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Lookout, Volume 9, Number 4, October 1904

I. W. Patterson

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Captain, C. H. Welton.
Manager, G. M. Chapman.

Basketball Team.
Captain, G. M. Chapman.
Manager, S. P. Hollister.
Assistant Manager, D. J. Minor.

Baseball Team.
Captain, P. H. Cornwall.
Manager, R. G. Tryon.
Assistant Manager, C. A. Watts.

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First Vice-President, H. S. Comstock.
Second Vice-President, P. H. Cornwall.
Secretary, C. H. Welton.
Treasurer, R. G. Tryon.
Editorials.

It has never been our aim to find fault with what we can not ourselves remedy—still there are certain minor things which the faculty is not in a position to notice that we think deserve an occasional gentle reminder from us. Just now the most pressing of these is the need of a set of locks on the athletic lockers. When the fierce warrior prepares to go forth to the gridiron and finds his knightly equipment insufficient, his ardor is apt to be dampened. As the College grows, the athletic association will doubtless attain to a position entirely independent of the faculty; but until that time, we trust the necessities will be forthcoming without too great delay.

It is interesting to note the advance of agricultural experiment stations in late years. By means of their assiduous scientific work, they have brought about a new era in farming. The researches on the treatment of plant diseases, proper use of fertilizers, stock feeding, etc., are invaluable to the farmer. It is getting more and more impossible for the agriculturist to successfully carry on his business without special study of modern farming and careful reading of bulletins and reports of experiment stations. This of course, necessitates a very fair general education; and the uneducated farmer, who is so effective a figure in the hands of the clever cartoonist, is doomed to extinction. Farming is becoming more and more respected as a life work. Urban folk formerly looked down upon and made fun of the farmer. Their prejudice was not without reason when his uncouthness and boorishness are considered. It is this feeling of inferiority and the prospects of better social and financial standing that take the boys from the farm.

The upbuilding of agriculture by the ex-
periment station and Agricultural College will, without doubt, tend to keep the farmer boys at home, and we may soon expect to see no more abandonment of farms.

The boys who went to Manassas for the purpose of gaining a little experience of real military life report considerable hardship. They complain of overwork and insufficient food, water, and sleep. These are certainly grievous bodily trials; but large encampments of militia have not been of such frequent occurrence that perfect management is to be expected. The manoeuvres were doubtless a great benefit to the troops, notwithstanding some loss of flesh and patience. In the first place they learned that war is not all intense excitement and glory; secondly, they obtained considerable valuable knowledge of military tactics on a large scale; thirdly, the exercise was very beneficial to those of sedentary habits as well as excellent training for any athletes among them. We trust that the extensive military work will not spoil any of our cadets who took part for drill here; because our work is of higher standard than that of most militia companies.

It may interest some of our alumni to know that the printing office has been reclaimed. Mr. Fitts, '97, has charge of the establishment, and takes contracts for printing programmes and official documents of all descriptions. Perhaps the undergraduates do not know that it was formerly customary to print the LOOKOUT at home. The editorial board did nearly, if not quite, all of the printing themselves. As the curriculum was extended it was found impossible to give the needed time to this employment, and reliable printers were, accordingly, hired to do the work. The printing office was left to the jurisdiction of rats and mice until Mr. Fitts took possession.

There are doubtless members among our new students who still feel rather ill at ease in their College environment. It may be that they are not of a social disposition; and, if appearances are to be considered, there are those whose inward nature seems to be sympathetically affected by the ancient ballad, "There's No Place Like Home." The only way for the afflicted individual to feel at home is to enter into the life of the College with as much vigor as possible. If one takes part in College festivities and indulges in athletics and sports, his time here will be far more pleasantly spent than he thinks possible during the first few days of his stay. Another feature which is of the greatest help to the student, both socially and in connection with his College course, is the literary club. We have two of these societies and the student who graduates without obtaining membership in one or the other misses a valuable part of his College life.

The government at present seems to be endeavoring to call the attention of the public to our new insular possessions. The Phillipine Exposition, one of the most interesting features of the World's Fair, is an effective advertisement of these islands. For those who are not able to visit St. Louis, pamphlets describing this feature of the Fair are to be had for the taking at some of the larger railroad stations. An impressive account of great wealth of
timber agricultural products and minerals is here set forth for the edification of the American visitor. The people on exhibition are of the greatest interest. There are to be seen all classes and tribes found in the islands. A battalion of Filippino scouts now in the U. S. regular army, and a native theatre where American airs are played and English intelligently spoken impress one with the extensive advance made since the war with Spain; while the savage tribes, whose dress seems sadly insufficient for a grand occasion, impress him with the vast room for further improvements. As the people are educated and the savage tribes civilized, the value of the islands will increase. At present the wild forests, wilder people, and ancient means of transportation do not greatly lure the American speculator into the interior of the islands where mines and lumbering establishments might be worked with profit if modern facilities were available.

