1; Umpire, Welton; Referee, Banks; Scorer, Watrous.

Our unbeaten basketball team journeyed to Danielson Saturday, March 12th, and defeated the High School girls on their own floor. Had it not been for the fact, that the college girls were playing under rules that were unfamiliar to them, the score for Connecticut would undoubtedly have been larger.

Following is the line up:

**CONNECTICUT.**
Miss Waters ...... r. f. ..... Miss Paine
Miss Dimock .....l. f. ..... Miss Putnam
Miss Monteith.....c. ..... Miss Pellet
Miss Donovan.....r. g. ..... Miss Burrows
Miss Clark.......l. g. ..... Miss Davis

Goals from field: Miss Dimock 1; Miss Waters 1; Miss Monteith 2; Miss Paine 1; Umpire, Welton; Referee, Banks; Scorer, Watrous.

Saturday, March 26th, the girls from the Danielson High School came here to meet a worse defeat at the hands of the college girls than the one administered to them two weeks before. The chief feature of the
game was the playing of Miss Marjorie Monteith, captain of the Connecticut team.

Line up as follows:

CONNECTICUT. DANIELSON HIGH SCHOOL.
Miss Waters ...... r.f. ........ Miss Paine
Miss Dimock ...... l.f. ...... Miss Putnam
Miss Monteith ...... c. ........ Miss Pellet
Miss Donovan ...... r. g. ... Miss Burrows
Miss Clark, Miss Sauer ... l. g. ... Miss Davis

Goals from field: Miss Monteith 13; Miss Dimock 5; Miss Donovan 1; Miss Paine 1; Miss Pellet 1; Referee, Crowell; Umpire, Bank; Scorer, Watrous.

The following ballade was written to celebrate the initial victory of the Young Women's Basket Ball team, a victory won some three years ago. Our Tyrtaean strains were, doubtless, significant of continued triumph; for so far in its career the team has never met with defeat. The first stanza was printed in the issue of the LOOKOUT for March, 1902. We have rescued the remaining stanzas from the LOOKOUT's capacious and omniverous waste basket, and print it entire, as handed us by X.

YE BASKETTE BALLE BALLADE.

Behold whenne Phyllis Playeth Balle
Shee comes inne straunge Attyre;
And praunceth uppe and downe ye Halle
Whereatte wee doe Admyre,
And marvell muche atte spreightlie Jumpe,
And likewise atte echte suddene Thumpe—
For, lacke-a-daye, there's manie a Bumpe,
Whenne Phyllis playeth Balle.

Behold whenne Phyllis playeth Balle
Her Haire is tyed inne Tagges,
And her fleete Limbes are swathed withal
Inne shapelesse flannen Bagges.

Ye Balle fulle swiftlie flies arounde—
Shee's after itte with manie a Bounde;
Alacke: fulle oft a Fowle is founde—
Whenne Phyllis playeth Balle.

Behold whenne Phyllis playeth Balle
Alle Menne turn out to see,
And give, to get withinne ye Halle,
Tway Bittes righte merrilie.
And whenne ye great Balle fair withinne
Ye Basquette hoppes, ye Boys beginne
With Staumpes & Cheeres, a mightie
Dinne—
Whenne Phyllis playeth Balle.

Behold whenne Phyllis playeth Balle
And fynnished is ye Game,
With manie a merrie Gest
Shee vaunteth her ye same.
For gathered inne a Circle rounde,
Her wondrous Cheeres doe sore astounde
Alle Menne whiche heere ye fearsome
Sounde—
Whenne Phyllis playeth Balle.

With great expectations the officers and the cadets of the Connecticut Agricultural College looked forward to the fourteenth of January. It was on the evening of that day that the greatest social event of the season was to take place. This ball, which reminds one of the duties of the American soldier, his obligations and responsibilities to the country and nation, his fearless plunges and sacrifices in time of war, is a celebration of the peacefulness and happiness of our country and nation.

For several days the decorating committee were busy at work. Flags and bunting, flowers and plants, arms and the band
instruments were hung and placed about, converting the College Hall into a splendid military dancing arena.

The fourteenth came at last. A busy and joyful evening for all, the officers and cadets all attired in the parade uniforms, the young ladies dressed in white, gay and happy, to share in the amusement. All the faculty and their families, many alumni and alumnae, and other invited guests were present.

After the rush of introductions and the writing of names, the programme commenced with a grand march, in which all present took part. Other dances followed. There was a slight "turn up" in the Lanciers, but the people enjoyed it so much the better. Many of the younger cadets, who have not as yet entered into the mysterious charm of dancing, enjoyed watching the others.

