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H. S. Comstock

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Seniors, 1904—R. T. Dewell.
Juniors, 1905—C. H. Welton.
Sophomores, 1906—R. G. Tryon.
Freshmen, 1907—C. A. Watts.
Editorial.

It is gratifying to us and to all interested in the affairs of the College to observe the assistance that our experiment station is rendering to the farmers and others interested in agricultural pursuits in this State. Prof. Clinton, director of the station, has a constant supply of letters and inquiries coming in every day from farmers all over the State. These men are commencing to find out that the station can be of vast help to them if they will but let their troubles be known to the director. In this way a very useful and valuable correspondence course could be established in agricultural subjects and country life. Another means of aid is the issuing of bulletins from time to time by the station staff. These cover subjects that the up-to-date farmer is interested in; are composed and compiled so that one can get the facts from a few pages instead of digesting a whole book in order to get the same facts.

The winter term at Storrs is by common consent the dullest as well as the longest and most confining term of the year. The spring with its baseball and its gradual leading up to the events of commencement week furnishes plenty of stir and pleasant anticipation; so the fall term with the stirring games of football has pleasure all its own. Winter, however, emphasizes our isolation, and throws us back on our own resources for amusement.

We are moved to these reflections by the remembrance that the winter, so lately and reluctantly taking its departure, has been exceptional in the number and variety of its entertainments. Concerts, plays, together with the usual lectures and rhetori-
cal competitions have followed each other in quick succession. Much has been added to the interest of all these entertainments by the College orchestra, to which organization the LOOKOUT hereby renders its distinguished consideration.

And in speaking of this, the youngest of the college organizations, we wish to call attention to its real value as an element of college life, as well as to the service it has already rendered in adding pleasure to the various functions of the past winter. We hope and believe that the appreciation of its work and importance will take the form of a hearty, generous support by the entire college community, both faculty and students. The orchestra may rest assured that there is not merely room for it, but that there is a call for it.

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**College Notes.**

Roy Gulley, '05, has left college. He left for St. Louis the 25th of April, where he will be connected with the State horticultural exhibit. In the fall he will enter Michigan University. Teedlum's many friends wish him good luck and great success.

Wanted (by the girls at the cottage)—Some efficient rat catchers, either human or mechanical; the former preferred.

The orchestra recently gave a concert and dance in the college hall. The affair was well attended and enjoyed, thoroughly, by all present.

Who says inspection of the dormitories by the young ladies is not a good thing? Never was broom applied more lustily to the corners and crevices than when news was spread that "They are a comin' around." An inexplicable desire to have one's room scrupulously clean seems to have taken possession of no other person more completely than of our corpulent but jovial editor of college notes. So industriously did he manipulate the deadly and unwonted broom upon the dust particles that after a morning's work in his room he was in a position to show his friends "one of the cleanest rooms in whole dormitory." Talk no more of Hercules and the Augean stables.

The squab family has invaded the new "Dorm."

The white duck hop took place in the college hall, Friday, April the twenty-ninth. Many of the alumni were present on this occasion.

Missing from the cottage—Two sofa pillows. Will the finder please return to the indignant senior owner.

Our present representative from Moodus is keeping his native town's good record on the diamond.

The junior rhetoricals were given the latter part of March. The following speakers were chosen to represent the class in the Hicks contest: Miss Laura A. Hatch, and Messrs. Patterson, Cornwall and Koons.

Ask "Varbdie" about "assisting in his own execution."

Wanted (by Manager Shurtleff)—A bat carrier and water-boy. The genial manager says "he is tired of working alone."

The Rev. P. Hunter, D. D., of New York City, has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address. He will speak on "The Future of the Anglo-Saxon."
Dr. Moriarty has been spending his vacation at the college. He has been assisting Prof. Smith in coaching the baseball team, and incidentally looking after other interests.

Patterson's favorite remark, "What means this martial array."

Do not think the editors are prophets just because we describe happenings of April in the March number of the LOOKOUT.

Comstock believes that one should always go prepared for the unexpected; at any rate he was recently seen on the drill field with a razor and a tooth brush in his hip pocket.

Again spring is with us and our old enemy—spring fever—lies in wait for the unwary.