Our readers will doubtless be somewhat surprised to find articles by the members of the Summer School still forthcoming. "The Summer School Personal," found in this number, seemed in duty bound to evade our grasp. The article was written and promised to us before the end of the summer session; but, owing to our negligence, it escaped in company with its author to parts unknown. After several fruitless attempts, we at last obtained possession.

We are requested to publish the following letter received from one of our alumni:

"Editor of the LOOKOUT:—

Through your columns I would like to go a begging. I want to ask every one of your readers to save for me or help me get newspaper clippings or printed items of any sort that in any way tell about the Connecticut Agricultural College, its trustees, faculty, students or daily life. My idea is to get material for a scrap-book which will soon go to the College library, well arranged and suitably bound, and which will give, in no small measure, the current history of our alma mater. I would greatly appreciate any assistance in any way, and hope that there are some who can see the value and desirability of my undertaking.

I am anxious to get any LOOKOUTS for the first three years of its publication, and am willing to pay any reasonable price for the same.

If the LOOKOUT to-day is any good as an advertising medium I will be swamped with clippings and back numbers. Hoping for a hearty response, I remain very truly,

CHARLES R. GREEN

State Library, Hartford."

Should College Football Be Abolished?

This question has been the subject of endless debates, discussions and newspaper articles from the time the first college football game was played at Yale, in 1841, until the present time. During this time many changes have been made in the game, and it is the aim of this article to give some of the arguments for and against college football as it is played to-day.

The first argument raised against college football is that it is an exceedingly brutal and dangerous game in which many people are injured. We cannot deny that people are injured in the game, and that it is to a certain degree dangerous. But people are
injured in all kinds of outdoor sports such as baseball, swimming, shooting, etc.

When a person is injured in baseball or shooting, it is called an accident, whereas if anyone is injured in football many regard it not as an accident, but as the result of brutality, when, really in most cases, the injury is just as much an accident as the baseball injury is. Again a large portion of the accidents in football are among young men who are unfitted, from want of training or by physical inability to take what are great risks to them, but not risks at all to young men properly trained. Perhaps it would be well to here give some statistics taken for the years from 1893-1899: Killed in swimming, 1,350; in boating, 986; in hunting, 654; bicycling, 264; horseback riding, 333; ice boating, 22; baseball, 6; tennis, 4; golf, 2; and football, 23. Probably, since the year 1899, there has been a larger percentage of deaths caused from football, but, nevertheless, these statistics speak for themselves.

In regard to "slugging" the rules of the game prohibit it under severe penalty, and besides this, "slugging" removes the attention of the "slugger" from the ball and from the team movements, and thus often prevents him from doing his best at critical times.

It is also alleged that college football tends to encourage "professionalism" on the part of the players and athletic authorities. This idea has been aroused by the size of the gate receipts of some of the large football games. But it must be remembered that the legitimate expenses of the large college teams are something enormous. Moreover the football associations often give money to the other athletic associations in the college which are not self-supporting.

Another frequently repeated objection to college football is that the men who play must almost of necessity neglect their studies. This, however, is not an objection to football alone, but to all college athletics, and as a matter of fact football takes as little of the students' time as any branch of college athletics. Moreover, it can be proved by statistics that football players stand as high as the average of the class and often take some of the highest honors. Furthermore, all of the leading colleges have a rule that unless a student has a certain average (which is usually high) in his studies, he is debarred from taking any part in athletics until his deficiencies are made up.

These are some of the objections to football; now let us consider some of the points in favor of it.

"We know that in every position in life which a man can occupy, a fairly developed frame is of great advantage to him; that the man who possesses health is able to do better work than his rival who lacks it; that health includes in its very essence the idea of a certain amount of strength and that, to acquire health and strength and the full development upon which they depend, exercise is essential. We know that however admirable systems of collegiate gymnastics may be, they often fail in supplying the mental stimulus which in competitive athletics react so beneficially on the grosser tissues. The more varied the exercise the more it creates interest, and brings into play the mental faculties, the more beneficial it is to the mind and body reciprocally. We feel sure that these propositions are demonstrably true. Their application
to football seems to us obvious. Rowing as practiced to-day, develops chiefly the muscles of the back and hips; it does nothing for the front arms. Baseball makes but little demand on the left arm or the left, side of the chest. Tennis is also a 'right-sided' game. None of them are to be compared with football in the direction of bringing all muscles into play. And, moreover, in none of them except rowing is the preliminary training so valuable in strengthening the great involuntary muscles, those of the heart and diaphragm, observed with everything like equal strictness. Certainly whatever good can be obtained from any form of college athletics can be obtained from football, while above all others it tends to develop self-control, coolness, fertility of resource and promptness of execution in sudden emergencies which involves personal danger. In other words, no known game compares with football in the development in the individual of those qualities which while they are sometimes spoken of as 'military virtues' are of enormous value to the possessor in all the struggles of life."