The merriment continued until eleven o'clock, when, after pleasant greetings and adieus, the ball was over, but no doubt leaving a long and lasting impression on all the participants.

Leo Steckel, '06.

Hubert Tells the Story of the Trial at Archery.

They were seated in a small open glade in the heart of an oak forest. A camp-fire burned in their midst and the group of four foresters were cooking their evening meal by its heat. All the day they had been ranging the wood and were weary but now had come a time when they could rest and discuss the happenings of the day, and subjects of interest. The subjects of their conversation naturally turned to the events of the previous day; the tournament, the unknown knight and his equally mysterious ally, but more especially to the trial of archery in which they all had some skill, which made this a kindred subject to them. Three of the four had taken part the previous day but none grew tired of relating to the other the events.

"The foul fiend fly away with that man Locksley!" cried Hubert, who was one of the number, "But he could not; for he was the fiend himself or the devil was in his bow."

"Tell me again, valiant Hubert, of this affair," exclaimed Harold, the one who had not participated in the trial of skill, "And how it was that thou, the best bow in this part of England wert beaten for it seemeth passing strange to me."

"Yea, right gladly will I, for though I was beaten I have naught to feel shame for as I could not do better and one can but do his best," returned Hubert, "This was no mortal man I had to contend with, but some fiend from the nether world. He was clothed in as good Lincoln green as any of us and to all appearances was one of our trade; but in manner and speech he was over bold and fearless, even unto the noble Prince John. At first he refused to shoot till the Prince commanded him to, when he consented with the provision that if he shot twice at my target I should shoot one at his. The noble Prince acknowledged this but fair and promised me that if I would beat the braggart he would fill the bugle, which was the prize, with silver pieces.

"There were more than thirty yeomen to contend and this fellow was to bide till all had shot and then was to compete with the victor. All of the thirty were good
bowmen, but my shaft had the fortune to be the only one to hit within the inner ring, and so I was judged the truest marksman."

"And that thou art!" exclaimed all three listeners, "There is none in all this forest who may compare with thee."

"Nay, nay," answered Hubert, "Though my grandsire drew a good long bow at Hastings, and I trust not to dishonor his memory, there is many another as good a shot as I. But to go on, after all had shot, and I was judged victor, a new target was placed before us. At this I shot and my arrow struck within the inner ring, but not in the center. 'Thou hast not allowed for the wind,' spoke my antagonist, saying which he loosed his shaft as carelessly as if the whole side of our lord's castle had been his target; but his arrow struck two inches nearer the center than mine. Shooting the second time mine struck directly on mine splintering it to shivers, even as he said he could do.

"And now I was to shoot at a target of his, an' I had done so had it not been one that no good Christian could hit, for it was nothing more than a willow wand, a good six feet long, but little thicker than this thumb of mine. Neither my grandsire nor any of his generation ever shot at such a mark and neither would I though the Prince did call me 'cowardly dog!' This time Locksley shot his arrow, split the wand and was judged the better shot, though he had the aid of the devil."

"Nobly didst thou shoot!" exclaimed Cathbert, one who had attended the festi-
Chapman .......... c ............. Briggs
Tryon............. r. g. ............. Greaves
Crowell........... l. g. ............. Rand

Goals from the field: Chapman 6; Tryon 6; Shurtleff 4; Crowell 4; Briggs 6; Murphy 2; Crawly 2.

Goals from fouls: Chapman 4; Briggs 1; Referee, Welton; time, twenty and fifteen-minute halves.

A Girls' School.

An unique school for girls may be found down on West Fourteenth Street, New York. This school was founded by a few philanthropists with the aim of taking girls from the public schools, girls who would otherwise become cash-carriers in the department stores, and instructing them in some useful trade. They are taught dressmaking, millinery, oil painting, and the making of sample books.

The course covers one year, but if a student shows ability for higher learning she is given another year. Each student receives a scholarship of one hundred dollars a year. Every part of the institution is conducted under business principles. Five minutes late means a fine. Thus punctuality and promptness play an important part, and the students when leaving have acquired those principles which are so important to one's success. The hours are from nine in the morning to five in the afternoon, winter and summer.

Each branch of the work is under the management of a competent instructor. Many of the teachers are practical men and women from the large department stores. Besides learning the trade chosen, the pupils receive instruction in business arithmetic, the use of correct English, especially of the trading terms, and in the history of the respective trades. Five hours a day are spent in actual work, two hours' school, and one hour at lunch. In groups of five, the girls take their turns, a week at a time, in waiting at the tables, washing and putting away the dishes, thereby learning something about housekeeping.