A minstrel show is to be given the first week in May for the benefit of the "LOOKOUT," and the Glee Club. The performers will be drawn from the ranks of the faculty as well as the students.

It is evidently a great advantage to be a senior. Have you ever heard of the senior privileges? Perhaps you may want to go walking on a Sunday afternoon. That is where the privileges come in.

The lectures given during the past winter have been better attended and more thoroughly enjoyed than ever before. This, we think, is the fault of the lecturers.

The opening baseball game of the season, scheduled for Saturday, April 16th, had to be omitted on account of the snow storm of the day before. Great weather this!

We print a letter from Mr. F. J. Baldwin of 1900, giving an account of the application of the oxygen treatment of bovine milk fever. It will be remembered that this treatment was first applied by Dr. Lehnert of this college about a year ago. The article written by Dr. Lehnert for the Magazine of Veterinary Science, calling attention to the case, attracted wide spread attention, correspondence coming from points as remote as New Zealand. All the reports received show a gratifying degree of success. The letter subjoined is of interest as showing the ease with which the remedy may be applied even by unprofessional hands.

"Watertown, Conn., March 25, 1904.
Dr. E. H. Lehnert, C. A. C.,
Storrs, Conn.

Dear Sir: Last spring an article in the C. A. C. LOOKOUT on the use of oxygen in the treatment of "Milk Fever," interested me very much, and I have been hoping to know more about the results of this method of treating the disease, but have had no opportunity till recently.

On Wednesday afternoon, March ninth, a neighbor called at my home, informed me that they had a case of "Milk Fever," and asked about treatment. After learning a little about the cow's condition, I told my friend that I should try the oxygen treatment, and referred him to the case you had treated. He decided to try it and went to Waterbury, secured a cylinder of oxygen, and was back home in a short time.

Following is a report of the case: The cow was affected Tuesday morning, and was down before night; was dosed with various things, but grew steadily worse. It was late Wednesday afternoon when the oxygen was first used. Not a large amount was used the first time, but this was worked well up into the quarters of the udder. This operation was completed at 5.45 p. m.
The cow was down; muscles relaxed; eyes wide open; breathing slow and faint; the pulse could not be detected. In short, it seemed as though the end was close at hand.

At 9.30 p. m.: Eyes partly closed; ears erect; respirations rapid; pulse fast and comparatively strong. Oxygen was allowed to force itself into the udder at this time until the udder was well filled. At 3 o'clock a. m. there were more signs of improvement.

At 6 o'clock, oxygen was again injected.

At 9.30, the cow was holding her head up and noticed the presence of persons in the stall. A pailful of warm water was offered her and she drank it. The feces were removed from the rectum and an injection of warm water given. Oxygen was again injected into the udder.

In the afternoon the cow drank more water and ate a few apples. Towards night she was treated with oxygen again.

At 7.30 she got up and showed a slight desire for food.

Friday morning she was up and chewing her cud and commenced yielding milk.

Saturday morning, as her bowels were not moving freely, she was given a purgative of Epsom salts, to which some molasses and ginger had been added.

Within a week of the time she was treated, her daily milk yield was about eleven quarts.

Since this case came under my observation I have read a report of a case treated in Michigan. The article was in "Hoard's Dairyman," page 138 (date March 18, 1904).

The case which I helped treat made a slower recovery than either yours or the one above referred to, but I laid it to the progress the disease had made before treatment with oxygen began.

The expense for oxygen was $3.50, but probably a cylinder costing $1.00 would have furnished an abundance if one of that size could have been secured at that particular time.

Hoping this report may be of service to you, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

F. J. BALDWIN, C. A. C., 1900."

The Summer School.

The third annual Summer School in Nature and Country Life will be held in July, beginning the 6th and closing the 29th.

Dr. Hodge, author of "Nature Study and Life," who was here for two exercises last year, will be here for twenty, or more, the coming session. Dr. M. A. Bigelow of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, will lecture on the following subjects: "Agricultural Nature Study in a City School," and "Nature Study and Its Relations in the Elementary School Curriculum." Dr. Bigelow is Adjunct Professor of Biology in the faculty of Teachers' College, and has general charge of the nature-study work both in Teachers' College and in its schools. Dr. Conn will give a special lecture on "Our Common Molds." Other special lectures by outside talent are expected.