**College Notes.**

When the military company lined up for drill the first day, the old students were somewhat surprised to see the number of new students. Nearly half the company consisted of new men. It is probably the first time in a number of years that such a large company has assembled, and testifies remarkably to the growing popularity of the C. A. C.

The regular evening inspection of the Dormitories has begun again, and we now listen attentively to the footstep and loud knock which gives warning of the approach of our Professors.

That dancing is in, and not out of the regular order of entertainment, is shown by the slippery condition of both the chapel and cottage floors.

What led Dwight to pull the bell rope off? We hope it was not because he was tired or ill-disposed.

P. W. Graff is now the evening librarian. His former experience in the Bridgeport Public Library ought to be of great use to him here.

Professors Gulley and Beach were both in St. Louis on business when college opened this fall. Prof. Gulley in connection with the State fruit exhibit; Prof. Beach illustrating his method of scoring and judging dairy cattle.

Prof. Smith is to be congratulated upon his choice of a room-mate for Dwight.

Many students can testify to the quality and quantity of peaches grown in the peach orchard this fall.

A railroad accident in Storrs is the latest. An observer of the incident who was walking from the cottage to the main building says that it was a head-on collision for him. The line at this point runs almost due north and south, and at two or three points on the line severe washouts had occurred. Strange to say the accident was harmless, no one being injured, but several were badly frightened. Washouts are distressing things in the wrong place.

One of the new professors. "Well, I've seen electric clocks before, but I never saw one jump like that one does."
The Freshman—"Why don't all the boys wear those white things on their trousers."

It was reported that a young lady was recently lost in the direction of Gurleyville and had to find someone to bring her back to college.

President and Mrs. Stimson received the students at Grove Cottage, Friday evening, September 23, 1904. A pleasing programme consisting of music and dancing was enjoyed by all.

One of the seniors, high in the councils of the young ladies, appeared at the president's reception in a brand new suit.

Why do some people require so much catchup at all their meals?

Very queer why the New Dorm curtains cost twice as much as those of Old Dorm.

If the fellows could see what the waiters don't get sometimes, they wouldn't kick at what they do get, once in a while.

Have you seen the Messenger Boy in New Dorm. Ring the bell when he is needed.

Carrots is the regular article of food at Dolly's table.

The new boys show their colors remarkably well. There's Purple for instance.

If Fat don't keep away from the "cottage" he'll Dyson (die soon).

The Hort. Class had the pleasure of spending four days at the Rockville Fair helping Prof. Gulley with the setting up and taking down of the Connecticut Pomological Society exhibit.

The Springfield papers unwittingly gave one of our football players his sobriquet. They confounded Risley with Grizzley.

“Scatter your flowers as you go, you will never go over the road again,” is one of “Success’” mottoes. Apply it to the Central Vermont and see how it works.

Trying to read in the library and listen to orchestra rehearsal at the same time don’t work.

Ask Kimo how he used to solve quadratics in Waterbury High School.

You are earnestly requested not to disturb Mr. Proudman in regard to the college livery stable, in any but business hours. The new health book claims that you can’t digest business with meals! Of course there may be exceptions!

?—Has Dr. Lehnert joined the Masonic order? He was heard recently discussing underpinning with Prof. Smith.

This fall many of the boys here at college will use their first privilege as a citizen, and vote for president. When you have the boys who can vote in your list you can make up your mind that ages are not all confined around the fifteen-year limit.

At a meeting of the athletic association, October 3, 1904, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, I. W. Patterson; vice-president, F. A. Miller; faculty treasurer, Prof. E. A. White; secretary, A. E. Miller.

S. P. Hollister was elected manager of basket ball team; D. J. Minor, assistant manager, and G. M. Chapman, captain.

R. G. Tryon, manager baseball team; C. A. Watts, assistant manager, and P. H. Cornwall, captain.

Rogers, to a member of the football team: “What team does that Smith play on? You know the one I mean; he works
in the office. I think he's the president's hired man."

For the New Dorm: "Has the baby in front woke you up yet?"

The challenge for the Sophomore—Freshman rope rush came from the Sophomore class and was accepted by the trembling Freshmen. The two classes lined up on the ball field, and at the signal from the time-keepers started for the contested rope held by Risley and Koenig. The sides came together with a crash and gradually the Freshmen were forced to follow the experienced Sophomores down the field to Dr. Lehnert's, where the Sophomores obtained possession of the rope and ran pell-mell for the dormitories. The rush was a success. Both sides fought stubbornly for the rope and at times neither side seemed to gain.

Athletic Notes.

C. A. C. vs. Springfield Training School.

September 24th, C. A. C. played its first game at Springfield where they were defeated by heavier men. It was a hard game all through, but C. A. C. "Aggies" were stubborn and Springfield worked for all she got.

The game was called at 3 p. m., and Springfield kicked off to C. A. C. Connecticut lost the ball on downs, and soon Springfield carried it over for a touchdown, but failed at goal.