During the course each pupil must also serve a month's apprenticeship in one of the large department stores under the direct supervision of one of the teachers, who is to report to the institution the excellencies and the deficiencies of her work. Thus when the girl returns (after the month's service) special attention is paid to correcting her errors.

The school, though but a short time in existence, is already doing splendid work. Not only has it given the opportunity to many to improve their condition, but the great stores are realizing its importance, and the demand for the young graduates is constantly increasing.

The Dartmouth Salt Works.

The village of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, looks at a distance more like a bit of old Holland than an ordinary American town. Here is a strip of water, a low village in the background, and over the houses, long arms of Dutch windmills waving slowly in the breeze. Here at the mouth of the Apponagansett River there was once a fishing station. Cod were cured in large numbers, and the need of cheap salt for the purpose brought about the establishment of the Dartmouth salt works.

The buildings of these works once
LOOKOUT.

covered many acres, some of them even extending a half-mile from the shore. To these the old-fashioned windmills pumped the salt water through pipes made of hollowed out logs. Now only two of the works are left both near the river. One of these established over a century ago has been running ever since, and still uses some of the original buildings.

These structures cover several acres and are not more than ten feet high and fifteen feet square. The roofs are low, four-sided pyramids, two fastened together on a large beam and so balanced as to swing on a pivot. Under these roofs are shallow troughs, one under each roof and every one a very little lower than the next. All of these troughs are connected so that any one or all can be filled at the same time. One of the most peculiar buildings in the works consists of a high frame about fifteen feet wide, thirty feet high and between two hundred and two hundred and fifty feet long. This has slats on which is piled brush wood, some of which is now over fifty years old.

Salt water was pumped from the river through wooden pipes to the top of this building by means of the windmills. These mills are so constructed that the speed with which they turn can be regulated by means of slats which are taken out in a strong wind and again placed in position when the wind is light. The water is allowed to drip slowly through the brush where it is partially evaporated. The liquid which is left is run into the flat troughs. Here the roofs are left off in pleasant weather and swing over them when it rains. In these troughs salt is seen in all degrees of dryness. In some the water has just begun to evaporate and there is apparently no salt; in others there is a little salt in the bottom and water on top; while others are dry and ready to be emptied.

The salt when it comes out of the troughs is a yellow brown and looks little like the coarse white salt, which it becomes after it has been put through a cleansing and bleaching process.

This industry is alive now because of the cheapness of keeping it running as it only takes one man a part of his time to see to things. It is only a question of time, however, when the buildings will get out of repair and the works will be abandoned. Now it serves the purpose of showing the ways of a century ago as compared with those of to-day. A. L. Moss, '05.

The Mushroom.

To a great many people the mushroom is a peculiar organism which grows in old wood or in damp soil, is capable of attaining growth in a remarkably short time, is shaped like an umbrella, and is good to eat. From what it grows or what it is they have no idea. They use the term "mushroom" simply to distinguish certain edible organisms from other poisonous organisms, called "toadstools," which very closely resemble mushrooms.

All toadstools are mushrooms, but all mushrooms are not toadstools, or, in other words, are not umbrella-shaped. The most poisonous toadstool is as true a mushroom as the most palatable mushroom. Mushrooms may be spherical, ovoid, horn-shaped, flat or of various other shapes as well as umbrella-shaped. The common puff-ball is a mushroom.

The mushroom is the fruiting organ of a
fungus. When a mushroom is pulled up, very thin threads are often seen clinging to the base. These threads are not roots, though many consider them as such; but they bear the same relation to the entire mushrooms as the apple tree does to the apple. They are, therefore, the plant proper; the mushroom of common observation, the fruit. The puff-ball shows the mushroom's relation to the apple the best of all forms. The dark brown clouds which come forth when the puff-ball is pinched are clouds of spores, the seeds of lower plants. We see, then, that the mushroom corresponds to the fruit of higher plants, both as to its origin and its contents.

Mushrooms are of considerable economic importance. They are sold in large amounts in cities for food; and the earth containing the fine threads is often packed into bricks, dried, and shipped to foreign countries. When placed in damp soil, the threads soon produce the mushrooms. Not only are mushrooms of economic importance because they are edible, but because they may cause disastrous results to shrubs or trees. The thread-like bodies may gain entrance into the tree; and by rapid spreading, sap its strength and cause its death.

There is no rule for telling the poisonous or edible mushrooms. Only a study of the species will suffice to distinguish which are edible and which are poisonous. The color makes no difference. One may eat yellow, red, brown, white, or purple mushrooms; while there are poisonous mushrooms of almost all these colors. If, however, a mushroom has a cup at the base of its stem or turns blue when cut, one had better pass it by rather than take his chances of severe sickness or even death. 