The programme of the school as a whole, and the regulations regarding expenses and accommodations will not be essentially different from those of last year.

It is expected that the Summer School booklet will soon be out, and copies of it will be sent to all who are interested.
The professorship of mechanic arts resigned in January by Professor H. S. Patterson has been accepted by Mr. F. W. Putnam of Lowell. Mr. Putnam is a technical college graduate, having received his degree, Bachelor of Science, from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1899. At Worcester he paid especial attention to electricity, but enjoyed the advantages of the all-round technical training provided by that institution, including the training afforded by the famous Washburn shops.

While in college, Mr. Putnam was elected a member of the Washburn Engineering Society in 1897, and later became a member of the Worcester Tech. Electrical Engineering Society. He was manager and treasurer of the Tech. Glee Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar clubs during his sophomore and junior years. After graduating, Mr. Putnam assumed charge of the Arc Light Department of The Zeigler Electrical Company of Boston. In this office he remained until the fall of 1899, when he was called to an instructorship in manual training at the Lowell High School, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mr. Putnam is not only a successful teacher of several years' experience, he is, also, a clear and effective writer. Since leaving college, he has been connected with the scientific magazine, Amateur Work, and is the author of the following articles, many of the ideas of which have been incorporated in the courses of large manual training schools in different parts of the country: "Wood Turning for Amateurs," "Pattern Making for Amateurs," "The Art of Finishing Natural Woods," "Finishing Turned Work," "Moulding Simple Patterns and the Casting of Them in Type Metal."

Should the Trade School Commission, recently appointed by Governor Chamberlain, recommend to the next General Assembly that an experiment in trade school instruction be made in connection with our regular mechanical work at this institution, the College would find itself in an excellent position for meeting such a duty. Mr. Putnam, both by training and experience, would be admirably adapted for trade school work. But leaving out of account the possibility that we may be called upon to make a trade school experiment, the College will find in Mr. Putnam a strong addition to its teaching force.

With the limited means at our disposal, it is at present impossible to give more than a two-years' course in the mechanic arts; but these two years will afford thorough and systematic training, and will include general culture studies, such as English, economics and German; strong mathematics, such as solid and analytical geometry, trigonometry, differential and integral calculus; and extensive practical education, both in wood working and in forging. One of the distinguishing features of the course will be thorough and comprehensive training in mechanical drawing. This course will be open to graduates of high schools; also to those who have had years one and two of course No. 1 announced in the catalogue. It will be complete in itself, and will afford efficient training of a highly practical nature for those who expect to begin active life immediately. And for those who can extend their training to four years, or
more, of college work, it is expected that the successful completion of this course will insure admission to advanced standing, in a course leading to a degree in any one of several technical schools or colleges of good standing.

Prof. White has prepared and sent an exhibit to St. Louis. This exhibit shows the grade of work done by our Botanical Department. The exhibit will include a student's herbarium, specimen note books and pictures of classes at work in the laboratory.

On April nineteenth Prof. Beach lectured before the Coventry grange. A week later he lectured before the Green Hill grange.

There is a new arrival at the horse barn in the form of a colt. The colt's dam is Daisy, one of the pair of mares purchased in Canada last fall. Daisy, a French coach grade, was sired by an imported Clysdale. As a sucking colt she took three firsts, and as a two years' old, two firsts and one second. Daisy has also taken firsts as a heavy harness horse at several important Canadian horse shows. She is a good walker, has good action and great endurance, in fact, is a fine all round mare. Her colt was sired by an imported Clysdale stallion. The colt closely resembles her mother. Great things are expected from this first foal.

The Rothamsted Experiment Station and Its Works.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is a comparatively modern institution, the oldest being that of Boussingault at Bechelburn, Alsace, Germany. The second oldest is the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England. Its influence on later experiment stations has been very great. From its work agricultural writers get many of their facts about fertilizers, and from it many experiment station workers have learned methods of work. Much of the work of later years has only been a repetition of the work of this station. It was founded by John Bennett Lawes in 1843, at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire Co., Eng.