Springfield kicked off again and Connecticut soon punted. Springfield soon carried the ball over for the second touchdown. Metzdorf kicked the goal. Score at end of first half. C. A. C., 0; Springfield, 11.

The second half was a modification of the first. Connecticut had three men used up while Springfield put in new men before the others were even winded.

Line-up:
C. A. C. TRAINING SCHOOL.
Shurtleff, r. e. .......... l. e., Lowman
Patterson, r. t. .............
1. t., Barkholter, Reinhardt
F. Miller, r. g. .......... l. g., Sturgerwold
Dyson, c. ........................ c., Roy
Hollister, l. g. ........................
r. g., Kerns, Lawson, Seller
Risley, l t. . . . . . . r. t., Draper (Capt.), Briggs
Watrous, C. Miller, l. c. ........
r. c., Martin, Peckham, Sharman
Welton, q. b. . . q. b., Metzdorf, Williams
Laubscher, r. h. b., . . l. h. b., Pest, Mason
Chapman, l. h. b. ........................
r. h b., Young, Hendrain
Cornwall, f. b. . . . f. b., Hill, Prettyman

Score—Training School, 23; C. A. C., 0.
Time—15 minute halves.

C. A. C., 12. H. H. S., 5.

October 1st, C. A. C. played its second game at Hartford on the Trinity field, and defeated Hartford High School. The paper reports were that the Connecticut men were rough and given to arguing.

The game was called at 3.02 p. m., and Hartford kicked off to Connecticut. By steady advances, Laubscher carried the ball over the line inside of five minutes. Cornwall kicked a difficult goal.

C. A. C. kicked off but were penalized five yards and had to kick again. Hartford was forced to punt, but the kick was blocked and the ball was carried inside the one-yard line. Chapman laid it over for
the second touchdown, also kicked the goal.

Score—C. A. C., 12; H. H. S., 0.

Connecticut kicked off and were again penalized without reason. Hartford lost the ball on a fumble and C. A. C. had them on the run when time was called.

The first part of the second half, Chapman was put out of the game because the umpire said he was slugging. This weakened Connecticut team and Hartford made their touchdown, but failed at goal.

Score—C. A. C., 12; H. H. S., 5.

After this Connecticut settled down and when time was called the ball was advancing toward Hartford goal posts.

Line-up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. A. C.</th>
<th>H. H. S.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Miller ..</td>
<td>Eldson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risley, F. Miller ..</td>
<td>Gildersleeve</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hollister ..</td>
<td>Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith ..</td>
<td>Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Miller, Dyson ..</td>
<td>Ensign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, Shurtleff r. t ..</td>
<td>Flagg (Capt.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shurtleff, Watrous r. e ..</td>
<td>Pillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welton ..</td>
<td>Batterton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laubscher ..</td>
<td>Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Patterson ..</td>
<td>Peard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornwall ..</td>
<td>McKone</td>
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Touchdowns—Laubscher, Chapman, Flagg.

Goals—Cornwall, Chapman.

Time—15 minute halves.

The visiting team were certainly "roasted" by the officials, who were all Hartford men.

C. A. C. 2d, o. Rockville High School, 10.

The second team organized Friday night, and Saturday, October 1st, they played at Rockville and were defeated.

Summer School at Storrs.

Read at closing exercises of Summer School.

Less than four weeks ago our acquaintance in Storrs began with the Summer Class of '04. As we gather for the last time it has fallen to the lot of a member of the social committee to give a history, a tiny history of each member.

We are an important, though not a numerous class, and it is thought that to re-introduce ourselves will strengthen our bonds of friendship and make a peg on which to hang the cap of memory.

Oh, if we meet in distant years,
Or on some foreign shore,
Sure we can take our Bible oaths
We have seen that face before.

I beg your attention to the first quartette: Damon Pythias—the Heavenly Twins doubled; none happy without the triplet.

Miss Bohan and Miss Kiernan, two very sedate members, have been very much mixed as to identity, with both faculty and students. They are great lovers of long walks which have been much restricted by reason of timidity. So vivid are their imaginations that bulls and rams lurk behind every bush and wall and stones.

Miss Bossidy has no fear of spooks. Grove Cottage has been inhabited by spirits and rats, as shrieks of the inmates at late hours often testified. It is strange how the invisible agency lurks around the north-east corner. Miss Bossidy, so dignified and stately, has no fear of spooks or rodents, bulls or rams—Odd?

Our vice, Miss Cass, the last member of
quartette of the new dormitory, stands before us like the metal of the city from which she came.

These four chum, chat, work, eat and sew with mutual admiration, sufficient unto themselves. They discuss natures' beauties—the sunsets they view from every known point—cemetery wall, long hill, the tower or Beebe's. No wonder the president listened to their earnest protest and provided new hair mattresses for their graceful figures.

One among them was our secretary, Miss Kyle. She will receive the dues for the class picture at any time. Another member of the quartette is a quiet lady, not much given to holding hands, but you never dreamed that she would so hypnotize a spider that he would spin his silken web in her open palm.