Alumni Notes.

'92. Mr. Seth H. Buell, who was ordained October 6th, 1903, is preaching in the Congregational Church at Ravenna, Neb.

'93. Mr. Edward B. Fitts was elected "Overseer" of the Columbia County Pomona Grange, of New York, at the last meeting.

'97. Born, January 25th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Luchinni.

'97. Harry E. Atwood died at his home in Washington, Conn., Tuesday morning, January 12th. Although he had been ill for over a fortnight, at one time recovery seemed certain; but the last of the week a change came for the worse, and death resulted from a complication of diseases. He was born in 1882, and spent five years as a student here at C. A. C. He leaves a wife, and one son, Russell Burdett, who is about a year old.

'99. Mr. Frank D. Clolf is collecting for the Hartford Life Insurance Company. Address, 21½ Church Street, Hartford.

'99. Mr. Roscoe H. Gardner, who is starting a nursery, has suffered considerable damage by the severe weather, some of his stock being killed down to the snow line.

'99. Mr. Arthur F. Green is now farm superintendent and landscape gardener on the farm of Frederick S. Chase, of the Chase Rolling Mills of Waterbury. Address, Woodbury, Conn., R. F. D.

'99. Mr. George M. Green. Address, care of Band M. Smelter, Great Falls, Mo.

'00. Mr. Irving C. Karr. Address, Conklin Cottage, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Ex. '01. Gilead, Conn., Jan. 21.—Robert E. Buell, youngest son of County Commis-
sioner John H. Buell, and Miss Flora E. Lord, eldest daughter of Deacon Noble E. Lord, all of this village, were married yesterday at the Gilead parsonage. Rev. R. J. Kyle performed the ceremony, the Congregational service being used. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark brown. A home wedding was planned, but, on account of illness of the bride’s father, the idea was given up. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bridal couple left for Boston and vicinity on the 4.21 p. m. train and, upon their return, will reside in their new residence at Commissioner Buell’s, which has just been completed for them. The bride has been a teacher of high standing for several years and the groom is a graduate of the State Agricultural College and of the University of Wisconsin and is engaged in the dairy business.—The Courant.

'02. Mr. Howard L. Bushnell is employed here by the college.

'02. Mr. George H. Lamson pays frequent visits here, and his stays are short, but let us hope “sweet.”

'02. Miss Laura J. Wheeler has returned home from Spring Hill.

'02. Mr. James B. Twing. Address, 321 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

'03. Mr. Allen W. Manchester. Address, 202 Maxey Hall, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

'03. Mr. Morton E. Pierpont was sick for several days after he returned from C. A. C. Was it the change of environment?

There were twenty-one members of our alumni at the military ball. Clarence H. Savage and Charles A. Wheeler, ’88; Charles B. Pomeroy, Jr., ’90; William A. Stocking, Jr., ’95; John N. Fitts, ’97; Harry L. Garrigus, ’98; Bertha M. Garrigus nee Patterson, ’99; Herman D. Edmond, ’00; Theodore F. Downing, ’01; John S. Carpenter, Alfred B. Clark, Stephen M. Crowell, Vera Freeman, Elizabeth E. Goodrich, Lester F. Harvey, George H. Hollister and George H. Lamson, Jr., ’02; Ralph J. Averill, Morton E. Pierpont, Wilbur F. Stocking, ’03; Samuel G. McLean, Ex. ’03; Charles N. Pattison, special, ’03; Ruth A. Holcomb, E. Louise Von Tobel, Ex. ’04; Clyde S. Miller, Ex. ’05.

The Connecticut Pomological meeting which was held at Hartford, February 2 and 3, was well attended by the alumni. Among those present were Clarence H. Savage, ’88; Charles B. Pomeroy, Jr., ’90; Walter F. Schultz, ’92; Charles W. Eddy and Walter A. Warren, ’93; A. J. Pierpont, ’95; Ernest H. Waite, ’96; Victor E. Luchinni, ’97; Roscoe H. Gardner, Arthur F. Green and Benjamin H. Walden, ’99; George H Hollister, ’02; Morton E. Pierpont and Wilbur F. Stocking, ’03.

Exchanges.

The Arms Student came so tightly rolled we expected it must have something good between the covers. And were we disappointed? Not a bit.

The Athletic Notes in the Chandelier might be given more space. Is not this as important a department as others which are given more space?

The Industrialist and the Jayhawker are two well written papers coming from the Kansas State Agricultural College. The former edited by the faculty and the latter by the students.

La Plume advertisements on the front cover may pay, but the loss in looks more than offsets any extra financial benefit.
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