John B. Lawes after coming into possession of his hereditary estate in 1834, began to experiment with certain medicinal herbs. Later he patented a process for treating neutral phosphates with sulphuric acid which converted them into soluble plant food. Bones treated with acids and applied to root crops gave striking results. Experiment on a small scale in 1837-38 were followed by more extensive trials in the field in 1840-41.

The station may be said to date from 1843, when systematic field experiments were commenced, and a barn devoted to laboratory purposes. In this year, J. Henry Gilbert became associated with Lawes, and all reports of experiments were printed over their signatures.

They have written over 100 papers on the results of their experiments in all lines of agricultural chemical research.

The remarkable work of this station may be attributed to the uninterrupted work of these two men for a period of over 50 years. Lawes bore the expense himself, and in 1889 set apart a sum of $500,000 with the laboratory and land to carry on the work.

At this station there is a collection of 45,000 bottles of samples of experimentally
grown vegetable produce and animal products, besides thousands of samples not in bottles.

Field experiments with vegetation with all kinds of fertilizers and without fertilizers, have been carried on for many years in succession. Samples of crop and soil have been frequently taken and analyzed.

Records of rainfall and drainage have been kept. Nitrogen as nitric acid and ammonia in rainfall and drainage water have been determined at frequent intervals.

Experiments have been made to determine water given off by plants. Elaborate experiments were carried on to determine whether plants assimilate free nitrogen. Experiments with animals have been conducted to determine the digestible nutrients in feeding stuff and the effect of feed on meat and milk production, and the composition of milk.

Independently of the main lines of work carried on, the results of the experiments have furnished data for the consideration of the constituents of food which produce fat in the animal body; the demands of the animal body for nitrogenous food in the exercise of muscular energy, and the comparative value of animal and vegetable food in human dietaries.

Perhaps the experiment that has attracted the most attention has been the growing of wheat on the same land for over 40 years in succession. It may be of interest to briefly consider this experiment.

A tract of land, consisting of 14 acres, was selected for this experiment. It had grown turnips, barley, peas and wheat since the application of fertilizers. According to ordinary practice this land was exhausted. It is also known that crops of wheat have been raised on this land for over 250 years, but how regularly is not known. The field was divided into plots and fertilized with various fertilizers to determine what elements were exhausted. Nitrogen in available forms was employed and so marked were its effects that interest in these investigations begins and ends with the consideration of the influence of this important constituent of fertilizers. Where nitrogen was used alone in some of its available forms the crop after a few good yields gradually decreased, but where a complete fertilizer was used the successive crops steadily gained in amount.

In connection with this experiment we have an answer for those who claim that commercial fertilizers act as a soil stimulant which finally leaves the soil impoverished. This experiment shows that where nitrogen alone is used the increased plant growth soon exhausts the phosphoric acid and potash. Only in this way will commercial fertilizers exhaust the soil. On one of the plots an average of 15 bushels of wheat have been produced for 40 years without fertilizer of any description. This yield compares favorably with the average yield from the richest wheat producing areas of this country. The annual decrease has been almost one-fourth bushel per acre, and the decline steadily grows less and less under the influence of nitrification and the small amounts of nitrogen brought down in rain in the form of ammonia and nitric acid.

This experiment proves that the soil not only contains a large supply of fertility, but holds it with a firmer grasp than was formerly supposed.

The remarkable results obtained by growing wheat successively for 40 years without manure are due to clean cultivation of the crop.

H. D. Edmond.
Alumni Notes.

'91. Mr. Harry G. Manchester has taken an important position among the farmers of the state the past winter. He has spoken at many of the Farmers' Institutes.

'95. Arthur J. Pierpont, the youngest member of the board of trustees, was at the college recently. He spent one day visiting classes in the various departments. We think it an excellent plan; a close acquaintance with what is doing in the recitation room as well as on the farm is not a bad basis for action on the board.

'95. Mr. William A. Stocking, Jr., gave a talk on "Milk Bacteria and Their Relation to Health" at the Hartford Scientific Society, Friday evening, February 26th.

'97. Mr. John N. Fitts has been exposed to the automobile craze. We hope he will not forget his friend when he goes driving.