The first week the query often came, "Who are the three sisters at Grove Cottage?" Mrs. Johnson, the young mother of the charming daughters, is before you. Equally at home in learned conversation with the professors, in a game of whist, or in guessing a puzzle. She is an honored classmate.

Mrs. Dunn, the eldest daughter, our accomplished musician, whose one difficulty has been to distinguish monocious and diecious plants, can yet detect the finest note or tiny chirp of a bird at four o'clock in the morning.

Miss Johnson, the younger daughter, an active member of the social committee, is much interested in gastronomic science, carefully connected with domestic industry, for she is wise enough to know the quickest way to reach a man's heart.

Mr. Hull left the heat of Agriculture Hall, and has risen even higher, and now from his room at top of the president's house he can be on hand to go bird nest-nesting, to feed his pet robin and guard himself from tigers' claws. Weekly he absents himself from our number to recuperate his exhausted energies, it is said, and get up steam for the coming week.

Mr. Brooks, who found time in listening to the lay of the hen, to keep eye and ear on nature's other products.

Miss Weston, good naturedly, plays our hymns, and when hard pressed has been known to compose, on the spur of the moment, waltz music for the flying feet of some. May her coming year be as sweet as the music of her nimble fingers.

Miss Weed, the entomologist, ornithologist and microscopist of the class. What a comfort she has been to some when dead silence has followed the questions: How many toes has a chick-a-dee? Does any one know his note? Does an amphibian live on land or water? But to know her at her best see her daintily feeding a stray wax wing. May "nature" be a constant companion, whether in good company under a spreading maple tree or in feeding the hungry and deserted.

Miss Junks—who would ever suspect that demure little maid—just look at her now—of so many admirers, who come from far and near to bask in the light smiles until the wee small hours of the morning. Please, Miss Junks, just put out the lights.

Prof. and Mrs. Stillyer, who come from the far west to spend a second honeymoon in gaining knowledge and ponderosity with eastern schoolmarm. Huckleberries must be scarce in Wisconsin, as the gentleman's
path is easily traced by long lines of stripped huckleberry bushes.

Miss Walsh, from her distant porch, views the parties of classmates that wander by and smiles the smile that won't come off, at her own comfortable nest.

Miss Bliss; her very appearance is blissful; she is so well situated that to botanical excursionists, like the good Samaritan, she is quick to offer a cup of cold water.

Mr. Gillette. "Too late he came; too soon he went;" but we send a greeting onward.

Miss Cramer has at last accomplished her mission and been bird hunting at an unprecedentedly early hour. Do you know a wren or a towhee yet, Miss Cramer? Is P your favorite letter?

Miss Weston finds that not even the good can stand in slippery places. Her unexpected introduction to the feelings of a tar walk was proof.

Miss Gillespie—another one who is an honor to us. Eager, earnest, she rises for the early bird, she walks for the sweetest blossoms, and only lays down her weary head to lift it up refreshed and ready for mace.

Miss Sinsebaugh—another representative of the brass city. Her one desire in life is to distinguish a maiden hair fern from a bracken and she is not sensitive when interrupted by a lady fern from New York among the marsh and hay.

Miss Harrington has certainly enjoyed the rest from labor allowed at Storrs. A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more rest o'er and o'er, arousing only from cross-stick embroidery to join the dancing class. Miss Arnold is her inseparable companion. For their sake a physician ought to have located at Storrs, for both have been seriously taken with Fitts in his automobile.

Our classmate from a sister state—Oh, no, we'll never mention her; her name shall not be heard.

The of Grove Cottage charms both proud and humble men by her melodious voice and sweet strains.

Miss Brown, a wanderer from the prairies of the West, an admirer of sweet peas, as seen by her exquisite arrangement of flowers and by feeling of her belt at the back has made us all her friends.

Miss Anna Brown of the faculty, and an honorary classmate, by her rare ability to read or recite, is not born to blush unseen and waste her talents on the country air.

Miss Dorothea Abby. A social committee friend gave a good recommendation to this place by a second annual appearance totrip the light fantastic toe. She keeps accurate time as is shown by the large Clarke often seen by her side. The only time this Clarke ran down was at the mid-summer dance, when there was a hesitation whether to go or not. She is a member of the sextette who observed thirty ghosts at midnight near Agriculture Hall.

Miss Miner of the social committee, let us look at you. At your departure we may expect weeping and gnashing of teeth. She is open in fear of being locked out, and at least once has longing looked and longed for a friend on the piazza. She is one of those generous creatures always on the quiver to do a kindly deed. Don't blush too much, dear. I know she will say
“fudge” to this, but the piazza floor and a broken picture are witness to its truth.

Miss McDonald—the fourth member of the committee—please bow to the ladies. Miss McDonald will probably be an active member of the class next year as she has a great affection for the New Dorm on account of its shower baths and lack of a bolt on the side door. Her introduction to the geography of Storrs was most ably assisted by an accommodating moon. Her going and “her coming” pleasantly effect the life of the class on account of her bright smile and merry laugh.

Miss Platt, please face your class. Our bright and active president, with ready wit and tact to whom we owe so many pleasant hours. When congratulated on her cool, comfortable appearance on the warmest day of the term, bravely said, “I may look composed, but really I am quite decomposed.” Appearances are deceitful, but we know how good at guessing she is.

I am sure I voice you all in giving earnest, hearty thanks, to College professors and teachers who have made our vacation with treasures of pleasures during the most trying hours of the coming school year. When Johnny or Tommy have set the teeth on edge, every nerve to quivering, a thought of the pleasant class-room of last summer will arise before our mental vision and we will send a grateful memory to you at Storrs. If we made rye faces at Prof. Clinton’s questions, can we eat potatoes without a thought of the knowledge gained? We hope he will find time to look up the “clovers” and enlighten some of us next summer.

As we water some plants next winter, Prof. Gulley’s lessons will bring sure fruit. The Lay of the Hen will be forever more interesting and thanks to Prof. Stoneburne we know a “runt” may be the largest of its kind.

The habits, teeth and points of a horse will not be altogether sealed points hereafter, and after Dr. Lehnert’s able remarks, I am sure none of us would endeavor to use the crupper for a bit.

Can cows, wherever we see them, ever be ordinary cows again? Prof. Beach has done his work well for us and for pupils in Connecticut; solemnly now they will drink fine, sweet, and fresh milk—the 30,000 meat men can stay on a strike forever.

Prof. Stocking’s lectures were such a comfort. For the good bacteria, let us hope, will demolish the bad and we will dread less that evil sounding name.

With Prof. Wheeler, we have taken a trip to St. Louis, sans heat, sans dust, sans money, and have enjoyed it, too.

Miss Whitney, the most careful of librarians, Miss Rogers, Miss Gardner, the Messrs. Smith, Proudman, and Fenn we thank you again and again.

Prof. White—let’s all cheer! he receives the hearty thanks of each member of his numerous pupils. Most of us know some ferns, and we know we are indebted to his patient, careful instruction for our knowledge.

Dr. Hodge has made insects our friends, birds companions, and toads our benefactors. We thank him for giving a name to the teachers’ bane, the awful disease, “paralytic imbecility.” Doubtless he has learned the early bird does not catch the worm, leaving nothing but empty pitchers and cracker
boxes for the laggard. Let him remember promptness is a cardinal virtue with the teacher; may the teachers, in the future, know more about our friends, birds, bats and butterflies.

To President Stimson we owe our hearty thanks for his cordial kindly manner; there has been no more faithful student among us, and if Storrs, after 1904, is a success, it is, in a large measure, due to the efforts of the President of Connecticut Agricultural College.

Like our days at Storrs, this history, too, must have an ending, and I know of no better than the words of the old toast:

Merry did we meet,
Merry have we been,
Merry do we part,
May we merry meet again.

Mountain Climbing.

Mountain climbing is one of the most delightful and at the same time one of the most healthful of sports; but if it is to be pursued as a pleasure, one must not make it his only object merely to see what elevation he can reach. The effort to surpass the records already made in climbing the highest mountains involves not only great expense and exhausting labor, but constant danger as well.

The Alps are upon the whole the most famous, and give the greatest variety in the choice of elevation, and because of their history, their situation and the many strange and weird legends connected with them prove the most attractive to the visitor; and one who has once beheld them will not deny that they deserve their fame. But the traveller who visits them hardly gets the most pleasure in his climbing trips; he is, perhaps, too apt to overlook the more delightful excursions in favor of those that have for their object the ascent of the more famous and difficult peaks. Perhaps more satisfaction is to be found by adopting the methods of the natives, who contrive their trips in the mountains in a manner that is at once inexpensive, and thoroughly agreeable. The various societies formed in the cities of Switzerland make frequent trips of this sort; and in the month of May, from six to eight on Saturday evenings, at the railway stations of Geneva, one may see numerous groups of young men, and even of young women, waiting for the train that will take them to the foot of the mountain selected for the trip. They are warmly clad and have very heavy shoes, the soles of which are supplied with sharp-headed nails which may serve to keep the wearer from slipping. Some wear gaiters, but the more common fashion is to bind flannel bands tightly round the leg. All have canes with spiked ends or a sort of small pick with long handle. Attired thus, and with lunch sack strapped on their backs, they are ready for a good time.