'98. It is only a little while since we reported a narrow escape for Mr. Garrigus, from an angry bull. This time it is a horse which is the guilty one. As he was riding out from Hartford on one of the new horses which the college had just purchased, the animal became frightened at an electric car, and Mr. Garrigus was thrown. As he fell the horse struck him on the forehead, cutting quite a gash. Notwithstanding his injury, Mr. Garrigus brought the horse home, and now is getting along nicely. We recommend for Mr. Garrigus a protracted series of lessons in horseback riding, or else a wiser choice of steeds.

'99. In the winter when work is not pressing, why don't the alumni take Mr. Willis M. Nettleton's advice and go upon the stage? "Netty" took an important character in a play given at Washington Depot.

'00. Mr. Frederick J. Baldwin has been successful in using the oxygen treatment for parturient apoplexy.

'02. The class of 1902 will hold a reunion during commencement week.

'02. Mr. George H. Hollister has resigned his position at the college and accepted a position as gardener at Edgewood Farm, Greenwich, Conn. He also has charge of the grounds. Before Mr. Hollister left, a number of his friends paid him an unexpected evening visit, bringing with them the necessary goods to do the departing homage. Address, Edgewood Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

'02. Mr. John Farrell is home on a vacation from the Chicago Veterinary College. He will return in the fall.

'02. Miss Maude J. Olin attended the girls' basket ball game at Danielson.

'03. Mr. Arthur C. Hauck has retired from the dairy business, and at present is employed by A. N. Farnham, who is engaged in market gardening.

Ex. '04. Miss Ruth A. Holcomb, who has recently recovered from an attack of the measles, has taken upon herself the strenuous duties of a schoolmarm in Windsor, Mass.

Quite a number of the alumni have purchased a copy of Mayo's "Care of Farm Animals." Compliments to the doctor on his excellent book. "It is all right and just like Doc," says an alumnus.

Class Spirit.

Class spirit, like many other of the intrinsic essentials of a successful college may
well not be noticed by the casual visitor who spends a day or two in "getting an idea" of a college. He sees the buildings and museums, "the sights" of the college, and a confused mass of men of all classes going from lecture to lecture, and forming groups perhaps, irrespective of class, to discuss the latest piece of news. He may perhaps notice a piece of rudeness from an upper classman to a freshman, and go away with the idea that this occasional snobbishness is the class spirit of the college.

But if he will enter more deeply into the life of the place, if he gets on a friendly footing with the undergraduates, if he has the good fortune to become himself an undergraduate and study the student body from that point of view he will get a very different idea of class spirit.

This fellow feeling is often best shown by unconscious expressions on the student's part. If you admire some conspicuous performance of another student in class or on the athletic field, and ask your companion if he knows that man well, the answer may come, "I know him! Why he is a classmate of mine!" This innate pride in his classmate's achievement, because he is his classmate, is one of the strong sentiments of undergraduate life.

It is not so much in the jolly though blatant enthusiasm of the audience at an interclass game as in the small gatherings in rooms of an evening or in the larger assemblies of the class, that as a whole, class sentiment is imbued into a student, until at last when half the state is assembled to see him graduate he feels moved to grasp his classmates all by the hand and call them "Brother."

And this spirit of brotherhood is carried on into after life to a much greater extent than many imagine. When you hear of the honors that some classmate has won, you feel an extra joy in realizing that he was your classmate; and when some class union brings you into contact with the old familiar friends once more it is with a spirit of pride that you look around you and realize how much good has been done in the world by these men, your classmates.

F. G. JACKSON.

Another Warm Time.

The Old Dorm has been famed for a number of years for its good times. The new student and the old have both received a notable reception at the beginning of a new term. Many a scar and scratch on the woodwork and walls in the old dorm, give evidence of countless rough-houses, and other warm times. Well, the old dorm has lately undertaken to celebrate the return of her inhabitants in truly a warm way, and certainly a very lively one.