Suppose for a moment that we join one of these groups; the train is soon ready to start and we enter the compartment of a second-class car. We have to enter by a door on the side, as the French cars are divided into compartments by lateral walls, each compartment being barely wide enough to contain two seats facing each other, and running across. We must stoop as we enter, as the compartment is too low to stand upright in. Presently the train leaves the station, and our company be-
gin's to sing, regardless of the many inconve- viencies in the providing of which the French railway company is unrivalled. The shaking and jolting are beyond description. When the train arrives at the little village nearest to the mountain selected as the object of the expedition, our company leaves the crowded compartments, and prepares to ascend at once the mountain which rises before them and near at hand. By this time, it is probably nine o'clock in the evening. Some member of the company who has been here before leads the way; for it must be remembered that our adventure does not involve the more difficult of the attempts so much in favor with the tourist and the professed mountain club member. Hence there is little danger to be apprehended. The company advances in single file and so steep is the ascent that they are compelled to stop often to recover their breath. A climb of two hours usually brings them to the hut of some peasant where they can get shelter for the night. The shelter expected and offered is an adjoining hut upon the floor of which hay has been spread, making a very comfortable resting place for the night. The peasant rouses the company and brings them each a bowl of fresh milk. At about four in the morning all are in readiness for the start to the summit.

By this time it is beginning to be light; the summits of the neighboring mountains can be plainly seen, but the valleys are still shrouded with a heavy mist. Our mountaineers are by this time far above the mist and can look down upon it. It resembles vast flakes of fleecy cotton, shrouding the depths of the valleys. Presently the company halts for lunch, and find that the provision brought in their knapsacks forms a most desirable and satisfying meal. As they continue their ascent, they presently come to a point where the summer sun has not yet melted the snow. At first it is soft; but as they get higher and higher it deepens and hardens until the crust formed at the surface will bear their weight. It is now that the canes and the nails in their shoes become useful; for the snow crust is very slippery, and, once started downward it is not easy to come to a stop. As the summit is at length reached, our mountaineers can see the crooked trail by which they have ascended. It is, by this time, nine o'clock in the morning. The bright sun has lifted the fog from the valleys, and even the yellow roofs of the village and the railway station may be seen nearly six thousand feet below. After enjoying a sight that is grand beyond description they descend. They travel much more rapidly now, and halting but once for lunch, they return to the village in time for the train that is to take them back to Geneva.

There is I think, much more pleasure in such a trip than in attempting to scale the more ambitious heights. These last compel great preparation and consequent cost, and can never be undertaken without the assistance of many experienced guides; and even then the constant intelligence of disaster and death gives evidence of the danger attending these mountain climbing expeditions.

F. Schenker.

The Trolley Car in Connecticut and Its Future.

Threading its way through the streets of most of our Connecticut towns, and through many of our rural districts as well,
is to be seen the ever present convenience of modern travel, the trolley car.

The future of the trolley car is very bright, especially in Connecticut, because it allows many people who work in the stores and manufactories of our larger towns and cities, the privilege of living outside away from the noise and turmoil, and running small farms or market gardens as a side issue.

Another reason for the popularity of the trolley roads is that running parallel with the steam roads as they do in many places, and stopping at such frequent intervals and the rates of transportation being much less than those charged by the steam roads, they furnish a convenient method of travel where time is not the one and only important item.

In a few years more our beautiful state will probably be as closely fretted with a network of trolley tracks as it now is with the tracks where rolls the locomotive with its long trains of human and commercial freight.

During the past twenty years has been evolved from the small, single-trucked horse-car which would seat perhaps twenty-five people in comfort, the long, doubled-trucked trolley car, which in the open style now so popular for summer use, will probably seat fully seventy-five or eighty people, while on rush days this number will be more than doubled by those who prefer standing on a crowded car to walking.

The coming of the trolley car is a great benefit in making people better acquainted in the section in which they reside, both with the neighbors and the beauties of nature as well.

In the past few years it has opened up many of the beauties and freaks of nature with which our state abounds to many of our people who were formerly deprived of all the pleasure and benefit of pleasant little trips which its advent now make possible.

There is a little book published, entitled "Trolley Trips in New England," which is a great convenience to one who meditates spending much of his spare time that way. L. C. Barnard, 1907.

Alumni Notes.

'86. John H. Atkins attended the convention of Knights of Pythias held in Louisville last August. Before returning home Mr. Atkins visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

'93. Walter M. Donovan has returned to the Munson Steamship Company, and is living at 235 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. His two brothers, Daniel and Jeremiah, who were in the same class, have gone to San Francisco with their parents and two other brothers and a sister.

'95. George A. Hall with Mrs. Hall and Dorothy Mason Hall, spent two weeks, last August, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity in Mr. Hall's launch, the "Adele," which carries the ensign of the Hartford Yacht Club.

'95. Charles R. Green spent Sunday, October 2, at the college.

'99. Frank D. Clapp has secured service with Uncle Sam, having received an appointment as clerk in the Hartford post-office. His insurance office is open evenings.

'03. "Kid" Manchester has had charge of H. G. Manchester's "91" ice cream and soda water saloon, in Winsted. It's funny
what occupation some fellows will pick up. He returned to Brown University, September 20th.

Ex. '04. On the eve of her departure for college, Miss Marjorie R. Monteith, assisted by her sister, Isabel, gave a most pleasant house party to a few of her friends at the home of her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Monteith in Unionville, Conn., September 9th. The professor’s old colonial house was an ideal place for such a gathering, the many large, spacious rooms being connected by folding doors; it was most tastefully decorated with golden rod, ferns and Japanese lanterns. The guests arriving in the afternoon had the treat of a most enjoyable supper while the evening was spent in an informal programme of dancing and singing college songs. The guests included the Misses Van Tobel and Waters, Ex. '04; Miss Williams, of Glastonbury; Miss Sackett, of Springfield, and the Messrs. Way, '99; Williams, '00; Averill, '03; Hollister, '05; Cornwall, '05; and Montgomery, Wesleyan, '01. On the following day, after bidding farewell to those who had to leave early, the remainder of the party took a trolley ride out to that beautiful village of Unionville which has been so familiarly known to us of late as the home of “Henry.”

'04. H. S. Comstock is learning the trade of buttermaker in the Simsbury dairy.

'04. R. F. Dewell when last heard from was undecided what work he was best fitted for.

'04. F. J. Ford is helping his father at home.

Ex. '05. R. G. Gulley has entered Michigan Agriculture College.

'05. E. R. Dimock failed to return to the college in the fall.

'04. Miss Dimock is teaching school in Merrows, Conn.

Ex. '04. Miss Monteith is attending Simmons College, Boston.

Ex. '04. Miss Waters is attending the Syracuse University.

Vegetable Growing Under Shade.

One of the latest agricultural experiments which has been tried with no little success is the growing of vegetables under shade. A short description of the tent or frame used for this purpose is given to aid in understanding the end of the agriculturalist is working for. A rectangle of convenient size is marked out on the ground, and poles are set about fifteen feet apart around the outside of the field, thus marked, and rows of poles are also set across perpendicular to the sides. These poles should stand above ground about ten feet, Two by four timber is then nailed across the top from pole to pole, thus making a large frame. The covering for the frame is nothing more than a very large cotton mosquito netting, with meshes about 1-16 of an inch stretched over the whole frame in strips about three feet wide. As one can readily see, we now have an enclosure which does not admit the bright rays of the sun, but which gives a light similar to the light on a very cloudy day.

It has been demonstrated that the air and soil under this frame is much more moist than that outside. This is due to the fact that there is so little evaporation under the frame. By readings on the thermometer, it has been determined that the soil in the frame is, on the average, from
1° to 3½° cooler than outside; and that the temperature of the air inside the frame is, on the average, from 1° to 1½° warmer than the outside surrounding air.

In the new frame that has been erected here, experiments are being carried out with several different vegetables. One thing the agriculturist aims at in growing vegetables in this manner, is to develop more foliage, and this he is sure to do because plants will always tend to develop more leaves when in the shade. Some of the plants which are being grown in this manner are tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, celery, strawberries and cauliflower. Plants of the same kind are grown outside the frame and under the same conditions, as regarding time of planting and cultivation, so that the experimenter is able to note any changes in the growth of the vegetables.

We know that the vegetables and fruit grown in hothouses are much finer in texture and quality than those grown outside, and as the frame induces something of the conditions of the hothouse, the experiment stations in one or two states are endeavoring to show that the same results may be reached by this process. At Geneva, N. Y., they are working with pronounced success along these lines, and we hope that our station here will find equally good results. G. M. C.

Dawley Falls.

About a mile west of Daleville is a spot which deserves to be more generally known. There nature has not been disturbed by the hand of man for the place is seldom visited except by an occasional picnic party or a fisherman wandering down the brook. This place is called Dawley Falls by some of the older inhabitants from a former owner of the land. The upper waterfall is about twenty feet wide and ten feet high, and the rocks over which the water falls are covered with moss. Some distance below, the brook enters a hemlock grove, and the lower falls is reached. This waterfall is much lower than the upper one. Here the water falls over green stone steps, and the brook soon turns sharply to the right. The left bank is artificial, built a long time ago to change the course of the stream for irrigating purposes. It is now covered with trees.

At the bend in the brook a pile of stones marks the spot where an Indian named Washington once had a turning mill, and made wooden plates and trenchers for the settlers. Below this on the right is a high perpendicular bank where the water continually drips from the rocky shelves into the shade of the tall trees whose trunks are completely covered with moss. The grove has been cleared of underbrush and makes a delightful picnic ground. Coming up from below on a hot summer day the dark cool shade of the hemlocks is very inviting. As one stands listening to the rush of the water and the swaying of the hemlocks, his mind goes back nearly two centuries. He seems to see Washington working in his shop or smoking near by after his supper of cornbread and fish. Perhaps the settlers stop on their way from the shop to rest under the shade of the tall trees whose stumps still remain.

But beauty must give place to utility. Soon this grove will be the scene of a lumber camp. Instead of Washington's shop, the steam saw-mill will be there and the picnic grove will be a thing of the past.

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