The "Bus" came up the hill, emptied its youthful load, and soon they were scattered throughout the campus and dormitories. Quiet prevailed and none could have dreamed of what was to happen. Suddenly over the campus rang the quick strokes of the alarm bell. All within its sound stood still at the first stroke, then, as the sound continued, with one impulse they started for the scene of action. Smoke was pouring from the roof of the old dorm. Fire extinguishers emptied of their contents came bounding from the windows. It was clear that only the most strenuous fighting could save the building. Away up in the roof between the ceiling and the rafters the fire was raging. The rat who
probably started the mischief had vacated, and in his place came the firemen. It was a long, hard fight, but they won. Knowing that this is the case we can take time to consider what this fire argues for us.

In very small towns we see small buildings with the significant sign, “Hose House No. 1, 2, 3,” etc., telling us that in case of fire, hose and water will be supplied us. In large cities more pretentious buildings and apparatus are in use. But large or small the towns are prepared for the great blaze as well as the small one. At Storrs, what have we? Of course Storrs is not even a town, but simply a hamlet. A fire does not occur often enough to make it worth while to have a complete fire equipment. Instead, throughout our buildings we have fire extinguishers, boxed up or bottled up, so that they are convenient to carry. I do not wish to cry down the instrument just mentioned. It is all right in the small blaze, but absolutely no good in the large one. What we need in such a case is a good, forceful stream of water. That is one thing in her fire equipment that Storrs lacks, but there are other wants to be supplied. Who make our fire company? Why, the first ones arriving on the spot, you answer. True, and they do good service as has been demonstrated twice this year. But who leads, who directs? Each one works according to his particular notion. In union there is strength. What’s the matter with having a good fire squad? Give them a fire once in a while just for practice. In the long run it will pay.

But beside hard work that evening there were many amusing incidents, both during and after the fire. Here are a few: When the fire was making things generally uncomfortable under the roof, trunks began to bound from the upper windows, dangling on the end of the fire escapes, crashing into the windows and finally reaching the ground below. Books were thrown in every direction, and afterward were carefully gathered up. In one instance two room-mates were throwing about all that the third one could catch, from a third-story window. On the other side of the building, “Doughnuts” serenely surveyed the scene on the top of his trunk contentedly playing his banjo.

It was a happy crowd that set down to supper that night. Many realized that their college home nearly became a college dream, and those not yet here had plenty of news awaiting their arrival. The accident has evidently had one good effect or lesson. The fellows in the old dorm keep their matches shut up in a tomato can nowadays.

**Heard in the Roundhouse.**

“Faith now, an wot do think of thin little yaller divils fighting Roosia,” says Mr. Quinn to Mr. Markly, as they sat eating dinner in the roundhouse. The day was warm, the sun shone through the cracks, and lit up the dark corners of the old building as only the sun can. Mr. Markly did not reply, but ate his dinner in silence. When he had finished, he covered his pail, placed it in a little box in the corner, and came back to rest before starting to work.

Meanwhile Mr. Quinn had been doing the same. When Mr. Markly looked up, Mr. Quinn was filling his pipe for an after dinner smoke. Having filled the pipe and lighted it he sat down opposite Mr. Markly.

Neither spoke for a few moments until
Mr. Quinn said, “Mr. Markly!” “Yis, sor,” says Mr. Markly. “Did you hear that question Oi axed ye a few minutes ago?” “Oi did,” says Mr. Markly, “an its me private opinyun thot they will be aithter tearin’ th’ hids offen thim Roosions.” “Bejabers,” says Mr. Quinn, “’tis a haythen sympathizer ye are inoirel y t 9 be goin against good Christian payple an its meself thot hopes the Japanese will be wiped off the earth.”

“Bad cess to yere sowl, Quinn, Oi always thot ye was an honest man, but me opinion is changed entoirely of ye, when Oi hear ye sticking up for thim cheap polanders. Shure now, wasn’t it only last summer that ye lost yere job in the weave shop through wan of thim low down, cabbage ating Roosians. Ye ought to be shamed of yere-silf goin’ against a poor people, divil a bit have they got but a little oiland that they kin call their own. Roosia is like a big dunhill cock Oi had wanst in the ould conthry; always fightin’ some man smaller thin herself. Shure now.”

Quinn sat with mouth open, staring fixed­ly at Markly, when the torrent of words issued from the latter’s mouth. He was unable to reply against this evidence. Just as he had recovered his senses enough to open his mouth he heard the boss shout, “Git to work, this is de thoid time you guys has been late, don’t let me kitch you here again.” With that the two got up, Quinn put away his pipe, picked up his shovel and walked away. Markly stood up, stretched himself, looked at the boss and then at Quinn, who was just going out of the shed. “Mr. Quinn,” says Markly, “Oi hope ye hov no bad faling aginst me, but if ye want to hear th’ rist cum around to­morrow noon. Good day.” Quinn did not reply; his feelings were not to be expressed in words.

The Final “Exam.” at C. A. C.

Two and one-half days of toil and sus­pense have passed away; and the sun, an hour distant from the zenith, shines upon the heads of few people on our campus. A corresponding stillness prevails not due to the fact that the students are engaged in the class room or that some outside event has called them away, but to the fact that in one hour they will be confronted by the final “exam.” At that time the burden will be lifted from their shoulders in a struggle of greater or lesser duration.

In the dormitories a different phaze of life is seen. Here the students are as busy as bees; working in groups of twos or threes, gravely discussing certain “stickers,” and glancing nervously at the clock from time to time. They are working hard—possibly a task which creates a sensation seldom felt by a few of them—with the consciousness that this is the last time of the term that such effort is necessary.

Now let us turn our attention to the main building. At the time above mentioned, little sign of life will be seen, but in the course of half an hour a few straggling students, too nervous to study longer, come to the scene of action, and wander languid­ly about the halls, glancing occasionallly at a text-book to strengthen their minds on some point of peculiar slipperiness.

About five minutes before the “exam,” the class rooms are filled. The behaviour of the students is much different from that in daily recitation. Everyone is more quiet, and the youth who jokes and converses as
usual is looked upon as either grossly indifferent or highly precocious. The probability of the "Prof." forgetting his engagement are discussed, and all listen intently for his manly tread which heralds the approach of the coming contest.

As the worthy "Prof." enters the door, all noise is hushed, and he is watched breathlessly as he calmly proceeds to write the questions on the blackboard. A few begin writing immediately, but the larger portion waits until the last question is written, and the professor, calmly indifferent to the looks of horror on the faces of the much troubled student, takes a seat and prepares himself for the tiresome task of monitoring.

Thus the "exam." is begun, and little is to be said concerning its continuance. A number of the afflicted ones work desperately to avoid the dreaded furlough, the shadow of which they seem to see hanging over them. A number work with feverish haste to end the suspense, and thereby cause their brows to moisten with the sign of honest toil. A few pursue the course of the questions calmly and collectedly with the assurance that all is well. Over all sits the dignified cause of these peculiar actions, reading a book and looking up from time to time to be sure that no one absent-mindedly converses with his neighbor or brings to light a crumpled piece of paper to lighten his burdens.

At last all is over; and the students, possessed once more with all the vigor of youth, play ball and gambol about in such a way that the near-sighted scholar of biology would fain believe he had before him valuable specimens which clearly showed man's relation to the monkey. It is only right that they should feel gay, because they have no more "exams." for three months, and for a week or ten days are entirely free from the troubles and cares of student life.

I. W. P., '05.

Botany Trips.

One of the many studies that the second year class of the Connecticut Agricultural College has is botany. During the spring term of that year, two hours a week are used for botanical trips. The object of these trips is to secure wild flowers, and learn the conditions under which they grow; the exercise is incidental, not being taken into account.

The class starts out on some fine afternoon with botany cans strung over their backs and Gray's Manual of Botany sticking out of their pockets. They leave the campus and journey into the surrounding wilderness. After a walk of two or three miles they come to some spot particularly adapted to the growth of wild flowers, and filling their botany cans with as many different specimens as can be found in that part of the country they set out for the college. Some of the more ambitious ones start out at a lively gait, but calm themselves after they have gone a mile or so, contenting themselves with the usual sober scholastic pace.

The class is supposed to get back to the college at four o'clock, but usually the actual arrival is much later. The first thing that is done, having cooled off, is to press the specimens collected. When this task is finished it is time for supper, and the march is promptly made to the dining-room where the usual delicacies of the courses tempt the appetite and satisfy the hunger.

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